

PD-AAU-863

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CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Integrating Women Into the Development Process

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

QUARTERLY REPORT

Seventh Quarter

December 1985, January, February 1986

Submitted by

Helen K. Henderson, Ph.D.  
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

DECEMBER, JANUARY, FEBRUARY 1985-1986

This report relates "Integrating Women into the Development Process" (CID/WID) activities to 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 on-going CID or CID member university projects.

### The WID Fellowship Program

During the seventh quarter, recruitment continued for the next selection round in February, and several Fellows completed arrangements for departure to host projects. Laurie Brush (Texas Tech) left for the ENEA (Texas Tech) project in Senegal; Katharine Jensen (Wyoming) left for work with the EMCIP (NMSU) Women in Agriculture Committee in Egypt and Abby Courtright (UA), having received her necessary approvals, completed arrangements for leaving for work with the International Irrigation Management Institute in Sri Lanka. Margaret Duncan of CSU sent her proposal to IIMI and awaited approvals for work in Sri Lanka. Karen Seger (UA) visited NMSU to talk with the Ibb School Project Director, Harold Bergsma, and to be briefed on the project. Helen Henderson wrote to the Director of the National School of Applied Economics in Senegal and received permission for Joanne Wedum (CSU) to conduct research with this institute as part of the ENEA Project.

One Fellow, Doris Williams, was denied mission permission to work in Egypt on the Egypt Water Use Project.

Three Fellows returned to the United States, Gordon and Lynn Johnson Dean from Honduras and Rita Fisher from Jordan.

Samina Khan and Carolyn Ater completed their report, "Analysis of Water

Management Processes, Agricultural and Household Activities by Gender Roles in Four Villages, Punjab, Pakistan", which was circulated to water-related projects within CID.

Several candidates , who have not yet submitted proposals, began to make arrangements for work on projects or with institutes. Anne Holman received support from the project director for Utah State's Nepal Project; Jane Meiners (OSU) received mission permission for her work on women's roles in agriculture in Thailand; Tonia Torrence from Montana State University received support from project personnel for work on the Small Ruminant CRSP in Peru; and Barbara Gastion received support for her proposed work from the project director of Utah State's Dominican Republic project.

During this quarter there were new project openings listed for the Post Harvest Institute at the University of Idaho and for the Small Ruminant CRSP in Peru. A new Project Status List was issued as was an appeal to Campus Coordinators for more complete information on projects.

Of special note on the CID campuses was the heightened interest on the part of project personnel at Utah State University. Letters of support for the CID/WID Project were written by William Farnsworth, Extension Project Administrator, Bryant Smith, WMSII, and Lyman Willardson , Dominican Republic Project.

#### Selection of New Fellows

During the period covered by the seventh quarterly, there were two selection committees, one in December and one in February. Six candidates were given either unqualified or qualified acceptance. The first selection committee consisted of:

Maxine Stutler (USU)

Ida Baca (NMSU)

Barbara Stoecker (Texas Tech)

Mary Helen Haas (CSU)

John Wooten, CID Deputy Executive Director

Helen Henderson (Project Director, UA)

The December selection committee approved the proposals of Joanne Wedum and Molly Longstreth. Wedum, an MA candidate in Economics at Colorado State University, will be working through the Center for Applied International and the National School of Applied Economics (ENEA) in Senegal to supplement the technical training currently provided to rural development agents. The ENEA/Texas Tech project is funded by the Agency for International Development.

Wedum's research is aimed at providing baseline data for use in management training -- data which can be incorporated into ENEA's management information system. The study concentrates on women and water, specifically irrigated agriculture and will examine the socio-economic role of village women in the development and implementation of small scale irrigation projects. Both traditional and present practices will be described to illustrate women's socioeconomic role with and without irrigated agriculture and the changes that are currently taking place. Special attention will be paid to changes in village women's access to productive resources through water development and concomitant changes in women's status in the village.

Information gathered by Wedum will be used to inform field agents and project managers as to the role of women in irrigated agriculture. It will also be useful in the design of future program management objectives. Quantative and qualitative measures will be used to gather data on demographic and background data of the farm family, domestic activities, and family agriculture. Wedum's work will be conducted over a six month period.

Molly Longstreth, Ph.D. Assistant Professor, School of Family and Consumer Resources will be investigating obstacles to women's greater participation in agricultural and/or livestock production in the Bay Region of Somalia. Longstreth will be working as a part of the AID funded Bay Region Agricultural Development Project which is managed out of the University of Wyoming.

Longstreth will collect and analyze both time use and socio-economic data to determine how women currently use their time and opportunities for increasing the productivity of the time to allow greater participation in agricultural production. To analyze the probability of effecting productivity increases, socio-economic data will be used. Results will indicate whether women feel adequately compensated for time in agricultural and/or livestock production. Results will address at least one of the project goals of the Bay Region Agricultural Development Project-- to increase crop and livestock production in the region.

Longstreth will work with female researchers from Somalian government agencies to document how women in a number of households use their time in agricultural and livestock production. The women in the households will vary by age, marital status and stage in the family life cycle and will, therefore, give a wider picture of household composition and its impact on agriculture and livestock production. The time allocation study will include a component on economic and social background of women farmers to be collected by questionnaire. The objectives of Women in Development will be furthered because women's economic contributions will be accounted for and information will be disseminated to extension and other host country officials for the purpose of designing appropriate interventions. The study will be conducted over a period of three months.

The second selection committee held a conference call in mid-February to select 4 CID/WID Fellows. The selection committee consisted of the following coordinators and CID representatives:

Genevieve Smith (WSU)

Maxine Stutler (USU)

Sylvia White (Cal Poly)

Helen Henderson

John Wooten

The four approved Fellows are J.Anne Holman, Ph.D, Associate Dean, School of Environmental Sciences (CSU); Jane Meiners, Assistant Professor, Family Resource Management (OSU); Milena J. Stoszek, Associate Professor, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences (UI); Patriya S Tansuhaj, Assistant Professor of Marketing (WSU).

Ann Holman was selected to work with the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science Project (IAAS) in Nepal which has identified some of its needs as pedagogical and support systems for the training of extension agents in Nepal, and the development of teaching materials. Holman's proposal, "Development of a Pedagogic Process for Extension Agents Working With Small Rural Farmers," specifies two objectives: 1) to work with staff and students of IAAS and extension agents in developing a teaching process which would present in a nonverbal and uncomplicated way, basic ecological principles, and improved agricultural practices relevant to the small Nepalese farm and 2) to develop visual aids which would use images and symbols, easily recognizable by non-literate Nepali villagers, and could be versatile enough to be arranged by extension agents in a variety of configurations to fit the specific situations encountered. The proposed work will be of use in the training of women and minorities from tribal groups as extension agents.

Holman will be in Nepal for a period of two months, probably in the fall of 1986. Her primary methodologies will consist of development of the teaching process with staff and students at IAAS and its branches and direct observation and gathering of cultural, agriculture practices and environmental data by a team consisting of the project leader, an extension agent and students in representative hill villages and, finally, development and testing of symbols and graphic teaching aids from information gathered.

The proposal of Jane Meiners, has as its primary objective the integrating of research on women in agricultural development into on-going research on farming systems in Central Thailand. Three Thai government entities will cooperate in the research: Farming Systems Research Institute, The Office of Agricultural Economics(both of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives), and Kasetsart University. Data will be collected on the time allocation of men, women, and children to farm work, off-farm wage work, household work, and other activities. The study will be the first of a series of systematic time studies used to examine the productive contributions of women to agricultural and non-agricultural spheres. The information gained on gender role differences is needed by the three Thai government institutions, USAID/Thailand, and Oregon State University, to insure incorporation of Thai women into the total Thailand agricultural development process. Meiners will be designing a methodology that will deal with the entire range of activities appropriate for different genders and ages. Meiner's work will be conducted over a three month period.

Patriya S. Tansuhaj was approved by the selection committee for work on two different development activities: 1)In Benin, she will be participating in a management training program sponsored by AID 2) in Senegal she will work with ENEA to identify specific marketing problems that women have in selling,

distributing and promoting their products.

The two -week Benin management training program work will involve gathering information and preparing a report on beninoise women and their problems as managers. The focus will be on understanding women in developing countries who strive to move away from their traditional roles and occupations toward higher, managerial positions dominated by men. While extensive research has been conducted on the restriction of opportunities to women in management in the U.S., minimal research has been conducted on such problems in developing countries. The project will explore the existence of barriers to women in managerial positions and will also examine the attitudes that both female and male managers hold about female managers.

In Senegal, Dr Tansuhaj`s work will assist the ENEA project (the same project with which Wedum will be working) through developing case study material for use in training ENEA agents by identifying existing problems of women markets. The focus will be on specific marketing problems and recommendations will be made to overcome these constraints. Questionnaires that have been administered in Senegal will be analyzed in the United States. Dr. Tansuhaj will be in Benin and in Senegal for 6 weeks, altogether.

Dr. Milena Stoszek was selected to go to Somalia on the Bay Region Agricultural Development Project which is associated with the University of Wyoming. Dr. Stoszek will initiate research and training programs which should significantly increase yields of agricultural crops by better using existing available resources with only minimal outside input. Data indicates that if animal manure is used to fertilize fields, significant increases in cereal production can be expected. The objective of the proposed work is to help Somali villagers increase production of food crops by initiating a

training program for farm women to use animal manure to improve fertility of their fields; by training technical personnel at the Bonka Research Station in the use of research techniques needed to individually identify all trace mineral deficiencies and toxicities, and in methods appropriate for correction of such problems in the Bay Region.

As a part of her work, Stoszek will also conduct nutrient trials to determine the extent of copper, zinc and other trace mineral deficiencies in soil with plant growth and the possible effects of these mineral deficiencies on humans. She will also supervise the collection and chemical analyses of soil, plant, animal, and human samples from trace mineral deficient areas.

In the training, Stoszek will use demonstration fields in selected villages and instruct village women and extension workers in the essentials of the work. Stoszek will work with the Somalia Project for approximately 3 months. In the writing of the final reports by Stoszek and Longstreth, Longstreth's data on household time allocation will shed light on women's time availability for further agricultural work.

#### CID/WID Fellowship-Related Activities

During this quarter, the Winter issue of WIDNOTES was distributed to the campus coordinators and to the trustees of the CID universities.

Preparations for the February AID evaluation were made at the CID Central Office, the CID/WID Office (UA) and at CSU, Cal Poly and NMSU, universities to be visited by the evaluator, Dr. Elsa Chaney. After consultations with CID Executive Director, Don Dwyer; Associate Director, Earl Kellogg; and with Deputy Director, John Wooten, a briefing report was drafted by the CID/WID Office and the CID/Central Office. John Wooten revised the final version. Additional briefing materials were assembled at the UA and at

the other universities being visited. Plans were made for introducing Dr. Chaney to faculty , administrators and students interested in the Women in Development Program.

Devres, the consultant firm conducting the AID evaluation asked the CID/WID Central Office at the University of Arizona to identify key persons associated with WID Fellows on field teams and to mail them questionnaires developed by Devres. Other questionnaires were developed by Devres for CID/WID Fellows and for Campus Coordinators. A considerable amount of effort was expended in meeting the requests of the evaluation team.

During December, H. Henderson, Carlos Velez-Ibanez and Tim Finan of the University of Arizona, visited the WID /Washington Office and talked with Kay Davies, Rebecca Masters and John Hourihan about the status of the project.

In early February, H. Henderson visited two campuses, Montana State University and Utah State University. Since the beginning of the project, Henderson has now visited every CID campus except Oregon State University. On each campus, Henderson and the Campus Coordinator met with project directors, university administrators, interested faculty, and potential candidates. Strong interest in the CID/WID Project was shown on both campuses.

Henderson also met with officials of the More and Better Foods Project from the National Research Center and from the National Academy of Science to discuss the involvement of Women in Development in a project review session to be held in Egypt in late April.

John Wooten, CID Deputy Executive Director, has made many efforts on behalf of the CID/WID project during this quarter. Noteworthy is his work on the briefing book and other preparations for the evaluation, his letter to all CID campus contacts soliciting their support for improved information flow

from the universities to the CID/WID campus coordinator, his suggestions regarding a coordinators meeting, his transmission of financial reports on the project, and his application for a no-cost extension for the project from AID.

## 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 Ofrrice have been:

### A. Information to Projects and to Campus Coordinators

1. Sent reading material pertaining to household decision making to Katharine Jensen (University of Wyoming) prior to her Fellowship in Egypt. The information will be shared with the EMCIP Women in Agriculture Committee in Egypt.

2. Send materials on African marketing to Patricia Tansuhaj (WSU)for help in her proposal writing .

3. Prepared materials on Nepal for Dr. Holman ( Cal Poly).

4. Sent materials for WID Fellowship candidates to Haas (CSU). Materials included information on Nepal and Somalia.

5. Sent bibliographic materials on Jordan to Genevieve Smith (WSU).

6. Sent the Malawi Agricultural Research and Extension Project Women and

Development Component to Barbara Iseley to aid in proposal writing at Oregon.

7. Sent copies of the Khan and Ater report, "Analysis of Water Management Processes, Agricultural and Household Activities by Gender Roles in Four Villages, Punjab, Pakistan" to Ehrenreich (UI), Haas (CSU), Duncan and Wedum (CSU CID/WID Fellows), and Abby Courtright (UA CID/WID Fellow).

8. Sent materials on Honduras to Gordon Dean (NMSU).

9. Send WID curriculum materials to Nyhus (Wyoming).

10. Sent materials on Indonesia to Meiner (OSU).

11. Sent materials on Nepal to NMSU candidate, Jamarillo.

#### B. Project Related Requests

The Office of Arid Lands Studies prepared country-specific briefing documents for project members going to Egypt and Sri Lanka as part of CID/WID Central Office activities (See Appendix ?)

In response to requests from the CID office, the CID/WID project prepares short reports relevant to specific proposal preparation activities. During this quarter, a report (see appendix ?) was prepared for the Nepal Irrigation RFP.

Appendix I

Campus Coordinators' Quarterly Reports

University of Arizona

California State Polytechnic University

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

ff

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Questionnaire

Helen Henderson/  
Judith Warner

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

- 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?

Candidates are in need of information about the possibility of a renewal. Individuals have remained interested, but we cannot start the application procedure.

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

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

Roberto Lenten and Tom Wickham of IMMI

Dr. Julian of Somalia Bay Area Region Project

Dr. Bergsma of Yemen Ibb School Subproject

Mike Norvelle of the Non-Cid UA Mauritania Project



On-Campus Women in Development Activities

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

WID Noon Lecture Series talks  
Elsa Chaney's visit to the UA campus  
Mauritania Project discussion input

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

Proposal for revision of the handbook: "Assessing Women's Role in Development"

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

Roundtable for discussing WID opportunities and activities at the UA

University of Arizona

INTRODUCING MAIZE-COMPEA INTERCROPPING  
TO THE WOMEN'S SOCIETIES IN THE GAMBIA

By

MARGARET NOREM, Ph.D.

Of

THE OFFICE OF ARID LANDS STUDIES



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20

12:00 NOON - 1:00 PM

STUDENT UNION ROOM 355

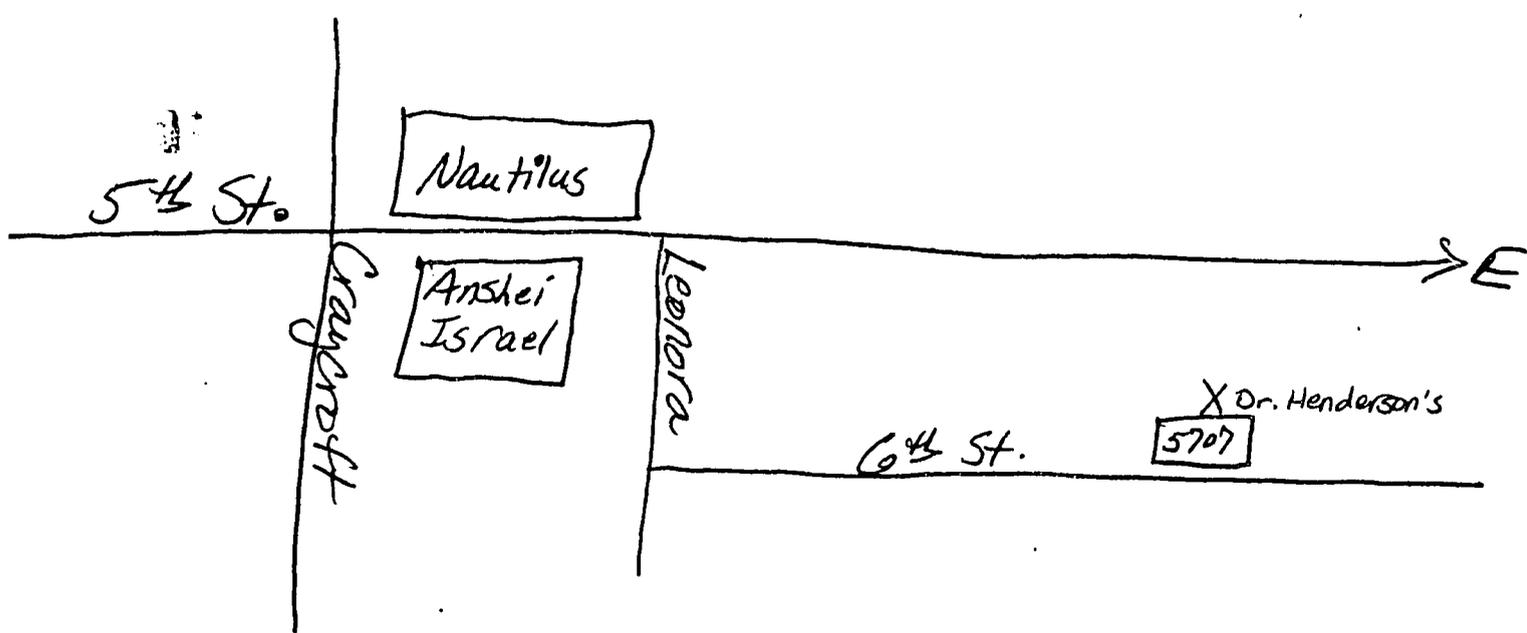
SPONSORED BY: WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH  
IN ANTHROPOLOGY, OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS,  
AND WOMEN'S STUDIES

MEET ELSA CHANEY -  
International Development Specialist  
at a

# WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT POTLUCK

Friday, February 21<sup>st</sup>  
6:30 p.m

at Helen Henderson's home: 745-6025  
5707 E. 6<sup>th</sup> Street



For info, call WID office - 621-2462

Following is a biography of Elsa Chaney taken from a 1984 publication.

ELSA CHANEY is Visiting Scholar at the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute in Kingston, Jamaica. She is a specialist on the role of women in economic, social, and political development in the Third World. She is also collaborating with the Hemispheric Migration Project of Georgetown U., Washington, D.C., and the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration in Geneva. From 1977-79 she was Deputy Coordinator, Office of Women in Development, USAID. Prior to that she taught at Fordham U. (1971-77), and from 1968-70 she was at the Land Tenure Center at the U. of Wisconsin. Chaney received her M.S. (1965) and Ph.D. (1971) from the U. of Wisconsin, Madison. She has done research and field work in Jamaica, Peru, and the Dominican Republic, and has written extensively in the area of women in development and agriculture, and on migration.

University of Arizona (continued)

Dr. Elsa Chaney

Schedule of Appointments  
February 19, 1986

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11:30 - Pick-up at airport by Dr. Helen Henderson and take to Aztec Inn

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1:00 - CID luncheon at the Double Tree Inn

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2:30 - Project Overview at CID with John Wooten, Deputy Director, and  
4:30 Helen Henderson, Project Director

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4:30 - Meet with Dr. Don Dwyer, Executive Director, CID,  
5:00 and Dr. Earl Kellogg, Associate Executive Director.

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University of Arizona ( cont'd).

Dr. Elsa Chaney

Schedule of Appointments  
February 20, 1986

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8:00 - CID/WID Central Office Staff;  
9:00 Dr. Carlos Vélez-Ibañez,  
(Director of the Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology;  
Associate Dean of Social and Behavioral Sciences)

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9:00 - Dr. Margaret Norem,  
10:00 WID Fellow, Gambia

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10:00 - Marilyn Quinto, WID Fellow, Cape Verde  
10:30 Dr. Tim Finan (Associate Director, Bureau of Applied Research  
in Anthropology; Anthropologist Cape Verde  
Project)

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10:30 - Karen Seger, WID Fellow, Yemen  
11:00 (Summer Departure Scheduled)  
Dr. Leslie Flemming  
(Professor, Oriental Studies)

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11:00 - OPEN  
12:00

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University of Arizona (continued)

Dr. Elsa Chaney

Schedule of Appointments  
February 20, 1986  
(Continued)

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12:00- Dr. Margaret Norem  
1:00 WID Noon Lecture Series Talk

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1:00- Lunch  
1:30

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1:45- Michael Norvelle  
2:15 (Coordinator, International Agricultural Programs)  
Monika Escher  
(Coordinator, Office of International Programs)

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2:30 Dr. John Marez  
3:00 (Director, Office of International Programs)

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3:15 - Fellows Meeting  
4:15 Myra Dinnerstein (Chairperson, Women's Studies)

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4:15 - 5:00 OPEN

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EVENING Dinner at La Fuente Restaurant  
(tentative)

University of Arizona (continued)

Dr. Elsa Chaney

Schedule of Appointments  
February 21

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8:00 - OALS  
9:00 Emily Whitehead (Editor, Arid Lands Information Center)  
Barbara Hutchinson (Manager, Arid Lands Information Center)

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9:00 - Dr. Ken Foster  
9:30 (Director, Office of Arid Lands Studies)

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9:30 - Dr. Robert Varady (Coordinator, International Programs, OALS)  
10:00 Dr. Charles Hutchinson (Associate Director, Office of Arid  
Lands Studies)

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10:30 - Ruth Dickstein (Central Reference Librarian)  
11:00

---

11:00 Women's Studies  
11:45 Dr. Janice Monk (Executive Director, Southwest Institute for  
Research on Women)

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12:00 - Lunch Hosted by: Dr. John Maré  
Director, Office of International Programs  
1:00

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1:00 - Brian Cabin, M.D., WID Fellow, Egypt  
2:15 Sue Cabin, WID Fellow, Egypt  
Dr. Cheryl Rittenbaugh (Research Associate Professor)

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2:15 - OPEN  
5:00

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**EVENING:** Potluck at Helen Henderson's residence  
5707 East Sixth Street



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

COPIES OF DRS. KHAN AND ATER'S REPORT WERE DISTRIBUTED TO THE FOLLOWING:

Asmi Sufi, AID/Islamabad

W. W. Shaner/ Colorado State University

Kay Davies/AID Washington D.C.  
John Hourihan/AID Washington D.C.

David Groenfeld/IIMI  
Roberto Lenton/IIMI

Walter Coward/Cornell University

Idaho Pakistan Project

The report was also distributed to several Women in Development Fellows

State of California

# Memorandum



**Date:** April 2, 1986

**To:** Dr. Helen Henderson  
Director  
CID/WID Project

**From:** Sylvia White  
Acting Director  
International Programs

**Subject:** Highlights of Important CID/WID Activities

**Copy:**

The Women in Development Project had two important luncheon lecture speakers during the winter quarter. The first speaker, Dr. Feelie Lee, is president of the Asian Pacific Women's Network and director of Special Projects at UCLA's International Center. She has co-authored three books. The latest, Linking Our Lives: Chinese Women In Southern California, focuses on experiences of Chinese American mothers and daughters in America. In her talk Dr. Lee addressed the issue of "Mail Order Brides: The Exploitation of Asian Women."

The second speaker was Dr. Mohammed Koesnoe, Emeritus Law Professor, Eilange University, Surabaya, Indonesia. Dr. Koesnoe is an internationally renowned authority on Islamic law. He discussed the subject of "Women's Roles and Islamic Law in Indonesia."

In addition to the two lecture luncheons, the WID Committee on campus held several meetings in preparation for Dr. Elsa Chaney's visit which evaluated the WID Project on campus. Dr. Chaney arrived on the weekend of February 16. Dr. White and Dr. Holman had lunch with her on Monday, February 17, at which time we discussed the WID Fellowship Program and the process of Dr. Holman's application for fellowship. On Tuesday Dr. Chaney had a full day of appointments: she saw Dr. Barnes, the Project Director for the Yemen Project; met with about ten members of the WID Committee; met with Dr. Allen Christensen, the Acting Provost and Vice President of the University; had lunch with Dr. Donald Castro, the Dean of Graduate Study. In the afternoon Dr. Chaney met with the graduate WID assistant and two members of the WID Committee, and she also met with Dr. Melinda Burrill to discuss Dr. Burrill's fellowship experience in the Gambia. Dr. Chaney finished her day with a meeting in the library with Miss Christine Thomas to review the WID resources in the library. Dr. Chaney concluded her visit in the evening and flew to Tucson the next morning, February 19. We believe Dr. Chaney's visit was very successful.

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?

*They are going well*

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

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

*Two*

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?

*No*

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?

