

CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Integrating Women Into The Development Process

Grant # DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00

QUARTERLY REPORT

Second Quarter

September, October, November 1984

Submitted by

Helen K. Henderson  
Project Director

This report is submitted to the AID Women and Development Office to meet the reporting requirements set forth in AID Grant #DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00 to the Consortium for International Development and the University of Arizona.

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## QUARTERLY REPORT

September, October, November

The second quarterly report follows the basic format of the first report and relates "Integrating Women into the Development Process" activities to the two major objectives presented in the proposal.

### Project Objective 1

The first objective is the placing of approximately 14 WID sensitive persons per year on new or ongoing CID or CID member university projects.

### The WID Fellowship Program

In the second quarter of the project, previously approved CID/WID Fellowship holders continued or completed their work. Karen Davis conducted research on breads for three months in Cairo, Melinda Burrill handed in a draft of her final report to the Cal Poly WID Office, Jo Ellen Force, having received approvals for work in India, departed to conduct agro-forestry workshops. Marilyn Quinto completed her research on women's use of remittances in Cape Verde. Before leaving, Quinto gave a report on her activities to project and mission personnel.

Katherine Jensen continued to develop her work plans for Egypt (she was funded in the May '84 round) for the Spring semester. She has been in close contact with the Project Director, E. V. Richardson and with the CID/WID central office.

It is not clear whether or not Molly Murphy will go to Yemen to work on the backyard poultry project. We are awaiting further clarification from both Murphy and the Project Director for PETS at OSU.

Genevieve Smith, WSU, who had been scheduled to leave for Sudan in September, did not receive USAID Mission approval. Although there had been verbal approval of Smith's visit by the WSARP/USAID project officer, when the cable announcing Smith's scope of work arrived in Sudan, the project officer was on home leave and permission was denied. We are hopeful that Smith will be able to receive the necessary permissions in 1985 or that she will be able to conduct her work on another WSU project.

Recruitment for WID Fellowship positions continued on the 11 campuses. The Central office continued to work with prospective Fellows from a variety of universities and met document requests from potential candidates. Candidates are briefed on WID issues by their campus coordinator, given materials relevant to proposal preparation and directed to the library resources. They are also put into contact with the Campus Coordinator at the university where the project of interest to them is located. Later, they are encouraged to contact the Project Director of the potential host project, if he/she has indicated interest through the campus coordinator.

#### WID Fellowship Openings

In order to better identify openings for WID Fellows, the CID/WID project Director attended the October CID project Directors meetings in Tucson. Henderson met with each of the Project Directors (see attachment 1) to talk about specific opportunities for WID Fellows on their projects. In addition, she also described the CID/WID Project to the meeting as a whole.

Several new CID/WID Fellowship opportunities were listed as a result of this meeting; opportunities on Yemen horticulture, WMS II, Yemen poultry, as well as possible openings on several others. In general, the project directors have been highly cooperative. The Project Director presented the WMS II project with a tentative listing of potential openings for WID Fellows

and, after the meetings, a revised list was sent to the WMS II Project Directors. This version incorporated comments by Dr. Jean Kearns, former WMS II Deputy Executive Director. The new listing, specifying the major activities of WMS II was sent with an accompanying letter (see appendix 8) to Project Directors at Colorado State University and Utah State University. Colorado State approved all our suggestions. Utah State's projects were very short-term and focused primarily on teaching host country personnel how to operate already designed computer programs. USU's project director did not think these activities would be appropriate for WID Fellowship add-on's. It was suggested that we contact Cornell for more openings for Fellows.

A revised list of CID and non-CID Fellowship opportunities was sent to campus coordinators along with the WMS II list (see appendix 4). Campus Coordinators were requested to review the list and check with project directors on their campus to verify these openings and identify new ones. Throughout this quarterly reporting period, a major effort has been made by the central office to identify new project openings and clarify old ones on both CID and non-CID projects. Among the previously listed projects, some were dropped. Tanzania Mixed Farming Project was eliminated even though the Project Director was highly supportive. Since AID was withdrawing its support, it was thought inappropriate to spend AID/WID funds in the country. Honduras was not listed beyond 1984 since it is closing. A new Pakistan Water Management Project (non-CID) has been listed, managed by Idaho and Washington. More non-CID projects were identified at USU and OSU. Barbara Isely, OSU, established a new IPPC Fellow opportunity which as been distributed to coordinators.

During October, a number of universities completed their applications for on-campus funding. By the end of November, all had completed their proposals

and were funded or about to be funded (see Contract and Scopes of Work in Appendix 2). In order to receive funding, campus coordinators presented a proposed scope of work that focused on recruiting, working with and backstopping WID Fellows on their own and other campuses. Most plan to use the money as salary or hire a part-time assistant. Some money was set aside for phone bills and other necessary supplies to support the WID Fellowship program on the campuses.

In November the CID/WID Selection Committee considered four proposals. The members for this round were:

Sandra Basgall, NMSU

Barbara Isely, OSU

Barbara Stoecker, Texas Tech

Helen Henderson, Project Director

Ken Laurence, CID Deputy Executive Director

Three Fellows were given tentative approval:

Charles Gordon Dean: Intra-Personal and Gender Roles in Subsistence Farming Systems of Honduras, for work on the Honduras Agricultural Research Project and at the special request of the USAID Mission. The work will be conducted in Yoro District, Honduras beginning in early in November and ending in March, with a brief return interval to the United States in December.

Gordon Dean, who had submitted a revised proposal to the Selection Committee, had begun getting mission and project approval for his work prior to the Committee's final approval. Since the HARP project is ending early in 1985, the CID/WID central office thought it was necessary to have an independent mission request Dean's services in gender-related research. This was obtained as were all other necessary clearances. Dean was briefed in New Mexico by Sandra Basgall, NMSU CID/WID Coordinator. Relevant materials were

suggested by the CID/WID central office and Henderson and Dean discussed the project by phone.

Carolyn Ater and Samina Khan: Activity Analysis of Community Water Management Processes in Punjab Pakistan by Gender Roles (see proposal, appendix 5). This joint proposal has two principal investigators from Texas Tech in the Department of Family Management, Housing and Consumer Science. They will collaborate in investigating the role of women in water management systems in Punjab Province of Pakistan. One aspect of the project will focus on rural women's off-farm participation in the system, another will be on the on-farm activities of rural women. Work will take place in the northern and central regions of Punjab Province, Pakistan. The CID/WID central office and Texas Tech have had strong cooperation from the Pakistan Water Management Project Director, Bill Shaner at CSU. The project is funded by the World Bank and may be ending during 1985. There are however, a number of similar projects funded by AID in Pakistan. We intend to show that the findings from this research will be of use to a number of water management projects (including one managed by a CID member University).

One Fellow was given provisional approval:

Anahid Crecelius: Strategies to Improve the Nutritional Status of Central Tunisians. The project was proposed by a faculty member at California Polytechnic University. It was provisionally approved, but the Chief of Party said that the work could not be conducted at the present time. Crecelius withdrew her proposal.

#### CID/WID Fellowship-Related Activities

In September and November, WIDNOTES was distributed to the campuses. WIDNOTES is an information exchange among the 11 member universities in the

CID/WID Project. Its purpose is to inform member universities about the various activities on each campus and abroad, and to inform them of current pertinent publications. Of special interest are meetings and development conferences. Copies of WIDNOTES for September and November are found in Appendix 9.

Henderson regularly visited CID Headquarters to discuss project activities and identify new opportunities for WID Fellows. The CID office provided strong support to the Project, drawing up contracts for both the campus coordinators and the WID Fellows after the scopes of work had been prepared by the campus coordinator in collaboration with the Project Director. Forms were developed by the CID/WID central office to facilitate quarterly reporting by the CID/WID Campus Coordinator.

## Project Objective 2

The second objective of the CID/WID Project is to make CID Projects more effective in reaching all segments of the population through integration of WID issues into all phases of current or future projects.

Major actions taken in this regard by the Central CID/WID office have been:

### A. Information to Projects

1. Supplied extensive bibliography, packet of documents, and report on Women in Development issues in Liberia (prepared by CID/WID central office) to Barbara Isely who was assisting in the preparation of a CID/OSU response to an RFP on Liberia.
2. Sent bibliography and copies of materials to Barbara Stoecker to assist in preparation of response by Texas Tech to an RFP on Mauritania.
3. Sent report on women in N.E. Brazil to Nancy O'Rourke, WID coordinator at Utah State University to assist in preparation of a WID Fellowship proposal and to assist in integrating WID issues into a USU on-going project.
4. Sent documents on Honduras and bibliographies to Sandra Basgall, WID Coordinator, NMSU, and to Gordon Dean, WID Fellowship Candidate.
5. Sent copies of papers, including literature review for Egypt (prepared during earlier CID/WID grant funding, 1982) to Katherine Jensen, WID Fellowship recipient and sent Jensen copies of papers on the household relevant to her research.
6. Supplied A. Crecelius, WID Fellowship Candidate, with bibliographies and articles on Tunisia to assist in proposal preparation.

7. Supplied documents to Louise Fortman and Kathleen Cloud. Fortman and Cloud are reviewing women's involvement in USAID projects. Their work is supported by BIFAD. Some of the material was only available to them through the CID/WID Project.
  8. Campus Coordinators received copies of Women's Roles in Irrigated Projection Systems: Movement Toward an Integrated Approach, Women and Food Network Newsletter to assist them in advising WID Fellowship Candidates and to assist in integrating WID issues into the WMS II project and other water management projects at CID member university campuses.
  9. CID/WID Campus Coordinators received International Women's Studies Bibliography to assist them in providing materials to faculty, staff and students interested in WID issues.
  10. Provided Scope of Work to Project Director of More and Better Food Project, Egypt, for Women in Development Related work by Henderson (short-term).
- B. Meetings with CID personnel and others regarding CID/WID Project
1. With T. Downing, J. Greenberg, prepared a paper for invited presentation by Downing (standing in for Carlos Velez-Ibanez) at the AID sponsored conference of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign AID, "Mainstreaming Women" "Inclusive Economic Development in the Third World," September 13-14, 1984. Paper entitled: "Developing Micro-Domestic Enterprises".
  2. Presented outline of CID/WID project to the CID Project Directors meeting in October 1984, in Tucson.
  3. Ted Downing, Faculty member in BARA (UA) and UA International Agriculture Coordinator, Mike Norvelle, participated in Harvard Case Study Workshop in October.

4. Critiqued CID Lesotho Proposal for coverage of WID issues.
5. In Tucson met with Sandra Basgall, CID/WID Campus Coordinator at NMSU and discussed the CID/WID Project and potential WID Fellow and Fellowship opportunities at NMSU.
6. Henderson participated in World Food Day symposium on University of Arizona Campus and on World Food Day (UA) planning committee.
7. Met with a female government official of Mozambique to explore future collaborative work with University of Arizona.
8. Made contact with Project Directors— Richardson (CSU), Shaner (SCU), Clyma (CSU), Keller (USU) and Smith (WSU).
9. Debriefed Quinto at UA.
10. Worked with CID Office to facilitate WID Fellow in Yemen.



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## PROJECT DIRECTORS MEETING

October 4 & 5, 1984

Tucson, Arizona

### Participants

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Accountant, CID

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Mr. John D. Wooten, Jr.  
Deputy Executive Director

10/10/84

CID PROJECT DIRECTORS MEETING  
Preliminary Schedule of Events

October 4 & 5, 1984

Holiday Inn-Broadway  
180 West Broadway  
Tucson, Arizona 85701  
602/624-8711

Wednesday, October 3

P.M.                   Arrival in Tucson  
                          Registration at Holiday Inn-Broadway

Thursday, October 4

7:00 a.m.           Continental Breakfast (Salon 3)  
8:00 a.m.           Project Directors Meeting (Salon 3)  
10:00 a.m.          Break  
12:00 p.m.          Lunch (Sonora Room)  
1:30 p.m.           Project Directors Meeting (Salon 3)  
3:15 p.m.           Break  
6:30 p.m.           Reception & Dinner (Salon 2)

Friday, October 5

7:00 a.m.           Continental Breakfast (Salon 3)  
8:00 a.m.           Project Directors Meeting (Salon 3)  
10:00 a.m.          Break  
12:00 p.m.          Lunch (Sonora Room)  
P.M.                   Departures

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 . . . . . Campus Coordinator's Quarterly Reports
- Appendix 2 . . . . . Campus Coordinator Contracts .
- Appendix 3 . . . . . Documentation Access Service
- Appendix 4 . . . . . New and Revised WID Fellowship Project Listings
- Appendix 5 . . . . . WID Fellow Abstracts
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- Appendix 8 . . . . . Job Listing Service
- Appendix 9 . . . . . WIDNOTES Newsletter
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Appendix 1

Campus Coordinator's Quarterly Reports

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities QuestionnaireWID Fellowship Assistance:

1. During the current quarter, approximately how many individuals have contacted you about the WID Fellowships?

0-1 persons    2-5 persons    6-10 persons     11-15 persons

I. What types of assistance have you provided for individuals interested in the WID Fellowships?

- a. Distributed WID Fellowship Brochures and provided information on WID Fellowship application procedures.
- b. Screening interviews to determine suitability of candidate background.
- c. Discussions of WID Fellowship Opportunities on Projects with Potential Candidates.
- d. Distribution of Project or WID/Country Relevant Materials to potential WID Fellows.
- e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.
- f. Inter-office distribution of the Completed proposal and application materials.

Comments

3. What suggestions do you have for improving WID Fellowship Application Procedures?

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

4. During the past quarter, how many CID and Non-CID Project Directors have you contacted?

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA (Continued)

5. For what purpose(s) did you contact CID or Non-CID Project Directors?

Comments

- a. Getting information on potential WID projects.
- b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship Opportunities
- c. Determining Project Need for a particular WID candidates services
- d. Gaining Project Approval for a particular WID candidate.
- e. Other

6. Do you need any further assistance in contacting project directors from the CID/WID office.?

Intra-coordinator Contact

7. During the current semester, approximately how often have you been in contact with other campus coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1-5 times per week | <input type="checkbox"/> 5-10 times per week | <input type="checkbox"/> More than 10 times per week |
| U. of A. Campus Activities                             |  |  |

8. For what purposes have you contacted other CID/WID Project campus Coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

Comments

- a. Discussion of Potential WID Project Opportunities
- b. Discussion of a WID Fellowship Application for a project at another campus.
- c. Discussion of the WID Fellowship Program's operations
- d. Other

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

9. During the past quarter, what types of WID Fellowship program activities have you organized on your campus?

The WID Noon Lecture series presented a talk on "Women in Development Fellowship Opportunities", by Helen Henderson, Project Director CID/WID, and Marilyn Quinto, WID Fellowship recipient, Cape Verde Project.

Women in Development co-sponsored a talk by E. Walter Coward, Jr./Cornell on "State and Community Irrigation in Asia: The Vanishing Local Sector.

10. During the past quarter, have you prepared any WID-relevant materials or proposals?

WID focus has been on the CID/WID Project

11. In the future, what types of WID-relevant activities would you like to see on your campus?

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT  
NOON LECTURE SERIES



WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT  
FELLOWSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

by

Helen Henderson

Project Director

Consortium for International Development

Women in Development Project

and

Marilyn Quinto

WID Fellowship Recipient

Cape Verde Project

MONDAY            NOVEMBER 19, 1984

12:00 NOON - 1:00 PM

STUDENT UNION, ROOM 281

Sponsored By: Women in Development/Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology  
in Cooperation with Women's Studies.

**SPECIAL SEMINAR**

**STATE AND COMMUNITY IRRIGATION IN ASIA: THE VANISHING LOCAL SECTOR**

E. Walter Coward, Jr.  
Professor of Rural Sociology and Asian Studies  
Cornell University

12:00 NOON

November 8, 1984

Room 280, Student Union

Sponsored by:

The Irrigation and Water Management Institute

Department of Soils, Water and Engineering

Women in Development

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities QuestionnaireWID Fellowship Assistance:

1. During the current quarter, approximately how many individuals have contacted you about the WID Fellowships?

0-1 persons    2-5 persons    6-10 persons    11-15 persons    35

2. What types of assistance have you provided for individuals interested in the WID Fellowships?

Comments

- a. Distributed WID Fellowship Brochures and provided information on WID Fellowship application procedures.
- b. Screening interviews to determine suitability of candidate background.
- c. Discussions of WID Fellowship Opportunities on Projects with Potential Candidates.
- d. Distribution of Project or WID/Country Relevant Materials to potential WID Fellows.
- e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.
- f. Inter-office distribution of the Completed proposal and application materials.

3. What suggestions do you have for improving WID Fellowship Application Procedures?

- Set dates well ahead of time.
- Recheck w/ WID Coord & Project Directors re; reality of project attachment opportunities.
- Better coordination w/ Title XII Contract Officer and better WID Coord, Project Directors re; selection process.

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

4. During the past quarter, how many CID and Non-CID Project Directors have you contacted?

Only 1 on our campus, w/ Yaman HITS Project resulted in a request for project help in identifying role of women in horticulture.  
CSU Gambia project

5. For what purpose(s) did you contact CID or Non-CID Project Directors?

Comments

- a. Getting information on potential WID projects.
- b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship Opportunities
- c. Determining Project Need for a particular WID candidates services
- d. Gaining Project Approval for a particular WID candidate.
- e. Other

6. Do you need any further assistance in contacting project directors from the CID/WID office.?

*Generally use our Title XII contact officer at appropriate time to affirm project availability - but I think WID office could recheck periodically with project directors on campuses team leaders in field (see #3 above).*  
Intra-coordinator Contact

7. During the current semester, approximately how often have you been in contact with other campus coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

- 1-5 times per week      5-10 times per week      More than 10 times per week

8. For what purposes have you contacted other CID/WID Project campus Coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

Comments

- a. Discussion of Potential WID Project Opportunities
- b. Discussion of a WID Fellowship Application for a project at another campus.
- c. Discussion of the WID Fellowship Program's operations
- d. Other

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

9. During the past quarter, what types of WID Fellowship program activities have you organized on your campus?

Seminar on applying for fellowships.  
When individuals have applied, I then have met with them individually.

10. During the past quarter, have you prepared any WID-relevant materials or proposals?

A general handout for university & we have concentrated on publicity for fellowships and Dr. Burrill.

11. In the future, what types of WID-relevant activities would you like to see in your campus?

1) we are planning a 4 day training workshop for overseas project participants in which WID concerns will be a highly visible & integrated element.

2) Need to reconstitute core WID Committee and once again expand membership is constant.

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

Sue Ellen Charlton

3 December 1984

Dear Helen:

This semester, the women and development committee at CSU has held six meetings, four of which have been primarily business. These meetings have included extensive discussion of the Fellowship program, along with broader issues pertaining to development projects and women's roles in them. Two meetings have focussed on program/lectures by women who have worked in development: one featured a nutrition project in Kenya, the other a groundnut production project in Malawi. Three of the committee's meetings have been followed by social get-togethers to give participants an opportunity to become better acquainted.

All women who have expressed an interest in women and development or who have requested Fellowship information are invited to the committee's meetings. We started the semester with a mailing list of 16, and we now have a list of 29.

While there is a good deal of interest on campus and the publicity associated with the Fellowship program (see attached) has generated a reasonable number of inquiries, most of those inquiring are deterred by the limited number of projects with which they can associate. Our primary challenge for the next quarter is to communicate more precise information about the projects themselves.

Sincerely,



Sue Ellen Charlton

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities QuestionnaireWID Fellowship Assistance:

1. During the current quarter, approximately how many individuals have contacted you about the WID Fellowships?

0-1 persons    2-5 persons    6-10 persons    11-15 persons / 2-13

I. What types of assistance have you provided for individuals interested in the WID Fellowships?

Comments

- a. Distributed WID Fellowship Brochures and provided information on WID Fellowship application procedures.
- b. Screening interviews to determine suitability of candidate background.
- c. Discussions of WID Fellowship Opportunities on Projects with Potential Candidates.
- d. Distribution of Project or WID/Country Relevant Materials to potential WID Fellows.
- e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.
- f. Inter-office distribution of the Completed proposal and application materials.

(1 only)

3. What suggestions do you have for improving WID Fellowship Application Procedures?

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

4. During the past quarter, how many CID and Non-CID Project Directors have you contacted?

2

5. For what purpose(s) did you contact CID or Non-CID Project Directors?

Comments

- a. Getting information on potential WID projects.
- b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship Opportunities
- c. Determining Project Need for a particular WID candidates services
- d. Gaining Project Approval for a particular WID candidate.
- e. Other

6. Do you need any further assistance in contacting project directors from the CID/WID office.?

Intra-coordinator Contact

7. During the current semester, approximately how often have you been in contact with other campus coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

*not at all in contact*

1-5 times per week      5-10 times per week      More than 10 times per week

8. For what purposes have you contacted other CID/WID Project campus Coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

Comments

- a. Discussion of Potential WID Project Opportunities
- b. Discussion of a WID Fellowship Application for a project at another campus.
- c. Discussion of the WID Fellowship Program's operations
- d. Other

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

9. During the past quarter, what types of WID Fellowship program activities have you organized on your campus?

*see letter*

10. During the past quarter, have you prepared any WID-relevant materials or proposals?

*I'm not sure what this means but I think the answer is 'No'*

11. In the future, what types of WID-relevant activities would you like to see on your campus?

CSU Comment 18 Oct. 1984

## Program seeks women for international development projects

Women's ideas in international development programs are a critical need in many developing countries, says a CSU political scientist.

"In many countries with strong gender-segregation traditions, men cannot work effectively, if at all, with women. Consequently, some people in the greatest need of help are effectively denied this aid," said Professor Sue Ellen Charlton.

One answer to that need is a fellowship program sponsored by the Women in Development project in cooperation with the Consortium for International Development.

The WID program, directed primarily at qualified women faculty and graduate students, offers six- to eight-week field experiences with development projects based at CID member schools. The fellowship pays travel and per diem expenses.

Charlton, chairwoman of the CSU-WID committee, said, "Until recently women were, for the most part, excluded from development projects because of a lack of field experience."

Fifteen fellowships are available in 1984-85. Approximately half of the fellowships will be awarded this fall, and the balance, next spring.

The CSU-WID program began about five years ago to encourage university activities that would focus attention on the needs of women in Third World countries and to integrate women into international development projects, said Charlton.

"Often policies designed to improve the quality of the life of the poor actually increase the burdens of the poorest of the poor in these developing countries — the women."

An example of this, Charlton said, would be the large migration of men from rural areas to the cities in search of

better paying jobs in development projects. Their families are left on the farm, and the women are expected to farm and perform household tasks. Frequently, full productivity is not achieved; the women become more disadvantaged, and the country becomes less able to feed its population.

To qualify for a fellowship an applicant must be a U.S. citizen, a faculty member or graduate student at a CID af-

iliated institution, and have skills appropriate to a development project based at a CID affiliated school.

Applications are available from Sue Ellen Charlton, C-339, Clark Building; phone, 491-5270; or Cella Walker, Office of Sponsored Research, 211 University Services; phone, 491-6355. — by **Louis Stephenson, office of university communications extension/special assignments editor**

*sponsored research newsletter. The same notice (with wording changes) appeared in the Graduate Student newsletter.*

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

The Office of Naval Research informs ONR investigators that, effective October 1 for FY85 and subsequent years, the transportation cost of things (TOT), irrespective of where title resides, will be borne by the contract. If you have questions or foresee

problems with your ONR project regarding TOT costs being charged to project funds, please contact John Caron, OSR (6355).

MORRIS ANIMAL FOUNDATION

Pre-proposals represent a mandatory first step to funding from the Morris Animal Foundation in Englewood, Colorado. Basic and applied research in the general categories of dogs, cats, horses, zoo and wildlife are appropriate. The announcement lists 29 priority areas within these categories; additionally,

the sponsor seeks pre-proposals investigating the metabolic and organic basis of significant clinical conditions in dogs and cats (other than infectious diseases and cancer) in the urinary, gastrointestinal, integumentary and cardiovascular systems. While the average budget of a Foundation study is \$12,680, the range of budgets over the last three years has been from \$2,000 to \$39,500.

DEADLINES: Pre-proposal, November 1, 1984  
Full proposals by invitation, April 1, 1984

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS

This fellowship provides an opportunity for faculty women to work with a development project in a Third World country. Applicants must be U.S. citizens, free for a six- to ten-week assignment, and prepared to carry out appropriate field research connected with a

development project which is based at a member institution of the Consortium for International Development. Previous overseas experience is not required; preference will be given to candidates with a long-term commitment to development work, and with an understanding of the roles of women in developing countries.

The fellowship covers travel and per diem. Recipients should expect to be in the field in late 1984 or early 1985. To be considered, fill out an application form and submit a resume and three letters of recommendation. For more information on specific projects or countries, or for a copy of the application form, contact Dr. Sue Ellen Charlton, Department of Political Science, C339 Clark Building (491-5270); or OSRD.

DEADLINE: October 15, 1984

WOMEN IN THE CURRICULUM CONSULTANTS GRANT PROGRAM

During the academic year 84-85 the Western States Project on Women in the Curriculum can provide matching funds to college presidents and deans who bring consultants to their campuses to help faculty integrate materials on women into the general

curriculum. Consultancies may take a variety of forms. The Western States Project will provide matching funds of up to \$750, available after October 1.

The project also produces and distributes a directory of experienced western consultants on women's topics. To be included in the directory, request forms from the Southwest Institute for Research on Women (SIROW), University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. For applications for the Consultants Grant Program, contact OSRD; for further information on SIROW, contact CSU's campus representative, Dr. Patsy Boyer, Foreign Language (6100).

DEADLINES: None

Dixie L. Ehrenreich

The University of Idaho campus WID effort was much slower than efforts of any semester up to this time. The reason for that is that the University of Idaho placed two fellows abroad and they left this semester. So our flurry of activity was directed toward getting them ready and monitoring them after they left.

There are several potential applicants for fellowships in the School of Home Economics and effort has been directed toward information flow in that area so that the applicants *and projects* are matched correctly.

Other activities include responding to calls for information and project descriptions, visits from interested women in the program, writing articles for the Strengthening Grant Newsletter, collaborating on Strengthening Grant projects.



Dixie L. Ehrenreich  
WID, University of Idaho

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Questionnaire

WID Fellowship Assistance:

1. During the current quarter, approximately how many individuals have contacted you about the WID Fellowships?

0-1 persons    2-5 persons    6-10 persons    11-15 persons

I. What types of assistance have you provided for individuals interested in the WID Fellowships?

Comments

- 6 a. Distributed WID Fellowship Brochures and provided information on WID Fellowship application procedures.
- 1 b. Screening interviews to determine suitability of candidate background.
- 10 c. Discussions of WID Fellowship Opportunities on Projects with Potential Candidates.
- 6 d. Distribution of Project or WID/Country Relevant Materials to potential WID Fellows.
- 1 e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.
- f. Inter-office distribution of the Completed proposal and application materials.

3. What suggestions do you have for improving WID Fellowship Application Procedures?

*Updated projects lists, done as specifically as possible*  
*Updated lists of those <sup>projects</sup> already taken or about to be applied for. (We don't have a list of successful grant recipients from the last round.)*

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

4. During the past quarter, how many CID and Non-CID Project Directors have you contacted?

4

5. For what purpose(s) did you contact CID or Non-CID Project Directors?

Comments

- a. Getting information on potential WID projects.
- b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship Opportunities
- c. Determining Project Need for a particular WID candidate services
- d. Gaining Project Approval for a particular WID candidate.
- e. Other

6. Do you need any further assistance in contacting project directors from the CID/WID office.?

*You have been helpful in the past.*

Intra-coordinator Contact

7. During the current semester, approximately how often have you been in contact with other campus coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

1-5 times per week

5-10 times per week

More than 10 times per week

8. For what purposes have you contacted other CID/WID Project campus Coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

Comments

- a. Discussion of Potential WID Project Opportunities
- b. Discussion of a WID Fellowship Application for a project at another campus.
- c. Discussion of the WID Fellowship Program's operations
- d. Other

*Discussion of conditions of already granted fellowships and fellows.*

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

9. During the past quarter, what types of WID Fellowship program activities have you organized on your campus?

Attended other meetings, mainly. We are preparing for the return and programming of Jo Ellen Force and Karen Davis.

10. During the past quarter, have you prepared any WID-relevant materials or proposals?

Discussed them and sent background materials to Doris Williams, director of Home Economics, who will submit.

11. In the future, what types of WID-relevant activities would you like to see on your campus?

Library improvement which relates specifically to available projects in CID.

When the CID/WID fellows return, have seminars and other programs which relate specifically to their experience.

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities QuestionnaireWID Fellowship Assistance:

1. During the current quarter, approximately how many individuals have contacted you about the WID Fellowships?

0-1 persons    2-5 persons    6-10 persons    11-15 persons

I. What types of assistance have you provided for individuals interested in the WID Fellowships?

Comments

- a. Distributed WID Fellowship Brochures and provided information on WID Fellowship application procedures.
- b. Screening interviews to determine suitability of candidate background.
- c. Discussions of WID Fellowship Opportunities on Projects with Potential Candidates.
- d. Distribution of Project or WID/Country Relevant Materials to potential WID Fellows.
- e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.
- f. Inter-office distribution of the Completed proposal and application materials.

3. What suggestions do you have for improving WID Fellowship Application Procedures?

*Do we have a listing of all the deadline dates in a calendar year?*

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

4. During the past quarter, how many CID and Non-CID Project Directors have you contacted?

*Approximately 10*

5. For what purpose(s) did you contact CID or Non-CID Project Directors?

Comments

- a. Getting information on potential WID projects.
- b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship Opportunities
- c. Determining Project Need for a particular WID candidate services
- d. Gaining Project Approval for a particular WID candidate.
- e. Other

6. Do you need any further assistance in contacting project directors from the CID/WID office.?

Intra-coordinator Contact

7. During the current semester, approximately how often have you been in contact with other campus coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

1-5 times per week                      5-10 times per week                      More than 10 times per week

8. For what purposes have you contacted other CID/WID Project campus Coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

Comments

- a. Discussion of Potential WID Project Opportunities
- b. Discussion of a WID Fellowship Application for a project at another campus.
- c. Discussion of the WID Fellowship Program's operations
- d. Other

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

9. During the past quarter, what types of WID Fellowship program activities have you organized on your campus?

*Seminars (back Lunch)*

*Rostring women with interest in WID*

10. During the past quarter, have you prepared any WID-relevant materials or proposals?

*No*

11. In the future, what types of WID-relevant activities would you like to see on your campus?

*Seminars*

*WID-relevant materials*

*Identification and "incubating" of those interested in WID fellowships*

Memorandum

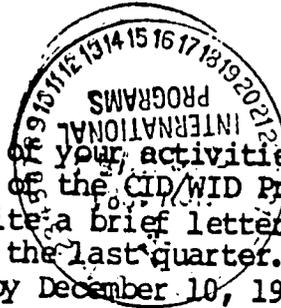
Nov. 26, 1984

To: Campus Coordinators

From: Helen Henderson

Re: Sept./Oct./Nov. Quarterly Report

Enclosed please find a questionnaire for the reporting of your activities during the second quarter (September through October) of the CID/WID Project. We would like you to fill out the questionnaire and write a brief letter that highlights important CID/WID related activities during the last quarter. It would be very helpful if we receive this information by December 10, 1984.



Sincerely,

*Helen Henderson*  
Helen Henderson

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities QuestionnaireWID Fellowship Assistance:

1. During the current quarter, approximately how many individuals have contacted you about the WID Fellowships?

0-1 persons    2-5 persons    6-10 persons    11-15 persons

I. What types of assistance have you provided for individuals interested in the WID Fellowships?

Comments

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Distributed WID Fellowship Brochures and provided information on WID Fellowship application procedures.
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. Screening interviews to determine suitability of candidate background.
- WJ* \_\_\_\_\_ c. Discussions of WID Fellowship Opportunities on Projects with Potential Candidates.
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. Distribution of Project or WID/Country Relevant Materials to potential WID Fellows.
- WJ* \_\_\_\_\_ e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.
- WJ* \_\_\_\_\_ f. Inter-office distribution of the Completed proposal and application materials.

3. What suggestions do you have for improving WID Fellowship Application Procedures?

*Have Helen a checklist of things to do - - - Getting Ready to Leave. Gordon Ross gave her a list that she will be mailing but we won't receive it until January. It included things to know about insurance & coverage on luggage etc. - - to facilitate the departure procedure for others*

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

4. During the past quarter, how many CID and Non-CID Project Directors have you contacted?

*3 on a regular basis*

5. For what purpose(s) did you contact CID or Non-CID Project Directors?

Comments

- a. Getting information on potential WID projects.
- b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship Opportunities
- c. Determining Project Need for a particular WID candidates services
- d. Gaining Project Approval for a particular WID candidate.
- e. Other

*Ida finding out about specifics for candidates for Egypt.*

6. Do you need any further assistance in contacting project directors from the CID/WID office.?

*not at this point - will need at beginning of 1985. Have some highly qualified people interested in WMS II.*

Intra-coordinator Contact,

7. During the current semester, approximately how often have you been in contact with other campus coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

- 1-5 times per week
- 5-10 times per week
- More than 10 times per week

*1*

8. For what purposes have you contacted other CID/WID Project campus Coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

*re: WMS II.*

Comments

- no* a. Discussion of Potential WID Project Opportunities
- no* b. Discussion of a WID Fellowship Application for a project at another campus.
- yes* c. Discussion of the WID Fellowship Program's operations
- d. Other

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

9. During the past quarter, what types of WID Fellowship program activities have you organized on your campus?

Spoken before 2 student groups  
" " 1 campus group

Organized a meeting of interested candidates to discuss prospects in depth.

10. During the past quarter, have you prepared any WID-relevant materials or proposals?

Involved in Charles Gordon Dean's proposal

11. In the future, what types of WID-relevant activities would you like to see on your campus?

Would like to obtain a national or internationally known WID speaker for campus & the possibility of a WID workshop on campus in Spring.

---

I attended an international population control workshop for the Western Region in San Francisco. Several of the delegates were faculty members from CID campuses. I spoke on the possibilities of CID/WID grants.

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities QuestionnaireWID Fellowship Assistance:

1. During the current quarter, approximately how many individuals have contacted you about the WID Fellowships?

0-1 persons    2-5 persons    6-10 persons    11-15 persons

I. What types of assistance have you provided for individuals interested in the WID Fellowships?

Comments

- a. Distributed WID Fellowship Brochures and provided information on WID Fellowship application procedures.
- b. Screening interviews to determine suitability of candidate background.
- c. Discussions of WID Fellowship Opportunities on Projects with Potential Candidates.
- d. Distribution of Project or WID/Country Relevant Materials to potential WID Fellows.
- e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.
- f. Inter-office distribution of the completed proposal and application materials.
- The only active candidate wanted to go to Tanzania, and she had to give up that application.

3. What suggestions do you have for improving WID Fellowship Application Procedures?

We need very clear statements concerning qualifications in terms of experience, relation to the CID university, citizenship (or specific visa status if not a citizen).

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

4. During the past quarter, how many CID and Non-CID Project Directors have you contacted?

Three project directors on many occasions

5. For what purpose(s) did you contact CID or Non-CID Project Directors?

Comments

- a. Getting information on potential WID projects.
- b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship Opportunities
- c. Determining Project Need for a particular WID candidates services
- d. Gaining Project Approval for a particular WID candidate.
- e. Other

6. Do you need any further assistance in contacting project directors from the CID/WID office.?

Perhaps. I will let you know!

Intra-coordinator Contact

7. During the current semester, approximately how often have you been in contact with other campus coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

1-5 times per week      5-10 times per week      More than 10 times per week

8. For what purposes have you contacted other CID/WID Project campus Coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

Comments

- a. Discussion of Potential WID Project Opportunities
- b. Discussion of a WID Fellowship Application for a project at another campus.
- c. Discussion of the WID Fellowship Program's operations
- d. Other      Discussion of WID fellowship interest from their campuses for OSU projects.

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

9. During the past quarter, what types of WID Fellowship program activities have you organized on your campus?

Distribution of flyers

10. During the past quarter, have you prepared any WID-relevant materials or proposals?

Yes. I prepared a standard (short and long versions) presentation about WID/OSU activities and WID concerns in general. The long version contains a section describing the relation of development to women in India and includes slides. This presentation is used in orientations and for community or campus groups which want to learn about WID.

11. In the future, what types of WID-relevant activities would you like to see on your campus?

Continuation of planned activities:

Weekly program series Winter term 1985;  
Participation in orientations conducted by OSU's Office of International Agriculture;  
Publication of quarterly newsletter;  
Participation of WID-informed persons in various stages of project planning

12. In addition to the above activities, WID has been involved in a monthly speakers series this fall. One of those speakers was a project director (Dr. Frank Conklin) who received a very lively response from the audience. The most recent speaker was Dr. Deniz Kandiyoti, a Turkish sociologist who has studied women and modernization. Her outstanding presentations to standing-room-only audiences were enthusiastically received. WID/OSU shared in the cost of bringing Dr. Kandiyote to Oregon with other units and departments on campus and at the University of Oregon. (See enclosed publicity.)

WID/OSU has about 50 new acquisitions in its library.

# Dr. Deniz Kandiyoti

Dr. Kandiyoti, a Turkish sociologist, has studied the effects of modernization on Turkish villagers and written a book on Turkish women. She has taught in Turkey and London, served UNESCO as a consultant on women and development, was a member of a delegation which studied Islamic architecture in China, and Chairs a sex-role research committee for the International Sociological Association.

"Women and Modernization in  
Developing Countries."

11:30-1 MU 211

"Third World Feminism: is  
it Possible?"

4:30-6 MU 105

THURSDAY, December 6

SPONSORS: Affirmative Action Office Anthropology Economics  
History Sociology Women in Development Women Studies  
Women's Center



# Texas Tech University

Department of Food and Nutrition  
College of Home Economics

December 7, 1984

Dr. Helen  
The University of Arizona  
Department of Anthropology  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Helen:

Fall, 1984, has been a busy quarter for the Texas Tech WID group. We have been meeting and are planning our Third Annual Management Workshop in the spring.

As you know two members of our group have developed CID Fellowship proposals which were tentatively approved. I am continuing to assist as they make the contacts to finalize the opportunity.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Barbara Stoecker'.

Barbara Stoecker, Ph.D.  
Associate Professor

pk

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities QuestionnaireWID Fellowship Assistance:

1. During the current quarter, approximately how many individuals have contacted you about the WID Fellowships?

0-1 persons    2-5 persons    6-10 persons    11-15 persons

I. What types of assistance have you provided for individuals interested in the WID Fellowships?

- a. Distributed WID Fellowship Brochures and provided information on WID Fellowship application procedures.
- b. Screening interviews to determine suitability of candidate background.
- c. Discussions of WID Fellowship Opportunities on Projects with Potential Candidates.
- d. Distribution of Project or WID/Country Relevant Materials to potential WID Fellows.
- e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.
- f. Inter-office distribution of the Completed proposal and application materials.

Comments

3. What suggestions do you have for improving WID Fellowship Application Procedures?

*We should solicit from applicants their comments about the application guidelines. We could then re-write the guidelines to address difficulties that candidates have had in writing the proposals and ambiguities that reviewers have consistently noted.*

*Although our candidates benefited from the deadline extension, I think application deadlines should be firm. There is potential for*

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

4. During the past quarter, how many CID and Non-CID Project Directors have you contacted?

*One - Kay Mathis - Guatemala TSM (Non-CID)*

5. For what purpose(s) did you contact CID or Non-CID Project Directors?

Comments

- a. Getting information on potential WID projects.
- b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship Opportunities
- c. Determining Project Need for a particular WID candidate services
- d. Gaining Project Approval for a particular WID candidate.
- e. Other

6. Do you need any further assistance in contacting project directors from the CID/WID office.?

*We will need continued assistance with contacting the project directors in relation to the Pakistan CID/WID Fellowships*

Intra-coordinator Contact

7. During the current semester, approximately how often have you been in contact with other campus coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

*less than 1 time/week*

1-5 times per week

5-10 times per week

More than 10 times per week

8. For what purposes have you contacted other CID/WID Project campus Coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

*To discuss possible fellowship opportunities for the Guatemala Proj.*

Comments

- a. Discussion of Potential WID Project Opportunities
- b. Discussion of a WID Fellowship Application for a project at another campus.
- c. Discussion of the WID Fellowship Program's operations
- d. Other

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

9. During the past quarter, what types of WID Fellowship program activities have you organized on your campus?

Most ~~of~~ of my activity has been assistance with preparation of the 2 WID fellowship applications. Our WID committee

10. During the past quarter, have you prepared any WID-relevant materials or proposals?  
has continued to meet and plan a management workshop.

Two of our faculty members have applied for and have tentatively been approved for WID fellowships.

11. In the future, what types of WID-relevant activities would you like to see on your campus?

More involvement ~~at~~ at the RFP stage



December 13, 1984

Dr. Helen Henderson  
CID WID Project Director  
Bureau of Anthropological Research  
Anthro 317  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Helen:

Enclosed please find my completed questionnaire for the second CID WID Quarterly report. Also enclosed are materials presented at the Noon Seminar I conducted in November as well as a copy of the first issue of our newsletter in which the CID WID Fellowship Program was advertised again.

I have contacted Dr. Paul Riley, Coordinator of the Senegal River Basin Project re potential WID Fellowship opportunities on his project. We are scheduled to meet December 20, 1984, for discussion. This project is ending in December, but he anticipates a new contract with AID to continue and expand on the activities under this project. Dr. Riley is enthusiastic about the potential of this kind of technical assistance.

I have also spent a number of hours with potential WID Fellowship candidates, on a one-to-one basis, which seems the most effective recruitment approach on USU's campus. I believe this effort will pay off in several people submitting proposals in the coming months.

Thank you for your promptness in sending me supplies of your brochures (I could use 20 more), the material on women in NE Brazil, and your assistance re Susan Ahlstrom Henderson's prospective proposal.

Have a merry holiday.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy M. O'Rourke  
CID WID Coordinator, Utah State University

cc Dr. Morris Whitaker, Campus Contact Officer

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities QuestionnaireWID Fellowship Assistance:

1. During the current quarter, approximately how many individuals have contacted you about the WID Fellowships?

0-1 persons    2-5 persons    6-10 persons    11-15 persons

1. What types of assistance have you provided for individuals interested in the WID Fellowships?

Comments

- a. Distributed WID Fellowship Brochures and provided information on WID Fellowship application procedures.
- b. Screening interviews to determine suitability of candidate background.
- c. Discussions of WID Fellowship Opportunities on Projects with Potential Candidates.
- d. Distribution of Project or WID/Country Relevant Materials to potential WID Fellows.
- e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.
- f. Inter-office distribution of the Completed proposal and application materials.

3. What suggestions do you have for improving WID Fellowship Application Procedures?

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

4. During the past quarter, how many CID and Non-CID Project Directors have you contacted?

2

5. For what purpose(s) did you contact CID or Non-CID Project Directors?

Comments

- a. Getting information on potential WID projects.
- b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship Opportunities
- c. Determining Project Need for a particular WID candidates services
- d. Gaining Project Approval for a particular WID candidate.
- e. Other

6. Do you need any further assistance in contacting project directors from the CID/WID office.?

*Not at this time*

Intra-coordinator Contact

7. During the current semester, approximately how often have you been in contact with other campus coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

- CL*  
*1/10/82*
- 1-5 times per week       5-10 times per week       More than 10 times per week

8. For what purposes have you contacted other CID/WID Project campus Coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

Comments

- a. Discussion of Potential WID Project Opportunities
- b. Discussion of a WID Fellowship Application for a project at another campus.
- c. Discussion of the WID Fellowship Program's operations
- d. Other

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

9. During the past quarter, what types of WID Fellowship program activities have you organized on your campus?

Presented a Noon Seminar in November on the WID Fellowship program to an audience of 27 interested persons. No attendance, however, by campus project directors or coordinators. See attached materials presented.

Advertised WID Fellowship program through November newsletter. See copy attached.

10. During the past quarter, have you prepared any WID-relevant materials or proposals?

Assisted Peace Corps volunteer going to the Gambia as a WID Officer with relevant issues and materials.

Began gathering materials for potential WID Fellowship candidate who wishes to conduct research with SR CRSP in Brazil.

11. In the future, what types of WID-relevant activities would you like to see on your campus?

THE CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- a non-profit corporation
- headquartered in Tuscon, Arizona
- composed of 11 western universities

University of Arizona  
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona  
Colorado State University  
University of Idaho  
Montana State University  
New Mexico State University  
Oregon State University  
Texas Tech University  
\*\*\* Utah State University  
Washington State University  
University of Wyoming

Unique Strengths -- Utah State University

International Irrigation Center:

Engineering; Hydrology; Water Resources and Management;  
Systems Analysis

Range Management and Ecology

Extension and Life Span Learning Center

Animal, Plant, and Soil Sciences

Nutrition, Food Sciences, Processing, and Technology

Agricultural and Resource Economics

International Sheep and Goat Institute

Arid-Land Development and Utilization

Forestry, Watershed, and Natural Resource Management

Project Evaluation, Planning, and Policy Analysis

Family Life in Development

Sociology and Social Sciences

Development Management and Administration

Organizational structure

1. Board of Trustees -- 2 trustees from each university  
from USU: Doyle Matthews, Dean of Agriculture  
Thad Box, Dean of Natural Resources
  
  2. Executive Director + staff (in Tucson)  
3 Deputy Executive Directors  
1 Executive Assistant  
1 Accountant  
1 Internal Auditor/Financial Analyst  
4 secretaries  
2 accounting assistants
  
  3. CID Principal Contact Officers (on campuses)  
at USU: Morris Whitaker, Director of International Programs
  
  4. CID/WID Coordinators (on campuses)  
at USU: Nancy O'Rourke
- 

Scope of activities

conduct long-term projects that they have successfully bid on  
--designate "lead university" for each project and that  
university selects a project director

short-term technical assistance, e.g. design teams

conduct workshops and symposia, e.g. project design workshop

IQC with USAID in agriculture

Consortium for International Development/Women in Development Projects

CID/WID Project I

1980-1983

capacity-building: networking, workshops, rostering, gathering  
and disseminating information; product  
development grants

University of Arizona, the lead university

Kate Cloud, Project Director  
Helen Henderson, Associate Project Director

level of funding: about \$150,000 (?)

CID/WID Project II

1984-1986

building a cadre of WID-sensitive scientists who can assist  
AID's field projects

University of Arizona, the lead university

Helen Henderson, Project Director

level of funding, \$477,473

Handouts included: WID Fellowship Brochures  
CID WID newsletter from Helen's Office, NEWSNOTES  
Guidelines for WID Proposal Writing  
List of CID WID Fellowship Participants Selected During May  
AWID membership applications

Materials passed around included: WID Policy Paper (AID)  
AID WID Brochure  
CID Brochure  
CID Roster  
CID News Express  
CID Activity Report 1983

Process for Writing a CID/WID Fellowship Proposal

Identify a CID or non-CID project you feel you can make a contribution to

Contact the CID/WID Campus Coordinator on your campus and she will contact the Campus Coordinator on the campus where the project is located

Contact will be made with the Director of the Project by either Campus Coordinator or Helen Henderson.

Project Director responds either positively or negatively

Write the proposal--gather all information you can get on the project and the country

Useful to have a supportive letter from Director of Project to accompany your proposal

Your proposal goes to Helen Henderson; she and a committee of CID/WID Coordinators evaluate the proposals and approve or disapprove

If approved, need clearance from the COP in country, the host country, and the AID mission.

The WID Office in USAID in Washington also wants a Scope of Work before you leave the U.S.

A N N O U N C E M E N T

WID Noon Seminar

Women in International Development

Nancy M. O'Rourke  
WID Coordinator at USU

will discuss

CID/WID Project II

(Consortium for International Development/Women in Development)

Wednesday, November 28th  
12 Noon to 1 p.m.  
Center Colony Room, Student Center

Bring your lunch; come for a part of the seminar if you cannot come for all.

Hope to see you there,

*Nancy O'Rourke*  
WID Coordinator

# USU'S WID NEWSNOTES

Women in International Development  
Utah State University

Vol. 2, #1

November 1984

## NOON SEMINAR SERIES

Dr. Ann Lesch, USFI Associate, talked to an audience of fifteen interested persons on October 24th about the Ford Foundation's Middle East programs in the Sudan and Egypt. On an annual budget of approximately 4 million dollars, Ford conducts projects in irrigation, income-generation, health, simple technology transfer, legal aid, and human rights. Programs are aimed at urban, rural, and refugee populations.

Dr. Lesch was especially informative about micro-level projects--improving methods of garbage collection and disposal in 3 villages near Cairo; redesign of housing in these villages; a bicycle repair project for Eritrean refugees in the Sudan; and a silk production project in Egypt. She spoke to successes and failures, as well as pointing out where project planning had failed to account for impact on gender roles.

## CID/WID PROJECT II

As of September 1984, seven recipients have been awarded WID Fellowships. Some examples of Fellowship work include research on migrant remittances sent back to Cape Verde women, advising the Gambia Mixed Farming Project on the suitability of adapting their programs for small ruminants, and environmental degradation on the traditional roles of sedentary and transhumant women in Western Sudan, as measured by the application of remote sensing technology.

The project is sending out a newsletter, WIDNOTES, to the Campus CID/WID Coordinators. If you are interested in receiving a copy, let me know. (Nancy O'Rourke, FL 105, 750-1404)

Be sure to come to the next WID Noon Seminar to learn how you can get involved in CID WID Project II. Wednesday, November 28, noon to 1 p.m.

CID/WID is also offering a documentation access service. Information on women's roles in agriculture and general information on education, population, and environment in various countries is available. Address inquiries to Deirdre Campbell, Office of Arid Lands Studies, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, 845 N. Park Ave., Tucson, AZ 85719 (602) 621-7897.

CONFERENCES
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AWID (Association for Women in Development) Second Conference set for April 25-27, 1985, at the Capital Hilton in Washington, D.C. Theme: "Women Creating Wealth: Transforming Economic Development." Four types of sessions will be featured--roundtables, luncheon dialogues, paper sessions, and panels.

If you are not already a member of AWID, membership forms are available in the WID Office, Family Life 105. Dues are \$25 for Regular Members, \$10.00 U.S. student, and \$5.00 Developing Country Student.

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United Nations World Conference on Women planned for July 15-26, 1985, in Nairobi, Kenya. The Conference of Non-governmental Organizations (CONGO) will hold its world meeting in conjunction with the UN Conference, July 8-16, 1985, at the Kenyatta Conference Center in Nairobi.

More details are available in the WID Office.

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Conference on Agricultural Education in Africa planned by the Agency for International Development's Africa Bureau (AFR/TR/EHR and AFR/TR/ARD) to be held in the Cameroon, January 13-18, 1985.

JOBS
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The World Bank seeks women economists, educational specialists, financial analysts, lawyers, engineers, and agriculturalists. Contact Christina Imhoof, Staffing Specialist, Personnel Management Department, The World Bank, 1818 H. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433.

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AID's Offices of Multi-Sectoral Development and of Agriculture are compiling a roster of individuals for short-term technical assistance on the new Small Farmer Marketing Access Project. For information or to be included in the roster, contact Duncan Miller, Chief, Rural Institution Section, USAID, Room 608, SA-18, Washington, D.C. 20523.

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The Ford Foundation seeks program officers for its Rural Poverty Program in New Delhi, Lagos, and Rio de Janeiro. Contact Joan C. Carroll, Manager, Employment and Training, The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd St., New York, New York 10017.

The International Labour Office (ILO) is seeking individuals with social science backgrounds and experience in socioeconomic surveys and analyses and or individuals with backgrounds in planning and management of rural energy and basic needs research and or action projects. They are particularly interested in women and Third World candidates. Contact: Elizabeth W. Cecelski, Rural Employment Policies Branch, Employment and Development Department, International Labour Office, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

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CARE, Inc. has two positions in the Congo to be filled ASAP: a Seed Technical Advisor, 2 year contract; and an Agricultural Baseline Data Consultant for two months. Contact Denise R. Gomer, Administrator, International Employment, CARE, Inc., 660 First Avenue, New York, NY 10016. (212) 686-3110.

FELLOWSHIPS, AWARDS, GRANTS

The World Bank Robert S. McNamara Fellowships to be awarded for full-time work in fields related to economic development and institution building. Deadline--December 1, 1984.

For requirements and criteria, write to J. Price Gittinger, Coordinator, McNamara Fellowships Program, Economic Development Institute, The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433.

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Justinian F. Rweyemamu Memorial Award, offered by Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA). Deadline, November 30, 1984. Open to graduate students who have not yet received the PH.D. Submit 3 copies of a paper (not more than 100 pages) which will contribute to knowledge of African development in its cultural, political, social, technological, or economic dimensions to the Executive Secretary, CODRESIA, P.O. Box 3304, Dakar, Senegal.

Award provides air ticket and stipend to spend 2-3 months in an African University to enhance the comparative aspects of his/her research.

OTHER NEWS OF NOTE

The Office of Women in Development in the Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. has a new director--Ms. Kay Davies. Davies replaces Ms. Sarah Tinsley who has taken another position with AID/W.

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BIFAD Chairman, Dr. E.T. York, recently reviewed BIFAD's substantial efforts in the WID area for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, chaired by Senator Charles Percy (R-IL). Dr. York re-affirmed BIFAD's commitment to continue its activities on WID issues in future agendas.

Dr. Jane Knowles (University of Wisconsin), AWID President, also testified by reviewing the goals and purposes of AWID--to ensure that women participate as full and active partners in the development process, to strengthen research and action in the WID field, to increase education and communication on WID, and to improve the practice of institutions in the integration of women as both agents and beneficiaries of development.

-----

Note from the writer, editor, & publisher of this newsletter:

This newsletter is for you. Please inform me what you would like to see in it. I would especially like to include information on activities conducted in international development on this campus. So send your news items to me at UMC 29 or call 750-1404.

*Thanks,  
Fanny O. Kouke  
WID Coordinator*

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Questionnaire

WID Fellowship Assistance:

1. During the current quarter, approximately how many individuals have contacted you about the WID Fellowships?

0-1 persons    2-5 persons    6-10 persons    11-15 persons

I. What types of assistance have you provided for individuals interested in the WID Fellowships?

- a. Distributed WID Fellowship Brochures and provided information on WID Fellowship application procedures.
- b. Screening interviews to determine suitability of candidate background.
- c. Discussions of WID Fellowship Opportunities on Projects with Potential Candidates.
- d. Distribution of Project or WID/Country Relevant Materials to potential WID Fellows.
- e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.
- f. Inter-office distribution of the Completed proposal and application materials.

Comments

Utilized International Program Dev. Office Bulletin to "advertise"; made announcements at AWID and Women's meetings; provided information to Project Directors' on-campus

Have not yet received any proposals. Two "viable" candidates have not yet submitted documents.

3. What suggestions do you have for improving WID Fellowship Application Procedures?

To what extent are Chiefs-of-Party canvassed for input into Fellowship opportunities? At this campus it is very important to be sure that what a Fellow is proposing is parallel with what a particular project wants and needs in-country.

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

4. During the past quarter, how many CID and Non-CID Project Directors have you contacted?

I have contacted all CID projects on Campus (Jordan, Lesotho, Sudan). In the cases of Lesotho and Jordan, the Project Directors were out of the office (one overseas; one on other business) so the Project Associates were contacted.

5. For what purpose(s) did you contact CID or Non-CID Project Directors?

Comments

- a. Getting information on potential WID projects.
  - b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship Opportunities
  - c. Determining Project Need for a particular WID candidates services
  - d. Gaining Project Approval for a particular WID candidate.
  - e. Other
- Project person with whom potential Librarian-WID fellowship was discussed is presently in-country, and hopefully will "fact-find" the opportunity.