*- Presentation of WID Fellowship materials  
- two luncheon lectures  
- Meetings, visit of Ellen Chang for evaluation*

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

*Have been preparing information on Asian Pacific Women & work.*

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

*More opportunities for interested WID-relevant faculty to write or make papers, give special seminars on campus.*



**CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY, POMONA**

# **Women in Development**

**OUTLINE OF PRESENT AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES**

**WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT #DPE-0100-G-SS4028-00**

**CAL POLY POMONA PROGRAM**

**FUNDING PERIOD 1983-1986**

**WID Coordinator:** Sylvia White, Ph.D.

**WID COMMITTEE MEMBERS:**

Kathryn Anthony, Ph.D.	Anahid Crecelius, Ph.D.	Lillian Jones	Marvin Malecha	Glenda Morris
Mevin Becher	Mae Esterline	James Kamusklri, Ph.D.	Patricia Martinez	Yolanda Moses, Ph.D.
Melinda Burtill, Ph.D.	Lydia Gans, Ph.D.	Carol Keating	Margarita McCoy	Donna Qureshi, Ph.D.
Nenita Cabacungan, Ph.D.	Margaret Goglia	Consuelo Lopez, Ph.D.	Margaret McLaughlin	Elizabeth Whitham

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# **Women in Development**

## **SUMMARY OUTLINE**

### **RELEVANT STATISTICS:**

- \* AVERAGE GRANT SIZE PER YEAR ..... \$ 4,000
- \* AVERAGE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED PER QUARTER ..... 46
- \* AVERAGE NUMBER OF TIMES CONTACTED PER QUARTER ..... 4
- \* NUMBER OF REGULAR WID COMMITTEE MEMBERS ..... 22
- \* NUMBER OF LUNCHEON - LECTURES PER QUARTER ..... 1
- \* CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF LUNCHEON - LECTURE PARTICIPANTS .... 50

### **ACTIVITIES:**

- \* Dissemination of WID Fellowship information
- \* WID information and proposal writing sessions
- \* WID Luncheon - Lecture Series
- \* International Programs Training workshop series - including major WID component
- \* WID research information dissemination for student senior projects, reports and masters theses
- \* Assistance with the development of course modules on WID
- \* Lectures on WID in classes and off campus
- \* Student essay contest
- \* Sponsorship of International Agriculture Club student research in Chihuahua, Mexico.

**WID Coordinator:** Sylvia White, Ph.D.

#### **WID COMMITTEE MEMBERS:**

Kathryn Anthony, Ph.D.

Melvin Belcher

Melinda Burrill, Ph.D.

Nesita Gabacungan, Ph.D.

Anahid Crecellus, Ph.D.

Mae Esterline

Lydia Gans, Ph.D.

Margaret Goglia

Lillian Jones

James Kamusikiri, Ph.D.

Carol Keating

Consuelo Lopez, Ph.D.

Marvin Malecha

Patricia Martinez

Margarita McCoy

Margaret McLaughlin

Glenda Morris

Yolanda Moses, Ph.D.

Donna Qureshi, Ph.D.

Elizabeth Whitham



# **Women in Development**

- \* **Support of African Agricultural Development Conference**
- \* **Sale of Promotional T-Shirts to raise money for essay contest and conference support donation**
- \* **Donation of \$500 for conference activities**
- \* **Development and dissemination of WID bibliography**
- \* **Support of student research assistants**

## **PLANNED FUTURE ACTIVITIES:**

- \* **USDA short course for Latin American Women: Small Scale Entrepreneurs**
- \* **Two-day symposium; Asian Pacific Women at Work: Newly Recognized issues.**
- \* **Grant applications in progress**

**WID Coordinator:** Sylvia White, Ph.D.

### **WID COMMITTEE MEMBERS:**

Kathryn Anthony, Ph.D.  
Melvin Belcher  
Melinda Burill, Ph.D.  
Nerita Cabacungan, Ph.D.

Anahid Crecellus, Ph.D.  
Mae Esterline  
Lydia Gans, Ph.D.  
Margaret Goglia

Lillian Jones  
James Kamusikiri, Ph.D.  
Carol Keating  
Consuelo Lopez, Ph.D.

Marvin Malecha  
Patricia Martinez  
Margarita McCoy  
Margaret McLaughlin

Glenda Morris  
Yolanda Moses, Ph.D.  
Donna Qureshi, Ph.D.  
Elizabeth Whitham



# Women in Development

STUDENT ESSAY CONTEST  
GRAND PRIZE: \$200

**DEADLINE:** February 28, 1986

**TOPIC:** As the newly appointed Minister of Labor of an Asian or Pacific Island nation, you are to make a nationally broadcast address. The subject of your speech is the importance of womens contributions to the economic growth of the country. The speech will be in essay form. For the essay you must:

Poly Post  
01-14-86

- I. Pick one geographic area such as a country or region, and:
- II. Discuss the issues involved in womens contributions to their nation's economy through (pick one topic from the list below):
  - a) Responsibility for food production.
  - b) Contributions to business and industry.
  - c) The interrelationship of work and family
  - d) Small scale entrepreneurship.
  - e) Exploitation of women in the labor force.

**SUIDELINES:**

1. The essay will be no less than five, and no more than ten pages in length.
2. The essay will be typed and double spaced.
3. Your name will be typed in the upper right corner of each page.
4. The essay will contain an introduction, statement of the problem or issue, body of the essay statement, conclusion, footnotes and bibliography.
5. The essay will be delivered to the International Programs Office no later than 5 p.m. on February 6, 1986.

**EVALUATION CRITERIA:**

The essay will be read by a faculty committee. The winning essay will be selected on the basis of clarity of expression, thoroughness of research, and originality of material.

**ENTRY FEE:**

\$5.00 To be paid at the time of submission at the International Center.

**AWARD:**

The winner will be announced on March 10, 1986. The grand prize of \$200 will be awarded on Saturday, April 12th during the Poly Vue open house at the International Center. There is a possibility that the winning paper will be presented at the symposium "Asian Pacific Women at Work" sponsored by Cal Poly/WID on May 3, 1986.

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Questionnaire

Mary Helen Haas

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

- X a. Distributed WID Fellowship Brochures and provided information on WID Fellowship application procedures.
- X b. Screening interviews to determine suitability of candidate background.
- X c. Discussions of WID Fellowship Opportunities on Projects with Potential Candidates.
- \_\_\_ d. Distribution of Project or WID/Country Relevant Materials to potential WID Fellows.
- X 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?

New Seminars for Faculty and Students with women reporting international experience.

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

Contributed to two proposals.

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

More interaction with project directors in early stages of project.

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?

*They work well now.*

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

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

*6*

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

Data on <sup>host-</sup>Country for a WID fellow.

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

They do a fine job.

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?

An integration of SG and WID on interns.

Grant writing for OICD programs.

Inviting Zarina Bhatti (from India) to speak.

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

The OICD program is nutrition oriented.

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

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

X a. Distributed WID Fellowship Brochures and provided information on WID Fellowship application procedures.

We hope that we will have 1-2 persons complete the application forms

X b. Screening interviews to determine suitability of candidate background.

This is an on-going process

X c. Discussions of WID Fellowship Opportunities on Projects with Potential Candidates.

X d. Distribution of Project or WID/Country Relevant Materials to potential WID Fellows.

X 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?

Having some international projects on campus, so that there is a legitimization of international activities.

Am I correct in my impression that projects are not seeking out persons who can address gender-roles? If so, could there be a training effort at the Project Director level to increase the demand for WID fellows?

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

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

Three

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?

Hosting Dr. Helen Henderson for a campus visit. She made two campus presentations.

Presentations in two university classes.

Sack lunch seminar to increase WID visibility.

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

News items for campus Staff Bulletin.

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

Sack lunch seminars continued.

Program for new Women's Agricultural fraternity, CERES.

A fellow going abroad



## Consortium for International Development

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### Women and Development Project

BACKUP MATERAILS FOR THE CID/WID QUARTERLY REPORT FOR DEC.-JAN.

#### December Activities

Meeting with various seminar planning committees to select and schedule activities to be co-sponsored by Women in Development for the Winter Quarter.

Scheduled film for use in February.

Scheduled campus visit by Dr. Helen Henderson for February

Worked with Dr. Pazdar in Earth Science and Dr. Carucci in Anthropogy regarding Winter Quarter courses in which they could add a WID component.

(The WID slides were incorporated in two courses in Winter and is scheduled for 1 class in Spring).

#### January Activities

Contacted all persons who had expressed an interest in fellowships to see if they were interested in preparing a prposal for the January round of applications. Persons expressing an interest were Dr. Jane Stone, Amanda Cater, and Jan Strout. Later, Tonia Torrance renewed her interest.

Systematized and expanded the WID "library" of materails in the WID files and in the Plant & Solis library.

#### February Activities

Dr. Helen Henderson visited on campus on February 5, making a presentation on Egypt at a sack lunch seminar at noon and to the women in development committee and interested others at 4:00 p.m. Discussions regarding women in development continued into the evening at a pot-luck dinner. Dr. Henderson also met with the Title XII Director and the CID Trustee, Mr. Don Clark. The meetings with Dr. Bob Blackwell resulted in the tentative plans for the involvement of a WID fellow on the Small Ruminant CRSP in Peru.

Followup activities involved telephone and written contacts with persons at Texas Tech and the University of Missouri.

Work with the potential applicant for a WID fellowship has continued as be have provided background papers, guidelines for proposal writing, assistance in coordination with other campuses.

Internally, we have initiated a label-making system for activity announcements.

The infusion which Helen Henderson brought to our campus has been invaluable and has created a new level of interest and enthusiasm.

We would really appreciate an opportunity to hear successes and pitfalls of others' programming activities, something we are probably all reluctant to commit to writing.

Montana State University



Montana State University  
Bozeman, Montana 59717-0001

Department of Home Economics

Telephone (406) 994-3241

HELEN HENDERSON'S SCHEDULE

7:00 a.m.	Breakfast - Union Hall
9:30	Meeting with Dr. Bob Blackwell - Home Ec. conference room
10:00	Meeting with Dr. Ron Lockerman - 723 Johnson Hall
11:00	Lunch and set-up for sack lunch seminar
12:00 p.m.	Seminar "The Price of Change" 276 SUB
1:30	Meeting with Don Clark - Hamilton Hall
3:30	Meeting with Amanda Cater - meet @ Rm. 275 SUB
4:00	Seminar "Women in International Development" Rm. 275 SUB
6:30	Potluck at Margaret Brigg's home

# ***Sack Lunch Seminars***

## **Winter Quarter 1986**

**All Sack Lunch Seminars are held from noon to 1 p.m.**

- MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY
- January 7 **Knowing the Issues, Knowing the Resources: A Personalized Guide for Women to MSU and Bozeman** **276 SUB**  
New in the area? Are you looking for a job, a support network or information on various women's resources on campus or in town? What about your rights as a student? Join Jan Strout and Porsche Everson from the Women's Resource Center and a representative from the Women in Transition Center as they explore resources and options in employment, health, student rights and more.
- January 14 **Women In Religion: An International Perspective** **276 SUB**  
Rashida Mohddin, Gayathri Mysore Chi and Miho Ohtani will discuss basic tenets of three major religions—Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism—and examine the various perspectives on women offered by each. Rev. Pat Gober of MSU Campus Ministry will be the moderator of the panel. A part of the "Women in the World" series, co-sponsored with International Education and the Women in Development Committee.
- January 20-24 **Women and Careers Week: Planning Your Life/Planning Your Work** **276 SUB**  
The second annual series of programs designed to assist women in career preparation and success in the workplace will feature a different topic each day in a sack lunch seminar format. Proposed programs include Sex and Power in the Workplace, Students in Dual Career Relationships, The Superwoman Syndrome, Career Paths, Androgynous Management and more. Look for a complete schedule at the Women's Resource Center or Career Services office.
- January 28 **Coming of Age** **276 SUB**  
Pat Oriet and Susan Adams from the MSU Health Service will discuss how nutrition and exercise can minimize the effects of the natural female aging process, with particular emphasis on osteoporosis. Learn how to take care of yourself and be the best you can be at any age! (Part 1 of 2)
- February 4 **The Impact of Unisex Insurance in Montana** **276 SUB**  
A four-person panel will discuss the new unisex insurance law, including some background of the law, what has happened to insurance rates since its passage, and what lies in the future. Join Don Ferron, Marty Weaver, Lynn Robson of Women in Transition, and Norma Boetel, an insurance agent, for a look at both sides of this issue.
- February 5 **Egyptian Women and Economic Development** **276 SUB**  
Helen Henderson, regional coordinator of Women in Development, will introduce the film *The Price of Change*. The film presents the issue of women and economic change as well as the consequences of work for four Egyptian women. A discussion period led by Helen Henderson will follow. A part of the "Women in the World" series co-sponsored with International Education and the Women in Development Committee.

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Box 3567/Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-3567  
Telephone (505) 646-3190 / TWX 910-983-0549



March 12, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Bureau of Applied  
Research in Anthropology  
Department of Anthropology  
The University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Helen:

The major portion of my time during this period was spent recruiting and informing NMSU personnel on the WID fellowships and more specifically with three potential WID fellows. In addition, two WID fellows, Gordon and Lynn Dean, returned to campus in early January. A great deal of time was spent debriefing and assisting them in completing their work and reports.

Lastly, on February 24 and 25, WID Evaluator, Elsa Chaney, was in Las Cruces to conduct a review of NMSU's involvement in the CID/WID project and to visit with the two NMSU CID/WID fellows. The visit went very well. A copy of the itinerary for the visit is attached.

Sincerely,

*Ida Baca/cgs*

Ida Baca  
WID Campus Coordinator

IB/cgs

Enclosure

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?

11/52

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

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

Two

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?

No

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?

Two meetings were organized on campus in December to discuss the WID Fellowship Program.

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?

I would like to have a HIV sensitive (well known) individual come on campus as a guest speaker.

New Mexico State

I T I N E R A R Y

Dr. Elsa Chaney  
February 24 & 25, 1986

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1986

8:15 a.m. Carmen will pick up Dr. Chaney at Howard Johnson's

8:30-9:30 a.m. Ida Baca, WID Coordinator  
Center for Int'l Programs  
Garcia Annex, Room 246

9:30-11:30 a.m. Lynn Johnson-Dean, WID Technical Assistant

11:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m. Lunch -- Lynn Johnson-Dean  
Gordon Dean  
Ida Baca

1:00-3:00 p.m. Gordon Dean, WID Technical Assistant

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1986

8:15 a.m. Carmen will pick up Dr. Chaney at Howard Johnson's

8:30-9:00 a.m. Dr. Harold Bergsma  
Director, Yemen Project

9:00-9:30 a.m. Dr. Charles Tatum, Chairman  
International Programs  
Coordinating Committee

9:30-10:30 a.m. Barbara Gastian  
WID Technical Assistant Applicant

10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Ida Baca



OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

**WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT**

Snell Hall • Fourth Floor

Oregon State University • Corvallis, Oregon 97331 • USA  
(503) 754-2228 Telex: 510 596 0686 OSU CID COVS ESL 62819595

Christine Sproul

March 27, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
WID Advisory Board Coordinator  
Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology  
Anthropology Department  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Helen:

Enclosed is the completed WID Fellowship Activities Questionnaire for December - February. This quarter, Barbara Isely worked closely with Jane Meiners in the preparation of Jane's Thailand proposal. I worked with Joan Witters in her attempt to develop a proposal for the Yemen Poultry Project (PETS). However, the criteria telexed to us by the team leader in Yemen insisted that the candidate have a poultry science degree and speak Arabic, thus disqualifying Joan.

I am now completing a proposal for an assessment of the progress made to integrate women into the Yemen projects. The proposal is currently circulating to the project directors on our campus, for their input.

I have also enclosed for your information our recent newsletter and notices on our WID activities. I received a \$1500 PSG grant to attend a winter Research Conference and to make a trip to N.Y.C. and D.C. to visit WID-related organizations. We also initiated a spring workshop. This quarter has been a busy one for me as a new WID coordinator. Thank you for all the help you've given me. You've been an enthusiastic mentor and I appreciate your practical help and your energy and encouragement.

Sincerely,

Christine Sproul  
WID Coordinator

enclosures

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

Barbara Isely worked closely with Jane members to prepare the WID proposal for Shalanda's Ed Price, Director of Office of International Agriculture, gave helpful background information and helped establish the AID mission support there

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

Agenda item at our annual WID membership/business mtg. April 14.

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

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

- (6) Mike Martin, Yemen, CORE  
 Ron Menier, Yemen, CORE  
 Roger Fendali, Yemen, FCA  
 Don Heifer, Yemen, PETS  
 Dave Hicks, Tanzania, FSR/E  
 Asaban Muzaher, Tanzania, Extension

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

*Getting acquainted as new WID coordinator*

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

*Helen Henderson & John Wooten have been particularly helpful in contact with the Yemen projects. Please continue!*

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

*Attempted to integrate Doris Williams Egypt proposal into a possible Yemen activity*

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

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

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

Barbara Isely worked on the Malawi proposal.

Chris Sproul worked with Joan-Willen to try to put together a WID fellowship proposal for the Yemen PETS project. Sproul is currently writing a proposal for

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

1) We need more workshops such as one planned on April 28 with Dr.

Cynthia Myrtle, Ford Fdn. officer & consultant on WID in Yemen. We need the expertise as well as the clout of such experts.

a WID fellowship program in Yemen

2) We have managed to get two WID courses offered (Sociology & Home Economics). We need now to work to make them a permanent curricular offering.

3) We want Helen Henderson to come to our campus & help us promote the WID fellowship program to faculty & grad. students and most of all to the Project Directors.

We want a presentation on campus made by someone who worked on the JIP project evaluation study who can speak forcefully for the EFFICIENCY movement for WID implementation.



**WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT**  
Snell Hall • Fourth Floor  
Oregon State University • Corvallis, Oregon 97331 • USA  
(503) 754-2228 Telex: 510 596 0686 OSU CID COVS ESL 62819595

## APPLICATION FOR USE OF PROGRAM SUPPORT GRANT FUNDS

### Description of Project and its Importance

As Women in Development Coordinator, I propose the following two-week project which I feel will have long-term benefits for the Office of International Agriculture and the Women in Development technical program.

1. Attendance at the Conference on Gender Issues in Farming Systems Research and Extension to be held February 26-March 1, 1986 at the University of Florida. This conference will help me gain a more solid background in FSR/E and acquaint me with current research in the field of gender issues. Also, as with all conference attendance, I will have the opportunity to network with others, generating ideas, contacts and information.
2. Enroute to the conference, I would like to stop at Tuskegee University to meet Dr. Gene Adams in the International Programs office. I would like to establish a liaison with his office and with Dr. Elouise Carter, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Dr. Louise Reinken and Dr. Fatma Ercanly. This visit should help clarify WID's role in the Memorandum of Understanding. I would particularly like to discuss Tuskegee's work in Africa since WID will play an important role in any African projects OSU undertakes.
3. Following the University of Florida conference, I would like to spend two days in Washington, D.C. to meet with funding agencies and discuss project design for proposed WID project on Gender Issues in the Middle East, a project to strengthen OSU faculty capability through a series of 1986-87 workshops on socio-cultural conditions, economic systems, and development policies, followed by a summer project in Egypt and Yemen.

In Washington I plan to visit at least four of the following:

- (a) USAID - Ms. Paula Goddard at PPC, Center for Development in Rosslyn, VA.
- (b) Office of Women in Development - Rebecca Masters, Deputy Director.
- (c) Overseas Education Fund, a non-profit organization which assists organizations in the design and implementation of women's development projects.
- (d) Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA).
- (e) International Center for Research on Women (ISIS).
- (f) Equity Policy Center (EPOC).

4. I would next like to spend two days in New York City to visit the following:
  - (a) Ford Foundation - Dr. John Gerhart, Deputy Vice President for Developing Country Programs.
  - (b) Rockefeller Foundation - Dr. Joyce Moock, WID program.
  - (c) International Women's Tribune Centre (IWTC).
  - (d) United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).
5. Returning to Oregon, I would like to stop in Salt Lake City to renew contacts with Dr. James Mayfield, active in AID Egypt projects, and Dr. Robert Staab, Associate Director of the University of Utah Middle East Center. Resources at the University of Utah will be helpful in preparing future projects in the Middle East.

Time Line

February 24	Depart Portland for Montgomery
February 25	Depart Montgomery for Gainesville
February 26	Gainesville
February 27	Gainesville
March 1	Gainesville to Washington, D.C.
March 2	Washington, D.C.
March 3	Washington, D.C.
March 4	Washington, D.C. to New York City
March 5	New York City
March 6	New York City
March 7	New York City to Salt Lake City
March 8	Salt Lake City
March 9	Salt Lake City to Portland

Application for use of Program Support Grant Funds  
Page three

Budget

Airfare	Portland/Montgomery/Gainesville/Washington, D.C./ New York City/Salt Lake City/Portland	\$1,050.00
Airport Transportation		100.00
Hotel/Per Diem		
Tuskegee	1 day (\$70+24.25)	\$ 94.25
Gainesville	3 days (\$70+24.25x3)	188.50
Washington, D.C.	3 days (\$80+24.25x3)	312.75
New York City	3 days (\$80+24.25x3)	312.75
Salt Lake City	2 days (\$70+24.25x2)	<u>188.50</u>
		1,096.75
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	Grand Total	\$2,246.75

This budget reflects maximum allowance. I will be able to stay with friends in New York City and Salt Lake City. I also anticipate hotel costs in Gainesville to be less than the \$70.00 allowance.

WOMEN  
IN  
DEVELOPMENT  
WINTER PROGRAMS 1986

January 13  
11:30-1:00  
MU 211

DOING RESEARCH IN CHINA  
A Panel Discussion

- . "If I were going to do it again..."

Cindy McCain, Forest Ecology, talks about her research on soil changes and afforestation in the Yellow River Loess Plateau.

- . "The trials and tribulations of being a local expert."

Dennis Sheehy, Rangeland Resources, talks about his work in Inner Mongolia on the U.N. Northern Pasture and Livestock Development Project.

- . "Response from a Chinese social scientist."

Professor Liu Xingwu, Fulbright Visiting Scholar in Anthropology, will respond to the comments by the American scientists and add his own suggestions for those wishing to do social science research in China.

January 28  
3:30-5:00  
MU 208

SMALL HAPPINESS

A documentary film on male-female relationships in China.

February 10  
11:30-1:00  
MU 211

WOMEN INFLUENCING COMMUNITY DECISIONS

Carol Culler, Western Rural Development Center, talks about a leadership program used in Costa Rica last summer.

February 25  
3:30-5:00  
MU 206

WOMEN IN CHINA

Liu Lingjuen, Project Officer in the Ministry of Light Industry in the People's Republic of China.



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

- X 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.
- X d. Distribution of Project or WID/Country Relevant Materials to potential WID Fellows.
- \_\_\_ e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.
- X f. Inter-office distribution of the Completed proposal and application materials.

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

*None at this time.*

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

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

*Three*

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?

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?

Report by CID/WID Fellows on Water Management in Pakistan for WID Committee and for campus-wide development seminar

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

No, but I thoroughly reviewed and offered suggestions on the CID/WID report from the Pakistan experience.

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

More incorporation of WID-relevant concerns into responses to RFP's. We need to present these concerns to the campus contact person for each RFP. Incorporation of WID information at CID is important and enhanced proposals, I assume, but for maximum impact these issues should be discussed on each campus in response to the RFP's. This would certainly increase awareness of what WID-sensitive people could and should do. The problem with incorporation of the information at CID is that the <sup>campus</sup> principal contact office probably never re-reads a proposal once it has been processed through the CID office. The time factor is the limitation. Could the WID coordinator send the information that will be incorporated into the proposal at CID to each WID contact person. Maybe by talking to the right people on each campus we could get the information really integrated.

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY · LOGAN, UTAH 84322

COLLEGE OF FAMILY LIFE

DEPARTMENT OF  
HOME ECONOMICS AND  
CONSUMER EDUCATION  
UMC 29

March 27, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Bureau of Anthropology Research  
Anthro. 318  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

The third quarter for 1985-86 has been a very busy one for the Utah State University WID office. There has been considerable interaction with the project directors which has given me the opportunity to better inform the directors of the usefulness and effectiveness of the WID Fellow Program. However, some of the directors were already aware of this and very willingly wrote letters stating how a WID Fellow could be involved in their project (see attached copies of letters).

Through this interaction with the Project Director at USU we are now in the process of providing support and guidance in orienting and backstopping these WID Fellows. One Fellow will be involved with the Dominican Republic project and the other two with the Nepal project.

A concentrated effort is also being made to compile gender role studies of various disciplines to be made available to the Project Directors at USU. Attached is a letter from Dr. Jack Keller in reply to this effort. I feel this is another way we can further the involvement of different projects if we require WID Fellow final reports to be of exceptionally good quality. Project directors are curious and interested in seeing the fruits of our efforts and especially how it relates to each discipline.

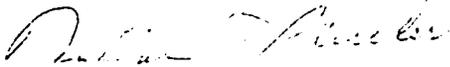
A highlight for the quarter was a visit from Dr. Helen Henderson. Her presentation at the noon seminar (flyer attached) was received by one of our better attendances. She was also able to meet personally with

Utah State

several of the Project Directors who demonstrated very positive attitudes in furthering the WID programs at Utah State.

I feel the success of continuing a WID program at USU is just beginning. Again, thanks Helen for your continued support.

Sincerely yours,



Maxine Stutler, USU

Enclosures

xc: Dr. Morris Whitaker, Director, International Programs  
Dr. Bonita Wyse, Dean, College of Family Life  
Dr. Jane McCullough, Head, Department of Home Economics and Consumer Ed.

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

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

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

*More detailed information on order that the fellow  
know exactly what should be included. should  
have to send additional information which can  
be time consuming and frustrating to the fellow  
and the review process.*

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

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

5

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 the present*

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?

None summer while Mr. Helen Inderman visited our campus.

Just returned to the Women Center on summer courses in the West World and Summer Term Culture

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

Yes (explained in letter)

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

More involvement from other departments



UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY · LOGAN, UTAH 84322

College of Engineering  
Department of Agricultural  
and Irrigation Engineering  
UMC 41

January 16, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Bureau of Anthropological Research  
Anthro 318  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

Maxine Stutler, of Utah State University, suggested that I write to you concerning Women in Development and its relation to one of our technical assistance projects.

Utah State University is the principal in an On-Farm Water Management Project in the Dominican Republic. The project started in March 1985 and has a four year duration, with two years of intensive effort. We currently have eight people located in the Dominican Republic working in two teams, one in the North Coast area of the Dominican Republic and one in the South Coast area. The North Coast area has a history of irrigation and the south coast area is a newly irrigated area. Our objective is to evaluate current on-farm water management and to determine what can be done to improve food production and the efficiency of on-farm water management.

Our team members consist of an irrigation engineer, a farm manager, an economist, and a rural sociologist. Each of them has a Dominican counterpart. The rural sociologist has the responsibility to determine how the people view the services provided to them by the government and how they see the constraints to their lives that would cause or effect water management on the small farms. Many of the people live on their holdings, so complete families are involved in the day-to-day activities.

The rural sociologist will primarily be interviewing the irrigators and the farm owners to determine their view of the problem and their response to the political and economic conditions under which they work. One of the things that is missing and would add to the depth of this project is the definition of the role of

women in irrigation and rural agriculture. When the project was written, there was a woman member of the team responsible for the rural sociology part. The insight that she gave to the project was very important to the formulation of the project. However, as indicated above, our primary interest will be in the responses of the men. The reactions of the women will be incidental.

I have talked to Bruce Anderson, the Team Leader in the Dominican Republic, and he said he would welcome people on the project who could evaluate the role of women in the Irrigation Water Management Project.

It would be helpful to our project to have someone in each of the two areas working with our rural sociologists. They would be concentrating on the role and the influence of women in the decisions that affect the everyday life of the farmer and how that, in turn, affects the efficiency of water management in the project. The farmers undoubtedly make many economic decisions with respect to their operations, which are influenced by the women in their families, and it would be helpful if that were evaluated also.

In our Department, we have not identified anyone who could obtain the sort of information that would be useful from the point-of-view of Women in Development. We would, therefore, be willing to accept in the project people from other disciplines who would evaluate the role of women in this important work. Whoever goes there would have to be fluent in Spanish since they would not be able to conduct interviews through an interpreter.

We would appreciate your reaction to this idea.

Sincerely,



Lyman S. Willardson *ly LC*  
On-Campus Coordinator  
Dominican Republic Project

LSW/lc

cc: Maxine Stutler ✓  
Bruce H. Anderson  
Wynn Walker  
Jack Keller



## UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

Logan, Utah 84322-4900  
(801) 750-2200

January 17, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Bureau of Anthropological Research  
Anthro 318  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

I am advised by Maxine Stutler, USU WID Coordinator, that consideration is being given to the continuation of funding for the WID Fellowship Program. It seems to me that this is a worthwhile project that should be continued.

I am aware that the University of Arizona and CID are bidding on the LAPIS Project in Lesotho as has also Utah State University, Washington State University, and others. Using that project as an example, there are three components which I feel would benefit from a continuation of the CID/WID program. The three components are: 1) Farming Systems Research; 2) Agricultural and Extension Education; and 3) Development of the private sector to increase employment and food production.

I understand there is a keen interest in Lesotho to increase vegetable and fruit production on small farms. The current closing of the boarder between Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa indicates the urgency of this project. Not only is it important for the Lesotho people to learn how to produce these crops, but home consumption and utilization and marketing of home produce will be important to the farm families. Similar conditions exist in other LDC's. I perceive an opportunity exists to, in a similar manner, support Plan Meris irrigation projects in Peru.

I trust this information will be of assistance and value in extending the program.

Sincerely yours,

William F. Farnsworth  
Extension Program Administrator

WFF/lis

cc: Maxine Stutler  
Bonita Wyse

# Water Management Synthesis II Project

Department of Agricultural and Irrigation Engineering  
Utah State University Logan, Utah 84322  
(801) 750-2787

January 17, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Bureau of Anthropological Research  
Anthro 318  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

The Water Management Synthesis II Project at Utah State University is very supportive of the CID Women in Development Program. We believe that there are a number of important issues which a person with a WID orientation can effectively examine in conjunction with the WMS II Project.

The USU/WMS II group is generally unable to respond to the WID Program because of the WID requirement that TDY activities be for a minimum of 2 to 3 months, which is a rare event for us. In the near future, however, USU is going to direct a Joint Field Study in Africa and a WID fellow could effectively participate for a period of two months. We would expect the CID fellow to be an integral member of the team and write his/her portion of the final report. We do not have the date of the trip fixed yet but Maxine Stutler, the USU WID Coordinator, can keep in touch with us on this activity.

We hope that we can work out something with the CID/WID group on the African field study. We believe that your program is an important activity of CID.

Yours truly,



Bryant D. Smith  
Associate USU Director, WMS II Project

BDS/dbh

cc: J. Keller  
M. Stutler  
B. Wyse

Utah State

January 20, 1986

Dr. Helen K. Henderson  
Project Director, CID/WID  
Department of Anthropology  
The University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

I understand that the Women in Development Program (WID) is slated for review soon. I would like to use this opportunity to convey my thoughts on the potential value of this program to my own areas of interest in international education and research.

While my personal involvement with the WID program has been small (our Small Ruminants CRSP project provided the tie for Susan Henderson's recent research in Brazil), I see the potential for significant future cooperation. This could happen in two ways:

a. WID fellowships could provide travel support for women with no previous international experience to visit overseas research sites for a brief period. This could provide an important introduction to life and work in a developing country with no long-term commitments involved. Projects such as my Small Ruminants CRSP project cannot generally justify this kind of travel support, but it is a critical step in bringing women into research in LDC's. It is certainly more humane (and probably more economical in the long run) than sending someone overseas for a long term assignment, only to find out 3 months later that the person cannot adjust. I believe this need is more acute for women than for men because fewer opportunities seem to be available to women to obtain that "first" international experience.

b. WID fellowships can provide short-term support to women who might undertake a small, well-defined piece of research that adds a new dimension to or fills out an information gap for a larger long-term program. Susan Henderson's work would fall into this category. This type of fellow would most ideally be someone who had previous international experience and foreign language facility, as they could accomplish their work in a short time period.

Looking ahead on the hope that our Small Ruminants CRSP program is extended past the 1987 end-of-project date, I would see high possibilities for collaboration with WID in this manner. I hope your program receives favorable review and treatment.

Sincerely yours,



John C. Malechek  
Professor

JCM/RS  
cc: Maxine Stutler

Utah State

January 20, 1986

Helen Henderson, WID Coordinator  
CID Executive Office  
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500  
Tucson, AZ 85711-3766

Dear Helen:

This will confirm information previously sent to you regarding our attempt to plan a WID fellow on the Nepal contract. The contract is only four months old, and the Team Leader has indicated that it would be difficult to take advantage of a WID fellow or provide the needed support to him/her before the contract activities have had a little more time to mature. Dr. Maughan has several resume's of candidates, and there is every possibility that a mutually-beneficial program can be worked out within six to eight months.

We are looking specifically at a collaborative study on manpower needs, IAAS graduates and placing trained women in more meaningful positions in the agriculture sector. This will require considerable field study, and the topography and climate of Nepal would make such activity very difficult if not impossible before the monsoons ended in September. By then adequate housing and transportation would be available.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Thomas  
Nepal Project Coordinator

bhs

cc: Wes Maughan  
Maxine Stuttler ✓

Utah State

January 24, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Bureau of Anthropological Research  
Anthro 318  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

Maxine Stutler has asked that I write you regarding the potential for involving someone from your CID/WID program in our Ecuador project which is now getting underway.

Utah State University has just completed negotiations for a USAID contract in Ecuador that will include both sheep and dairy improvement. We expect to have the first technicians arrive in late February and the full team in place by April. The project will involve close contact with extension personnel and local producers.

I am not sure what information has been developed on women's roles in rural Ecuador, but I feel strongly that we need to understand their roles if our project is to have its maximum impact. Our plan-of-work for the first year will include a look at the activities and responsibilities of rural women.

Maxine tells me that you may have independent financial support for people in your program and that one might be assigned to our Ecuador project. While I cannot be sure of our specific needs at this early date, I would suggest that you place our project on your tentative list for the coming year. Once we are established in Ecuador, I can correspond with you again about the specific need and timing.

Should you wish to contact me after March 1, our mailing address is:

Boyd Wennergren/C  
Chief-of-Party/Utah  
USAID  
Quito ID  
Washington, D.C. 20523

Sincerely,

E. Boyd Wennergren  
Professor

rv

cc: Maxine Stutler .

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COLLEGE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Utah State University

Logan, Utah 84322-5230

January 27, 1986



DEPARTMENT OF  
RANGE SCIENCE  
801-750-2471

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Bureau of Anthropological Research  
Anthro 318  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

I wish to express the continuing support of the Department of Range Science at Utah State University for the CID/WID program. You may recall that we actively pursued a qualified individual to assist our Range Management Improvement Project in Morocco on a WID fellowship in the summer of 1985. It was very unfortunate that the arrangements were curtailed by the USAID mission in Morocco at the last minute, and I believe our project was the poorer as a result. This experience, however, has not deterred us from viewing the CID/WID program as a potential useful resource in our international activities.

Our USAID-funded project in Morocco will terminate on June 30, 1986, despite a relatively favorable final evaluation and the full support of the Government of Morocco for an extension or renewal of the project. The Chief of Party and his Associate Chief will be returning to the Logan campus of Utah State University, and we will endeavor to obtain a new international project that will utilize these faculty members as well as the support staff which we have put together over the last few years. The international dimension to the USU Department of Range Science does not consist of projects which are adopted ad hoc; we have a comprehensive international program which includes a specific international curriculum, international short courses and training oppportunities, as well as projects that are oriented toward research and education as well as extension.

In anticipation that we will be successful in replacing the Morocco project with something of a similar nature, I would like to advise you that we will be seeking further participation in the WID program. I for one admire the objectives and commend the procedures of the WID fellowships. I believe WID can make a unique contribution to our international program.

Sincerely,

*B. E. Norton*

B. E. Norton  
Acting Department Head

dfb

pc: Maxine Stutler

# WID

(Women in International Development)

## NOON SEMINAR

Friday, February 7

12 Noon to 1 p.m.

University Center, Room 336

DR. HELEN HENDERSON

CID/WID Project Director  
University of Arizona

will discuss

- The CID/WID Fellowship Program
- The Program's operation
- Various Fellow participants of the Program
- Current role of Women in International Development

Dr. Henderson holds a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California, Berkeley, and has worked as a Consultant in Egypt and Senegal. Short-term assignments include West Africa (Senegal, Upper Volta, and Niger) and Central America (Guatemala and Honduras).

Maxine Stutler  
USU WID Coordinator  
UMC 2910  
Ext. 1404



UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY · LOGAN, UTAH 84322

COLLEGE OF FAMILY LIFE

DEPARTMENT OF  
HOME ECONOMICS AND  
CONSUMER EDUCATION  
UMC 29

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Don Dwyer  
CID Executive Director

FROM: Maxine Stutler  
CID/WID Campus Coordinator, USU

DATE: February 19, 1986

RE: Project Director's Interest in Continuing CID/WID Fellowship  
Program

I wanted to share with you these responses from several Project Directors at Utah State University. By June it looks very hopeful that three CID/WID Fellows can be assisting with research on USU projects. Two of the fellows will be from USU (one faculty member and one graduate student). I am very excited about the interest that is being generated from Project Directors as well as faculty members who would like to gain some international experience on these projects. CID/WID can be a vital entity to USAID Projects. Therefore, I hope that a third-year funding will be granted. However, if this isn't the case, I feel there is still a great need for WID support for each of our projects. Any suggestions you might have as to accomplishing this at USU will be appreciated.

I was glad Helen could spend some time at Utah State. I, too, think she was very encouraged from the support given by the Project Directors, and now realizes we are alive and moving forward.

If, at any time, you have any suggestions or ideas that would be beneficial to our effort, please feel free to contact me. Since I am new in this position and have much to learn, I am open to any new ideas or suggestions that you may have. If, at any time, you are back on our campus, please call or stop by. Thanks.

enclosures

cc Morris Whitaker  
Bonita Wyse

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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

February 26, 1986

Ms. Maxine Stutler  
Department of Home Economics &  
Consumer Education  
UMC 29  
Utah State University  
Logan, Utah 84322

Dear Maxine:

Thank you for sending the Project Director's comments on WID Fellows. It seems to me you have excellent attitudes there. I felt the project evaluation went very well and that Dr. Elsa Chaney did an excellent job meeting and listening to everyone. She had some excellent observations and suggestions.

The real success of WID will be its institutionalization in the university so that the purpose of WID remains long after the project is over. Your work and that of the other campus coordinators will be the key.

I appreciate your efforts in behalf of the project.

Sincerely,

Don D. Dwyer  
Executive Director

DDD:ft

71

# Water Management Synthesis II Project

Department of Agricultural and Irrigation Engineering  
Utah State University Logan, Utah 84322  
(801) 750-2787

## M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Samina Khan, Carolyn Ater, Helen Henderson, John Wooten  
FROM: Jack Keller *Jack*  
DATE: March 5, 1986  
SUBJECT: Pakistan Gender Roles Water Management Report

I reviewed this report with considerable interest and was fascinated by it. First of all, I would like you compliment you authors for what appears to be a very fine analysis.

For a long time I have been wondering what role women played in the management of basic irrigation systems. I have intuitively concluded that they were no doubt concerned with the domestic water issues as well as probably animal watering, but I had little idea as to their interplay with the actual agricultural irrigation activity. I still wonder what secondary influence they might have on cajoling the men into a more active role in water management if there were some way to publicize such opportunities to them. Perhaps some media such as the radio, or tapes and video which could come directly into the home, would be useful in promoting certain better water management techniques, improved cropping programs and other opportunities for expanding the knowledge available to improve household incomes through irrigated agricultural production.

I would be interested in seeing further gender role studies done in other cultural settings in Southeast Asia, Africa and South America. Once again, I appreciate having had the opportunity to read the report. Congratulations on a job well done.

JK/lf

cc: Maxine Stutler

**WID** (Women in International Development)  
**NOON SEMINAR**

Friday, February 7

12 Noon to 1 p.m.

University Center, Room 336

DR. HELEN HENDERSON

CID/WID Project Director  
University of Arizona

will discuss

- The CID/WID Fellowship Program
- The Program's operation
- Various Fellow participants of the Program
- Current role of Women in International Development

FILM: "The Price of Change"

Dr. Henderson holds a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California, Berkeley, and has worked as a Consultant in Egypt and Senegal. Short-term assignments include West Africa (Senegal, Upper Volta, and Niger) and Central America (Guatemala and Honduras).

Maxine Stutler  
USU WID Coordinator  
UMC 2910  
Ext. 1404

# Washington State University

Genevieve Thompson

---

International Project Support Office, Pullman, Washington 99164-6226 / 509-335-2980

13 March 1986

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

Dear Helen:

Attached please find the CID/WID questionnaire for the WID Quarterly Report, for the December, January, February period. I hope the project evaluation will reflect positively on what the CID/WID program has accomplished, with also include an extension for the future. In the meantime, I think there will be two proposals submitted for the April 15th funding period from WSU, and I hope that this will, at the very least, help to demonstrate the interest and energy that the WID fellowship program has fostered.

Please advise if you have not received the revision of Patriya's Fellowship proposal. It was mailed two days after our conference call, but I've gotten rather mistrustful of the mail system between here and there! On another subject, the evaluation forms have been received and distributed at WSU.

Sincerely,



Genevieve Smith Thompson  
CID/WID Coordinator, Washington State University

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Report  
Quarter: December, 1985, January, February 1986

WID Fellowship Assistance

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

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

Comments:

- a. Distributed WID Fellowship Brochures & provided information on WID Fellowship application procedures.
- b. Screening interviews to determine suitability of candidate backgrnd.
- 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. Advise WID Fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.
- f. Inter-office distribution of the completed proposal and application materials.

3. Suggestions for improving of WID Fellowship Application Procedures:

Although I have been encouraging two potential fellows to prepare proposals for the April 15th deadline (they are both interested in WID fellowship to commence sometime in May), I am not sure at this time about the likelihood of available funding. Obviously, with the project under evaluation, this is somewhat inevitable, but I'm not sure how much encouragement to give.

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities:

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

Two. One potential fellow is working with another WID coordinator on a project not being implemented through WSU. A potential "fellow" submitted for this funding period is also planning to participate on a "non-WSU" project, and is working through the Chair of the department within which she is a faculty member.

Washington State University, con't

5. For what purpose were CID or Non-CID Project Directors contacted?

- a. Getting information on potential WID projects. Comments:
- b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship opportunities
- c. Determining Project need for a particular WID Candidate's services.
- d. Gaining Project Approval for a particular WID candidate.
- e. Other (Response to past Fellow performance for evaluation purposes).

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

In the event that something positive develops between a potential WID fellow from WSU (in Agronomy) and the Egypt Major Cereals project, I will need some guidelines with respect to who (CID/WID, I.Boca, or myself) would be the best "contact" with the project director in question. Thank you.

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?

No other WID campus coordinator's were contacted.

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

Washington State University, con't

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 AWID organization was canvassed for potential fellows. The occurrence of "International Week" at WSU was used to present a WID presentation by Dr. David Kidd, who has international expertise in the field of appropriate technology. This luncheon/seminar was very well attended, and was videotaped. The availability of WID fellowships was discussed at this time. The announcement in our monthly International Development "bulletin" has also brought some requests for information and phone calls.

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

Yes. One proposal was prepared and finalized during this period; and a draft of a proposal for the April 15th funding period has been completed.

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

We would like to continue to build on present efforts. I am still interested in the potential of utilizing WID fellows on proposal/design team efforts, but unfortunately have not seen any collaborative mode opportunities that would facilitate this type of involvement. We are interested in inviting Zakina Bhatti to WSU, as per the announcement circulated by Helen Henderson.

DW2/mew



**Women In Development**  
 P.O. Box 3413  
 Merica Hall, Rm. 316  
 University of Wyoming  
 Laramie, Wyoming 82071  
 307-766-4821

Dr. Helen Henderson  
 WID Project Director  
 Department of Anthropology  
 University of Arizona  
 Tucson, AZ 85721

March 26, 1986

Dear Helen,

The highlight of the third quarter was the successful participation of Dr. Katherine Jensen in the Egyptian Major Cereals Improvement Project (EMCIP) as a WID Fellow. Dr. Jensen, Associate Professor of Sociology and Director of the University of Wyoming's Women's Studies Program spent six weeks studying women's participation in agricultural production and their contribution to the total economic success of the family.

During the past quarter I have continued to work with Dr. Molly Longstreth (University of Arizona) and Dr. Milena Stoszek (University of Idaho) in their efforts to join the Bay Region Agricultural Development Project/Somalia as WID Fellows. This has entailed working in two directions: helping the potential Fellows prepare their WID Fellowship proposals and communicating with the three key parties in Somalia as to interest in, and approval for, the Fellows and their proposed research.

In February I attended as the UW WID Coordinator, the University of Florida/Gainesville conference on Gender Issues In Farming Systems Research and Extension to present a paper which I co-authored with Dr. Garth Massey, Associate Professor of Sociology/University of Wyoming, entitled "Female Headed Households in an Agro-Pastoral Society". While at the conference I had the opportunity to spend some time with the WID Evaluator, Dr. Elsa Chaney, during which we discussed the CID/WID Fellowship Program.

Sincerely,

*Sheila*

Sheila Nyhus

cc: Dr. Joan Wadlow

Campus Coordinator for Women In Developme.

4/4

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?

1) Include WID campus coordinator on review committee for WID proposal that is attached to Coordinator's campus project.

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

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

~~Three~~ One

U. of Wyoming

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?

None

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

I <sup>co-authored</sup> ~~wrote~~ a paper

entitled "Female Headed Households in an Agro-Pastoral Society" which I presented at the Gender Issues in Farming Systems Research/Extension Conference held at the Un. of Florida/Gainesville in February.

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

A continuation of the WID office and funding for the WID Coordinator. Rather than eliminate funding for WID coordinators I think more money should be budgeted while I'm sure an increase will not be forthcoming it is imperative that current funding continue. Lack of financial support relegates WID tasks to the status of lowest priority.

I also think that there should be more money for the main office. A full time assistant is needed to keep the flow of information moving and organized.

**Appendix 2**

**Documentation Access Services**

## Appendix 2

- A. WID Fellowship Information Requests
- B. Country-Specific Briefing Documents
- C. WID Project-Related RFP Requests

## A. WID Fellowship Information Requests

Dr. Von Mendenhall (Utah State University)- Jamaica bibliography and Jamaican Women as Micro-Entrepreneurs document

Dr. J Anne Holman (Cal Poly)- Nepal Project Materials

Dr. Patricia Tansuhaj (Washington State)- Senegal materials and background documents; documents on women and marketing activities in Africa; reading materials on women in development in Africa

Dr. Patricia Meiner (Oregon State University)- Indonesian women's bibliography and background document

Dr. Katherine Jensen (University of Wyoming)- Documents on Women's Role in Egypt

Dr. Milena Stozcek (University of Idaho)- Somalia bibliography (Arid Lands)

Sheila Nyhus, WID Coordinator- excerpts from "Women the INvisible Farmer"

Barbara Isely, WID Coordinator- WID Central Office document- Malawi Agricultural Research and Extension Project Women and Development Component

Dr. Jan Noel, WID Coordinator- Jordan bibliography

Dr. Mary Helen Haas' potential Colorado State WID Fellowship applicants:

Virginia Vanderhuy - Nepal Bibliography and materials

Virginia Campbell Wilson- Nepal Bibliography and materials

Ingrid Bamberg- Somalia materials and bibliography

Jo Ann Weedum (Colorado State University), WID Fellowship recipient - Women and Irrigation Materials

Eduira Jamarillo (New Mexico State University), Potential WID fellowship applicant- Nepal bibliography and materials

Gordon Dean (New Mexico State University), WID Fellowship recipient - Honduras-related women in development document

Arid Lands Prepared Country-Specific Briefing Documents on:

Egypt (Dr. Katherine Jensen?)

Sri Lanka (Abby Myers, Margaret Duncan)

WID Project-related RFP Women in Development Components:

Nepal Irrigation RFP Response

### Documentation Access Service

The CID/WID Central Office provides information and bibliographies 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 or Arid Lands staff member 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.

December 4, 1985

To: Dr. Von Mendenhall

From: Judith Warner, Graduate Research Associate

Re: Materials for CID/WID Fellowship Proposal Preparation

Enclosed you will find copies of a CID/WID Office document "Jamaican Women as Micro-Entrepreneurs" and WID-oriented publications on women in Jamaica. Please do not hesitate to contact the CID/WID Central Office for advice on writing your proposal. Materials include:

CID/WID Central Office Special Document:

Jamaican Women as Entrepreneurs

Jamaica WID Literature Search Documents:

Antrobus, Peggy. Hanover Street: Jamaican Women in Welding and Woodworking International Supplement to the Women's Studies Quarterly 1 (January): 1982. PP. 10-14.

Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Women of the World: Latin America and the Carribean. USAID, Office of Women in Development. 1984. (Selected Tables)

Carr, Marilyn. Blacksmith, Baker, Roofing Sheet Maker...Employment for Women in Developing Countries. London: Intermediate Technology Publications. 1984. (Selected Chapters)

Chaney, E. and M. W. Lewis. Creating a "Woman's Component": A Case Study in Rural Jamaica. USAID, Office of Women in Development. 1981.

Henderson, Helen and Janice Monk. Women and Appropriate Technology: Needs and Possibilities. Barth, C. R. (ed.), Proceedings of the 1982 Rocky Mountain Council for Latin American Studies. El Paso, Texas: Center for Inter-American and Border Studies at the University of Texas at El Paso. 1982.

Pollock, Nancy J. Women and the Division of Labor: A Jamaican Example. American Anthropologist 74: 689-692. 1972.

General WID Search Documents:

A.I.D. Policy Paper. Women in Development. Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, USAID: Washington D. C. 1982.

Anderson, Mary Boughman. Technology Transfer: Implications For Women. In Overholt, Catherine et. al., Gender Roles in Development Projects. Hartford, Conn.: Kumarian Press. 1985.

CEPAL. Women in Development: Guidelines for Programme and Project Planning. Santiago, Chile. 1982.

Cloud, Kate. Women's Productivity in Agricultural Systems: Considerations for Project Design In Overholt, Catherine. Gender Roles in Development Projects. Hartford: Kumarian Press. 1985.

Otero, Maria. Integrating Women Into Small Scale Enterprise Projects: A Guidebook for Project Design and Implementation. Document prepared for the Office of Women in Development, USAID: Washington D. C. 1985.