6. Do you need any further assistance in contacting project directors from the CID/WID office.?

Not at this point. (Thanks)

Intra-coordinator Contact

7. During the current semester, approximately how often have you been in contact with other campus coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

1-5 times per week                      5-10 times per week                      More than 10 times per week

8. For what purposes have you contacted other CID/WID Project campus Coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

Comments

- a. Discussion of Potential WID Project Opportunities
- b. Discussion of a WID Fellowship Application for a project at another campus.
- c. Discussion of the WID Fellowship Program's operations
- d. Other

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

9. During the past quarter, what types of WID Fellowship program activities have you organized on your campus?

Organization of seminars and formal/informal gatherings with returning project Anthropologist. Utilized these meetings to make people aware of the Fellowship opportunities. Returned Anthropologist may also be a possible WID fellow candidate, to do some "follow-up" research back in-country. Reception of the idea was good.

10. During the past quarter, have you prepared any WID-relevant materials or proposals?

representation in  
Predominant WID-relevant efforts have been directed towards ongoing efforts on campus to hold an "End of the Decade for Women" conference to precede the Nairobi conference, and hopefully send

11. In the future, what types of WID-relevant activities would you like to see on your campus?

Continuation of ongoing activities, which include:

\*WID meetings

\*Weekly international film-showings, which have frequently highlighted relevant gender issues (especially in regard to perceptions/reactions to women and changing work roles, etc)

More seminars that draw cross-campus representation (such as when Cornelia Butler-Flora was here) to WID related subject material

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities QuestionnaireWID Fellowship Assistance:

1. During the current quarter, approximately how many individuals have contacted you about the WID Fellowships?

0-1 persons    2-5 persons    6-10 persons    11-15 persons

I. What types of assistance have you provided for individuals interested in the WID Fellowships?

Comments

- a. Distributed WID Fellowship Brochures and provided information on WID Fellowship application procedures.
- b. Screening interviews to determine suitability of candidate background.
- c. Discussions of WID Fellowship Opportunities on Projects with Potential Candidates.
- d. Distribution of Project or WID/ Country Relevant Materials to potential WID Fellows.
- e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.
- f. Inter-office distribution of the Completed proposal and application materials.

3. What suggestions do you have for improving WID Fellowship Application Procedures?

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

4. During the past quarter, how many CID and Non-CID Project Directors have you contacted?

5. For what purpose(s) did you contact CID or Non-CID Project Directors?

Comments

- a. Getting information on potential WID projects.
- b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship Opportunities
- c. Determining Project Need for a particular WID candidates services
- d. Gaining Project Approval for a particular WID candidate.
- e. Other

6. Do you need any further assistance in contacting project directors from the CID/WID office.?

Intra-coordinator Contact

7. During the current semester, approximately how often have you been in contact with other campus coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

1-5 times per week      5-10 times per week      More than 10 times per week

8. For what purposes have you contacted other CID/WID Project campus Coordinators with regard to the WID Fellowship program?

Comments

- a. Discussion of Potential WID Project Opportunities
- b. Discussion of a WID Fellowship Application for a project at another campus.
- c. Discussion of the WID Fellowship Program's operations
- d. Other

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

9. During the past quarter, what types of WID Fellowship program activities have you organized on your campus?

phone  
memos  
network

obtained CV  
distributed info.

10. During the past quarter, have you prepared any WID-relevant materials or proposals?

11. In the future, what types of WID-relevant activities would you like to see on your campus?

workshop  
more integration with women's studies

# Katherine Jensen Receives Fellowship to Egypt

A University of Wyoming faculty member is one of the first recipients of special fellowships awarded by the Consortium for International Development/Women in Development Program (CID/WID).

The prestigious fellowship will send Katherine Jensen, assistant professor of sociology and chairwoman of the UW Women Studies Committee, to Egypt next spring for at least two months to study social structural issues in the implementation phase of the Egypt Water Use and Management Project. In particular, she will assess the participation of farm women in a perennial irrigation system and the impact of changes in farming practices on women and families.

"The study is aimed at enhancing the social outcomes of the project and helping personnel understand and overcome obstacles in order to successfully utilize the irrigation system," Jensen says.

The CID, a non-profit association of 11 universities in the semi-arid West, works to encourage and promote involvement of member faculties in international development activities and to improve the quality of technical assistance delivered to Third World nations.

WID is a federally mandated program to insure that economic development projects assess the effects of sponsored social change on women and that women's present economic and familial roles are considered. Its fellowships, funded by the federal Agency for International Development, were awarded to 14 individuals from the CI's 11 member schools.

"The receipt of the CID/WID Fellowship represents a significant achievement for a UW faculty member in the area of international development," says Joan K. Wadlow, dean, College of Arts and Sciences. "It contributes to the institutional goal of expanding the international compo-

nent of UW. It is also prestigious for the Department of Sociology, which will benefit in the future from ensuing curricular developments."

In Egypt, Jensen will assess social relationships among project professionals and users, which will include examining how gender relationships work as an interaction variable in the achievement of development goals.

"Assessing relationships between farmers and professionals, between Egyptian and American professionals and among the American professionals from various disciplines is essential in understanding potential use and impact of the irrigation system," she says.

However, these relationships have not been assessed because social class barriers separate Egyptian female professionals from local women and cultural procriptions prevent male sociologists from contact with rural women, she says.

During the study, Jensen will serve as a broker to help foster positive interactions between farmers and professionals and between American and Egyptian professionals. She will also help develop a greater awareness among American professionals of the impact of their technical expertise.

"Insofar as large-scale irrigation ditch management requires new leadership roles from members of the indigent population, assessment of changes in social stratification is necessary," Jensen says. "Also, regardless of the sex of new leaders, ditch management organization raises important questions about changing social relationships of family members to neighbors and other family members."

Increased productivity resulting from successful implementation is likely to affect field labor participation, nutrition and fertility in females, population density and housing patterns. Ultimately, such productivity will play a

part in urban migration of male labor, which will directly affect women, and the social policy decisions of the Egyptian government, Jensen says.

Jensen's interest and experience in rural women in international perspective dates from 1966, when, as an undergraduate, she did independent field research on role changes among rural women in Japan. She also conducted an analysis of relationships between local populations and outside professionals in the development of the Navajo Community College.

In addition, she has an on-going interest in agricultural development projects in the Philippines and Indonesia.

A UW faculty member since 1977, Jensen was a principal investigator for the "Wyoming Heritage and Contemporary Values" women's oral history project. Funded by the Wyoming Council for the Humanities, the project examined the lives of 20th century Wyoming women. In addition, she has published articles on uses of oral history in quantitative studies.

Jensen recently wrote the chapter "Mother Calls Herself a Housewife But She Buys Bulls: Exchange Productivity and Family Status Among Rural Women" for the book "The Technological Woman."

She is also the recipient of a faculty development award for a computer analysis of the various ways social impact projections for rapid growth in boomtown communities fail to assess the employability of women. The award also helped her complete an empirical study of the social service needs of older Native Americans on the Wind River Reservation.

Jensen earned the B.A. degree (1968) at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., and the M.A. (1974) and the Ph.D. (1977) degrees from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

## Third World Assistance Committee Names Wadlow

Joan K. Wadlow, dean, University of Wyoming College of Arts and Sciences, recently was appointed to a three-year term on the executive committee of the Consortium for International Development (CID).

The CID, a non-profit association of 11 universities in the semi-arid West, works to encourage and promote involvement of member faculties in international development activities and to improve the quality of technical assistance delivered to Third World nations.

The organization is headquartered in Tucson where a permanent staff oversees day-to-day operations of the consortium

that currently has about \$140 million in contracts on the books.

As a member of the executive committee, Wadlow will also serve on the CID finance committee. She has been a trustee of the consortium since UW joined in 1982.

Other member schools are the University of Arizona, California State Polytechnic University-Pomona, Colorado State University, University of Idaho, Montana State University, New Mexico State University, Oregon State University, Texas Tech University, Utah State University and Washington State University. Consortium membership is by invitation only.

Appendix 2

Campus Coordinator Contracts

Model Agreement . . . . Oregon State University

BUDGETS:

California State Polytechnic University

Colorado State University

University of Idaho

Montana State University

New Mexico State University

Texas Tech University

Utah State University

Washington State University

University of Wyoming

MODEL AGREEMENT

CONTRIBUTING UNIVERSITY

A G R E E M E N T

between

CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

and

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

Agreement No. OSU-WIDII-01

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into between the Consortium for International Development (CID), hereinafter referred to as CID, and Oregon State University, hereinafter referred to as the "Contributing University."

WHEREAS, CID is responsible for the administration and management of a Contract between the Agency for International Development, and CID, "Prime Contract," for the purpose of implementing Women in Development activities or projects, "the Project," and

WHEREAS, the Contributing University, in keeping with its commitment as a member of CID, desires to enter into an Agreement with CID to assist in the performance of a portion of the work of the Project as hereinafter set forth,

NOW THEREFORE, CID and the Contributing University agree as follows:

ARTICLE I. INCORPORATION OF TERMS OF PRIME CONTRACT

The provisions of the Prime Contract between AID and CID including amendments, appendices, attachments, and regulations, present and future, referred to therein are incorporated herein by this reference and shall be part of this Agreement. In the event of inconsistency between the Prime Contract and this Agreement, the terms of the Prime Contract shall take precedence unless otherwise specified herein.

ARTICLE II. STATEMENT OF WORK

The Contributing University shall provide the following backstopping services for CID/WID activities:

- A. Services are provided for the purpose of assisting in the fulfillment of the objectives of the Project for which CID is the Prime Contractor, specifically those objectives involving Oregon State University international activities.
- B. Activities will be carried out at Oregon State University.
- C. Ms. Barbara Isely will provide leadership and will work under the general guidance of the CID Project Director.
- D. The details regarding the scope of work and accompanying activities is attached as Appendix A to this Agreement.
- E. The Contributing University agrees to provide services, facilities, and equipment, and to render budgetary, administrative, and technical services normally considered as a part of overhead.

ARTICLE III. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

Performance under this Agreement shall commence approximately June 1, 1984. The estimated date of completion of work is May 30, 1985, unless terminated, modified, or amended under the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV. ESTIMATED COST AND FINANCING

- A. The total estimated cost of this Agreement is \$4,020.00. This amount may not be exceeded unless this Agreement is amended in writing. The funds will be disbursed in accordance with the following budget and line items subject to the limitation of cost basis and other applicable provisions of the Prime Contract. The Agreement Budget Total may be modified by written consent of both parties by amendment of this Agreement.

BUDGET

Agreement No. OSU-WIDII-01

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Estimated Total</u>
1. Salaries <sup>1,2</sup>	\$3,000.00
2. Indirect Costs <sup>3</sup> 34%	<u>1,020.00</u>
3. AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL	<u><u>\$4,020.00</u></u>

Note 1: Actual salary amounts are to be determined in accordance with the policies and practices of the Contributing University, within the limitations of this Agreement.

Note 2: All reimbursement vouchers from the Contributing University must clearly specify the dollar amount of salaries and wages paid for services performed outside of the United States.

Note 3: All charges and claims for reimbursement of indirect costs shall be in accordance with the rate and base established by the cognizant auditing agency for the Contributing University.

Within the Agreement Budget Total, the Contributing University may transfer funds among line items as reasonably necessary for the performance of the work.

- B. Reimbursement for costs incurred by the Contributing University will be made monthly upon the receipt of a Contributing University invoice by the CID Executive Office conforming to the above line item schedule. All invoices must be submitted to the Consortium for International Development, 5151 East Broadway, Suite 1500, Tucson, Arizona, 85711-3766, Attention: Secretary/Treasurer. The invoice shall include a certification as follows:

The undersigned hereby certifies: (a) that payment of the sum claimed under this Agreement is proper and due and that appropriate refund to CID will be made promptly upon request in the event of disallowance of costs not reimbursable under the terms of the Agreement, and (b) that information on the fiscal report is correct and such detailed supporting information as CID may reasonably require will be furnished promptly to CID on request at the CID home office.

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

- C. The final invoice shall be submitted by the Contributing University promptly following completion of the work under this Agreement, but in no event later than 75 days from the Agreement completion date. The final invoice shall be clearly identified as such.
- D. The University shall maintain books, records, documents, and other evidence in accordance with the University's usual accounting procedures and the provisions of this Agreement to substantiate the charges outlined on the invoice. The University shall preserve and make available such records for examination and audit by CID or their agents until the expiration of three (3) years from the completion date of

this Agreement and for such longer period, if any, as is required to complete an audit and to resolve all questions concerning expenditures. CID will follow generally accepted auditing practices in determining that there has been proper accounting and use of funds.

ARTICLE V. COMPENSATION

The rates of compensation charged under this Agreement are to be in accordance with the Contributing University's policies and the Prime Contract.

ARTICLE VI. INSURANCE AND STAFF BENEFITS

The Contributing University shall provide its normal benefits and insurances to staff members assigned under this Agreement. CID shall provide the Defense Base Act Workmen's Compensation for all out of the country travel by the staff required under the terms of this Agreement. All reimbursement vouchers from the Contributing University must clearly specify the dollar amount of salaries and wages paid for services performed outside of the United States.

ARTICLE VII. UNUSED BUDGET ALLOCATION

The Contributing University agrees to return to CID any unused budget allocations for future staff support and other Project costs.

ARTICLE VIII. VARIANCE IN WORK

Any change or modification of the work under this Agreement shall require prior consultation with, and written concurrence of, CID.

ARTICLE IX. TERMINATION

Either party to this Agreement may terminate this Agreement by giving 90 days advance written notice. Any obligations and commitments that cannot be cancelled at the time of termination will be negotiated.

ARTICLE X. FULL AND COMPLETE AGREEMENT/AMENDMENTS

This Agreement, together with the Prime Contract and any amendments, appendices, attachments, or regulations, present or future, incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the full and complete understanding of the parties. No modification or addition to this Agreement shall be effective to bind the parties hereto, unless it shall be in writing and signed by the parties or their authorized representatives.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement No. OSU-WIDII-01.

CONSORTIUM FOR  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OREGON STATE  
UNIVERSITY

John L. Fischer  
John L. Fischer  
Executive Director

Hugh F. Jeffrey, Jr.  
Hugh F. Jeffrey, Jr.  
Director of Business Affairs

Donna J. Patrick  
Witness

J. Shively  
Witness

July 6, 1984  
Date

8/8/84  
Date

ATTACHMENT A

Scope of Work for Campus Technical Assistance Coordinator

OSU/WID is at a critical point in its development. As the WID office is being moved into the Office of International Agriculture, we are in an excellent position to strengthen institutional relationships with OIA. The requested \$3000 would be used to assist with the following specific activities:

1. Hire a part-time coordinator to assist in selecting technical assistants and backstopping them after they are placed in the field.
2. Serve as a liason between CID/WID, the Office of International Agriculture and other campus-wide international activities.
3. Help OIA project directors identify gender-role research that will contribute to existing or new projects.
4. Locate qualified OSU faculty and assist them in the preparation of proposals for WID fellowships.
5. Respond to requests for information about WID fellowships from other campuses.
6. Work with the Office of International Agriculture to develop training and orientation materials for OSU personnel assigned to overseas projects.
7. Work with Office of International Agriculture to ensure that WID is a viable component of the new MOU which begins July 1, 1984.
8. Continue to identify and purchase materials that will be beneficial to gender role analysis in WID and OIA activities.
9. Continue to organize and publicize monthly program meetings to increase awareness and understanding of the role of women in development throughout the campus and the Corvallis community.



CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Executive Office  
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500  
Tucson, AZ 85711-3766  
U.S.A.

Phone: (602) 745-0455  
Telex II: 910 952 1102  
Cable: CIDCOR TUC

July 6, 1984

Dr. Paul Kifer  
International Programs/Agriculture  
135 N.W. 25th St.  
Corvallis, OR 97331

Subject: Agreement No. OSU-WIDII-01

Dear Dr. Kifer:

Enclosed are two (2) copies of the above referenced Agreement which have been prepared for your review and signature. We trust that the Agreement is in accord with your understanding. If there is need for a change, please advise me as soon as possible.

If the Agreement meets with your approval, please sign both copies and return one (1) to the CID Executive Office. The second copy is for your files.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jean R. Kearns".

Jean R. Kearns, Ph.D.  
Deputy Executive Director

JRK:et  
Enclosures as stated

cc: Ken Laurence

Business Affairs  
Office



P. O. Box 1086  
Corvallis, Oregon 97339

RECEIVED

AUG 11 1984

Consortium for  
International Development

August 9, 1984

Consortium for International Development  
5151 East Broadway, Suite 1500  
Tucson, AZ 85711-3766

Gentlemen:

Find enclosed one fully executed copy of Agreement No. OSU-WIDII-01 providing funds for Oregon State University services to CID/WID activities.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. R. Millison".

William R. Millison  
Research Financial Administrator

WRM:jmb  
Enclosure  
cc: P. E. Kifer, w/attach

CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY

**BUDGET**

Agreement No. CPU-WIDII-01

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Estimated Total</u>
1. Salaries <sup>1,2</sup>	\$3,000.00
2. Indirect Costs <sup>3</sup> 43%	<u>1,290.00</u>
3. AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL	<u>\$4,290.00</u>

Note 1: Actual salary amounts are to be determined in accordance with the policies and practices of the Contributing University, within the limitations of this Agreement.

Note 2: All reimbursement vouchers from the Contributing University must clearly specify the dollar amount of salaries and wages paid for services performed outside of the United States.

Note 3: All charges and claims for reimbursement of indirect costs shall be in accordance with the rate and base established by the cognizant auditing agency for the Contributing University.

Within the Agreement Budget Total, the Contributing University may transfer funds among line items as reasonably necessary for the performance of the work.

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

**BUDGET**

Agreement No. CSU-WIDII-01

<u>Line Item</u>		<u>Estimated Total</u>
1. Salaries <sup>1,2</sup>		
	CID/WID Coordinator \$2,275.00	
	Graduate Student Asst. <u>500.00</u>	
		\$2,775.00
2. General Expenses (telephone, copying, etc.)		225.00
3. Indirect Costs <sup>3</sup> 36%		<u>1,080.00</u>
4. AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL		<u>\$4,080.00</u>

Note 1: Actual salary amounts are to be determined in accordance with the policies and practices of the Contributing University, within the limitations of this Agreement, and approved by the CID Project Director for the Project.

Note 2: All reimbursement vouchers from the Contributing University must clearly specify the dollar amount of salaries and wages paid for services performed outside of the United States.

Note 3: All charges and claims for reimbursement of indirect costs shall be in accordance with the rate and base established by the cognizant auditing agency for the Contributing University.

Within the Agreement Budget Total, the Contributing University may transfer funds among line items as reasonably necessary for the performance of the work.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

**BUDGET**

**Agreement No. UI-WIDII-03**

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Estimated Total</u>
1. Salaries <sup>1,2</sup>	\$3,000.00
2. Indirect Costs <sup>3</sup> 41%	<u>1,230.00</u>
3. AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL	<u><u>\$4,230.00</u></u>

Note 1: Actual salary amounts are to be determined in accordance with the policies and practices of the Contributing University, within the limitations of this Agreement, and approved by the CID Project Director for the Project.

Note 2: All reimbursement vouchers from the Contributing University must clearly specify the dollar amount of salaries and wages paid for services performed outside of the United States.

Note 3: All charges and claims for reimbursement of indirect costs shall be in accordance with the rate and base established by the cognizant auditing agency for the Contributing University.

Within the Agreement Budget Total, the Contributing University may transfer funds among line items as reasonably necessary for the performance of the work.

**BUDGET**

**Agreement No. MSU-WIDII-01**

<u>Line Item</u>		<u>Estimated Total</u>
1. Salaries <sup>1,2</sup>		\$3,000.00
2. Indirect Costs <sup>3</sup>	39.5%	<u>1,185.00</u>
3. AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL		<u>\$4,185.00</u>

Note 1: Actual salary amounts are to be determined in accordance with the policies and practices of the Contributing University, within the limitations of this Agreement, and approved by the CID Project Director for the Project.

Note 2: All reimbursement vouchers from the Contributing University must clearly specify the dollar amount of salaries and wages paid for services performed outside of the United States.

Note 3: All charges and claims for reimbursement of indirect costs shall be in accordance with the rate and base established by the cognizant auditing agency for the Contributing University.

Within the Agreement Budget Total, the Contributing University may transfer funds among line items as reasonably necessary for the performance of the work.

NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

BUDGET

Agreement No. NMSU-WIDII-01

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Estimated Total</u>
1. Salaries <sup>1,2</sup>	\$3,000.00
2. Indirect Costs <sup>3</sup> 23%	<u>690.00</u>
3. AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL	<u>\$3,690.00</u>

Note 1: Actual salary amounts are to be determined in accordance with the policies and practices of the Contributing University, within the limitations of this Agreement, and approved by the CID Project Director for the Project.

Note 2: All reimbursement vouchers from the Contributing University must clearly specify the dollar amount of salaries and wages paid for services performed outside of the United States.

Note 3: All charges and claims for reimbursement of indirect costs shall be in accordance with the rate and base established by the cognizant auditing agency for the Contributing University.

Within the Agreement Budget Total, the Contributing University may transfer funds among line items as reasonably necessary for the performance of the work.

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY

BUDGET

Agreement No. TTU-WIDII-01

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Estimated Total</u>
1. Salaries <sup>1,2</sup>	\$2,875.00
2. Operating Expenses	125.00
3. Indirect Costs <sup>3</sup> 36%	<u>1,080.00</u>
4. AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL	<u>\$4,080.00</u>

Note 1: Actual salary amounts are to be determined in accordance with the policies and practices of the Contributing University, within the limitations of this Agreement, and approved by the CID Project Director for the Project.

Note 2: All reimbursement vouchers from the Contributing University must clearly specify the dollar amount of salaries and wages paid for services performed outside of the United States.

Note 3: All charges and claims for reimbursement of indirect costs shall be in accordance with the rate and base established by the cognizant auditing agency for the Contributing University.

Within the Agreement Budget Total, the Contributing University may transfer funds among line items as reasonably necessary for the performance of the work.

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

BUDGET

Agreement No. USU-WIDII-01

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Estimated Total</u>
1. Salaries <sup>1,2</sup>	\$3,000.00
2. Indirect Costs <sup>3</sup> 32%	<u>960.00</u>
3. AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL	<u><u>\$3,960.00</u></u>

Note 1: Actual salary amounts are to be determined in accordance with the policies and practices of the Contributing University, within the limitations of this Agreement, and approved by the CID Project Director for the Project.

Note 2: All reimbursement vouchers from the Contributing University must clearly specify the dollar amount of salaries and wages paid for services performed outside of the United States.

Note 3: All charges and claims for reimbursement of indirect costs shall be in accordance with the rate and base established by the cognizant auditing agency for the Contributing University.

Within the Agreement Budget Total, the Contributing University may transfer funds among line items as reasonably necessary for the performance of the work.

BUDGET

Agreement No. WSU-WIDII-02

<u>Line Item</u>		<u>Estimated Total</u>
1. Salaries <sup>1,2</sup>		\$3,000.00
2. Indirect Costs <sup>3</sup>	43.5%	<u>1,305.00</u>
3. AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL		<u><u>\$4,305.00</u></u>

Note 1: Actual salary amounts are to be determined in accordance with the policies and practices of the Contributing University, within the limitations of this Agreement, and approved by the CID Project Director for the Project.

Note 2: All reimbursement vouchers from the Contributing University must clearly specify the dollar amount of salaries and wages paid for services performed outside of the United States.

Note 3: All charges and claims for reimbursement of indirect costs shall be in accordance with the rate and base established by the cognizant auditing agency for the Contributing University.

Within the Agreement Budget Total, the Contributing University may transfer funds among line items as reasonably necessary for the performance of the work.

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

**BUDGET**

Agreement No. UW-WIDII-01

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Estimated Total</u>
1. Salaries <sup>1,2</sup>	\$3,000.00
2. Indirect Costs <sup>3</sup> 38%	<u>1,140.00</u>
3. AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL	<u><u>\$4,140.00</u></u>

Note 1: Actual salary amounts are to be determined in accordance with the policies and practices of the Contributing University, within the limitations of this Agreement, and approved by the CID Project Director for the Project.

Note 2: All reimbursement vouchers from the Contributing University must clearly specify the dollar amount of salaries and wages paid for services performed outside of the United States.

Note 3: All charges and claims for reimbursement of indirect costs shall be in accordance with the rate and base established by the cognizant auditing agency for the Contributing University.

Within the Agreement Budget Total, the Contributing University may transfer funds among line items as reasonably necessary for the performance of the work.

## Appendix 3

### Documentation Access Service

- A. WID Fellowship Information Requests
- B. WID Project Related Requests

### Documentation Access Service

The CID/WID central office provides bibliographies and information on women's roles in development. This service is initiated when a campus coordinator indicates that she or a potential fellow has an interest in a particular international project. Then, the graduate associate compiles a bibliography of project-relevant information on women and sends a copy to the concerned party. Finally, potential fellows or campus coordinators indicate whether they will need a xeroxed copy of any articles that they cannot obtain at their own university.

Memorandum

November 30, 1984

To: Barbara Isely

From: Helen Henserson

Re: Documentation Request for Liberia RFP

Enclosed you will find xeroxed articles on women and cash cropping or women in Liberia. We will follow up with more xeroxed articles and bibliographic information next week. Meanwhile, this should help you get started with your work on the Liberia RFP.

Enclosed articles include:

Akerle, Olubanke. Women and the Fishing Industry in Liberia: Measures of Women's Participation. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Research Series, ATRGW/Ford Foundation. 1979.

Anderson, Mary Boughman. "Technology Transfer: Implications for Women." Paper prepared for the Harvard Institute for International Development Case Study and Training Project, funded by U.S.A.I.D. No date.

Bledsoe, Caroline. "Kpelle Women's Status and Power." Paper prepared for the 1976 Women in Economic Development Conference, Wellesley College, for the panel, "Rural Women: Power, Status and Self Perception. 1976.

Carleton, Sue Ellen. Women in Third World Development. Boulder, Colorado: Westview press. 1984.

Cloud, Kathleen. "Women's Productivity in Agricultural Systems: Considerations for Project Design." Paper prepared for the International Development Case Study and Training project funded by U.S.A.I.D. No date.

Conteh, Al-Hassan, Joyce Mens-Cole and Magdalene David. Profile of Liberian Women. A paper prepared for a research project jointly sponsored by USAID/Liberia and the Government of Liberia and Implemented by the University of Liberia. 1982.

Derryck, Vivian Lowery. "Liberia: Urban Women and Political Participation." Paper prepared for the Society for International Development, Abidjan, Ivory Coast. 1974.

Dey, Jennie. "Gambian Women: Unequal Partners in Rice Development Projects? (Complete Reference not immediately available).

MacCormack, Carol P. "Control of Land, Labor and Capital in Rural Sierra Leone." In Bay, Edna G. (ed.), Women and Work in Africa. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press. 1982.

Monke, Eric A. "The Economics of Rice in Liberia." In Pearson, Scott R., J. Dirck Stryker, Charles P. Humphreys and Others, Rice in West Africa: Policies and Economics. Stanford, Ca: Stanford University Press. 1981.

Memorandum

November 30, 1984

To: Barbara Stoëcker

From: Helen Henderson

Re: Mauritania RFP

Enclosed you will find bibliographic references and copies of materials which you will find helpful in making a contribution to the Mauritania RFP.

Resources on Women in Mauritania:

Abellie, Barbara. A Study of Female Life in Mauritania. Washington DC: AID/WID. 1979. (Copy Enclosed)

Smale, Melinda. Women in Mauritania: The Effects of Drought and Migration on Their Economic Status and Implications for Development Programs. Washington DC: AID/WID. 1980.

Youssef, N., M. Buvinic and A. Rudan. Women in Migration: A Third World Focus. Washington DC: WID. 1979 (Mauritanian Migrant Women).

Memorandum

November 30, 1984

To: Nancy O'Rourke

From: Helen Henderson

Re: NE Brazilian Women

Enclosed you will find a list of references and xeroxed material that your potential WID Fellowship candidate for NE Brazil may find useful.

Resources on Women in NE Brazil:

Aguilar, Neuma. "The Impact of Industrialization on Women's Roles in NE Brazil." In Nash, June and Helen Safa (eds.), Sex and Class in Latin America. New York: J. F. Bergin Publishers. 1980 (Pp. 110-128).

Grupo Feminista de Janeiro. Textos: Colectivo Feminista de Campisinas. 1980. (xeroxed copy enclosed).

Jorgensen, Julie Ann. Women in Northeast Brazil: Resources and Information for Future Projects. Paper prepared for the Women in Development Project/ Office of the Council for International Programs, University of Arizona. 1982. (xeroxed copy enclosed)

Perfil Estatístico de Crianças e mães no Brasil: características sociodemográficas, 1970-1977, Secretaria de Planejamento da Presidência da República, Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geographica Estatística. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE. 1982.

Meaney-Leckie, Anette M. "The Cashew Industry of Ceara: The Role of Women." No date.

Regions of NE Brazil (Handout)

NE Brazilian Bibliography

Memorandum

November 30, 1984

To: Sandra Basgall

From: Helen Henderson

Re: Honduras Documentation Request

Enclosed you will find a xeroxed copy of a paper on Honduras and a Latin American Women's Bibliography which may be helpful to WID Fellowship recipient, Charles Gordon Dean.

DeWalt, Kathleen M. and Fordham, Miriam. "Regional Variation in the Role of Women in Agriculture in Southern Honduras." Paper prepared for the Symposium: Women in Latin American and Caribbean Agricultural Development, Association for Women in development Conference. Washington D. C.: October 13-15, 1983.

Resources on Women in Latin America.

Resources on Women in Central America.

RESOURCES ON WOMEN IN  
CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

ICRW. Employment and Income Generation Prospects for Women in Costa Rica. 1981.

EL SALVADOR

Balakrishnan, Revathi. Socio-Economic and Activity Profile of El Salvador Women. Available from Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, The Ohio State University, ( May, 1981).

Balakrishnan, Revathi and F.M. Firebaugh. "Productive Activities and Economic Contributions of El Salvador Women." Unpublished paper (Available from M. Firebaugh, School of Home Economics, the Ohio State University, Columbus, or from R. Balakrishnan).

GUATEMALA

Balderston, J. B., A. B. Wilson, M. E. Freire and M. S. Simonen. Malnourished Children of the Rural Poor: the web of food, health, education, fertility and agricultural production. Boston: Auburn House Publishing Co. 1981.

HONDURAS

Jarret, Stephen. "A Revolving Fund to Provide the Capital for Self-help: rural Women's Small Production Units in Honduras. Assignment Children 49/50 (Spring, 1980): 141-54.

NICARAGUA

Bruce, Judith. "Market Women's Cooperatives: Giving Women Credit." Abstracted in Resources for Feminist Research X(1): 92. 1981.

Gillespie, Vivian Havens. Rural Women's Time Use." Resources For Feminist Research IX(1): 36.

Gillespie, V. H. Summary of Existing Information on the Roles and Status of Women in Nicaragua. Report Prepared for AID/WID, 1977. (ICRW)

GENERAL

Loveland, Christine A. and Franklin O. Loveland, eds. "Sex Roles and Social Change in Native Lower Central American Societies." Urbana: University of Illinois Press. 1982.

## RESOURCES ON WOMEN IN

### LATIN AMERICA

Bronstein, Audrey. *The Triple Struggle: Latin American Peasant Women*. London: WOW Campaigns, Ltd. 1981.

Canclian, F., Goodman, L. and Smith P. "Capitalism, Industrialization and Kinship in Latin America: Major Issues." *Journal of Family History* III (4). 1978

Cublitt, T.A. "Latin American Women." *Journal of Latin American Studies* 12 (1): 169-184. 1980.

*Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, Vol. IX, No. 1. Women in the Family and Employment, A Cross-cultural View.

*Journal of Family History*, Vol. III, No. 4, The Family in Latin America: 1978.

*Latin American Perspectives*, Vol. IV., Nos. 1-2 (Issue 12/13): 1977. "Women and Class Struggle".

NACLA. *Latin American Women: One Myth - Many Realities*. Special Issue of North American Congress on Latin America Report on the Americas XIV:5 (Sept., Oct. 1980).

Navarro, M. "Research on Latin American Women." *Signs - Journal of Women in Culture and Society*. 5 (1): 111-120. 1979.

Pescatello, A. (ed.) *Female and Male in Latin America*. Pittsburgh, Penn.: University of Pittsburgh Press. 1973.

Safa, H. I. "The Changing Class Composition of the Female Labour Force in Latin America." *Latin American Perspectives* IV (4): 15. 1977.

Turner, June H. (ed.) *Latin American Women: the Meek Speak Out*. Silver Spring: International Educational Development (P.O. Box 66), Silver Spring, MD 20907 USA). 1980.

*Women in Latin America. An Anthology from Latin American Perspectives*. Riverside, Calif. 1979.

Wiarada, Ieda Siqueira and Judith F. Helzner. *Women, Population and International Development in Latin America: Persistent Legacies and New Perceptions for the 1980's*. Chestnut Hill, MA: Pathfinder Fund. 1981. 40 pp. Write: 1330 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.

Copies of the following papers were sent to Katherine Jensen, a WID Fellowship recipient at the University of Wyoming. She will be a fellow with the Egypt Water Use and Management Project.

Bennett, Lynn. "The Role of Women in Income Production and Intra-household Allocation of Resources as a Determinant of Child Health and Nutrition." Paper Presented for WHO/UNICEF Seminar on "The Determinants of Infant Feeding Practices." Geneva: December 5-9, 1983.

Rodgers, Beatrice Lorge. *The Internal Dynamics of Households: A Critical Factor in Development Policy*. Washington D. C.: U.S.A.I.D. 1983.

Rodgers, Beatrice Lorge. *Intra-household Resource Allocation: Empirical Studies and Methods of Measurement—Bibliography*. Available from Tufts University School of Nutrition, Medford, Mass. 1983.

Reynolds, Dorene. "The Household Divided: Competition for Cash Between Husbands and Wives in West Pokot, Kenya." Paper presented in a symposium "Household Level Analysis in Economic and Political Research: A Reevaluation With African Evidence," 81st Annual Meeting, American Anthropological Association; Washington D. C.: December 3-7, 1982.

Woodford-Berger, Prudence. "Women in Houses: The Organization of Residence and Work in Rural Ghana." (Complete Reference and Date not available.)

Henderson, Helen and Judith Warner. "Women in Egypt." Working Paper #4. Women in Development Program, University of Arizona. Report funded through grant number AID-OTR-g-1871 from the Office of Women in Development, Bureau of Program and Policy Coordination, Agency for International Development to the Consortium for International Development, Women in Development Project.

**Memorandum**

**To: Dr. Katherine Jensen**

**From: Helen Kreider Henderson**

**Re: Documents Request**

Enclosed you will find copies of xeroxed documents which you may find helpful in planning your Egyptian WID Fellowship research.

Bennett, Lynn. "The Role of Women in Income Production and Intrahousehold Allocation of Resources as a Determinant of Child Health and Nutrition." Paper Presented for WHO/UNICEF Seminar on "The Determinants of Infant feeding Practices." Geneva: December 5-9, 1983.

Rodgers, Beatrice Lorge. The Internal Dynamics of Households: A Critical; Factor in Development Policy. Washington D. C.: U.S.A.I.D. 1983.

Rodgers, Beatrice Lorge. Intrahousehold Resource Allocation: Empirical Studies and Methods of Measurement-- Bibliography. Available from Tufts University School of Nutrition, Medford, Mass. 1983.

Reynolds, Dorene. "The Household Divided: Competition for Cash Between Husbands and Wives in West Pokot, Kenya." Paper presented in a symposium "Household Level Analysis in Economic and Political Research: A Reevaluation With African Evidence," 81st Annual Meeting, American Anthropological Association; Washington D. C.: December 3-7, 1982.

Woodford-Berger, Prudence. "Women in Houses: The Organization of Residence and Work in Rural Ghana. (Complete Reference and Date not available.)

Henderson, Helen and Judith Warner. "Women in Egypt." Working Paper #4. Women in Development Program, University of Arizona. Report Funded through grant number AID-OTR-g-1871 from the Office of Women in Development, Bureau of Program and Policy Coordination, Agency for International Development to the Consortium for International Development, Women in Development Project.

Copies of the following documents were sent to Catherine Besterman, potential WID Fellowship candidate from the University of Arizona.

Benett, Lynn. "The Role of Women in Income Production and Intra-household Allocation of Resources as a Determinant of Child Health and Nutrition." Paper presented for the W.H.O./UNICEF Seminar on "The Determinants of Infant feeding Practices." Geneva: December 5-9, 1983.

Coleman, Susan. Women in Development Projects in the Yemen Area Republic. Paper prepared for U.S.A.I.D./Yemen. Sana'a, Yemen: November 1983.

Henderson, Helen Kreider, Judith Ann Warner and Nancy Ferguson. "Women in Upper Volta." Working Paper #2, Women in Development Program, University of Arizona. Paper prepared under Grant number AID-OTR-g-1871 from the Office of Women in Development, Bureau of Program and Policy Consolidation, Agency for International Development to the Consortium for International Development, Women in Development Project. 1982.

Henderson, Helen K. "Women in Development project Advise ment Report for the Gambia Mixed Farming and Resource Management Project (635-0202)." Report prepared under the auspices of the Consortium for International Development/Women in Development Project AID/OTR-G-1871. 1982.

Henderson, Helen and Christine Conte. Farming Systems in Niger. (Grant Proposal). No date.

Roogers, Beatrice Lorge. The Internal Dynamics of Households: A Critical Factor in Development Policy. Washington DC: U.S.A.I.D. 1983.

Warner, Judith. Lesotho Project Briefing Material (Included in the first quarterly report).

A copy of a bibliography on Women of Tunisia was sent to Dr. A. Crecillus of the California Polytechnic Institute.

#### RESOURCES ON WOMEN IN TUNISIA

Auerbach, Liesa A. *Women's Domestic Power: A Study of Women's Roles in a Tunisian Town*. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International. 1981.

Abu-zara, Nadia. "Inequality of Descent and Egalitarianism of the National Organizations in a Tunisian Village." In *Rural Politics and Social Change in the Middle East*, Richard Antoun and Iliya Harik (ed.). Bloomington: Indiana University Press. 1972.

Durrani, Lorna H. "Employment of Women and Social Change", In *Change in Tunisia*, Russell A. Stone and John Simmons (eds.), Albany: State University of New York Press. Pp. 57-82. 1976.

Ferchiou, S. *Place de la Production Domestique Feminine dans l'economie familiale du Sud Tunisien*. *Tiers-Monde* (Oct-Dec. 1978): 831-844.

*Insertion de la Jeune Fille Dans Le Developpement*. *Revue Tunisienne* 64 (198): 155-162.

Larson, Barbara K. "The Status of Women in a Tunisian Village: Limits to Autonomy, Influence and Power." *Signs* 9(3): 417-433.

Nassif, Hind. *Women's Economic Role in Developing Tunisia*. Paper Presented at the AAVG's Committee on Arab Women's Development. Oct., 1976. (SWDT)

Tessler, M. A., J. Rodgers and D. Schneider. "Women's Emancipation in Tunisia." In Beck and Keddie (eds.), *Women and the Muslim World*. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press. Pp. 141-158.

**Memorandum**

**To:** Dr. Louise Fortman

**From:** Helen Kreider Henderson *HW*

**Re:** Documents Request

Enclosed you will find xeroxed copies of documents which you may find helpful in reviewing women's involvement in U.S.A.I.D. projects.

Henderson, Helen Kreider, Judith Ann Warner and Nancy Ferguson. "Women in Upper Volta." Working Paper #2, Women in Development Program, University of Arizona. Paper prepared under Grant number AID-OTR-g-1871 from the Office of Women in Development, Bureau of Program and Policy Consolidation, Agency for International Development to the Consortium for International Development Women in Development Project. 1982.

Henderson, Helen K. "Women in Development Project Advisement Report for the Gambia Mixed Farming and Resource Management Project (635-0202)." Report prepared under the auspices of the Consortium for International Development/Women in Development Project AID/OTR-G-1871.

Henderson, Helen and Christine Conte. Farming Systems in Niger. (Grant proposal).

Warner, Judith. Lesotho Project Briefing Material. (Included in the First Quarterly Report.

Coleman, Susan. Women in Development Projects in the Yemen Area Republic. Paper prepared for U.S.A.I.D./Yemen. Sana'a, Yemen: November, 1983.

Copies of the following documents were sent to Dr. Louise Fortman, a social scientist at the University of California at Berkeley. Dr. Fortman and Kathleen Cloud, at the University of Illinois, Champagne-Urbana, are reviewing women's involvement in U.S.A.I.D. projects. They are looking at the best way that women can become involved in these projects. Their work is being supported by B. I. F. A. D.

Henderson, Helen Kreider, Judith Ann Warner and Nancy Ferguson. "Women in Upper Volta." Working Paper #2, Women in Development Program, University of Arizona. Paper prepared under Grant number AID-OTR-g-1871 from the Office of Women in Development, Bureau of Program and Policy Consolidation, Agency for International Development to the Consortium for International Development Women in Development Project. 1982.

Henderson, Helen K. "Women in Development Project Advisement Report for the Gambia Mixed Farming and Resource Management Project (635-0202)." Report prepared under the auspices of the Consortium for International Development/Women in Development Project AID/OTR-G-1871.

Henderson, Helen and Christine Conte. Farming Systems in Niger. (Grant proposal).

Warner, Judith. Lesotho Project Briefing Material. (Included in the First Quarterly Report.)

Coleman, Susan. Women in Development Projects in the Yemen Area Republic. Paper prepared for U.S.A. I.D./Yemen. Sana'a, Yemen: November, 1983.

Memorandum

November 30, 1984

To: Kate Cloud

From: Helen Henderson

Re: Documentation Request

Enclosed you will find articles relevant to your evaluation of women's roles in USAID projects for BIFAD.

Articles included are:

Henderson, Helen. "The Role of Women in Livestock Production: Some Preliminary Findings." In Vengroff, Richard (ed.), Upper Volta: Environmental Uncertainty and Livestock Production. Lubbock, Texas: International center for the Study of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands. 1980.

Henderson, Helen. "The Grassroots Women's Committee as a development Strategy in an Upper Volta Village." In Crevy, Lucy (ed.), Working With Women Farmers in Mali: A Case Study in Rural Development Planning. (Submitted for Publication).

Also Enclosed:

Initial 1984 WID Fellowship List

Memorandum

November 30, 1984

To: Campus Coordinators

From: Helen Henderson

Re: Water Management Synthesis II Project

Enclosed you will find a copy of the "Women's Roles in Irrigated Production Systems: Movement Toward an Integrated Approach", Women and Food Network Newsletter, which is produced by Kate Cloud. You will find that this issue is a valuable resource for any water management projects on your campus and WMS II WID Fellowship candidates. You may also wish to subscribe to the Women and Food Information Network.

Helen Henderson

Memorandum

November 30, 1984

To: Barabara Stoecker

From: Helen Henderson

Re: Mauratania RFP

Enclosed you will find bibliographic references and copies of materials which you will find helpful in making a contribution to the Mauratania RFP.

Resources on Women in Mauratania:

Abellie, Barbara. A Study of Female Life in Mauratania. Washington DC: AID/WID. 1979. (Copy Enclosed)

Smale, Melinda. Women in Mauratania: The Effects of Drought and Migration on Their Economic Status and Implications for Development Programs. Washington DC: AID/WID. 1980.

Youssef, N, M. Buvinic and A. Rudan. Women in Migration: A Third World Focus. Washington DC: WID. 1979 (Mauratanian Migrant Women).

Memorandum

November 30, 1984

To: Steve Wooten

From: Helen Henderson

Re: Women and Food In Tanzania References

Enclosed you will find bibliographic material on women and food in Tanzania.

Resources on Women and Food In Tanzania:

General Bibliography:

Mascarenhas, Ophelia and Marjorie Mbilinyi. Women In Tanzania: An Analytical Bibliography. New York: Africana Publishing Co. 1983. (Xeroxed portion enclosed).

Specific Resources:

Brain, James. "Less Than Second-Class: Women In Rural Settlement Schemes In Tanzania." In Hafkin, Nancy and Edna Bay (eds.), Women in Africa. Stanford University Press. 1976 (Pp. 265-282).

Madsen, Birgit. Women Mobilization and Women Integration in Tanzania: Case Study from the Village of Peramiho "A", Ruuma Region. Centre for Development Research, Project Paper A.81.8. October, 1981. Available from CDR.

Sanga, O. K. M. Maximizing Response to Change Through Strategic Community Groups at the Ward Level: The Tanzanian Rural Context. Canadian Thesis on microfilm, no. 24128. 1975.

Walsh, M. Fanta. "Coca Cola and Tea (three sugars) In the Political Economy of Rural Tanzania: Notes from Utengule, Usangu. Camb. Anthropol. 8(3): 69-75. 1983.

Wembah-Rashid, J. A. R. The Kagera Research Project In Tanzania. Bull. Int. Ctte. urgent antrop. ethnol. Res. 24: 81-82. 1982.

Development Planning Bibliography

U.S.A.I.D. Publications List

## DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Charlton, Sue Ellen. Women In Third World Development. Boulder and London: Westview Press: 1984.

Cohn, Steven, and others, "U.S. Aid and Third World Women: The Impact of Peace Corps Programs." Economic Development and Cultural Change 29 (July): 795-811. 1981.

Gran, Guy. Development by People: Citizen Construction of a Just World. New York: Praeger. 1983.

Nash, June. "Women In Development: Dependency and Exploitation." Development and Change 8: 161-182. 1977.

Staudt, Kathleen A. and Jane S. Jaquette. Women In Developing Countries: A Policy Focus. Women and Politics 2(Winter). 1982.

What Now? - Another Development (Uppsala: Dag Hammarskjold Foundation) 1976.

World Food Programme News

## B. WID. Project Related Requests

WID Project-Related Requests. On occasion, the CID/WID Office receives requests for project-related information on women in development to assist individuals who will travel overseas to work on projects or to document A.I.D. proposals. During the first quarter, Judith Warner, CID/WID Project graduate associate handled the following requests:

### CID/WID Program Impact on Project Proposals

#### Liberia Project Briefing Document

Judith Warner, graduate associate with the CID/WID Office prepared a three page briefing document for use by CID member university personnel at Oregon State University. It was utilized by Barbara Isley in the preparation of a Liberia proposal. The briefing document presents a brief analysis and background notes on Liberian women's role in agricultural production. A copy is attached.

## Background Notes on Liberia

**Agricultural Production.** Liberian women are the primary producers of rice (p. 1). They "...provide the majority of the labor in food production, make most of the decisions regarding food production, and control the allocation of the food, whether it be for home consumption or for market sale" (p. 33). Liberian women operate smallholder subsistence farm units and are capable of farming on their own, although men cannot farm without women (p. 37).

**Sexual Division of Labor in Rice Production.** "Generally, the tasks of brushing, burning and clearing are male tasks while planting, weeding and harvesting are female tasks. There is variation, both regionally and within individual households and communities, in the actual division of labor. Male labor inputs into rice cultivation tend to be higher in the northwestern section of the country (e. g. Voinjama District) where men may assist with planting and harvesting. Female Labor inputs are higher in the southeastern section (e. g. Maryland) where women do everything except fell the highest trees and the burning. The two tasks which are most rigidly assigned to either sex are burning, which appears to be done exclusively by men, and weeding, which is done exclusively by women" (p. 37).

**Effect of the Sexual Division of Labor on Women.** "Women, more than men, have to adjust their time and other activities around the requirements of the rice farm. With the exception of the slack period following harvest, a woman will spend most of her day on the farm, going early in the morning and returning when the sun sets" (p. 37).

### Women's Farming Issues Land tenure

Women have the right to purchase, own and inherit land under the suspended constitution of Liberia. However, as implied in Administrative laws, the state has ultimate control over land not in freehold or tribal trust and can develop it as it sees fit. This may involve sale of the land and women are technically able to buy it. However, the process involves resources and bureaucratic savvy beyond the present capabilities of Liberian women (pp. 38-39). This places women at a disadvantage in the land acquisition process.

In the customary, tribal land allocation system, there are five types of land that women utilize:

1. upland rice land
2. swamp rice land
3. Cash Crops Land
4. Cassava and vegetable land
5. House land

**Upland Rice.** "Upland rice farms are made on a new site every year. Men appear

to have primary responsibility for selection of the farm site in areas where household farms are being made. In these situations, women derive their access to land through the male household head. If they choose to make a personal rice farm, it is likely to be on nearby or adjacent land. Men have access to land through their own kin group and through their wives kin groups. Women appear to have access to land through their natal kin groups and their husbands" (p. 41)

Cash Crop Land Competition. Cocoa and Coffee crops may compete for rice land. "Generally, individuals appear to have planted their cocoa and coffee trees on land to which they traditionally had 'use rights'. In most parts of the country, extensive planting of these trees is a development of the last twenty-five years or so. Initially, there was adequate land for both rice farming and tree crops. For the most part (cash) these crops have been the monopoly of men. Access to land does not appear to be the constraint, in most cases for women. There are instances of women who have cocoa and coffee farms" (p. 43).

Nonetheless, there are areas in which rice and cash crops compete for land, such as Kolahun district where "... women were finding it increasingly difficult to find 'adequate land' at a reasonable distance from town..." (p. 43). In Voinjama district, communities and kin groups are beginning to restrict the planting of tree crops to protect access to rice land" (Ibid).

Swamp Land Rice. Women have clear access to rice swamp land. "In areas of Kohahun District, swamps are allocated along the same lines as upland rice in which areas of 'family bush' are recognized. In those areas of the district where swamps are being developed for permanent cultivation, 'swamps' are coming to be regarded as "belonging" to particular individuals. Both women and men can claim swamp land. A woman can get a swamp rice plot from her father, her mother or through her husband. If she obtains the plot from her husband, she may continue to use it after his death, if his brother doesn't want the plot or doesn't have the labor to cultivate it" (p. 44).

"Reports from the various swamp rice projects in the country indicate that women can obtain swamp plots but that the rate of participation is lower than that of men (p. 44).

Additional Crop Land. "Land for the cultivation of other crops is a concern of women. Some crops are intercropped with rice and as such belong to the women planting them. Women have access to the land which was used for rice the previous year to plant cassava, peanuts, and/or vegetables."

Women may also use the land adjacent to the town or village for cultivation of cassava or vegetables. In some cases, such plots appear to "belong" to particular women although how a woman comes to acquire a claim to a plot is not clear. Permission should be obtained from the woman who last used the plot before another uses it." (p. 44-45).

Note: Carter and Cole (1982) stress that there is a need for additional research in the area of women's access to land. Especially studies which take into account concessions and the impact of transfers to freehold on women's land tenure.

Farm Tools. Women use short-handled hoes. Women have to stoop to use them, but they are better suited to the terrain and rice cultivation, permitting quick

work (p. 50).

Women also use imported cutlasses for cutting firewood and brush or knives made by local blacksmiths in harvesting.

**Households and Farming.** "Cultural ideology among Liberian ethnic groups holds that a household should be formed around an adult male head who is recognized by the community and other members of the unit as the head. The growing number of female-headed households represent a social form which is not yet recognized as a cultural option."

"In a polygynous household, the head wife is responsible for managing and supervising the work of all the women. She is usually, but not necessarily, the senior wife (p. 54). She oversees all farm and household work. It should be noted that household work is more than one woman can handle. Monogamously married women must look for other household help or limit her activities (p. 55).

**Rice Farm Organization.** The Mande-speaking people of Liberia cultivate a 'big' or 'general' farm which all members work on. The head wife supervises tasks on this farm and holds the key to the granery. "The rice from the household is used to feed the members of the households during the year, to provide seed rice for the following year, and to meet any hospitality or ceremonial obligations." (p. 62)

Household members, often women may also cultivate their own personal farms. "The person making these farms... is in control of the labor and the rice, which may be used for whatever purpose she desires." (p. 62).

"Rice from the 'general' or 'household' farm is not sold: it is for 'everyone'. That which is cooperatively produced cannot be sold by individuals, not even a household head or head wife." (p. 62).

"One factor affecting the incidence of personal farms may be availability of swamps, since these may be cultivated, using traditional techniques, by individuals with little assistance from others." (p. 66).

"Upland rice farms require male labor for brushing and clearing. A woman must have access to such labor either through reciprocal labor provided by her husband or a boy friend or by having money to pay someone to do the work...." "The willingness of men to assist women through noncontractual labor is influenced by the men's perception of the ultimate disposal of the crop. If the rice is sold, men are unlikely to realize any benefits from their labor since the cash crop would not be shared with them. Men are dependent, however, upon the labor of women for their food and their prestige." (p. 66)

#### The Rice Cycle.

"Since women spend much of their time on the farm and often cook there, access to water and firewood is important to them in selection of the farm site." (p. 68)

"Women who brush themselves are in a double bind. They are forced to choose younger bush which they can manage alone. As a consequence, the amount of time spent in weeding is also increased. Having to brush farm herself not only adds to the woman's work load during brushing but also during weeding. She also has

to accept lower yields." (p. 70)

"The decision of which variety or varieties of rice to plant is made by women. Women are more knowledgeable than men about the varieties of rice and their characteristics." (p. 72)

#### The Allocation of Labor.

Women may form cooperative work groups to accomplish farm tasks. (pp. 78-80).

#### The Major Cash Crops.

"The major cash crops grown by smallholder farmers in Liberia are cocoa, coffee and sugar cane. These crops tend to be cultivated and controlled by men, although not exclusively. Women do contribute some labor, but they do not appear to receive any of the cash. There are a few women who cultivate these crops in their own right." (p. 99).

"Women's access to farmland may be restricted as men allocate more and more land to the cash crops, and their access to men's labor may be affected as men choose to devote more time to their cash crops rather than fulfilling their traditional responsibilities in rice or other food cultivation." (p. 99)

"Although men dominate in the cultivation of these crops, people in various parts of the country appear to agree that women can also have coffee and cocoa farms." (p. 101)

"Sufficient data are not available on the women who are cultivating cocoa and coffee to suggest more than tentatively what factors may encourage or constrain a woman's cultivation of these crops. Several women in a community in Zorzor district who had farms were all economically and socially independent. One of them was the head wife of a powerful elderly ex-chief in the area. Both she and her husband had political ties to the elite in Monrovia and Voinjama...It is clear that she had both political and economic resources not available to virtually any other woman in the area. The other two women were not currently married. They had obtained land from their lineages which had rights to the land along the motor road. Both women spent much of their time in the nearby district headquarters where they had houses and appeared to be influential women in the community. Another woman we interviewed in a community in another part of Lofa county was also not currently married. She has both swamp and upland rice, coffee, cocoa, oil palms and a small sugar cane farm. All of these were women, probably 40 years or older, who had control over their own time and their own resources, including the ability to mobilize labor. Most married women do not have this control and would be constrained by the already heavy demands for their labor, both in agricultural and domestic chores." (p. 101).

#### Model of Smallholder Farming in Liberia.

"For a woman, her decisions about the mix of crops which she will cultivate is in part a function of the size of the household in which she lives and her status within the household. It may be that a married woman whose husband has migrated to an urban area or concession considers it advantageous to be a member of a larger household where she can more easily contribute to the upland rice farm and still have some time to pursue her own crops." (p. 109).

## SUMMARY OF LIBERIAN WOMEN'S ROLE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

1. Efforts to introduce cash crops should take into account the effect this may have on women's access to rice crop land
2. Efforts to introduce cash crops should take into account women's role in rice production and make a special effort to include women.

**Appendix 4**

**New and Revised WID Fellowship Project Listings**

During the second quarter, existing WID Fellowship opportunities were updated and new opportunities were created with the Water Management Synthesis II Project and the International Plant Protection Center. Judith Warner, graduate associate with the CID/WID Project, revised the original WID Fellowship listing, deleting opportunities on projects that were ending and synthesizing available information on established project opportunities. Judith Warner also created a listing of potential project opportunities with WMS II at Colorado and Utah. The Colorado opportunities have been approved, while consideration of Fellowship opportunities at Utah is pending upon funding.

Barbara Isely, Campus Coordinator at Oregon State University, negotiated a WID Fellowship opportunity with the International Plant Protection Center for a WID-sensitive person to go to Costa Rica.