## Jamaican Women as Micro-Entrepreneurs

Jamaican women who are heads of households or farm wives make a substantial contribution to local cash crop production and marketing (Blaut et. al. 1973; Chaney and Lewis 1981). As a result, planners organizing small business projects should design new women's small business components that are compatible with women's current activities. Specific areas of intervention include new inputs for cash crop production, appropriate technology and marketing. A Jamaican woman's SSE can enable women to build on current skills and knowledge to continue to develop their small business activities.

Cash Crop Production. Several factors need to be considered to relate women's cash cropping activities to their options in creating or expanding small business enterprises. These include the reasons behind women's preferences for working on certain crops, their current marketing activities, their financial needs and their role within shifting household structures. Jamaican women contribute a major portion of the labor for small-scale farming (Blaut et. al.: 1973; Chaney and Lewis 1981; Smith 1973). Women specialize in growing "catch crops" (peas, beans, etc.) and other vegetables for local and regional marketing (Blaut et. al. 1973). In addition, women assist men in the production of the following cash crops: bananas, citrus, cacao, coffee, which are marketed regionally or exported (Ibid.). Yams are considered a joint crop. Men clear the fields and dig up the tubers at harvest while women plant and weed in the interim. Blaut et. al. (1973) note that 'ideally' yam income is divided between men and women. Small business planners should determine household patterns of income distribution when planning input for particular crops, to ensure that women will receive benefits.

Small business interventions need to be targeted for women heads of households. Women-headed households constitute one-quarter of the farmers in Jamaica (USDA, 1978). Pollock (1972) indicates that the formation of women-headed households constitutes one stage in the Jamaican family life cycle. Young women with children seldom have either common law or church-wedded husbands due to the substantial out-migration of young men. During this stage, women engage in small-scale farming, growing yams, dasheen, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, cocoa, bananas or small plots of sugar cane. Later, migrant males return to settle down and take up farming or fishing. Pollock (1972: 691) states: "It is at this stage in the development of the family as a co-residential unit that the usual interdependence of the sexes is found; the man is the main supporter, his wife helps out but spends less time in the fields than formerly. when this conjugal relationship seems permanently established, the couple may be fifty years of age and consider the situation right, particularly financially, for a church wedding.

Jamaican women farm wives are another group which necessitate small business aid. Farm wives remain active in farming. A Ministry of Agriculture (1977) survey of male farmers showed that "21% reported collaboration, at least in planting and harvesting" (Cited in Chaney and Lewis 1981: 6). "In a ten percent sample of female spouses in the farmer survey, 65% of the women reported that their husbands consulted with them on major farm decisions (Ministry of Agriculture 1977; Table 171; Project Paper: Appendix R-3 Cited in Chaney and Lewis 1981: 7)."

Ground crops are a favored women's area for potential input. Jamaican women tend to favor working on ground crops which they can sell at market rather

than crops which men earn income from (Blaut et. al. 1973). Blaut et. al. (1973) consider that both social (pleasure of marketing) and economic factors (instability of common-law family unions) contribute to this. Blaut et. al. (1973: pp. 62-63) states "In common-law unions, particularly the sort found in Jamaica, where the children stay with the mother, it is to be expected that the farm women will want to maximize their economic role, specifically, their control of family income. The greater the emphasis on crops which women, rather than men, market, the larger the portion of family income that is under the control of women. We do not insist that this factor of insecure unions necessarily results in strong pressure by the women of such families to plant ground crops, but we suspect greater pressure of this sort in common-law rather than formally married families.

Current decisions to concentrate production on starchy cash crops (yams, cassava, Irish potatoes, bananas, plantains and bread fruit) have had an adverse effect on family nutrition (Chaney and Lewis 1981). Chaney and Lewis (1981) found that families consumed a portion of their starchy root crops and suffered from mineral deficiencies and underweight. In response, they designed a family food production program which involved the introduction of a planting cycle of nine nutritious vegetables. Other suggestions included intensive gardening with continuous planting, double digging, planting densely in raised beds, composting for fertilizer and companion planting for disease and pest control (Chaney and Lewis 1981). The development of vegetables as a nutritious cash crop could be fostered by extending small business credit to women.

An agriculturally oriented small-business enterprise program should include both women's ground and vegetable crops. Indeed, Chaney and Lewis (1981) argue that where there are high unemployment rates, many women-headed households, and considerable acreage of untilled land, appropriate technologies must be must be focused on the improvement of farming, including gardens.

Appropriate Technology. The agricultural tools currently used by Jamaican women include the cutlass (machete), the digging stick, spade and hoe. Crops on their farms, as opposed to larger scale sugar cane fields, are generally intercultivated, an appropriate practice for continuous production on steep slopes in a tropical environment, but not one suited to the use of continuous large-scale equipment.

Small business credit could be extended to introduce several interventions to Jamaican women. In many areas, the solution to some agricultural problems are as obvious as providing access to rather ordinary inputs such as fertilizer, pesticide, pitchforks, fencing material (to keep out small stock) and carts. Other possible appropriate technological inputs for gardening include water-lifting devices which can be operated by hand, wind, pedal, solar or animal power, and hydraulic rams which can be inserted in streams to pump water to mountainous areas for vegetable gardens and livestock (Carr 1981)

Intermediate improvements in tools are also available and should be explored, e. g., improved hand tools, animal-drawn carts, and small power tillers (Carr 1981). There are also hand, pedal and animal-powered devices for easier harvesting, threshing and winnowing that could save farmers labor and time (Ibid.). To aid in transportation, there are improved carts and wheelbarrows which can easily be manufactured locally.

Marketing. Small business assistance needs to be provided to the many women who are involved in marketing agricultural produce, some in wholesale, others primarily in retailing. Children may assist with these tasks (Katzin 1973), but basically, rural women integrate marketing with their other duties—cultivation and household maintenance. Katzin's (1973) study of the Jamaican country higgler reveals that women's local and regional marketing involved high expenditure of time and energy for modest returns. Buying produce from six to ten suppliers is a full time activity for two days each week from early morning until dark, walking considerable distances on steep slopes. Preparation for market (hand washing of vegetables, bundling and packing) is another days work. Slow evening travel on a crowded truck to market, selling through the night and early morning, settling accounts and buying dry goods for rural neighbors consume another long day. Household chores and home gardening occupy the remainder of the week, with a brief respite on Sunday afternoon or evening.

At present, there appears to be a need for improved methods of washing and packaging in the marketing of produce. Bulk bundling and selling by weight, rather than by small individual packages might be time-saving. Small business organizers could facilitate the formation of marketing clubs or cooperatives to enable women to pool their resources and possibly, to maintain price levels. Pooling of resources for collateral might enable women to get road improvements or to rent or purchase a vehicle more convenient to their schedules.

Resources for those planning small business interventions include the Jamaican Women's Bureau and the Jamaican College of Agriculture.

#### Bibliography

Blaut, J. M., R. Blaut, M. Harman, and M. Morman. Study of Cultural Determinants of Soil Erosion and Conservation in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica. In Comitas, L. and D. Lowenthal (eds.), Work and Family Life in West Indian Perspective. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday. 1973.

Carr, M. Economically Appropriate Technologies for Developing Countries: An Annotated Bibliography. London: Intermediate Technology Publications, Ltd. 1977.

Carr, M. Technologies Appropriate for Women: Theory, Practice and Policy. In Dauber, R. and Melinda Cain (eds.), Women and Technological Change in Developing Countries. AAAS Selected Symposium 53, Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, Inc., pp. 193-201. 1981.

Chaney, E. and M. W. Lewis. Creating a Woman's Component: A Case Study in Rural Jamaica. USAID, Office of Women in Development, 1981.

Katzin, M. F. The Jamaican Country Higgler. In Comitas, L. and D. Lowenthal (eds.), Work and Family Life: West Indian Perspectives. Garden City, N. Y. : Doubleday. 1973.

Pollock, Nancy J. Women and the Division of Labor: A Jamaican Example. American Anthropologist 74: 689-692. 1972.

MEMORANDUM

December 12, 1985

To: Dr. Holman

From: Judith Warner, Graduate Associate CID/WID Project

Re: Nepal Project Materials

Enclosed you will find copies of CID/WID Central Office materials and documents about Nepal. The Nepal project is just beginning and opportunities may start in Summer, 1986. The CID/WID Central Office is advising faculty to submit for the January round, if possible, to ensure availability of funds.

Documents enclosed are:

CID/WID Central Office Document

Nepal Insitute of Agriculture and Animal Science II Project-Nepal WID Concerns and Potential Fellowship Opportunities.

USAID Documents

Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science RFP

SECID Document

Cooper, Carol and Debra Davidson. Women and Resource Conservation and Utilization in Nepal. SECID Occasional Paper Series #1. Washington, D. C. :SECID.

MEMORANDUM

December 8, 1985

To: Dr. Patricia Tan-Suhaj

From: Judith Ann Warner

Re: Senegal Application Materials and Background Documents

Enclosed You will find application materials and the indicated documents:

ENEA Rural Management Senegal Technical Proposal. Submitted by Texas Tech University, 1983.

ENEA Rural Management Project. Third Six Month Report. Lubbock, Texas: Center for Applied International and Development Studies (CAIDS). (Portions)

Vengroff, Richard and Alan Johnson. Decentralization, Rural Development and Mid-level Development Agents In Senegal: A Report on Training Needs. Lubbock, Texas: Center for Applied International and Development Studies (CAIDS). 1985. (Entire report)

Wells, Dorothy. Letter About ENEA Senegal Women in Development Opportunities. 1985.

MEMORANDUM

December 8, 1985

To: Dr. Patricia Meiner

From: Judith Warner

Re: Indonesian Background Documents

Enclosed you will find a bibliography on women in Indonesia and a background document which you may find helpful.

Enclosures:

Resources on Women in Indonesia

Mangkuprawira, Sjafri. Married Women's Work Pattern in Rural Java. In Epstein, Scarlett and Rosemary A. Watts (editors), The Endless Day: Some Case Material on Asian Rural Women. New York: Pergamon Press. 1981.

## Resources on Women in Indonesia

Colfer, Carol J. Pierce (Women in Development, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu 96822). Women, Men and Time in the Forests of Kalimantan. Borneo Research Bulletin (Forthcoming)

Change in an Indigenous Agroforestry System. Preliminary Report to the U.S.-Indonesian Man (sic) and Biosphere Project, "Interactions Between People and Forests in East Kalimantan."

Home Gardening...Not so easy. Agenda, 4:8 (1981), 8-11.

On Circular Migration From the Distaff Side. Preliminary Report to the U.S.-Indonesian Man (sic) and Biosphere Project, "Interaction Between People and Forests in East Kalimantan."

The Potential of Women in Agroforestry in Borneo. Pacific Health, 14: 10-14 (1981).

Women and Men in Forest and Field: Cognition in Kalimantan. Preliminary report to the U.S.- Indonesian Man (sic) and the Biosphere Project, "Interactions Between People and Forests in East Kalimantan."

Hart, G., D. Sisler, P. J. Matlon (Dept. of Agricultural economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York) Aspects of Rural Labor Market Operation: A Javanese Case Study. American Journal of Agricultural Economics, 60:5 (1978), 821-829.

Hull, V. A Woman's Place...Social Class Variations in Women's Work Patterns in a Javanese Village. Working Paper 21, Population Studies Center, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, 1979.

Mangkuprawira, Sjafri. "Married Women's Work Pattern In Rural Java." In Epsiein, Scarlett and Rosemary A. Watts (editors), The Endless Day: Some Case Material on Asian Rural Women. New York: Pergamon Press. 1981.

Mehmet, Q Poverty and Social Change in Southeast Asia. Canadian Council for Southeast Asian Studies Annual Conference, Ottawa, 3-4 November, 1978. Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 1979, pp. 243-251.

Milone, P. A Preliminary Study in Three Countries: Indonesia report. Washington D C, USAID, 1978. 299pp. Available from WID/AID.

Moir, H. Economic Activities of Women in Rural Java: are the Data Adequate? Occasional Paper, development Studies Centre, Australian National University, No. 20 (1980), 45pp.

Papanek, Hanna. Implications of Development For Women in Indonesia: Selected Research and Policy Issues. Discussion Paper presented at the Conference on Indonesian Political Economy, Center for South and Southeast Asia Studies, University of California, Berkely, August, 1979. Available from the Librarian, Center for Asian development Studies, Boston University, 264 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass. 02215.

Research on Women by Women: Interviewer Selection and Training in Indonesia. See Resources for Feminist Research, IX: 1 (march 1980), 41.

Peluso, Nancy Lee. Collecting Data on Women's Employment in Rural Java. See Resources for Feminist Research, IX: 1 (March 1980), 41.

The Economic Roles of Rural women Working Outside the Agricultural Sector: The Case of Tlogoadi Sleman, Special Region of Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta: Population Studies Centre, Gadjah Mada University. 1979.

The Roles of Rural Women in the Family Economy: A Microstudy of Women Working Outside the Agricultural Sector in Rural Yogyakarta. Preliminary Draft of a Ford Foundation Report. Mimeographed, 1978. (ICRW).

Survival Strategies of Rural Women Traders Or a Woman's Place is in the Market: Four Case Studies from Northwestern Sleman in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. WEP Research Working Paper 17, ILO, 1981. 124pp.

Sajogo, Pudjwati et. al. Studying Rural Women in West Java. See Resources for Feminist Research, IX: 1 (March, 1980: 43).

Stoler, Ann. Class Structure and Female Autonomy in Rural Java. Signs 3(1). (1977).

Supriyo, Ambar and Karyono (Institute of Ecology, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia) Home Garden Study in Citarum River Basin in West Java.

The Company's Women: Labour Control in North Sumatran Plantation Sector, In Kate Young (ed.), Just One Big Happy Family: Women's Place In Development. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. 1983.

Vreede-de-Stuers, Cora. Role-Expectations and Education of Indonesian Girls at the Turn-of-the-Century. See Resources for Feminist Research IX: 1 (March 1980), 45.

Women, Doctors and Family Health Care: Some Lessons From Rural Java. See Resources for Feminist Research, IX: 1 (March, 1980), 37



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

December 12, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Mary Helen Haas  
FROM: Judith Ann Warner  
RE: Matching WID Fellowship Candidates with Openings

Enclosed you will find copies of memos and documents which potential WID Fellows on your campus may find of use in determining which type of Fellowship opportunity that they would be most interested in. If your candidates indicate interest in a particular project, please contact the Campus Coordinator at the Project's Lead university to see if the Project Director is interested in taking on a Fellow for the activity indicated and is able to take on a Fellow within the time frame that your candidates envision.

MEMORANDUM

December 12, 1985

To: Virginia Vanderhye

From: Judith Warner, Graduate Associate CID/WID Project

Re: Nepal Project Materials

Enclosed you will find copies of CID/WID Central Office materials and documents about Nepal. The Nepal project is just beginning and opportunities may start in Summer, 1986. Please acquaint yourself with the information provided and consult with your Campus Coordinator, Mary Helen Haas, if you are interested in revising your preproposal, which is not directed toward the project that CID got, and applying for the Spring round.

Documents enclosed are:

CID/WID Central Office Document

Nepal Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science II Project-Nepal WID Concerns and Potential Fellowship Opportunities.

USAID Documents

Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science RFP

SECID Document

Cooper, Carol and Debra Davidson. Women and Resource Conservation and Utilization in Nepal. SECID Occasional Paper Series #1. Washington, D. C. :SECID.

MEMORANDUM

December 12, 1985

To: Virginia Campbell Wilson

From: Judith Warner, Graduate Associate CID/WID Project

Re: Nepal Project Materials

Enclosed you will find copies of CID/WID Central Office materials and documents about Nepal. The Nepal project is just beginning and opportunities may start in Summer, 1986. Please acquaint yourself with the information provided and consult with your Campus Coordinator, Mary Helen Haas, if you are interested in applying for the Spring round.

Documents enclosed are:

CID/WID Central Office Document

Nepal Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science II Project-Nepal WID Concerns and Potential Fellowship Opportunities.

USAID Documents

Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science RFP

SECID Document

Cooper, Carol and Debra Davidson. Women and Resource Conservation and Utilization in Nepal. SECID Occasional Paper Series #1. Washington, D. C. :SECID.

MEMORANDUM

December 12, 1985

To: Eduria Jaramillo

From: Judith Warner, Graduate Associate CID/WID Project

Re: Nepal Project Materials

Enclosed you will find copies of CID/WID Central Office materials and documents about Nepal. The Nepal project is just beginning and opportunities may start in Summer, 1986. If you are interested in submitting a proposal, please contact your Campus coordinator, Ida Baca, who is affiliated with the New Mexico State University-based Egypt Major Cereals Project. We suggest that you also examine other project opportunities that we have within our system.

Documents enclosed are:

CID/WID Central Office Document

Nepal Insitute of Agriculture and Animal Science II Project-Nepal WID Concerns and Potential Fellowship Opportunities.

USAID Documents

Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science RFP

SECID Document

Cooper, Carol and Debra Davidson. Women and Resource Conservation and Utilization in Nepal. SECID Occasional Paper Series #1. Washington, D. C. :SECID.

MEMORANDUM

December 17, 1985

To: Dr. Patricia Tan-Suhaj

From: Judith Ann Warner, Graduate Research Associate

Re: Women and Marketing Opportunities in Africa

Enclosed you will find copies of the following documents:

Ceesay-Marenah, Coumba. Women's Cooperative Thrift and Credit Societies: An Element of Women's Societies in the Gambia. In Bay, Edna (ed.), Women and Work in Africa. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press. 1983.

Cloud, Kathleen. Women and Irrigation in the Senegal River Basin: A Problem in the Intensification of African Agriculture. Unpublished Manuscript. 1982.

Henderson Helen. Memo on Senegal River Basin to Kate Cloud.

Excerpt from Social Research Program to Accompany Agronomic Research.

Schumacher, Ilsa. Limits to Productivity: Improving Women's Access to Technology and Credit. Washington D. C.: Office of Women and Development. 1980.

Watts, Susan J. Rural Women as Food Processors and Traders: Eko Making in the Illorin Area of Nigeria. The Journal of Developing Areas 19: 71-82.

White, Sylvia. African Women as Small-Scale Entrepreneurs: Their Impact on Employment Creation. Paper prepared for the Western Association of Africanists, Annual Meeting, April 15-16, 1983.

Ardayfio, Elizabeth. Women and Urban Marketing in Ghana Paper presented at the Association for Women in Development Conference, Washington D.C.

Trager, Lillian. Intermediaries in the Food Marketing System of Southwestern Nigeria Paper presented for the Association of Women in Development Conference, Washington D.C.

Saul, Mahir. "Beer, Sorghum and Women: Production for the Market in Rural Upper Volta". Africa 51(3): 746-764, 1981.

MEMORANDUM

December 23, 1985

To: Katharine Jensen

From: Helen Henderson

Re: Reading material pertaining to Egypt

Enclosed you will find copies of the following documents:

Acharya, Meena and Lynn Bennett. The Rural Women of Nepal (excerpt). Manila, Philippines: Regional Service Center. 1981.

Burfisher, Mary E. and Nadine R. Horenstein. Sex Roles in the Nigerian TIV Farm Household and the Differential Impacts of Development Projects. The Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, New York 10017. 1983.

Due, Jean M. and Timothy Mudenda with Patricia Miller and Marcia White. Women's Contributions Made Visible: of Farm and Market Women to Farming Systems and Household Incomes in Zambia, 1982. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Department of Agricultural Economics. 1984.

Dwyer, Daisy Hilse. Women and Income in the Third World: Implications for Policy. The Population Council, One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, New York 10017. 1983.

Guyer, Jane L. Household Budgets and Women's Incomes, African Studies Center Working Papers. Boston University, African Studies Center. 1980.

Palmer, Ingrid. The Impact of Male Out-Migration on Women in Farming. (excerpts) West Hartford: Kumarian Press. 1985.

Peterson, Jean Treloggen. Households in International Settings. Women and International Development: Multidisciplinary Curriculum Guides. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. 1985.

Rogers, Beatrice Lorge. The Internal Dynamics of Households: A Critical Factor in Development Policy. Tufts University School of Nutrition, Medford, Massachusetts. 1983.

Rogers, Beatrice Lorge. Intrahousehold Resource Allocation: Empirical Studies and Methods of Measurement -- Bibliography. Tufts University School of Nutrition, Medford, Massachusetts. 1983.

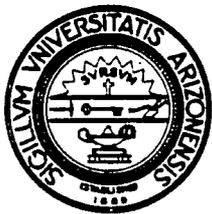
Roldan, Martha. Intrahousehold Patterns of Money Allocation and Women's Subordination. Draft 1982.

Self, Janet, Minouche Shafik, Cheryl Compton and Salwa Soliman Saleh. Women's Access to Productive Resources: Recommendations for an AID Program Strategy. A Report to the USAID Mission in Egypt. 1984.

MEMORANDUM: K. Jensen (continued)  
date: December 23, 1985

Warner, Judith Ann, Catherine Besteman and Helen Henderson. Assessing Women's Role in Development: A Preliminary Workbook. University of Arizona. 1985.

Excerpt from Women and Poverty in the Third World.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

December 23, 1985

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Dr. Patricia Tan-Suhaj  
FROM: the office of Helen Henderson  
RE: Reading materials - Africa

Enclosed please find copies of the following documents:

Cohen, Monique. The Urban Street Food Trade in Developing Countries.  
Paper presented at the Association of American Geographers' Annual Meeting.  
April, 1984.

Copy of WID Fellow, Laurie Brush --proposal.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

January 7, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sheila Nyhus

FROM: Helen Henderson

In response to your letter of December 17, 1985, requesting a partial copy of Invisible Farmers: Women and the Crisis in Agriculture, please find enclosed the following:

U. S. Agency for International Development

1981 Women and the Crisis in Agriculture,  
Ed. Barbara Lewis, Chapters 1, 3, and 4.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

January 20, 1986

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Barbara Isely  
FROM: Helen Henderson  
RE: Malawi report

Please find enclosed the Malawi Agricultural Research  
and Extension Project Women and Development Component.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Dr. Jan Noel

FROM: Judith Warner, Grad assoc. CID/WID Project

RE: Jordan Bibliography requested by Genevieve Smith

Enclosed you will find a copy of a bibliography of materials on Jordan that Genevieve Smith requested. Perhaps it can be distributed to individuals working on the Jordan proposal.

## Jordan Bibliography

Antoun, Richard T.

1972 Arab Village: A Social Structural Study of a Transjordanian Peasant Community. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Antoun, Richard T.

1965 "Conservatism and Change in the Village: A Jordanian Case Study", Human Organization 24(4): 4-10.

Antoun, Richard T.

1968 "On the Modesty of Arab Villages." Bulletins of the American Anthropological Association (Jan. 18, 1968): 671-694.

Basson, P.

1981 "Women and Traditional Food technologies: Changes in Rural Jordan." Ecology of Food and Nutrition 11(1): 17-23.

Basson, P.

1982 "Domestic Productivity in Male- and Female-Headed Households of Rural Jordan." Ecology of Food and Nutrition 12(2): 75-78.

Bestor, J. F.

1978 "Peasants in the Middle East." (Review Article) Peasant Studies ( ): 124-141.

Cohen, E.

1977 "Recent Anthropological Studies of Middle Eastern Communities and Ethnic Groups." Annual Review of Anthropology 6: 315-347.

Gubser, Peter

1983 Jordan: Crossroads of Middle Eastern Events. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.

Gubser, Peter

1973 Politics and Change in Al-Karak, Jordan: A Study of a Small Arab Town and Its District. New York: Oxford University.

Hammouda, A. A.

1980 "Jordanian Emigration: An Analysis of Migration Data." International Migration Review 14(3): 357-382.

Harris, George L.

1958 Jordan: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture. Human Relations Area Files: New Haven.

Hirabayashi, Gordon K.

1958 "Social Change In Jordan: A Quantitative Approach In a Non-Census American Journal of Sociology 64(1): 36-40.

Jordan (Title of Periodical)

Kirwan, F. X.

1981 "The Impact of Labor Migration on the Jordanian Economy." International Migration review 15(4): 671-695.

Lutfiya, Abdulla M.

1966 Baytin: A Jordanian Village. The Hague: Mouton.

Lutfiya, Abdulla M.

1970 "The Family", In Lutfiya, Abdulla M. and Charles W. Churchill (eds.), Middle Eastern Societies and Cultures. Netherlands: The Hague, Mouton and Co. Pp. 505-525.

Mazur, Michael P.

1979 Economic Growth and Development In Jordan. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.

Perspective- Jordan's Magazine for Women. An Independent Non-Political Monthly Magazine for and About Women In the Arab World (Periodical)

Peters, E. L.

1978 "The Status of Women In Four Middle Eastern Communities." In Beck, L. and N. Keddie (eds.), Women In the Muslim World. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. Pp. 311-350.

No Author

1976 "Jordan: Na'Ur Ladies Organization." WIN News 2 (Summer): 36.

Nyrop, Richard F.

1980 Jordan: A Country Study. Washington D. C.: The American University.

Seccombe, Ian J.

1981 Manpower and Migration: the Effects of International Labor Migration on Agricultural Development in the East Jordan Valley, 1973-1980. Center for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, University of Durham.

Turing, Penelope

1976 "Women in Jordan: Progress and Participation." Middle East International (June): 20-22.

Copies of the following documents were distributed to Judith Ann Warner (University of Arizona), potential WID Fellowship applicant.