Egypt Water Use and Management Project  
AID/NE-C-1351

<u>Lead University</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>Time Period</u>
Colorado State University	U. S. Agency for International Development	1977-1984 (likely to be extended)

The purpose of this project is to assist the Egyptian Ministry of Irrigation in improving the social and economic conditions of small farmers in Egypt through the development and use of improved irrigation water and associated practices. The institutional capacity of the Ministry to develop and implement an improved on-farm water-management program will be strengthened and project members will assist the Ministry of Irrigation in identifying the major constraints to improvement of on-farm water management as well as optimal water delivery system operations to do the following:

1. Determine and establish the use of optimal irrigation practices on pilot farm areas.
2. Plan future programs based on results in the project areas.
3. Train qualified scientists and technicians.
4. Provide technical assistance and services in irrigated agricultural systems.

The Egyptian Water Use and Management project includes intensive research and pilot programs in three regional areas. Each area represents particular cropping patterns, soil conditions and water management problems.

CID researchers and their Egyptian co-workers and colleagues are conducting on-farm surveys of current farm production problems, performing applied farm research to solve identified problems, and developing an irrigated agricultural improvement program for implementation in the Nile Valley and Delta. Accumulated research on the quantity and quality of water entering and leaving each irrigation district is used to determine water delivery and drainage needs. Concerned farmers are involved in irrigation decisions. A national irrigation improvement program has been developed for implementation.

Thirty-four senior staff of the Ministry of Irrigation (MOI), including the present Minister, have toured the irrigated agriculture project sites. Twenty Egyptian staff members have received advanced training at CID universities. More than 100 Egyptians have been trained in modern irrigated agriculture.

WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

The Egyptian Water Use and Management Project needs help in identifying the role of farm women and rural poor women in production. In addition, the project employs many professional Egyptian women (mainly engineers and agronomists). WID fellows might also study the role of the professional Egyptian woman.

Proposal 1

A WID fellow could make baseline observations on the role of rural Egyptian

women of varying socio-economic status in agriculture. Some research questions asked by a project member are: Why is women's role different in the Nile Valley than in the Delta? (In the Delta, women work in the fields; in the Valley, they don't); How important is women's farm labor income to the rural poor?; (The project has economic data on labor costs which women provide, i. e., picking cotton.) What happens to women when farm operations are mechanized?; Can women be accepted as tractor operators? How?; What role can women take in irrigation projects? (Traditionally, women don't irrigate. Women pick cotton, plant rice, kill bugs.); Is field labor done by farm women or the rural poor? What is the attitude of village women on fertility? (E. V. Richardson's observation is that women and men want fertility information and help).

The project has not obtained answers on these issues because they have not been able to hire lady sociologists and economists with village backgrounds. Project women professionals have originated from large cities and are not familiar with the customs of Egyptian farm women.

### Proposal 2

The role of professional Egyptian women participating in the project could be analyzed by a WID fellow. Egyptian women agronomists and engineers have worked on the project along with one American woman. Some questions which the project hasn't been able to investigate are: What are the special problems that Egyptian women professionals may have in relating to their colleagues, farmers, etc.?; What, if anything, hinders their effectiveness? (Women professionals may travel in pairs); This research is of great importance because women have a potentially large role in filling Egypt's professional needs because men can and do go overseas. A WID fellow could study why women are under-utilized.

An additional question that a WID fellow could look into is why the project has not been able to hire Egyptian women sociologists and economists with village background.

Basically, the project could use country-funded WID help to fund 3-4 MM TDY to help recruit and work with Egyptian women counterparts in Minya (Nile Valley) and Kafr el Sheikh (Delta). WID fellows could develop research tools (questionnaire, etc.) to determine the roles and problems of WID professionals, rural poor women, and farm women.

### Current WID Involvement in the Egypt Water Use and Management Project

Katherine Jensen will be bringing a sociological perspective on women and technological change to the Egypt Water Use and Management Project. Her social structural analysis will address three sets of development relationships, each of which is characterized by gender issues. These include relationships among Egyptian and American professionals, relationships among professionals representing different disciplines on the Project team, and, most important, relationships which effect the social impact of the Project on the local farming population. Katherine Jensen's observations, interviews and preliminary survey research will contribute to the creation of guidelines on field management techniques and lead to possible collaborative efforts to study the impact of the irrigation system on areas such as family labor patterns, fertility, nutrition, migration and community structure.

### Egyptian Water Use and Management Project Update

At this point in time, it appears very probable that the Egyptian Water Use and Management project will be renewed.

### Gambian Mixed Farming and Resource Management Project 635-0203

Lead University	Funding Source	Time Period
Colorado State	U. S. Agency for International	1981-1986

The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of the Gambia in intensifying crop and livestock production, using practices which are ecologically sound and yield sustainable, thus enhancing the foundation for increasing net rural family incomes.

A technical assistance team is working with the government of The Gambia counterparts. This project team does the following:

1. Studies Gambian agriculture, including research to determine the factors critical to developing mixed farming systems.
2. Assists with ecological inventories and grazing land management.
3. Assists in developing technology for improved maize production.
4. Assists in increasing livestock feed supplies through improved forage production.
5. Encourages inter-disciplinary collaboration of Gambian Government agencies.

Mid-project evaluations were conducted by AID and CID in April, 1983. Both teams determined that the project was achieving remarkable success. The addition of long-term technical assistance in agricultural marketing and short-term technical assistance in human and animal nutrition have been recommended by AID. The government of the Gambia and AID have indicated they intend to initiate a follow-up effort, with implementation beginning in 1986.

### WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

Gambian Mixed Farming Project personnel indicate that they will be expanding their attention to women's issues in USG FY-84. Areas for WID Fellow involvement are as follows:

#### Proposal 1

The Project intends to initiate a series of short-term consultancies on the topics of human nutrition and the home economics of household utilization and intra-village marketing of maize grain. At least half of their efforts will be directed towards training women extension demonstrators. WID fellows might participate in this research and training effort.

#### Proposal 2

A WID specialist is needed to take a pro-active leadership role in bringing

about needed changes for future data collection that will bring even more project focus to women in Gambian rural areas. At present, baseline survey data is in hand at CSU, and the first year's Farm Management Survey data is expected shortly. CSU/WID has been asked to join in supervising a nucleus of graduate students in processing their data to ensure that gender differentials are surfaced and that all women's implications possible from present data are obtained. The WID fellow will be able to follow-up on this information in the field.

### Proposal 3

A WID fellow could explore the potential usefulness of fuel-efficient wood/dung cookers for Gambian households. GMFP is to turn modest attention to multiple-use tree-management, including fuel production in 1984-1985. The important role of women in fuel collection and utilization, including the feeding of leaves to tethered animals, is well known. Nevertheless, until GOTG or USAID becomes interested, there will be little activity on stoves without WID fellowship involvement.

### Current WID Involvement in GMFP

Melinda Burrill has investigated the need for and prospects of extending project livestock efforts to farmyard livestock under women's management. Possible extension work may be channeled through wives of livestock association members as a result.

### Pakistan On-Farm Water Management Project

Lead University	Funding Source	Time Period
Colorado State University	Islamic Republic of Pakistan with Collaboration from the World Bank	1983-1984

The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of Pakistan in expanding agricultural production in four provinces through improved water management. The objectives are:

1. Increase of agricultural production by utilization of irrigation water saved through improved water management practices within individual irrigation districts.
2. Strengthening the capability of the On-Farm Water Management Directorates in the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the Federal Water Management Cell in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives by planning and implementing an expanded on-farm water management program.
3. Improve water management technologies and institutional arrangements, including the organization of formal and effective water user associations.

4. Facilitate the coordination and cooperation between the On-Farm Water Management Directorates and Extension Services in the Provincial Departments of Agriculture.
5. Serve as a transition model for future on-farm water management projects that could be effectively replicated on all 89,000 watercourses in Pakistan over the next 10 to 15 years.

WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

No information on potential WID Fellow involvement is available.

Pakistan On-Farm Water Management Project Update

The University of Idaho has just received another Pakistan On-Farm Water Management Project. It is a non-CID project. We will keep you updated on this.

Yemen Agricultural Development Support Program

Lead University	Funding Source	Time Period
Oregon State University	U.S. Agency for International Development and the Yemen Arab Republic Government	1980-1985
New Mexico State University		
California State Polytechnic University		

The purpose of the Yemen Title XII Agricultural Development Support Program is to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Education in the development and modernization of the entire agricultural sector. The Yemen ADSP consists of the Core Subproject, 166 Secondary Agricultural Institute Subproject, Poultry Training and Extension subproject (PETS), Horticulture Improvement and Training subproject (HITS), University of Sana'a Faculty of Agriculture subproject (proposed), and other subprojects to be developed.

Core Subproject

The purpose of this subproject is to provide long- and short-term technical assistance in planning, policy analysis, design, evaluation, and implementation of national agricultural development efforts. CORE has provided requests for the design and initial implementation (mobilization) of the other subprojects.

Centralized administration and logistical support for the program and general long- and short-term technical assistance for planning and policy development in the central ministries has been provided also. Four long-term advisors are working in the Ministry of Agriculture.

In addition to the subprojects cited previously, Core has carried out pre-subproject planning and implementation activities for a water resource and

management subproject and the Documentation and Learning Resource Center. Core personnel cooperated with AID in an agricultural sector analysis in December, 1982, and in the preparation of a sector program strategy statement in April, 1983.

### Ibb Secondary Agricultural Institute

The Yemen Agricultural Development Support Project objective is to establish within Yemen a localized training institution capable of serving governmental and rural sector needs in agricultural manpower training. This institution will produce mid-level agricultural technicians that will be employed in some phase of the country's agricultural industry. The curriculum is designed to balance theory and practice by educating individuals so that they are able to perform agricultural tasks, teach such practices to others, and explain their purpose. The curriculum includes classroom instruction, laboratory or farm practicals, and actual supervised on-the-farm training at locations other than the school.

The Ibb Secondary Agricultural Institute Subproject which preceeded the Agricultural Sector Development Program and was later folded into it has constructed facilities, developed a curriculum, recruited teachers and purchased equipment. The subproject assisted in the institutionalization of the program into the Yemeni educational system. Students are gaining practical, usable experience through the application of improved farming techniques at the Institute's instructional farm. The first class of 51 students was graduated in 1982. Graduates of the Ibb Secondary Agricultural Institute are in great demand and, as their national military service is completed, they will be employed in-country by both government and industry.

### WID Fellowship Opportunities

Women have been integrated into the Ibb Secondary Agricultural Institute Project as both agents and beneficiaries. Dr. Jean Kerns is a member of the team that went to Yemen in the spring of 1979. In the subsequent proposal, Dr. Kerns wrote in a small section on WID that included the following two points: 1.) that Yemen women need to be integrated into the crop production system, and 2.) that Yemen women need to be integrated into the educational system.

One of the first outcomes of initial Ibb Project activities was that. In the fall of 1979, two women were enrolled in the first class at the Ibb School. The Project impact was that the Ministry of Education removed the two women by decree, in the spring of 1980. NMSU/Ibb School was informed by the Ministry of Education that, by law, women are not allowed to be co-educated with men above the elementary level.

Current Ibb school activities do involve women. Recently, Yemeni women in the Home Economics Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture approached the Ibb School staff with a request that they initiate one-day training sessions for women. The Ibb School staff responded to this request and offered training sessions for women in bee-keeping, poultry production, and food processing. Approximately ten women have participated in these sessions. In addition, the Ibb School staff will provide follow-up training for these women in bee-keeping.

Two additional Yemeni women accompanied Texas Swanjord to Ohio in June,

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1983, in order to attend a beekeeping seminar.

#### Proposal 1

WID Fellows could assess the specific activities and needs of Yemeni women and collect documentation on them. Analysis of the information collected could be used to identify targets of opportunity and propose specific activities and strategies for involving women.

#### Proposal 2

A WID Fellow could become involved in the proposal to extend the Ibb School project. He or she could address the substantive areas of women's activities as targets for assistance, but avoid any reference to women. In particular, activities of food processing, poultry production, and beekeeping should be included.

#### Proposal 1

WID Fellows could assist the Yemen Home Economics Extension Service in setting up programs to train trainers. Again, the areas of food processing, poultry production and beekeeping should be included.

#### Proposal 4

A WID Fellow could assist in the preparation of educational materials related to the agricultural production activities of women.

### Poultry Extension and Training Subproject

The purpose of the Poultry Subproject is to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in improving egg production by subsistence farmers and small commercial producers, and establish and implement an improved poultry extension and training program within the Directorate General of Animal Resources of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

This new subproject is in the initiation phase. Under Core and in previous AID projects, the Sana'a Poultry Training Center was established. Facilities were constructed and subsequently expanded. Yemeni technicians and farmers are receiving training in modern poultry production and management. Four brooder and four pullet production houses were constructed at the Sana'a Training Center, and four demonstration houses were constructed in outlying areas. Future plans for this subproject include the direct involvement of women.

### WID Fellowship Opportunities

PETS project Director, Don H. Helfer, has indicated that inclusion of women from the Yemen Area Republic in the poultry project has posed more of a problem than was originally envisioned. Initially, PETS planned to bring female extension agent trainees to Sana'a for the 18-week training course, where they were to have been housed in a properly chaperoned dormitory. However, this has not proven acceptable as a route to reach these women and alternate ways must be devised. Three possibilities are under consideration: 1.) Presenting short courses to women in their villages, 2.) Extension type television programs, and 3.) Training existing women agents in the techniques of poultry production.

### Proposal 1

A WID Fellow with a technical background in poultry production could assist in reaching Yemen's village women, using the techniques listed in the above paragraph.

#### WID Fellowship Involvement in PETS

Mary Murphy will go to Yemen to participate in the PETS Project. She will be working with women of the Yemen Arab Republic to improve backyard poultry production. It is hoped that improved poultry raising techniques will upgrade production of meat and eggs, providing needed nutrition to upgrade everyday Yemeni calorie intake. Since women are responsible for poultry care, Mary Murphy will be extending extension training services to them. It is the goal of this project to train Yemeni women extension agents to work directly with the home flock poultry producers to economically increase their production of meat and eggs. This will be accomplished in a way that encourages permanent, self-motivated use of newly introduced practices. The current effort is to provide external advisory staff in an effort to train and encourage the internal structure. The traditional and religious restrictions on women are known. The need for women in positions of authority are obvious. Women are also required for input on projects, which mostly involve women, for implementation and feedback communication. Mary Murphy will facilitate this.

#### Horticulture Improvement and Training Subproject

No background information is available on HITS at the present time.

#### WID Fellowship Opportunities

Dr. Edwin Barnes, HITS Project Director, has suggested that the role of Yemeni women in fruit production should be explored. Local fruit production in the Yemen Arab Republic has not been sufficient to meet increasing demand. As a result, imports of fruit have been increasing, contributing to the country's widening balance of trade problems. Currently, the Yemen Ministry of Agriculture and Fruit Production recognizes that fruit production is largely in the hands of medium and small-scale farmers; that there is little data on the composition of the labor force and horticultural practices in the fruit subsector; that there is a need for greater understanding of the socio-cultural makeup of rural Yemen and an expanded communications outreach program to reach fruit producers.

### Proposal 1

A WID-sensitive person could be assigned to this project to investigate the following research questions:

1. What, if any specific tasks related to fruit production, on small and medium-scale farms are performed by women?
2. If women are engaged in fruit production, what is the best way for extension agents to train them in improved horticultural practices?

3. In what way are women involved as beneficiaries of fruit production? How do women benefit from increased fruit production?
4. How, if at all, are women involved in the commodity chain (sorting, storing, marketing, processing) that will change as a result of production increases?

Documentation and Learning Resource Center

The Arid Lands Information Center (ALIC) at the University of Arizona is implementing the Documentation and Learning Resource Center (DLRC) of the Yemen Agricultural Program. The goal of the DLRC module is to design, build, stock, and staff a documentation and learning resources center that will offer library and computational services in support of the Yemen Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries need for information for the purposes of reference, planning, management and evaluation.

As the first part of an anticipated five year effort, in early 1983, OALS supplied an architect to provide the design of the facility. Construction of the DLRC began in the fall of 1983 and was completed June 5, 1984. The Center will house a complete collection of documents generated by the Ministry and other agencies concerned with Yemen's agricultural development. Under the terms of the contract, the DLRC will also be provided with state-of-the-art information science equipment (e. g. English/Arabic computing, word processing and communications; rapid heavy-duty copiers; a microform reader/printer), a library van, and complete furnishings.

To advise the Ministry on management and operation of the facility, two senior librarians provided by the University of Arizona are undertaking long-term assignments in Sana'a. With backstopping assistance at OALS, these advisors are helping to develop policies, devise classifications and cataloging systems, temporarily manage the facility, and maintain institutional linkages with government officials. Simultaneously, to guarantee efficient transition to indigenous personnel, the University of Arizona will enroll two Yemenis in a program leading to a Master of Library Sciences degree; and six to eight Yemeni paraprofessionals will be trained as library technicians.

Proposal 1

The DLRC subproject would be interested in having a WID Fellow stay for 6-8 weeks. Yemen has a surplus of female labor that is underutilized for various reasons. The WID fellow would work with Ministry officials, U.S.A.I.D. mission personnel, and field personnel from the Yemen Agricultural Development Project to facilitate acceptance and integration of women as administrators and staff members of the DLRC. The task would include assisting CID in identifying suitable persons to be sent to the U.S. for professional and paraprofessional training in library services.

Water Management Synthesis II Project

Lead University	Funding Source	Time Period
Colorado State University	U.S. Agency for International Development	1982-1987

Utah State University

Cornell University\*

The purpose of this project is to assist host-country governments and AID in their efforts to:

1. Improve the institutional capabilities of developing countries in irrigation system design, construction and operation, with emphasis on allocation, distribution and use of water resources.
2. Improve the technical efficiency and, consequently, the productivity and economic performance of irrigated agriculture by increasing the effectiveness with which scarce irrigation water resources are developed and managed.
3. Train professionals in both the United States and in host countries in interdisciplinary approaches to water management issues.

The systems approach is being used within three major categories of activities: technical assistance, training and technology transfer, and special duties. Efforts during the first year have been directed toward Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic, Peru, India, Thailand, Mali, Ecuador, Sri Lanka and Jordan. One special study on farmer participation and organization for water management is focused on the preparation of a "state of the art" paper based on a thorough review of case materials on irrigation organization from all parts of the world.

Past experience with the Water Management Synthesis I Project, which preceded Water Synthesis Management II, shows that, as the activities of this project accelerate, one can expect to see improved conservation of water and soil resources, increased farmer involvement, improved cost effectiveness of irrigation investments, institution-building, improved water management capability, and increased involvement of the private sector, with more incentives for private farmers.

\*Cornell University is not a CID member, but is a cooperating University for the purposes of this project.

#### WID Fellowship Opportunities

The Utah State University Management Team of the Water Management Synthesis II Project has a high interest in utilizing WID-sensitive scientists who are technically qualified to participate. They feel that the insights that such scientists bring to water management problems are of significant importance in a number of activities that they anticipate undertaking throughout the life of this project. Therefore, they fully support any proposal which would strengthen CID's capacity in this area and make WID-sensitive scientists more readily available to the project.

#### Western Sudan Agricultural Research project

Lead University	Funding Source	Time Period
Washington State	World Bank, Democratic Republic of Sudan, and U. S. Agency for International Development	1979-1985

The purpose of this project is to strengthen the capability of the Agricultural Research Corporation to better serve the traditional agricultural producers in the Western Sudan in the following ways:

1. By establishing four research stations in the Darfur and Kordofan regions and an ARC Liaison Office and Support Unit in Khartoum.
2. By providing training for Sudan scientists.
3. By carrying out research directed toward improving the agricultural productivity and lives of the traditional crop and livestock producers in these rainfed regions.
4. By providing logistical support and purchasing commodities.
5. By carrying out the design and supervision of construction of new facilities at the research stations.

This project is completing its fourth year. It utilizes a production systems research methodology now being institutionalized within the ARC. The Project Support Unit in Khartoum, which supplies logistical and coordination support for all project activities, and houses the Project headquarters at the present time, is functional.

Construction is well underway at three stations, with the other, at Kadugli, already completed and functional. Existing facilities at the Kadugli station have been renovated and new facilities constructed to provide housing, administrative, and research facilities for conducting research projects in the Southern part of the Kordofan region. Stations at EL Obeld, El Fasher, and Ghazala Gawazet are approximately 75 percent completed and are anticipated to be completed by August, 1984. The project provided architectural and engineering capabilities for the design and engineering of the construction program.

Research is underway at Kadugli and at EL Obeld in temporary facilities. An integrated systems approach (farming or productive systems) is being utilized to define the production system, to identify constraints, to define potential interventions, and to test these interventions for acceptability on the farmer's fields and in the pastoralists' herds. Both crops and livestock are being studied. Research at the other two stations (El Fasher and Ghazala Gawazet) will be initiated at the completion of the stations. The EL Obeld station will become project headquarters when completed.

Training of Project Sudanese scientists is underway at various CID institutions. Workshops and other training and information transmittal activities have been carried out. A mid-project evaluation was completed in Nov., 1982.

The project has provided technical assistance faculty in a variety of disciplines. At present, these faculty are located in Kadugli and Khartoum and have become involved in administration, research and construction. Short-term consultants from CID institutions and international agricultural research centers also have participated.

WID Fellowship Involvement in the Western Sudan Agricultural Research Project

Genevieve Smith will address the impact of environmental degradation on the traditional roles of sedentary and transhumant women in Western Sudan, as measured by the application of remote sensing technology. Extent and rate of desertification, land degradation affiliated with the drilling of boreholes (deep wells), and reduction of forage as a result of increases in acreage of cultivation schemes will be measured using computer assisted analysis of Landsat data. Genevieve Smith will perform ground-based verification in Sudan of this computer-generated classification/quantification. A socio-cultural ground-based verification will be done, to ascertain whether ecological degradation is reflected in adverse changes in the traditional gender roles of women in sedentary and transhumant production systems. The results will be presented at a Western Sudan Agricultural Research Training Workshop on Monitoring and Planning, to be held in Sudan, as a land use planning and policy tool.

## Non-CID Projects at CID-affiliated Universities

### University of Arizona

#### Cape Verde Project

The objectives of this project are to provide the Institute of Agricultural Research at Sao Jorge, Santiago Island, Cape Verde, a unit of the Government of Cape Verde (GOCV), with technical services to build and strengthen the adaptive research capability of the Institute, and training services for selected individuals in order to create a cadre of qualified personnel in the Institute.

#### Technical Services

To build and strengthen the adaptive research capacity of the Institute of Agricultural Research, the universities will provide personnel to become involved in the following activities:

- Developing an effective adaptive agricultural research program tailored to the needs of Cape Verde.
- Developing an efficient administration and management system for the Institute.
- Planning and supervising research activities in agricultural production and related fields.
- Directing and training Institute personnel in their professional roles.
- Designing, pre-testing and supervising the use of a survey of the rural economy.
- Establishing a research reference library.

The universities will provide individuals with the expertise required for the activities listed above. Scopes of work and time frames of the assistance are given below for each of the positions to be filled.

#### WID Fellowship Opportunities

Since there is a great deal of male migration from Cape Verde, an understanding of the role of farm women who are left behind would be important in the analysis of agricultural development. Some assistance on how to investigate the role of women in agriculture would be valuable to the project.

### Current WID Fellowship Involvement In the Cape Verde Project

Marilyn Quinto is in Cape Verde, to focus on the effects of emigration and remittances on Cape Verde rural development. She will examine 1.) gender patterns of remittance receipt and usage, 2.) the economic contribution that remittances make in households of varying socio-economic status, educational level and family size. Results of the study will contribute to the understanding of the role of remittances in generating local investment, land consolidation, new jobs, and increased rural productivity in Cape Verde, and may direct attention to the needs for expanded educational programs for women. Marilyn Quinto will travel to Cape Verde for two trips of six weeks each, one of which will be supported by the CID/WID project.

### University of Idaho

#### Forest Site Classification of Honduran Tropical Forests

#### Development of Particle Board Industries (Honduras)

#### Fuelwood Energy Project (Upper Volta)

#### Indian Social Forestry

At present, no descriptive information is available for these projects.

### Current WID Fellowship Involvement In the Indian Social Forestry Project

Jo Ellen Force will conduct three two-day training seminars in community participation and community forest management techniques for Social Forestry Extension Officers associated with the USAID Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Social Forestry Project in India. Emphasis will be placed on the attendance of women extension foresters at this seminar. Given the critical role that women play in social forestry projects, attention will be given to community participation techniques that are particularly effective with women. Dr. Hatch, UI College of Forestry Associate Dean, is on a long-term assignment as Forestry Advisor to USAID/India and requested this project.

### WID Fellowship Opportunities

The University of Idaho has a number of projects now underway in LDCs which would benefit from technicians having the WID point of view. Others are in the planning stage and are targeted to include specialists who can identify gender differences and help implement projects which take these differences into account.

Montana State University  
Nitrogen Fixation Project

Lead University	Funding Source	Time Period
Montana State University		

The goal of the Nitrogen Fixation Project (USDA Project in Egypt) is to select the best cultivars for drought tolerance in chick peas, i. e., those which are the best nitrogen fixers under conditions of limited water.

WID Fellowship Opportunities

Proposal 1

A WID-sensitive technical specialist would explore the impact of developing more drought sensitive strains of chick peas on women. Some research questions might include: What is women's role in chick pea farming? Will women have access to new chick pea varieties?

Proposal 2

The nutritional value of chick peas can be examined by a WID Fellow. Women will be involved in the preparation of chick pea foods and their reaction to the cooking qualities of the new strains would be valuable. Nutritional analysis of their baked foods and knowledge of gender differentials in consumption would also be valuable.

Oregon State University

Dryland Project (LeKef, Tunisia)

\*This project is developing farming technology for small holder families in central Tunisia. OSU involvement is helping to broaden and deepen the capacity of the agricultural research center at LeKef to carry out applied research dealing with dryland cropping systems, cereal property improvement, and horticultural and forage crop production. A large number of varieties of wheat, barley, and different agricultural practices are being studied with specific research efforts carried out in a number of locations throughout central Tunisia.

International Plant Protection Center Projects

The International Plant protection center (IPPC) has a world wide contract with AID/W for aquatic and terrestrial weed control. As a part of its activities, IPPC conducts training programs overseas on appropriate weed control methods and techniques. The courses cover topics in agronomy, soils, engineering, biology, economics and sociology. Within 1984 a course is being planned for Zambia, Pakistan, Egypt and Costa Rica. Several others are presently being negotiated.

## WID Fellowship Opportunities

It should be noted that women and children often provide 50-80 percent of weed control labor. As a result, women have a high stake in the technologies used. Observers, instructors or participants from Women In Development would be welcome in any of the IPPC courses.

### Irrigation Project (Kasserine, Tunisia)

"The Irrigation Project was established to improve the on-farm use of groundwater resources in Central Tunisia in conjunction with programs of small farmer and public irrigation. Irrigation specialists have developed programs for monitoring irrigated acreages, well discharge and water levels and climatic data in producing improved water management techniques."

### Extension and Outreach project (Kasserine, Tunisia)

"This project is establishing two-way communication system between farmers and specialists for submission of technological information and to train extension personnel in communication techniques in working with central Tunisian audiences. Faculty are working with central Tunisian Extension specialists and field agents in extension training in both communication skills and technical information."

### Range Development and Management Project (Kairouan, Tunisia)

"The Range Project introduces rangeland management and stock raising practices to the farmers of Central Tunisia. Faculty members have implemented programs in the seeding of rangeland and study of agricultural practices on hundreds of acres. Many different species collected from all over the world are being planted to determine most suitable varieties. Improved stock raising techniques, particularly with sheep, are being utilized."

## Washington State University

### Indonesia-Eastern Islands Agricultural development project

"An institution development project to assist Indonesian institutions of Higher Education to improve their teaching, administration, planning, research, and service functions in agriculture and related fields by means of technical assistance, participant training, and a commodity purchase program."

### Jordan Valley Agricultural Services Project

"A project to develop agricultural research and extension methodologies for the Jordan Valley which will emphasize increased production of fruits and vegetables."

### Lesotho-Farming Systems Research project

"A project to assist the Research Division of the Ministry of Agriculture in Lesotho in the development of a farming systems approach to the solution of agricultural problems. Involves a degree program in the U.S. for Basotho students and long and short-term technical advisors in agriculture."

## Collaborative Research Support programs at WSU

### Dry Beans/Cowpeas CRSP

"A project employing WSU and in-country scientists in the fields of food science, nutrition and agronomy to improve the cultivation, storing and utilization of dry beans and cowpeas. Involves research in Guatemala, Tanzania and the laboratories of WSU."

### Small Ruminant CRSP

"A research and training program carried out in Kenya at the College of Veterinary Medicine at WSU to improve herd health of small ruminants- sheep and goats in Africa."

### WID Fellowship Opportunities

Washington State University projects have focused attention on gender roles within their project mandates and each project has identified ways in which women's effective participation might be further strengthened to enhance achievement of project objectives. While much is being done within current project and university resource constraints, the University strongly supports the concept of making available additional resources. This would help to ensure that projects are more able to capitalize on existing opportunities for optimizing gender sensitivity and effectiveness in project implementation.

## WID FELLOWSHIP BULLETIN

Ed Barnes of the HITS project in Yemen has indicated that he would like to locate a horticulture/extension specialist. This person would help identify training needs of Yemen women and help to design and implement programs. A background in Arabic is essential.

## Water Management Synthesis II

### I. Interfacing Farm Water Management With Main Systems Management Through Local Command Area Management

This project seeks to address the problem of designing and implementing middle level farmer associations to productively link main system requirements to farmer water use needs, which is of high priority to potential host country governments. Severe budget and irrigation productivity problems are forcing a reassessment of traditional relationships between central bureaucracies and farmers. There is recognition of the importance of involving farmers in the management of the lower reaches in the respective systems. Most specifically, there is concern to mobilize farmer contributions of labor, materials, knowledge, management and money. Examination of the means by which middle level organizations can be constructed so as to effectively mobilize such resources is something in which host countries are most seriously interested. It is expected that irrigation bureaucracies and USAID missions in several host countries will enthusiastically collaborate with the proposed WMS II study efforts.

Proposed sites for this project include Sri Lanka, Thailand and India. If funds are available, Pakistan will be included.

#### Sri Lanka Interfacing Farm Water Management with Main Systems Management Through Local Command Area Management

Managing Institution: Colorado State University

Long-term Personnel: Social Scientist (Jan./Feb./Apr. 85)  
Research Assoc. Econ./Eng./Soc. (Oct. 84 - Sep. 85)

Activity Coordinator: Freeman 303-491-6991

The Sri Lankan government will be undertaking new tank irrigation improvement projects in the Mahaweli region with an emphasis on special studies in water management. Previous research on the Gal Oye and Mahaweli resettlement in Sri Lanka have established that women play an important role in on-farm water management. In Sri Lanka, efforts to involve women as community organizers in water user's associations have been very promising.

### Proposal 1

A WID fellow might do research on gender differences in access to land and changes accruing from the introduction of a new water management system in a tank irrigation area. Some research questions a WID fellow might look at are: 1.) What are the effects of a changing water supply on women's domestic water use? 2.) What new on-farm crop and livestock water use opportunities will open up for women? 3.) What gender differences in participation and decision-making emerge with the introduction of a new water system? 4.) What gender differences will occur in the allocation of benefits and profits with the introduction of a new water management system?

## Proposal 2

In keeping with the special studies in water management theme of the Sri Lankan Project component, a fellow could undertake to provide training for host country women in water management, irrigation technologies and social impact assessment.

## Proposal 3

An area of study that a WID fellow might undertake concerns the role of women as participants in community water use organizations. Current research information indicates that Sri Lankan women have been involved as community organizers in irrigation development projects. A knowledge of rural women's role in community water use management would contribute to the development of more efficient and equitable irrigation schemes.

### II. New Training and Technology Transfer Proposals

#### II.a. Micro Computer Workshop (Indonesia) (Mission Buy-in)

Managing University: Colorado State University

Personnel: Civil Engineer/Economist (Dec. 84-Jan 85)  
Technician (Dec 84)

Activity Coordinator: Tom Sheng

303-491-6991

The overall objective of this activity is to develop an integrated program of application of microcomputers in water management to increase the capability of water management professionals in developing countries. The specific objectives are:

1. To develop a short training course in Indonesia or India on microcomputer application in water management to enhance the capacity of the host country in evaluating irrigation systems performance and to provide the rapid data analysis for more comprehensive results.
2. To integrate the above materials into the project's other training program's training activities overseas.
3. To utilize the training materials as building blocks for the technical assistance activity in which Larry Nelson is working to improve water management in Sri Lanka.

### WID Fellowship Opportunities (Indonesia)

Indonesian women play an important role in water management of irrigated cereal production. Cloud (1982) reports that men make the major decisions regarding on-farm water management, but that women won't carry out the activity of transplanting until they think the water level is adequate. Indonesian women also play an important role in off-farm water management.

When disputes arise between upper and lower slope water users, women often act as informal intermediaries in the disputes. It is only after an informal agreement is reached that users go to the formal irrigation organization.

#### Proposal 1

Microcomputer models for water management should take into account the formal and informal inputs that Indonesian women make. A WID sensitive fellow could introduce the consideration of gender issues into the microcomputer workshops. A WID fellow might also assist in training host country women to use new microcomputer technologies for water management.

#### WID Fellowship Opportunities (India)

In many regions of India, women play an important role in off-farm water management, as community organizers (Cloud 1982). For example, in Maharashtra state, both men and women have served within their communities as the organizers of water user's associations for lift irrigation schemes. As such, it is important to consider off-farm inputs as well as on-farm inputs from women when designing microcomputer irrigation models.

#### Proposal 1

A WID Fellow could help to develop microcomputer irrigation models which account for the effects of changes in system design or management on system efficiency and benefits to women. In addition, this person could help to recruit Indian women as participants and contributors to the workshop.

#### 11.b. Seminar on Improving Water Management

Managing University: Colorado State University

Personnel: Agric. Engineer (Jan- Feb 85)  
Economist (Mar-May 85)

Activity Coordinator: M. Haider

303-491-6991

This seminar will bring together leading experts in an attempt to state, elaborate and synthesize the existing body of knowledge on system rehabilitation. Specific topics include:

1. Redesign of major systems based on soil and topological surveys, crop water requirements, suitable farm stream size, and community needs.
2. Evaluation of the organizational structure to provide for the proper management of the main system in an equitable manner. Include farmer involvement.
3. Identification of the basic repairs needed in the main system and provide appropriate control and measuring structures.
4. Identification of alternative measures for initiating farmer participation in irrigation system organizations where none has previously functioned.

5. Farmer involvement in on-farm improvements such as design and construction of field channels, land leveling and use of appropriate surface irrigation methods.

Topics that should be addressed regarding the development of data base and the monitoring and evaluation of rehabilitation projects may include:

1. Baseline studies that should be made prior to rehabilitation.
2. The advisability of introducing a farm record keeping system to obtain data for enterprise budgets and benefit cost analysis.
3. Determination of production results before and after renovation.

The seminar should address the combination of management and structural improvements that should be made and whether improvement in the system management should proceed, be carried out concurrently, or follow the structural improvements.

The role for extension and training agents that should be considered when conducting a training program.

#### WID Fellowship Opportunities

There are many gender issues to be considered when rehabilitating water systems. The differential effects of each system change on men and women should be studied.

#### Proposal 1

A WID fellow could present information about gender issues in this seminar. Case study information on projects which utilized women in off-farm water management could be gathered and presented as well as information on the effects of system management change on the household. Research questions to be considered could include: 1.) How do changes in irrigation system cropping patterns affect household nutrition, 2.) How do changes in land tenure differentially affect men and women, 3.) How do changes in irrigation systems affect household resource allocation patterns?

#### II.c. Lessons Learned: Irrigation Systems Management (Additional Listings)

Managing University: Colorado State University/Utah State University/Cornell

Managing System: Agric. Engineers/ Economists/ Agronomists/ Institutional Exp./ Indian Consultant/ Ford Foundation (Apr.-Jun 85)  
Information Specialist (Oct. 84- Sep. 85)  
Social Scientists (Apr-June 85)

Activity Coordinator: Allen LeBaron

801-750-2322

"The general objective of this project is to "synthesize worldwide irrigation experience and to transfer what has been learned to others via project

outputs: how-to materials (such as expanded lessons learned, case studies, training aids, etc.) and specific training in interdisciplinary analysis of irrigation development and management problems with mainly single specialty backgrounds."

"The output of this project will be a tested, interdisciplinary procedure for rapid reconnaissance surveys (and other technical assistance activities in the irrigation sector) and a trained group of people who can apply it."

### WID Fellowship Opportunities

#### Proposal 1

(1985)

A WID fellow could assist in synthesizing information on women's roles in irrigated agriculture. Initially, the fellow could direct his or her efforts towards the development of an annotated bibliography on the impact of irrigation on women. Women's role as a water user could be examined with an emphasis on the effects of taxes, subsidies and protection.

To gain added information, the WID fellow might then visit one or more of the Water Management Synthesis projects in the field.

#### Proposal 2

(1986)

Once the existing literature and data on irrigation development assistance and women were synthesized, a WID fellow could take part in development of training materials and conducting workshops specifically on gender roles in irrigated agriculture. In 1986, this would involve drafting materials for a preliminary training course, using the case study method of presentation. These will be used in a pilot training workshop involving two separate groups. "The first will be experienced water management experts, including the CPMT, and the second will be mid-career professionals with international experience, but not water management backgrounds." The results of the workshop will then be used to draft a final set of materials on women's role in irrigated agriculture and develop a teaching format.

III.a.

#### Training Materials (India)

Managing University: Colorado State University

Personnel: Agric. Engineer/Civil Engineer/Agr. Economist/Agronomist/Social Scientist (Oct. 84- Apr. 85)

Activity Coordinator: Al Madsen

This project will work with Indian State Curricula Committees to develop curricula and training materials needed urgently by five states participating in the Irrigation Management and Training Project. It will provide one-on-one training for Indian professionals in developing curricula, lesson plans, training materials and field exercises. It will use available technical materials to convert into training materials.

### WID Fellowship Opportunities

A WID Fellow could assist in the development of audiovisual and technical materials that illustrate the role of Indian women in irrigation agriculture. A special emphasis could be placed on the role of women organizers in community water associations. It is feasible that Indian women could be trained as community water use organizers.

III.b. Rajasthan MIP (All Mission Buy-In)

Managing University: Colorado State University

Personnel: Not listed

Activity Coordinator: Dan Lattimore

This project will carry out various TDY activities to assist GOR with MIP operations. These activities include the development and conducting of various irrigation workshops.

### WID Fellowship Opportunities

A WID Fellow could give a workshop on the role of Rajasthan women in irrigation agriculture. This workshop could involve host country women.

### WID Fellowship Opportunities

A WID Fellow could see that gender issues are integrated into the irrigation system and water management curriculum.

III.c. Priority Research (Mission Buy-in)

Managing University: Colorado State

Personnel: Economist/Agronomist/Social Scientist/Extension Specialist/  
Extension Specialist/Technical editor (Dec 84-feb 85)

Activity Coordinator: Mohan Reddy 303-491-6991

This process will assist in the development of a process for identifying high priority research topics related to irrigation management and training.

### WID Fellowship Opportunities

A WID Fellow could help to identify high priority research activities relating to women. An interdisciplinary focus could incorporate the WID view with that of other disciplines.

### WID Fellowship Opportunities

A WID fellow could introduce gender issues into the Bolivian course outline and research the role of women in Bolivian agriculture. This information could be used for input into the project team report.



Nepal which will be jointly conducted with Nepali counterparts. A 3-day senior officials workshop will be held at the end of the study to determine the study's findings and recommendations. The trainer team will be a joint effort between Cornell and CSU.

#### WID Fellowship Opportunities

A WID-sensitive person could undertake an analysis of on-farm water use for crops and livestock in Nepal. The identification of opportunities available to women and the consequences of changing production levels would provide useful gender-relevant information. In addition, an analysis of gender differences in participation and decision-making in the Nepalese irrigation system might be carried out.

(There may be additional suitable technical assistance proposals)



International Plant Protection Center  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, Oregon 97331 / USA

MEMO

to: Barbara Isely, WID  
from: Stanley F. Miller *SFM* date: November 9, 1984  
subject: Cooperation between WID and IPPC

The International Plant Protection Center (IPPC) at Oregon State University would consider partial funding for a person to go to Costa Rica to do research related to their activities and to the roles of women in connection with weeds.

Qualifications:

Applicants should:

1. Have experience and expertise in agronomy sufficient to answer questions of farmers met while conducting the research.
2. Speak fluent Spanish.
3. Have social science research capability.
4. Bring funds to cover part of the expenses. Such funds could be a CID/WID fellowship.

Activities:

Using the sampling frame provided by IPPC, the recipient will:

1. Gather follow-up data for IPPC regarding adoption and adaptation of weed control technology introduced by IPPC.
2. Gather data on the effects of technology adaptation on women.
3. Gather data on the roles of women in relation to weeds.
4. Gather data on other aspects of women's roles in development which interest the applicant.

Time limitation:

Use of IPPC funds must occur by May 31, 1985.

Back-stopping support:

Because of the presence of an international center (?CATIE) in Costa Rica it is anticipated that support will be present in Costa Rica. However, a contract with CATIE would have to be negotiated.

SFM/sgl

Telephone (503) 754-3541, 3542



is an equal opportunity employer

Appendix 5

WID Fellow Abstracts and Attached Correspondence

CID/WID Fellowship Participants Selected During November

NAME	TITLE OF PROJECT	PROJECT AFFILIATION
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Carolyn Ater, Ph.D	Activity Analysis of Community Water Management Processes in Punjab Pakistan by Gender Roles	Pakistan On-Farm Water Management Project (CSU)
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UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION: Texas Tech University

Samina Khan, Ph.D.	Analysis of Off-Farm Water Management Systems in the Punjab Province of Pakistan by Gender Roles	Pakistan On-Farm Water Management Project (CSU)
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UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION: Texas Tech University

Charles Gordon Dean	Intra-Personal and Gender Roles in Subsistence Farming Systems of Honduras	Honduras Agricultural Research Project (NMSU)
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UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION: New Mexico State University

Activity Analysis of Community Water Management Processes  
in Punjab Pakistan by Gender Roles

Carolyn Ater

Abstract

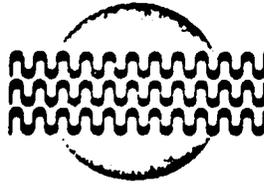
The aim of this project is to investigate the role of women in water management systems in Punjab Province of Pakistan. One aspect of the project will focus on rural women's off-farm participation in the system. A corollary focus will be the on-farm activities of rural women. Data will be collected by means of a questionnaire and a time use observation guide. The questionnaire and observations will elicit information on demographic variables, on-farm activities, and formal and informal roles of women in water user's association. Results will add a necessary dimension to the current On-Farm Water Management Project being conducted in Pakistan, funded by the Government of Pakistan and the World Bank affiliate, International Development Agency, under the leadership of the Consortium for International Development.

**Analysis of Off-Farm Water Management Systems in the  
Punjab Province of Pakistan by Gender Roles**

**Samina Khan**

**Abstract**

The aim of this project is to investigate the role of women in water management systems in Punjab Province of Pakistan. One aspect of the project will focus on rural women's off-farm participation in the system. A corollary focus will be the on-farm activities of rural women. Data will be collected by means of a questionnaire and a time use observation guide. The questionnaire and observations will elicit information on demographic variables, on-farm activities, and formal and informal roles of women in water user's association. Results will add a necessary dimension to current On-Farm Water Management Project being conducted in Pakistan, funded by the Government of Pakistan and the World Bank affiliate, International Development Agency, under the leadership of the Consortium for International Development.



October 31, 1984

Dr. Helen Henderson  
CID/WID Project Director  
Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology  
Anthropology Department  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Helen:

Enclosed please find a proposal titled "Analysis of Off-Farm Water Management Systems in the Punjab Province of Pakistan by Gender Roles" to be considered for the WID fellowship grant. Three letters of reference will soon be mailed to you under separate cover. If you have any questions regarding the proposal, please do not hesitate to call me.

I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samina Khan".

Samina Khan  
Associate Professor  
Clothing and Textiles

SK:gr  
enclosure

*Women in Development Committee*

# On-Farm Water Management Project

Project Headquarters  
Office of International Programs  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, CO 80523

Phone: (303) 491-6589  
7223  
TWX No.: 9109309008

September 21, 1984

Dr. Helen K. Henderson  
Anthropology Department  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Helen:

As we recently discussed over the phone, Dr. Baz M. Khan, Director/Field of the Federal Cell, indicated that he was interested in having Dr. Semina Khan work with him and the Cell's sociologist. The general area of interest would relate to the sociological aspects of farm households and Water Users Associations as concerns their On-Farm Water Management Project.

While our project officially ends this year, we anticipate its extension through June of next year and possibilities exist that the World Bank will require that we provide technical assistance to the Federal Cell beyond that date. Even if these expectations do not materialize, the Federal Cell will continue to have responsibilities in the On-Farm Water Management field through its contract with the Asian Development Bank, and possibly other similar projects.

Dr. Baz Khan told me that he would write to Dr. Semina Khan to explain the arrangements whereby she would participate in the Government's program for encouraging Pakistanis to return for such cooperative efforts. In case you would like to write to him directly, the address is

c/o Director General (Water Management)  
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives  
14-N Riaz Plaza, Al-markaz F-8  
Islamabad, Pakistan

If I can help you in other ways, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,



W. W. Shaner  
Project Director



Consortium for International Development

University of Arizona California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Colorado State University  
University of Idaho Montana State University New Mexico State University Oregon State University  
Texas Tech University Utah State University Washington State University University of Wyoming

GUIDELINES FOR WID PROPOSAL WRITING

Name of Applicant Dr. Samina Khan

Title, Department, and Institutional Affiliation Associate Professor,  
College of Home Economics, Texas Tech University

Address P.O. Box 4170  
Texas Tech University  
Lubbock, Texas 79409

Title of CID member project with which this project will be  
affiliated Pakistan On-Farm Water Management Project PK1163

Location of activity (must be out of USA and in a country where  
there is a USAID Mission) Northern or Central regions of Punjab Province of  
Pakistan

Duration of project (not to exceed 6 weeks paid per diem per  
person:

Estimated beginning date May 18, 1985

Estimated completion date August 9, 1985

Brief budget estimate: SEE ATTACHMENT

Travel costs \_\_\_\_\_

Number of days in rural area \_\_\_\_\_

Number of days in urban area \_\_\_\_\_

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

1. Proposal, not including supporting documents (if any) should be approximately 5 pages in length.
2. Also please submit:
  - a. One-paragraph abstract of the Fellowship proposal
  - b. Resume
  - c. Three letters of reference (may be mailed separately and may arrive a few days after proposal's submission deadline).

**ATTACHMENT**

**Brief Budget Estimate:**

**Travel costs:** Airfare \$2,000 approximately from Lubbock, Texas to Islamabad, Pakistan roundtrip.

**Number of days in rural area:** 5 weeks in Pakistan (lodging is only available in cities, so daily trips will be made).

**Number of days in urban area:** 5½ weeks in Pakistan. Expenses for approximately one week of traveling en route to Islamabad and Lubbock, roundtrip - 4 days overnight stay in any of the major cities, e.g., Chicago or New York, London or Frankfurt needs to be included, since a forty hour flight one way is an impossible undertaking.

## Introduction

The following study has been proposed by two individuals interested in the development of women's potential in rural areas. The completion of this study will provide the needed practical background for assessing women's roles in water management systems and agricultural production. The two-faceted study will effectively utilize the diverse yet complimentary expertise of each researcher. The proposed team approach will strengthen the individual contribution of each; specifically, the Pakistani based educational research background of the one and the time use methodology of the other. In the following text, the interaction of the two researchers has been noted at significant points.

### I. AIM AND SCOPE OF PROJECT (Criteria 1, 3, 4)

The purpose of this project is to investigate the effects of water management systems on individuals and households in the northern or central areas of the Punjab Province of Pakistan. More specifically, it is to focus on the interplay between women and water management systems. Whereas women in rural areas represent 57.3 percent of the human resources available to a household as well as over one half of the individuals who expect to benefit from a particular water management system, systematic attention needs to be paid to gender differences. (1)

The proposed project encompasses a broad perspective in relation to the roles of rural women. One aspect of the project will focus on rural women's off-farm interactions. A corollary focus will be on-farm activities of rural women. Together the investigations will provide insights into the following questions: (1) what roles do women play in the off-farm, on-farm water management system, (2) what are the effects of irrigation and water management systems on women, and (3) what changes in system design or system management would improve (a) women's contribution to the efficiency of the system, and (b) benefits women receive from the functioning of the system.

The investigation will provide a needed dimension to the current On-Farm Water Management Project (Credit 1163-Pak) being conducted in four provinces of Pakistan funded by the Government of Pakistan and World Bank through its affiliate International Development Agency (IDA). (2) The IDA financed project is being implemented in eleven irrigated districts in Punjab, four in Sind, and generally all the irrigated lands of North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

The present project has provided equipment, technical assistance, training and field teams to renovate, improve and demonstrate effective water management within the Indus Irrigation System. The Indus system

includes three major storage reservoirs, 19 barrages/headworks, 43 canal commands and some 89,000 chaks. Each chak covers about 20-70 farms and the construction, operation and maintenance of the flow of water and other irrigation practices are the responsibilities of the farmers. (2)

The study will be concerned with the distribution of costs and benefits of irrigation as conditioned by the socioeconomic status of the household in relation to the commitments of the households to the current system. One aspect of the two-fold project will be to gather data on who does what activities in the household, what resources are available to which members of the household, who decides how these resources are to be allocated and who benefits from their use. The second aspect will be to gather data on the formation of water user's associations and their functions in the community; formal and informal contributions of women to the associations and ideas and concerns of women about the water management system.

The information will be used to indicate what changes have occurred in the family tasks, division of labor, agricultural outputs, income, and policy making in regard to water availability and uses. These data also will provide bases on which to determine the economic productivity of women in irrigated systems and possible improvements to the functioning of the system when both male and female productivity is considered. To the extent that water management systems are related to the overall agricultural productivity, insights from the investigation will contribute to a more complete identification of the role of farm women in irrigated agricultural development.

## II. JUSTIFICATION IN RELATION TO GOP-IDA ON-FARM WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT (OFWM I, Cr. 1163-PAK) (Criteria 1, 2, 3, 7)

Discussion, correspondence, and information from Dr. W. W. Shaner, Colorado State University, have indicated that at the completion of the present phase of the On-Farm Project, in December, 1984, there is a proposal to study the feasibility of initiating an additional three-year project. (2) The objectives of an additional project would be to identify appropriate revisions and improvements compared to the present project. Included in the revisions and/or improvements are concerns for extension program effectiveness, publicity for the project among families, long term requirements, and means for improving water management practices on individual farms (operation and maintenance) as well as enhancing the organization of formal and effective water user's associations. (2) These particular concerns are areas in which the functioning of the households as a unit are important. A fuller appreciation of both male and female interaction with the water management systems would be an asset to any future project. Completion of the proposed CID/WID project in the summer of 1985 would extend the final results of the present project as well as contribute to continuing efforts in water management development. Research has indicated that non-recognition of women's roles in agriculture in Pakistan has been one of the main causes of the relative stagnation in agricultural productivity. Women as operators of many vital processes are often overlooked in the transference of modern technology. (2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

### III. RELATION TO EXISTING RESEARCH (Criteria 1-4)

As discussed by Cloud in a recent report on Women and Water Management (7), there are substantial data documenting women's roles in obtaining and managing domestic water supplies used for drinking, cleaning of clothes and bathing. Women in many systems are also responsible either by themselves or with other household members for agricultural, horticultural and animal production using irrigation water. There is less literature on intra-household effects and on the community as a whole. In general it is known that the introduction of irrigation will result in changes within the household. Effects that have been cited include the expansion of agricultural output, changes in availability of household water, and both positive and negative changes in family health. Each of these changes produces shifts in household and community resource allocation patterns. (8, 9) The literature has not been explicit in how the distribution of costs and benefits are conditioned by gender. The gender-related patterns are known to differ greatly between cultural systems but in every system, questions of who does what, and who decides what, are conditioned by the sex roles within that culture. These patterns will affect the interplay between women and water management within that system. (7)

Cloud also states that little data are available on women's actual roles in off-farm formal and informal water management systems and that it would be useful to study ways in which user organizations are formed in order to understand the variables that control women's participation levels. (7) It would be valuable to find possible structures that would involve women in management decisions of importance to them. The basic methodology employed in this study will furnish guidelines which could be used as a model for other CID/WID water management systems projects.

### IV. METHODOLOGY (Criteria 1-7)

In order to accomplish the above objectives, the following procedures will be employed:

A. Develop a questionnaire\* and a time chart.\*\* The time chart for accounting of activities of family members throughout selected days will be used for an observation guide. (1, 10, 11, 12, 13)

B. Contact Mr. Baz Mohammed, Project Field Director, at the Federal Cell in Islamabad, Pakistan for approval and support of proposed methodology. Request specific input regarding proposed methodology, geographic areas feasible to study, living and travel accommodations for personnel, and available language interpreters\*\* (rural sociologist assigned to project) for non-Pakistani researcher.

C. Contact Dr. Sabeeha Hafeez, Head, Women's Division, Islamabad, for support and input for proposed project and schedule a work session to review and revise the proposed methodology based on her recommendations. Previous personal contact by colleague Dr. Samina Khan, July, 1983, indicated Dr. Hafeez's high level of interest in and experience with research involving Pakistani women. (3)

D. The recommendations of Drs. Baz Mohammed and Sabeeha Hafeez will be used to finalize data collection methods. It is proposed that the data collection procedures be implemented in at least three different village locations and that at least six families be selected at each location. Selection criteria will be developed with the assistance of Pakistani staff and will include two families representing a land owner, a tenant cum owner and a tenant farmer, respectively, who are participating in the water user's association. In addition, three community leaders in each village will be surveyed about the formation and effectiveness of the water user's association. To administer the questionnaire, agreement to participate in the study will first be sought through the Pakistani sociologist assigned to the project. Various techniques will be employed including recommendations of respected village or project authorities and possible incentives for participation. The questionnaire will be administered by the researcher through an interviewer. Close attention will be paid to the family hierarchy in surveying family members in the presence of others. The researcher realizes that information is not always consistently disclosed when older family members of the same sex happen to be within hearing distance, and that information can vary from source to source. The questionnaire will be formulated in English and translated into Urdu and Punjabi before being administered. A tentative example of the questionnaire is attached in Appendix A.

E. Data Analysis. The data will be analyzed in at least four ways: (1) a descriptive analysis of demographic variables; (2) a frequency distribution of family activities, time use and resources; (3) analysis of economic values of the productive output of family members based on employment and wage rate information obtained from local Pakistani officials; and (4) a descriptive analysis of women's formal and informal roles in water user's associations. Conclusions will be drawn to assess the costs and benefits to women from the functioning of the system.

\* One researcher will focus on the off-farm management investigation.

\*\* One researcher will focus on the on-farm management investigation.

## REFERENCES

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2. Terms of Reference for Second On-Farm Management Project (OFWM II).
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**APPENDIX A**

QUESTIONNAIRE

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES:

Respondent's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Village \_\_\_\_\_

Tehsil \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_

Age of Farm Operator \_\_\_\_\_

Years of Formal Education \_\_\_\_\_

Are you head of household? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If not, what is your relation with head of household?

Sister \_\_\_\_\_ Daughter \_\_\_\_\_ Niece \_\_\_\_\_ Mother \_\_\_\_\_ Brother \_\_\_\_\_

Son \_\_\_\_\_ Nephew \_\_\_\_\_ Father \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

How many family members depend upon this farm?

Under 15 years \_\_\_\_\_

Above 15 years \_\_\_\_\_

Women \_\_\_\_\_

Men \_\_\_\_\_

How many family members live elsewhere?

In Pakistan \_\_\_\_\_

Outside Pakistan \_\_\_\_\_

Are they contributing to the family income? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

What is the estimated annual income from this farm? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the highest education level reached by any member of the family? (excluding the respondent)

	Female	Male
Primary	_____	_____
Middle	_____	_____
Matric	_____	_____
F.A./F.Sc.	_____	_____
B.A./B.Sc.	_____	_____
M.A./M.Sc.	_____	_____
Technical	_____	_____

How many children in the family are between the ages of 4-8 years?

\_\_\_\_\_

How many children of this age group go to school?

\_\_\_\_\_

Which of the following categories best describes you?

Owner operator \_\_\_\_\_

Owner cum Tenant \_\_\_\_\_

Tenant \_\_\_\_\_

FARM CHARACTERISTICS, FORMATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF  
WATER USER'S ASSOCIATION

Operational administration

Single \_\_\_\_\_ Joint \_\_\_\_\_

Is your farm all in one parcel? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If no, how many parcels? \_\_\_\_\_

How many parcels do you have on this water course? \_\_\_\_\_

Did you have fallow land on your farm Kharif 1984? Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

Rabi 1984-85? Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, what is the most important reason for having fallow land?

	Kharif	Rabi
Shortage of irrigation water	_____	_____
Shortage of labor	_____	_____
Shortage of money	_____	_____
Lack of equipment	_____	_____
To increase fertility	_____	_____
Other (specify)	_____	_____

If you had more irrigation water, what will you do?

Increase crop acreage \_\_\_\_\_

Grow high delta crops \_\_\_\_\_

Increase cropping intensity \_\_\_\_\_

Are you a member of any of the following organizations?

Water user's association \_\_\_\_\_ Mosque committee \_\_\_\_\_

Any co-op society \_\_\_\_\_ Panchayat \_\_\_\_\_ Lakat/usher  
committee \_\_\_\_\_ Arbitration of disputes \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

When was the Water Users Association (WUA) formed in your community?

6 months to 12 months \_\_\_\_\_

13 months to 24 months \_\_\_\_\_

Over 24 months \_\_\_\_\_

How was it formed and by whom?

Government \_\_\_\_\_

Community leaders \_\_\_\_\_

Local farmers \_\_\_\_\_

Others \_\_\_\_\_

Who are the officers?

How often do the officers meet?

Once a week \_\_\_\_\_

Twice a week \_\_\_\_\_

Once a month \_\_\_\_\_

Other \_\_\_\_\_

What is the role of the WUA in your opinion?

Who participates in the WUA?

Do women participate formally? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If not, how do they participate informally?

Do conflicts arise in regard to water usage? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

How are they resolved?

How do women participate in conflict resolution?

Whose goals were achieved in the past?

In your opinion, was the conflict fairly resolved? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

How satisfied are you with the WUA?

Not at all \_\_\_\_\_

Somewhat \_\_\_\_\_

Very \_\_\_\_\_

Additional items pertaining to resources and benefits will be included.

## TIMELINE

- \* Week 1 - 3      PROJECT ORIENTATION
- Meet with Mr. Baz Mohammed, assigned project sociologist, and Dr. Sabeeha Hafeez
  - Review project documents
  - Prepare, translate, and duplicate materials for data collection
- 4 - 8              DATA COLLECTION
- Make daily trips 5 days a week to rural areas for data collection and observation, from nearby cities since accommodations for lodging are not available in the rural areas.
- 9 - 10½            COMPILATION OF DATA AND REPORT WRITING
- Analyze data
  - Present data to Pakistani counterparts listed above
  - Complete rough draft of report

An additional week is necessary to travel round trip from Lubbock, Texas to Lahore and Islamabad, Pakistan.

\* The first three weeks, from May 18 to June 8, 1985, will be spent on necessary pre-planning. No field work or data collection will be undertaken at that point due to the month of Ramadan which makes traveling impossible without food or water. Furthermore, observations of household activities during Ramadan may not be representative of the rest of the year.

## VITA

Samina Khan

### BUSINESS ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER

Clothing and Textiles, College of Home Economics, Texas Tech University,  
P.O. Box 4170, Lubbock, Texas 79409; Telephone Number (806) 742-3050

### BACKGROUND

#### 1. Education:

- Ph.D. - Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas; Major - Textile Science and Clothing, 1978.
- M.S. - University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois; Major - Home Economics (Textiles and Clothing), 1974.
- M.Sc. - University of Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan; Major - General Home Economics, 1970.
- B.S. - University of Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan; Major - Home Economics (Foods and Nutrition), 1968.

#### 2. Professional Experience:

Associate Professor - Clothing and Textiles Department, College of Home Economics, Texas Tech University, September 1984 to present. (100% teaching appointment)

Assistant Professor - Clothing and Textiles Department, College of Home Economics, Texas Tech University, September 1978 to 1984. (100% teaching appointment)

Retail Sales Experience - Specialty Store, Lubbock, Texas, January 1982 - October 1983

Teaching and Research Assistant in Textiles - Texas Woman's University, January 1976 to August 1978. (50% to 75% appointment)

Houseparent - Morgan Washington Home, Bloomington, Illinois, January 1975 to December 1975.

Graduate Research and Teaching Assistant - Clothing and Textiles Division, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, January 1973 to January 1975. (25% to 50% appointment)

Lecturer - Textiles and Clothing, Advisor of Low Income Home Management Residents - College of Home Economics, University of Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan, October 1971 to May 1972. (100% teaching appointment)

TEACHING

Courses taught at Texas Tech

C&T 2301. Textiles for the Consumer

C&T 2303. Introductory Clothing and Construction

C&T 2307. Apparel Design

C&T 3301. Textile Fabrics: Properties and Performance

C&T 3360. Merchandising of Clothing and Textiles

C&T 4380. Textile and Clothing Economics

HE 511. Individual Study

HE 5311. Problems in Home Economics

RESEARCH

i. Published:

\*Khan, S., P. Horridge, C. Lupton and E. Sours. September, 1984. Determination of Polyester in Cotton/Polyester Blends Using Sublimation Dyeing Techniques. American Dyestuff Reporter 73 (9): 24-32.

\*Horridge, P., E. Woodson, S. Khan, and R. W. Tock. March/April, 1984. How Consumers Use Window Treatments. Solar Engineering and Contracting 3 (2): 25-28.

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Khan, S., E. C. Ater and P. Aldredge. January, 1984. Women in Pakistani Society. Report for Consortium for International Development. Women in Development Project AID/OTR-G-1871.

\*Khan, S. and L. R. Glosson. Fall 1983. Survey Aids for Determining Content for Clothing and Textiles Semester Course. Texas Home Economist, Research Issue (50) 1: 19-20.

\*Khan, S., S. Kaiser, C. H. Morrow, and J. Chandler. Fall 1983. Older Adults: Processing Fashion Information From Mass Media. Texas Home Economist, Research Issue (50) 1: 21-22.

\*Horridge, P., E. Woodson, S. Khan, and R. W. Tock. Fall 1983. Home Economists in a Five State Area Assess Interior Window Treatment Management. Texas Home Economist, Research Issue (50) 1: 23-24.

- \*Woodson, E., P. Horridge, S. Khan, and R. W. Tock. August, 1983. Solar Optical Properties of Accepted Interior Window Treatments. ASHRAE Journal 25 (8): 40-46.
- Woodson, E., P. Horridge, S. Khan, and R. W. Tock. August, 1983. Home Economists in a Five State Area Assess Interior Window Treatment Management. Window Energy Systems 3 (8): 70.
- \*Khan, S. and C. H. Morrow. June, 1983. Consumer Awareness and Acceptance of Flame Retardant Textile Products and Flammability Legislation. Journal of Consumer Studies and Home Economics 7 (2): 137-146.
- \*Horridge, P., E. Woodson, S. Khan, and R. W. Tock. February, 1983. Thermal Optical Comparisons of Accepted Interior Window Treatments. ASHRAE Journal 25 (2): 46-49.
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- \*Khan, S. and S. Koeller. March/April 1982. A Model for Infusing Energy Conservation into the Social Studies Curriculum. The Social Studies 73 (2): 85-90.
- \*Khan, S. and C. H. Morrow. Spring 1982. Elderly Consumers Processing of Textile Product Information from Communication Sources. Texas Home Economist, Research Issue 48 (4): 10-12.
- Horridge, P., E. Woodson, S. Khan, and R. W. Tock. January, 1982. Determination of Effective Window Treatments for Energy Conservation. 1981 Annual Report Center for Energy Research, Texas Tech University 4: 40.
- \*Khan, S. and D. Roch. Summer 1981. Energy Conservation in Home Laundering. Tips and Topics 21 (4): 4-5.
- \*Horridge, P., S. Khan, and E. Huffman. May, 1981. An Assessment of Fashion Awareness of Females Based on Selected Demographic Factors. Journal of Consumer Studies and Home Economics 5: 301-310.
- \*Koeller, S. and S. Khan. April, 1981. Today's Vocabulary Explosion: Going Beyond the Dictionary. Journal of Reading 24 (7): 628-629.
- \*Horridge, P., E. Woodson, S. Khan, and R. W. Tock. Spring 1981. Behind the Energy Curtain--Part II. Texas Home Economist, Research Issue 47 (4): 6, 14.
- Woodson, E., P. Horridge, S. Khan, and R. W. Tock. January, 1981. Determination of the Effectiveness of Window Treatments for Energy Conservation. 1980 Annual Report Center for Energy Research, Texas Tech University 3: 29-30.

Khan, S. Spring 1980. Flammability Legislation: Other Alternatives. Tips and Topics, 20 (3): 1, 8.

\*Khan, S. and S. Dodson. Spring 1980. Consumer Awareness and Attitudes Toward Flame Retardation. Texas Home Economist, Research Issue 16 (3): 14. (Abstract)

\*Kaiser, S. and S. Khan. Spring 1980. Clothing for the Aged--A Potential Market. Texas Home Economist, Research Issue 16(3): 14.

\*Woodson, E., S. Khan, and P. Horridge. Spring 1980. Behind the Energy Curtain. Texas Home Economist, Research Issue 16 (3): 10.

\*Khan, S. and R. Volz. January-February 1980. The Power of Cold Water Laundering: An Energy Saver. Illinois Teacher 23 (3): 149, 152, 153.

\*Khan, S. and C. Riggs. September, 1980. Comparing Cleaning and Sanitizing Ability of Two Laundering Procedures. American Dyestuff Reporter 69 (9): 40-50, 74.

2. Unpublished:

Energy Conservation: A Comparison of the Cleaning Efficiency Ability of Two Detergent Formulations. Dissertation, Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas, 1978.

Organization of Visual Elements in American and Pakistan Dress. Independent Study, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, 1975.

Standardization of Sizes for Boys Garments--Five to Six Years of Age. Thesis, University of Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan, 1970.

FUNDED PROJECTS

"Cotton Window Quilt Management Assessment." Natural Fibers Food and Protein Commission, 1984, \$6,000.

"Fashion Alienation: "50-Plus" Adults and The Mass Media." Home Economics Research Institute, 1984, \$4,100.

Women in Development Committee. "Management Workshop for International Students." International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies and the Consortium for International Development, 1984, \$4,000.

"An Assessment of the Use of Natural Fibers in Multi-Layer Fabrications as They Pertain to Energy Conservation Applications." Natural Fibers Food and Protein Commission, 1983, \$10,000.

Women in Development Committee. "Management Workshop for International Students." International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies and the Consortium for International Development, 1983, \$6,100.

"An Assessment of the Use of Natural Fibers in Multi-Layer Fabrications as They Pertain to Energy Conservation Applications." Natural Fibers Food Protein Commission, 1982, \$10,000.

"Elderly Consumers Processing of Textile Project Information from Formal Communication Sources." Institute for Fibers and Fabrics, 1982, \$4,500.

"An Assessment of the Window Management Practices of Selected Consumers Residing in the Southwest Region of the United States." Institute for Fibers and Fabrics, 1981, \$4,500.

"Elderly Consumers Processing of Textile Product Information from Formal Communication Sources." Institute for Fibers and Fabrics, 1981, \$3,200.

"Determination of Appropriate Content for a Clothing and Textiles Semester Course." Texas Education Agency, 1981, \$10,240.

"Determination of the Effectiveness of Window Treatments for Energy Conservation." Institute for Fibers and Fabrics, 1980, \$2,500.

"Determination of the Effectiveness of Window Treatments for Energy Conservation." Center for Energy Research, 1980, \$2,500.

"Shrinkage Properties of Selected Wool Blends." Institute for Fibers and Fabrics, Summer 1980, \$1,000.

"Determination of the Effectiveness of Window Treatments as Energy Savers." Institute for Fibers and Fabrics, 1979, \$4,000.

"Determination of the Effectiveness of Window Treatments as Energy Savers," Center for Energy Research, 1979, \$4,000.

"Energy Conservation in Laundering Procedures." Institute for Fibers and Fabrics, 1979, \$4,000.

"Consumer Awareness and Acceptance of Flame Retardants." Institute for Fibers and Fabrics, 1978, \$2,000.

Texas Woman's University, 1976-1978:

"Energy Conservation: A Comparison of the Cleaning Efficiency and Sanitizing Ability of Two Detergent Formulations." Natural Fibers, Food and Protein Commission, 1978, Graduate Research Assistantship, \$5,000.

"Thermal Chromatographic Analysis of Natural and Man-Made Fibers." Natural Fibers, Food and Protein Commission, 1977, Graduate Research Assistantship, \$4,300.

PROFESSIONAL PRESENTATIONS

"Assessment of Experimental Window Quilts with Interior Storm Windows," Window Energy Show, Las Vegas, Nevada, August 1984. Horridge, P., E. Woodson, S. Khan and R. W. Tock.

"Assessment of Experimental Window Quilts with Interior Storm Windows," AHEA, Anaheim, California, June 1984. Horridge, P., E. Woodson, S. Khan and R. W. Tock.

"Window Treatments: Management Assessment," AATCC Gulf Coast Section, Lubbock, Texas, March 1984. Horridge, P., E. Woodson, S. Khan, and R. W. Tock.

"Home Economists in a Five State Area Assess Interior Window Treatment Management," Window Energy Show New Technology, Las Vegas, Nevada, August 1983. Horridge, P., E. Woodson, S. Khan, and R. W. Tock. Abstract - Window Energy Systems, 3 (8): 70.

"Interior Window Treatments: Management Assessment," AHEA, Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 1983. Horridge, P., E. Woodson, S. Khan, and R. W. Tock.

"Re-entry Issues," Management Workshop for International Students, Texas Tech University, 1983. Khan, S. and J. Behrens.

"Selection and Management of Interior Window Treatments," Window Energy Show, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1982. Horridge, P., E. Woodson, S. Khan, and R. W. Tock.

"Thermal Properties of Accepted Interior Window Treatments," AATCC Gulf Coast Section, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1982. Horridge, P., E. Woodson, S. Khan, and R. W. Tock.

"Interior Window Treatments as Energy Savers," ACPTC - Central Region, St. Louis, Missouri, 1981. Horridge, P., E. Woodson, S. Khan, and R. W. Tock.

"Consumer Awareness and Attitudes Toward Flame Retardant Textile Products," AATCC Gulf Coast Section, Dallas, Texas, 1980.

"Consumer Awareness and Attitudes Toward Flam Retardation," Texas Home Economics Association, Houston, 1980. Abstract - Texas Home Economist, 16 (12): 12.

"Energy Conservation in Laundering Procedures," Texas Home Economics Association, Dallas, Texas, 1979.

"Energy Conservation: A Comparison of the Cleaning Efficiency and Sanitizing Ability of Two Detergent Formulations," AATCC Gulf Coast Section, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1979. Khan, S. and C. Riggs.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists - 1975-Present

American Home Economics Association - 1978-Present

Texas Home Economics Association - 1978-Present

Association of Arid Land Studies - 1982-Present

PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS ATTENDED

AATCC National Meetings

1978 - Anaheim, California

1982 - Charlotte, North Carolina

1983 - Regional Meetings

AATCC Regional Meetings

1979 - New Orleans, Louisiana

1980 - Dallas, Texas

1982 - Baton Rouge, Louisiana

1983 - Lubbock, Texas, General Chairperson

AHEA

1980 - Dallas, Texas

THEA

1979 - Dallas, Texas

1980 - Houston, Texas

1981 - San Antonio, Texas

1982 - Austin, Texas

Sigma Xi

1979 - Present at local meetings once a month

Women in Development - Consortium for International Development

1980 - Lubbock, Texas

1981 - Fort Collins, Colorado

Solar Energy Conference

1979 - Madison, Wisconsin

#### HONORS

Kappa Kappa Iota (Teachers Honorary Fraternity)

Phi Upsilon Omicron (Home Economics Honorary Fraternity)

Sigma Xi (Scientific Research Society of North America)

#### PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Grants Workshop, Office of Research Services, Texas Tech University,  
Fall 1982

Project Development Seminar, ICASALS and Office of Research Services,  
Texas Tech University, Fall 1982

Proposal Writing Workshop at Texas Tech University, Spring 1980

Retail Experience at a local specialty store, 1982-83

#### SERVICE

##### University:

Faculty Senator, 1983-86  
Academic Affairs Committee, 1983-84  
Convocation Committee, 1983-86  
Committee on Committees, 1984-85  
ICASALS Associate, 1982-Present

##### Member:

Women in Development (WID) Study and Proposal Writing Group,  
1979-Present

WID Planning Committee: Management Workshop for International  
Students, 1983

WID Conference Committee: Developing Nations - Challenges  
Involving Women, 1980  
Convocations Committee, 1983-85

College:

Graduate Coordinating Committee, Member, 1979-83  
Mabel D. Erwin Scholarship Committee, Member, 1978-82  
Teaching Effectiveness Committee, Elected Member at Large, 1982-85  
University Dat Committee, Member, 1982  
Commencement Committee, Member, Spring 1983  
AHEA Site Visit - Building Committee, Chairperson, Spring 1983  
AHEA Accreditation, Student Committee, Member, 1981

Community:

Lubbock Language Bank, Volunteer, 1980-Present  
Community Friends for International Students, Member and Host Family,  
1982-Present  
Community Friends for International Students, Member, Calling  
Committee, 1982-Present  
International Festival and International Food Sampler, Co-Sponsor,  
1979-81  
Make It Yourself With Wool Contest, District I, Judge, 1978, 1982  
Unitarian Universalist Church, Member, Care Committee, 1981-Present  
YWCA, Membership Drive Committee, 1979

Faculty Advisor:

Fashion Board, 1979-Present  
Pakistan Students Association, 1979-Present  
Phi Upsilon Omicron, 1982-85

# On-Farm Water Management Project

Project Headquarters  
Office of International Programs  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, CO 80523

Phone: (303) 491-6589  
7223  
TWX No.: 9109309008

September 21, 1984

Dr. Helen K. Henderson  
Anthropology Department  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Helen:

As we recently discussed over the phone, Dr. Baz M. Khan, Director/Field of the Federal Cell, indicated that he was interested in having Dr. Semina Khan work with him and the Cell's sociologist. The general area of interest would relate to the sociological aspects of farm households and Water Users Associations as concerns their On-Farm Water Management Project.

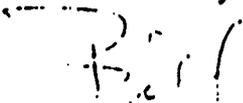
While our project officially ends this year, we anticipate its extension through June of next year and possibilities exist that the World Bank will require that we provide technical assistance to the Federal Cell beyond that date. Even if these expectations do not materialize, the Federal Cell will continue to have responsibilities in the On-Farm Water Management field through its contract with the Asian Development Bank, and possibly other similar projects.

Dr. Baz Khan told me that he would write to Dr. Semina Khan to explain the arrangements whereby she would participate in the Government's program for encouraging Pakistanis to return for such cooperative efforts. In case you would like to write to him directly, the address is

c/o Director General (Water Management)  
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives  
14-N Riaz Plaza, Al-markaz F-8  
Islamabad, Pakistan

If I can help you in other ways, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

  
W. W. Shaner  
Project Director

# On-Farm Water Management Project

Project Headquarters  
Office of International Programs  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, CO 80523

Phone: (303) 491-6589  
7223  
TWX No.: 9109309008

August 27, 1984

Dr. Samina Khan  
Women in Development Committee  
International Center for Arid and  
Semi-Arid Land Studies  
Texas Tech University  
Box 4620  
Lubbock, Texas 79409-4620

Dear Dr. Khan:

Enclosed is material related to the questions you asked. Also, Dr. Wendell Gwinn, our Chief-of-Party in Islamabad, promised to send some of the Federal Cell's information related to sociology and women farmers. You should have received it by now. If you haven't already, you might want to write to Dr. Baz M. Khan, c/o Dr. Wendell Gwinn, P.O. Box 1827, Islamabad about Pakistan's Talent Pool Exchange program. He said that this was an established activity whereby you might spend two to three months in Pakistan working with the Federal Cell responsible for On-Farm Water Management. The program would pay for your incountry expenses, so he said. You might also want to contact Mr. Pravin N. Sheladia of Sheladia Associates, 5711 Sarvis Ave., Riverdale, MD 20737, phone: (301) 779-4313. This firm is just beginning a long term project in Pakistan that is very similar to ours. As I may have told you, our contract terminates in December or possibly in June--provided we get an extension.

Now for your questions:

1. WAPDA questionnaire is enclosed.
2. The Irrigation is responsible for water up to the farmers' mogha; from there, the farmers have responsibility. The mogha is the point where farmers communally receive water from the distribution canal. Commonly, about 50 farmers irrigating a total of about 450 acres are served by a single mogha. However, the form of rotational system (who gets what and when) may be set by the irrigation department.
3. The OFWM program is jointly funded. Farmers contribute their labor and pay for about 20 percent of the materials costs. The government pays for the rest of the materials and for the skilled labor (brick layers) and supplies the technical supervision for the improvement.
4. The Cell's sociologist didn't think any of the households were headed by females.
5. The OFWM program supposedly is directed toward both improvement of watercourses (reconstruction) and improved management. To date, the major effort (and success) has been in reconstruction. Improved management is primarily from demonstration plots, which I don't think have been very effective, from extension (generally not



Consortium for International Development

University of Arizona California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Colorado State University  
University of Idaho Montana State University New Mexico State University Oregon State University  
Texas Tech University Utah State University Washington State University University of Wyoming

Dr. Khan  
August 27, 1984  
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considered effective), and from training of staff in water management. The latter is spearheaded by a training institute just outside of Lahore. It is too early yet to know the impact of the Institute's program.

6. To participate in the OFWM program, the farmers must form a Water Users' Association (WUS). These then are intended to be the basis for continued contacts with the farmers. To date, the Associations have been mainly effective for the construction phase. Once that has been completed, the Associations tend to lose their vitality.

7. Several examples are included.

8. Farmers have been very interested in the program and are generally petitioning to have their watercourses improved, and once improved to have the percentage of lining increased. With improved watercourses (including pacca nakkas--i.e., turnouts to the farmers' fields), disputes have diminished, farmers can irrigate more easily, etc. Interestingly, as noted above the WUAs were intended to be the basis for considerable community activity based on the farmers' commanded (irrigation) area. The latest I heard was that some of the WUAs are experiencing conflicts between the officers and the rest of the membership. The charges being made are that the officials are using the WUAs to their own benefit, rather than for the membership at large. For example, lined portions tend to be in areas that benefit the officials most. At this stage, however, this alleged conflict has not been documented.

9. Data show and farmers state that with more water, they will put more of their land in "higher delta crops." These crops are the ones that take more water, such as rice and sugarcane. We do not have data that would confirm whether or not this is an economic use of the increased amount of water.

10. See the brief write-up on WUAs in the Bank's Appraisal report.

11. Extension is currently experimenting with the T&V approach (ref: Agricultural Extension: The Training and Visit System by Daniel Benor and James Q. Harrison, World Bank, Washington, D.C., May 1977). The general feeling is that the approach has not been successful--too mechanistic, too much reliance on farmer-leaders who cannot convey enough information about improved technologies, and too little capability among the Extension staff.

I hope this is of some use to you. Good luck in your venture.

Sincerely yours,

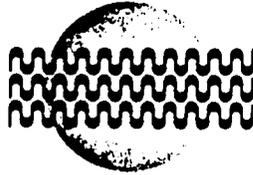


W. W. Shaner

Enc.

# INTERNATIONAL CENTER for ARID and SEMI-ARID LAND STUDIES

Texas Tech University, Box 4620, Lubbock, Texas 79409-4620, tel: 806/742-2218



November 6, 1984

To Whom It May Concern:

Dr. Samina Khan has been a most valuable member of the Women in Development Committee of the International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies (ICASALS). Her keen interest and perspective on the impacts of international development on women have been invaluable to the committee. Samina generated project ideas and provided the organization necessary for their fruition.

Dr. Khan is a tenured faculty member who is respected for her leadership, research, teaching ability and practicality. Samina collected information in Pakistan in 1983 and was principal author of the report, "Women in Pakistani Society." She was also instrumental in planning and implementation of two management workshops for international students.

Dr. Khan's Pakistani background and her contacts in Pakistan allow her entry into a culture which otherwise would be difficult particularly on a short term basis. I think that she is in a unique position to collect information on women's roles in water management systems. Since CID is likely to continue work in arid lands and in Muslim societies, I think the methodology and report she develops would be of value for future CID projects as well as for this specific project in Pakistan.

Dr. Khan has worked hard to make the appropriate contacts in Pakistan and has retained sensitivity to her culture.

I am delighted to recommend Dr. Samina Khan for a Women in Development Fellowship and would be pleased to answer any questions that might occur.

Sincerely,

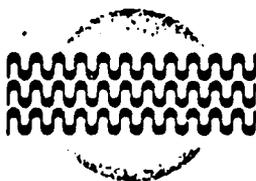
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barbara Stoecker". The signature is fluid and somewhat stylized, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Barbara Stoecker  
WID Coordinator

BS:gr

*Women in Development Committee*

# WOMEN IN PAKISTANI SOCIETY



INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ARID AND SEMI-ARID LAND STUDIES

Texas Tech University  
Lubbock, Texas

1984

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WOMEN IN PAKISTANI SOCIETY

Samina Khan, Carolyn Ater and Patricia Arledge

College of Home Economics

Texas Tech University

January, 1984

This report has been prepared under a grant from the Consortium for International Development/Women in Development Project AID/OTR-G-1871. The authors are members of the Women in Development Committee, a unit of the International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies, Texas Tech University.

## WOMEN IN PAKISTANI SOCIETY

The purpose of this paper is twofold: 1) to familiarize those responsible for projects in Pakistan with how women function in Pakistani society and 2) to suggest current resources for project leaders who involve women in development projects. The latter will include a listing of current women's organizations in Pakistan from which help could be elicited.

A background paper is needed for several reasons. It is anticipated that the 1982 Agency for International Development (AID) mandate which requires that all development projects address women's issues will stimulate a need for information on the part of project leaders and researchers. This paper may serve as a starting point for some individuals in gathering information about women in Pakistan.

An understanding of the structure of Pakistani society also is important in view of the distinctive ways in which women in Pakistan interact with men. The effect of purdah (the seclusion of women and the accompanying ramifications) is felt in many aspects of society such as employment and education as well as in the home (21). It is, however, important to understand the vast differences in the effects of purdah throughout Pakistan.

Another reason which indicates a need for a background paper is the paucity of relevant information about the subject. It is difficult for researchers in the U.S. to find current and accurate information on Pakistan and women in particular. Hopefully this paper, while it will not serve as a comprehensive reference, should minimize searching for data that

often involves expensive phone calls and extensive effort. Much of the information for this paper was gathered in Pakistan by one of the authors on a recent visit to her home country. The sources acquired in Pakistan lend credence to the reliability of the information as well as updating what is currently available and easily accessible in the U.S.

#### Overview of Pakistan

Pakistan, like any other nation, exists and functions in the context of its unique set of historical, social, economic and political circumstances (9). Recognition of all of these factors is vital to an understanding of the functioning of Pakistani society, and ultimately issues pertinent to women.

An Islamic Republic, Pakistan has a population of approximately 82 million people. It is bordered by Iran, Afghanistan, China and India, thus it has a strategic location in view of current world events. The country covers an area of 310,000 square miles, stretching northward 1,000 miles from the Arabian Sea to the foothills of the Himalayas (9).

Five distinct land regions constitute Pakistan: 1) the Northern and Western Highlands, 2) the Punjab Plain, 3) the Sind Plain, 4) the Baluchistan Plateau, and 5) the Thar Desert. Mountains cover much of northern and western Pakistan while the Punjab and Sind Plains encompass most of the eastern part of the country. The Baluchistan Plateau is in southwestern Pakistan. Most of this plateau is dry and rocky with little plant life. The Thar Desert is in southeastern Pakistan and extends into India. Much of this area is a sandy wasteland, but irrigation has made parts of it suitable for farming (5).

Most of the country has a dry climate with hot summers and cool winters. The average rainfall is only about 10 inches a year. However, the amount of rain varies greatly from year to year. There may be long dry spells broken by severe storms that cause rivers to overflow and flood the countryside. There are also differences in the amount of rainfall from one part of the country to another. The eastern part of the Punjab generally receives more than 20 inches in a year and the Baluchistan Plateau generally receives less than five inches in a year (5).

Temperatures also vary a great deal from one part of Pakistan to another. The mountain areas have the coolest weather. In the north and northwest, summer temperatures average about 75°F and winter temperatures often fall below freezing. In the Punjab, summer temperatures average over 90°F in the summer and about 55°F in the winter. Summer temperatures in the Baluchistan Plateau average about 80°F; winter temperatures average less than 40°F. The southern coastal region has mild, humid weather throughout most of the year with temperatures ranging from 66°F in winter to 86°F in summer (5).

Because of the great river system spread out over most of the plains area, the most common type of soil is alluvial. It is extremely fertile and rich in minerals which include salt, gypsum, coal, iron ore, sulphur, chromite and antimony deposits. Pakistan also has extensive natural gas and limited petroleum resources (9).

For the most part, the country has an agrarian economy. Pakistan's rural sector spreads over 45,000 villages and innumerable hamlets which are inhabited by over 56 million people, dependant on agriculture and

its allied occupations for their livelihood (16). Ten major cities contain only 27.4 percent of the country's population. The population density is 96 persons per square kilometer. Travel is limited in many parts of the country (9). There are about 30,000 miles of roads, but only about a third are paved. Few Pakistanis own cars. Villagers in the rural areas use camels, cattle, donkeys or horses for transportation. Pakistan has about 5,400 miles of railroad track. The only seaport is Karachi. International airports are located in Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad (5).

Pakistan is a relatively young country, having been created out of northwestern India following India's independence from Britain in 1947. However, it has had many changes in national government since then; currently it is functioning under its sixth head of state. The country is divided into four provincial governments: the Punjab, Sind, North-West Frontier and Baluchistan. The provinces have broad self-governing powers in the areas of education, public health and welfare, taxation and transportation (5).

Some vital statistics available from the World Bank International Development Association serve to illustrate the extreme conditions present in Pakistan. In 1981, the life expectancy for Pakistanis was 52.0 years. The adult literacy rate was 21 percent of the population. Expressed as dollars per capita, poverty income level is set at \$176 for urban and \$122 for rural residents. Within these parameters, 32 percent of the urban population and 29 percent of the rural population were below absolute poverty (9). A note of caution must be introduced regarding the sources of statistical data in Pakistan. References in

literature point to the difficulty in gathering accurate statistical information pertinent to demographic features. While this variant statistic issue cannot be overlooked, an observer can use available estimates as an indication of trends which are occurring (9).

#### Women in Pakistan

Policymakers and researchers concerned with the national development of Pakistan express increasing interest in incorporating women into the developmental process (6). Certain basic societal beliefs contribute to the difficulty of this integration. Prevalent ideologies have made researching women's roles in Pakistan difficult. First, a great deal of value is placed on the segregation of the sexes. Obviously, such a system limits the effectiveness of any researcher attempting to study the opposite sex. The espoused belief in segregation, added to conventions of male superiority and female subordination, has resulted in the oversight on the part of researchers and the exclusion of women from government projects.

An example of the effects of these interrelated belief systems is provided by a comparison of the Housing, Economic, and Demographic (HED) survey of 1973 and the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) demographic surveys of 1968 and 1975. Results of the surveys on the question of female employment activity varied considerably. Activity rates reported in the KAP surveys were almost twice as high as those rates reported by the HED survey (17). While there are several factors that may account for the difference in reported results, one factor almost certain to have an effect is the person who responded to the survey. Male household members responded to the HED survey reporting

lower results. In the KAP survey, female household members answered the questions about their economic activity. This example should be kept in mind as research related to Pakistani women is evaluated.

### Purdah

Several aspects of Pakistani society are particularly relevant when considering the actual functions of women in Pakistan. One such aspect which limits a woman's mobility outside her home is purdah. Purdah's literal translation is curtain and is the word used to describe the traditional system of enforcing high standards of female modesty. This is basically accomplished by separate living spaces, restricted public areas, physical mobility limitations, burqa (veil), deemphasis on education, early arranged marriages, and is primarily a general seclusion of the feminine gender. In the strictest sense, purdah prohibits a female from any male contact outside certain well-defined categories of kinsmen. The observance of purdah is a response to social and geographic considerations about female conduct and the resulting reflection on male honor (14).

Wide variations in the degree of purdah observance exist between geographic locations and certain groups of females. For example, preadolescent and postmenopausal women are not subject to strict observance of purdah. Also, in areas where the possibility of contact with strangers is present, purdah is practiced more consistently.

In general, factors which affect the degree to which purdah is observed include income, class, place of residence, education, occupation, religious affiliation, ascriptive group membership, and individual circumstances (13). It should be noted that a positive

correlation exists between socioeconomic status and the degree of participation in purdah. Observance of purdah increases at higher socioeconomic levels. Also, purdah is adopted as households attempt to move upwards in social status (13). Basically, however; all women with the exception of beggars, servants, and peddlers, observe purdah to some degree.

### Legal Status

According to some, the legal status of women in Pakistan has been improving since 1956 when a commission was established to explore the revision of pre-independence statutes (4). Results of the Commission's deliberations include the Muslim Family Law Ordinance of 1961, the Child Marriage Restraint Act and the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act. These laws were basically designed to protect girls from early marriages, to afford more rights for the annulment of marriages, and to restrict polygamy to certain, specific conditions including consent of the wife.

The Constitution Act of 1973 asserts equality of all citizens and prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex. Other articles of this legislation provide for protection of women as well as for their participation in all areas of national life (4). Women, however, have in some cases been structurally barred from access to these civil rights, through non-participation in non-kin areas of social activity and acquiescence to male authority.

### Role of Women in the Family

The role of Pakistani women in their families revolves around well-established conventions of male supremacy and female subordination. As women fulfill roles of daughter, sister, wife, and mother, their

attitude and behavior must change to suit the role. In all social classes a male kinsman is always economically, legally, and morally responsible for the woman, regardless of her marital status. It is easier to understand, then, why a woman's behavior becomes a measure of the status of her protectors.

Female roles and behavior are defined by Islamic law and, as such, are given divine sanction. The ideal woman is one who exhibits the qualities of modesty and reticence. She is shy, chaste, hardworking, and never loud or boisterous. In the presence of husband and male kinsmen these qualities are exhibited. However, in the presence of other women, females are likely to be lazy, talkative, immodest, and quick to laugh and gossip. Such behavior is exhibited as an accommodation to the lack of legitimate access to rights and privileges, and as a relief from direct control exercised by men (14).

Because of the subsidiary nature of the female role, control of decision-making is primarily in the hands of the men. Women, however, may form alliances with female kin and neighbors in order to gain some degree of control. Even when two kinswomen are at disagreement in general, they will band together in the face of the "enemy," usually a male. These female linkages include mutual rights and duties such as visiting and gift exchange (15).

Actual daily activities of the women in Pakistan vary largely in accordance with economic status. Women are mainly assigned the role of homemaking and child-rearing. The principal concerns are running the home and maintaining cohesion among family members. Among rural females activities will also include collecting fodder, milking, churning and

tending of animals. She will also assist in planting and harvesting of crops (10, 12b, 12c). In most cases, however, as the man becomes more financially stable, his first act is to confine the women to the house.

Studies relevant to the rural women are both scarce and quite deficient with regard to the major socio-economic activity of the essential participation of women in agriculture. By viewing women only as non-earning "helpers" or in their familial roles, development planners and strategists fail to give recognition or take their essential participation into account (16).

One study reports that in Sind 45 percent of women's time is spent in agricultural activities. The essential tasks which are both diversified and multifarious, when judged in the perspective of opportunity cost, make evident her immense contribution towards the overall agricultural production. In terms of productivity, women's labor is solely responsible for 25 percent production of the major crops (16).

### Health

Factors both directly and indirectly influencing Pakistani women's health include, but are not limited to: poor sanitary conditions; poor socioeconomic status; habits, customs, superstitions, and other cultural patterns; low literacy rate, especially in rural areas; poor accessibility to health care facilities; repeated pregnancies without proper spacing; malnutrition; and pathological factors relating to pregnancy (20).

Accessibility to health care facilities varies according to geographic location. According to the Women's Division of Pakistan, 86

percent of the total population is within five miles of a health facility and almost 100 percent of the urban population is within two miles of a health facility (12d). Some areas are not so fortunate. For example, only 29 percent of the rural population in Sind is within five miles of a health care facility (1).

According to Pakistan's Women's Division, the infant mortality rate is estimated to be 87 per 1000 live births, with maternal mortality estimated at six to eight per 1000 live births. That rate is even higher for certain rural areas. Another interesting fact is that Pakistan is one of the few countries where female life expectancy at birth is lower than that of male's. In other words, the average number years a Pakistani female will live is 48.8. A Pakistani male will live an average of 53.7 years (20).

One health problem seemingly related to the basic belief of female subordination is malnutrition. Malnutrition in females begins with a lack of access to food at the family table. The oldest male is given first choice of available food. He is then followed by other male members of the family. Finally, women and small children are given what is left over. This low status in the family food hierarchy is particularly significant when considering that the high cost of food results in a limited selection of foods to begin with.

The worst nutritional deficiency is vitamin A. Though vitamin A supplement programs have been implemented in the past, most have been phased out due to ineffectiveness. The major factor contributing to the lack of positive results is that for vitamin A supplements to be useful in the body, a wide spectrum of other vitamins and elements must be

present and accessible, a combination of factors difficult to achieve. Other nutritional deficiencies include calories, protein, vitamins B and E, and iron (9).

Deficiencies in the B vitamins and iron usually anemia. As might be expected anemia is a prevalent health problem for Pakistani females. Low hemoglobin levels are seen in 54 percent of expectant mothers and 41 percent of lactating mothers. Nearly 31 percent of non-pregnant and non-lactating females are found to be anemic (12d).

Prevalent diseases relating to and interacting with malnutrition include: cholera, tuberculosis, typhoid, paratyphoid, bacillary and amoebic dysentery, trachoma, malaria, bubonic plague, typhus, roundworm, hookworm, whipworm, pinworm, rabies, tetanus, venereal disease, dengue, sandfly fever, brucellosis, and complications at childbirth (9).

Some organizations have in the past addressed the issue of malnutrition in Pakistan. Though various nutrition programs have been implemented, apparent priority discrepancies between project leaders and the Pakistan government have resulted in the termination of the majority of the projects (9).

The fertility rate is also related to female health. The total fertility rate is 7.02. This means that an average of 7.02 births would occur per women, if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a set of age-specific fertility rates for a specified year (19). The fertility rate for rural areas is slightly less than the overall rate. The lower rate appears to be related to higher levels of malnutrition in the rural women.

#### Education

Education, even of women, fits in with the demands of Islam. Islam requires every Muslim man and woman to be informed of his or her

responsibilities and rights and to be able to fulfill the proper role in society. In contrast, however, is the financial commitment of the Pakistani government to basic education. Only 1.6 percent of the GNP is allocated to education and most of that is distributed toward higher education. Traditional female education is in the hands of the male family members, who teach their women, who in turn teach other neighborhood women (11).

The overall literacy rate for Pakistan is approximately 22 percent. Less than one-half of the literates in Pakistan are women. The overall literacy percentage for women at age 15 and over is 11 percent as compared to 30 percent for men of the same age. As might be expected literacy differs between urban and rural women with rates of 30 percent and five percent, respectively (20). Literacy rates also vary on a geographic basis. Literacy rate for all females is highest in Sind (38.3%), the Punjab (33.2%), NWFP (18.8%), and Baluchistan (14.3%). Rural literacy rates for women do not follow the same geographic pattern; Punjab (7.4%), Sind (3.4%), NWFP (2.5%), Baluchistan (.8%) (12d).

Approximately 15 percent of females ages five through nineteen enroll in school. This is less than one-half as many as men. Less than four percent of women actually complete secondary school (19). A study of rural women in Punjab revealed that young children drop out and stay out of school for financial reasons (12c). Nevertheless, overall female enrollment has increased by almost 90 percent in the last 10 years (12d).

The issue of female education is important in terms of becoming a better wife and mother, and in the functioning of health, nutrition, skill-building, and development programs. Also significant is the fact that literate women have a much greater likelihood of educating their children than illiterate women. The connection between adult literacy and primary education should be evident--therefore the significant connection between female literacy and all adult literacy.

Current educational programs for Pakistani females generally focus on building skills which produce work that is almost wholly consumed within the family and whose purpose serves primarily in the area of status enhancement. No marketing scheme is used in connection with the training. An emphasis on literacy in skill-building programs is almost non-existent. The lack of emphasis results in a limited vision toward training women in areas that would permit them to rise to new positions in society. Another drawback in current education programs is that these programs affect unmarried girls almost exclusively. Even the unmarried women may not be getting the literacy and skills to serve them in married life. Policymakers must remember, however, that these programs do serve a secondary function in drawing women and children out of the house and making them accessible to other programs (11).

There is an obvious need for programs designed to reinforce literacy and create income-generating skills. Income-generating skills contribute to self-esteem and autonomy. It has been suggested that skill training and religion be used as "magnets" to a literacy program. The Mass Literacy Commission appears to be addressing this issue with proposals designed to enhance literacy especially among rural women.

The direct relationship of literacy to social, economic, and political issues must be acknowledged. Without at least some transformation of these conditions, there will be little change in literacy rate for either men or women (11).

### Employment

The rate of female activity outside the home is one of the lowest in the world for Pakistani women. Out of a projected total labor force of 20.2 million for 1975 their number was 1.9 million. One reason for the low representation in the labor force is the inadequate definition of economic status. In the agricultural sector where women contribute almost as much as men to agricultural activities, especially in sowing and harvesting seasons, they work as unpaid family workers and thus are not counted in the labor force (8).

As Hafeez observes, women particularly in a large city like Karachi, are seen in almost every profession although the number in non-conventional employment is low (8). The most frequently observed occupations are spinners, weavers, tailors, domestic servants, and professionals, such as teachers, medical doctors and nurses. Explanations of the concentration may include: limited opportunities in other employment sectors; ability to do a particular job at home; the relative respectability of a particular occupation, i.e., the lack of probability of having any kind of contact with male strangers. Not surprisingly, among rural women the most often reported occupations are agriculture related. Spinning, weaving, and tailoring occupations were also reported, with professional occupations accounting for only one to two percent of rural females (17). According to Nasra Shah and Peter Smith (18), about two-thirds of urban Pakistani women worked at home and

61 percent of the working women were self-employed. The 1968 National Impact Survey revealed that 19 percent of women aged 15 to 49 were currently working and that 23 percent had ever worked. In the same survey, more than twice the women in rural areas reported they were currently working as compared to urban areas (22 and nine, respectively). This trend seems to be reversing as evidenced by results of the Housing, Economic and Demographic (1973) and Pakistan Fertility (1975) surveys which showed rural and urban female activity in the labor force to be almost equal (17).

A comparison of working and non-working women, based on the Pakistan Fertility Survey of 1975 attempts to explain why some Pakistani women work and some do not. One noticeable difference occurred in the variable of urban husband's education. A larger portion of the husbands of non-working women were literate compared to husbands of working women. Another variable which revealed a difference between urban working and non-working women was related to family planning knowledge. More non-working women reported a knowledge of personnel and clinics of family planning than did working women. The difference in this variable may, however, be explained by the higher literacy of non-working women. Other factors known to influence female economic activity are socio-economic status and observance of purdah (17). Urban Pakistani females who work are typically less educated than non-working women. No statistically significant differences exists in the fertility rates of working and non-working females (18).

Incorporating women on a larger scale of economic activity would help the Pakistani government achieve its stated goals of village self-reliance and integration of women in the development process. It

has been suggested that the organization of all-women work teams would have several advantages for Pakistani women, including: reassuring kinsmen that employment will not cause family dishonor by exposing the women to frequent contacts with men; reducing women's fears of violating taboos; enabling women to avoid competing with men for scarce jobs; building on knowledge women already possess; creating a supportive atmosphere for learning vocational skills; and providing an organizational base for economic, social, and political mobilization of women (6). Currently, women's cooperative societies create employment opportunities in the small industries area. The cooperatives provide quality raw materials and arrange for marketing of the finished products.

#### Resource For Project Personnel

The main resources are found within the structure of the various women's organizations in Pakistan. When Pakistan came into existence in 1947, was a paucity of women's organizations. Yet, without organized training or experience, women in large numbers rose to the occasion when the emerging nation was inundated with refugees from India at the dawn of independence. In 1949, the first national women's voluntary organization emerged with the birth of the All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA). Other organizations appeared with the passage of time at the local, provincial and national levels. The members of those days were, however, to a great extent affluent housewives with little household responsibility and adequate transportation. They were generally known as the "privileged begums" and were objects of criticism from some quarters. Nonetheless, they were pioneers in their own right who utilized their time to serve other women (20).

The number of women's voluntary organizations since then has increased substantially. There were 104 in the country in 1975 (cf: Shaukat Niazi: Background Paper, Facts about Women in Pakistan, 1975). Currently, women's organizations are registered as Governmental and Non-Governmental (3). The most prominent Governmental agency is the Women's Division.

#### Women's Division

The Women's Division came into existence in January 1979, in the Cabinet Secretariat under the direct supervision of the President. Under the Rules of Business the Women's Division is allocated the following functions:

- (1) To formulate public policies and laws to meet the special needs of women.
- (2) To register and to assist women's organizations.
- (3) To undertake and promote projects for providing special facilities for women.
- (4) To undertake and promote research on the conditions and problems of women.
- (5) To represent the country in international organizations dealing with problems of women in bilateral contacts with other countries.
- (6) To ensure that women's interests and needs are adequately represented in public policy formulation by various organs of government.
- (7) To ensure equality of opportunity in education and employment and the fuller participation of women in all spheres of national life (12a).

The Women's Division is composed of five wings: Administration, Programme, Women's Rights, Research, and Monitoring and Evaluation. The Administration Wing is responsible for the overall coordination of the Division's activities. The Programme Wing is responsible for various centres maintained throughout the country. The most numerous are Literacy Centres for Rural Women, Industrial Homes/Centres, Centres for Training of Women in Health, Education and Income-generating Skills in Rural and Urban Areas, and other centres for training in sericulture, carpet/durri weaving, typing, shorthand and accounting skills and other skills (12e). According to Dr. Sabeeha Hafeez, Head, Women's Division, adult literacy is the main thrust of the present work of the Programme wing (7).

The Women's Rights Wing has organized national conferences and seminars and has promoted the study of family law as it affects women in Pakistan. The Research Wing has developed and administered a series of research studies, prepared a documentary film, and maintains a library of books on women and development. The recently established though not yet operating, Monitoring and Evaluation Wing expects to be concerned with reporting and evaluation systems of the work of the Division (12e).

The Women's Division is currently under the direction of Dr. Sabeeha Hafeez. During one of the author's interviews with her, Dr. Hafeez expressed considerable interest in U.S.-Pakistan cooperating on projects (7). The Division is located at 6 Aaly Plaza, Cabinet Secretariat, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### List Of Organizations

A listing of other women's organizations within the government and some of the most significant non-governmental organizations is given below (2, 3).

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Women's Programme

Lahore

Pakistan

1. ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION .

67/B Garden Road

Karachi 3,

Pakistan

Activities and Functions: Formal and non-formal education; adult education, vocational training; curative and preventive health services; family planning; maternal and child health centers; cooking, nutrition, and kitchen gardens; family industries and embroidery classes; industrial homes; training for rural teachers and field workers; midwifery, health and education; shorthand and typing training programme, tailoring, volunteer training.

Resources: Trained staff and field workers, experienced volunteers. Government grants; Ford Foundation grants; CARE, UN agencies support.

Chapters: 4 provincial branches. Individual members: 35,000.

2. BALUCHISTAN GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

c/o Guide House

Anscomb Road

Quetta

Pakistan

3. BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

c/o 1-2-D Block 6

PECHS

Karachi

Pakistan

4. THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF PAKISTAN

FPAP House

3-A Temple Road

Lahore

Pakistan

Activities and Functions: Plays an innovative role in family planning, supplementing and complementing government efforts and specializing in education and motivation; current priorities are labor, peasants and youth groups; work to make the policy making level aware of the magnitude of the problems.

Resources: Funds IPPF; government support, UNICEF; U.S. AID; Ford Foundation; Asia Foundation, etc.

Chapters: 14 district branches. Individual members: more than 100,000.

5. FRONTIER GIRL GUIDE ASSOCIATION

c/o Guide House

Dabgari Garden

Peshawar

Pakistan

6. GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

c/o Ms. Shirazi

Habibullah Road

Lahore

Pakistan

1. SOCIAL WELFARE PLANNING DIVISION  
Women's Programme  
National Planning Commission  
Islamabad  
Pakistan
2. WOMEN'S PROGRAMME  
Education Ministry  
Sector H-9  
Islamabad  
Pakistan
3. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Women's Programme  
Lahore  
Pakistan
4. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME  
Project Director  
Shadman Colony  
Lahore  
Pakistan
5. PUNJAB POPULATION PLANNING BOARD  
Women's Programme  
8/A Abbot Road  
Lahore  
Pakistan
6. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF PAKISTAN  
MCH House  
29/30-F Gulberg II  
Lahore  
Pakistan

Activities and Functions: Establishing maternal and child health centers; immunization and inoculation; infant and toddler health examinations; prenatal and postnatal care; nursing mother care and family planning advice.

Resources: Fund raising campaign, public donations; government grants and grants from public agencies; UNICEF.

Chapters: . Individual members: 683.

7. PAKISTAN GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

Sector II-9

Islamabad

Pakistan

8. YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF PAKISTAN

334 K Lane No. 5

Peshawar Road

Rawalpindi

Pakistan

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# INTRA-PERSONAL AND GENDER ROLES IN SUBSISTENCE FARMING SYSTEMS OF HONDURAS

Charles Gordon Dean  
November 1984

## ABSTRACT

This project will examine the roles of, and the relationships between, household members from samples drawn from the poorest subsistence farmers in the Yoro District of Honduras, Central America. Particular emphasis will be placed upon obtaining baseline data on the specific activities and the roles of women within these farm units and upon the identification of their contributions to all aspects of the agricultural process. This predominantly qualitative study will be based on questionnaires supplemented by direct observation. A comparison will be made between the residents of two Jicaque Indian and two Ladino communities living within the same environment. The results from this study will both supplement and compliment the work of an ongoing USAID/CID project.

Dean will leave New Mexico on November 2, 1984, returning on December 3. He will return to Honduras again (at no extra travel cost to the project) on January 25, and remain approximately 40 days. His research will be conducted in Northern Honduras, primarily in the towns of Yoro and Ayapa. His USAID Mission contact is Brian Rudert. The Project Director is Wilmer Harper (NMSU) and the Chief of Party is Charles Ward.

INTRA-PERSONAL AND GENDER ROLES IN SUBSISTENCE FARMING SYSTEMS

OF HONDURAS

A PROPOSAL FOR A CID/WID FELLOWSHIP

By

Charles Gordon Dean

November 1984

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GUIDELINES FOR WID PROPOSAL WRITING

Name of Applicant Charles Gordon Dean

Title, Department, and Institutional Affiliation Graduate Student (Ph.D.)  
Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University

Address Box 5700, Cultural Resource Management Division  
New Mexico State University  
Las Cruces, NM 88003

Title of CID member project with which this project will be affiliated Honduras Agricultural Research Project

Location of activity (must be out of USA and in a country where there is a USAID Mission) Yoro District, Honduras, Central America

Duration of project (not to exceed 6 weeks paid per diem per person:

Estimated beginning date November 3, 1984

Estimated completion date March 1985 \*

\* Only two months research time and one round trip will be charged.

Brief budget estimate:

Travel costs \$580.00 + *added cost for 22 kilos overweight.*

Number of days in rural area ~~50~~ 48

Number of days in urban area 14 plus 3 days total travel time ?

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

1. Proposal, not including supporting documents (if any) should be approximately 5 pages in length.
2. Also please submit:
  - a. One-paragraph abstract of the Fellowship proposal
  - b. Resume
  - c. Three letters of reference (may be mailed separately and may arrive a few days after proposal's submission deadline).

## I. AIM AND SCOPE OF PROJECT (Criteria 1,3,4)

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Subsistence farming (SF) systems continue to constitute the primary food production techniques for the majority of the world's population. A wide range of both inter-<sup>(1)</sup> and intra-specific<sup>(2)</sup> interactions exist between members of subsistence farm units (SFUs)<sup>(3)</sup>. Little specific information has, however, been acquired on the divisions of labor and responsibilities between the individual members of such units. Especially limited is information on the diversity of roles performed by women within the systems especially as they interact and interchange these roles between themselves and with the men in the unit. Until recently, SFUs were considered to be almost completely closed systems which provided for themselves and interacted only to a limited extent with the external social or agro-economic environments. Changing economic conditions as well as an increased awareness of the complexities of these systems are changing both the relationships within these systems and our understanding of their complexities<sup>(4)</sup>. One of the founding principles upon which Farming Systems Research (FSR)<sup>(4)</sup> has developed suggests that the farm is an integrated whole, a unity of the organic and the inorganic; of the human, environmental, floral and faunal components. Thus women constitute no greater, but also no lesser, component than men in such systems. Unfortunately in many FSR development projects little attention has been paid to women's roles when formulating the program, alternatively women have been singled out for individual study. To study women in isolation from a system of which they are an integral part cannot provide the full<sup>(5)</sup> range of information on the extent of their integrity within that system. It is thus necessary when studying SF systems to examine the specific roles of women within the total system. The information so obtained will help to change the traditionally restrictive notion of women's roles in SF at the same time as advancing our awareness of their direct significance to<sup>(6)</sup> agricultural production. The Honduras Agricultural Research Project (HARP)<sup>(6)</sup> is currently implementing a project to assist in the production of basic grains amongst small farmers in the Yoro District of Honduras. Two distinct communities exist within the SF systems of Yoro. The Jicaques<sup>(7)</sup>, Native American communities residing within their tribal territories and Ladinos<sup>(8)</sup> who occupy the remainder of the agricultural lands of the Yoro District. HARP has directed its work towards the Ladino population.

### 2. AIMS

Based on samples drawn from two communities of Jicaques and two communities of Ladinos, this study will collect data in order to establish a clearer definition of the SF activities of the individuals who constitute SFUs, but with specific emphasis on interrelationships within the roles of women. It will also briefly examine the relationships between such SFUs and other agricultural units in Yoro, based upon data already acquired for the latter by the HARP. The study will specifically attempt to develop an initial insight into the following points as they relate to both Jicaque and Ladino SFUs: 1) A definition or description of "the subsistence farming unit"; 2) The use and distribution of time and resources between household members within SFUs; 3) The access to and control of SFU household resources; 4) Differences between the real and perceived contributions of women to the unit's economy as determined by questionnaires presented to: a) HARP team members and their Honduran counterparts, b) MRN regional staff, c) the Honduran staff of the Project for Indigenous Peoples in Yoro, and d) selected individuals from the Jicaque and Ladino populations under study.