General WID Search Materials

Carruthers, Ian and Roy Stoner

1982        What Water Management Means: A Legal Framework for the Public Interest. Ceres (Incomplete Reference)

Cloud, Kate

1982        Women and Water Management: Understandings Gleaned from My Asian Trip. (Memo to Principals Interested in the Water Management Synthesis II Project)

Cloud, Kate

1984        "Women's Roles in Irrigated Production Systems: Movement Toward an Integrated Approach." The Women and Food Information Network 2(1). (September)

Elmendorf, Mary

1981        "Women, Water and Waste: Beyond Access." Paper available from the Water and Sanitation for Health Project, 1611 N. Kent St., Room 1002, Arlington, VA 22209.

Stanbury, Pamela

1984        "Women's Roles in Irrigated Agriculture: 1984 Diagnostic Analysis Workshop, Dahod Tank Irrigation Project, Madhya Pradesh, India. Fort Collins, Colorado: Water Management Synthesis Project.

Women and Water. Special issue of the Tribune Women and Development Quarterly. Newsletter #20. International Women's Tribune Center, Inc. (Third Quarter, 1982).

International Irrigation Institute Materials

International Irrigation Management Institute, Diagora Village, Sri Lanka (Program, Staff and Budget Description, Pamphlet)

Institute of Phillipine Culture

1985        "The Phillipine Participatory Communal Irrigation Development Program and Women's Work and Family Strategies: The Case of the Aslong Irrigation Project" Research proposal submitted by the Institute of Phillipine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University to the Population Council.

Franda, Marcus

1984 "Water for the Disadvantaged, and Especially for Women" Draft Report  
not for quotation or attribution.

Silliman, Jael and Roberto Lenton

1985 "Irrigation and the Land Poor" Paper prepared for distribution at the  
International Conference on Food and Water, Texas A&M University,  
College Station, Texas, May 27-30, 1985.

A bibliography on Somalia was prepared by the Arid Lands librarian for Dr. Milena Stoszek (University of Idaho). A copy of the bibliography follows.

SOMALIA

1979

Draft Country Environmental Profile

WORKING DRAFT

Edward and June McGowan

Submitted to USAID/W  
February 6, 1979

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abir, Mordechai. "The Contentious Horn of Africa." *Conflict Studies* 23, (June 1972)
- American Society of Range Management, Range Term Glossary Committee (1964). A glossary of terms used in range management. Portland, Oregon: American Society of Range Management.
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- Baumol, W.J. "On Taxation and the Control of Externalities," *American Economic Review* (June 1972), pp. 307-322.
- Beaton, W.G. The veterinary aspect of the development in Africa of wildlife as a substantial source of animal protein. *Bull. epizoot. Dis. Afr.* (1964) 12: 7-12.
- Berry, L. (1966). Land systems and data storage problems in East Africa (mimeo. pp. 9) E. Afr. Soc. Sci. Conf., Nairobi 1966.
- Blaney, H.F. and Criddle, W.D. Determining consumptive use and irrigation water requirements. *Tech. Bull U.S. Dep. Agric.* 1962, 1275:1-59.
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- Burt, B.D. Some East African vegetation communities. *J. Ecol.* 1942, 30: 65-146.
- Butler, P.A. "Effects on Commercial Fisheries," *Effects of Pesticides on Fish and Wildlife*, Fish and Wildlife Service Circular No. 143. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1962, pp. 20-24.
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- Butler, P.A. "Commercial Fisheries Investigations," *Pesticide Wildlife Studies*, Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 199. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1964, pp. 5-28.
- Butler, P.A. "Commercial Fisheries Investigations," *The Effects of Pesticides on Fish and Wildlife*, Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 226. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1965, pp. 65-77.
- Coase, "The Problem of Social Cost," ed. James E. Krier. *Environmental Law and Policy*. New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1971, pp. 53, 54.
- E.P.A. *Economics of Clean Air - Report of the Administrator*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1971.
- F.A.O. Agricultural and water surveys: Somalia. Final Report. Vol. 1 - General FAO/SF: 36/SOM 1967.

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- McGowan, F.E. and H.G. Jones. Economic Externalities of Pesticide Pollution from Agriculture - Dez Valley Irrigation Project. Sacramento: Joint Budget Committee Press, 1972.
- McGowan, E. and J. McGowan. Draft Environmental Assessment, Ethiopia's MPPIT, Washington, D.C.: USAID, 1977.

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Morrison, S.H. Feeds and feeding,  
a handbook for the student and stock-  
man (22nd edit.). Ithaca, New York:  
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the determination of range condition  
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drier areas of Kenya. VI. Effects of  
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ology. *J. appl. Ecol.* 1966 3: 369-382.
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Environmental Studies," Water Resources  
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*F.A.O. agric. Stud.* 49: 1-68. Rome.  
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cides Between Soil, Water, and  
Air. Riverside: Soil and Water  
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a Camel", Natural History, May  
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Water Resources Research (April  
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pp. 94-190.
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methods in censuses of animals'  
in Proceedings of the workshop  
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wildlife management in East  
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(Ed. W.G. Swank, R.M. Watson,  
G.H. Freeman and T. Jones). E.  
*Afr. agric. For. J.* (1969) Vo. 34.

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 PS SOMALIA/DE, ID, TI  
 S2 90 SOMALIA/DE, ID, TI  
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 90 2  
 S3 2 1 AND 2

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86011134 85031572 Holding Library: AGL  
 Trials of drip irrigation on banana plantation in the Chebeli Valley  
 (Democratic Republic of Somalia)  
 Essais d'irrigation goutte a goutte du bananier dans la vellee du Chebeli  
 (Republique Democratique Somalie)  
 Falciai, M.;  
 Eleventh Congress on Irrigation and Drainage : transactions, Grenoble  
 1981. v. 2 p. 79-116. ill.  
 New Delhi : International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, 1981.  
 DNAL Call No: TC805.C6 1981  
 Language: French

2/3/2

86007831 85030723 Holding Library: AGL  
 Bronchial disease of camels in Somalia  
 Vitovec, J.; Vladik, P.  
 Bulletin of animal health and production in Africa = Bulletin des sante  
 et production animales en Afrique. Sept 1983. v. 31 (3) p. 291-294.  
 Nairobi : Scientific Publications Division of Eleza Services.  
 CODEN: BAHAD  
 DNAL Call No: 41.8 B872  
 Language: English

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PC	1 AND 2	
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	471	2
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1965357 S0048-10218 1  
 Characterization of the calcareous soils of the alluvial plain of the  
 middle Shabeli river (Somalia). 1. Physico-chemical and mineralogical  
 aspects.  
 Caratterizzazioni di suoli calcarei della pianura alluvionale del medio

3/3/2

1911474 S0048-05046 1

Estimated NH<sub>3</sub>-volatilization losses from surface-applied urea on a wet  
calcareous Vertisol.

Trierweiler, J. F.; Bishop, B. L.

Department of Agronomy, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development  
Center, Wooster, Ohio 44691, USA.

Fertilizer Research, 1983, 4,3, 271-280

3/3/3

1831093 S0047-10502 1

Classification of five pedons near Afsoi, Somalia.

Mokma, D. L.; Abdulla, O. H. D.

Department of Crop and Soil Sciences, Michigan State University, East  
Lansing, MI, USA.

Geoderma, 1984, 33,3, 219-226

3/3/4

1509369 L0017-01662 2

*Nannizzia corniculata* sp. nov., the perfect state of *Microsporium*  
*boullardii*.

Takashio, M.; De Vroey, D.

Inst. Med. Trop. Prince Leopold, B-2000, Antwerp, Belgium.

Mycotaxon, 1982, 14,1, 383-389

3/3/5

1480599 Z0003-02467 0

Observations of cracking in Somali Vertisols.

Virso, K. J.

Hunting Technical Services, Elstree Way, Borehamwood, WD6 1SB, UK.

Soil Science, 1981, 131,1, 60-61

See Jnl Source: Soils and Fertilizers 44, 6674.

3/3/6

1439104 Z0003-01263 0

The Scebeli River waters: a quality evaluation in relation to the soils  
and irrigated crops.

Le acque del fiume Scebeli: valutazione della qualita in relazione ai  
terreni e alle colture irrigate.

Senesi, N.; Farah, M. O.; Hassan, M. F.

Rivista di Agricoltura Subtropicale e Tropicale, 1980, 74,3-4, 205-  
219

3/3/7

1354862 G0034-05312; Z0002-03342 1

Urea rate and placement for maize grown in Somalia.

(Abstract).

Astronomy Abstracts, 72nd annual meeting, American Society of Astronomy.

Trierweiler, J. R.

Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210, USA.

Publ: Madison, Wisconsin, USA; American Society of Astronomy.

1980, 44

3/3/8

1348226 S0044-06674 1

Observations of cracking in Somali Vertisols.

Virso, K. J.

Hunting Technical Services, Elstree Way, Borehamwood, WD6 1SB, UK.

Soil Science, 1981, 131,1, 60-61

Le acque del fiume Scebeli: valutazione della qualità in relazione ai terreni e alle colture irrigate.

Senesi, N. ; Farah, M. O. ; Hassan, M. F.

Rivista di Agricoltura Subtropicale e Tropicale, 1980, 74,3-4, 205--219

3/3/7

1354862 Q0034-05312; Z0002-03342 1

Urea rate and placement for maize grown in Somalia.  
(Abstract).

Astronomy Abstracts. 72nd annual meeting, American Society of Astronomy.  
Trierweiler, J. R.

Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210, USA.

Publ: Madison, Wisconsin, USA; American Society of Astronomy.  
1980, 44

3/3/8

1348226 S0044-06674 1

Observations of cracking in Somali Vertisols.

Virgo, K. J.

Hunting Technical Services, Elstree Way, Borehamwood, WD6 1SB, UK.

Soil Science, 1981, 131,1, 60-61

3/3/9

1103670 Z0001-00054; S0043-02414 1

Soil and water conservation.

Hassan Mohamed, A. H. (Mohamed, A. H. H. );

National Range Agency, Mogadishu, Somalia.

Somali Range Bulletin, 1979, No. 7, 28-31

3/3/10

197373 S0041-05262 1

Soil and water conservation as an aid to range management.

Naylor, J.

Plant Production and Protection Div., FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla,  
00100 Rome, Italy.

FAO Soils Bulletin, 1977, No. 33, 161-164

3/3/11

137130 G0046-01988 1

The Sahel: climate and soils.

Berry, L.

School of Geography, Clark Univ., Worcester, Massachusetts, USA.

9-17

See also: 537129

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\$7.55 Estimated total session cost 0.109 Hrs.

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A copy of the following document was sent to Gordon Dean (University of New Mexico), WID Fellowship recipient for Honduras. The reference is:

Stein, John P.

1982     Children and Women in Traditional and Cash Crop Agriculture:  
A Preliminary Cross-Section Study of Economic Development in  
Guatemala. A Rand Note Prepared for the USAID.

MEMORANDUM

To: Ingrid Bamberg

From: Judith Warner (Graduate Research Associate with the CID/WID Project)

Re: Enclosure of Somalia materials and bibliography.

Enclosed you will find selected materials you may wish to read in preparation for a CID/WID Fellowship application for Somalia. An extended bibliography follows.

Women and Agriculture in Somalia

Nyhus, Sheila M.

1984 The Cycle of Women's Lives: Culture and Economy Among The Rahanweyn of Somalia. Paper presented at the African Studies Association Meetings. (Copy provided)

Somali Project Papers

Putman, Diana B.

1982 Preliminary Socio-economic Survey, Bay Region, Somalia. USAID #649-0113-S-00-2005-00. (Copy Provided)

Assorted papers and Interview Forms (Copies Sent)

Pastoralism in Somalia

Aronson, D. R.

1980 Kinsmen and Comrades: Towards a Class Analysis of the Somali Pastoral Sector. Nomadic Peoples 7: 14-23.

Cassanelli, L. V.

1982 The Shaping of Somali Society: Reconstructing the History of a Pastoral People, 1600- 1900. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

1981 The Data Base of the Somali Agricultural Sector Including Livestock and Fisheries: A Statistical Bulletin. Mugdisho, Somalia.

Holtzman, John S.

1982 Livestock Marketing in Somalia. USAID: Somalia (Excerpt sent)

Lewis, I. M.

1961 A Pastoral Democracy London: Oxford University Press..

Lewis, I. M.

1981 Somali Culture, History and Political Institutions  
London: School of Economics and Political Science.

Schneider, Curt R.

1982 Bringing Somali Nomads Into the Primary Health Care Program and Training Nomad Community Health Workers: Epidemiological Considerations. MSCI/USAID. (Copy Provided)

Swift, Jeremy

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**B. Country-Specific Briefing Documents**

1. Egypt

2. Sri Lanka

The Office of Arid Lands Research Librarian prepares country-specific briefing documents for countries that WID candidates are expected to visit. These documents provide background information on the country and women's activities.

## ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

### Quick Facts:

#### PEOPLE:

**Nationality:** Noun and adjective- Egyptian(s). **Population(1984):** 47 million. **Annual growth rate:** 2.7%. **Ethnic groups:** Egyptian, Bedouin Arabs, Nubian. **Religions:** Sunni Muslim 90%, Coptic Christian. **Languages:** Arabic, English, French. **Education:** Years compulsory-ages 6-12. **Literacy(1976):** Males 56.2%, Females 26.8%. **Health:** Infant mortality rate-69/1,000 (1983). **Life expectancy (1983):** Male 56 yrs., Female 59 yr. **Work Force:** Agriculture-50%, Services-26%, Industry-13%, Trade and Finance-11%.

#### GEOGRAPHY:

**Area:** 1,001,258 sq. km. (386,650 sq. mi.); slightly smaller than Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas combined. **Cities:** Capital-Cairo (pop. over 11 million), Alexandria (3 million), Aswan, Asyut, Port Said, Suez, Ismailia. **Terrain:** Desert except Nile River valley and delta. Desert, wasteland, urban (96.5%), cultivated (2.8%), inland water (0.7%). **Climate:** Dry, hot summer, moderate winters.

#### GOVERNMENT:

**Type:** Republic. **Independence:** 1922. **Constitution:** 1971.

**Branches:** Executive-president (chief of state), prime minister (head of government). Legislative-unicameral People's Assembly (448 elected and 10 presidentially appointed members. 31 seats reserved for women), and Shura (Consultative) Council (140 elected members, 70 presidentially appointed). Judicial-Court of Cassation, State Council.

**Administrative subdivisions:** 26 governorates.

**Political parties:** National Democratic Party (ruling), New Wafd Party, Socialist Labor Party, Socialist Liberal Party, National Progressive Unionist Grouping, Umma Party. **Suffrage:** Universal over 18.

#### ECONOMY:

**GDP:** (1983 est.) LE 22.6 billion or \$26.8 at the official incentive exchange rate. **Annual Growth rate:** 5%-7%. **Per capita income (1983 est.)** \$686. **Central Government budget (FY 1983-84):** LE 16.2 billion or \$19.8 billion at the official incentive exchange rate.

**Natural resources:** Petroleum and natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, zinc.

**Agriculture:** Products-cotton, rice, onions, beans, citrus fruits, wheat, corn, barley, sugar.

**Industry:** Types-food processing, textile, chemicals, petrochemicals, construction, light industry, iron and steel products, aluminum, cement, military equipment.

**Trade:** (FY 1982-83): Exports-\$3.5 billion: petroleum, cotton, manufactured goods. Major Markets-USSR, Israel, Italy, FRG. Imports-\$8.3 billion: foodstuffs, machinery and transport equipment, paper and wood products. Major suppliers-US, FRG, France, Japan, Italy.

## PEOPLE

Egypt is the most populous country in the Arab world, and the second most populous on the African Continent. 99% of the country's 47 million people live in Cairo and Alexandria, elsewhere on the banks of the Nile River, in the Nile delta, which fans out north of Cairo, and along the Suez Canal. These regions are among the world's most densely populated, containing an average of over 1,450 persons per sq. km. (3,600 per sq. mi.) Ethnic minorities include a small number of Bedouin Arab nomads dispersed in the Eastern and Western Deserts and in the Sinai, as well as some 50,000-100,000 Nubians clustered along the Nile in Upper Egypt. Approximately 45% of the population is urbanized.

Education is free through university and compulsory from ages 6 to 12. Major universities include those of Cairo (100,000 students) and Alexandria, and the 1,000 year old Al-Azhar University, one of the world's major centers of Islamic learning.

About 80% of all children enter primary school, with enrollments higher in the cities (90%), and in the north, and lower in rural areas and in the poorer south (60%). About 65% of girls in their age group enter primary school, as compared to 90% of boys, and the primary school dropout rate for girls is double that of boys. Although gains in the absolute numbers of female students outstripped those of males in the 1960's and 1970's, males continued to outnumber females by roughly one-and-one half to one at every educational level. Only 10% of students starting primary school reach the secondary level. (Nyrop p.98).

Overall, women's access to education has greatly increased in the last 30 years. Female secondary enrollment has almost tripled, and women's enrollment in higher education doubled from 1973 to 1979. However, while the educational system theoretically provides equality of opportunity for women, it does not necessarily try to prepare them for the same roles as men, but rather reinforces the underlying cultural ethos, i.e. preparation for future roles as wives and mothers is given strong emphasis.

Education for women is not highly valued socially. Many parents think it diminishes a girl's desirability as a wife, delays age of marriage, and takes girls out of the home and familial control, and exposing them to outside influences. Many parents also fear that proximity to men while in school will compromise the reputations of their daughters. Furthermore, given the average family's scarce resources and the paucity of good economic opportunities for women, the education of girls is not

considered to be a good investment. Families generally prefer to educate sons.

## ECONOMY:

Egypt's 47 million people produced a gross domestic product (GDP) of some \$26 billion in 1984. Agriculture and service each contribute roughly one-third of GDP; the remainder comes from industry, petroleum, mining, electricity, and construction.

Although Egypt's private sector is expanding, public sector enterprises remain predominant in the industrial sector. Most sizable enterprises, including virtually all heavy industries are owned by the state. Many privately owned small and medium scale industries' prices are controlled by the state or face competition from products subsidized by the government. Only 35% of industrial production originates in the private sector, but this share is growing. Much of agriculture, though nominally private, is, if fact, regulated through price control, import allocation, and guidelines on production administered through local agricultural cooperatives. In the late 1970's and early 1980's, after economic liberalization, Egypt attained real growth rates in the range of 8%-10% annually.

Egypt, along with other Islamic countries, shows a considerably smaller female labor force participation rate (6.2% reported in 1976, the last census) than do other countries at a comparable level of economic development. This is largely because of the social restrictions placed upon contact with the opposite sex. For example, only about 20% of service workers and 12% of white collar clerical employees are women. However, one quarter of scientific, professional and technical workers are female. Almost one half of Egypt's economically active women come from the small proportion (5.2%) of women with high school or university educations. In 1960, 86.3% of the female labor force were either illiterate or semi-literate. By 1976, this ratio had diminished to 46.6%.

More than one-third of the Egyptian labor force is engaged directly in farming, and many others work in the processing or trading of agricultural products. The contributions of women in agriculture, both in terms of paid and unpaid labor is consistently underestimated (only 8% of female labor force is reported to be in agriculture). Women's involvement in this field is through unpaid family labor, agricultural wage labor, and in income generating activities related to agriculture and agricultural products. They participate in all agricultural tasks, with the possible exception of plowing, and have primary responsibility for care of livestock, poultry, and marketing what the family can produce. Women are also responsible for household production, and care of children and the elderly.

All but a tiny part of Egyptian agriculture takes place in some 2.5 million hectares (6 million acres) of fertile soil in the Nile Valley and Delta. While some desert lands are being reclaimed for agriculture, other more fertile lands in the Nile Valley and Delta are being lost to urbanization and erosion. The climate and ready availability of water, especially since the

building of the Aswan Dam, permit multiple cropping. This, in effect, almost doubles the actual crop area per year. Although improvement is possible, agricultural productivity is high considering the traditional methods used. Egypt has little subsistence farming. Cotton, rice, onions, and beans are the principal crops. Cotton is the largest agricultural export earner.

In spite of governmental efforts to increase agricultural diversity, cereal production falls short of consumption. Imports make up the difference. With food production growing at 2% annually-less than the 2.8% population increase-the already large food gap is widening, and imports of foodstuffs must increase. As a whole, the per capita daily calorie supply is slightly greater than the minimum requirements, but a 1978 survey of Egyptian children found that one-fifth of the children 6 months to 6 years of age were chronically undernourished.

## SOCIETY

There are few legal restrictions on women's activities and roles. Women are becoming more visible in all aspects of Egyptian society, and are moving into areas once reserved for men. Overall, however, most of Egyptian society remains patriarchal. Except for a few upper class women, there are no realistic alternative opportunities to the traditional family system.

The family remains the pivot of Egyptian society. An individual is virtually without identity outside the network of kin relations. Kinship as a first principle is evident from the most essential to the most trivial aspects of social organization.

Egyptians reckon descent patrilineally, and the extended family is a cultural ideal. Even where nuclear households predominate, relations with one's parents, in-laws, and siblings have a pervasive impact on an adult's life. Marriage is nearly universal, one has no status outside marriage. Because lineage is through the male, sons are valued, daughters are not. A woman may own and inherit property in her own name, but the family often applies pressures to keep the family property away from female members who may transfer it to her children, and hence to another lineage. A woman retains membership in her natal patrilineage regardless of her marital status. A woman can make demands of her consanguine kin throughout her life, and her kinsmen are required to support her, if necessary.

Honor is an overriding value; it belongs both personally and communally to a man's family. A blemish on one is a blemish on all. Respect or the most minimal social standing is impossible without honor. Family honor resides in the reputation and behavior of the lineages's female members. The main component is women's proper sexual deportment. The structure of relations between males and females reflects this concern with honor, and the role women play in its maintenance. Myriad arrangements, i.e. sex segregation in most schools, workplaces, and recreational activities, limit contact between the sexes. The ideal is seclusion after puberty, away from all unrelated males. Men

frequently prefer marriage to a woman who has been secluded to one who has attended secondary school, or who has worked. There is great emphasis on virginity at marriage. (Nyrop p. 78-81)

Egyptian legislation on marriage and divorce reflects the different social positions of men and women. Women may have only one husband. Men may have up to four wives (in reality, polygynous marriages are very rare, less than 0.5% of all marriages.) Traditionally, a man could divorce his wife by pronouncing "I divorce thee" three times in front of witnesses. New regulations require a man to register a divorce and officially inform his wife of his intentions. A woman can only instigate divorce proceedings with difficulty. In the advent of divorce, the man can claim custody of his children when boys are 7, and girls are 9. The country's divorce rate is fairly high, from the 1950's to the 1970's, roughly 20% of the marriages in a year. However, there is no social or religious stigma attached to divorce, and divorced women generally remarry quickly. Marriages are generally arranged, the legal age for marriage is 16 for girls, and 18 for boys.

Due to the emphasis on family, and lineage, a woman's status was derived from having sons. Large families are the norm. In the past, in order to have two sons reach adulthood, it was necessary to have 6 or 7 children. With improvements in health care and sanitation, more children reach adulthood, and the result is a severe population problem. In spite of religious objections, Egypt has attempted to address this problem. The crude birth rate dropped from 42 in 1965 to 34 in 1983. However, the crude death rate also dropped from 19 to 11. An estimated 24% of married women use contraceptives, and birth control clinics are thought to be within 1 days travel for all in the country.

## TRAVEL NOTES

**Climate and clothing:** Clothing should be suitable for hot summers and temperate winters. Modest dress is appropriate.

**Customs:** Visas are required. Travelers are advised to obtain visas prior to travel through any Egyptian Embassy or consulate. Visas can be obtained on arrival, but this can result in delays. Shots are not required by the Egyptian Government for visitors coming from the United States or Europe, but cholera immunizations are required of travelers coming from infected areas. The Dept. of State Medical Division recommends that visitors to Egypt obtain cholera, typhoid, tetanus, polio, and hepatitis (gamma globulin) immunizations; travelers should consult their physicians. Nonofficial travelers have been required to exchange \$150 in hard currency upon arrival. A currency declaration form should be completed upon arrival.

**Health:** Cairo has several well-equipped hospitals. There are a number of well qualified surgeons available. Travelers should be aware of rabies hazards and malaria in some outlying areas.

**Telecommunications:** Telephone service can be erratic. Delays are frequent, even on local calls. International service and

reception vary with demand and atmospheric conditions. Telegrams can be sent from the main post office and hotels, and telex service is available. Cairo is seven time zones ahead of eastern standard time.

**Transportation:** Domestic and international airlines serve Cairo. Domestic air service from Cairo to Alexandria, Aswan, Luxor, Hurghada, and the Sinai is available. Rail service is available from Cairo to Aswan in the south and Alexandria in the north. Cairo has plenty of taxis, but they may be difficult to find during rush hour. Taxis are usually shared with other customers.

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# DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

## QUICK FACTS

### PEOPLE

**Noun and adjective:** Sri Lankan(s). **Population(1984):** 15.6 million. **Annual growth rate:** 1.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Sinhalese 74%, Tamils 18%, Moors 7%, Burghers, Malays, Veddahs 1%. **Religion:** Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Christianity. **Languages:** Sinhala (official), Tamil (national), English. **Education:** years compulsory-to age 12. Attendance-84%. Literacy-Male 90.5%, Female 82.4%. **Health:** Infant mortality rate-37/1,000 (1983). Life expectancy-Male 67 yrs., Female 71 yrs. **Work Force** (5.6 million) Agriculture-46%, Industry and commerce-29%, Services-19%, other-6%.

### GEOGRAPHY

**Area:** 65,610 sq. km. (25,322 sq. mi.); about the size of West Virginia. **Cities:** Capital- Colombo (pop. 1,262,000); other cities - Jaffna (270,600), Kandy (147,000), Galle (168,100). **Terrain:** Low plain in the north; hills and mountains in the south. **Climate:** Tropical.

### GOVERNMENT

**Type:** Republic. **Independence:** February 4, 1948. **Constitution:** August 31, 1978.

**Branches:** Executive-president (chief of state and head of government), elected for a 6-year term. Legislature-unicameral 168 member parliament. Judicial-Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, High Court, subordinate courts.

**Administrative subdivisions:** 24 administrative districts.

**Political parties:** United National Party (UNP), Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP), Communist Party/Moscow Wing (CP/M), Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP). **Suffrage:** Universal over age 18.

**Central Government budget (1984):** Expenditures-\$2.019 billion. Revenues-\$1.483 billion. Defense is about 3.2% of budget.

**Flag:** On a yellow background, a red and green stripe on the staff side; on the remaining two-thirds is a yellow lion holding up a sword, centered on a red square.

### Economy

**GNP:** (1981) \$4 billion. **Growth rate:** 1973-83 ave. 5.2% yr. **Per capita income** (1983): \$330. **Ave. Inflation rate** (1973-83): 14.5% yr.

**Natural Resources:** Limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphate.

**Agriculture:** (27% of GNP) Products-tea, rubber, coconuts, rice, spices. Arable land-59%, of which 38% is cultivated.

**Industry:** (26% of GNP) consumer goods, textiles, chemicals and chemical products, milling, light engineering, paper and paper products.

**Trade(1983): Exports** \$1.066 billion ( tea 33%, rubber 11.3%, clothing and textiles 17%) **Markets:** U.S. (\$186 million), U.K. (\$53 million), FRG (\$65 million), Egypt (\$73 million), Japan (\$48 million). **Imports:** \$1.788 billion (petroleum and petroleum products 23.7%, machinery 18.7%, rice, wheat and flour 6%, sugar 4.7%). **Major suppliers:** Japan (\$317 million), Iran (\$187 million), Singapore (\$149 million), U.K. (\$123 million), India (\$115 million), U.S. (\$115 million).

## PEOPLE AND SOCIETY

Sri Lanka's population is about 15.6 million. About 50% of the people live in the southwest quarter of the island, where agricultural conditions are most favorable. Greater Colombo has more than 1 million inhabitants.

The island's population increased for many years at an average annual rate of 2.4%, and the population has doubled since independence. However, since independence, the government has actively sponsored birth control programs. This has led to a reduction in the crude birth rate from 38.5 per 1,000 in 1947 to 27 per 1,000 in 1983. The rate of population growth slowed to about 1.8%, including emigration by the early 1980's. An estimated 55% of married women were using contraceptives by 1982, and knowledge of some form of birth control is nearly universal.

About 74% of the population are Sinhalese, who emigrated from northern India about 2,500 years ago, and 18% are Tamil, people of South Indian origins. Roughly two-thirds of the Tamils are 'Ceylon Tamils,' who have lived in Sri Lanka for many centuries. The others are 'Indian Tamils,' whose forebearers were brought from India in the late 19th century to work on the tea and rubber plantations. The Ceylon Tamils enjoy full voting rights. Most Indian Tamils, however, were disenfranchised in Sri Lanka by legislation passed in 1948. Because India also refused to recognize them as citizens, many Indian Tamils are stateless. A 1964 agreement with India provided for repatriation of some to India and the granting of Sri Lankan citizenship to others, on a 60-40 ratio. That agreement has expired, and the fate of some 500,000 people remains unsettled.

Ceylon Tamils live mainly in the north and east and are prominent in entrepreneurial activities in the cities and have held prominent public service positions throughout the island. Since the 1970's a segment of the northern Tamils have demanded more autonomy, some calling for a separate state. Among this faction are a small group of terrorists, the 'Tamil Tigers'. Most

Indian Tamils still cluster in the central tea estates region. Communal violence between primarily the Sinhalese and the Tamils has occasionally erupted, most recently in 1983.

Other minorities include the Moors, who are an Arabo-South Indian mixture speaking mainly Tamil, and are about 7% of the population; the Burghers, descendants of Dutch, Portuguese, and British colonists; Eurasians and Malays; and Veddahs, the aborigines of the island. Many Burghers have emigrated since the language reforms of 1955-56, which displaced English and made Sinhala the official language.

The 1978 constitution states that it is the duty of the state to protect and foster Buddhism while assuring freedom of religion to all faiths. Theravada Buddhism is the religion of most Sinhalese; Hinduism, that of the Tamils; and Islam that of the Moors and Malays. Christians, mostly Roman Catholic, constitute 7.5% of the population and are found in both Sinhalese and Tamil communities.

Another way in which the island's people are divided is by caste. The Sinhalese are unique among Buddhists in that they retain caste. Among them, the traditional social hierarchy takes the form of an inverted pyramid, with the "Goigama" or agricultural caste, the most numerous at the top and other 'low-castes', or service occupations at the base. Among the Sri Lanka Tamils, most, again are of the agricultural task, with few Brahmins or other 'high-caste' peoples. The Indian Tamils are mostly 'low caste' in origin.

Caste bears relevance to the status of women in both Sinhalese and Tamil societies, by virtue of the control it imposes on economic participation and the decision making abilities of women. Women who belong to the service occupations ranked low in the caste hierarchy are expected to adhere to traditional caste obligations, whether it is to provide ritual service to the higher castes or to provide labor service to maintain the household of the higher castes. Because of religious sanctions, caste differences are more rigidly observed among the Hindu Tamils in the Northern Peninsula and is a major determinant of social distance and in the choice of traditional vocations. The Hindu women still continue to be influenced by the notions of ritual purity and pollution which in turn restricts their participation to activities more in the private domain. Caste also restricts choice of marriage partners. In general, the higher castes are more restrictive than the lower castes as far as women's role outside of the family is concerned. Development and urbanization are ameliorating slowly the restrictive effects of the caste system. (University of Colombo, p. 6-7)

Religious ideology pervading the three major ethnic groups is another factor which promotes inequality in the status accorded to women. Buddhist dharma delegates secondary status to women and lays emphasis on the subservient role of women, especially in relation to their husbands. Women could aspire only to second state of enlightenment in Buddhism (arahantship) and never aspire to be a Buddha. It is believed that bad karma in the previous birth contributes to being born female. This is not in accord with early Buddhism. Among the Hindus, also, the notion that women are unclean and dangerous debars them from many orthodox

religious practices. The division of labor within the household ensures that women will be engaged in activities that will bring them in into frequent contact with objects of pollution. This reinforces women's ritual impurity, and provides a justification for continued low status for women.

## ECONOMY

Through centuries of colonial rule, Sri Lanka achieved fame for its spices and later, for its plantation crops. Beginning in the mid-19th century, tea, rubber, and coconuts were introduced on a large scale and soon became pillars of the economy, accounting for as much as 50% of the gross national product.

Plantation agriculture is still important, and Sri Lanka is predominately an agricultural and trading nation. Efforts are being made to expand the agricultural base and to diversify into light industry, tourism, and other non-traditional industries, with emphasis on the export sector.

In the first three decades of independence, successive governments pursued generous social welfare policies, diverting a large share of resources into free or subsidized education, medical care, food, energy, and transportation. Sri Lanka's high adult literacy rate (85%), life expectancy at birth (68 yr.), and other social indicators are high compared to those of other developing countries, resulting in a high "quality of life" despite the very low per capita income.

The labor force participation rate is estimated to be around 26% overall. This varies with income and educational level. Among higher income groups employment outside the household declines, while among poorer, rural women, the labor force participation rate reaches 80%. Sri Lanka is plagued by high unemployment, up to 25% in the 1970's, with unemployment declining to 15% in the 1980's. Unemployment among women generally runs about double that of men. Women with little or no education also show a higher participation rate, reflecting their low economic standing. Women make up (1971, the most recent available census) 26.2% of all occupations, 24.8% of professional workers, and 27.8% of agricultural workers. Women tend to be underrepresented in production and sales workers. 46% of women in the labor force are in agriculture. This does not include unpaid family labor, but reflects the importance of plantation agriculture in Sri Lanka. Plantation workers are primarily Indian Tamils with some landless Sinhalese. Women participate in almost all plantation tasks, including some of the heaviest, such as rubber tapping, and predominate in tea plucking. Women can legally be paid a lower minimum wage than men for the same or similar work. Much of Sri Lankan labor is unionized, although it is fragmented into a multitude of unions. Women belong to the unions, but rarely actively participate, or take leadership roles. The unions also rarely address themselves to issues that are primarily concerned with the welfare of women workers. For example, the estates are required to provide creches, but the quality of the creches, and their staff is up to the management of the estate. The unions have done little to directly address women's issues. Women working

on the plantations are often ignorant of their legal rights, and social approbrium prevents them from asking their male foremen.

The female labor force participation rate has been rising, and some women have been able to join the professions. In part, this is a reflection of the relative success of the Sri Lankan educational system. Female literacy is over 80% (91% in urban areas, 79.9% in rural), among the highest in developing Asia. Females make up 48-50% of each grade through secondary school, and are 40-45% of university students. About 50% of the teachers are women. Educational attainment tends to be slightly higher among the Sri Lankan Tamils, and lowest with the Muslims and Indian Tamils. However, relatively few women are in vocational or technical schools or pursue engineering or science degrees. Many are shunted into traditional women's areas where employment prospects are bleaker.

The hierarchic structure of female employment illustrates very clearly the economic status of women workers in Sri Lanka. The majority perform physically exhausting tasks which require little or no education and skills, for less monetary rewards than their male counterparts. A minority have reached the upper rungs but are largely excluded from decision-making, the key to economic power and status. (University of Colombo p. 480)

#### TRAVEL NOTES

**Customs:** U.S. citizens do not need visas to enter Sri Lanka for a 30-day period. Consult a physician for recommended inoculations, such as cholera and gamma globulin. Foreign currency, including traveler's checks must be declared upon entry. Keep all currency exchange receipts. On departure, travelers must show evidence of having changed their money through authorized agents.

**Health:** Public health facilities in Sri Lanka are poor. The U.S. Embassy maintains a list of private physicians who may be consulted in emergency cases. Medical supplies are scarce, so bring any special drugs required. Tapwater is not potable; avoid drinking unboiled water. Do not eat unpeeled, raw fruits and vegetables or undercooked meats.

**Climate and Clothing:** Clothing worn during a hot American summer is suitable year round in Sri Lanka's tropical climate. Cotton and wash-and-wear clothing is advised; there are few drycleaning facilities. Bring toiletries, cosmetics, home medicines, and photography supplies, including film.

**Communications:** Telephones are found in almost all hotels, and domestic telephone service is fair. Long-distance service is good and direct and may be booked through an operator in advance. International direct dialing is available from most major hotels. Telegraph and cable service is good and available in Colombo. International mail service is good, with 2-week service to the U.S. Seamail service is slow and sometimes erratic.

**Transportation:** Colombo is served by several international airlines, though no U.S. carriers transit Sri Lanka. All parts of the island may be reached by rail or by bus, though most foreign visitors hire a vehicle to travel outside Colombo. Rates are reasonable. Metered inexpensive taxi service is readily available in Colombo. Traffic moves on the left.

**Tourism:** The Ceylon Travel Board in Colombo and many travel agencies in Sri Lanka can arrange for inexpensive and comfortable travel to points of archeological interest such as Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa, as well as to popular towns such as Kandy, Galle, Nuwara Eliya, and Trincomalee. Major tourist hotels are fairly expensive; many inexpensive but adequate hotels are also available throughout the island. Colombo has an interesting national museum and a smaller collection in Kandy. Kandy is Sri Lanka's religious and cultural center, where the island's main Buddhist shrine, the Temple of the Tooth, is located and where the famous Perhera procession is held nightly for about 2 weeks in August. It is about 112 km. (70 mi.) from Colombo and is also the site of the Peradeniya campus of the University of Sri Lanka and the splendid Royal Botanical Gardens.

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**C. WID Project-Related RFP Requests**

**1. Nepal Irrigation RFP Response**

The CID/WID Central Office provides women in development components for RFP's when Campus Coordinators or CID personnel request input. These documents provide background information and suggested women and development activities in response to the specifications of a particular RFP.

## Nepal 86-001 Irrigation Management Project

Knowledge of women's role in irrigated Nepalese agriculture is of primary importance for the design of irrigation policy. Acharya and Bennett (1981) have found that rural Nepalese women perform a majority of household subsistence labor. In the agricultural sector, women account for 49% of all labor performed (Acharya and Bennett 1981). This labor is concentrated in household subsistence activities. Indeed, Acharya and Bennett (1981) found that "...women put in substantially more time (9.91 hours vs. 5.86 hours per day) than men in the family farm enterprise." As a result, providing for women's needs in the design of irrigation policy should be targeted.

Sites: Terai (2) and the Hills

### Nepal Irrigation Management Project Objectives

Systems Management Division. This project will strengthen the Department of Irrigation, Hydrology and Meteorology (DIHM), through creation of a System Management Division (SMD). The SMD will implement systematic O & M procedures, facilitate the organization of Water User's Associations (WUAs), and initiate monitoring, evaluation and feedback procedures.

WID Component: Female professionals who are either members of the DIHM or other related departments must be involved in the creation of the SMD. It would be especially appropriate if a woman professional worked in organizing the WUAs in order to identify potential female members and their particular concerns.

Operations and Maintenance (O & M). A major project goal is to achieve equitable, reliable and timely water distribution for the purpose of increasing agricultural production. An important aspect of this is developing data on farmer needs within the irrigation system and improving WUA capability for equitable water distribution.

WID Component: To accomplish this, information is needed on the extent of participation of women in current informal water user's associations. Where water user's associations are created, women should be recognized and encouraged to join.

The RFP suggests that "catalyst agents" will be required to help farmers to organize their own WUA's, based on information from Sri Lanka and the Phillipines. Cloud's (1983) observations on Sri Lankan water management indicates that women served as effective organizers for water associations. In Nepal, women are very active in agricultural production and would prove useful as catalyst agents.

IMC (Irrigation Management Center). An irrigation management center will be established to train irrigation system management specialists, water management specialists, WUA organizers, agriculturalists and farmers, as well as to carry out special studies of Nepal's irrigated agricultural systems. These goals are specified as follows:

WID Component: Female professionals need to be trained in all aspects of irrigation system management. In addition, it is important that women professionals be identified to carry out special studies on gender issues in

Nepal's irrigated agricultural systems.

Special Studies. This project will undertake applied research to examine farmer managed irrigation systems. Farmer organizations that manage irrigation systems are the focus. These studies will focus on:

- \* Increasing understanding of management practices in both farmer-managed and DIHM-managed irrigation systems.

WID Component: Special attention should be paid to gender differences in the agricultural systems and gender related differences in management techniques. A survey should ascertain male and female knowledge of current water use practices, WUAs, and water management needs.

- \* Learning Lessons From farmer-managed systems which will be utilized for increasing the role of farmer groups in the operation and maintenance of DIHM-managed systems.

WID Component: Note the role of women in farmer-managed system and facilitate their inclusion in farmer groups.

- \* Conduct baseline studies and document the process of implementing improved management procedures, as well as the performance changes at IMP field sites.

WID Component: The design or improvement of water courses should include explicit consultation with women in a culturally acceptable mode. Close attention needs to be focused on the activities relevant to design elements of the water courses, e.g. the compacted banks of the water courses can make foot travel easier for women while carrying food to the fields and collecting fodder. Such women's needs as laundry facilities, and provision for bathing children and livestock need to be made.

Suggested topics for the study of gender issues in water management special studies include:

- \* Process of forming WUA's : similarities and differences in the methods of recruiting male and female WUA members.
- \* Gender as a factor in property rights in water
- \* Male and female land tenure rights and their relation to water management issues.
- \* Women's access to and membership in existing formal/informal farmer irrigation organizations.
- \* Appropriate methods for providing assistance to women in existing farmer-managed irrigation systems.
- \* Women's role in water conflicts and their successful resolution.

Training. IMC will have four sets of client trainees from DIHM and other

HMG/N agencies who are directly involved with the field element of irrigation systems and the departmental programs that support those field operations. Among those potential clients will be the overseers, assistant engineers and divisional engineers from DIHM and FIWUD (Farm Utilization and Irrigation Division, DOA).

WID Component: Women should be included in this training program. A special attempt should be made to determine the pool of available women who have received some technical training in this area. Establishing women professionals in irrigation management as a part of the system would facilitate women's involvement in Water User's Associations and establishing women farmer's needs.

### Briefing Materials Hill and Terai Nepalese Women's Role in Agriculture

Baseline Data on Women's Involvement in Agriculture: Hill Region Women. Extensive data on household composition, the general sex/age division of labor, women's role in agricultural decision-making and the on-farm and off-farm income of Nepalese Hill region women is already available (The Status of Women in Nepal Series). In particular, case studies of the role of women in four hill region villages- Parbitiya (Bakundol- Central Middle Hills), Lohorung Rai (Pagnma- Eastern Middle Hills), Kham Magar (Thabang- Far Western Middle Hills) and Tamang (Katache- Central Middle Hills) have been undertaken and can be utilized as sources of information for planning agricultural production systems (Acharya and Bennett 1981). Information is also available on the Hinduized Terai communities of Tharu and Maithili.

Agricultural Production. Hill region women's role in subsistence agricultural production varies from village to village because of differences in religious and cultural practices. Acharya and Bennett (1981) found that women performed the following percentages of "conventional" agricultural labor- Parbatiya (34%); Magar (31%), Rai (31%) and Tamang (36%). However, when women's "conventional" economic activities (agriculture, animal husbandry, manufacturing and outside earning activities) are totaled with "expanded economic activities" (hunting and gathering, fuel collection, water collection, household construction and food processing) and "domestic activities", women of the hill regions prove to contribute the major portion of labor hours.

Due to the fact that Nepalese Hill Region women contribute more labor time, they generate more income within the household economy (Acharya and Bennett 1981: xxxiii). In the four villages that Acharya and Bennett have reported on, women's agricultural income contribution varied from a high of 64.59% in Magar to a low of 35.65% in Rai. Overall, hill region women were producers of the major portion of household production in the Rai, Magar, Parbatiya and Tamang communities (Acharya and Bennett 1981: 176). This results from the fact that women specialize in family farm production while men look to extra-village income opportunities (Acharya and Bennett 1981).

In the Hinduized communities of Tharu and Maithili, women contribute less to household production due to the concentration of women's labor in the domestic rather than in the public sphere. In Maithili, for example, women observe strict purdah and the most prestigious work is cooking, cleaning, food processing and child-care. "As far as possible ... women remain within the

household as an economic unit by working only in their own family's fields which involves no monetary transaction " (Acharya and Bennett 1981:229). In Tharu, women have somewhat more freedom of movement in the village and may take part in such activities as kitchen gardening, but marketing is done by men (Acharya and Bennett 1981: 234).

Agricultural Decision-Making. Women's role in agricultural decision-making varies according to the socio-cultural orientation of their village. In Parbatiya, a Hindi community (Brahmin, Chetri and low caste Sarki), men make most of the agricultural decisions, while in Tamang, a village where farming practices are based on tradition, there is equal male and female input (Acharya and Bennett 1981: 259). In contrast, in both Rai and Magar, Tibeto Burman villages, women made most of the agricultural decisions. Acharya and Bennett (1981: 259) conclude that "...women's input in this area is commensurate with their major time input into agricultural production." In Tharu and Maithili, in keeping with women's strong association with the domestic sphere, men tend to dominate agricultural decision making although women provide some input.

Crop Choice Decisions. In the hill region villages reported on by Acharya and Bennett (1981: 261), either women or both men and women made crop choice decisions. As a result, new crop input introduced as a result of irrigation improvements should be made available to women. In addition, in all Nepal communities studied by Acharya and Bennett (1981), women were primarily responsible for seed selection.

Fertilizer. Men and women of hill region villages participate equally in decisions about fertilizer (Acharya and Bennett 1981). However, in Parbatiya, a Hindu community, men use chemical fertilizer and are responsible for decisions about it, while women have almost the complete responsibility for the preparation and application of organic manure (Acharya and Bennett 1981). In Rai, Magar and Tamang, where no chemical fertilizer is used, fertilizer application work is shared equally.

Appropriate Technology. The introduction of new irrigation technologies for subsistence agriculture should be preceded by a social soundness analysis which considers their impact on hill region women. In many communities, women perform a majority of subsistence farm labor as well as many domestic (cooking and serving, dish washing, house cleaning, laundry, shopping and child care) and household (fuel collection, gathering, food processing, home construction and water collection) activities (Acharya and Bennett 1981). Irrigation improvements that would ease women's labor are needed. However, irrigation timing changes or new techniques that increased women's labor burden would not be desirable. Acharya and Bennett (1981) have stated that "... in terms of time spent in home production, women are already overemployed and have little or no extra time available. Therefore, irrigation planning should place an emphasis on increasing the efficiency and economic productivity of women's work time. Acharya and Bennett (1981) suggest that "the need is not to provide more work to women, but to increase their efficiency and prepare them for more productive work."

Acharya, Meena and Lynn Bennett Rural Women of Nepal: An Aggregate 1981 Analysis and Summary of 8 Village Studies. Volumell, part9. Center for Economic Development and Administration, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal.

RESOURCES ON  
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Boulding, Elise. "Women, Peripheries and Food Production.", In L. Herrera and R. Vayrynen (eds.), Proceedings of the International Peace Research Association Seventh General Conference. Tampere, Finland: IPRA, pp. 294-310.

Dixon, Ruth. Rural Women at Work: Strategies for Development in South Asia. Baltimore, USA; London UK: Johns Hopkins University Press. 1978.(Case Study of Nepal Carpet Weaving)

The Status of Women in Nepal Series

Statistical profile of Nepalese Women: A Critical Review (Meena Acharya)-  
Volume 1-Part 1

Tradition and Change in the Legal Status of Nepalese Women (Lynn Bennet)-  
Volume 1-Part 2

Institutions Concerning Women in Nepal (Bina Pradhan)- Volume 1- Part 3

Annotated Bibliography on Women in Nepal (Idira Shrestha)- Volume 1- Part 4

The Maithili Women of Sissia (Meena Acharya)- Volume 2-Part 1

The Khan Magar Women of Thabang (Augusta Molnar)- Volume 2-Part 2

The Tharu Women of Sukhrwar (Drone Rajaure)- Volume 2- Part 3

The Women of Baragaon (Sidney Schuler)- Volume 2- Part 5

The Newar Women of Bulu (Bina Pradhan)- Volume 2- Part 6

The Parbatiya Women of Bakundol (Lynn Bennet)- Volume 2- Part 7

The Rural Women of Nepal: An Aggregate Analysis and Summary of Eight Villages  
(Meena Acharya and Lynn Bennet)- Volume 2-Part 9 (Loaned)

Available through Libraries and the Women in development Office, U.S.A. I.D.

Appendix 3

WID Fellowship Proposals

Dr. J. Anne Holman

Dr. Molly Longstreth

Dr. Jane Meiners

Milena J. Stoszek

Patriya Tansuhaj

Joanne Wedum

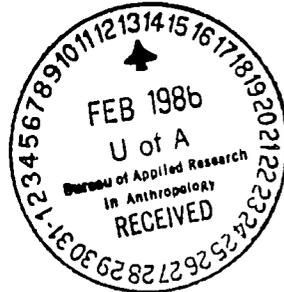


CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY, POMONA

# Women in Development

February 12, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Director, Women in Development  
c/o Anthropology Department  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721



Dear Helen:

I am pleased to forward, for your consideration, this proposal by Dr. Anne Holman. Dr. Holman is applying to the WID Fellowship Program for an eight week tour of duty with the Nepal Institute for Agriculture and Animal Science Project. This is a CID Project with Utah State in the lead.

Dr. Holman has been actively associated with the Women In Development Program on this campus for the last two years. In addition to her WID involvement, she is uniquely qualified for this project by virtue of her personal familiarity with Nepal, her language capability (she speaks Hindi and Nepali), and her special professional training. I have no doubt that her proposed project will make a positive contribution to the Nepal Project and to the achievement of WID goals.

Sincerely,

Dr. Sylvia White  
Acting Director  
International Programs

enclosure

**WID Coordinator:** Sylvia White, Ph.D.

**WID COMMITTEE MEMBERS:**

- |                          |                         |                        |                     |                      |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Kathryn Anthony, Ph.D.   | Anahid Crecellus, Ph.D. | Lillian Jones          | Marvin Malecha      | Glenda Morris        |
| Melvin Belcher           | Mae Esterline           | James Kamuskiri, Ph.D. | Patricia Martinez   | Yolanda Moses, Ph.D. |
| Melinda Burill, Ph.D.    | Lydia Gans, Ph.D.       | Carol Keating          | Margarita McCoy     | Donna Qureshi, Ph.D. |
| Nerita Cabacungan, Ph.D. | Margaret Goalka         | Consuelo Lopez, Ph.D.  | Margaret McLaughlin | Elizabeth Whitham    |

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP PROPOSAL

Date: Feb. 12, 1986

Name of Applicant:

J. Anne Holman, Ph.D.

Title, Department, and Institutional Affiliation:

Associate Dean  
School of Environmental Design  
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Address:

640 Berkeley Ave.  
Claremont, CA 91714

Title of CID member project with which this project will be affiliated:

Nepal Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science (IAAS)

Location of activity (must be out of USA and in a country where there is a USAID Mission):

Nepal

Duration of project (not to exceed six weeks paid per diem per person:

Estimated beginning date: July 13, 1986

Estimated completion date: Sept. 7, 1986

Brief Budget Estimate\*:

Travel costs:

Ontario - Utah State for pre-departure briefing

Plane fare Ontario - Salt Lake and return	\$ 178.00
Rental car - \$35/day x 3	105.00
Per diem in Utah - \$75/day x 3	225.00

Ontario, CA - Nepal and return (Pan Am) \$1,767.00

Travel within Nepal 200.00

No. of days in rural area: 47 x \$20/day 940.00

No. of days in urban area: 13 x \$63/day 819.00

Additional Materials: <u>1 Polaroid camera</u>	64.00
<u>film</u>	300.00
<u>local materials for presentations</u>	100.00

Translator/Informant 250.00

\$4,948.00

\*Per diem rates based on USAID rates for Nepal Jan. 8, 1986.