## II. JUSTIFICATION, RELEVANCE AND RELATIONSHIPS (Criteria 1-4, 7)

HARP has recently completed two detailed surveys in Yoro to provide background information for its FSR programs (9). Little intrafamilial information on farming activities and no information on women's roles were collected. The initial analysis of this survey compared farm units which received credit (CFU) with those which did not (NCFU) (10). The results obtained suggest that an equal number of farmers from CFU and NCFU worked in agriculture outside of their own farm (21%) but CFU farmers spent an average of 9.8 months, in such work against 7 for NCFUs. While 13% and 17% respectively, of farmers and their family members (11) in CFUs undertook non-agricultural salaried work outside the farm, the values for NCFUs were only 6% and 9% respectively. Thus time spent in other work both on and off the farm is greater for CFU than for NCFU farmers. NCFU farmers thus devote more time to on-farm activities presumably due to limited financial resources. However, income from off-farm activities were reported as 20.9% and 30.9% for CURs and NCFUs respectively. Numbers of hens and pigs were similar in each group but the number of children 14 years of age or older in the CFUs was less than half of that in the NCFUs (2.0 against 4.3). The constraints of time and resources prevented the HARP extending its survey to an examination of either intrapersonal relationships or women's activities within the farms examined. It is only recently that the significance of the real, in contrast to conceived, financial inputs of women and children into the system has been generally perceived (12). The potential productive capacity of women, especially in SFUs, for maintaining domestic animals and kitchen gardens as well as in household production (e.g. of basketry, clothing production, etc.) has not been examined within HARP and rarely within other FSR development projects. It is thus the intent of this short term study: 1) to gather basic information on women and Native Americans from the real world of the SFUs in Yoro to supplement the information already collected in the HARP survey; 2) to provide basic information on the range of strategies currently utilized by SFU's women to supplement their direct basic agricultural income, and 3) to attempt to establish the groundwork and initial outline of intrapersonal relationships and roles within SFUs in this area.

This information should provide a guideline on the roles played by women in SFUs in Honduras for the research and planning staff of CID/HARP, the USAID Mission in Honduras and the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Government of Honduras. It should also assist project staff in both the outlining of information required from future surveys and in interpreting the results of current survey data. Until the activities of all the component members of SFUs are appreciated, the holistic nature of such systems as conceived within FSR cannot be appreciated and technical assistance projects to subsistence and other small farmers in developing countries may be subject to failure due to the fracturing of the delicate balance within the system. When such a system breaks down as a result of disproportionate assistance, it is almost inevitably the women and children of the units who suffer the most. Until now, women have provided the resilience within the system, (2) by more rapidly adapting to the changed circumstances. A recommendation from the analysis of the HARP survey suggests the need for additional studies on animal-crop relationships. Especially where chickens, ducks, turkeys, goats and pigs are concerned, I suggest that this would necessitate an examination of the role and function of these animals within the internal economic system of the household. Especially in the smaller SFU, which it is specifically intended to study here, these animals and the revenues released by them are currently largely the responsibility of women. They represent both a risk sharing

factor and a financial reserve in times of need for the unit. In addition the eggs and milk provide a dietary supplement within the household or a source of additional revenue. Traditionally when such a resource is promoted in an area, the commercialized end product of the development process becomes the preserve of the males and ceases to be incorporated, in the same way, into the unit's economic system. There are many examples which show that such a modification to the system has an overall deleterious effect to the health and economic status of the unit in general and to women and their children in particular. This currently proposed study should provide preliminary information on such interaction in the Yoro District of Honduras and thus provide an indication of some possible approaches for further study.

This short term project will thus firstly provide information which is not currently available to the USAID Mission and to the Honduras Ministry of Natural Resources (MRN), on some of the basic interactions between members of a SFU and also document the significant roles played by women in the system. Developing country governmental changes, however small, are often induced by outside catalysts. There is a significant women's lobby in MRN requesting funding, one of their main disadvantages is a lack of concrete examples from their own country to support their claims. The information contained in the final report of this project under the auspices of the HARP could provide such a catalyst. Secondly, at the same time as providing information to assist the overall goals of the HARP, the results and techniques employed in this project will assist both the team and their Honduran counterparts, GOH and the AID Mission, in further developing an awareness of both WID issues and the holistic concepts within FSR in general and development projects in particular.

#### IV. METHODOLOGY (Criteria 1-7)

This study will be undertaken at two separate times, November and February with 25 days in the field on each occasion<sup>(15)</sup>. Six additional days on each visit will be occupied with meeting COH and HARP staff and in preparing and giving talks. It is hoped that a one day informal workshop can be organized for the end of the second visit at the Centro Universitario Regional Litoral Atlantico (a part of the National University).

Due to the limited time frame of this study information gathering must be limited to those most significant facts which will provide both the most valuable and the most reliable data. Two defined Jicaque communities, those at Plan Grand and Siriana, have been selected, mapped in outline (Appendix Map 1) and approval for the study obtained from their caciques (chiefs). Sample households for the Ladino populations will be selected in the field based upon location and availability<sup>(14)</sup>. General background information of both a demographic and socio-economic nature will be gathered by formal survey questionnaires. Since socio-cultural rather than economic information is the primary aim of this study and I am now personally known to many of the members of the Jicaque community, especially the women (many of the men were absent in the fields when I previously visited and talked with the members of the SFUs), many of the delays caused by introduction and familiarization will be alleviated. The survey data will be supplemented with two separate periods of direct observation. Additional data will be recorded from personal observation made during the survey. Both sets of observations will be based on both a structured format and on free hand notes from direct observation. "Limited recall" is a significant problem in attempting to collect information of a quantitative nature in societies where no concept of record keeping exists<sup>(15)</sup>. It is therefore intended to visit each household in the study group on two separate occasions. The interview schedule for the follow-up visit will limit demographic and general questions to a minimum thus allowing extra time for observational work. These visits will be at least two months apart, in November at the end of the harvest time and again in February when increasing stress caused by the beginnings of food shortage is beginning to be felt. This repeat interviewing will also allow for an examination of work loads of the members of the household under different stress factors. Supplementary information on each household will be gathered in the form of a hand-drawn tape and compass map of each household area supported by black and white photos (which can be developed in the field) and color slides of the relevant areas<sup>(16)</sup>. Although initial collation of the results will be undertaken in the field, an interim report after the first part of study and a final report at the end of the study will be prepared in the USA.

**APPENDIX**

## APPENDIX CONTENTS

1. NOTES FROM TEXT
2. TABLE 1
3. MAP 1
4. BIBLIOGRAPHY

## NOTES

1. Inter-household dynamics, as a basis for model building and economic and social studies while of major significance in a study within FSR, is not of concern in this paper. The types of interactions which would have to be considered within such a systems model are indicated in Figure A1. Inter-household dynamics also raises the whole issue of population dynamics and sex roles in respect to agricultural intensification and population pressures (Boserup 1965, 1970; Ember 1983; Sanday 1973; Burton et al 1977), to changes between cereal, root crop and livestock production (Martin and Voorhies 1975; White et al 1981; Murdock and White 1969; Murdock and Provost 1973; D'Andrade 1966; Harris 1966; Whiting 1964; but see also Bronson 1972, Barlett 1976; Cowgill 1975) to different climatic conditions (Whiting 1969; White et al 1981; Maclachlan 1983) and to the plow (Boserup 1965, 1970; Netting 1968; Goody 1977; Burton and Reitz 1981; Burton and White 1984).
2. Intra-household dynamics, the interactions between the members of the household, is the basis for this study. It is a subject approachable from both a socio-cultural and an economic perspective. A number of predominantly economic studies (Rogers 1983; Guyer 1980; Minge-Klevana 1980; Loose 1980; Cloud 1978; Huggard 1978; Alamgir 1977) have indicated something of the very complex financial interactions which take place both on a real and conceived level within the household. Similarly family labor relation interaction studies (Alberti 1982; Day 1981; Calvin et al 1980; Loose 1980; M. Sweeney 1979; Evenson et al 1979; Nag et al 1978; Spencer 1976) as well as the specific relationships of children (King-Quizon and Evenson 1978; Minge-Klevana 1978; Návera 1975 White 1973; Nag 1962) all indicate that considerably more information is needed especially on the specific roles played by women and that more stress must be placed upon intra-household dynamics in general.
3. The term subsistence farm unit is intended here to suggest a group of people living, at the subsistence level, as a single integrated group and farming a variable but defined quantity of land. Such a unit is usually a family group consisting of a man, a woman, their children and possibly additional relatives or friends. Considerable flexibility must however, be allowed when considering the composition of a SFU especially amongst the poorest segments of the community. In rural Honduras, for example, formal marriage is relatively rare. Women may have children from several relationships living with her, all are however usually fully accepted as part of the SFU. Other relatives or friends may be temporary or longer term residents within the unit, providing to a greater or lesser extent their contribution to the system. By contrast "family members" may be absent either temporarily or for longer periods of time. They too may or may not continue to contribute to the overall economy of the unit. These transient members of the unit may or may not be included when the heads of the household are consulted on the composition of the unit.
4. The term farming systems research and its general concepts have been increasingly used in USAID development programs in recent years. Unfortunately, many development programs as a result of financial or logistic constraints or due to limiting interests, are restricting themselves to only certain components of the farm system without

sufficient attempt to integrate their findings into the larger framework of the total farm system. Thus programs may emphasize agriculture at the expense of livestock or vice versa. Unfortunately, with a few notable exceptions, the most commonly overlooked components of the system are the women.

5. This is not intended to suggest that specific studies on women are not in themselves of the greatest value. Indeed we are only just beginning to establish a fraction of the baseline data on women that has already been established on men.
6. HARP is a United States Agency for International Development/Consortium for International Development/New Mexico State University (NMSU) project, Contract number 522-0139-C-00-2059-00. NMSU is the lead University with Dr. Wilmer Harper as the Project Director at NMSU and Dr. Charles Ward, the in-country Chief of Party of the four men team.
7. The true Jicaques of Yoro (Stone 1942) constitute a single tribe, of pre-Columbian origin with traits of South American as well as North American origin (Adams 1957; Chamberlain, 1959; Chapman 1958, 1961, 1962, 1970, 1978; Conzemius 1921-3; Greenberg and Swadesh 1953; Jacquard 1973; Jimenez Moreno 1978; Pison and VU Tien 1974; Squire 1858; Von Hagen 1943). They have no close relationship with their pre-Columbian Mayan neighbors or with other neighbouring peoples including the Lenca, Paya, Pipil or Mesquito groups (Chapman 1958; Conzemius 1929, 1932; Kirchhoff 1948; Steward 1946-50). They may well be the people first contacted by Columbus on his third journey, at which time they were more widely dispersed over what is now northern Honduras. They are now restricted to twenty-one tribal areas of land. Each of the twenty-one named groups own the title to their land, which is of marginal agricultural value. The better agricultural land, which they used to farm, is now occupied by Ladino farmers or is contracted by the Government of Honduras (GOH). The Government is making a nominal attempt to provide schooling in these areas and is currently providing agricultural assistance to five of the groups. The two groups selected for this study are not receiving such agricultural assistance but both have schools. Two additional groups, one of which Plan Grande has been selected for this study, do not possess legal title to their land as yet. The Jicaques of most of the groups maintain a social and economic separation from the Ladino population and remain suspicious and antagonistic towards further incursion onto their land. By contrast, a number of Ladinos both subsistence farmers and larger cattle ranchers are illegally making use of Jicaque tribal land. Little if any attempt, is made by the Government to control this situation. indeed GOH has itself intruded upon the tribal lands by legislating total control over the forestry reserves, the major source of revenue of the Jicaques.
8. The term Ladino raises considerable problems when attempting to establish an inclusive and accurate definition. It is used here to refer to any person who is not of Native American descent but with the implication that the person is at least partially of Spanish descent. It is intended, in the context of this proposal, to be used to distinguish Ladino farmers of the Yoro District from people of pre-Columbian origin and culture such as the Jicaques, Lenca, Paya, etc. Native americans who have adopted the cultural traits of the Ladinos tend to be considered as Ladino unless they specifically consider themselves not to be so.

9. These two, questionnaire based, surveys are part of a larger information gathering program conducted by the HARP in all the regions where they are working. Thus comparisons can be made between Yoro and other areas in which the HARP is working. This survey was necessary in order to expand and verify preliminary information collected at the beginning of the study by MRN personnel. Additional information is available on the economic condition of middle-sized and some small-sized farm units from Swiss and German Mission projects working in the area and from an American church supported group working with SFUs on appropriate technology development within the area. As of 1983, none of these groups had developed any information based on women's roles or activities on SFUs in the area.
10. Credit acquisition for farm development is one of the principle limiting factors to farm progress even for middle scale farmers. The small SFU farmer has extreme difficulty in obtaining any credit. Over 90% of the credit which is given is provided to men. Women and women's groups traditionally receive the least government or private support in the form of credit. The NCFU group tends to be the less developed group, however where relatively larger scale farmers or members of cooperatives are involved, these independent farmers may be better off than their credit supported colleagues. Credit brings with it a significant amount of control and "advice" which must be followed but which may not always be the most appropriate.
11. "The farmer", the male head of the household was distinguished from "others" or "others of the household", for this survey. Unfortunately no attempt was made to distinguish between other men, women or children as family members. Thus no information on the contribution of women can be assessed from these results.
12. See Note 2 above.
13. This schedule will remain within the cost constraints imposed by CID/WID. Only the cost for one return journey will be applied to this proposal. This schedule will satisfy both personal time constraints and improve the fact finding value of the project.
14. Some of the Ladino SF households at both Plan Grande and at Siriana are not occupied throughout the year, while others are constantly migrating into or out of the area. The selection of households for this study will therefore depend, to a large extent, upon who is resident in the area at the time of the study.
15. "Limited recall" frequently results in over or under-estimation dependent upon both conscious and unconscious efforts to provide the "right information". Problems and hardships frequently become less significant with time while harvests and income often become larger as does the fish caught last year. This is especially true in subsistence systems or cultures where the concept of accurate, or even any record keeping is limited or non-existent. If life depends upon day to day survival, it is sufficient that one survived yesterday in order to continue today. Under these circumstances, last week or even more so last month is a long time ago and has passed outside the realm of easy, accurate recall.

16. Farm land utilized by the members of the SFUs at least in Yoro is often divided between land close to or surrounding the household, principally in the form of a kitchen garden, and the milpa area, primarily for growing corn, which is located in the surrounding hills. It is hoped during this study to visit and measure at least a limited number of the milpa areas. Since some of these areas are located more than half a day's (6 hours) walk over mountains away from the residential areas visits will be restricted to the closer areas. These areas are accessible only by horse trail or footpath; no other roads to them exist.

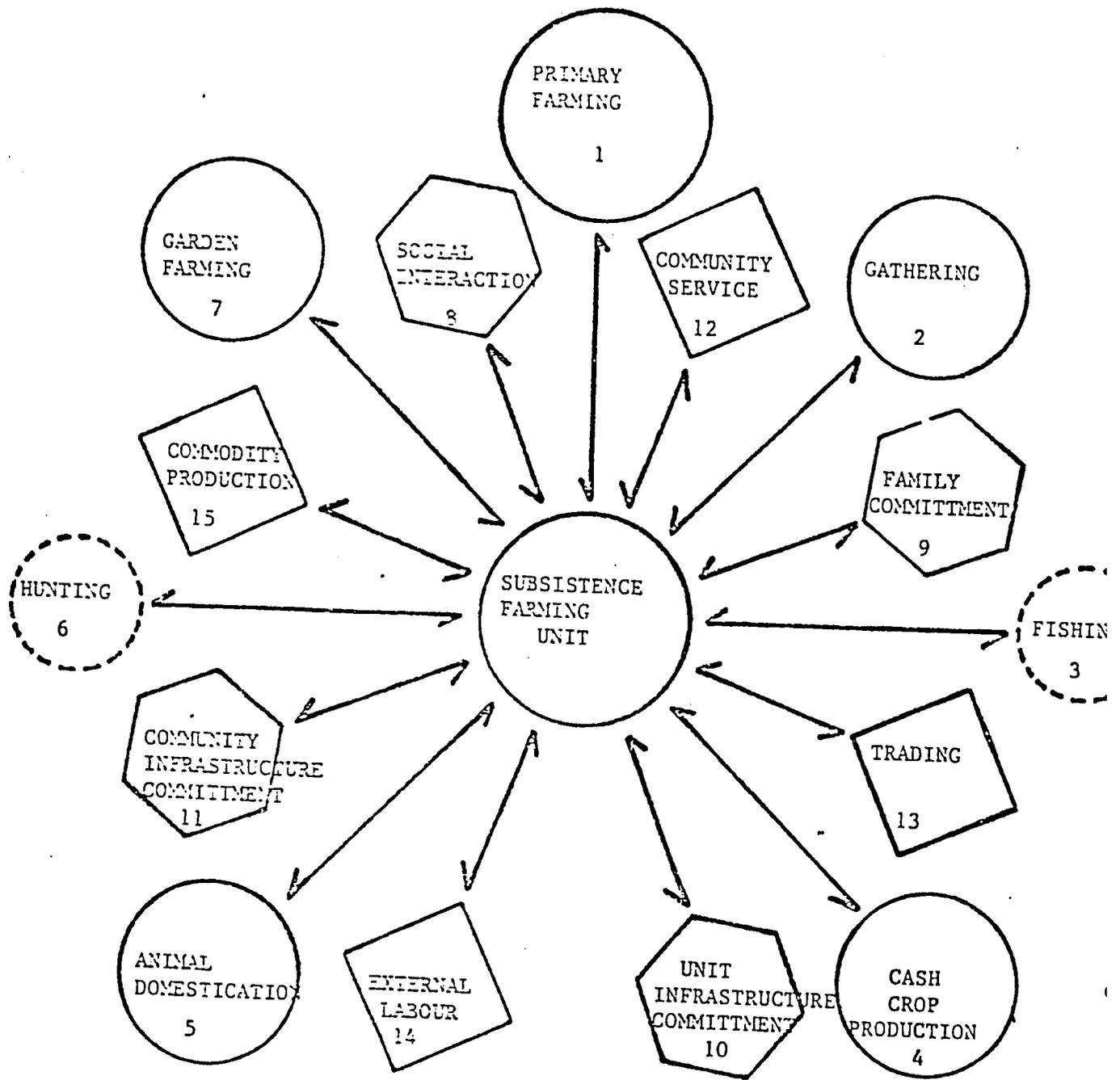
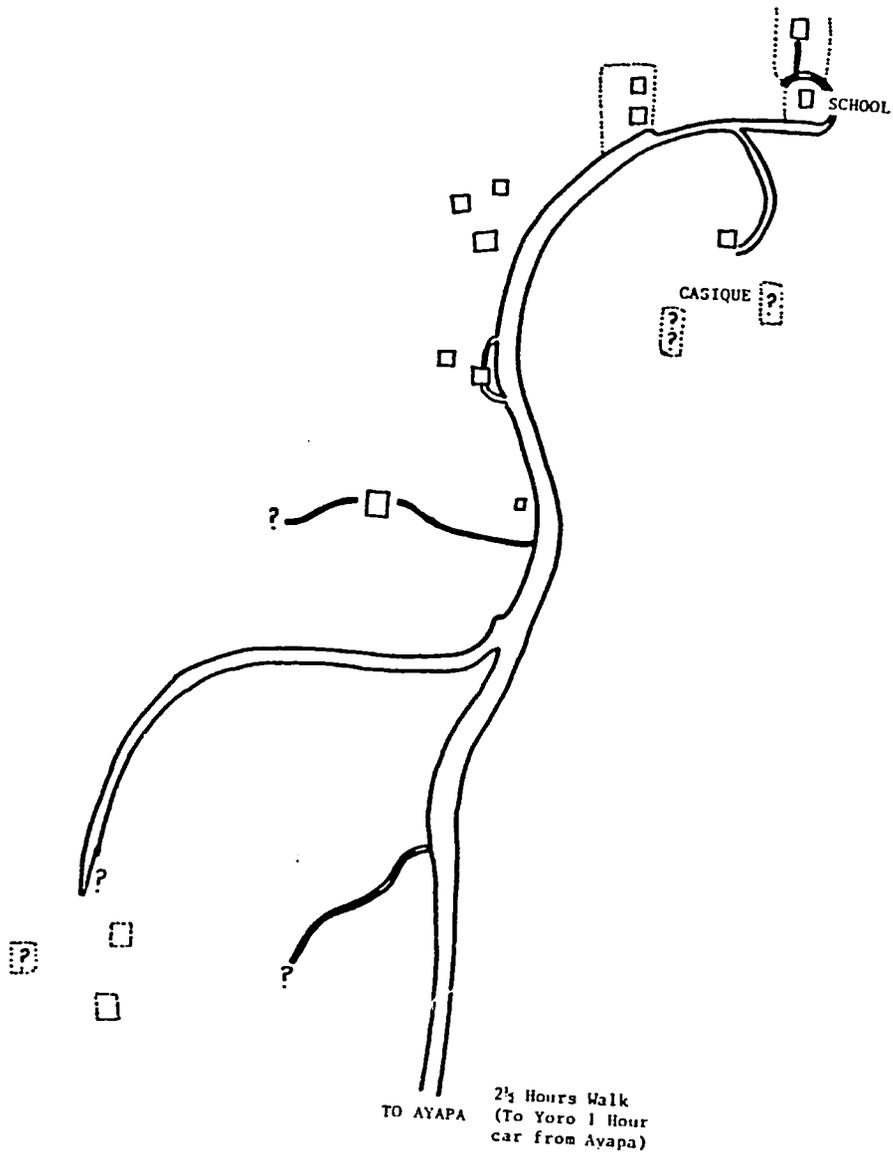


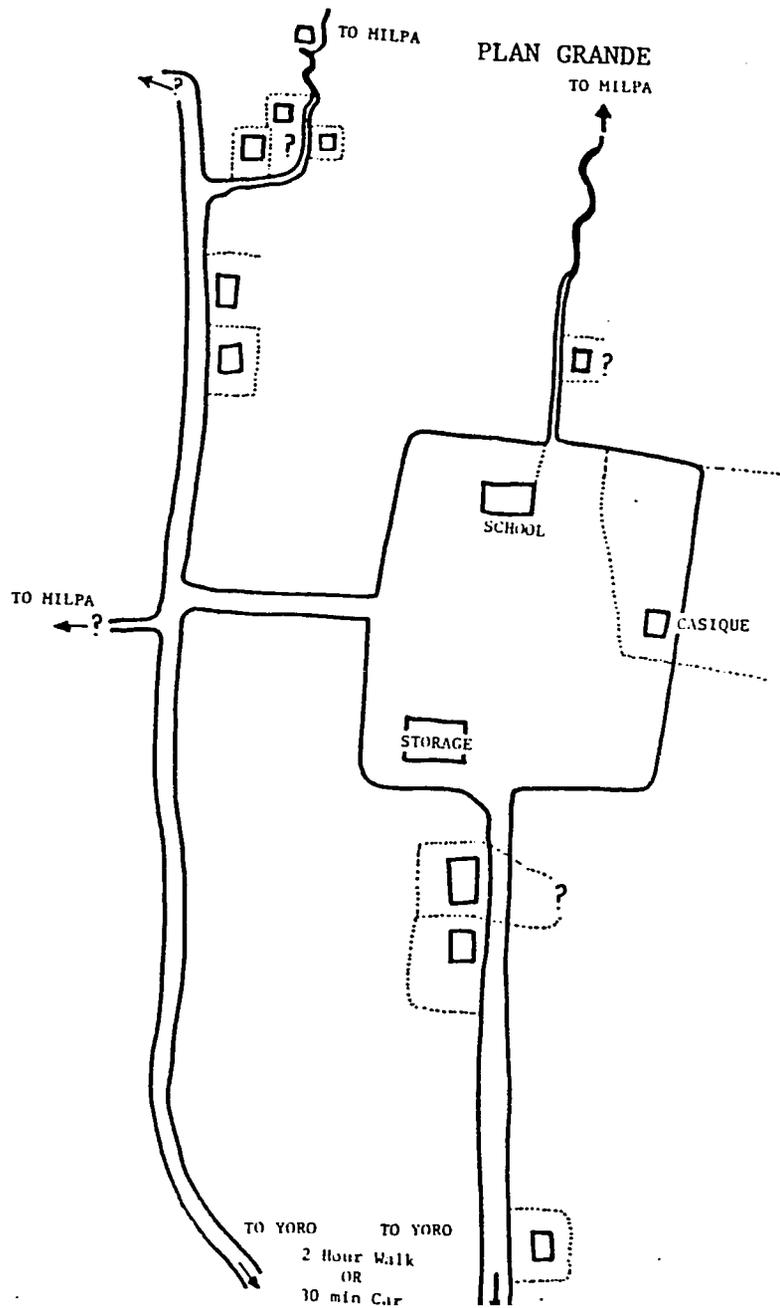
FIGURE 1 INTERACTIONS FOR A CONCEPTUAL SUBSISTENCE FARMING UNIT MODEL

MAP 1. THE VILLAGES OF SIRIANA AND PLAN GRANDE

SIRIANA



PLAN GRANDE



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# CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEE BIOGRAPHICAL DATA SHEET

(SEE PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT ON REVERSE)

**INSTRUCTIONS:**  
Submit in triplicate to  
contracting officer.  
See reverse for Contract  
Certification.

1. Name (Last, First, Middle) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Ms. <b>DEAN, CHARLES GORDON</b>		2. Contractor's Name <b>CID/WID/USAID</b>	
3. Address (include ZIP Code)		4. Contract No.	5. Position Under Contract
9. Telephone Number (include area code) <b>(505) 646-2559</b>	10. Marital Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	6. Proposed Salary	7. Country of Assignment <b>Honduras</b>
12. Date of Birth <b>Feb. 20, 1941</b>	13. Place of Birth <b>Manchester, England</b>	8. Duration of Assignment <b>6 weeks</b>	
14. Citizenship (if non-U.S. citizen, give visa status) <b>UK Resident Alien # A19579391</b>		11. Names and Ages of Dependents to Accompany Individual (if applicable) <b>N/A</b>	

15. EDUCATION (include all secondary, business college or university training)					
NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTITUTION	MAJOR SUBJECTS	Credits Completed		Type of Degree	Date of Degree
		Summer	Quarter		
New Mexico State University	Anthropology/Biol./Ag	41		PhD	1985
University of London - Imperial College	Agricultural Nemat.	1 yr		DIC	1987
University of London - Queen Mary College	Botany/Zool./Chem	3 yr		B.Sc	1964
Salford Royal Technical College	Biological Science	2 yr		GCE	1961
Rossall School	General	4 yr		-	1958

**16. EMPLOYMENT HISTORY** \*Equivalent to MSc.  
 1. Give last three (3) years. Continue on reverse to list all employment related to duties of proposed assignment.  
 2. Salary definition - basic periodic payment for services rendered. Exclude bonuses, profit-sharing arrangements, commissions, consultant fees, extra or overtime work payments, overseas differential, or quarters, cost of living or dependent education allowances.

POSITION TITLE	EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS	Dates of Employment (Mo., Yr.)		Salary	
		From	To	Dollars	Per. Yr
Technical Support Graduate Student	New Mexico State University HARP Las Cruces, NM	8/1982	Present	\$7200	Yr
Lecturer	King Faisal University	11/79	6/82	\$27,000	Yr
Tech. Coop. Officer El Salvador, CA	Ministry of Overseas Development Eland House, Stag Place, London	2/72	7/78		
Research Associate Pathobiology	Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene & Trop. Med. Baltimore	11/68	12/70		

SERVICE PERFORMED	EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS	Dates of Employment (Mo., Yr.)		DAILY RATE
		From	To	
	N/A			

LANGUAGE	18. LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY											
	Speaking			Reading			Writing			Understanding		
	Fair	Good	Excl.	Fair	Good	Excl.	Fair	Good	Excl.	Fair	Good	Excl.
Spanish												
French		X			X			X				X
Italian					X							
Portugese					X							

**19. Special Qualifications (honors, professional societies, special licenses, publications, research, special skills, and relevant education not previously mentioned; use reverse side of form, if necessary)**  
 Phi Kappa Phi (USA) (USA)  
 American Anthropological Association (USA)  
 Institute of Biology (UK)  
 Latin American Studies Forum (USA)

**20. CERTIFICATION:** To the best of my knowledge, the above facts as stated are true and correct.  
 Signature of Employee: *G. Dean* Date: **May 4, 1984**

- 19. Rocky Mountain Council on Latin American Studies
- Arab Society of Plant Pathology
- Organization of Tropical American Nematologists (USA)
- European Society of Nematology (UK)
- Diving Officer British Sub-Aqua Club, El Salvador/ UK

For Publications please see Appendix 1 of attached Curriculum Vitae.  
 For Overseas and Field Experience please see Appendix 3 of attached Curriculum Vitae.

**CONTRACTOR'S CERTIFICATION** (To be completed by responsible representative of Contractor)

A. I hereby certify that ('X' appropriate box):

- The initial salary proposed herein meets the salary standards prescribed in the contract.
- The salary increase proposed herein conforms to the customary policy and practice for this organization for periodic salary increases.

B. Justification or Remarks

Signature	Title	Date
-----------	-------	------

**PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT**

The following statement is required by the Privacy Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-579; 88 Statute 1896).

The information requested on this form is needed by AID to evaluate your suitability for the position for which you have been nominated as a contract employee. It is necessary that you provide the information for AID to consider your nomination. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, constitutes authority for its collection.

Employers and educational institutions you list may be contacted for verification of the information provided. Disclosure may otherwise be made in whole or in part to any (a) foreign government concerned if required by that government in connection with their review of your nomination and (b) pursuant to any other applicable routine use listed under AID's Civil Service Employee Office Personnel Record System, AID-2 in AID's Notice of Systems of Records for implementing the Privacy Act as published in the Federal Register, or (c) when disclosure without the employee's consent is authorized by the Privacy Act and provided for in AID Regulation 15. (A copy of the Regulation and Notice of System of Records is available from AID Distribution on request.)



Secretaría de Cultura y Turismo  
Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia  
Villa Roy — Bo. Buenos Aires  
Tegucigalpa, Honduras

TELEFONO: 22-3470 — APARTADO POSTAL 1515

INSTRUCTIVO No. 5

INSTRUCTIVO PARA LOS INTERESADOS EN ELABORAR TESIS O PONENCIAS  
CON MATERIALES ANTHROPOLOGICOS E HISTORICOS HONDUREÑOS.-

Gerencia  
Depto. Auditoría

★

Depto. Administrativo

★

Depto. de  
Investigaciones Científicas

★

Depto. de Protección  
y Defensa

★

Depto. de Museos

★

Depto. de Restauración

★

I GENERAL

- 1) Todo interesado en elaborar Tesis o Ponencias con materiales antropológicos e históricos de Honduras, deberá solicitar permiso por escrito al Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia.
- 2) Dicha solicitud deberá hacerse por lo menos con un mes de anticipación a la fecha en que desee contar con el permiso y acompañando el visto bueno del Director del Proyecto en aquellos casos que el interesado forme parte a alguno de ellos.
- 3) Si el solicitante no pertenece a algún Proyecto en Honduras, deberá acompañar copia del Curriculum Vitae y cartas de recomendación de la Universidad donde presentará la Tesis o Ponencia.

II DATOS Y ORDEN EN QUE SE DEBE PRESENTAR LA SOLICITUD

- 1) Especificar el material antropológico o histórico con que se desea trabajar.
- 2) Exponer la razón para requerir el acceso al mismo.
- 3) Lugar y tiempo estimado para el uso de éste material.

III DATOS OBLIGATORIOS A TODO PERMISO O AUTORIZACION

- 1) El interesado deberá darle créditos por escrito al Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia y al Proyecto del que forme parte, en el caso de que estuviere integrado a alguno de ellos.
- 2) El interesado deberá proporcionar al Instituto 5 copias finales de la monografía ( tesis o ponencia) que elabore.
- 3) El interesado se compromete a velar por la seguridad del material antropológico o histórico a que solicita tener acceso.
- 4) El interesado deberá conocer los instructivos y reglamentos elaborados por el Instituto, cumpliéndolos a cabalidad en lo que el caso concierne.
- 5) El interesado deberá dejar en los archivos del Instituto copia de todos los informes preliminares, notas de campo y cualquier otro material con datos de campo y laboratorio del caso.

# NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

Dept. Head Dr. Fred Plog  
College Dean Dr. William Matchet  
Committee \_\_\_\_\_

(see reverse side for description)

## APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO USE HUMAN SUBJECTS IN RESEARCH

Principal Investigator Charles Gordon Dean Date April 30 1984

Faculty Member  Student Department Graduate School / Interdisciplinary

Title of Research Project Domestic and Agricultural Gender Roles in Mesoamerican Subsistence Agricultural systems.

If Principal Investigator is a student, check purpose of project:

Master's Thesis  Doctor's Dissertation  Other (Explain) Research Study

Sponsor CID/WID/USAID Where work will be done Honduras

*Protocol of Research Project: Brief description of methods, number of subjects you expect to use, number of experimental sessions for each subject. Specify whether male, female, or both are to be used, and age range. Where questionnaires are to be used, a copy must be submitted. (Use back of this page).*

### CHECK LIST FOR RESEARCHER

Please check the appropriate square.

- |    | <u>Yes</u>                          | <u>No</u>                           |  |
|----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Federal funds are involved   |
| 2. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | The subjects will be fully informed  |
| 3. | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The consent of each subject will be received in writing prior to the experimental session.   |
| 4. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | The subjects will be fully protected from undue harassment and unreasonable risk. Their physical and psychological well being will be protected. |
| 5. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | The subjects' personal privacy will be protected.  |
| 6. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | The subjects' participation will be entirely voluntary.  |
| 7. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | The subjects' time will not be unduly invaded and the integrity of the subjects' instructional time will not be compounded.                      |

Prior approval from the Committee must be obtained if Item 1 is checked YES and/or Item 6 is checked NO.

I have read the section in the Policies and Procedures Manual (pages 78-82) on the use of Humans in Research, and I certify that my proposed research is in conformity with the university policy.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Researcher

DISPOSITION BY: Committee on Participation of Human Beings as Subjects for Research.

Action Taken:  Approved  Disapproved \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
for the Committee

Approval is valid for one year from date approved.

PROTOCOL OF RESEARCH PROJECT

Brief Description of Methods

Structured and unstructured survey data will be collected  
from a random population sample of agricultural subsistence  
farming family members. Height, weight and nutritional status  
may be determined by observation and questioning of a sub-  
sample.

Subjects

Number of Subjects 100-200 Age Range All ages  
Sex of Subjects  Male  Female  Male and Female

\*LEVEL 1 - RESEARCH

All research which is not described in the Administrative Policy and Procedures Manual, pages 78-79 (Section IV, A-3).

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
Box 3567/Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-3567  
Telephone (505) 646-3199 / TWX 910-983-0549



May 16, 1984

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Re: The application of Gordon Dean for a CID/WID Fellowship: Domestic  
and Agricultural Gender Roles in Central America

I am happy to write this recommendation for Gordon Dean, to support his application for a CID/WID Fellowship. Gordon has worked most satisfactorily as technical backstop for the CID/Honduras Agricultural Research Project (HARP) for two years and is familiar with both the Project and its staff. Although by profession an agriculturalist with extensive experience in less developed countries, he has just completed all of his coursework for an Interdisciplinary Ph.D. in Anthropology/Biology and Agriculture with a 4.0 GPA. I most strongly support his application for this fellowship, which will provide him with valuable experience and support HARP, at the same time as bringing WID issues into greater consideration by our project staff.

Gordon is one of these rather unique individuals who has the intellectual capacity to deal very proficiently with both the theoretical and application dimensions of his field. In other words, he not only has the capacity to lead or participate in an intellectual discussion of the theory, concept, principle, etc. involved in his discipline, but he also has the capacity to apply these to real life situations in both developing and developed countries.

In addition, Gordon is self directed, self motivated, trustworthy and a most dependable employee. He is both a dedicated and a very proficient internationalist.

I strongly recommend him, without reservations, for a CID/WID Fellowship. I am confident you will be most pleased with his performance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Harold R. Matteson'.

Harold R. Matteson  
Director

HRM/lah

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Box 3BV/Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003  
Telephone (505) 646-3821



May 17, 1984

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I am writing in support of Charles Gordon Dean's proposal, "Domestic and Agricultural Gender Roles in MesoAmerican Subsistence Agricultural Systems". Gordon has taken several classes with me and I currently serve as chair of his doctoral committee. His work has always been of the highest quality. He is one of the four or five best students with whom I have worked in 15 years of graduate teaching.

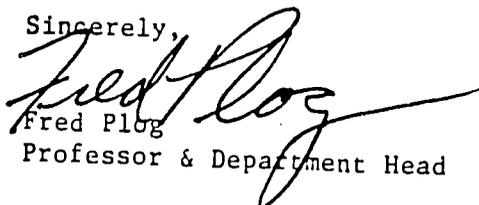
Gordon came to NMSU with considerable understanding of agricultural practices in MesoAmerica. During his time here, he has increased the depth and breadth of his knowledge of the area by gaining control of the anthropological, archeological, and historical literatures pertaining to the area and agricultural practices in it. Given his previous training in agriculture, I know of no one with the same set of interests and skills that Gordon is able to bring to the study of the proposed topic.

While the study will be done in a short period of time, I think there is no question that Gordon is capable of completing the proposed work. He has studied with Bob Netting at the University of Arizona and Jim Williams at NMSU in developing the requisite methodological and field skills. The proposed effort is, at this point, far more focused than is typical for most doctoral candidates.

As in so many areas, the literature for this one treats the important topic of gender roles to only a very limited degree. Gordon has had a continuing interest in remedying this deficiency.

In summary, the proposal is focused on a significant topic, the research is feasible, and Gordon is more than capable of doing it.

Sincerely,

  
Fred Plog  
Professor & Department Head

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Box 3BV/Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003  
Telephone (505) 646-3821



May 15, 1984

To Whom It May Concern:

Please accept this letter in support of Mr. Charles Gordon Dean's application for funding from the Consortium for International Development, Women In Development Program. I have known Mr. Dean for two years in a professor-student relationship and presently serve on his interdisciplinary doctoral committee. Consequently, I feel I am in a good position to comment on Mr. Dean's academic abilities and character.

As an older student, Mr. Dean brings both maturity and experience to bear on his academic pursuits. His wealth of overseas experience in Central America, India and Saudi Arabia provide him with a perspective on development programs that is unparalleled among the graduate students that I have come in contact with. During the past year I have had the opportunity to direct Mr. Dean in studies of agricultural development in lowland Mesoamerica. His grasp of the material and his sensitivity to the issues was not only refreshing, but I believe puts Mr. Dean in the position of being able to carry out the details of a program of research he has outlined in the proposal you are presently considering.

I do not hesitate to provide Mr. Dean with my highest personal and academic recommendation. His intellectual abilities and knowledge of Central America ensure that his proposed program of study will be a success.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Steadman Upham'.

Steadman Upham  
Assistant Professor  
Anthropology

CURRICULUM VITAE

CHARLES GORDON DEAN

1. PERSONAL HISTORY

NAME: Charles Gordon Dean, B.Sc., D.I.C.\*, M.I. Biol.

ADDRESSES:

BUSINESS

Department of Sociology and  
Anthropology  
New Mexico State University  
Box 3BV  
Las Cruces, NM 88003, USA  
(505)-646-2559

NATIONALITY: British  
USA: Resident Alien A19579391

WIFE: Lynn Johnson-Dean NATIONALITY: USA  
Staff Assistant, Honduras Agricultural Research Project  
New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003, USA.

CHILDREN: Graeme David Dean  
Nancy Michelle Dean  
Kiersten Ann Johnson-Dean

2. EDUCATION

- A. NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY 1982-Present  
Box 3567, Las Cruces, NM 88003, USA.  
Ph.D.- Interdisciplinary, Anthropology, Biology, Agriculture.  
Coursework completed, May 1984. GPA 4.0.  
Dissertation: "The Garden and Subsistence in Mesoamerica."
- B. UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM 1965-1968  
School of Agriculture, Sutton Bonnington,  
Loughborough, Leicestershire, UK.  
Research: "Population Dynamics of the Nematode Fauna of  
Permanent Grassland Pasture."
- C. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON 1964-1965  
Imperial College Field Station, Ascot, UK.  
D.I.C.\* Nematology (awarded 1967) "The Taxonomy of the  
Genus Acrobeloides (Rhabditida, Nematoda) with a Study on the  
Aggregation and Feeding Behaviour of One of the Species."
- D. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON 1961-1964  
Queen Mary College, Mile End Rd., London, UK.  
B.Sc. Zoology and Botany with Chemistry.

\* Diploma of Imperial College, equivalent to current M.Sc. Nematology of  
Imperial College, University of London, UK.

- E. SALFORD ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE 1959-1961  
Salford, Lancashire, UK.  
General Certificate of Education, Advanced Level
- F. ROSSALL SCHOOL 1955-1958  
Fleetwood, Lancashire, UK.  
General Certificate of Education, Ordinary Level
- G. Additional Adult Vocational Courses and Experience:  
Basic Electronics, Plumbing, Carpentry, Electrical Circuitry,  
General Industrial and Laboratory Maintenance, Underwater Survey  
and Safety.

3. EMPLOYMENT (For further details, please see Appendix 1)

- A. ARCHAEOLOGY ASSISTANT III July 1984 - Present  
Cultural Resource Management Division  
Department of Sociology and Anthropology  
New Mexico State University  
Las Cruces, NM 88003, USA.  
Survey and site mitigation on contract work for CRMD. Field and  
laboratory photography.
- B. TECHNICAL SUPPORT/GRADUATE ASSISTANT August 1982 - June 1984  
Honduras Agricultural Research Project  
Center for International Programs, Box 3567  
New Mexico State University  
Las Cruces, NM 88003, USA.  
Support in USA to expatriate staff in Honduras including: liaison,  
administration, equipment and supplies, preparation of background  
technical information and detailed subject bibliographies.
- C. LECTURER, AGRICULTURE November 1979 - June 1982  
King Faisal University  
P.O. Box 380, Al Hassa  
Saudi Arabia.  
Teaching: Undergraduate Nematology, Acarology, Soil Microbiology,  
Veterinary and Medical Entomology.  
Research: The Ecology of the Desert Nematode Fauna; The Sea Cow,  
Dugong dugon in the Arabian Gulf; The Underwater Ecology of the  
Freshwater Springs of Saudi Arabia; Agricultural Nematology.
- D. RESEARCH FELLOW, PARASITOLOGY April 1979 - November 1979  
Water Resources Division  
Trent Polytechnic  
Nottingham NG1 4BU  
England, UK.  
Research, development and helminth control in nutrient produced from  
a pig waste recycling system. Advise on helminths in domestic  
water.

- E. TECHNICAL COOPERATION OFFICER February 1972 - July 1978  
 Ministry of Overseas Development  
 Eland House, Stag Place, Victoria  
 London SW1E 5DH, England, UK.  
 British Government Advisor to the Ministry of Agriculture, National  
 Center for Agricultural Technology, El Salvador. Advisor to the  
 British Ambassador on agriculture and technical assistance projects.  
 Short term advisory visits:  
 February - March 1978 Ministry of Agriculture, Belize.  
 Phytopathology of tobacco, bananas and coconuts.  
 July - August 1975 CATIE/IICA, Turrialba, Costa Rica.  
 Nematodes associated with multicropping systems.  
 July 1974 Barbados, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad.  
 The Red Ring Disease of coconuts.
- F. RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, PATHOBIOLOGY November 1968 - December 1971  
 Johns Hopkins University  
 International Center for Medical Research (ICMR)  
 School of Hygiene and Public Health  
 Baltimore, MD, USA.  
 January - December 1971 Baltimore, MD, USA.  
 Collation of the field work data from West Bengal.  
 December 1970 Kathmandu, Nepal.  
 Assessed hookworm larval populations from West Bengal.  
 September - November 1970 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.  
 A Medical Research Institute study of the ecological  
 distribution of monkeys in relation to the spread of  
 Arboviruses.  
 November 1968 - September 1970 ICMR and School of Tropical  
 Medicine, Calcutta, West Bengal, India.  
 "The Ecology of Interacting Populations of Man and Hookworm in  
 Rural West Bengal".
- G. DEMONSTRATOR IN ZOOLOGY September 1965 - October 1968  
 University of Nottingham, School of Agriculture  
 Sutton Bonnington, Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, UK.  
 Demonstrator in Agricultural Zoology: lecturing in Nematology and  
 the supervising of nematology undergraduate projects.  
 Research: The Population Dynamics of the Nematode Fauna of  
 Permanent Grassland Pasture.
4. PUBLICATIONS, PRESENTATIONS AND COMMITTEES (See Appendix 2)
5. INTERNATIONAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL FIELD EXPERIENCES (See Appendix 3)
6. HONORS
- A. Member of the Institute of Biology (UK)
- B. Member of Phi Kappa Phi (USA)
- C. Grade Point Average Doctoral Degree 4.0

7. PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

- A. American Anthropological Association
- B. Arab Society of Plant Pathology
- C. European Society of Nematology
- D. Flora and Fauna Preservation Society
- E. Latin American Studies Forum, NMSU
- F. Organization of Tropical American Nematologists
- G. Rocky Mountain Council on Latin American Studies

8. LANGUAGES

- A. English - native language
- B. Spanish - speaking and reading, good ( technical bi-lingual translator at inter-governmental meetings, El Salvador.)
- C. Portugese, French, Italian - technical reading ability

9. SKILLS AND INTERESTS

- A. Photography, including technical, photomicrography and macrophotography. Architectural, archaeological site and artifact photography, underwater photography. Processing and printing.
- B. Scuba Diving (a founder member of the El Salvador Branch of the British Sub-Aqua Club - 130 members). Underwater survey consultant, biological and archaeological and underwater safety.
- C. Walking, Camping.



4. Designed a (\$ 7 million) laboratory and greenhouse complex (8 Departments) for agricultural research and extension (CENTA). Supervised the construction and modifications and selected technical equipment for inclusion in the complex.
  5. Designed and organised the Department of Plant Pathology's (3 yrs.) and CENTA's (2 yrs.) annual display at the National Agricultural Fair.
  6. Produced, technically directed and wrote the script of a 25 minute videotape on pests and diseases affecting coconuts in Central America for the Extension Service and Information Department, Ministry of Agriculture.
  7. Arranged UK training for staff from the Departments of Nematology, Plant Pathology, and Biometry; the provision of technical assistance and equipment for the Departments of Plant Pathology, Agricultural Extension and Biometry and book presentations for the CENTA library, and the library of the National Museum.
  8. Teaching part of the undergraduate level course in Plant Nematology, in Spanish, at the National University, El Salvador.
  9. Bilingual translator (English-Spanish) between visiting UK and El Salvadorean government officials. Held responsibility allowance for additional work involved in negotiating with the governments of El Salvador and Nicaragua in relation to various joint Technical Cooperation Projects with the British government.
- B. Other Technical Responsibilities
1. Designed and undertook a survey for the El Salvador Port Authorities infrastructure to determine the condition of the underwater supporting structures of the national docks.
  2. Directed and led an underwater survey to assess the flora and fauna of the volcanic lakes of El Salvador for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Division.
  3. Consultant on underwater technology and safety and Supervisor for underwater survey of the lakes of El Salvador, to the National Museum, San Salvador, El Salvador.
3. RESEARCH ASSOCIATE, PATHOBIOLOGY January 1969 - Dec. 1971  
Johns Hopkins University (ICMR)
- A. Baltimore, MD, USA. January - December 1971
1. Collected and analysed biological, ecological and anthropological data from field studies on a lifetable approach to the ecology of the free-living stages of human hookworm in rural West Bengal, India.
  2. Computer and calculator programming for analysis of field data.
  3. Continued research on the latency of hookworm larvae in humans.
- B. ICMR and School of Tropical Medicine January 1969 - Sept. 1970  
Calcutta, West Bengal, INDIA
1. Responsible for the design, construction and operation of a medical and anthropological field laboratory complex and a field station. (30 permanent staff members and foreign research staff)

2. Responsible for the design, construction and operation of a meteorological station and three micrometeorological stations.
  3. Ecological research, "A Longitudinal Study of Human Hookworm in Rural West Bengal":
    - a. the distribution of the free-living stages of hookworm in the environment.
    - b. the distribution of human faeces in the environment; its ecological and anthropological significance.
    - c. the micrometeorology of human faeces in various habitats and the relationship to hookworm survival and spread.
    - d. the population dynamics of dung beetles in various habitats and their relationship to hookworm transmission.
    - e. the latency of hookworm larvae in humans.
4. DEMONSTRATOR IN ZOOLOGY 1965 - 1968  
 University of Nottingham, UK.
- A. TEACHING
    1. Lecturer - presented the second and third year undergraduate nematology theory and practical courses.
    2. Demonstrator - for practical zoology undergraduate courses - first, second and third years.
    3. Programmed and ran computer analysis of data from research studies.
  - B. RESEARCH
    1. the nematode fauna of permanent grassland pasture,
    2. fluctuations of the populations of free-living and plant parasitic nematodes in permanent pasture,
    3. the effect of free-living nematodes on the rate of decomposition of cellulose in woodland litter.
  - C. ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES
    1. Demonstrator and Assistant to Organizer for Second and Third Sutton Bonnington Easter School in Acarology

## APPENDIX 2 PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

### A. PUBLICATIONS

1. SCHAD, G.A.; CHOWDHURY, A.B.; DEAN, C.G.; KOCHAR, V.K.; NAWALINSKI, T.A.; THOMAS, J.; TONASCIA, J.A., 1973. Arrested Development in Human Hookworm Infections: An Adaptation to a Seasonally Unfavourable External Environment. *Science* 180(4085), 502-504.
2. DEAN, C.G., 1967-1970. Hookworm ecology. In: Annual Reports for the Years 1967-1970, Johns Hopkins University, Center for Medical Research and Training, Baltimore, MD, USA.
3. DEAN, C.G.; DEAN, I., 1967-1970. Ecology. In: Annual Reports for the Years 1967-1970, Johns Hopkins University, Center for Medical Research and Training, Baltimore, MD, USA.
4. KOCHAR, V.K.; SCHAD, G.A.; CHOWDHURY, A.B.; DEAN, C.G.; NAWALINSKI, T.A., 1976. Human Factors in the Regulation of Parasitic Infections: Cultural Ecology of Hookworm Populations in Rural West Bengal. In: Medical Anthropology. Ed. GROLLIC, F.X.; HAROLD, S.J.; HALEY, B.. Mouton, The Hague. pp. 287-312.
5. JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1967,68,69,70. The Ecology of Interacting Populations of Man and Hookworm in Rural West Bengal. Reports for the years 1965-6; 1967-8; 1969-70. JHUCMRT Reports, Calcutta, India, Johns Hopkins University, USA.
6. DEAN, C.G.; VELIS, M., 1976. Differences in the Effects of Red Ring Disease on Coconut Palms in Central America and the Caribbean and Its Control. *Oleagineux* 31(7), 321-326.
7. DEAN, C.G.; VELIS, M.D., 1976. Cultivo del Cocotero (Cultivation of Coconut Palms), Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia, El Salvador, C.A., 13 pp.
8. VELIS, M.D.; DEAN, C.G., 1976. El Picudo del Cocotero (The Coconut Palm Weevil). Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia, El Salvador, 17 pp.
9. DEAN, C.G., 1979. Red Ring Disease of Cocos nucifera L. caused by Rhadinaphelenchus cocophilus (Cobb, 1919) Goodey, 1960. An Annotated Bibliography and Review. Technical Communication No. 47. Commonwealth Institute of Helminthology, Commonwealth Agriculture Bureaux, Royal Farnham, UK. 70pp.
10. DEAN, C.G. The Pests and Diseases of Coconut Palms in the Neotropics. Book in preparation.
11. Extension service booklets, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia, El Salvador, in Spanish, as author:
  1. Coconut growing
  2. Red Ring Disease of Coconut Palms
  3. Weevil Control in Coconut Plantations
  4. Nematode Problems of Crop Plants
  5. Root-Knot Nematodes

### B. HONDURAS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROJECT PUBLICATIONS.

- Center for International Programs, New Mexico State University.
1. DEAN, C.G., 1983. A Cross-Indexed Annotated Bibliography of Central American Agriculture: I Honduras. HARP Publication Number 83-2, 250pp.
  2. DEAN, C.G., 1983. A Cross-Indexed Annotated Bibliography of Central American Agriculture: II Guatemala (In preparation) approx. 225 pp.

3. DEAN, C.G., 1983. A Bibliography of Subsistence Farming in Central America. HARP Publication Number 83-5. May 1983, 128pp.
4. DEAN, C.G., 1983. Rottboellia exalta. An Annotated Literature Search. HARP Publication Number 83-6. March 1983, 67pp. 228 cit.
5. DEAN, C.G., 1983. Medicinal Plants of Central America. An Annotated Literature Search. HARP Publication Number 83-7. April 1983, 14pp. 57 citations.
6. DEAN, C.G., 1983. Paspalum conjugatum. An Annotated Literature Search. HARP Publication Number 83-8. June 1983, 32pp. 103 cit.
7. DEAN, C.G., 1983. Panicum maximum and P. purpurescens. An Annotated Literature Search. HARP Publication Number 83-9. June 1983, 60pp. 182 citations.
8. DEAN, C.G., 1983. Panicum maximum. An Annotated Literature Search. HARP Publication Number 83-10. June 1983, 41 pp. 109 citations.
9. DEAN, C.G., 1984. Control of the Fall Armyworm: Spodoptera frugiperda. An Annotated Literature Search. HARP Publication Number 83-15. February 1984, 43 pp. 133 citations.
10. DEAN, C.G., 1984. Atrazine. An Annotated Literature Search. HARP Publication Number 83-18. February 1984, 20pp. 69 citations.
11. DEAN, C.G., 1983. A Partially Annotated Bibliography of Grain Amaranths and other Amaranthus spp. HARP Publication Number 83-20. November 1983, 180 pp. 1383 citations.
12. DEAN, C.G., 1984. Cycloneda sanguinea. An Annotated Literature Search. HARP Publication Number 84-2. February 1984, 12 pp. 34 cit.
13. DEAN, C.G., 1984. Earworm Control: Heleothis zea; H. armigera; H. obsoleta. An Annotated Literature Search. HARP Publication Number 84-3. February 1984, 57pp. 194 citations.
14. DEAN, C.G., 1984. The Neotropical Cornstalk Borer, Diatraea lineolata (Walker) (= Zeadiatraea lineolata). An Annotated Literature Search (1972-1983 December). HARP Publication Number 84-4. April 1984, 2pp. 6 citations.
15. DEAN, C.G., 1984. The Genus Apion in Central and South America. An Annotated Literature Search, (1972-1983 December). HARP Publication Number 84-5. April 1984, 8pp. 36 citations.
16. DEAN, C.G., 1984. The Bean Leafhopper, Empoasca kraemeri (Ross & Moore). An Annotated Literature Search, (1972-1983 December). HARP Publication Number 84-6. April 1984, 21pp. 72 citations.
17. DEAN, C.G., 1984. The Slug Vaginulus plebeius. An Annotated Literature Search, (1972-1983 December). HARP Publication Number 84-7. April 1984, 3 pp. 9 citations.
18. DEAN, C.G., 1984. The Genus Zabrotes. An Annotated Literature Search (1972-1983 December). HARP Publication Number 84-8. April 1984, 18pp. 59 citations.
19. DEAN, C.G., 1984. The Genus Bemisia in Central or South America. An Annotated Literature Search, (1972-1983 December). HARP Publication Number 84-9. April 1984, 22pp. 88 citations.
20. DEAN, C.G., 1984. The Genera Eudamus and Urbanus. An Annotated Literature Search, (1972-1983 December). HARP Publication Number 84-10. April 1984, 6 pp. 22 citations.
21. DEAN, C.G., 1984. The Genus Etiella. An Annotated Literature Search, (1972-1983 December). HARP Publication Number 84-11. April 1984, 20pp. 86 citations.
22. DEAN, C.G., 1984. The Genus Elasmopalpus. An Annotated Literature Search, (1972-1983 Dec.). HARP Publication Number 84-12. April 1984, 22pp. 81 citations.

23. DEAN, C.G., 1984. The Sugarcane Borer, Diatraea saccharales (Fabricius). In Central or South America on Maize, Rice, Beans and Sorghum. An Annotated Literature Search (1972-1983 December). HARP Publication Number 84-13. May 1984, 22pp. 81 citations.
24. DEAN, C.G., 1984. The Genus Rupela. An Annotated Literature Search (1972-1983 December). HARP Publication Number 84-14. May 1984, 3pp. 10 citations.
25. DEAN, C.G., 1984. The Southern Pine Beetle, Dendroctonus frontalis Zimm. An Annotated Literature Search (1972-1983 Dec.). HARP Publication Number 84-20. May 1984, 15pp. 40 citations.

C. PRESENTATIONS

1. DEAN, C.G., 1969. Micrometeorological Aspects of Human Feces in Rural West Bengal. Seminar: School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, India.
2. KOCHAR, V.K.; DEAN, C.G., 1969. Anthropological Aspects of Human Feces in Rural West Bengal. Seminar: School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, India.
3. DEAN, C.G.; VELIS, M., 1975. Red Ring Disease of Coconuts in Central America and the Caribbean and Its Control. Paper read at the 1975 OTAN Conference, St. Lucia, W.I..
4. DEAN, C.G.; LIZAMA, B.J., 1975. The Significance of Nematode Control in Intensive (multi) Cropping Systems. Paper read at the 1975 OTAN Conference, St. Lucia, W.I..
5. DEAN, C.G.; VELIS, M., 1975. Differences in the Effects of Red Ring Disease on Coconut Palms in Central America and the Caribbean and Its Control. Paper read at the Fourth Session of FAO Technical Working Party on Coconut Production, Protection and Processing, Kingston, Jamaica (Sept. 1975). Abstract in: Yearly Progress Report 1975 on Coconut Breeding. FAO, Rome.
6. DEAN, C.G.; VELIS, M., 1976. The Control of Red Ring Disease of Coconuts. Paper presented to the American Phytopathological Society, Trinidad, W.I..
7. JOHNSON-DEAN, L; DEAN, C.G., 1977. Las Plagas y Enfermedades de Cocotero. Video tape prepared and presented to Ministry of Agriculture Extension Service, El Salvador, in Spanish, 20 minutes.
8. DEAN, C.G., 1978. Nematodes of Plant Quarantine and Economic Importance. Paper presented at UNDP/FAO/OIRSA/USPC Plant Quarantine and Protection Meeting, San Salvador, El Salvador.
9. DEAN, C.G., 1978. Pests and Diseases of Palms of Quarantine Significance in Central America. Paper presented at UNDP/FAO/OIRSA/USPC Plant Quarantine and Protection Meeting, San Salvador, El Salvador.
10. DEAN, C.G., 1980. Problems of Palms, their Quarantine and Control. King Faisal University Faculty Seminar. Al Hassa, Saudi Arabia.
11. DEAN, C.G., 1980. The Pests and Diseases of the Coconut Palm. 4th Saudi Biological Society Meeting, Taif, Saudi Arabia.
12. DEAN, C.G.; JOHNSON-DEAN, L., 1981. The First Record and Occurrence of the Sea Cow Dugong dugon Muller (Sirenia: Dugongidae) in the Arabian/Persian Gulf. 5th Saudi Biological Society Meeting, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
13. GRAY, P.W.G.; DEAN, C.G., 1981. An initial underwater survey of the flora and fauna of the springs of the Al-Hassa oasis, Saudi Arabia. 5th Saudi Biological Society Meeting, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

14. LUDWIG, J.A., 1983. Microcomputer simulation model of a space-station ecosystem. Paper presented at the 1983 Society for Computer Simulation Multiconference: Modeling and Simulation on Microcomputers, (collaborator on modelling team).
15. DEAN, C.G., 1984. Feces in the Environment. John Clark Memorial Lecture Series. New Mexico State University College of Engineering.
16. President's Breakfast on Values and Ethics, 1984. Honduras: The politics of development. Panel member representing technical assistance programs and anthropological approaches. December 8, 1984. New Mexico State University Las Cruces, New Mexico, USA.

D. UNPUBLISHED THESES AND PAPERS

1. DEAN, C.G., 1967. The taxonomy of the Genus Acrobeloides (Rhabditida, Nematoda) with a study on the aggregation and feeding behaviour of one of the species. Unpublished Diploma of Imperial College, University of London, Thesis. (Equivalent to M.Sc. Thesis).
2. DEAN, C.G., 1983. Modeling modern subsistence agricultural systems. Unpublished paper. New Mexico State University. Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Las Cruces, NM, USA.
3. DEAN, C.G., 1984. The gardens of subsistence: A model of a subsistence agricultural strategy. Unpublished paper, New Mexico State University. Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Las Cruces, NM, USA.
4. DEAN, C.G., 1984. The Jicaques of Yoro: A preliminary outline for an ethnological study. Unpublished paper. New Mexico State University. Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Las Cruces, NM, USA.
5. DEAN, C.G., 1984. A systems model of the subsistence gardens of Lowland Mesoamerica. Unpublished paper. New Mexico State University. Department of Biology. Las Cruces, NM, USA.

E. PROFESSIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND COMMITTEES

1. Assistant to Organizer and Demonstrator, 2nd & 3rd Easter Schools in Acarology (1965, 1967) Sutton Bonnington, Univ. of Nottingham, UK.
2. Founding Coordinator of the FAO International Committee on Red Ring Disease of Coconuts (ICRR), 1975.
3. Founder Member, Committee on Appropriate Technology, Central American Technological Institute, El Salvador 1976-78.
4. Agricultural Representative, UK Ambassador's Committee on Technical Assistance, El Salvador 1976-78.
5. Agricultural and Extension Advisor - Committee for the Foundation of an Educational Experimental Farm. Central American Technological Institute, El Salvador, 1977.
6. Consultant on Underwater Technology, Equipment, Safety and Survey to the National Museum, El Salvador: underwater survey of the lakes of El Salvador and to the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources Division El Salvador: underwater survey of the flora and fauna of the lakes of El Salvador.
7. Consultant on Underwater Technology, Equipment and Safety to the Port Authorities, Acajutla, El Salvador: Underwater survey of port installations.
8. Member 1st Date Palm Conference Committee, Al Hassa, Saudi Arabia 1981.

APPENDIX 3  
INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DURATION &amp; DATES</u>	<u>EXPERIENCE/ACTIVITIES</u>
Barbados	3 days 1974	Information gathering on the industry and phytopathology of coconuts.
Belize	2 months 1978	Banana, tobacco and coconut pathology
Costa Rica	6 weeks 1975	Nematology, multicropping systems, FSR, subsistence agriculture, coconut pathology
El Salvador	6 years 1972-78	Subsistence and small farmer agriculture: multicropping systems, FSR, nematology, plant pathology, coconut survey and field study, pre-Colombian agricultural systems. Project negotiations. Laboratory design.
Guatemala	3 months 1975-76	Subsistence Agriculture and cropping systems, coconut pathology, vegetable growing industry, pre-Colombian agricultural systems. Coconut pathology survey.
Honduras	2 weeks 1976	Ethnology of the Jicaques of Honduras.
India	6 weeks 1983	Helminthology, medical anthropology and human ecology. Medical, micro-meteorological and social research.
	2 years 1968-70	Field study and survey of coconut. Arbovirus and primate ecology. Medical anthropology.
Jamaica,	6 weeks 1974	Coconut survey, archaeology.
Malaya	3 months 1970	Helminthology.
Mexico	3 months 1974-76	Coconut industry feasibility study: ethno-agriculture, resettlement and subsistence agriculture development.
Nepal	6 weeks 1970	University teaching: agricultural nematology, acarology and medical and veterinary entomology and soil microbiology. Mammalian and fresh water ecology.
Nicaragua	8 weeks 1976-77	Field study and survey of coconuts. Education to DIC* level. Research on soil nematode ecology. Coconut pathology, Social significance of subsistence agriculture.
Saudi Arabia	3 years 1979-1982	Pig waste recycling processes, control of veterinary parasites. Aquatic pollution control.
Trinidad	3 weeks 1974	Helminthology.
United Kingdom	25 years 1941-66	Ph.D. Studies; Anthropology, Biology, Agriculture, FSR.
	1 year 1978-79	
United States of America	1 year 1970-71 1982-Present	

\* Diploma of Imperial College, equivalent to current M.Sc. Nematology of Imperial College, University of London, UK.

### ANTHROPOLOGICAL FIELD EXPERIENCE

1. Survey of defecation habits and locations in Rural West Bengal, India. Johns Hopkins University CMRT. Part of a 2 years, field study.
2. Examination of the social and behavioral factors affecting helminth transmission to human populations in Rural West Bengal, India. Johns Hopkins University (CMRT). Part of a 2 year field study.
3. Study of the factors affecting the development of human acceptance of new cropping systems by subsistence farmers, El Salvador, C.A. Part of a 6 year field study.
4. Photographer. Kohlberg Archaeological Parking Lot Project, El Paso Texas. Downtown Revitalization Project. Cultural Resource Management Division, New Mexico State University, May-June 1983.
5. Crew Member. Excavation on the Kohlberg Archaeological Parking Lot Project, El Paso Texas. Downtown Revitalization Project. Cultural Resource Management Division, New Mexico State University, May-June 1983, December-January 1983-84.
6. Photographer. Graduate Field School, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (6 credit course). Excavation of rock shelter, Pena Blanca, Southern Organ Mountains, Las Cruces, NM, January-May 1983.
7. Crew Member. Graduate Field School, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University (6 credit course). Excavation of rock shelter, Pena Blanca, Southern Organ Mountains, Las Cruces, NM, January-May 1983.
8. Crew Chief. Graduate Field School, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University. (3 credit course). Graduate student in charge of Pedestrian Survey and Crew Chief. Survey of Pena Blanca Valley, Las Cruces, NM, January-May 1984.
9. Field work for a feasibility study for an ethnology of the Jicaque Indians of Yoro District, Honduras, C.A.. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University, July-August 1983.
10. Artifact Photographer. Archaeological Mitigation of Sites 36 and 37, Keystone Dam, El Paso, Texas, Cultural Resources Management Division, New Mexico State University, May-June 1984.

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Foreign Student Advisor  
Box 3567/Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-3567  
Telephone (505) 646-2017/TWX 910-983-0549



October 18, 1984

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Consortium for International Development  
5151 East Broadway, Suite 1500  
Tucson, Arizona 85711-3766

Dear Helen:

Enclosed please find Gordon Dean's application for the WID fellowship as well as Dr. Wilmer Harper's, Director of the Honduras Project, letter of support for the project.

I have had Dr. Harold Matteson and Ida Baca review it and we all find it favorable.

Wilmer will meet with the AID Mission on Monday, October 22, 1984, to give us the last piece of information to make this proposed project viable.

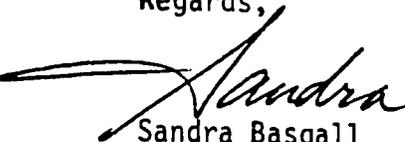
There are a couple of questions that I have that I think are relevant to this and future proposals.

- 1) Will the grantee receive their funding or at least a part of the funding up-front?
- 2) Will the grantee be allowed the 22 Kilos of excess baggage allowed to AID recipients?
- 3) How do we handle SOS insurance?
- 4) Does the recipient report to the AID Mission Office or to whom upon arrival?
- 5) Is an AID Contractor Employee Biographical Data Sheet needed?

I'm sure there are more questions to ask, I just do not have the background to ask them. Please give me any information you can think of.

I will see you when I get to Tucson on October 24, 1984.

Regards,

  
Sandra Basgall  
Foreign Student Advisor

SB:th

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Honduras Agricultural Research Project  
Box 3567/Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-3567  
Telephone (505) 646-2559 / TWX 910-983-0549



October 11, 1984

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Consortium For International Development  
5151 East Broadway, Suite 1500  
Tucson, Arizona 85711-3766

Dear Helen:

The activities proposed by Gordon Dean should provide information which would be useful to the Ministry of National Resources (MNR) and USAID in the structuring of future programs and activities in agriculture in Honduras.

The Honduras Agricultural Research Project (HARP) will collaborate with Gordon and will provide assistance and support wherever and whenever possible. The details for this interaction will be between Charles R. Ward - Chief of Party, HARP - and Gordon. Since HARP has recently conducted survey work in this area and has worked in the Yoro area of 18 months, there should be ample opportunity for HARP to collaborate with Gordon in his project.

The most recent information which the HARP office at NMSU has received indicates that the project will not be extended beyond December 31, 1984. It appears imperative that Gordon has a letter from USAID Honduras indicating that they support his activities in Honduras after the termination of HARP.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Wilmer M. Harper'.

WILMER M. HARPER

WMH/tag

xc: File  
Dr. Matteson

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NMSU CIP LACS

CIDCOR TUC

#98 TUCSON ARIZONA 29 OCT 1984  
TO: SANDRA BASGALL

FROM: ROSEMARY WETHERBEE, CID/TUCSON

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TELEX WHICH I READ OVER THE PHONE TO YOU TODAY:

WU INFOMASTER 1-009894C303 10/29/84  
ICS IPMPTUL PTL  
02191 10-29 1218P PST PTUI  
TWX 9109521102 CIDCOR TUC  
4-007452M303 10/29/84  
ICS IFLDOSA WSHZ  
763 STATE DEPT WASHINGTON DC  
PMS  
TO: DR. HELEN HENDERSON  
CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
5151 EAST BROADWAY, SUITE 1500  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85711  
TEL: 602-745-0455

MISSION HAS REVIEWED PROPOSAL ENTITLED QUOTE  
INTRA-PERSONAL AND GENDER ROLES IN SUBSISTENCE FARMING  
SYSTEMS OF HONDURAS UNQUOTE BY CHARLES GORDON DEAN  
BEING SUBMITTED FOR FINANCING WITH A CID/WID  
FELLOWSHIP. WE SUPPORT THE CONCEPT OF THE PROPOSAL AND  
ENCOURAGE ITS APPROVAL. UNDERSTAND THAT NO COST  
INVOLVED BY MISSION. WOULD APPRECIATE DEBRIEFING BY  
DEAN BEFORE FINAL DEPARTURE FROM HONDURAS. PLEASE  
CONTACT BRIAN D. RUDERT, OFFICE OF AGRICULTURAL  
DEVELOPMENT, TEL. NO. 32-8853, TO ARRANGE.

AMERICAN EMBASSY  
TEGUCIGALPA HONDURAS 13356/L2853

1519 EST

1524 EST  
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NMSU CIP LACS

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003.4 MINS THANKS

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TUCCSON TUC  
VLM  
1720 10/23

NMSU CIP LADS

1720 TUC  
437 TUCCSON ARIZONA 29 OCT 1984  
TO: SANDRA HARBELL

FROM: ROSEMARY W. SPENCE, CDD TUCCSON

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TELEX WHICH I READ OVER THE PHONE TO YOU TODAY.

NO INFORMATION 1-0088540373 10/23/84

1001 10/23/84

TO: SANDRA HARBELL  
TUCCSON ARIZONA

1-0088540373 10/23/84

1001 10/23/84

783 STATE DEPT WASHINGTON DC

END

TO: DR. HELEN HENDERSON  
CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
5101 EAST BROADWAY, SUITE 1502  
TUCCSON, ARIZONA 85712  
TEL: 602-743-0455

MISSION HAS REVIEWED PROPOSAL ENTITLED OLCOTE  
INTRA-PERSONAL AND GENDER ROLES IN SUBSISTENCE FARMING  
SYSTEMS OF HONDURAS UNQUOTE BY CHARLES GORDON DEAN  
BEING SUBMITTED FOR FINANCING WITH A CDD/WID  
FELLOWSHIP. WE SUPPORT THE CONCEPT OF THE PROPOSAL AND  
ENCOURAGE ITS APPROVAL. UNDERSTAND THAT NO COST  
INVOLVED BY MISSION. WOULD APPRECIATE DEBRIEFING BY  
DEAN BEFORE FINAL DEPARTURE FROM HONDURAS. PLEASE  
CONTACT BRIAN D. RUIERT, OFFICE OF AGRICULTURAL  
DEVELOPMENT, TEL. NO. 38-8853, TO ARRANGE.

AMERICAN EMBASSY  
TEGUIGALPA HONDURAS 13355/L2053

1519 EST

1524 EST

Best Available Document

NMSU CIP LADS

.....

244 a

003.4 MINS THANKS

Appendix 6

WID Fellow Contracts

List of Contracts: Marilyn Quinto (UA)  
Karen Davis (UI)  
Jo Ellen Force (UI)  
Charles Gordon Dean (NMSU)

MARILYN QUINTO

A G R E E M E N T

between

CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

and

ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS  
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Agreement No. UA-WIDII-02

THIS AGREEMENT is made in duplicate and entered into between the Consortium for International Development (CID), hereinafter referred to as CID, and Arizona Board of Regents, University of Arizona, hereinafter referred to as the "Contributing University."

WHEREAS, CID is responsible for the administration and management of a Grant No. DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00 between the Agency for International Development (AID) and CID, hereinafter referred to as the "Prime Grant," for the purpose of a) establishing an institutional base whereby women in development issues may become integrated into all phases of current and future AID/CID projects, and b) initiating a program to provide technical assistance to AID-funded projects being implemented by CID institutions through an international fellowship program in technical assistance, "the Project," and

WHEREAS, the Contributing University, in keeping with its commitment as a member of CID, desires to enter into an Agreement with CID to assist in the performance of a portion of the work of the Project as hereinafter set forth,

NOW THEREFORE, CID and the Contributing University agree as follows:

ARTICLE I. INCORPORATION OF TERMS OF PRIME GRANT

The provisions of the Prime Grant between AID and CID including amendments, appendices, attachments, and regulations, present and future, referred to therein are incorporated herein by this reference and shall be part of this Agreement. In the event of inconsistency between the Prime Grant and this Agreement, the terms of this Agreement shall take precedence unless otherwise specified herein.

ARTICLE II. STATEMENT OF WORK

- A. The purpose of this Agreement is to provide funds to the Contributing University for travel and per diem expenses for Ms. Marilyn Quinto who will travel to the Cape Verde Islands. The Agreement contains no funds for salaries or overhead. The travel is for the purpose of assisting in the fulfillment of the objectives of the Project for which CID is the Prime Grantee, specifically, those objectives involving Women in Development activities.
- B. Ms. Marilyn Quinto will work under the guidance of the CID Project Director.
- C. The details regarding the schedule of work and accompanying activities shall be prepared by the Project Director. Staff member will be responsible for reporting activities and

technical data in reports required by the Project Director in order to meet Project objectives.

- D. The Contributing University agrees to render budgetary, administrative, and technical services.

ARTICLE III. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

Performance under this Agreement shall commence approximately August 15, 1984. The estimated date of completion of work is October 15, 1984, unless terminated, modified, or amended under the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV. ESTIMATED COST AND FINANCING

- A. The total estimated cost of this Agreement is \$5,200. This amount may not be exceeded unless this Agreement is amended in writing. The funds will be disbursed in accordance with the following budget and line items subject to the limitation of cost basis and other applicable provisions of the Prime Grant. The Agreement Budget Total may be modified by written consent of both parties by amendment of this Agreement.

BUDGET

Agreement No. UA-WIDII-02

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Estimated Total</u>
1. Travel Expense	\$2,000
2. Per Diem	<u>3,200</u>
3. AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL	<u><u>\$5,200</u></u>

Note 1: All travel costs and allowances will be in accordance with Agency for International Development regulations.

B. Reimbursement for costs incurred by the Contributing University will be made monthly upon the receipt of a Contributing University invoice by the CID Executive Office conforming to the above line item schedule. All invoices must be submitted to the Consortium for International Development, 5151 East Broadway, Suite 1500, Tucson, Arizona, 85711-3766, Attention: Secretary/Treasurer. The invoice shall include a certification as follows:

The undersigned hereby certifies: (a) that payment of the sum claimed under this Agreement is proper and due and that appropriate refund to CID will be made promptly upon request in the event of disallowance of costs not reimbursable under the terms of the Agreement, and (b) that information on the fiscal report is correct and such detailed supporting information as CID may reasonably require will be furnished promptly to CID on request at the CID home office.

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

- C. The final invoice shall be submitted by the Contributing University promptly following completion of the work under this Agreement, but in no event later than 75 days from the Agreement completion date. The final invoice shall be clearly identified as such.
- D. The University shall maintain books, records, documents, and other evidence in accordance with the University's usual accounting procedures and the provisions of this Agreement to substantiate the charges outlined on the invoice. The University shall preserve and make available such records for examination and audit by CID or their agents until the expiration of three (3) years from the completion date of this Agreement and for such longer period, if any, as is required to complete an audit and to resolve all questions concerning expenditures. CID will follow generally accepted auditing practices in determining that there has been proper accounting and use of funds.

ARTICLE V. INSURANCE AND STAFF BENEFITS

The Contributing University shall provide its normal benefits and insurances to staff members assigned under this Agreement. CID shall provide the Defense Base Act Workmen's Compensation for all out of the country travel by the staff required under the terms of this Agreement. All reimbursement vouchers from the Contributing University must clearly specify the dollar amount of salaries and wages paid for services performed outside of the United States.

ARTICLE VI. UNUSED BUDGET ALLOCATION

The Contributing University agrees to return to CID any unused budget allocations for future staff support and other Project costs.

ARTICLE VII. TRAVEL AND PER DIEM

All travel costs and allowances will be in accordance with Agency for International Development travel regulations which are incorporated herein.

ARTICLE VIII. VARIANCE IN WORK

Any change or modification of the work under this Agreement shall require prior consultation with, and written concurrence of, CID.

ARTICLE IX. TERMINATION

Either party to this Agreement may terminate this Agreement by giving 90 days advance written notice. Any obligations and commitments that cannot be cancelled at the time of termination will be negotiated.

ARTICLE X. FULL AND COMPLETE AGREEMENT/AMENDMENTS

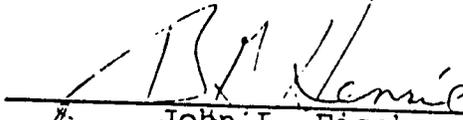
This Agreement, together with the Prime Grant and any amendments, appendices, attachments, or regulations, present or future, incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the full and complete understanding of the parties. No modification or

addition to this Agreement shall be effective to bind the parties hereto, unless it shall be in writing and signed by the parties or their authorized representatives.

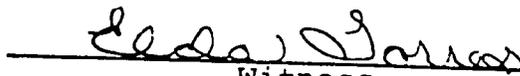
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement No. UA-WIDII-01.

CONSORTIUM FOR  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

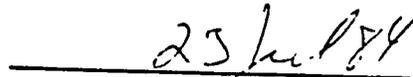
ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS  
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John L. Fischer  
Executive Director

\_\_\_\_\_

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Witness

\_\_\_\_\_

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_

KAREN DAVIS

A G R E E M E N T

between

CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

and

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Agreement No. UI-WIDII-01

THIS AGREEMENT is made in duplicate and entered into between the Consortium for International Development (CID), hereinafter referred to as CID, and the University of Idaho, hereinafter referred to as the "Contributing University."

WHEREAS, CID is responsible for the administration and management of a Grant No. DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00 between the Agency for International Development (AID) and CID, hereinafter referred to as the "Prime Grant," for the purpose of a) establishing an institutional base whereby women in development issues may become integrated into all phases of current and future AID/CID projects, and b) initiating a program to provide technical assistance to AID-funded projects being implemented by CID institutions through an international fellowship program in technical assistance, "the Project," and

WHEREAS, the Contributing University, in keeping with its commitment as a member of CID, desires to enter into an Agreement

with CID to assist in the performance of a portion of the work of the Project as hereinafter set forth,

NOW THEREFORE, CID and the Contributing University agree as follows:

ARTICLE I. INCORPORATION OF TERMS OF PRIME GRANT

The provisions of the Prime Grant between AID and CID including amendments, appendices, attachments, and regulations, present and future, referred to therein are incorporated herein by this reference and shall be part of this Agreement. In the event of inconsistency between the Prime Grant and this Agreement, the terms of the Prime Grant shall take precedence unless otherwise specified herein.

ARTICLE II. STATEMENT OF WORK

- A. The purpose of this Agreement is to provide funds to the Contributing University for travel and per diem expenses for Dr. Karen Davis who will travel to Egypt. The Agreement contains no funds for salaries or overhead. The travel is for the purpose of assisting in the fulfillment of the objectives of the Project for which CID is the Prime Grantee, specifically, those objectives involving Women in Development activities.
- B. Dr. Karen Davis will work under the guidance of the CID Project Director.

- C. The details regarding the schedule of work and accompanying activities shall be prepared by the Project Director. The staff member will be responsible for reporting activities and technical data in reports required by the Project Director in order to meet Project objectives.
- D. The Contributing University agrees to render budgetary, administrative, and technical services.

ARTICLE III. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

Performance under this Agreement shall commence approximately September 8, 1984. The estimated date of completion of work is December 1, 1984, unless terminated, modified, or amended under the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV. ESTIMATED COST AND FINANCING

- A. The total estimated cost of this Agreement is \$6,784. This amount may not be exceeded unless this Agreement is amended in writing. The funds will be disbursed in accordance with the following budget and line items subject to the limitation of cost basis and other applicable provisions of the Prime Grant. The Agreement Budget Total may be modified by written consent of both parties by amendment of this Agreement.

Karen Davis (Continued)

BUDGET

Agreement No. UI-WIDII-01

<u>Line Item</u>		<u>Estimated Total</u>
1. Travel Expense		
2. Per Diem		\$2,500
a) Cairo (21 days X 87)	\$1,827	
b) Outside Cairo (63 days X 39)	<u>2,457</u>	
		<u>4,284</u>
3. AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL		<u>\$6,784</u>

Note 1: All travel costs and allowances will be in accordance with Agency for International Development regulations.

B. Reimbursement for costs incurred by the Contributing University will be made monthly upon the receipt of a Contributing University invoice by the CID Executive Office conforming to the above line item schedule. All invoices must be submitted to the Consortium for International Development, 5151 East Broadway, Suite 1500, Tucson, Arizona, 85711-3766, Attention: Secretary/Treasurer. The invoice shall include a certification as follows:

The undersigned hereby certifies: (a) that payment of the sum claimed under this Agreement is proper and due and that appropriate refund to CID will be made promptly upon request in the event of disallowance of costs not reimbursable under the terms of the Agreement, and (b) that information on the fiscal report is correct and such detailed supporting information as CID may reasonably require will be furnished promptly to CID on request at the CID home office.

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

- C. The final invoice shall be submitted by the Contributing University promptly following completion of the work under this Agreement, but in no event later than 75 days from the Agreement completion date. The final invoice shall be clearly identified as such.
- D. The University shall maintain books, records, documents, and other evidence in accordance with the University's usual accounting procedures and the provisions of this Agreement to substantiate the charges outlined on the invoice. The University shall preserve and make available such records for examination and audit by CID or their agents until the expiration of three (3) years from the completion date of this Agreement and for such longer period, if any, as is required to complete an audit and to resolve all questions concerning expenditures. CID will follow generally accepted auditing practices in determining that there has been proper accounting and use of funds.

ARTICLE V. INSURANCE AND STAFF BENEFITS

The Contributing University shall provide its normal benefits and insurances to staff members assigned under this Agreement. CID shall provide the Defense Base Act Workmen's Compensation for all out of the country travel by the staff required under the terms of this Agreement. All reimbursement vouchers from the Contributing University must clearly specify the dollar amount of salaries and wages paid for services performed outside of the United States.

ARTICLE VI. UNUSED BUDGET ALLOCATION

The Contributing University agrees to return to CID any unused budget allocations for future staff support and other Project costs.

ARTICLE VII. TRAVEL AND PER DIEM

All travel costs and allowances will be in accordance with Agency for International Development travel regulations which are incorporated herein.

ARTICLE VIII. VARIANCE IN WORK

Any change or modification of the work under this Agreement shall require prior consultation with, and written concurrence of, CID.

ARTICLE IX. TERMINATION

Either party to this Agreement may terminate this Agreement by giving 90 days advance written notice. Any obligations and commitments that cannot be cancelled at the time of termination will be negotiated.

ARTICLE X. FULL AND COMPLETE AGREEMENT/AMENDMENTS

This Agreement, together with the Prime Grant and any amendments, appendices, attachments, or regulations, present or future, incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the full and complete understanding of the parties. No modification or addition to this Agreement shall be effective to bind the parties

hereto, unless it shall be in writing and signed by the parties or their authorized representatives.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement No. UI-WIDII-01.

CONSORTIUM FOR  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNIVERSITY OF  
IDAHO

John L. Fischer  
John L. Fischer  
Executive Director

\_\_\_\_\_

Suzanne J. Patrick  
Witness

\_\_\_\_\_ Witness

August 28 1984  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_ Date

*Proj. 32*



CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Executive Office  
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500  
Tucson, AZ 85711-3766  
U.S.A.

Phone: (602) 745-0455  
Telex II: 910 952 1102  
Cable: CIDCOR TUC

August 28, 1984

Ms. Linda Lozano, Acting PCO  
Research Office  
111 Morrill Hall  
University of Idaho  
Moscow, ID 83843

Subject: Agreement No. UI-WIDII-01

Dear Ms. Lozano:

Enclosed are two (2) copies of the above referenced Agreement which have been prepared for your review and signature. We trust that the Agreement is in accord with your understanding. If there is need for a change, please advise me as soon as possible.

If the Agreement meets with your approval, please sign both copies and return one (1) to the CID Executive Office. The second copy is for your files.

Sincerely,

*Kenneth A. Laurence*  
Kenneth A. Laurence  
Deputy Executive Director

KAL:et

Enclosures as stated

JO ELLEN FORCE

A G R E E M E N T

between

CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

and

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Agreement No. UI-WIDII-02

THIS AGREEMENT is made in duplicate and entered into between the Consortium for International Development (CID), hereinafter referred to as CID, and the University of Idaho, hereinafter referred to as the "Contributing University."

WHEREAS, CID is responsible for the administration and management of a Grant No. DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00 between the Agency for International Development (AID) and CID, hereinafter referred to as the "Prime Grant," for the purpose of a) establishing an institutional base whereby women in development issues may become integrated into all phases of current and future AID/CID projects, and b) initiating a program to provide technical assistance to AID-funded projects being implemented by CID institutions through an international fellowship program in technical assistance, "the Project," and

WHEREAS, the Contributing University, in keeping with its commitment as a member of CID, desires to enter into an Agreement with CID to assist in the performance of a portion of the work of the Project as hereinafter set forth.

NOW THEREFORE, CID and the Contributing University agree as follows:

ARTICLE I. INCORPORATION OF TERMS OF PRIME GRANT

The provisions of the Prime Grant between AID and CID including amendments, appendices, attachments, and regulations, present and future, referred to therein are incorporated herein by this reference and shall be part of this Agreement. In the event of inconsistency between the Prime Grant and this Agreement, the terms of the Prime Grant shall take precedence unless otherwise specified herein.

ARTICLE II. STATEMENT OF WORK

- A. The purpose of this Agreement is to provide funds to the Contributing University for travel and per diem expenses for Dr. Jo Ellen Force who will travel to New Delhi, India. The Agreement contains no funds for salaries or overhead. The travel is for the purpose of assisting in the fulfillment of the objectives of the Project for which CID is the Prime Grantee, specifically, those objectives involving Women in Development activities.
- B. Dr. Jo Ellen Force will work under the guidance of the CID Project Director.
- C. The details regarding the schedule of work and accompanying activities shall be prepared by the Project Director. Dr. Force will be responsible for reporting activities and

technical data in reports required by the Project Director in order to meet Project objectives.

- D. The Contributing University agrees to render budgetary, administrative, and technical services.

ARTICLE III. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

Performance under this Agreement shall commence approximately October 30, 1984. The estimated date of completion of work is December 15, 1984, unless terminated, modified, or amended under the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV. ESTIMATED COST AND FINANCING

- A. The total estimated cost of this Agreement is \$3,739. This amount may not be exceeded unless this Agreement is amended in writing. The funds will be disbursed in accordance with the following budget and line items subject to the limitation of cost basis and other applicable provisions of the Prime Grant. The Agreement Budget Total may be modified by written consent of both parties by amendment of this Agreement.

BUDGET

Agreement No. UI-WIDII-02

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Estimated Total</u>
1. Travel Expense	
2. Per Diem	\$1,791
10 days in New Delhi @ \$86/day	\$ 860
17 days outside New Delhi @ \$64/day	<u>1,088</u>
	<u>1,948</u>
3. AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL	<u><u>\$3,739</u></u>

Note 1: All travel costs and allowances will be in accordance with Agency for International Development regulations.

B. Reimbursement for costs incurred by the Contributing University will be made monthly upon the receipt of a Contributing University invoice by the CID Executive Office conforming to the above line item schedule. All invoices must be submitted to the Consortium for International Development, 5151 East Broadway, Suite 1500, Tucson, Arizona, 85711-3766, Attention: Secretary/Treasurer. The invoice shall include a certification as follows:

The undersigned hereby certifies: (a) that payment of the sum claimed under this Agreement is proper and due and that appropriate refund to CID will be made promptly upon request in the event of disallowance of costs not reimbursable under the terms of the Agreement, and (b) that information on the fiscal report is correct and such detailed supporting information as CID may reasonably require will be furnished promptly to CID on request at the CID home office.

By \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

- C. The final invoice shall be submitted by the Contributing University promptly following completion of the work under this Agreement, but in no event later than 75 days from the Agreement completion date. The final invoice shall be clearly identified as such.
- D. The University shall maintain books, records, documents, and other evidence in accordance with the University's usual accounting procedures and the provisions of this Agreement to substantiate the charges outlined on the invoice. The University shall preserve and make available such records for examination and audit by CID or their agents until the expiration of three (3) years from the completion date of this Agreement and for such longer period, if any, as is required to complete an audit and to resolve all questions concerning expenditures. CID will follow generally accepted auditing practices in determining that there has been proper accounting and use of funds.

ARTICLE V. INSURANCE AND STAFF BENEFITS

The Contributing University shall provide its normal benefits and insurances to staff members assigned under this Agreement. CID shall provide the Defense Base Act Workmen's Compensation for all out of the country travel by the staff required under the terms of this Agreement. All reimbursement vouchers from the Contributing University must clearly specify the dollar amount of salaries and wages paid for services performed outside of the United States.

ARTICLE VI. UNUSED BUDGET ALLOCATION

The Contributing University agrees to return to CID any unused budget allocations for future staff support and other Project costs.

ARTICLE VII. TRAVEL AND PER DIEM

All travel costs and allowances will be in accordance with Agency for International Development travel regulations which are incorporated herein.

ARTICLE VIII. VARIANCE IN WORK

Any change or modification of the work under this Agreement shall require prior consultation with, and written concurrence of, CID.

ARTICLE IX. TERMINATION

Either party to this Agreement may terminate this Agreement by giving 90 days advance written notice. Any obligations and commitments that cannot be cancelled at the time of termination will be negotiated.

ARTICLE X. FULL AND COMPLETE AGREEMENT/AMENDMENTS

This Agreement, together with the Prime Grant and any amendments, appendices, attachments, or regulations, present or future, incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the full and complete understanding of the parties. No modification or addition to this Agreement shall be effective to bind the parties

hereto, unless it shall be in writing and signed by the parties or their authorized representatives.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement No. UI-WIDII-02.

CONSORTIUM FOR  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNIVERSITY OF  
IDAHO

John L. Fischer  
John L. Fischer  
Executive Director

AR Reynolds  
CONTROLLER UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Sunda L. Lattick  
Witness

Jean Tensdale  
Witness

October 17 1984  
Date

10-22-84  
Date

CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT COORDINATION/CONTROL FORM\*

DATE: Oct 30, 1984

PROJECT NAME: Women in Development

PROJECT INFORMATION

- 1. Project Sponsor: AID
- 2. ~~Prime Contract~~ Amendment No.: DPE-0100-G-55-4028-00
- 3. University/Subcontractor: New Mexico State Univ.
- 4. Agreement/Subcontract/Amendment No.: NMSU-WIDE-02
- 5. Purpose of Accompanying Document: Four copies of  
For Charles Gordon Dean to  
Legislator, Anderson  
Agreement Budget Total - \$4400.14  
Mar 3, 1985 - Feb 1, 1985

COORDINATION (in this order)

	Initials	Date
1. Deputy Executive Director	<u>KRL</u>	<u>10/30/84</u>
2. Word Processor	<u>et</u>	<u>10/30/84</u>
3. Contract Officer		
4. Accounting Assistant	<u>dy</u>	<u>10/30/84</u>
5. Secretary/Treasurer	<u>hna</u>	<u>10/30/84</u>
6. Corporate Signature	<u>BJP</u>	
7. Executive Assistant	<u>BJP</u>	<u>10/30/84</u>

\*One original of this form should be prepared and, after coordination, given to the Executive Assistant for filing with the document.



CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Executive Office  
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500  
Tucson, AZ 85711-3766  
U.S.A.

Phone: (602) 745-0455  
Telex II: 910 952 1102  
Cable: CIDCOR TUC

October 30, 1984

Dr. Harold R. Matteson, Director  
Center for International Programs  
New Mexico State University  
Box 3567  
Las Cruces, NM 88003

Subject: Agreement No. NMSU-WIDII-02

Dear Dr. Matteson:

Enclosed are two (2) copies of the above referenced Agreement which have been prepared for your review and signature. We trust that the Agreement is in accord with your understanding. If there is need for a change, please advise me as soon as possible.

If the Agreement meets with your approval, please sign both copies and return one (1) to the CID Executive Office. The second copy is for your files.

Sincerely,

Kenneth A. Laurence  
Deputy Executive Director

KAL:et  
Enclosures as stated

A G R E E M E N T

between

CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

and

THE REGENTS OF NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

Agreement No. NMSU-WIDII-02

THIS AGREEMENT is made in duplicate and entered into between the Consortium for International Development (CID), hereinafter referred to as CID, and The Regents of New Mexico State University, hereinafter referred to as the "Contributing University."

WHEREAS, CID is responsible for the administration and management of a Grant No. DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00 between the Agency for International Development (AID) and CID, hereinafter referred to as the "Prime Grant," for the purpose of a) establishing an institutional base whereby women in development issues may become integrated into all phases of current and future AID/CID projects, and b) initiating a program to provide technical assistance to AID-funded projects being implemented by CID institutions through an international fellowship program in technical assistance, "the Project," and

WHEREAS, the Contributing University, in keeping with its commitment as a member of CID, desires to enter into an Agreement with CID to assist in the performance of a portion of the work of the Project as hereinafter set forth,

NOW THEREFORE, CID and the Contributing University agree as follows:

ARTICLE I. INCORPORATION OF TERMS OF PRIME GRANT

The provisions of the Prime Grant between AID and CID including amendments, appendices, attachments, and regulations, present and future, referred to therein are incorporated herein by this reference and shall be part of this Agreement. In the event of inconsistency between the Prime Grant and this Agreement, the terms of the Prime Grant shall take precedence unless otherwise specified herein.

ARTICLE II. STATEMENT OF WORK

- A. The purpose of this Agreement is to provide funds to the Contributing University for travel and per diem expenses for Dr. Charles Gordon Dean, who will travel to Tegucigalpa, Honduras. The Agreement contains no funds for salaries or overhead. The travel is for the purpose of assisting in the fulfillment of the objectives of the Project for which CID is the Prime Grantee, specifically, those objectives involving Women in Development activities.
- B. Dr. Charles Gordon Dean will work under the guidance of the CID Project Director.
- C. The details regarding the schedule of work and accompanying activities shall be prepared by the Project Director. Dr. Dean will be responsible for reporting activities and

technical data in reports required by the Project Director in order to meet Project objectives.

- D. The Contributing University agrees to render budgetary, administrative, and technical services.

ARTICLE III. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

Performance under this Agreement shall commence approximately November 3, 1984. The estimated date of completion of work is February 1, 1985, unless terminated, modified, or amended under the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV. ESTIMATED COST AND FINANCING

- A. The total estimated cost of this Agreement is \$4,400.14. This amount may not be exceeded unless this Agreement is amended in writing. The funds will be disbursed in accordance with the following budget and line items subject to the limitation of cost basis and other applicable provisions of the Prime Grant. The Agreement Budget Total may be modified by written consent of both parties by amendment of this Agreement.

Charles Gordon Dean (Continued)

BUDGET

Agreement No. NMSU-WIDII-02

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Estimated Total</u>
1. Travel	
To Tegucigalpa and return	\$556.14
Excess baggage	<u>115.00</u>
	\$ 671.14
2. Per Diem	
14 days in Tegucigalpa @ \$96/day	\$1,344
48 days in other areas @ \$45/day	<u>2,160</u>
	3,504.00
3. Miscellaneous (immunization, visa, SOS insurance)	<u>225.00</u>
4. AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL	<u><u>\$4,400.14</u></u>

Note 1: All travel costs and allowances will be in accordance with Agency for International Development regulations.

B. Reimbursement for costs incurred by the Contributing University will be made monthly upon the receipt of a Contributing University invoice by the CID Executive Office conforming to the above line item schedule. All invoices must be submitted to the Consortium for International Development, 5151 East Broadway, Suite 1500, Tucson, Arizona, 85711-3766, Attention: Secretary/Treasurer. The invoice shall include a certification as follows:

The undersigned hereby certifies: (a) that payment of the sum claimed under this Agreement is proper and due and that appropriate refund to CID will be made promptly upon request in the event of disallowance of costs not reimbursable under the terms of the Agreement, and (b) that information on the fiscal report is correct and such detailed supporting information as CID may reasonably require will be furnished promptly to CID on request at the CID home office.

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

- C. The final invoice shall be submitted by the Contributing University promptly following completion of the work under this Agreement, but in no event later than 75 days from the Agreement completion date. The final invoice shall be clearly identified as such.
- D. The University shall maintain books, records, documents, and other evidence in accordance with the University's usual accounting procedures and the provisions of this Agreement to substantiate the charges outlined on the invoice. The University shall preserve and make available such records for examination and audit by CID or their agents until the

expiration of three (3) years from the completion date of this Agreement and for such longer period, if any, as is required to complete an audit and to resolve all questions concerning expenditures. CID will follow generally accepted auditing practices in determining that there has been proper accounting and use of funds.

ARTICLE V. INSURANCE AND STAFF BENEFITS

The Contributing University shall provide its normal benefits and insurances to staff members assigned under this Agreement. CID shall provide the Defense Base Act Workmen's Compensation for all out of the country travel by the staff required under the terms of this Agreement. All reimbursement vouchers from the Contributing University must clearly specify the dollar amount of salaries and wages paid for services performed outside of the United States.

ARTICLE VI. UNUSED BUDGET ALLOCATION

The Contributing University agrees to return to CID any unused budget allocations for future staff support and other Project costs.

ARTICLE VII. TRAVEL AND PER DIEM

All travel costs and allowances will be in accordance with Agency for International Development travel regulations which are incorporated herein.

ARTICLE VIII. VARIANCE IN WORK

Any change or modification of the work under this Agreement shall require prior consultation with, and written concurrence of, CID.

ARTICLE IX. TERMINATION

Either party to this Agreement may terminate this Agreement by giving 90 days advance written notice. Any obligations and commitments that cannot be cancelled at the time of termination will be negotiated.

ARTICLE X. FULL AND COMPLETE AGREEMENT/AMENDMENTS

This Agreement, together with the Prime Grant and any amendments, appendices, attachments, or regulations, present or future, incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the full and complete understanding of the parties. No modification or addition to this Agreement shall be effective to bind the parties hereto, unless it shall be in writing and signed by the parties or their authorized representatives.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement No. NMSU-WIDII-02.

CONSORTIUM FOR  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

REGENTS OF  
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

John L. Fischer  
John L. Fischer  
Executive Director

\_\_\_\_\_

Sandra J. Patrick  
Witness

\_\_\_\_\_ Witness

October 30, 1984  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_ Date

**Appendix 7**

**Guidelines for Writing CID/WID Fellows Trip Reports**

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING CID/WID FELLOWS TRIP REPORTS

This information must appear in your trip report:

- A. General Activity Identification
  1. Your Name
  2. Country of Activity
  3. Date of Activity
  4. Cooperating Project
  5. Team (Include all members of the team you worked with (if applicable) including their institutional affiliations).
  
- B. Specific Activity Information
  1. Objectives (State consisely the reasons for your trip and what was planned to be accomplished).
  2. Accomplishments (Discuss in detail the accomplishments of the trip/activity).
  3. Needs/Problems (Identify any needs or problems related to the activity. This can include a wide range of things from logistics to program specifics).
  
- C. Contacts Made During Activity
  1. Institutions (Include full name and address when possible).
  2. Individuals (include full name, institutional affiliation, and discipline).
  3. Make special note of any individuals who are potential trainers, including their expertise).
  4. Make note of any potential for publication arising from the trip/activity in which you participated.
  
- D. Information Specific to CID/WID
  1. Note any demands (or potential demands) made on CID/WID for future activity.
  2. Note any specific commitments made for future activity.
  3. Include any relevant materials collected during the trip.
  
- E. What immediate or future impacts has the CID/WID Fellowship had on your career?

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR WORKSHOP RELATED ACTIVITIES

Please include the following information for all activities related to workshops.

1. Workshop Outline-both as planned and the final outline incorporating changes made during the course of events.
2. Trainer Profiles- name, why they are doing the activity, background, and experience.
3. Participant List- with addresses and disciplinary and institutional affiliation.
4. Summary- day by day summary of events, how things went operationally, and trainer self-evaluation. Indicate any micro-planning done during the course of events, and reasons for their implementation.
5. List of handouts and readings.
6. Copies of handouts provided in addition to any readings supplied by CID/WID.
7. Outlines of any presentations made by trainers.
8. Copies of any presentations made by participants.
9. Evaluations by participants.
10. Trainer recommendations for future training needs of particular group of participants.
11. Any additional follow-up on ideas or recommendations by trainers, in areas of technical assistance, training, or networking.
12. Potential trainers- Did any of the participants have "trainer qualifications" for future activities?

**Appendix 8**

**Job Listing Service**

Memorandum

November 30, 1984

To: Campus Coordinators on Jobs Mailing List

From: Helen Henderson

Re: New Jobs Listings

Enclosed you will find recent Project position announcements. Thank you for your interest.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS  
209 NUGENT BUILDING

(602) 626-1717

October 23, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Council for International Programs  
College of Agriculture Department Heads  
Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology  
Women in Development

FROM: Mike E. Norvelle, Coordinator 

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

TITLE: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: FARM MECHANIC HORTICULTURE IMPROVEMENT  
AND TRAINING SUBPROJECT (HITS). YEMEN TITLE XII AGRICULTURAL  
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM (ADSP)

ASSIGNMENT: To maintain and service all subproject equipment and vehicles  
at Al Jarouba and Al Irra horticulture stations.

QUALIFICATIONS: Ability to repair and service common farm vehicles, equipment,  
pumps and motors. Arabic language capability.

CONTACT: Dr. Edwin A. Barnes, III, Director  
Horticulture Improvement and Training  
Subproject in the Yemen Arab Republic  
California State Polytechnic University  
3801 W. Temple Avenue  
Pomona, CA 91768  
612/598-4859

And

Mike Norvelle, Office of International Programs  
1-4416

MEM:man

Att. (1)



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS  
209 NUGENT BUILDING

(602) 626-1717

October 23, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Council for International Programs  
College of Agriculture Department Heads  
Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology  
Women in Development

FROM: Mike E. Norvelle, Coordinator

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

TITLE: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: PLANT PATHOLOGIST, HORTICULTURE  
IMPROVEMENT AND TRAINING SUBPROJECT

ASSIGNMENT: To assist the Yemeni farmer, through the Ministry of  
Agriculture Fisheries, become self-sufficient in tropical-  
subtropical and deciduous fruit production.

QUALIFICATIONS: Ph.D. in Plant Pathology. Arabic language capability.

CONTACT: Dr. Edwin A. Barnes III, Director  
Horticulture Improvement and Training  
Subproject in the Yemen Arab Republic  
California State Polytechnic University  
3801 W. Temple Avenue  
Pomona, CA 91768  
714/598-4859

And

Mike Norvelle, Office of International Programs  
1-4416

MEM:man

Att. (1)



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

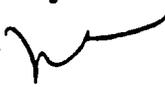
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS  
209 NUGENT BUILDING

(602) 626-1717

October 23, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Council for International Programs  
College of Agriculture Department Heads  
Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology  
Women in Development

FROM: Mike E. Norvelle, Coordinator 

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

TITLE: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: HORTICULTURE SPECIALIST/ADVISOR  
HORTICULTURE IMPROVEMENT AND TRAINING SUBPROJECT (HITS)

ASSIGNMENT: To provide a wide range of consulting/advising services in an effort to increase production and quality of fruit crops in the Yemen Arab Republic.

QUALIFICATIONS: Ph.D in Horticulture or related field. 10-15 years experience in production, extension and training, etc. Arabic language capability.

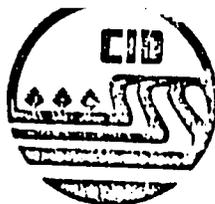
CONTACT: Dr. Edwin A. Barnes III, Director  
Horticulture Improvement and Training  
Subproject in the Yemen Arab Republic  
California State Polytechnic University  
3801 W. Temple Avenue  
Pomona, CA 91768  
612/598-4859

And

Mike Norvelle, Office of International Programs  
1-4416

MEM:mam

Att. (1)



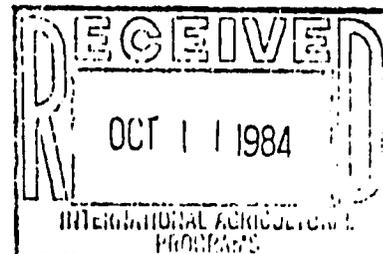
# CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Executive Office  
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500  
Tucson, AZ 85711-3766  
U.S.A.

Phone: (602) 745-0455  
Telex II: 910 952 1102  
Cable: CIDCOR TUC

## M E M O R A N D U M

October 8, 1984



TO: ✓ Mr. Michael Norvelle, UA  
Prof. Melvin B. Belcher, CPP  
Ms. Celia S. Walker, CSU  
Ms. Linda Lozano, UI  
Dr. John Jutila, MSU  
Dr. Harold R. Matteson, NMSU  
Dr. Paul Kifer, OSU  
Dr. Kary Mathis, TTU  
Dr. Morris Whitaker, USU  
Dr. James Henson, WSU  
Mr. Roger Wilmot, UW

FROM: *Douglas M. Jones*  
Dr. Douglas M. Jones  
Deputy Executive Director, Yemen ADSP

SUBJECT: Recruitment Efforts for the Yemen Horticulture  
Improvement and Training Subproject (HITS)

Attached are three recruitment announcements for newly established positions under the Yemen Horticulture Project. I request your assistance in seeing that these are directed to appropriate people within your respective universities. If you are able to identify interested and qualified candidates, please notify Dr. Ed Barnes at Cal Poly University who is the cognizant Project Director for HITS.

If there are any questions or clarifications, please don't hesitate to call either Ed or me.

DMJ:rlb

Attachments: 3 Recruitment Announcements  
List of CID Principal Contact Officers

RECRUITMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

POSITION TITLE: Horticulture Specialist/Advisor  
Horticulture Improvement and Training Subproject (HITS) in  
the Yemen Arab Republic. A subproject of the Yemen Title  
XII Agricultural Development Support Program (ADSP).

POSITION DESCRIPTION:  
Provide a wide range of consulting/advising services in an  
effort to increase production and quality of fruit crops  
in the Yemen Arab Republic.

RESPONSIBILITIES:

- 1) Advise Horticulture and plant protection departments  
in the MAF in modern methods of fruit production and  
plant protection including irrigation, fertilization  
and plant protection.
- 2) Assist private sector in developing efficient and productive  
orchards and nurseries.
- 3) Advise in all aspects of fruit tree, seed and budwood  
importation and coordinate all importation between  
private sector, plant quarantine program and MAF.
- 4) Advise on distribution of seed, budwood, and trees  
to various locations throughout the YAR.
- 5) Help develop a tree distribution record keeping system  
for follow-up advising/training.
- 6) Institutionalize positive changes by working with  
a counterpart.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS:

- 1) Ph.D. in Horticulture or related field.
- 2) 10-15 years varied experience in production, extension  
and training, research related to fruit crops of temperate,  
sub-tropical, tropical climates.
- 3) Arabic language capability (S1, R1)

DESIRED QUALIFICATIONS:

- 1) Fluency in Arabic.
- 2) Experience in advising in Third World countries.
- 3) Thorough knowledge of Horticulture Science and ability  
to provide positive and informative answers to technical  
and/or economic questions related to the production  
of horticultural crops.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION/ORGANIZATION: The project is funded under a contract between USAID and the Consortium for International Development (CID). The California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, is the lead University for the Horticulture Improvement and Training Subproject.

SALARY: Competitive and dependent on applicant's qualifications. In addition, the staff member will receive overseas allowances as per USAID regulations.

DURATION: Two years upon the arrival in Yemen Arab Republic.

BEGINNING DATE OF EMPLOYMENT: December, 1984

CLOSING DATE: November 1, 1984 or until position is filled.

APPLICATION: The application should include the following:

- a) A letter stating principal qualifications and interest.
- b) A Curriculum Vitae.
- c) Name, address and telephone numbers of three references.

SEND TO: If you are employed by a CID University, notify your ID Principal Contract Officer (see attached list) and send your application through him to:

Dr. Edwin A. Barnes III, Director  
Horticulture Improvement and Training  
Subproject in the Yemen Arab Republic  
California State Polytechnic University  
3801 W. Temple Avenue  
Pomona, CA 91768  
(714) 598-4859

If you are not employed by a CID University, apply directly to the above.

RECRUITMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

POSITION TITLE: Farm Mechanic  
Horticulture Improvement and Training Subproject (HITS) in the Yemen Arab Republic. A Subproject of the Yemen Title XII Agricultural Development Support Program (ADSP).

POSITION DESCRIPTION:  
Will be required to maintain and service all subproject equipment and vehicles at Al Jarouba and Al Irra horticulture stations.

RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Service all equipment and vehicles at Al Jarouba and Al Irra
2. Develop and follow preventative maintenance program for equipment and vehicles including timely ordering of parts and supplies.
3. Repair equipment when required.
4. Perform wide range of farm maintenance activities.
5. Train counterpart in all aspects of Farm mechanics.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS:

1. Ability to repair and service all common farm vehicles and equipment, pumps and motors.
2. Minimum 10 years experience as a mechanic.
3. Arabic language capability (R1, S1).
4. Willingness to reside at Jarouba station and commute as needed to Al Irra station in Sanaa.

DESIRED QUALIFICATIONS:

1. Evidence of strong organization ability.
2. Fluency in Arabic.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION/ORGANIZATION:

The project is funded under a contract between USAID and the Consortium for International Development (CID). The California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, is the lead University for the Horticulture Improvement and Training Subproject.

SALARY:

Competitive and dependent on applicant's qualifications. In addition, the staff member will receive overseas allowances as per USAID regulations.

DURATION:

Two years upon the arrival in Yemen Arab Republic.

BEGINNING DATE OF EMPLOYMENT: December 1, 1984

CLOSING DATE: October 30, 1984 or until position is filled.

APPLICATION: The application should include the following;

- a) A letter stating principal qualifications and interest.
- b) A Curriculum Vitae.
- c) Name, address and telephone numbers of three references.

SEND TO: If you are employed by a CID University, notify your ID Principal Contract Officer (see attached list) and send your application through him to:

Dr. Edwin A. Barnes III, Director  
Horticulture Improvement and Training  
Subproject in the Yemen Arab Republic  
California State Polytechnic University  
3801 W. Temple Avenue  
Pomona, CA 91768  
(714) 598-4859

If you are not employed by a CID University, apply directly to the above.

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

POSITION TITLE: Plant Pathologist, Horticulture Improvement and Training Subproject, Yemen Arab Republic (YAR).