DEVELOPMENT OF A PEDAGOGIC PROCESS  
FOR EXTENSION AGENTS WORKING WITH  
SMALL RURAL FARMERS

Dr. J. Anne Holman  
Associate Dean  
School of Environmental Design  
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona  
Pomona, California 91768

ABSTRACT

Some of the needs identified by the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science Project II are for pedagogical and support systems for the training of extension agents in Nepal, and the development of teaching materials. (IAAS Project Identification Document Jan. 27, 1984) The objectives of this proposed project are two-fold. One, to work with staff and students of IAAS and extension agents in developing a teaching process which would present in a nonverbal and uncomplicated way, basic ecological principles, and improved agricultural practices relevant to the small Nepalese farm. Second, to develop visual aids which would use images and symbols, easily recognizable by non-literate Nepali villagers, and could be versatile enough to be arranged by extension agents in a variety of configurations to fit the specific situations encountered.

## I. AIM AND SCOPE OF PROJECT

The aim of this project is to develop, within the context of the IAAS in Rampur and its branch campuses in Lamjung and Paklihawa, a pedagogic process which is responsive to both needs of the extension agents and the village farmer, their intended audience. The Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science in Rampur, Nepal has as one of its goal increased agricultural production in the small farm sector. It is known that Nepal at present lacks the large number of trained agricultural extension workers necessary to attain this goal. It has been estimated that the country needs annually 205 trained at the B. Sc. level and 834 at the Junior Technician and Technical Assistant levels. (IAAS Project Paper 01-85) Since most of the farms are small ranging from 1.25 HA in hills to 2.11 HA in the lowland Tarai, many of these trained agricultural extension agents need to be able to relate to the specific needs of the village culture.

Only two sevenths of the land in Nepal is arable (Hendricks and Hendricks) and yet agricultural products form 75% of the country's exports. A steady rise in the population has led to increased pressures on subsistence-farms, especially in the hill areas. Disastrous deterioration in the environment because of these pressures, has led to loss of trees and ground cover, landslides, loss of top soil and arable land. If this progressive depletion of resources is to be stopped, appropriate new methods and technologies along with knowledge of basic ecological cycles, must be conveyed to the rural farmers.

Almost half of these village farmers are women (49%), since many of the men leave home to find work in the cities of Nepal and India. (Acharya and Bennett, 1981). Most of these women and many of the men are non-literate, therefore information must be provided in a basic, uncomplicated, relevant form which does not require literary skills (Cooper, 1981).

For the women it is important that the information be supplied on site by female trainers. This need for female extension agents has been recognized by the IAAS Projects by their proposed training scholarships for women and rural minorities.

This project proposes to work with the IAAS, extension agents and village farmers to develop a teaching process using simple graphic symbols to convey ecological information and agricultural technology.

II. JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT IN TERMS OF RELEVANCE TO OVERALL GOALS OF PROJECT WITH WHICH IT WILL BE AFFILIATED

The project goal for the IAAS is to increase agricultural production in Nepal as a whole and in the small farm sector in particular. Much of Nepal's population lives in the hill region which lies between the lowland jungle Tarai and the high mountain region. The Tarai farms are cleared jungle lands with larger farms which grow much of the rice for the country and export. The mountain region with its short growing seasons and high altitudes limits its inhabitants to livestock and the marginal production of potatoes, millet, barley and buckwheat. In the hill region, which is divided by north-south rivers and east-west mountain ranges, communication is difficult. Each area has over the ages developed its own communities and culture. The use by the British of certain tribal groups as soldiers (Gurkhas) and now the influx of tourists, has brought many of the villages in contact with the outside world. Radios and wrist-watches are ubiquitous. However, the problem of disseminating agricultural information is still a problem. The problem is exacerbated by the fact that most agricultural extension agents trained at IAAS or in India are from moderate to well-to-do urban families and are predominantly male.

In order to overcome a lack of information in the small farm sector, it is vitally important 1) that more women and minorities from the tribal groups be trained as extension workers, 2) that a non-verbal system of teaching be developed which can respond to needs of both trainer and trainees, and 3) that the information and technologies be relevant and appropriate for each local and cultural situation.

These parameters point to the need for a highly adaptable teaching process and materials. The proposal to develop, with the extension agents, portable, graphic teaching aids is important in light of the distances and difficulty of travel. Equally important

Possible teaching processes will be developed with staff input and used with students. Verbal interactions may occur in English or Nepali. (I speak Nepali). The length of time devoted to this stage may range from 3-4 weeks and would depend on the academic schedule for the institute, its branch campuses and level of students involved. During this time seminars might be held to tie together information on basic ecological cycles and agricultural research findings.

The second stage of direct observation and data gathering, could be accomplished by this researcher with a person who knows the villages selected as representative of the small hill farm sector. However, a larger team (perhaps a total of 4), would be of more long-lasting benefit to those who will be left to use the techniques developed. The inclusion of an extension agent, in the team, at least for a time would bring in valuable past experiences. An IAAS staff person and/or student would provide a "hands on" learning experience for those who may be later developing their own aids. It would be valuable to have one of these individuals, besides the researcher, a woman, so that the women of the village would be more accessible for questions and observation.

Photographs, sketches and journals would provide a record of images encountered. For example, in order to find symbols for techniques of rice culture, it is necessary to recognize that it is an involved process and falls into different divisions of labor. Plowing of the fields is work for the men; transplanting for women, while harvesting involves both sexes. This type of observation is vital for the development of meaningful symbols and information.

It is difficult to set time limits on this second stage since representative villages have not been identified. Since this project must be implemented during the monsoon season, weather, roads and trail conditions along with hiking distances may influence the time spent on this task (2-3 weeks). The applicant has had experience hiking in the hills of Nepal and is willing to 'rough it'.

is to establish in the training of the extension agents, the development of an ability to see the cultural context of a specific situation and to assess the appropriateness of information being conveyed. Included in the training would be the ability to identify gender-differences in farm work patterns and the effects of the information and technology upon these patterns.

III. TO WHAT EXISTING RESEARCH DOES THIS PROJECT RELATE? HOW DOES IT RELATE?

An excellent base of research exists on the agricultural aspects, from the work being done at IAAS in Rampur as well as Paklihawa and Lamjung. On the cultural and education aspect much information exists in the work of Acharya and Bennett (1982; 1985), Davidson and Cooper (N/D) and Hitchcock (1966). From these and others, plus personal experience in the hill areas of Nepal, a store of background information is available on the target farm audience, literacy levels, cultural and motivational needs and the context within which relevant information maybe transferred.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The work is divided into stages: 1) Development of the teaching process with staff and students at IAAS and its branches, 2) Direct observation and gathering of cultural, agriculture practices and environmental data by a team consisting of the project leader, an extension agent or IAAS staff and student(s) in representative hill villages, 3) Development and testing of symbols and graphic teaching aids from information gathered.

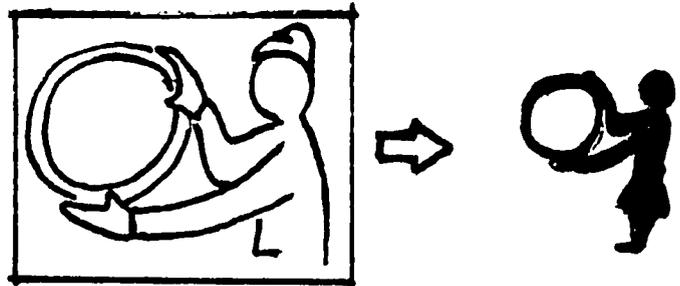
Initially, a week will be spent in Kathmandu to locate project materials. The first stage will be a time to interact with staff and students at the IAAS in order to learn what has been tried with success or failure. This is important in order to establish a rapport with the main participants in the proposed project.

The third stage is the development and testing of symbols and graphic teaching aids using the information gathered. Photographs and sketches will be simplified into symbols which can then be used to convey information on agricultural technology and ecological cycles. For example:

Observed



Symbol



A very important aspect of symbol development, is the testing of the symbols for meaning, by the target audience. For this reason, part of stage 3 may be occurring during stage 2 with the quick translation of images observed into simplified symbols. These symbols would then be checked for relevance and accuracy of meaning with the village community by showing the symbols to a sample of villagers and verifying the meanings. The further development and incorporation into visual teaching aids would be done in the last weeks back at IAAS.

The intent is to use local materials and artistic style for all visual aids. Wood carving and block printing are an integral part of Nepali arts and crafts. These skills could be adapted to produce culturally relevant as well as versatile teaching material. For example the environmental effects of deforestation might be explained by a sequence of block prints, which could be on paper or cloth and thus be portable and durable. The important aspect of this project is not so much the production of a comprehensive set of visual aids for the extension agents, but the development of the process by which these aids are produced and the training of IAAS staff and students in the use of these techniques.

## REFERENCES USED

Acharya, Meena and Lynn Bennett, 1982. Women and the Subsistence Sector Economic Participation and Household Decision making in Nepal. World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Bennett, Lynn, 1985. The Status Women in Nepal Volume II Field Studies Rural Women of Nepal, CEDA. Triburan Un. Kathmandu, Nepal.

Cooper, Carol and Debra Davidson. SECID, WID Project Reports. Women in Nepal Training for Rural Nepalese Women: Recommendation - C. Cooper; Rural Female Teachers in Nepal: Their Role in Development - D. Davidson.

Hedrick, Basil C. and Anne K. Hedrick, 1972. Historical and Cultural Dictionary of Nepal. Scarecrow Press, Me uchen, N.J.

Hitchcock, John T., 1966. The Magars of Banyon Hill. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, N.Y.

Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science Project 11. Project Identification Document, January 27, 1984.

Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science Project 11. Project Paper, January 28, 1985.

Nepali, Gopal Singh, 1963. The Newars: An Ethno-Sociological Study of a Himalayan Community. United Asia Publications, Bombay, India.

Rose, Leo E. and John T. Scholz, 1980. Nepal: Profile of a Himalayan Kingdom, Westview Press, Boulder, CO.

J. ANNE HOLMAN

School of Environmental Design  
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona  
3801 West Temple Avenue  
Pomona, California 91768  
(714) 869-2663

**EDUCATION**

Ph.D. - Ecology/Zoology  
University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire - 1966

Masters of Landscape Architecture  
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona - 1984

M.S. - Public Health  
Columbia University, New York - 1960

B.A. - Biology  
Asbury College, Kentucky - 1958

**PROFESSIONAL & RELATED EXPERIENCE**

Associate Dean, School of Environmental Design,  
California State Polytechnic University Pomona, California  
Responsibilities: Administration and teaching - 1985.

Vice Chair, Environmental Quality Commission,  
Claremont, California  
Responsibilities: Analysis of environmental effects of  
proposed developments in the City of Claremont - 1983.

Research Associate, Environmental Research Center,  
University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada  
Responsibilities: Research design and supervision - 1973.

Assistant Professor, Department of Natural Resources  
Ecology Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah  
Responsibilities: Supervision of Water Quality and  
Fisheries Research Laboratory. Research and teaching - 1968.

Biology and Ecology Instructor, Western Maryland College,  
Westminster  
Responsibilities: Lecture, Laboratory and Seminar  
Development - 1966.

Dean of Women and Assistant Professor of Biology  
Nathaniel Hawthorne College, Antrim, New Hampshire  
Responsibilities: Administration and teaching - 1962.

Public Health Coordinator, United Mission Hospital,  
Kathmandu, Nepal  
Responsibilities: Laboratory supervision and teaching - 1960.

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J. ANNE HOLMAN

RESEARCH PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

Photoperiod Effects on Reproduction in Artemia salina;  
Limnology and Oceanography, submitted 1976.

Nutrients, Algal Growth, and Culture of Brine Shrimp in  
the Southern Great Salt Lake; Conference on the  
American Water Resources Association, 1972.

The Ultrastructure and Activity of Sperm in Acanthodoris  
pilosa, a Nudibranchiate Mollusk; Marine Biology, 1972.

The Dynamics of a Desert Spring Pond; American Institute  
of Biological Sciences, 1971.

Literature Search for Biological and Physical Parameters  
for Use in Estimates of Zooplankton Production; IBP,  
Desert Biome Aquatic Program Literature Review, 1970.

Shady Canyon Equestrian Center Study: For The Irvine  
Company, Site plan and design.

Brine Shrimp Biology in the Great Salt Lakes: For NL  
Industry.

Biotic Community Development in Tertiary Sewage  
Treatment Empoundments: For the City of Logan, Utah.  
Utah Fish and Game Department.

Aquatic Community Development in Alkaline Desert Pools:  
For International Biological Program, Washington, D.C.

Decomposition Processes in Aspen Forests: For  
Environment Research Center. University of Calgary;  
Alberta, Canada.

HONORS & AWARDS

Public Health Scholarship, Columbia  
School of Public Health, New York, 1958-60.

National Science Foundation Fellowship, 1963-65.

J. ANNE HOLMAN

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Born in Mirzapur U.P. India, Missionary parents.  
Bilingual, Hindustani and English. Early schooling -  
Woodstock School (an international school in Northern  
India); Birmingham, England; Princeton, New Jersey.  
Extensive traveling in rural India and Nepal.

AREAS OF INTEREST

Women's Issues:

Training Session in project design relevant to  
issues of gender differences - March 1985.

Member of Women in Development Committee,  
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

Recruitment of women and minorities for the School  
of Environmental Design.

Curriculum Development and the Creative Learning Process:

Training program for laboratory technicians at the  
Mission Hospital in Kathmandu.

Curriculum Committee, School of Environmental  
Design, California State Polytechnic University,  
Pomona.

Environmental and Land Use Issues:

Environmental Quality Commission, Claremont  
California, Vice Chair.

Teaching in Graduate Landscape Architecture Program  
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

Name of Applicant Molly Longstreth, Ph.D.

Title, Department, and Institutional Affiliation Assistant Professor,  
School of Family & Consumer Resources, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Title of CID member project with which this project will be affiliated \_\_\_\_\_

Location of activity (must be out of USA and in a country where there is a USAID Mission) Somalia

Duration of project (not to exceed 6 weeks paid per diem per person:

Estimated beginning date \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated completion date \_\_\_\_\_

Brief budget estimate:

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).

## SCOPE OF WORK

Molly Longstreth will travel to Somalia in early May to investigate obstacles to women's greater participation in agricultural and livestock production. The research is intended to assist the Somalia Bay Area Region Project personnel and the Somalian extension service by documenting how women use their time in agricultural and livestock production within a sample of women in at least six households, approximately one week in each. The women in the households will vary by age, marital status and stage in the family life-cycle and will, therefore, give a wider picture of household composition and its impact on agriculture and livestock production. The time allocation study will include a component on economic and social background of women farmers to be collected by questionnaire. The objectives of Women in Development will be furthered because women's economic contributions will be accounted for and information will be disseminated to extension and other host country officials for the purpose of designing appropriate interventions.

The two month study will be conducted under the direction of Bay Region staff members. Longstreth will operate out of the town of Baidoa. Longstreth will be fully funded for travel to Somalia, living and housing expenses, translator, and SOS and DBA insurance by the Office of Women in Development, U.S. Agency for International Development. This office has provided a two year grant to the Consortium for International Development, "integrating women into the development process." The goal of this project is to make USAID-funded institutions and projects more effective in reaching all segments of host-country populations through integrating WID issues. Longstreth is covered by The Equitable health insurance.

Longstreth would like a female translator for at least part of the time. Suggested translators are: Zeinab Mohamed Hassan, Basra Hussain Ishmail, or we could hire non-project personnel. Suggested part-time male translators are Akmed Mohamed Ali and Omar Moalim Ahmed Mohammed. We anticipate that the project will provide a vehicle.

Investigation of Obstacles to Women's Greater  
Participation in Agricultural and/or Livestock Production  
in the Bay Region of Somalia

By Molly Longstreth, Ph.D.  
Assistant Professor  
School of Family and Consumer Resources  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona

## Abstract

The aim of this project is the investigation of obstacles to women's greater participation in Agricultural and/or livestock production in the Bay Region of Somalia. Both time use and socio-economic data will be collected and analyzed to determine how women currently use their time and opportunities for increasing the productivity of the time to allow greater participation in agricultural production. To analyze the probability of effecting productivity increases the socio-economic data will be used. Among other things it will indicate whether women feel adequately compensated for time in agricultural and/or livestock production. Results will address at least one of the primary goals of the Bay Region Agricultural Development Project -- to increase crop and livestock production in the region.

### I. Aim and Scope of Project

The Bay Region Agricultural Development Project (BRADP) has three primary objectives to: 1) increase crop and livestock production in the region by increasing production on currently cultivated land and expanding into new land; 2) integrate extension operations to incorporate both crop and livestock interventions in a farm systems approach; and 3) establish a basis for decentralized integrated development planning and implementation through the PMU (USAID 1980:2 from Putman, 1982, p. 2).

The purpose of the proposed study is to investigate obstacles to women's greater participation in agricultural and livestock production in the Bay Region of Somalia and thus to address the first purpose of the BRADP. Identification of such obstacles for farm women would also address the project's second goal since extensionists could use this information to design interventions to free women farmers from obstacles to greater market production.

The obstacles to changing patterns of time use would likely reflect typical determinants of time use. These include such factors as the myriad responsibilities competing for women's time and the capital or outside labor that may be substituted for family labor. The supply of women's time is also partly dependent upon the returns to women's labor.

The proposed study will provide insights into issues posed by the following questions: 1) How do women currently use their time, in both market and household production activities? 2) What competing uses are most time consuming? 3) What substitutes for their own time do they employ and what substitutes would they like to employ? 4) What returns do women receive for time they spend in market production or what incentives exist for them to increase their time in market production?

Potential obstacles to increasing time in market production will be identified using both a time use study and a questionnaire survey of women farmers in the Bay Region. The sample will be limited to agropastoralists as they constitute the relatively sedentary members of the population. A case study approach will be used.

## II. Justification

There tends to be a shortage of labor in Somalia (Nyhus, 1984, pp. 9-11; Tyler, 1982; Putman, 1982). In the Bay Region most farm and pastoral labor is provided by family members thus family size constrains the amount of cultivation that can be done (Nyhus, 1984; Putman 1982). Entire farms or parts of them have lain fallow due to lack of labor (Nyhus, 1984 p. 11). In recognition of this Somalis mentioned additional labor as their third most important need (Tyler, 1982, p. 11).

The causes of labor scarcity are many but include migration of men to areas with better employment opportunities and to war. Young men are responsible for herding camels and, as this transports them great distances from home, are unavailable for farm labor. The absence of men increases burdens on women who have always shared responsibility for farm work jointly with the men of the family but who, like women elsewhere, also have primary responsibility for household work (Putman, 1982, p. 14).

Numerous studies over the past several years have indicated that women worldwide have major responsibilities for farming as well as for household work. Thus women contributed substantially to household cash and non-cash incomes and at least one study has shown that women contributed more to the full income of the household than did men (Balakrishnan, 1981; King and Evenson, 1983). Although no indepth analysis has been made on division of labor in farming households in the Bay Region it appears that while some farming tasks are assigned according to gender, most are done by both men and women (Putman, 1982, pp. 40-41). Yet the agricultural development projects in the Bay Region have been aimed at men. Putman (1982) has asserted that development projects in the Bay Region have not been as effective as they might have been if they had focused their efforts on all the farmers and pastoralists rather than only the male subset of them. The results of this study will provide input into ways the project can design new opportunities for women farmers to increase agricultural and livestock yields. Extensionists can design interventions to free women from obstacles to their greater participation in agropastoral production.

Household work is incessant and time consuming but offers an area for potential improvement in productivity. For example, during the dryest season of the year some Somali women spend up to 6 hours per day obtaining water (Tyler, 1982, p.13). Exploring the possibilities of substituting technology for labor in either market or household production may be fruitful in increasing women's productivity as household equipment is limited and farm equipment has been limited to hoes although light and heavy tractors are reputed to be available for rent (Putman, 1982).

## III. Related Existing Research

Studies have demonstrated that across the world women tend to spend nearly all of their time in both market and home production as well as leisure whereas men tend to divide theirs between market production and leisure (Evenson, 1983; Sanik, 1981; Walker and Woods, 1976). Although men tend to spend more time in market production than women, women often spend more time working per day than men (King and Evenson, 1983; Mangkuprawira, 1981;

McSweeney, 1979; Tripp, 1982). This may also be the case in Somalia as in addition to their farming, care of livestock pastoral and household work, women also make crafts or work at technical trades (Putman, 1982, p. 13). In many countries the time women spend in various productive activities is often a function of age and status but whether these factors are relevant in Somalia is as yet unanswered (Whyte and Whyte, 1982; Mangkuprawira, 1981).

Time in household and market work is a function of the price of the time (competing uses for the time), other income, factors of production including human, physical and financial capital, and prices of market goods (Becker, 1962; Evenson, 1983). Empirical analyses of time allocation have consistently demonstrated that for women time in market and household work are substitutes, i.e. they are inversely related (Sanik, 1981; King and Evenson, 1983; Stafford, 1983; Longstreth and Stafford, 1984). Financial, human and physical capital may reduce time in household work by increasing the efficiency with which it is accomplished.

This model of time use assumes that households maximize utility jointly and that adults individually make decisions about their use of resources (over which each of them has some control) based upon the return to that use of resources. However, this set of assumptions does not necessarily hold in every society and may not in Somalia. Therefore, one factor of the above model not well addressed but potentially crucial in determining time allocation is incentives (represented in the model as the price of time).

Investigating incentives addresses the issue of what women will gain by increasing their time in cropping and or livestock production. Household members have interests they share but they also have not only separate but opposing interests. If the returns to a woman's labor are given directly to her or if she has some control over their use the returns will likely provide more incentive to increase production than if they are given to her husband or other family members.

The type of incentive may pose additional problems. Burfisher and Horenstein (1985) found that returns to women versus men are more often in kind rather than cash. In Somalia, although some women control their own farms most land is controlled by men which could be a disincentive to women's production. However, it has also been suggested that decisions about how the harvested crop is allocated are made jointly by husband and wife (wives). And although husbands make most of the big sales of harvests, wives may also make sales (Putman, 1982, p. 36). However, Somali decision making and economic processes are not well understood (Putman, 1982; Nyhus, 1984; Thomas, 1982).

The ownership of livestock, unlike land, is more available to women and women commonly own herds of livestock although only small herds of camels. Whoever sells his/her own animals may keep all the money from the sale without sharing it with other family members (Putman, 1982, p. 40).

#### IV. Methodology

In order to accomplish the objective of the study the following procedures will be employed and methodological issues addressed:

A. Time use data will be collected. These data will be collected by complete observation of women during daylight hours. Time and activities will be recorded by the researcher with the aid of an interpreter.

B. A questionnaire will be developed to collect information from the women about potential perceived obstacles to changing time use patterns. This will include a family profile, questions about the allocation of labor, i.e. who helps her with what tasks, and incentives such as cash she obtains from livestock as well as the uses of the cash. The questionnaire will be administered by the researcher with the aid of an interpreter.

C. A time line will be developed for implementing the study.

Time is a consideration in this study for another reason as well. Of the two growing seasons, April to June and October to December, the former is considered the more favorable one because rainfall tends to be more adequate than in the latter season. Crops are harvested in late July and early August. During the summer dry season households remain in the villages on their farms but during the winter dry season about 60% pack their belongings and move themselves and their cattle to richer grazing lands where water is more adequate (Putman, 1982, p. 8).

Thus it seems that the April to June season would be the preferable one in which to collect data. Obviously this data collection would be limited to a single season and thus not an accurate reflection of the diversity of time use patterns during the year. However, as it would occur during the most favorable agricultural season it would provide some insight into factors constraining women's greater participation in cropping and possibly livestock activities. Labor appears scarcest during weeding (Putman, 1982, p. 41).

D. A sample will be devised. According to Putman (1982) there are diverse production strategies and household types by village, selection of four different villages and one household in each is proposed. Each household would be observed on four different days on a rotation basis. Selection will be purposive due to geographical and other constraints. Selection criteria for both village and household will be developed with the aid of Dr. Sheila Nyhus, University of Wyoming, who has worked extensively in Somalia on the project. Each household selected will have somewhat different characteristics so that the case study will delve into a variety of household and/or production types.

E. To collect the data the optimal strategy would be to hire the two female interpreters who worked with the project staff previously.

F. Data Analysis. Data will be analyzed qualitatively as appropriate to a case study. There will be an antecedent description using frequencies but the focus will be on answering the questions posed above. As the economic model of time use will form the theory from the data were collected it will also form the framework for analyzing the data. Conclusions will be drawn about likely obstacles to women's greater participation in agricultural and livestock production. They may be used by project staff to more fully incorporate women into the project as well as by extensionists to address women's needs for increased efficiency and productivity.