POSITION DESCRIPTION: Assist the Yemeni farmer, through the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries (MAF), become self-sufficient in tropical-subtropical and deciduous fruit production. The Plant Pathologist would be involved with the plant diseases throughout the country of Yemen Arab Republic working with the farmers and various nurseries. His specific assignment would be identified with the two nurseries and demonstration farms located at Al Irra and Jarouba and operated by the HITS program. Specific duties for the Plant Pathologist will include the following:

1. Collect data and monitor plant diseases and insect problems in Yemen, and make recommendations for pest control.
2. Work closely with MAF plant protection department to develop a plant protection program for the fruit sector.
3. Aid extension personnel in developing a training program for nurserymen, extension agents, horticulture technicians, and MAF plant protection staff.
4. Assist MAF in developing a program to assure farmers of clean disease and insect-free fruit stock.
5. Coordinate with two HITS stations in demonstrating the use of environmentally acceptable chemicals for insect and disease control.
6. Develop a recommended labeling program for containers used for storing chemicals.
7. Develop public information awareness programs regarding plant diseases in cooperation with extension specialists.

QUALIFICATIONS:

1. Ph.D. in Plant Pathology.
2. Experience in working with fruit diseases and insect pests.
3. Willing to travel in remote areas.
4. Arabic language capability at the R-1, S-1 level.

5. Experience in developing communication materials for developing countries is desired.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION/ORGANIZATION: The project is funded under a contract between USAID and the Consortium for International Development (CID). The California State Polytechnic University Pomona, is the lead University for the Horticulture Improvement and Training Subproject.

SALARY: Competitive and dependent on applicant's qualifications. In addition, the staff member will receive overseas allowances as per USAID regulations.

DURATION: Two years upon the arrival in Yemen Arab Republic.

BEGINNING DATE OF EMPLOYMENT: December 1984

CLOSING DATE: November 1 or until position is filled.

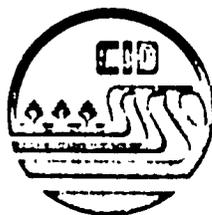
APPLICATION: The application should include the following:

- a) A letter stating principal qualifications and interests
- b) A Curriculum Vitae.
- c) Name, address and telephone numbers of three references.

SEND TO: If you are employed by a CID University, notify your CID Principal Contract Officer (see attached list) and send your application through him to:

Dr. Edwin A. Barnes III, Director  
Horticulture Improvement and Training  
Subproject in the Yemen Arab Republic  
California State Polytechnic University  
3801 W. Temple Avenue  
Pomona, CA 91768  
(714) 598-4859

If you are not employed by a CID University, apply directly to the above.



# CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Executive Office  
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500  
Tucson, AZ 85711-3766  
U.S.A.

Phone: (602) 745-0455  
Telex II: 910 952 1102  
Cable: CIDCOR TUC

## MEMORANDUM

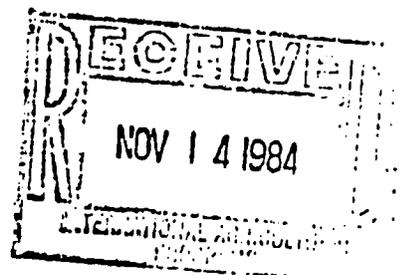
November 13, 1984

TO: Principal Contacts

Mr. Michael Norvelle, UA  
Mr. Melvin B. Belcher, CPU  
Ms. Celia S. Walker, CSU  
Ms. Linda Lozano, UI  
Dr. John Jutila, MSU  
Dr. Harold R. Matteson, NMSU  
Dr. Paul Kifer, OSU  
Dr. Kary Mathis, TTU  
Dr. Morris Whitaker, USU  
Dr. James B. Henson, WSU  
Mr. Roger Wilmot, UW

FROM: Kenneth A. Laurence *Ken*

SUBJECT: Liberia: Agricultural Research and Extension II.



Please find enclosed the R.F.P. and project paper for the above listed project. As you can see, the deadline for receipt of applications is Monday, January 7, 1985. This means that if we are to proceed with the proposal, much of the activity will have to take place before the Holidays. Please review the R.F.P. immediately, determine the level of interest, and notify the CID Executive Office of your determination not later than the close of business on November 26th. We will not have much time to prepare.

Please indicate whether your university is interested in:

- a) Lead
- b) Support
- c) Contributing
- d) No Interest in Project

A telex will be welcomed on or before November 26th.

Thanks for your cooperation.

KAL:lam

Enclosed

B. Priority tasks for the first five years.

- (1) Assist CARI to initiate the farming systems research/extension (FSR/E) approach of adapting improved agricultural technology to the conditions of small subsistence farmers through the interdisciplinary efforts of natural and social scientists.
- (2) Assist CARI to undertake research to identify improved varieties and develop cultural techniques which will enhance the yield potential of those varieties for rice and other cereals identified by FSR/E surveys as important to farmers for roots and tubers, for the major tree crops as well as minor tree crops with potential for increased productivity the near term, for vegetables, and edible and forage legume
- (3) Assist CARI to undertake research on technologies to increase the productivity of Liberia's soils and to reduce soil erosion and degradation.
- (4) Assist CARI to undertake research to improve the agricultural mechanization and improved crop storage opportunities for small, subsistence farmers with particular emphasis on increasing the economic attractiveness of animal traction.
- (5) Assist CARI to improve research administration through introduction of successful management techniques for reviewing, approving and supervising research activities and operating a national research facility.
- (6) Assist CARI to verify central station research through conducting off-station research at selected locations in different agro-climatic zones, including the proposed station at Saye Dube in Grand Gedeh county.
- (7) Assist CARI to develop a strong Extension Liaison section with effective linkages to the national agricultural extension service, to the integrated area agricultural development projects in Bong, Lofa and Nimba Counties and to other entities involved in the transfer of technology to farmers well as to establish a strong agricultural communications system to develop and disseminate appropriately crafted extension literature.
- (8) Assist CARI to identify, schedule, place and support participants for long and short-term training in the U.S.

- (9) Assist CARI to develop an esprit de corps among its staff through fostering increased professionalism, increased awareness of international research activities in their professional specialties and through increased contacts with international professionals.

C. Tasks For Second Five Years

In the latter half of the project, more resources will be devoted to agricultural engineering, animal science and inland fisheries. The designation of the tasks for the second stage will be more precisely defined as a result of the series of evaluations planned for the first five years of the project and supplemented by a special design effort. This effort will build upon the experience of the first five years. Depending on performance of the project contractor, these tasks may be incorporated in the contract as an amendment prior to the end of the fifth year. The Project Paper describes the general activities expected to be undertaken during the last five years of the project.

D. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The composition of the technical assistance team will include the following technical specialties for the durations indicated. Description of the job responsibilities and qualifications for the long-term advisors are set forth in this scope of Work.

Technical Specialties

	<u>Duration</u> <u>(Level of Effort)</u>
<u>Long Term</u>	
Soil Fertility/Chemistry	2 person years
Agricultural Economics	7 person years
Research Administration	4 person years
Rural Sociology	3 person years
Agricultural Extension	7 person years
Plant Breeding	3 person years
Agricultural Mechanization	2 person years
Legume Agronomist	2 person years
Weed Science 1/	2 person years
Ruminant Nutrition 1/	2 person years

Also, seven person-years of a local hire Administrative Assistant will be provided to support the TA team. Additionally, the contractor will provide 62 person-months of short-term technical assistance in the following specialities: (Refer to Project Paper pg. 19-20 for schedule of short-term consultants and when needed). Do not include or budget any personnel beyond 1989.

<u>Advisors</u>	<u>Number of Person Months</u>
Analytical Chemist	4
Meteorologist/Climatologist	2
Weed Specialist	2
Plant Virologist	2
Nematologist	2
Seed Technologist	2
Fisheries Specialist	4
Personnel Management	1
Micro-Propagaton (Tissue Culture) Specialist	1
Irrigation Specialist	2
Statistician	3
Tropical Fruits Horticulturist	1
Agricultural Mechanization & Engineering	10
Library Science	1
Agricultural Economist	5
Rural Sociologist	2
Veterinary Microbiologist	1
Livestock Parasitologist	2
Animal Nutritionist	1
Soil Fertility/Chemistry	3
Research Administration	2
Agronomist	3
Legume Agronomist	2
Human Nutrition	3
Total	<u>62</u>

1/ Start in second five years of project, and will not be included in this proposal. all other technicians start in first five years of project.

TABLE 1

Technical Assistance Plan: Schedule of Long-Term Advisors

Speciality	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	Person <u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>Years</u>
Soil Fertility/ Chemistry	1	1									2
Agricultural Economics	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	1*				7
Research Coordinator	1*	1*	1*	1*							4
Sociologist	1	1	1								3
Extension**	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			8
Agronomist/Plant Breeder 3			1	1	1						
Ag. Mechanization/ Approp. Tech			1	1							2
Legume Prod./Soil Microbiology				1	1						2
Weed Science						1	1				2
Animal Sciene/ Nutrition	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>35</u>
Admin Assistant (local Hire)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				7

\* also chief-of-party

\*\* also a discipline specialist



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS  
209 NUGENT BUILDING

November 19, 1984

TO: Council for International Programs  
College of Agriculture Departments Heads  
Office of International Programs  
Bureau for Applied Research and  
Anthropology  
Women in Development

FROM: Mike Norvelle *mi*

SUBJECT: P R O J E C T A N N O U N C E M E N T (RFP)

TITLE: Liberia: Agricultural Research and  
Extension II

SOURCE OF PROPOSAL: CID and from AID directly

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This 10 year project is the second phase of a 14 year effort to assist the Central Agricultural Research Insitute (CARI) develop the institutional capacity to conduct applied and adaptive research and to diffuse improved technology for major Liberian crops and livestock to small, subsistence farmers. The technical assistance team will play a major role in establishing research procedures and programs that will lead to generation of appropriate agricultural technology with a strong farming systems emphasis. (Please see attached description material from the RFP).

Project Announcement--Liberia  
November 19, 1984  
Page 2

**DEADLINE:** Notice of interest to CID due November 26. Proposal deadline is January 7, 1985.

**NOTE:** Please let me know if anyone would be interested in one of the positions and whether we should join the CID effort as lead, support or contributing. Thanks!

**MEN:mam**

**Enc. (2)**



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS  
209 NUGENT BUILDING

(602) 882-XXXX  
621-

November 26, 1984

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Council for International Programs  
Office of International Programs  
College of Agriculture Department Heads  
Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology  
Women in Development

FROM: Mike Norvelle, Coordinator

P O S I T I O N   A N N O U N C E M E N T

TITLE: Program Analyst (PA) Position, Yemen Arab  
Republic

DUTIES &  
RESPONSIBILITIES: The PA is responsible for coordinating the preparation of documents required in the planning, design, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation functions of the overall Agricultural Development Support Program (ADSP) program and its various subprojects. Specific duties of the position include:

1. Coordinate preparation of the ADSP workplans; monitor progress of workplan implementation; assist subproject team leaders and the Core Subproject staff as necessary to extend, modify or expand program and/or subproject activities and assure that proper authorization and approval are obtained.
2. Coordinate and assist in preparation of scopes of work, background materials and other documentation required for project design, review and evaluations.

Memo--Position Announcement  
Program Officer  
November 26, 1984  
Page 2

3. Undertake selected program planning review and evaluation studies related to long-range ADSP objectives.

4. Monitor and assist Core team leaders and Core Subproject staff in preparation of reports to AID, YARG, and CID and ensure consistency of content and confirmation with approved format.

Qualifications &  
Responsibilities:

1. A master's degree in public administration, business administration, international relations, economics or relevant management science is required.

2. Minimum of 5 years progressively responsible experience and skills in development use of management tools and control in monitoring techniques (i.e. PERT, GANTT and Critical Path Analysis) for the design, implementation and evaluation of international development assistance programs.

3. Strong verbal and written communication skills.

4. Demonstrated ability in working cooperatively and effectively with senior personnel in cross-cultural environments.

5. Cultural sensitivity, flexibility and willingness to adapt to changing uncertain conditions.

6. Broad knowledge of agricultural technology, institution building and management practices as they relate to developing countries is highly desirable.

7. Demonstrated understanding of the economic, social and political dimension of developing countries.

Memo-Position Announcement  
Program Officer  
November 26, 1984  
Page 3

8. Familiarity with USAID policies, procedures and regulations highly desirable.

9. Foreign language capability in Arabic is highly desirable. Candidate must be willing to undertake project sponsored language training through formal and self-directed courses to develop a capability for basic communication with local people in the cooperating country.

CLOSING DATE: November 27, 1984

CONTACT: Dr. Frank Conklin, Core Subproject Director  
Yemen Program  
Office of International Agriculture  
Oregon State University  
Snell Hall, 4th Floor  
Corvallis, OR 97331  
(503) 754-2228

Please review, and if you know of a qualified candidate or anyone interested please contact Dr. Frank Conklin, or myself.

MEN:mam

cc: Jim Chamie  
Ray Weich



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS  
209 NUGENT BUILDING

November 29, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Council of International Programs  
College of Agriculture, Department Heads  
Bureau for Applied Research in Anthropology  
Women in Development

FROM: Mike Norvelle *h*

PROJECT DESIGN TEAM

The following is an announcement for a PROJECT PAPER DESIGN SHORT-TERM TEAM received by telex from CID:

"Subject Opportunity for Short-term TDY Assignment

1. The Yemen Agricultural Development Support Program (ADSP) requires several short-term people to serve on a project design team to prepare a project paper for extension of the ADSP Core Subproject. The Core Subproject, which is scheduled to expire in September 1985, is the centerpiece of the ADSP and serves as an umbrella subproject to provide management, administrative and logistic support to the Yemen Program. It also provides advisory services to the Government of Yemen through a small cadre of professional and technical advisors which are assigned under the project and provides the funding means to mobilize and launch other technically-based subprojects prior to final approval and authorization by AID.

2. The scope of work for the design team contemplates the following members:

- A. Design Officer/Team Leader
- B. Agricultural Scientist or Generalist
- C. Agricultural Economist
- D. Social Scientist (sociologist or anthropologist)
- E. Institutional Development and Manpower Specialist

Additionally, it may be desirable to include a team member to address administrative and logistic considerations. It may be possible to combine one or more of the subject matter specialists called for above if a team member candidate has skills in more than one area and if the functional assignment mix can be adjusted to accommodate the aggregate expertise of the team.

3. The design effort is scheduled to be undertaken in late January or early February 1985 and will require a time commitment covering up to 8 weeks. Most of which must be spent in Yemen. Pre-departure briefing of the team will be scheduled for a two-to three-day period in mid-January either at Oregon State University, the lead university for the Core Subproject, or at the CID Executive Office in Tucson. Team members may also be expected to spend a one-day briefing session with AID staff in Washington, D.C. just prior to departure for Yemen.

4. The purpose of this message is to solicit your assistance in identifying interested candidates for the design team who would be available in the mid-January to mid-March time window. We would like candidates to have previous project design experience. Good writing skills are a must. Previous familiarity and involvement with the Yemen ADSP or prior long- or short-term service in Yemen would be a distinct advantage. We have already had several people contact us about participating in the design effort. But we wish to cast the recruitment net as wide as possible to insure a well-qualified and experienced design team.

5. If there are staff members on your campus who would like to participate in this project design exercise. Please have them contact either Dr. Frank Conklin at Oregon State University (503/754-2228) or Mr. John Wooten at the CID Executive Office (602/745-0455) for further information. We would like to identify our design team by mid-December so that we may firm up the design schedule and timetable, proceed with travel arrangements, and make plans for pre-departure briefing in mid-January. I will be coordinating with Frank and John as the design team composition is agreed upon over the next two to three weeks. They have been briefed and can address any questions which may arise. Regards-- Douglas M. Jones, Deputy Executive Director/Yemen Program."

Please circulate to your departments as soon as possible. If anyone is interested or you know of a good candidate, please let me know also.

MEN:mam

cc: Curt Cable  
Jean Kearns  
Jack Johnson

**Appendix 9**

**WIDNOTES Newsletter**

The WIDNOTES is a bi-monthly newsletter put out by the CID/WID Central Office. Coordinators are invited to make contributions concerning activities on their campuses and WID Fellowship recipient research. The CID/WID Central Office provides information on their activities, up-coming events and current publications in the area of women and development. The purpose of the WIDNOTES is to facilitate transfer of information among the CID/WID member universities and socialize potential fellowship recipients.

# WIDNOTES

SEPTEMBER 1984

Consortium for International Development  
Women in Development

## AN INTRODUCTION

This is the first issue of **WIDNOTES**.

**WIDNOTES** exists as an information exchange among the 11 member universities participating in the Consortium for International Development Women in Development (CID/WID) program. Its purpose is to inform member universities about the various activities on each campus and abroad, and to inform them of current pertinent publications. Of special interest are any meetings or development conferences taking place.

We invite your contributions. Items of interest to member universities — such as current developments of WID fellows in the field — may be sent to: **Emily Whitehead, Office of Arid Lands Studies, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, 845 N. Park Ave., Tucson, AZ 85719, (602) 621-7897.**

## CID/WID PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The major objective of the CID/WID program is to provide technical assistance to address WID-sensitive issues for current or future international projects. The two primary goals of the project are: 1) to make CID projects more effective in reaching all segments of the population by integrating WID issues into all phases of current or future projects, and 2) to place 14 WID-sensitive persons per year on current and/or new USAID or other agency-funded projects. This will be accomplished by providing: 1) technical assistance to campus project directors, 2) WID fellowships, and 3) supportive services to overseas technical assistance projects. CID proposes to address the issues of the critical roles women play in agricultural production systems, including their participation in development planning from initiation of proposals (project design) to implementation and evaluation of projects in the field.

## NEWS FROM THE CAMPUSES

### University of Wyoming

Two University of Wyoming researchers are in the field in the Bay Area Region of Somalia. **Sheila Nyhus**, a sociologist, and **Judith Glasscock**, an anthropologist, are part of two husband-and-wife teams conducting research for a baseline study for the "Bay Region Rural Development Project: Socioeconomic Study Component." Nyhus and Glasscock are interviewing village women and their husbands are conducting interviews with village men.

### Texas Tech University

**John Fischer**, executive director of CID, addressed a management workshop for foreign students sponsored by the International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies (ICASALS) May 13-19, 1984. Fischer concentrated on relevant management skills, stressing that management must operate relative to the culture in which it is based.

Fourteen graduate and undergraduate students and six previous students attended the workshop. Countries represented were: Nigeria, Lesotho, Kenya, Swaziland, Cameroon, Mexico, Taiwan, Zambia, India, Panama, Senegal and Malaysia. The workshop was aimed at helping students in their management responsibilities as they return to careers in their home countries.

(continued on Page 2)

## PROPOSALS

Proposals for 1984-85 CID/WID fellowships must be postmarked by **October 15, 1984**, to be eligible for this funding round. Forms specifying requirements are available at campus coordinators' offices (see attached listing). Send proposals to **Helen Henderson, Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.**

## **FOCUS ON WID FELLOWSHIP ACTIVITIES**

**Marilyn Quinto**, a WID Fellowship recipient, has left for Cape Verde. She will study migrant remittances sent back to Cape Verde women. Quinto hopes to determine the extent to which women become involved in budgetary decision-making during the absence of husbands and relatives. To gain detailed data, she will make two trips, one of which will be funded by the CID/WID project. Quinto will stay in Cape Verde approximately two months.

Quinto is a doctoral candidate in anthropology at the University of Arizona. Her previous career activities include network production at NBC, for which she won a Peabody Award. Currently, Quinto is a member of the Tucson Committee on Foreign Relations. Her areas of technical expertise include anthropological research methods, macro- and micro-economics, and foreign relations.

**Melinda Burrill**, Associate Professor of Quantitative Genetics and Research Design and Statistics at California State Polytechnic University recently spent six weeks in Gambia on the "Gambia Mixed Farming Project." Burrill, a small-ruminant specialist, was asked to advise officials on the suitability of adapting their projects (mostly developed for cattle and other larger ruminants) for small ruminants. Women's issues also were addressed since 40 percent of the animals in Gambia are owned by women.

Burrill did minor survey work and made recommendations for the project. She worked with the Gambia's National Women's Council Bureau, and has proposed that the Bureau become involved with the Gambia's Sheep and Goat Center developing projects there. "The Bureau," she says, "is headed by some dynamic women." She has suggested placing the small ruminant project on women-owned farms.

In addition to what she contributed to the project, Burrill says that her stay in Gambia has given her valuable information for restructuring the programs at California State Polytechnic University. Her stay in Gambia completely altered her way of looking at

(continued next column)

## **Melinda Burrill (continued)**

foreign students and their requirements. As Coordinator of Graduate Studies for Animal Sciences and Chairman of the Graduate Committee at California State Polytechnic University, Burrill is active as a liaison for foreign graduate students. She says that she now has a much better perception of the relevance of the University's programs to foreign students. She suggests that it would be of great value for a faculty member with experience in a foreign country to be involved in planning the curriculum for foreign students.

## **NEWS FROM THE CAMPUSES (continued from Page 1)**

### **Washington State University**

**Genevieve Smith**, Project Associate of the Western Sudan Agricultural Research Project (WSARP), has been awarded a CID/WID grant. Her work will address the impact of environmental degradation on the traditional roles of sedentary and transhumant women in Western Sudan, as measured by the application of remote sensing technology. A "socio-cultural" ground-based verification will be carried out to ascertain whether ecological degradation is reflected in adverse changes in the traditional gender roles of women in sedentary and transhumant production systems. Smith plans to leave for Sudan in September.

## **INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S STUDIES BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Copies of a new International Women's Studies Bibliography will be sent to coordinators of Women in Development at CID/WID project-member universities. Both general sources and continent- or country-specific bibliographies will be included. Coordinators who wish to photocopy and distribute copies should feel free to do so.

## CURRENT PUBLICATIONS

**Women in Third World Development.** Sue Ellen Charlton. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.

This book presents an overview of the emerging field of women in development. Topics addressed include the meaning of development for women, issues in women and development research and public policy, and approaches to development for women. Considerable information on gender-related data needs and development project research is provided.

**Women and Development. The Sexual Division of Labor in Rural Societies.** Lourdes Beneria, editor. New York: Praeger, 1982.

A number of studies sponsored by the International Labour Office are brought together in this volume. These studies illustrate the range and magnitude of the contribution made by rural women as workers in different sectors. They underline both the underestimation of their labor and contribution to production in conventional analyses and statistics, and the highly disadvantageous and discriminatory terms of their participation in economic activities.

**Women in Developing Countries: A Policy Focus,** Women & Politics Vol. 2, No. 4. J.S. Jaquette and K.A. Staudt, editors. New York: Hawthorne Press, 1983.

A collection of eight articles and three book reviews on a range of women and development policy issues. Topics addressed are: how modernization marginalizes women; political consciousness among rural poor women; integration of women in AID development projects; integration of women's issues into all policy issues; incorporation of women's programming within the Ford Foundation and the necessity of pressure from separate groups — predominantly women — to achieve this; and current databases available for women and development research.

## CID/WID OFFICE PARTICIPATION IN REQUESTS FOR PROPOSALS (RFPs)

The CID/WID Central Office routinely receives copies of proposal requests. To ensure inclusion of information on women and suitable women's project components, we will provide women's research information, suitable bibliographies and short briefing documents for CID and the universities that write proposals. In addition, Helen Henderson, CID/WID Project Director, is prepared to participate in proposal writing by mail, phone or at CID meetings held in Tucson. We encourage on-campus coordinators to become involved in the proposal writing process as well. Henderson may be contacted at the following address: Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, (602) 621-6282.

## CID/WID OFFICE PARTICIPATES IN LESOTHO PROPOSAL

Helen Henderson recently attended a CID meeting in Tucson to develop a Lesotho proposal. WID involvement began when the Central Office received a Lesotho RFP sent by mail. The initial WID project response was to prepare a concise (three-page) briefing document on the position of women in Lesotho and specific RFP recommendations. After receipt of the short document and relevant research information, Barry Bainton of CID invited Henderson to participate in Tucson proposal strategy meetings.

## DOCUMENTATION ACCESS SERVICE

As a service to member universities, and other interested parties, information on developing countries — and especially gender-relevant information — may be obtained from the CID/WID Central Office at the University of Arizona. Information on women's roles in agriculture and general information on education, population and environment in various countries is available. Address inquiries to: Deirdre Campbell, Office of Arid Lands Studies, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, 845 N. Park Ave., Tucson, AZ 85719, (602) 621-7897.

## CONFERENCES

**1985 United Nations Conference on Women.** Focus: the themes of the Decade; equality, development and peace, and the sub-themes of employment, health and education.

**The UN Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (1976-1985)** is drawing to a close. The Decade for Women has offered the opportunity to look at women's lives in both developed and developing nations. Two important activities of the Decade — research and network building — have confirmed that women the world over have common concerns, family well being and employment, among others, although their specific situations may call for different approaches to address these concerns. This world conference will review the achievements of the Decade and will outline goals and programs for the future.

The conference is scheduled to take place **July 15-26, 1985**, in **Nairobi, Kenya**. For further information write: **Coalition for WID, c/o OEF, 2101 L. Street, N.W., Suite 916, Washington, DC 20037.**

### **Women, Work and Technology**

This conference, sponsored by the University of Connecticut Project on Women and Technology, will be held **October 11, 1984**, at **Bishop Center, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268**. The effect of technological innovations on employment opportunities for women, particularly minority and working-class women, will be the focus of papers and workshops.

### **Annual Conference of the Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development**

Integration of knowledge, technology and decision-making into the activities of development planning, research analysis and management and policy will be addressed at this conference held in **New York City** at the **Roosevelt Hotel November 14-16, 1984**. For more information write: **1984 Annual Conference of the Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research and Development, P.O. Box 24234, Washington, DC 20024.**

## GRANT RECIPIENTS

Recipients of WID Fellowships\* for 1984 are:

**Melinda Burrill** from California State Polytechnic University for the Gambia Mixed Farming and Resource Management Project (Colorado State University).

**Karen Davis** from the University of Idaho for the Egyptian Major Cereals Improvement Project (New Mexico State University).

**Jo Ellen Force** from the University of Idaho for assisting the USAID Mission in India.

**Katharine Jensen** from the University of Wyoming for the Egypt Water Use and Management Project (Colorado State University).

**Mary Murphy** from Oregon State University for the Yemen Agricultural Development Support Program, Poultry Extension and Training Subproject (Oregon State University).

**Marilyn Quinto** from the University of Arizona for the Cape Verde Food Cooperative Research Project.

**Genevieve Smith** from the University of Washington for the Western Sudan Agricultural Research Project.

\*Unless otherwise noted, university of recipient's affiliation is the sponsoring university.

## FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

**The Rockefeller Foundation** seeks to support research regarding the relationship between the status and roles of women in developing countries and fertility. A broad range of issues can be proposed for consideration, however, the following specific interests are encouraged: 1) developing new theoretical frameworks; 2) building new data sets on households; and 3) evaluating intervention programs. For more information contact: **Campus-Wide Research Services Office (217) 333-0284.**

## CONFERENCES (continued)

### **Women Creating Wealth: Transferring Economic Development.**

In anticipation of the 1985 United Nations Conference on Women, the Association for Women in Development (AWID) has scheduled its second conference for **April 25-27, 1985**, in **Washington, D.C.** Assessing both the achievements and the difficulties of the past decade will provide the focus for making future plans. Human, natural and capital resources and the ways in which they can be used to provide equal rights and opportunities for women will be investigated.

The conference will feature four types of sessions: roundtables to stimulate debates on a particular topic by invited participants; luncheon dialogues, informal small-group discussions of specific topics during a two-hour lunch; paper sessions for WID specialists to present short, formal manuscripts that will be discussed by an invited commentator and the audience; and panels to provide a forum for three to four specialists to present brief, prepared remarks designed to generate discussions about a specific topic among themselves and the audience (more formal than luncheon dialogues, less formal than paper sessions).

Your ideas for topics to be addressed are welcomed. Specific presentations you would like to make and topical sessions you would be interested in organizing should be submitted to the chairs of the various session types listed below.

#### Roundtables

Chair, Helen Henderson  
Women in Development  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

#### Luncheon Dialogues

Chair, Betty Brabble  
Program in International Studies  
Howard University  
2400 Sixty Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20059

#### Papers Sessions

Chair, Anita Spring  
Department of Anthropology  
1350 G.P.A.  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, FL 32611

#### Panels

Chair, Marilyn Richards  
New Transcentury  
1724 Kalorama Road, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20009

If in doubt about which session is most appropriate for your ideas, submit your suggestions to the Program Committee Chair:

Rita S. Gallin  
Office of Women in International  
Development  
202 International Center  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, MI 48824-1035

Suggestions must be received by **October 15, 1984**. Manuscripts prepared by Women in Development specialists should be 10-15 pages in length. Sessions are scheduled to be two hours each with 20 minutes designated for each participant and for a discussant commenting on the papers.

Those interested in presenting a paper should submit four copies of their abstract (100 words) by **October 15, 1984**. Include information on affiliation and specify equipment required. Send abstracts to:

Dr. Anita Spring  
Department of Anthropology  
1350 G.P.A.  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, FL 32611  
(904) 392-2021

Those who are interested in organizing a topical session should submit the title of the proposed session and all paper abstracts as a package. Notice of acceptance will be sent by **January 15, 1985**. Completed papers should be 10-15 pages in length and should be submitted by **March 10, 1985** to ensure availability to discussants.

## EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The following employment announcements recently appeared in the newsletter for the Office of Women in International Development, Urbana, Illinois.

The World Bank seeks women economists, educational specialists, financial analysts, lawyers, engineers and agriculturalists who 1) possess a university degree (post-graduate level preferred); 2) have 5-10 years experience in the practical aspect of their profession; and 3) are interested in international development. Contact: Christina Imhoof, Staffing Specialist, Personnel Management Department, The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20433.

The International Labour Office (ILO) is seeking individuals with social science backgrounds and experience in socioeconomic surveys and analyses and/or individuals with backgrounds in planning and management of rural energy and basic needs research and/or action projects. They are particularly interested in women and Third World candidates. Contact: ILO's Personnel Department or Elizabeth W. Cecelski, Rural Employment Policies Branch, Employment and Development Department, both at the International Labour Office, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

AID's Offices of Multi-Sectoral Development and of Agriculture are compiling a roster of individuals for short-term technical assistance on the new Small Farmer Marketing Access Project. For information or to be included in the roster, contact: Duncan Miller, Chief, Rural Institution Section, USAID, Room 608, SA-18, Washington, DC 20523.

## JOB LISTINGS

Listings of new positions on CID university development projects will be sent to coordinators of Women in Development programs at CID member universities as they are received. Coordinators who wish to continue to receive these mailings should send back the form which will be enclosed with the next mailing.

## NEWSLETTERS

- A group of concerned men and women interested in working toward the betterment of the status of women in South Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) have formed the **Committee on South Asian Women (COSAW)**. The committee, based in San Diego, California, publishes a bimonthly newsletter featuring current events concerning women in South Asia and women's groups on the India subcontinent and worldwide. Direct inquiries about COSAW to Jyotsna Vaid, Department of Psychology, C-009, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.
- Accounts of current research, announcements of upcoming conferences, reports on symposia, information on local publications, review articles and news items are published in the semiannual **International Women's Anthropology Conference (IWAC) Inc., Newsletter**. Members receive the newsletter for an annual fee of \$5. To obtain a membership write to: IWAC, Anthropology Department New York University, 25 Waverly Place, New York, NY 10003.
- The Office of Women in International Development at Urbana, Illinois, publishes a newsletter containing items of interest to those working in the area of women in development. Upcoming conferences, fellowships and grants and employment opportunities are featured. Contact: Office of Women in International Development, 3022 Foreign Languages Building, 707 South Mathews Avenue, Urbana, IL 61801, (217) 333-1977 for further information.

CID/WID CAMPUS CONTACTS

University of Arizona

Dr. Helen Henderson, WID Advisory  
Board Coordinator  
Bureau of Applied Research in  
Anthropology  
Anthropology Department  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721  
(602) 621-2462

California State Polytechnic  
University at Pomona

Dr. Sylvia White  
International Programs  
California State Polytechnic  
University at Pomona  
3801 W. Templo Avenue  
Pomona, CA 91768  
(714) 598-4383

Colorado State University

Dr. Sue Ellen Charlton  
Associate Professor  
Department of Political Science  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, CO 80523  
(303) 491-5270 or -5156

University of Idaho

Dr. Dixie L. Ehrenreich  
Research Scientist  
Laboratory of Anthropology  
University of Idaho  
Moscow, ID 83843  
(208) 885-6754

Montana State University

Dr. Margaret Briggs  
Home Economics Department  
Montana State University  
Bozeman, MT 59717  
(406) 994-3241

New Mexico State University

Ms. Sandra Basgall  
Foreign Student Advisor  
New Mexico State University  
P.O. Box 3567  
Las Cruces, NM 88003  
(505) 646-2293

Oregon State University

Dr. Barbara Isely  
Regional Coordinator  
Western Rural Development Center  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, OR 97331  
(503) 754-2228

Texas Tech University

Dr. Barbara Stoecker  
Department of Food and Nutrition  
Texas Tech University  
Lubbock, TX 79409-4620  
(806) 742-2656

Utah State University

Ms. Nancy O'Rourke  
WID Office  
Utah State University  
UMC 29  
Logan, UT 84322  
(801) 750-1404 or -1561

Washington State University

Ms. Genevieve Smith  
International Program Development  
Washington State University  
French Admin. Building 338  
Pullman, WA 99164-1034  
(509) 335-2541

University of Wyoming

Dr. Joan K. Wadlow, Dean  
College of Arts & Sciences  
University of Wyoming  
P.O. Box 3254  
University Station  
Laramie, WY 82071  
(307) 766-4106

# WIDNOTES

NOVEMBER 1984

Consortium for International Development  
Women in Development

## NEWS FROM THE CAMPUSES

### NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

- **CHARLES GORDON DEAN**, an interdisciplinary doctoral student at New Mexico State University, was the recipient of a WID fellowship and left November 3, 1984 for Honduras to start his research.
- Several other staff and graduate students have expressed interest in the WID fellowships and NMSU hopes to have additional proposals for the January granting period.

NMSU also received the WID support grant which will be used on campus to develop and identify WID-sensitive people to apply for short- and long-term overseas assignments as well as the WID fellowships.

- **SANDRA BASGALL**, the CID/WID Technical Assistant Coordinator, has been working with several women's faculty, staff and student organizations to bring a major WID speaker to NMSU in the Spring. She also visited the CID/WID offices in October and met with the staff personally to obtain more information on how WID issues should and could be handled and encouraged at NMSU.

### PROPOSALS

Proposals for 1984-85 CID/WID fellowships must be postmarked by **February 1, 1985**, to be eligible for the next funding round. Forms specifying requirements are available at campus coordinators' offices (see attached listing). Send proposals to **Helen Henderson, Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.**

### UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

**VICTORIA MARCARIAN**, Research Development Coordinator of the CID/WID Project, will be traveling to Cape Verde in March 1985 to begin a new position. She will become Chief of Party and Agronomist for the University of Arizona "Cape Verde Food Crops Research Project." Marcarian will work at the Cape Verde Center for Agrarian Studies. Her Cape Verdian counterpart will be Maria Luisa Lobo, Deputy Director of the Center.

Marcarian will administer the "Cape Verde Food Crops Research Project" and establish a Cape Verdian mechanism to identify research priorities and implement them. She regards women in development as an important priority for research in Cape Verde and reports that Cape Verde counterparts are beginning to address this question.

Marcarian has said that she is sorry to leave the WID project and that she finds the WID fellowship idea exciting. We wish Victoria the best of luck.

**KAY DAVIES**, Director of the USAID WID Office, visited the CID/WID Project Office and the CID Executive Office in Tucson, Arizona on July 16, 1984. She was accompanied by John Hourihan, Program Manager of the CID/WID grant. Fellowship recruitment progress and CID/WID operations were discussed. Helen Henderson, the CID/WID Project Director, arranged the visit.

## FOCUS ON WID FELLOWSHIP ACTIVITIES

**KAREN R. DAVIS**, a WID fellowship recipient, is currently carrying out research on traditional bread making for the "Egyptian Major Cereals Improvement Project" (EMCIP) in Cairo, Egypt. Davis is an assistant research professor in the Department of Bacteriology and Biochemistry, Food Research Center, College of Agriculture at the University of Idaho. She was asked to go to Egypt to help Egyptian village women conduct baking tests of three new varieties of wheat, maize and sorghum that have been developed by EMCIP. Davis will interview Egyptian families to assess the acceptability of breads made from the new grain varieties. Finally, Davis will prepare a bread formula and baking technique manual for ten major Egyptian breads.

Davis' research is important because government subsidies have created a critical bread problem in Egypt. Egyptian bread, offered at low prices because of government subsidies, is of very poor quality. Due to the low prices, many poor families have quit baking and the art of traditional bread making is in decline. Indeed, commercial loaves sell for one piaster, while it costs 5 to 10 piasters for a family to bake its own bread. Another consequence of low pricing is that farmers have taken to feeding livestock bread because it is cheaper than grain.

Since her arrival in Egypt, Davis has met with Dr. Khorshid, EMCIP project bread expert, Dr. Roberts, EMCIP Chief-of-Party, the EMCIP women's committee, and other Egyptians. She has spent time reading about village breads and practicing traditional bread baking with Egyptian village women. Roberts has spoken of an EMCIP project extension with a large WID component and Dr. Khorshid and Karen Davis are writing a proposal together. Dr. Khorshid thinks highly of having WID fellows work with village women. Davis writes that she is feeling comfortable and that "the people are very warm and generous."

**JO ELLEN FORCE**, Assistant Professor in the Department of Forest Resources at the University of Idaho (UI), has traveled to India. She will work with the 'Madhya Pradesh Social Forestry Project' and the 'Maharashtra Social Forestry Project.' Force will conduct three two-day training seminars in community participation and community forest management techniques for Social Forestry Extension Officers in the two projects. Emphasis will be placed on ensuring that women extension foresters attend these seminars. Force will pay particular attention to introducing community participation techniques that have proven to be effective with women.

Dr. Hatch, UI College of Forestry Associate Dean, is on a long-term assignment as Forestry Advisor to USAID/India and requested this project. He will be helping to select forestry seminar participants.

**Charles Gordon Dean**, who left for Honduras November as part of the Honduras Agricultural Research Project (NMSU), is trying to correct the misconception that women in Honduras have only a limited role in agriculture. The group he will be studying, the Jicaque Indians, are among the poorest people in Central America. There have been no previous studies on this Native American population who may have been the first India seen by Christopher Columbus when he first arrived on the coast of Central America.

Dean, who has served as an agricultural advisor for the British government in El Salvador and has traveled extensively in Central America, first became interested in subsistence agriculture and anthropology while working in Honduras.

## **SOME CONTEMPORARY SANAA WOMEN**

While driving with Ahmed, a hard-working, middle-aged mechanic, he tells me about Yemen. "We have had schools in this country for less than twenty years. Women of my generation have had no education so we do not want them to work. Men take care of women. When a wife loses her husband, his brother cares for her. Women should stay at home. My wife does beautiful needlework which she sells from our house and she earns nearly \$300 a month. But I never touch her money. I support her."

Fatima, a cleaning lady, comes to work wrapped from head to toe in a Pakistani-made bedspread. Her face is covered with black cloth wrappings so that only her eyes show. As soon as she enters the workplace and is assured that no Yemeni men are near she doffs her bedspread and lowers her veil. She tells me that veiling is stupid, but she must wear it because men make crude remarks if she does not. She giggles and demonstrates how quickly she can pull up her veil when she hears a man coming. Fatima is a widow with four children to raise. Her brother-in-law cares for her by finding her cleaning jobs in offices.

Suad works full time as a secretary in a Ministry, five hours, six days a week, and then attends the Sanaa University in the afternoons to study philosophy. A tiny, elegant woman, she wears a sophisticated black "sharsha" which reveals only her intelligent brown eyes and her beautifully manicured hands. She never accepts the tea or Pepsi customarily served in her office because she would have to lift her veil to drink, yet she shows me informal color photos of herself and her family in western dress so that I will know what she looks like. She is lovely, bare-legged, in a sleeveless pink dress. Suad is an avid reader of Arabic language news magazines. She shows me an article about the Olympic women's track and field events which features a picture of Mary Dekker's fall. "Look," she says proudly, "a woman from Morocco won a gold medal."

Nabeeha has lived away from Yemen for more than half her life, and has earned two Masters degrees. She teaches English to Yemeni men at a language institute. Her command of English is flawless, and her accent completely American. She dresses in a western style. Nabeeha is young, single, and a breathtaking beauty. She is also strong and refuses to settle for less than the best from anybody. If she is treated unprofessionally on her job, those responsible learn quickly to change their manners. When men on the street shout "Whore," because of her clothing - an experience she encounters frequently - she stuns them by delivering a lecture on rudeness and demanding an apology. She usually gets it.

Few women in Yemen are yet willing to risk Nabeeha's assertiveness. Fatima and Ahmed's wife are the more representative examples of Sanaa women, but Suad and Nabeeha are signalling that change is coming very fast to Yemen.

Contributed by:

Audrey Dibble  
Agricultural Development Support Program  
Sanaa, Yemen

## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP IN HONDURAS**

Margaret Lewis, Coordinator of the Extension Food and Nutrition Education Program at Oregon State University and a member of WID's steering committee, participated in a Rural Development Workshop in Honduras in July, 1984. The workshop was sponsored by the Partners of the Americas and held at an AID-funded, Vermont-Honduras Partnership rural development project.

Demonstrating how small-scale farming techniques could be taught in Central America and encouraging the partnerships to plan projects including these techniques were the focus of the workshop. Participants included foresters, agricultural economists, horticulturists, crop scientists, researchers, sociologists, nutritionists, agricultural economists, and community planners. Project personnel included the project director, Peace Corps volunteers, agricultural specialists, and local instructors trained in agricultural techniques and demonstration teaching.

Small farm families living on marginal or submarginal land made up the audience. Many of these farmers lack the skills and experience necessary to make their farms productive. The project hopes to help these small farmers learn new techniques for food production that will allow them to produce larger and more diversified crops on their own farms. Instructors teach farmers in the farmer's own fields, fields in their communities or at a demonstration field at the project center. The process by which the farmer learns to analyze problems, apply his own ideas for the solutions and then evaluate the results is the focus of the project. The goal is to equip farmers to continue on their own, using simple agricultural techniques that will enable them to feed their families and have a surplus to sell. The farmers' own experiences provide them with their own techniques.

Four of the 23 workshop participants were women — an agricultural economist from Wisconsin, a sociologist from Delaware, an agricultural researcher from Guatemala, and a nutritionist from Oregon. Project instructors were all men; however, there was a

community garden project operated by a group of women. The project did use women in teaching roles; however, there did not appear to be any organized effort to look at the project's effects on women and children. Women were taught techniques only in a community setting.

Women in Honduras marry at an early age and have large families. Traditional household tasks fill their days and they also work in the fields planting, weeding, and harvesting crops along with the children. Women may also be involved in generating income by preparing food for sale at restaurants or in some other home-based enterprise. Income from crops appears to be controlled by men, while it is unclear who controls the income from home-based businesses. Land ownership is also unclear in much of the area, and it was not determined whether or not women could own land.

The project emphasizes human development, and Lewis believes that this is an encouraging sign that technical projects can become more effective if they include the development process as well as technological aspects. According to Lewis, the project is "building upon the strengths of the traditional cultural values of the small farmer: individualism, hard work, frugality, and dependence on family."

## CONFERENCES

### **WOMEN'S STUDY TOUR TO INDIA**

Oxfam America is sponsoring this tour to India January 11-16, 1985. They hope to form a group of women that will reflect the racial and economic diversity of women organizing for progressive changes in the U.S. For information contact: Betsy Ringel, CEO Study Tour, Oxfam America, 115 Broadway, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 482-1211.

### **ARID LANDS TODAY AND TOMORROW**

UNESCO and the University of Arizona are commemorating the 25th anniversary of UNESCO's Arid Lands Major Project at this conference to be held at the University of Arizona October 21-25, 1985. The conference will focus on four interrelated themes: water use, conservation, and allocation; agricultural systems and the adaptations of their plant and animal resources; natural resources reclamation, conservation and use; and human habitat: architectural, urban planning and cultural adaptations. Inquiries may be sent to: G.P. Nabhan, Office of Arid Lands Studies, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, (602) 621-1955. Papers are invited; abstracts of proposed papers must be received by December 15, 1984.

### **BUILDING BRIDGES: APPLYING FEMINIST EDUCATION TO CAREERS.**

A conference on women's studies and the world of work sponsored by the Pacific Southwest Women's Studies Association and held at Scripps College, Claremont Colleges on February 16, 1985. The conference deals with feminist perspectives and how they have enhanced the careers of successful women in the world of work. Of interest to women's studies students and directors of women's studies programs. For information contact: Lorelee MacPike, Acting Dean, Humanities, California State University, Northridge, CA 91324, (818) 885-3301.

## NEWSLETTERS

**Bulletin du Reseau Femmes et Development**, a newsletter published by ORSTOM the French Institute for development research, includes research, project information, scientific findings, and reviews of publications originally published in both French and English. Reporting groups have been formed around specific issues such as the environment, statistics on women, project evaluation and urban women. The newsletter, responding to an absence of information sources on women's roles for French-speaking countries, addresses projects in French-speaking countries. Input is encouraged from all readers and material is published from a wide range of sources. For information contact: Josiane Jouet, Reseau Femmes et Development, 51 Rue de la Federation, 75015-Paris, France, Telephone: (1) 567-96-09.

## INFORMATION EXCHANGE

**The Women's Information Exchange**, has created the National Women's Mailing List which is designed to facilitate communications, outreach, networking and resource sharing on a regional and national level. The Information Exchange is a grassroots feminist organization based in San Francisco and believes that computers should be used to support the efforts of women and women's groups throughout the country. Registration forms to receive mail in particular areas of interest may be obtained from: The National Women's Mailing List, 1195 Valencia Street, San Francisco, CA 94110, (415) 824-6800.

## AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

- The following fellowships for women are offered by the **American Association of University Women (AAUW)**. **Dissertation Fellowships** for women in their final year of doctoral study —applicants must have completed all course work and examinations except dissertation defense. **Postdoctoral Fellowships** for research for women in the final years of professional training in architecture, dentistry, law, medicine, osteopathic medicine, veterinary medicine, or the final year of the MBA; **International Fellowships** for women from other countries for advanced study or research in the United States. Applicants for the latter must meet academic requirements and intend to return to their own countries to provide leadership in their fields. In addition to the above, AAUW sponsors **Project Renew** designed to encourage AAUW members to update or resume their studies towards employment goals. For further information contact: AAUW Educational Foundation Programs, 2401 Virginia Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.
- The **Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation** offers grants averaging \$1,000 to Ph.D. candidates conducting dissertation research on a topic concerning women. Grants cover research expenses such as travel, books, microfilming, photocopying, typing and computer services. Students who have completed all pre-dissertation requirements in any field of study at graduate schools in the U.S. are eligible to apply. Applications must be endorsed by the candidate's dissertation director and graduate dean. For application forms write: Department WS, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Box 642, Princeton, NJ 08540, (609) 924-4666.
- **Research Opportunities for Women Scientists and Engineers** — a program offered by the National Science Foundation (NSF) to support research grants for women who have not previously been principal investigators or who are reentering the research community. Candidates eligible to submit proposals are women who have received their doctorates at least three years prior to submission of the proposal and who have not previously served as a principal investigator on a Federal award for scientific or engineering research or women with doctorates whose research careers have been interrupted for at least two of the past five years and who have not served as a principal investigator on a Federal award for scientific or engineering research since reentering their careers. Deadline for submission of proposals is **January 15, 1985**. Approximately 10 to 15 awards will be made for fiscal 1985. Projects may be for a maximum of 36 months. For general information regarding the project contact: ROW Program Director, Room 1144, Division of Research Initiation and Improvement, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550, (202) 357-7492. Inquiries related to specific areas of scientific or engineering research should be directed to the NSF program officer in the applicant's field of interest.

## PUBLICATIONS

**WOMEN IN A CHANGING WORLD.** Cultural Survival Quarterly, Vol. 8, No. 2, Spring 1984. Peterborough, New Hampshire: Transcript Printing Co.

A collection of twenty-three articles which focus on social changes that are affecting women in tribal and ethnically distinct groups being incorporated into larger economic and political systems. Topics addressed include: how initial contact with the outside world affects the status of women, the effects of sustained contact on women's roles, the relationship of women to state policies and programs, women and industries and women and the political arena. Women in development professionals will find the current information in these articles of great interest.

**BLACKSMITH, BAKER, ROOFING-SHEET MAKER...** Employment for Rural Women in Developing Countries. Marilyn Carr. London: Intermediate Technology Publications, 1984.

This book provides an excellent survey of women's income generating projects that are not based on handicrafts. Marilyn Carr argues that women should produce services and commodities that have local demand in rural communities instead of handicrafts that have limited, fluctuating overseas market demand. The categories of women's commodities and services that are examined include: food, drink, tobacco; cloth, clothing and fibers; building materials, housing and household goods; services such as 'barefoot doctors'; consumer goods such as health equipment, (baby scales, bush ambulances, etc.); productive activities such as market gardening and small animal rearing; and producer goods such as agricultural tools. Carr provides considerable case study information on women's experiences as members of projects that produce these commodities and services.

**WOMEN, MEN AND THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR.** J. Nash and M. Fernandez-Kelly. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1983.

This publication consists of 18 essays on foreign trade and employment and international division of labor in developing countries as well as the United States.

### **CID/WID FELLOWSHIP PARTICIPANTS SELECTED DURING NOVEMBER**

**Carolyn Ater, Ph.D.,** Texas Tech University, for "Activity Analysis of Community Water Management Processes in Punjab Pakistan by Gender Roles," Pakistan On-Farm Water Management Project (CSU).

**Samina Khan, Ph.D.,** Texas Tech University, for "Analysis of Off-Farm Management Systems in the Punjab Province of Pakistan by Gender Roles," Pakistan On-Farm Water Management Project (CSU).

**Charles Gordon Dean,** New Mexico State University, for "Intra-Personal and Gender Roles in Subsistence Farming Systems of Honduras," Honduras Agricultural Research Project (NMSU).

## EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The October 1984 Newsletter of the Women and International Development: Joint Harvard/MIT Group published the following position announcements.

- **Three field positions are open through the Ford Foundation.** The West Africa program officer would work with the Dakar and Lagos offices to develop and administer activities designed to expand economic activities for the disadvantaged, particularly women. The program officer for Rural Poverty and Resources in Brazil would focus on strategies for enhancing food production and distribution, identifying public and private agencies engaged in research, training and social action among the rural poor and building linkages among them. The program officer in New Delhi would work with staff in India, Nepal and Sri Lanka to develop and monitor activities concerned with alleviating rural poverty. Positions require previous experience in the developing world, good communications skills and advanced degrees. For information contact: Joan Carroll, Personnel Services, The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017.
- **The World Bank is seeking women candidates who possess a University degree (preferably at the post-graduate level), 5 to 10 years experience in the practical aspects of their profession and an interest in international development.** Some appointments require experience living and working in developing countries. A reasonable command of English is essential; knowledge of another language - in particular, French, Portuguese, Spanish or Arabic - is desirable. For further information and specific position announcements contact: Christina Imhoof, Personnel Management Department, The World Bank, 1818 H. Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20433, (202) 477-1234.
- **DEVRES, a woman-owned consulting firm, currently holds Indefinite Quantity Contracts (IQCs) with USAID in agriculture and rural development.** They have also had assignments from a wide range of other private, bilateral and multilateral aid organizations and are interested in receiving vitae from people with appropriate credentials in these areas. The firm carries out project preparation, implementation, evaluation and research in agriculture, rural development, nutrition, private and public sector enterprise, education and training. For information contact: Devres, 2426 Ontario Rd., NW, Washington, D.C. 20002, (202) 797-9610.

Appendix 10

Correspondence

## Appendix 10

CORRESPONDENCE

Subject	From	To
Notification of per diem rates and what they can be used for. date: September 1, 1984	Project Director	Karen Davis
Writing of a management plan. date: September 11, 1984.	Charles R. Hatch Project Manager	Jo Ellen Force
Copy of telex requesting information for GOI clearance. date received: September 1, 1984	David Heesen USAID/INDIA	Jo Ellen Force
Questionnaire to Forestry Workshop participants. date: September 20, 1984	Jo Ellen Force	Workshop Participants
Response to Questionnaire pertaining to "Extension Forester Training in Community Participation Techniques". date distributed: October 1, 1984	Indian Forest Service - Bhopal	Jo Ellen Force
Letter re receipt of questionnaires and re travel accommodations. date: October 5, 1984	Harold E. Fisher Project Officer/ forestry	Jo Ellen Force
Letter re Dr. Baz Khan's interest in Dr. S. Khan's working with him and the Cell's sociologist. date: September 11, 1984	W. W. Shaner Project Director	Helen Henderson/ Project Director
WSARP/Project Director discussions with USAID/Sudan Project Officer re scope of work for G. Smith date: September 17, 1984	Helen Henderson Project Director	John Hourihan
Revised draft of WID Fellowship CID and non-CID project opportunities. date: October 1, 1984	Project Director	CID/WID Campus Contacts
Schedule of events for World Food Day National Conference. date: October 8, 1984	Michael Norvelle	Project Director
Letter re World Food Day. date: October 18, 1984	C. John Mare	Project Director Women in Development

Subject	From	To
Letter re pleasure working with M. Quinto and invitation to return to Cape Verde. date: October 10, 1984	H. Da Silva Soares Director General	Marilyn Quinto
Letter re Gordon Dean's future work with the Honduras Agricultural Research Project. date: October 11, 1984	Wilmer Harper	Project Director
Letter re assistance in identifying WMS II project activities to announce through CID/WID Fellowship Program. date: October 15, 1984	Project Director	Dan Lattimore
Memo re World Food Day Teleconference and panel discussion. date: October 18, 1984	Michael Norvelle	Project Director
Letter of recommendation re prospective WID Fellowship couple, Dr. and Ms. Cabin. date: October 22, 1984	Gail Harrison	Project Director
Letter of recommendation re prospective WID Fellowship couple, Dr. and Ms. Cabin.	Osman Galal Dir., Nutrition Ins. Cairo, Egypt	Project Director
Information re future work on water use and management project in Egypt. date: October 24, 1984	Jim Layton	Katherine Jensen
Notification of per diem rates and what they can be used for. date: October 25, 1984	Project Director	Jo Ellen Force
Notification of per diem rates and what they can be used for. date: October 30, 1984	Project Director	C. Gordon Dean
Letter re Melinda Burrill's field report and more detailed report. date: October 31, 1984	Sylvia White	Project Director
Letter re Gordon Dean's new proposal and additional information on other WID Fellows. date: November 1, 1984	Project Director	John Hourihan

Subject	From	To
Letter re Melinda Burrill's field report and more detailed report. date: November 6, 1984	Project Director	Dr. Jerry Eckert
Memo arranging conference call to discuss 4 new proposals and Nov. 1, CID/WID Funding Round. date: November 8, 1984	Project Director	CID/WID Proposal Review Committee
Letter re Grant #DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00 request that second year funds be obligated to fulfill contract. date: November 9, 1984	Project Director Ken Laurence	John Hourihan
Letter re ideas submitted for April AWID Conference - Roundtable topics. date: November 10, 1984	Sylvia White	Project Director
Letter re Karen Davis and also EMCIP. date: November 21, 1984	Coleen Brown	Project Director
Letter re assistance in identifying WMS II project activities to announce through CID/WID Fellowship Program.	Project Director	Dr. Jack Keller Dr. Bryan Smith
Memo re WMS II Project opportunities that can be advertised at all campuses. date: November 27, 1984	Project Director	Campus Coordinators
Letter of recommendations re proposal submitted to the Review Committee. date: November 28, 1984	Project Director	Dr. Anahid Crecelius
Letter re award of grant to conduct research described in proposal. date: November 28, 1984	Project Director	Dr. Samina Khan
Letter re award of grant to conduct research described in proposal. date: November 28, 1984	Project Director	Dr. Carolyn Ater
Memo re OSU's newly created WID Fellowship opportunity.	Project Director	Campus Coordinators





NEW DELHI, INDIA

UNITED STATES AGENCY for INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

September 11, 1984

Dr. Jo Ellen Force  
College of FWR  
University of Idaho  
Moscow, Idaho 83843

RECEIVED

OCT 31 1984

Consortium for  
International Development

Dear Jo Ellen:

As you are aware, each of the community plantations associated with the Maharashtra and M.P. Social Forestry projects are required to have management plans written for them. The management plans are supposed to reflect the desires of the community. To date, management plans are not being prepared in M.P. This has happened because the senior officials are placing little emphasis on management plans. The reason for the lack of emphasis is unclear. We are stressing the need for management plans (the first indication to the community of their involvement to the program) and have offered them assistance in dealing with their preparation. Your workshops on public involvement techniques are focused at this end.

Your audience will be friendly as opposed to hostile. We know of no overt reason to suppress management plan preparation other than a general feeling that it probably isn't as critical a project item as some of the other components such as tree planting. We are hoping you can give them some tools to involve the communities in the plans and motivate them in terms of the need to do so.

As background material I have enclosed some guidelines to management plan preparation and copies of management plans that have been prepared and translated to English. The originals are in the local language. Also enclosed is a paper by M.S. Rana. He will likely attend one of your workshops.

We await the receipt of your questionnaires and your assistance.

Sincerely,

Charles R. Hatch  
Project Manager  
Office of Resources Mgt.

Encl. a/s

3/4

0131 2567  
0131 4147

*This is a copy  
of telex requesting  
info. for my  
GOI clearance.*

DATE: APR. 28, 1964

TO: JUD ELLIOTT-FORCE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FWIS

FROM: DAVID HEESSEN, USAID/INDIA

RECEIVED YOUR FOLLOW-UP LETTER AND MATERIALS LAST WEEK. USAID/INDIA  
IS DISCUSSING WORKSHOP POSSIBILITIES WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND  
WILL ADVISE.

IN MEANTIME PLEASE SEND FOLLOWING INFO: NECESSARY FOR  
LEAVANCE:

FULL NAME, DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH, PASSPORT NUMBER, PASSPORT  
EXPIRATION DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUANCE, PASSPORT DATE OF EXPIRATION  
AND FATHER'S NAME.

FOR JOURNAL AND LEAVANCE, PLEASE PROVIDE NAME OF AGENCY  
AND CONTACT IN INDIA, SOURCE OF AID/FUNDING, AND NAME AND NUMBER  
REFERENCE TO CONTRACT WITH C.A.B.

ONCE OFFICIAL GOI CLEARANCE IS ISSUED, LEAVE WILL BE GRANTED  
OBSERVATIONS FOR IN-COUNTRY ACCOMMODATION AND TRAVEL. INDIA WILL  
ARRANGE TO FINANCE ALL TRAVEL, INCLUDING TRIP TO INDIA.

ROUNDTRIP AIR TICKET DELHI-INDIA IS ABOUT  
DOLLARS 175.

Dear Workshop Participant:

Please answer as many of the following questions as possible. Information will help us prepare for the workshop you will soon be attending on village participation techniques. Some of the questions will also help you begin thinking about some of the ideas we will be discussing in the workshop.

*170 of these  
questions  
were sent  
abt. 10 to  
completed by  
extension  
foresters*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Sex (Circle one)      FEMALE      MALE      AGE \_\_\_\_\_

I will be attending the workshop to be held at: (Circle one)  
RAIPUR                      INDORE                      SHIVPURI

I am employed in the social forestry program as a: (Circle one)  
FOREST WORKER (VAN SEVIKAS)      ASSISTANT FOREST EXTENSION OFFICER (VAN VISTAR SAHAYAK)      OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

Number of years of education: (Circle number you have completed)  
4   5   6   7   8   9   10   11   12   13   14   15   16   17+  
secondary school      B.Sc.-I      B.Sc.-II

Major area of study at last school attended: (Circle one)  
FORESTRY      AGRICULTURE      SOCIAL FORESTRY      EXTENSION      OTHER

English proficiency (Circle the phrase that best represents your use of English.)

I write something (a memo, letter, report) in English  
EVERY DAY      EVERY WEEK      ONCE A MONTH      LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH

I read something in English  
EVERY DAY      EVERY WEEK      ONCE A MONTH      LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH

I listen to someone speaking English  
EVERY DAY      EVERY WEEK      ONCE A MONTH      LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH

I speak English to others  
EVERY DAY      EVERY WEEK      ONCE A MONTH      LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH

The next group of questions are about your work in the Social Forestry Program.

Briefly describe four (4) major things or activities you do in your work or will do when you finish school.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

Briefly describe the two (2) most important challenges or problems you face or expect to face in your work.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

Briefly describe three (3) ways you have tried to get the villagers involved in social forestry programs?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

What are three things that make it hard for you to implement your program?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Now, I want you to think about a particular village that you work with in the social forestry program. If you are a student, think about a village you are familiar with and may be working with in the future.

First, think about the people in the village.

What crops do the villagers raise?

What are the major sources of cash income in the village?

What is the average farm size?

How many and who is literate? Place an X in the box showing how many are literate FOR EACH GROUP in the list. For example, if 10 percent of the adult men are literate, an X would go in the first box.

	10%	25%	50%	75%	more than 75%
Older men					
Older women					
Young men					
Young women					
Children					

Please describe anything unique or unusual about this village that should be considered when you go into this village to work with the people?

Briefly describe two leaders in this village and the groups who will follow these leaders.

What organizations or cooperatives already exist in this village?

Are there women's organizations (such as a Mahila Mandal) in this village?

What are the villagers feelings or experiences toward government officials?

What are their experiences or feelings toward foresters?

Now, please think about the fuelwood needs of the villagers.

What proportion of the fuel needed in the village is supplied by wood? (Circle one)

ALMOST ALL      MORE THAN HALF      ABOUT HALF      LESS THAN HALF

What other fuel sources are available in the village? (Circle all that are available)

DUNG      BIOGAS      SOLAR      OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

Who collects the wood? (Circle all that apply)

OLDER MEN      OLDER WOMEN      YOUNG MEN      YOUNG WOMEN      CHILDREN

What products would the villagers like to have from a social forestry program?

FUELWOOD      FODDER      FRUIT      OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

If there anything else about your work, your experience with communities, or the social forestry program you would like to tell me, please do so below.

321

Reply to questionnaire pertaining to  
"Extension Forester Training in Community  
participation techniques."

*This is the  
response com-  
pleted by the  
Indian-Forest  
Service people  
in Bhopal, M.P.*

--- X ---

1. Participants are employed as Van Vistar Sahayaks (Assistant Forest Extension Officers) and Van Sevikas (Forest workers) under Social Forestry Project.

Some of them have been deputed for short term training at Training Institute Shivpuri.

2. 1. Van Vistar Sahayak - Minimum B.Sc. <sup>Part I</sup> . Some of them are graduates. } *high level*  
2. Van Sevikas - Higher Secondary. } *low level*

3. The proposed seminars will be attended both by women - men participants.

4. The proposed duration of hrs/day is acceptable.

5. Roughly 20-25 participants are expected to attend each session. ~~is~~ material or no. is to be restricted to 30-35 including the attending observers.

6. 1. Proposed venues - cities - Raipur, Indore, <sup>Shivpuri</sup> ~~Madh.~~  
(ii) Office.

2. Movable chairs & tables will be available .

7. Conservator of forests and Divisional Forest officers

will be attending this seminar as observers. *to all USAZO employees including Barwani as per attached/available. (See enclosed)*

8. Background information about participants may be collected made available at Delhi.

There is no possibility of your directly contacting participants.

If the questionnaire required to be asked to participants is received by this office by September end, or first week October, then efforts will be made to send the answers to the questionnaire by the participants to Delhi before departure to Madhya Pradesh tour in November.

*We (AZO) will get them distributed by 15 Oct. & collect by 1st Nov.*

..2..

9. We agree to distribution of "Certificates" to participants.
10. Suggested schedule is agreeable. However, since all participants are expected to come in contact with rural masses in remote areas, more emphasis may be laid on "interaction techniques with rural illiterate masses, particularly Women-Folk."
11. Nil.

5 Oct 84

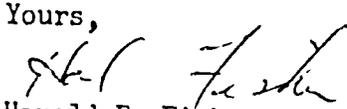
Dear Dr Force,

Thank<sup>d</sup> for your 29 Sept letter. The questionnaires were sent to Bhopal the day we got them (3 Oct.). There are no planes you must stay. Chuck will check some of them out for you (Chuck's tele. no. 383594 in Delhi). Meanwhile there ~~are~~ <sup>is</sup> the Claridge's, 12 Aurangzab Rd., tele 370211 where a lot of people stay. There are many others, though, for the westerners; Taj Palace, Taj Mahal, Sheraton, Hyatt, etc., all 5 star jobs.

We telexed your office 26 Sept to say we want you. (copy enclosed) You can talk with ~~M~~ Zarina Bhatti, sociologist, and Amitabha Ray, for forest, Chuck and me after you arrive. Chuck will be around a day after you arrive.

We are asking the SFD in Bhopal to schedule your first workshop the 29-30 Nov. to allow you breathing, etc. space. We are trying to expedite the GOI clearances but this is a holiday week as is the week of 22 Oct. Good luck.

Yours,

  
Harold F. Fisher  
Project Officer/forestry

Lee  
Ashoka  
AKbar

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

September 17, 1984

John Hourihan  
Social Scientist/WID Washington  
Office of Women in Development  
Agency for International Development  
3725A New State Building  
Washington, DC 20523

Dear John:

I suggest Telex as follows:

To Terri Hardt, USAID/Khartoum

Subject: WSARP/Project Director Jan Noel — Discussions with  
Elizabeth Martella, USAID/Sudan, Project Officer -  
regarding scope of work for Genevieve Smith

Request permission by telex for Genevieve Smith's travel to Sudan to assist WSARP Range livestock program in Landsat/Imagery evaluation of changing land use patterns and present potential impact on agricultural production of women in W. Sudan. Travel and per diem will be provided by CID Women in Development grant funded by AID/WID Washington. Smith will be in Sudan for 6 week period, mid-September to late October. WSARP requested presence by 20th of September. Smith will be in Khartoum 10 days and in Kadugli area and outlying research stations for 32 days: e.g. Wad Medani and other stations as transportation becomes available. Smith will work with Trent Bundeson/WSARP project range scientist and with Barbara Michael/project associate social scientist and with Lalite Arya/soils and water conservation specialist.

*Background:*

In August, Jan Noel, the project director for WSARP was in Khartoum and made arrangements with the WSARP and talked with Elizabeth Martella regarding Smith's visit. There appeared to be no problems. On August 30, COP/WSARP asked for Smith come as soon as possible. On 9/5, Noel sent telex to Hogan (WSARP/COP) asking him to get Mission approval for Smith's visit (since I had requested this). On 9/10 Hogan telexed to Washington State that he has requested mission approval -- and that it either be sent to Ken Laurence at CID (now we learn CID's telex is broken down) or to you at AID/WID Washington.

725

letter to: John Hourihan  
September 17, 1984  
Page 2

I hope we can get Smith out late this week or early next week.

Thanks for the assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Helen".

Helen Henderson

HH/jv

# On-Farm Water Management Project

Project Headquarters  
Office of International Programs  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, CO 80523

Phone: (303) 491-6586  
7223  
TWX No.: 9109309003

September 21, 1984

Dr. Helen K. Henderson  
Anthropology Department  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Helen:

As we recently discussed over the phone, Dr. Baz M. Khan, Director/Field of the Federal Cell, indicated that he was interested in having Dr. Semina Khan work with him and the Cell's sociologist. The general area of interest would relate to the sociological aspects of farm households and Water Users Associations as concerns their On-Farm Water Management Project.

While our project officially ends this year, we anticipate its extension through June of next year and possibilities exist that the World Bank will require that we provide technical assistance to the Federal Cell beyond that date. Even if these expectations do not materialize, the Federal Cell will continue to have responsibilities in the On-Farm Water Management field through its contract with the Asian Development Bank, and possibly other similar projects.

Dr. Baz Khan told me that he would write to Dr. Semina Khan to explain the arrangements whereby she would participate in the Government's program for encouraging Pakistanis to return for such cooperative efforts. In case you would like to write to him directly, the address is

c/o Director General (Water Management)  
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives  
14-N Riaz Plaza, Al-markaz F-8  
Islamabad, Pakistan

If I can help you in other ways, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,



W. W. Shaner  
Project Director

Consortium for International Development

University of Arizona California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Colorado State University  
University of Idaho Montana State University New Mexico State University Oregon State University  
Texas Tech University Utah State University Washington State University University of Wyoming



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October 1, 1984

MEMORANDUM

To: CID/WID CAMPUS CONTACTS

From: Helen Henderson

Here is a revised draft on the WID fellowship CID and non-CID project opportunities. It is structured as follows: 1.) a description of the project is given, if available, 2.) WID fellowship opportunity details are listed as proposals, if available, 3.) WID project activity in placing people is included and 4.) a project update is given if the project is being renewed or entering a new phase.

If you compare this list with the one sent to you prior to the last funding period in May, you will notice that I have removed the Egypt Major Cereals Improvement Project (EMCIP) and the Tanzania Mixed Farming Project from our list of projects suitable for WID fellows. Both projects have been highly supportive of WID; Tanzania's Project Director has requested WID fellows and EMCIP has actively assisted fellow Karen Davis to get onto the project this past September. However, both projects are coming to a close. EMCIP is phasing out and there will not be enough field support for us by the spring. In the case of Tanzania, the USAID mission is withdrawing and we have been advised by AID/WID that it would be unwise for us to be putting people into this project as AID funds are being withdrawn from the country. WID/Washington stresses that one of its major goals in funding our project (and SECID's) is to have an impact on how AID missions view the relevance of gender issues. Clearly, if there is no mission, there can be no impact.

Two other projects, Honduras and Pakistan, are also drawing to a close. I think we will have WID fellowship candidates for these two projects in this Oct. 15 funding round. Should we approve the proposals, I believe that the fellows can finish their work and/or have significant impact on the missions, so that we can justify our WID program activities.

It is clear that our energies should be directed toward large CID projects, especially Yemen and Water Management Synthesis, as well as Non-CID projects. Please read the Yemen material carefully, and if you have special questions about possible activities, contact me, Sylvia (Yemen Horticultural - at Cal Poly); Sandra (Ibb School, etc. at NMSU) or Barbara (for the Core) at OSU.

I have just received the work plan for Water Management Synthesis and will come up with appropriate WID fellowship positions before January 15, our next funding round. WMS II has supported our project in theory. Now, we must identify specific activities of sufficient duration to support a WID fellow.

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Memorandum to CID/WID CAMPUS CONTACTS  
October 1, 1984  
Page 2

There is a lot of work which remains to be done in order to establish WID fellowship opportunities on Non-CID and CID projects. Please talk to the Non-CID and CID Project Directors on your campus and get them interested in our project. In order to gain new listings and update past requests, you need to check listed and unlisted project opportunities with the Project Directors on your campus and revise our report as necessary. If there are no opportunities for WID Fellows listed, please ask the Project Director for them. It would also be a good idea to give them a copy of the WID fellowship brochure, which we mailed to you recently. I will follow up, by phone or with a letter, depending on their level of interest and support. We need to work together to get Project Director's requests by the end of this month, so that we can send out announcements to potential WID fellows throughout the CID system before the January round.

3A



**The University of Arizona**

Office of International Agriculture Programs  
Robert L. Nugent Building, #40  
Tucson, Arizona 85721  
(602) 621-4416

1885

1985

A Proud Beginning

October 8, 1984

MEMO

To: World Food Day Panelists

From: Michael E. Norvelle

Thank you very much for agreeing to participate in the University of Arizona panel of the World Food Day National Conference. This is the first year that the World Food Day National Committee has conducted a national teleconference which will comprise the first hour to the U of A meeting (9:00-10:00 am). During that time a panel at George Washington University including Secretary of Agriculture John Block; Chancellor Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. of the SUNY System and Chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation; Father William Byron, President of Catholic University; and representatives from FAO and Congress will discuss issues related to world hunger.

During the second hour (10:15-11:15 am) members of the U of A panel are scheduled to discuss several topics related to food and world hunger bringing in the particular interests and contributions of Tucson and the University of Arizona. Dr. John Maré will moderate this session.

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Mr. Peter Borque    | - Tucson's community response to the world hunger problems.   |
| Dr. Milo Cox        | - Assistance programs aimed at food problems of developing countries and their impacts on recipients. |
| Dr. L. W. Dewhirst  | - Research at the U of A particularly related to arid lands food production.                          |
| Dr. Gail Harrison   | - What do hunger and malnutrition mean as nutrition questions.  |
| Dr. Helen Henderson | - The role of women in food production.   |

The third hour (11:15-12:00) will be devoted to a question and answer session between the audience and the panel. Dr. John Maré will moderate this hour. We have invited several faculty and active and interested people from the local community and political scene so we're looking for some lively debates during this hour.

Mr. Peter Borque has offered to set up a meeting of the panelists to be held the week prior to World Food Day so that the organization of the discussions can be dealt with in advance.

I have enclosed a copy of a recent publication on food issues by Cornell University which may help you review the global situation.

Thanks again.

MEN:edj  
Encl.

cc: C. J. Maré  
T. J. Volgy  
WFD Committee



**The University of Arizona**

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS  
Agriculture Building #36  
Room 314  
Tucson, Arizona 85721  
(602) 621-1900

1885

1985

A Proud Beginning

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Dr. Helen Henderson, Women in Development  
**FROM:** C. John Maré, Director of International Programs  
**DATE:** 18 October 1984  
**RE:** Word Food Day

*C. John Maré*

I want to thank you sincerely for the time and energy which you spent in preparation for making our Word Food Day such a success. Notification of this important event came to us very late and, as a result, you were asked to put together a complicated series of events with far too little lead time. I appreciate that this put tremendous pressures on you and sincerely thank you for coming through so strongly. I have received many compliments from members of the audience as well as from members of our panel, and the only hint of dissatisfaction has emanated from members of our organizing committee itself. This reflects mainly disappointment in what was considered by some to be a low turnout. I personally was satisfied with the turnout considering the short lead time which we had and thus our inability to publicize the event more widely. I would suggest that you get together with other members of the committee to have a brief post-mortem, analyzing and jotting down both what we did right and what we could perhaps do better in the future. This would be helpful to us in organizing future events of this kind.

Thank you again for your efforts on behalf of our University.

JDJ:TEW

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MINISTÉRIO DO DESENVOLVIMENTO RURAL  
CENTRO DE ESTUDOS AGRARIOS

Mrs. Marilyn QUINTO  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Arizona  
Tucson Arizona 85720  
U.S.A.

Sua referência

Sua Comunicação de

Nome referência 349/DG/84

Cidade da Praia, 10 October 1984

**ASSUNTO:**

Dear Marilyn:

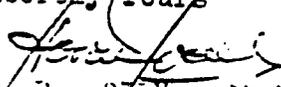
We been pleased working with you for some time :

This letter will confirm that you have the invitation of the Gabinete de Inquéritos Rurais of the Center for Agrarian Studies - Ministério do Desenvolvimento Rural to return to the República de Cabo Verde, to conduct research in cooperation with us on the relationship of family size to risk minimization in an uncertain agricultural and economic environment, specifically including the relationship of emigration to family size and birth order.

We shall be happy to provide you with transportation, as it is available, and with a counterpart research, but we shall look to you for cost for gasoline and supplementary payment to personnel for work outside the Praia Concelho.

Your collaboration will be helpful to our agricultural research programs and policy.

Sincerely Yours

  
/ HORÁCIO DA SILVA SOARES/  
( Director General )

Mia.  
Daet.  
Conf.

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CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Honduras Agricultural Research Project  
Box 3567/Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-3567  
Telephone (505) 646-2559 / TWX 910-983-0549



October 11, 1984

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Consortium For International Development  
5151 East Broadway, Suite 1500  
Tucson, Arizona 85711-3766

Dear Helen:

The activities proposed by Gordon Dean should provide information which would be useful to the Ministry of National Resources (MNR) and USAID in the structuring of future programs and activities in agriculture in Honduras.

The Honduras Agricultural Research Project (HARP) will collaborate with Gordon and will provide assistance and support wherever and whenever possible. The details for this interaction will be between Charles R. Ward - Chief of Party, HARP - and Gordon. Since HARP has recently conducted survey work in this area and has worked in the Yoro area of 18 months, there should be ample opportunity for HARP to collaborate with Gordon in his project.

The most recent information which the HARP office at NMSU has received indicates that the project will not be extended beyond December 31, 1984. It appears imperative that Gordon has a letter from USAID Honduras indicating that they support his activities in Honduras after the termination of HARP.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Wilmer M. Harper'.

WILMER M. HARPER

WMH/tag

xc: File  
Dr. Matteson

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

October 15, 1984

Dr. Dan L. Lattimore  
Acting Associate Managing  
Project Director  
Water Management Synthesis Project  
University Services Center  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, CO 80523

Dear Dr. Lattimore:

I am writing to you to ask for your assistance in identifying Water Management Synthesis II project activities suitable for announcing through the CID/WID Fellowship Program. As you know, CID/WID Fellows write proposals that respond to needs of projects directed by CID member universities.

John Wooten gave me a copy of the WMSII Scope of Work for 1985, and my office has listed project activities coordinated by CSU and USU. We have also prepared brief descriptions of possible WID Fellow program opportunities. Jean Kearns commented on our list and we have incorporated her suggestions.

Please let me know if you think that the WID activities proposed in the enclosed listings are feasible and/or if you have any other activities that you would like to see undertaken by CID/WID Fellows. Our project pays for travel and per diem for participants who stay approximately two - three months on a short project. The host project is not responsible for paying them a salary.

Thank you for your supportive letter of June 13.

Sincerely,

*Helen K. Henderson*

Helen K. Henderson  
Director  
Consortium for International Development/  
Women in Development

HKH/jv

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS  
209 NUGENT BUILDING

621-441  
XXXX  
(602) XXXX

October 18, 1984

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: World Food Day Panelists  
FROM: Mike Norvelle

Thank you very much for participating on the first World Food Day Teleconference and discussion panel held at the University of Arizona. All reports are that the program was an unqualified success.

Next year they're talking about a global teleconference which we can perhaps put together with the World Hunger conference that is being planned. I will keep everyone posted as I receive more information.

Thanks again.

MN:mam

cc: C. J. Maré  
Larry Klass



# THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85724

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE  
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY MEDICINE

October 22, 1984

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Coordinator,  
Women in Development Program  
Department of Anthropology  
Main Campus

Dear Helen:

I am writing in regard to the application of Dr. Brian Cabin and Ms Sue Cabin for a fellowship under the Women in Development fellowship program sponsored by the Consortium for International Development.

The Cabins are indeed an unusual couple, and I am delighted that they are interested in gaining some overseas experience in the context of the projects we have underway in Egypt. As you know, Dr. Cabin is a Pediatrician now completing further advanced training in Preventive Medicine. Sue Cabin is an advanced graduate student in Nutritional Sciences. They plan to remain at the University of Arizona for some time, and I am confident that investment in their overseas experience will pay dividends for the University and for CID. Both of them want to make their careers in international health.

The University of Arizona currently has several projects in progress in Egypt in the areas of nutrition and health. Three of these are with the Nutrition Institute of the Ministry of Health, and the others are with other Egyptian institutions with the Nutrition Institute involved as a collaborator.

We have been working with the Nutrition Institute quite steadily for the last approximately three years. This involvement began with Nutrition CRSP in Egypt, and that work has led to a variety of other smaller projects. We have had considerable exchange of scientific personnel with the Institute, including short-term visits by half a dozen of the Institute senior staff to the University of Arizona over the last several years, training during the summer of 1983 for one of the Institute's post-graduate physicians, and the appointment to our Associate Faculty of Dr. Osman Galal, current Director of the Nutrition Institute as well as Dr. Hekmat El-Sayed Aly, the Institute's former Director and now senior consultant. I spent a large part of my sabbatical leave with the Institute in Egypt last year, and we anticipate that Dr. Galal will probably spend a sabbatical at the University of Arizona sometime within the next several years.

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Helen Henderson  
October 22, 1984  
Page Two

The collaborative relationship between the University of Arizona and the Nutrition Institute is a strong and stable one. The location of the University of Arizona in an arid environment, the combination of medicine and agriculture on the same campus, and the particular expertise and commitment of our faculty have made it a natural opportunity to develop long term collaborative relationships. At least two of the University of Arizona faculty, myself and Dr. Ritenbaugh, have taken seriously the need to learn Egyptian colloquial arabic. At least for myself, I regard work in Egypt as a long-term commitment. Both the Department of Family and Community Medicine and the Director of International Programs for the University have been and continue to be extremely supportive of the collaborative relationships we have evolved. I feel sure that this evolving structure will lead to a much greater long-term benefit for the University of Arizona as well as for the Egyptian Institute, than any relationship based strictly on single projects.

I have discussed with Brian and Sue Cabin at some length their background and interests in relationship to the several projects now in progress. It seems clear that they can gain the best experience, and be the most useful, in relation to a project whose goal it is to investigate the addition of a nutritive repletion component to oral rehydration therapy programs for children with diarrhea. This is an important problem, and one which has been neglected in the development and dissemination of ORT programs throughout the world. It happens that this project is funded to the Nutrition Institute, with Dr. Galal as Principal Investigator; we are collaborators, not the principal grantees. The final budget is now being negotiated with PRICOR, the funding agency, and it is yet unclear whether our activities will be formally in the budget as a subcontract to the University of Arizona or simply by naming me as a consultant directly to PRICOR. In either case there is no doubt that as a University of Arizona faculty member I will be intimately involved in the design, implementation, and evaluation of the program. This particular project will be in its most active phase during the summer of 1985, which is when Brian and Sue Cabin are able to spend time overseas. We discussed at some length their possible involvement in other projects, but none meet their interests so well or will be in quite so much need of their particular expertise at the time they are able to be there.

In addition, this project can greatly benefit from a WID focus, since mothers are the ultimately responsible decision-makers in the system being studied.

Dr. Galal was on campus for a few days recently and met with both Brian and Sue. He is enthusiastic about having them come to Egypt this summer and quite clear that the diarrhea/ nutritive repletion project is the area in which they will most be needed during next summer. In addition, this particular project will allow them to experience both the research context and the primary health care

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Dr. Helen Henderson  
October 22, 1984  
Page Three

system throughout Egypt to a much greater extent than will any of the other projects which we have currently in progress in Egypt.

I realize that the Women in Development fellowships usually sponsor individuals to travel in connection with a project which is funded primarily to the U.S. institution. I hope that an exception can be made in this regard, taking into consideration the long-term and stable collaborative relationship between the University of Arizona and the Nutrition Institute in Egypt, and the particularly good fit between these candidates' interests and skills and the needs of the diarrhea/malnutrition project.

Please contact me if any further information is required. Thanks very much for your consideration of these candidates.

Sincerely,



Gail G. Harrison, Ph.D.  
Associate Professor

GGH:gw

xc: Dr. Brian Cabin  
Sue Cabin  
Dr. A. Vuturo  
Dr. Osman Galal

2329

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Coordinator  
Women in Development Program  
Dept. of Anthropology  
Main Campus  
University of Arizona  
Tuscon, AZ 85721

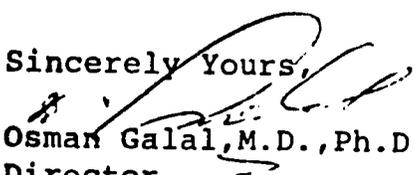
Dear Dr. Henderson,

During my last visit to Tuscon for discussing the various projects that we do collaborate with the Department of Family and Community Medicine, I had the chance to meet with Dr. Brian Cabin and Ms Sue Cabin. I discussed with them in length their interest and future plans. Dr. Cabin is a Pediatrician and Sue Cabin is an advanced graduate student in Nutritional Sciences. Both of them together can join one of our projects entitled "An Operations Analysis of Nutritional Repletion In Egypt" and submitted for PRICOR for funding. The project looks mainly into the effect of nutrient repletion of children after a diarrheal episode and rehydration. Both components of Pediatrics and Nutrition are needed.

I think that the Cabins will benefit much if they are involved. We strongly think that an effort should be directed towards facilitating the involvement of the Cabins in the project through a WID Program Scholarship.

In the meantime, I support and second the request in Dr. Harrison's letter to you in that respect.

Sincerely Yours,

  
Osman Galal, M.D., Ph.D  
Director  
Nutrition Institute  
16 Kasr El Eini St.  
Cairo, Egypt.

c/c Dr. Gail Harrison

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# Egypt Water Use & Management Project

22 El-Galaa St. Bulak, Cairo ARE  
Phone 756-972, 759-674, Cable EWUMP, EGYPT

Colorado State University Ft. Collins, CO 80523  
Phone (303) 491 8655, TWX 910-930-9000

October 24, 1984

Katherine Jensen  
Department of Sociology  
University of Wyoming  
Laramie, Wyoming 82071

*Nelson:  
74 J.  
XJ*

Dear Dr. Jensen:

Based upon our discussion of last August, I am now writing to you to inform you of my conversations with the Egyptian leaders of the Institute regarding your TDY to Egypt. Please excuse the delay in my response, but my schedule has been such that I have only recently been able to discuss your situation with them.

No objections have been raised by the director or the deputy director concerning your TDY visit or concerning the topic of your study. The point of indecision at this time centers around when the new project will actually begin and the actual role of the Americans in the work of the project. I still foresee my arrival in Egypt to be late January or early February. The woman sociologist I told you about, Sohair Kamal Yousef, is back on the job and is being assigned to one of the field sites near Cairo, and she should be available to help you. However, exactly what she will be doing at the site and how I will be able to control her time will be determined once the new project is established.

I am sorry that I cannot be more definite in presenting to you a specific work schedule with the necessary support at this time, but the situation here now is in a state of flux and will be for the next few months. We will all have to wait and see how the Egyptian government proposes to administer the new project before any specific workplans can be delineated. Still, I do not foresee any major problem at this time to bringing you over to Egypt sometime next Spring.

I will be in Ft. Collins during the first week of December and during the first part of January. We should get together sometime during this period so we can prepare for your trip. Until then I hope everything is going well for you.

Sincerely yours  
*Jim Layton*  
Jim Layton  
Extension Sociologist

JL/hs

Consortium for International Development



*will*

October 25, 1984

Ms. Jo Ellen Force  
College of Forestry,  
Wildlife & Range Science  
University of Idaho  
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Dear Jo Ellen:

You have been allocated a USAID flat per diem rate of 10 days for New Delhi (at \$86 per day) and 17 days at the "other" rate (\$64 per day). The total amount allocated for the per diem may be used for lodging, meals and documented miscellaneous expenses: in-country travel, inoculations, visas, materials and supplies essential for project work, and translator fees.

Receipts should be kept on a systematic, daily basis, under the above-listed categories. WID Fellows must keep all expenses within the allocated total budget for travel and per diem.

If you should choose to stay in New Delhi longer than the amount of time allocated in the per diem calculations, you must pay for your expenses from the original budget allocation, since no additional New Delhi per diem will be given, unless under extraordinary circumstances and with Telex approval. On the other hand, if you stay in New Delhi less time than is allocated, you will need to show receipts amounting to the differences between the New Delhi rate (\$86) and the "other" rate (\$64) to justify keeping the initially allocated sum of money. Receipts for in-country miscellaneous travel, translator fees, etc. will be especially appropriate here. No miscellaneous funds will be allocated without documentation.

Prior to leaving India, you must leave a draft of your report with the mission. A final report is to be completed within two months after your return to the United States. Within two weeks after your return to Idaho, your receipts should be submitted to the University of Idaho.

If you should encounter any emergencies you may Telex us using the following numbers: (by phone)

For telephone access to Western Union's Telex service call 800-257-2241. Also you may use this Telex number-9109521102,.  
Answerback: CIDCOR TUC

Please sign below and return to me to acknowledge understanding these financial matters.

Jo Ellen Force

Sincerely,

Helen K. Henderson

HH/jf



# CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Executive Office  
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500  
Tucson, AZ 85711-3766  
U.S.A.

Phone: (602) 745-0455  
Telex II: 910 952 1102  
Cable: CIDCOR TUC

October 30, 1984

Mr. Charles Gordon Dean  
Box 5700  
Cultural Resource Management Division  
New Mexico State University  
Las Cruces, NM 88003

Dear Mr. Dean:

You have been allocated a USAID flat per diem rate of 14 days for Tegucigalpa (at \$96 per day) and 48 days at the "other" rate (\$45 per day). The total amount allocated for the per diem may be used for lodging, meals and documented miscellaneous expenses: in-country travel, translator fees, and materials and supplies essential for project work.

Your travel funds include travel to and from the airport, round trip ticket to Honduras, and 22 kilos air-overweight.

Receipts should be kept on a systematic, daily basis, under the above-listed categories. WID Fellows must keep all expenses within the allocated total budget for travel and per diem.

If you should choose to stay in Tegucigalpa longer than the amount of time allocated in the per diem calculations, you must pay for your expenses from the original budget allocation, since no additional Tegucigalpa per diem will be given, unless under extraordinary circumstances and with Telex approval. On the other hand, if you stay in Tegucigalpa less time than is allocated, you will need to show receipts amounting to the differences between the Tegucigalpa rate (\$96) and the "other" rate (\$45) to justify keeping the initially allocated sum of money. Receipts for in-country miscellaneous travel, translator fees, etc. will be especially appropriate here. No miscellaneous funds will be allocated without documentation.

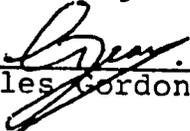
Prior to leaving Honduras, you must leave a draft of your report with the Chief-of-Party of the Honduras Project. A final report is to be completed within two months after your return to the United States. Within two weeks after your return to Idaho, <sup>NEW MEXICO</sup> your receipts should be submitted to the University ~~of Idaho~~.

NEW MEXICO STATE U.

If you should encounter any emergencies you may Telex us using the following numbers: (by phone)

For telephone access to Western Union's Telex service call 800-257-2241. Also you may use this Telex number 9109521102, Answerback: CIDCOR TUC

Please sign below and return to me to acknowledge understanding these financial matters.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Charles Gordon Dean

Sincerely,

  
Helen K. Henderson *21*

HH/jf

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**CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY, POMONA**

3801 West Temple Avenue • Pomona, California 91768 • Telephone: (714) 598-4383 Telex: 910-581-1478



**Office of International Programs**

October 31, 1984

Dr. Helen Henderson  
CID/WID Project Director  
c/o BARA  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Helen,

Enclosed is a copy of Dr. Melinda Burrill's field report. She left this brief report in the field with the Chief of Party at the end of her stay.

I am sorry that we misunderstood that Dr. Eckert had not received this report.

Please make clear in your note to him that a much longer and more detailed report of her work in the Gambia is on the way.

Best to you,

*Dr. Sylvia White* *sls*

Dr. Sylvia White, Associate Director  
International Programs

enclosure

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

November 1, 1984

John Hourihan  
Social Scientist  
Women In Development  
Room 3725A New State Building  
Agency for International Development  
Department of State  
Washington, DC 20523

Dear John:

Enclosed is a copy of Charles Gordon Dean's new proposal which was approved at a recent session by our WID selection committee. Although the project is ending in January, his work has been requested by the mission and will provide a data base for future Honduran USAID Mission initiatives. As you know, he is familiar with the region, speaks Spanish fluently, and is sensitive to gender issues.

The Project Director of the Honduras Agricultural Research Project in cooperation with CID/WID has taken care of the approvals-- mission request, Honduran Ministry request and Chief of Party. There is no need for further action from AID Washington at this time.

I also want to give you the latest news on WID/Fellows who are currently out on projects or just returned. Melinda Burrill's final report is being processed at Cal Poly and should be here soon. A draft report was left with the Gambia project, COP.

Marilyn Quinto, who was in Cape Verde, is back in Tucson and working on her final report. She also prepared a draft report for the COP and gave a seminar prior to leaving Cape Verde.

Jo Ellen Force is on her way to India and Sri Lanka. She will be conducting the workshop at the end of November if she receives Government of India permission by that time. The Mission has set up the workshops, lined up participants and is enthusiastic about her work.

Karen Davis is regularly sending me information on her work associated with the Egypt Major Cereals Project.

I am enclosing a list of possible WID Fellow project activities of WMSII. Do you have any objection to our placing WID Fellows on WMSII workshops in host countries? I know that the AID/WID office paid for two such workshops (in Sri Lanka and in India) and has requested that WMSII pay for future WID involvement, itself. Aside from workshops, there are many other possible project activities.

2/11

November 1, 1984  
to: John Hourihan  
Page 2

Please note that we have also prepared and distributed the first issue of WIDNOTES and our WID Fellowship Brochures.

Our next funding round is November 1, and we expect to have several more candidates.

Best wishes,

Helen Henderson  
Project Director

HH/jv  
enclosures  
cc: Carlos Velez-Ibanez

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

November 8, 1984

TO: CID/WID Proposal Review Committee  
FROM: HELEN HENDERSON  
SUBJECT: November 1, CID/WID Funding Round

Enclosed are four (4) proposals, two (2) of which are for Pakistan. Please read them and be ready to give your comments in light of our guidelines. We will be contacting you regarding a conference call. Is Thursday the 15th at 9:30 a.m. alright?

HH/jv

encs. 4

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# CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Executive Office  
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500  
Tucson, AZ 85711-3766  
U.S.A.

Phone: (602) 745-0455  
Telex II: 910 952 1102  
Cable: CIDCOR TUC

November 9, 1984

Dr. John Hourihan  
Social Science Analyst  
Women in Development  
Room 3725A New State Building  
Agency for International Development  
Department of State  
Washington, DC 20523

GRANT #: DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00

Dear John:

As you know, the Consortium for International Development project "Integrating Women into the Development Process" (known as CID/WID) was funded as of June 1, 1984 for a two year period, with funds obligated for the first year in the amount of \$235,702. I am now requesting that the second year funds be obligated in the amount of \$241,771 to fulfill the contract. A second year budget is enclosed.

The CID/WID project has met with considerable success. To date, eight individuals have been awarded WID Fellowships to work in the field on ongoing CID, non-CID and USAID Mission requested projects. Five Fellowships have been implemented in the Gambia, Cape Verde, Egypt, Honduras, and India. The remaining funded Fellowship participants will be leaving for Yemen and Sudan in the next few months. We have, therefore, already surpassed our mid-year goal of seven funded WID Fellows.

During our November funding round, we are considering additional proposals for the fiscal year, and we will be holding another round in February. We anticipate that we will be funding approximately 12-14 persons, most of whom are staying for 2 months, but a few of whom are staying longer.

In February and in April we will also begin recruiting for the second fiscal year, with recruitment continuing throughout the period. Enthusiasm is growing on each campus as more persons learn of the WID Fellowship opportunities.

November 8, 1984  
letter to: Dr. John Hourihan  
Page 2

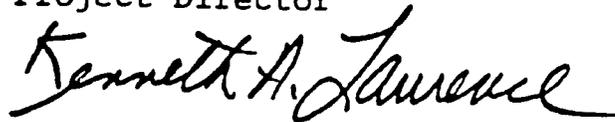
We will also continue to work to integrate WID concern into all aspects of CID project design and implementation through participation in CID project activities both at the central office and at the individual campuses.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,



Helen K. Henderson  
Project Director



Kenneth A. Laurence  
Deputy Executive Director

HH:jv  
:lam

cc: Carlos Velez-Ibanez

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November 10, 1984

Helen Henderson  
CID/WID Project Director  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Helen,

I read in the latest WIDNOTES that you are the person with responsibility for the Roundtables at the April AWID Conference. I thought that I would submit a few ideas for Roundtable topics in line with the conference title "Women Creating Wealth; Transforming Economic Development."

1. What about 4-5 WID Coordinators to talk about the way the WID Title XII activities are Transforming Economic Development and Technical Assistance Programs Overseas? i.e. going on design teams, redesign of programs, case studies how, where. Suggest: Dr. Henderson, Dr. Ehrenreich, Dr. White, Dr. Stoecker, Dr. Isely.
2. What about 3 returned WID Fellows to discuss their observations on the way Women Create Wealth. Suggest: Dr. Burrill, Dr. Quinto and one or two others who have returned by that time.
3. How about a Roundtable or a paper devoted to Women and Rural Non-farm Microenterprises? I don't mean the usual food production enterprises, which are important and can be included, but rather the charcoal makers, the wool and cloth producers, the makers of pots, baskets, and a host of other useful tools, equipment and consumer goods that are needed and within the price range of rural men and women.

I would be willing to write an overview paper on this including some illustrations from Africa, India, Southeast Asia or possibly Latin America. What do you think? As you know the field of rural, non-farm industries is one in which I have been involved for many years and have just published a paper on through UCLA's African Studies Center.

Please let me know if you think any of these are viable ideas for the conference.

Best to you,

Sylvia White, Ph.D.  
Associate Director  
International Programs  
Cal Poly, Pomona

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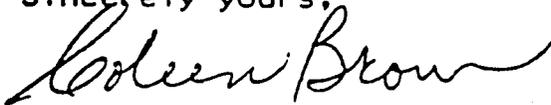


A proposal to train Egyptian Farm Women new technology was prepared by our committee assuming EMCIP would not continue. This proposal was sent to the Minister of Agriculture and he approved and sent it to AID where I'm sure it is lying dormant at this time. Do you have any idea if there is discretionary money in Washington for use here. Since it seems EMCIP will continue for awhile, we can mean that the project will not be abandoned but it would be helpful to have additional money plus the recognition that women are important. We have very good support from Dr. Momtaz our Director General and the Minister of Agriculture who is quite respected. If you know of any material or contacts that are important please let me know.

I have one more request I hope you can help us with. Two of the women may be able to travel to the states for some training in short term research or management. Do you know of possible dates or places concerning this. Also are you still publishing the WID Newsletter? I need to know the dates for the WID conference because I am hoping to attend.

Thank you for your help Helen and I would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,



Coleen Brown  
Assistant to the Chief of Party

MEMORANDUM

TO: DR. JACK KELLER  
Utah State University

DR. BRYAN SMITH  
Utah State University

FROM: HELEN HENDERSON, CID/WID PROJECT DIRECTOR

RE: WID FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

I am writing to you to ask for your assistance in identifying Water Management Synthesis II Project activities suitable for announcing through the CID/WID Fellowship Program (see enclosed brochure). CID/WID Fellows write proposals that respond to needs of projects directed by CID member universities. The CID/WID campus coordinator at Utah State University is Ms. Nancy O'Rourke.

After receiving a copy of WMSII Scope of Work for 1985 from John Wooten at the CID Office, my office has listed those project activities coordinated by USU and CSU. We have also prepared brief descriptions of possible WID Fellow program opportunities. Jean Kearns commented on our list and we have incorporated her suggestions.

Please let Nancy O'Rourke or myself know if you think that the WID activities proposed in the enclosed listing are feasible and/or if you have any other activities that you would like to see undertaken by CID/WID Fellows. We would like to be able to circulate WMSII project opportunities that have been approved by USU and CSU throughout the CID network prior to our next funding period, January 15, 1985.

WID Fellowship project pays for travel and per diem for participants who stay approximately two - three months on a short project. The host project is not responsible for paying them a salary. Our program provides for an additional person to be put on a project to meet gender-related project needs that were not identified in the original scope of work. The WID Fellow is not a replacement for the team social scientist, engineer, etc.

I have sent a similar letter to Dan Lattimore and Wayne Clyma at C.S.U.

Thank you for your attention.

xc: Nancy O'Rourke

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

November 26, 1984

Dr. Jerry Eckert  
Gambian Mixed Farming Project  
International Programs Office  
University Services Center  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, CO 80523

Dear Dr. Eckert,

Enclosed is a copy of Dr. Melinda Burrill's field report which was left with the Chief of Party for the Gambia Project in summer, 1984. I have only recently received a copy from Dr. White at Cal Poly.

Burrill has written a much longer and more detailed report which is undergoing final revisions at Cal Poly. As soon as I receive it, I will send a copy to the WID office in Washington and a copy to you. We will not send a copy to the USAID mission until the report has been approved by our contract officer.

Sincerely,

Helen Henderson

HH/jv  
enclosure

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Memorandum

November 27, 1984

To: Campus Coordinators

From: Helen Henderson

Enclosed please find a copy of Water Management Synthesis II Project opportunities which have been approved by Dr. Lattimore at Colorado State University. These WID Fellowship opportunities can now be advertised at your campuses.

The suggested WID Fellowship activities for this project have been thought up by Judith Warner, assistant to this project. Potential WID Candidates, in conjunction with their campus coordinator, may wish to develop other activities relevant to these projects.

Please note that the WMS II Project is always on the alert to locate engineers. For the purposes of our project, we are willing to fund WID-sensitive engineers.

I will continue to be in contact with WMS II Project personnel and it is possible that additional opportunities will become available in the spring.

Sincerely,



Helen Henderson

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

November 28, 1984

Dr. Anahid Crecelius  
Professor  
Foods and Nutrition  
California State Polytechnic University  
Pomona, CA 91768

Dear Dr. Crecelius,

The Consortium for International Development/Women in Development Proposal Review Committee has reviewed your proposal and was impressed with your qualifications and with your objective of assessing the potential for a program to determine the impact of home gardens on nutrition and health of infants, women and pregnant women. This objective in conjunction with your plan to develop strategies to collect data on nutrient intake habits as they relate to food production and consumption in specific areas of Tunisia, may be of considerable value to the Tunisia Rural Extension and Outreach project. Our final decision, however, has been deferred until you are able to meet the following stipulation:

In order to receive funding, you need to submit to the CID/WID Project Director and the Tunisia Rural Extension and Outreach Project Director, Mr. Bessey, a more specific and limited scope of work which reflects knowledge of already existing information on food production and diet in Tunisia and which indicates the relevance of Women in Development issues to your research. Your scope of work must be approved by both Bessey and myself.

The committee is aware that it is not easy to get project material, but the Central CID/WID project staff at the University of Arizona and Dr. Barbara Isely at Oregon State University will help you in locating relevant resources.

A number of specific sub-recommendations were made by committee members:

1. The number of objectives should be narrowed. You might wish to tie Objective Number 1 to Objective Number 4 and eliminate some of the others. For example, there is reason to believe that many of the extension personnel are not actively involved in the project and those that are involved are currently studying in the United States.

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2. We wondered why you thought there was iron deficiency in this area of Tunisia. Is there data to support this hypothesis? Other measurements, such as height and weight of children may provide better indicators of general food deficiency in the population.
3. Committee members also thought that it may be very difficult to train rural Tunisian women (unless they are high school graduates) to undertake hemoglobin determinations in a short time period and in rural settings although information dissemination by these women would be highly feasible. Dr. Stoecker at Texas Tech, also a nutritionist, is prepared to discuss alternate methodologies with you.
4. As you suggest, there is probably much relevant information in Tunisia, some at the USAID Mission Library. We recommend that you spend a week familiarizing yourself with such data prior to going to the field.
5. It may be very difficult to complete your second objective in two months and would probably take three months. An alternative to completion of the module, would be your leaving a research data base which others could form into a module.
6. You have asked some excellent questions regarding women and backyard gardening and they should probably be the focus for your research. However, the committee wanted you to be more specific about research design, e.g. numbers of persons you hoped to interview etc. Dr. Isely again may have suggestions on this matter.

When the grant is approved the following conditions must be met:

1. The Project Director of the Tunisia Rural Extension and Outreach Project should indicate to me that he thinks that your work will make a contribution to the overall project and that your needs in the areas listed below can either be met by your per diem or by funds other than those of the CID/WID project:
  - Housing (should be covered by per diem)
  - Travel within Tunisia (may be covered by per diem if not extensive)
  - Counterpart/Translator
2. We must receive cables from the USAID Mission, Tunisia, and the Chief of Party of the project prior to your departure, assuring us that you have the appropriate clearances. I must submit these cables to the WID/Washington Office. We must also have official government of Tunisia clearance. OSU and the CID/WID Project Office will assist in obtaining these clearances.

3. Prior to leaving Tunisia, you are expected to:
  - a. give a brief seminar to team members and, if possible, Mission personnel, outlining your findings and the relevance of gender distinctions to these findings. Your seminar should also indicate how your findings can be integrated with overall project implementation plans.
  - b. leave a preliminary report on your research activities with the Chief of Party and send a copy to me.
4. Two months after your return to the United States, a final report, detailing the nature and results of your work, must be submitted to me. A report form will be provided prior to your departure. This final report will be submitted to the WID/Washington Office to satisfy part of our contract obligations.

The CID/WID Central Project Office will assist you in obtaining briefing documents. Supplementary training in regard to WID issues in Tunisia will be provided in Tucson by the CID/WID Central Project Office prior to your departure. We will also assist you in preparing for the seminar that you will give in Tunisia.

CID will follow its usual procedures and make a sub-contract to the University of Arizona covering your travel and per diem. We will also provide up to \$150 for insurance and shots. No indirect costs are provided for the Fellowship Funds.

Thank you for submitting your proposal to us. I hope that you will be able to make the necessary changes indicated here and conduct your research in Tunisia.

Sincerely,



Helen Henderson  
Project Director  
Consortium for International  
Development  
Women in Development

2/6/85



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

November 28, 1984

Dr. Samina Khan  
Associate Professor  
P. O. Box 4170  
Texas Tech University  
Lubbock, Texas 79409-4629

Dear Dr. Khan:

I am happy to inform you that the Consortium for International Development/Women In Development Proposal Review Committee has awarded you a grant to conduct the research described in your proposal. The grant covers living expenses for ten and one-half weeks and round trip travel to Pakistan. AID only permits one overnight en route to project activity. If you wish to take an extra day for recuperation, you will have to take it in Pakistan, or en route at your own expense.

The grant is contingent upon the following conditions being met:

1. The per diem stipend cannot be given at a total urban rate-- even if you are staying in an urban area for the entire period. We usually do not give the urban stipend for more than 2 - 3 weeks, but arrangements will be made to give you an adequate living allowance. It will be necessary for you to either stay with local Pakistani families (which we strongly recommend) or in other low-cost lodgings.
2. The selection committee would like to know more about the methodology you intend to pursue. To what degree is it dependent upon Baz Khan providing you with assistants? It would be advisable for you to have a contingency plan, in case no assistants from his staff are available.
3. We suggest that you increase the "tenant family" category-- since the largest number of persons in the area are in this category. Also more women will be involved here.
4. I suggest that you contact Dr. Barbara Isely for advice on sampling procedures (503) 754-2228). She suggests that you:
  - a. double the number of families interviewed within each village
  - b. adapt your time chart to Pakistani conditions
  - c. try to use a random, rather than a convenience sample

Letter to Samina Khan  
November 28, 1984  
Page 2

5. We suggest that you draw up a budget for expenses not covered by the CID/WID project. You can then realistically assess your financial situation prior to departure.
6. We must receive cables from the (a) Chief of Party for the Pakistan On-farm Water Management Project, and Dr. Khan (b) USAID Mission and (c) a government of Pakistan representative must also approve the scope of work.
7. Please submit to me an AID biodata form and a specific scope of work that includes:
  - a. exact travel times
  - b. area of country you will work in
  - c. project/host country official you will be working with (be as specific as possible)
8. Prior to leaving Pakistan, you are expected to:
  - a. give a brief seminar to team members and, if possible, Mission personnel, outlining your findings and the relevance of gender distinctions to these findings. Your seminar should also indicate how your findings can be integrated with overall project implementation plans.
  - b. leave a preliminary report on your research activities with the Chief of Party and send a copy to me.
9. Two months after your return to the United States, a final report, detailing the nature and results of your work, must be submitted to the WID/Washington office to satisfy part of our contract obligations.

The CID/WID Central Project Office will assist you in obtaining briefing documents. Supplementary training in regard to WID issues in Pakistan will be provided by the CID/WID Central Project Office prior to your departure. We will also assist you in preparing for the seminar that you will give in Pakistan.

CID will follow its usual procedures and make a sub-contract to Texas Tech University covering your travel and living stipend. We will also provide up to \$150 for insurance and shots. No indirect costs are provided for the Fellowship Funds.

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Letter to Samina Khan  
November 28, 1984  
Page 3

We appreciate your fine proposal and welcome you to the CID/WID Fellowship Program. Please contact me directly if there are other matters you would like clarified.

Sincerely,

Helen K. Henderson, Ph.D  
Project Director  
Consortium for International Development/  
Women In Development Project

HKH/jv

cc: Dr. Bernie Henrie  
Dr. Ken Laurence  
Dr. Barbara Stoecker  
Dr. William Shaner



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

November 28, 1984

Dr. Carolyn Ater  
Associate Professor  
Family Management, Housing and Consumer Science  
Texas Tech University  
Box 4620, Lubbock, Texas 79409-4629

Dear Dr. Ater:

I am happy to inform you that the Consortium for International Development/Women in Development Proposal Review Committee has awarded you a grant to conduct the research described in your proposal. The grant covers living expenses for two months and round trip travel to Pakistan. AID only permits one overnight en route to project activity. If you wish to take an extra day for recuperation, you will have to take it in Pakistan, or en route at your own expense.

The grant is contingent upon the following conditions being met:

1. The per diem stipend cannot be given at a total urban rate-- even if you are staying in an urban area for the entire period. We usually do not give the urban stipend for more than 2 - 3 weeks, but arrangements will be made to give you an adequate living allowance. It will be necessary for you to either stay with local Pakistani families (which we strongly recommend) or in other low-cost lodgings.
2. The selection committee would like to know more about the methodology you intend to pursue. To what degree is it dependent upon Baz Khan providing you with assistants? It would be advisable for you to have a contingency plan, in case no assistants from his staff are available.
3. We suggest that you increase the "tenant family" category-- since the largest number of persons in the area are in this category. Also more women will be involved here.
4. I suggest that you contact Dr. Barbara Isely for advice on sampling procedures (503) 754-2228. She suggests that you:
  - a. double the number of families interviewed within each village
  - b. adapt your time chart to Pakistani conditions
  - c. try to use a random, rather than a convenience sample

Letter to Carolyn Ater  
November 28, 1984  
Page 2

5. We suggest that you draw up a budget for expenses not covered by the CID/WID project. You can then realistically assess your financial situation prior to departure.
6. We must receive cables from the (a) Chief of Party for the Pakistan On-farm Water management Project, and Dr. Khan (b) USAID Mission and (c) a government of Pakistan representative must also approve the scope of work.
7. Please submit to me an AID biodata form and a specific scope of work that includes:
  - a. exact travel times
  - b. area of country you will work in
  - c. project/host country official you will be working with (be as specific as possible)
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  - a. give a brief seminar to team members and, if possible, Mission personnel, outlining your findings and the relevance of gender distinctions to these findings. Your seminar should also indicate how your findings can be integrated with overall project implementation plans.
  - b. leave a preliminary report on your research activities with the Chief of Party and send a copy to me.
9. Two months after your return to the United States, a final report, detailing the nature and results of your work, must be submitted to the WID/Washington office to satisfy part of our contract obligations.

The CID/WID Central Project Office will assist you in obtaining briefing documents. Supplementary training in regard to WID issues in Pakistan will be provided by the CID/WID Central Project Office prior to your departure. We will also assist you in preparing for the seminar that you will give in Pakistan.

CID will follow its usual procedures and make a sub-contract to Texas Tech University covering your travel and living stipend. We will also provide up to \$150 for insurance and shots. No indirect costs are provided for the Fellowship Funds.

Letter to Carolyn Ater  
November 28, 1984  
Page 3

We appreciate your fine proposal and welcome you to the CID/WID Fellowship Program. Please contact me directly if there are other matters you would like clarified.

Sincerely,

Helen K. Henderson, Ph.D  
Project Director  
Consortium for International Development/  
Women In Development Project

HKH/jv

cc: Dr. Bernie Henrie  
Dr. Ken Laurence  
Dr. Barbara Stoecker  
Dr. William Shaner

3/2/85

Memorandum:

To: Campus Coordinators

From: Helen Henderson

Re: WID Fellowship Opportunities

We are pleased to announce that Barbara Isely, WID Coordinator at Oregon State University, has created a new WID Fellowship opportunity. Please announce this at your campus. We would like to locate a spanish-speaking WID Fellowship candidate with a background in Agronomy for the February round.

Helen Henderson

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