#### FOOTNOTE

<sup>1</sup> For purposes of this study, people may be viewed as allocating their time among three different uses -- market production, household or home production and leisure. Market production enables purchase of goods through work in the labor market or production of goods for cash or in kind remuneration. Home production is process of producing goods at home (Gronau, 1977).

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January 31, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson, Project Director  
Consortium for International Development/  
Women in Development Project  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Arizona  
Tucson AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

Enclosed is a proposal entitled "Integrating Research on Gender Roles into Farming Systems Research: A Coordinated Effort by Three Thailand Government Entities." This proposal is submitted as part of my application for a Women in Development fellowship. Three letters of reference will also be mailed to you separately. I have enclosed a copy of my vitae.

I would like to indicate why I am interested in this project and what I feel are my special qualifications for the research. For the past three years my primary research interest has been the study of the unique mix of household, farm, and off-farm work patterns of U.S. farm women. My method of study has been the use of detailed and systematic time diaries, supplemented by questionnaires.

To study the household work patterns of farm women, I used data from the eleven-state Northeast Regional Research Project NE113: An Interstate Comparison of Urban/Rural Families' Time Use. This was a rich source of data, not only due to the large sample size (n=2100 families), but because time use data was recorded in five minute segments for two 24-hour periods for both wife and husband and all children over the age of six.

In the second phase of my research, Dr. Geraldine Olson and I received a grant from the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station to trace the time and money contributions of men and women to Oregon farm enterprises. We are presently designing a time diary approach for this research. The diary must be able to indicate in detail the type and span of each person's agricultural activities, while taking a minimum of the respondent's time to complete. It's a challenging research task.

Although some of the restraints on U.S. farm women are clearly different from those experienced by women in less developed countries,

Dr. Helen Henderson, Project Director  
Page 2  
January 31, 1986

there are some surprising parallels. In the U.S., the assumption is often made, both by the U.S. Census Bureau and other data collectors, that the operator of the farm is the male, and that women make supplementary contributions as unpaid family workers. Thus, as in lesser developed countries, aggregate data for the entire family is collected for income, land ownership, investments, and off-farm work.

With such data, it is impossible to determine which farm tasks are assigned to female members of the family. This in turn makes it difficult to direct the appropriate extension efforts, training, and research. We intend that our research in Oregon will ameliorate this situation.

In regards to one of the specific details of my proposal, you will note that I have indicated July and August as the months in which I would be in residence in Thailand. I believe these months have several advantages.

1. July and August present rich opportunities for collecting data during the rice planting and cultivation period.
2. Kasetsart University faculty teach fewer or no classes during the July/August period, and so have more time to cooperate in research.
3. It is less of a hardship for my department to find a substitute for my summer research activities than it is to find a substitute for my spring teaching responsibilities.
4. A summer date allows more adequate time for planning and preparation before arriving in Thailand.

If you have any questions concerning the proposal, please telephone me at (503) 754-3561 or (503) 754-4992.

Sincerely yours,



Jane Meiners, PhD  
Family Resource Management

slw

Enclosures

**GUIDELINES FOR WID PROPOSAL WRITING**

**Name of Applicant** Dr. Jane Meiners

**Title, Department, and Institutional Affiliation** Assistant Professor  
Family Resource Management, Oregon State University

**Address** Family Resource Management  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, OR 97331

**Title of CID member project with which this project will be affiliated**

Farming Systems Research Institute, Kasetsart University, Office of Agricultural Economics, Thailand

**Location of activity (must be out of USA and in a country where there is a USAID Mission)**

Suphan Buri, Bangkok Thailand

**Duration of project (not to exceed 6 weeks, paid per diem per person: \$62)**

**Estimated beginning date** July 1, 1986

**Estimated completion date** August 30, 1986

**Brief budget estimates:** 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) will 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).

BRIEF BUDGET ESTIMATE

Assumptions:

1. Period of time spend in Thailand is two months.
2. There is a verbal commitment on the part of Farming Systems Research Institute to provide in-country transportation (except taxis in Bangkok and airlight to Khon Kaen).

Expenses:

Pre-departure travel-related expenses (visa costs, passport photos, medical evacuation insurance, vaccinations and malaria medication)	\$250	<i>250 med</i>
Materials for use in project	\$200	<i>200</i>
Round-trip flight, Portland-Bangkok with layover in Hong Kong (economy class, supersaver fare)	\$1250	
2 days of layover in Hong Kong (one day each direction at \$125 per day)	\$250	
20 days in Bangkok at \$77 per day	\$1540	<i>cut 100</i>
35 days in Suphan Buri at \$29 per day	\$1015	
3 days in Khon Kaen at \$29 per day	\$87	
Taxi transportation in Bangkok (20 days x \$4.00 per day)	\$80	
Round-trip flight Bangkok-Khon Kaen	\$55	
In-country translator (40 days at \$15 per day)	\$600	
Postage, office supplies, typing, telephone calls, copying, telexes	\$200	<i>cut</i>
Diplomatic and professional gifts	\$75	<i>cut</i>
Tropical clothing	\$100	<i>cut</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5702</b>	

Integrating Research on Gender Roles into Farming Systems Research:  
A Coordinated Effort by Three Thailand Government Entities

Jane Meiners

Abstract

The purpose of the project is to integrate research on women in agricultural development into on-going research on farming systems in Central Thailand. Three Thai government entities will cooperate in the research: Farming Systems Research Institute, The Office of Agricultural Economics (both of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives), and Kasetsart University. Data will be collected on the time allocation of men, women, and children to farm work, off-farm wage work, household work, and other activities. The study will be the first of a series of systematic time studies used to examine the productive contributions of women to agricultural and non-agricultural spheres. The information gained on gender role differences is needed by the three Thai government institutions, USAID/Thailand, and Oregon State University, to insure incorporation of Thai women into the total Thailand agricultural development process.

Integrating Research on Gender Roles into Farming Systems Research:  
A Coordinated Effort by Three Thailand Government Entities

**I. AIM AND SCOPE OF PROJECT (Criteria 1, 3, 4)**

The purpose of this project is to aid selected Thai government agencies to integrate research on women in agricultural development into on-going research. More specifically, my goal would be to facilitate the cooperation of the Farming Systems Research Institute and the Office of Agricultural Economics (both of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives), with Kasetsart University. These three agencies wish to jointly design and implement research which systematically examines the productive contributions of women in agricultural and household spheres through the use of time study research. Kasetsart University and Farming Systems Research Institute have requested my assistance in this endeavor. In the following paragraphs I discuss the more specific objectives of the agencies and my own objectives as a facilitator.

Information is needed on the contributions of women to agriculture, relative to the contributions of men and children, within a family context. Research needs to focus on the time demands of farm work, off-farm wage labor, and household tasks (6). Systematic collection of time data can provide insights into the following questions: What are the opportunity costs of greater labor inputs to agriculture (1)? What are the attitudes of farm women and men toward farm and off-farm work? If men increase off-farm wage labor, will women be able to contribute additional hours to farm work (4)? How do women and men adjust their hours of labor if dry season crops are introduced? What is the effect of other forms of introduced technology on women's labor patterns (12)? Will the introduction of new crops increase the seasonal labor peaks experienced by women? How do women's farm or off-farm labor hours affect infant health?

It is also critical for the cooperating agencies to consider how women are integrated into the national development process, especially the National Economic and Social Development Board's five-year plan. An objective of the cooperative effort is to use the research findings to integrate women's roles into government planning. An advantage of cooperative effort is avoiding duplication of agency efforts and a clarification of each agency's areas of responsibility and expertise.

The strengths of these three government agencies complement each other in the task of gathering systematic data on the productive contributions of farm women. The Farming System Research Institute has engaged in extensive field studies, particularly crop trials, and has research sites in many areas of Thailand. The Institute also has experience working cooperatively with other groups, including the Asian Rice Farming Systems Network, the International Rice Research Institute, the Northeast Rainfed Agricultural Development Project, and Oregon State University Women in Development.

The Faculty of Kasetsart University bring important background in the social sciences, agricultural economics, and vocational education. They have also worked collaborately in the past with the Farm Home Improvement section of the Department of Agricultural Extension. Kasetsart University and Oregon State University entered into a cooperative agreement in October 1982. The accord provides for the exchange of students and faculty, joint research activities,

participation in seminars and academic meetings, exchange of academic materials and other information, and special short-term academic programs.

The third collaborating agency, the Office of Agricultural Economics, has special expertise in data analysis and publication. It has working relationships with the other departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. The previous or present working relationships with other agencies are significant, because collaboration by these three agencies on this proposed research could eventually draw these other agencies into the effort as well.

Regarding the present research proposal, the three agencies have already begun coordinating efforts. Kasetsart University has issued a formal invitation to me, and Farming Systems Research Institute a formal request to the USAID mission in Thailand, for my technical assistance in conducting research on women's roles in agriculture in Thailand. (See letter and telex in Appendix). USAID/Thailand supports the request as consistent with USAID objectives.

USAID emphasis is to integrate women into the total development process. As part of this goal, USAID recognizes the implications for development of gender roles, and will support research in countries where adequate information about gender roles is lacking. This lack of data occurs for Central Thailand, the primary rice production area. With my technical assistance, data can be collected on gender-based division of labor, distribution of resources, and decision-making. This data will be of great importance to USAID and the government of Thailand in future project design and evaluation.

My services as coordinator and research technical advisor continue a pattern of cooperation between USAID and the Farming Systems Research Institute, and between Kasetsart University and Oregon State University. For example, the Farming Systems Research Institute is a primary collaborator in the Northeast Rainfed Agricultural Development Project. This project receives \$3.7 million in grant money from USAID, plus over \$6.0 million in additional loan funds. My activities will build on the cooperative work of Oregon State University Women in Development, Kasetsart University, and the Farming Systems Research Institute. In August 1985, these three institutions jointly presented a workshop at Kasetsart University entitled "Research in Women's Roles in Agriculture in Thailand." The primary funding for that collaborative effort came from USAID through Oregon State University. The two universities also engage in faculty exchange; many Kasetsart faculty have earned their graduate degrees at Oregon State.

The role of facilitator would require that I act as a catalyst in helping these three Thai government entities to make decisions concerning research objectives and design. As a coordinator I could convene joint meetings that result in joint projects and proposals. My management expertise would be helpful in setting up mechanisms for continuing cooperation between Kasetsart University, Farming Systems Research Institute, and the Office of Agricultural Economics. Because of my expertise in time study research, I would expect to take a leadership role in designing a collection process for time allocation data. This process will need to be comprehensive and repeated sufficiently often to document changes over time, especially as new technologies are introduced. This will require the agencies to continue collaboration over the long term.

## II. JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT IN TERMS OF RELEVANCE TO OVERALL GOALS OF PROJECT WITH WHICH IT WILL BE AFFILIATED (Criteria 1,2,3,7)

The implementation of this cooperative project would contribute to the goals of the Thai government institutions, Oregon State University, and USAID. Kasetsart University has engaged in research activities in the areas of farm management, rural labor markets, marketing, and household work patterns. Some of the data they have collected has been disaggregated by sex. However, so far there has been no systematic analysis of existing data to determine the effects of technological change on rural women. The Kasetsart University staff would like to develop such research within a women in development perspective.

Farming Systems Research Institute, through its Cropping Systems Group, is carrying out cropping systems research in both rainfed and irrigated areas. The Institute has recently initiated research on farmer's perceptions and attitudes to new technologies, in order to make technology development and transfer programs more relevant to farmers needs. In order to truly measure technology impact, women farmers' need for new technology and benefit from new technology must be included. Therefore, Farming Systems Research Institute personnel are interested in learning research techniques that would help them determine gender-role implications for appropriate technology development.

The Office of Agricultural Economics has also been collecting data on farm labor and income, as well as agricultural production and product prices. The Office is carrying out studies on farm efficiency and water management and is interested in determining how women contribute to both.

For USAID and Oregon State University, this project means an opportunity to demonstrate a commitment to the integration of women into the total development process. For USAID policy in particular, the key word is integration. The Women in Development policy of USAID aims beyond special programs which may benefit the status of women, but are seen as peripheral to the development process. In contrast USAID policy sees women as an integral resource to the development of Thailand's agriculture.

This project will 1) integrate women into ongoing systems research, and 2) provide a current and future source of data which will be useful to USAID and the government of Thailand as they work to integrate women into their development planning and implementation.

It is the position of both USAID and the government of Thailand, that total benefit occurs only when women are active participant's in Thailand's development process. This position is based on a definition of economic development as the more efficient use of every available resource. Women are resources; their contributions are greatest when they are able to improve their education, health, and access to jobs and services.

Failure to include women in development can cause a wide variety of problems, including stagnation of agricultural productivity. An assumption that men are the primary farmers and are responsible for most farming tasks is often erroneous. The result of such an assumption is that agricultural information and technology is not received by the person who needs it, i.e., the women who is actually engaged in that farm task. Without information about gender roles in agricultural production, there is limited access to productive resources and

little or no stake in development outcomes by women. For example, a certain crop or livestock product are a woman's responsibility, but information, technology, training, extension and research are directed at men. In this situation women do not receive the production means to improve output, so the value of the input is lost. Likewise, women must be able to see that some of the benefits of a new technology accrue to them; otherwise they have no incentive to contribute to the success of a project.

In this context, the purpose of time allocation research is clear. Such study is needed to detail the activities of all sexes and ages of individuals in the household (8). When such data is gathered separately for each person, the dangers of aggregate data for "family labor," "hired labor," or "farmers" are avoided. Individual data collected within a family context can help separate out intra-family dynamics--who is doing what, with whom, and for how long (10).

USAID and the agencies of the government of Thailand have a large stake in gathering accurate, systematic, and detailed time allocation data for individuals who are engaged in agricultural production. Without such data, projects must be based on assumptions they may not be accurate. For example, in lieu of any data to the contrary, it might be assumed that males make the primary time contribution to agricultural production, while women and children add supplemental amounts of time. On that basis, a new crop might be introduced that will take advantage of women's underutilized labor. But if in fact, women are fully engaged in agricultural production, or if the new crop increases labor demands during a woman's seasonal labor peak, that new crop is doomed to failure (9).

### III. RELATION TO EXISTING RESEARCH (Criteria 1-4)

Of the 50 million people who live in Thailand, 80 percent live in rural areas and 75 percent of those live in farm households. About 75 percent of all rural Thai women are in the labor force, most as agricultural workers. Women often engage in casual wage labor, being paid on a daily piece work basis; women are also unpaid laborers in cooperative labor groups (2).

Agricultural growth is falling in Thailand, from 5 percent per year in 1970-1975 to 3.5 percent per year in 1975-1982. Rice production, which represents 65 percent of total cropped areas, is showing static or declining average yields. Farm size is small and is declining. Mean farm size in 1982 was approximately 26 rais (about 10 acres) (2). Most farmers own their own land. Sons and daughters both inherit land, although traditionally the youngest daughter inherited the farm and was expected to care for her elderly parents (2).

There is flexibility in male and female labor roles associated with rice cultivation, although men do all the plowing and women most of the seedling transplanting. There is no data on how ploughs, irrigation pumps, sprayers, threshers, or winnowers affect women's labor tasks or division of labor between men and women. Rice cultivation creates stressful labor peaks for both men and women. Women are extremely stressed during rice planting and harvest season because of their additional domestic duties; miscarriages and infant mortality are related to rice season labor peak stresses (9). Other research indicates that nonfarm activities can take a significant proportion of time for both men and women (11).

The gains from previous women in development efforts have been low in the political and economic arena. Improved rural health has been a major achievement area. There has been significant declines in infant and maternal mortality and malnutrition of preschool children. The annual population growth rate fell from 3.0 percent in 1970 to 1.6 percent in 1984 (2)

#### IV. METHODOLOGY (Criteria 1-7)

The appropriate procedures are discussed within a time frame for accomplishing them.

1. Selection of research site. Before my arrival in Thailand, the participating agencies will agree on a research site for gathering data on time allocation patterns of family farm members. Suphan Buri has already been suggested as an appropriate site.

Suphan Buri is one of the Farming Systems Research Institute's research sites; an agriculture experiment station is located here. This station is located about one and one-half hours north of Bangkok on good quality all-weather roads, in the heart of rural Central Thailand. This location is thus convenient and accessible to faculty and students of Kasetsart University, while retaining the definitely rural character important to the objectives of this research.

2. Sharing of general objectives and timetable. Before my arrival in Thailand, the participants in various agencies in Thailand will be contacted by letter and phone (if necessary) to determine a general agreement on the scope of work and time table for accomplishing it.

3. Building working relationships and refining objectives. Week 1 in Thailand will be devoted to establishing working relationships among the involved agencies and helping those agencies to determine specific objectives for time allocation research. This work will take place in Bangkok and Suphan Buri.

4. Instrument development. During week 2 agencies will face the decision of which research method to use: random spot checks, immediate recall interviews, long-term recall interviews, or family-recorded time diary (7). The instrument must be designed in such a way as to include the entire range of activities appropriate for different genders and ages (3). This work will take place in Suphan Buri and Bangkok.

5. Sample selection/instrument completion. In week 3 sampling design issues that affect instrument design must be tackled. Decisions about the gender, age, literacy, and education level of respondents affect instrument design. It is critical that the sample represent the population (demographically and socioeconomically) and time (season, day of week) (8). This may be an appropriate time to gain input on research on women which is part of farming systems research at Khon Kaen University. Locations of work are Bangkok, Suphan Buri, and Khon Kaen.

6. Pretesting. In week 4 instruments should be tested on a small sample of families. The instrument will need to be revised and sampling design finalized. This work occurs in Suphan Buri.

7. Data collection. In week 5 data is collected. This work occurs in Suphan Buri.

8. Data coding and analysis. In week 6 the data is transformed into a form which is useful for meeting the objectives outlined at the beginning of the project. Work occurs in Suphan Buri and Bangkok.

9. Data analysis and presentation. During week 7 the data are presented as results of research using seminar format. In addition to personnel from the Thai government institutions, USAID personnel will be invited to attend. Agency personnel evaluate the usefulness of the research findings. This work occurs in Suphan Buri and Bangkok.

10. Research design revision and schedule for repeat application. During week 8 the various agency participants can determine any appropriate changes in the questionnaire or sampling procedure. Plans can be determined for the next seasonal collection of data. The final report of the research should be written. This work occurs in Bangkok and Suphan Buri.

11. Final report. The final fellowship report is written after return to the United States.

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**APPENDIX**

No. 0406/541

Faculty of Education  
Kasetsart University  
Bangkok 10903



**KASETSART UNIVERSITY**  
OFFICE OF THE RECTOR  
BANGKOK, THAILAND

November 29, 1985

Dr. Jane Meiners  
Family Resource Management Dept.  
School of Home Economics  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, OR 97331  
USA

Dear Dr. Meiners:

According to Dr. Barbara Iseley, I have been informed that you worked on time-use study of rural women and now are expanding research to include roles of women outside the house. Fortunately, our faculty members also have done their research on time-use of women on household work in southern part of Thailand. We are interested in this research area and would like to expand the research or do a comparative study. Because of your expertise, we would like to invite you to come and work with us at Faculty of Education, Kasetsart University. It would be very much helpful to have you come during April and May 1986. Moreover, we would like you to help on master degree program of home economics education. Enclosed is a tentative work plan. We look forward to hearing from you.

We hope that it is possible for us to work together in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Yupa Viravathaya

Faculty of Education, Dean

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JAN 02 1986

Consortium for  
International Development

JAN 2 '86

HELEN HENDERSON  
(ATTENTION JOHN WOOTEN)  
CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
TUCSON, ARIZONA

USAID/THAILAND HAS RECEIVED A FORMAL REQUEST FROM DR. DAMKHEONG CHANDRAPANYA, DIRECTOR, FARMING SYSTEM RESEARCH INSTITUTE (FSRI), DOA, REQUESTING THE SERVICES OF DR. JANE MEINERS FOR A PERIOD OF UP TO 4 MONTHS BEGINNING ON OR ABOUT APRIL 1, 1986. THE PURPOSE OF THESE SERVICES IS TO ASSIST THE FSRI AND KASETSART UNIVERSITY CONDUCT RESEARCH ON WOMEN'S ROLES IN AGRICULTURE IN THAILAND. USAID/THAILAND SUPPORTS THIS REQUEST AS A GOOD IDEA.

JOHN FOTI  
USAID

O/AGR:JAFOTI:RS  
12/26/85

CLEARANCE:O/HRT:TO CONNOR (DRAFT) 12/30/85

CIDCOR TUC

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COMMAND



March 19, 1986

Helen Henderson, Project Director  
Consortium for International  
Development/Women in Development Project  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

I received a message from Christine Sproul that the committee evaluating my proposal for a Women in Development Fellowship has requested some additional information. I believe your questions fall into three areas of concern:

- 1) What will be the major impact or output of my work in Thailand? (How would a time allocation research study affect the on-going work of the Farming Systems Research Institute? How would time allocation data be used? Who would benefit from the gathering of time allocation data? What recommendations would result from the research and how would those recommendations be implemented?
- 2) What are the mechanisms for assisting the three Thai government agencies in cooperating?
- 3) Is it possible to form these cooperative links and accomplish the time allocation research within a two-month time frame?

In response to the first group of questions: the primary output of my work will be the increased confidence of the Thailand researchers to design and implement a time allocation study. My proposal is in response to a specific request by Thai researchers who decided that they needed more information on gender roles in family agricultural production. They believe that time allocation data will provide them information about gender roles. They require some technical assistance in order to carry out that research. My role is to provide them that technical assistance and to increase their confidence in the design and implementation of time allocation studies. I do not have control over how they may use the information that they gain from the research.

This is not to say that I am merely a technician, who would assist them regardless of the spuriousness of their research in addressing womens' and families' concerns. I am excited about this research precisely because time allocation research is one of the best ways to

Helen Henderson  
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March 19, 1986

unequivocally define womens' contributions to their own families and communities. Thelma Paris, a researcher from the International Rice Research Institute visiting our campus from the Philippines, asked me during a lunchtime meeting how I thought time allocation research helped farm women and families. Responding to her training as an agricultural economist, I said that when we study a whole family's time allocation patterns, we can see a woman's agricultural production responsibilities in the context of the responsibilities of the other members of the family. Responding to my training as a home economist, she noted that when we study all of a woman's daily time allocation, we see her agricultural labor in the context of her other responsibilities for household production, such as child care, clothing production, water carrying, food preparation, and so forth.

Seeing an individual's choices within these two large context is the strength of time allocation research. It is also basic to the philosophy of the farming systems approach. In this approach, a farm production problem is solved by viewing the problem from a larger perspective. We see how political, economic, cultural, and familial patterns may interact to discourage the adoption of more advantageous methods of production.

Those ASEAN nations that have introduced new varieties with full knowledge of the other factors affecting production, have experienced the fullest benefit from "the green revolution." Thailand's researchers are fully aware of these successes and of the power of a farming systems analysis. In the case of labor allocation, Thai researchers no doubt believe that a better understanding of (1) how men and women divide up agricultural tasks and (2) how families members respond to the demands of other tasks such as household work and off-farm wage labor, would accurately portray labor restraints in any plan for increased agricultural production.

Therefore, Thai researchers and agency personnel are interested in this research because it provides an accurate information base. This base can be used to implement public policy that increases the agricultural production of Thailand's families. Increased agricultural production means to Thailand's families more and better food to eat, plus additional crop to sell or barter for clothing, medical services, housing, and other needs. Thus the ultimate beneficiaries of this research will be Thailand's farming families. More direct beneficiaries will be the researchers and agencies involved, including the government of Thailand and USAID.

There are four additional outputs of the proposed research: 1) the body of scholarly knowledge on time allocation research would benefit from the additional refinements of both theory and methodology;

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March 19, 1986

2) Thai researchers could profit from my knowledge of previous time allocation research, thus not having to "re-create the wheel;" 3) elements of the research designed for Thailand could be applied to our Oregon time allocation research; and 4) I have the opportunity to gain international development experience, which I understand is one of the goals of the fellowship.

As to the second area of concern, your question deals with one of my own concerns about how to implement the proposal. Although it is not yet clear how I will facilitate the coordination of the three Thai agencies, this objective of "co-ordination" is important to the Thai researchers. When they first expressed this interest in technical assistance to Ed Price (Oregon State's director of International Agriculture and former IRRRI researcher), they were explicit that the advisor should help them get "organized" and assist them in working with each other. Ed's interpretation is that it is easier for an outsider to initiate cooperative work arrangements and serve as a neutral guide, as the organizations develop their working relationships.

Since an outside expert has no vested interest in the system, he or she can work with all interested parties. And the interested parties can work together with less rivalry because they are doing so at the behest of the technical expert. Once the cooperative links are formed, the arrangements can continue without the aid of the outsider. Simply getting people into the same location discussing the same problem is often sufficient to break the ice.

As to the last question: Can the project be accomplished in two months? The project seems challenging, exciting, rewarding. The difficulty has always been how to fit it into the timetable of my responsibilities at Oregon State. As I indicated in a previous letter, I am heavily involved in an agricultural experiment station time allocation project to intensively study 400 Oregon farm families. Between now and the first of September we need to design our sampling procedure, design our instrument, pretest our instrument, revise, and obtain permission to study from each of the 400 families. I will be teaching two courses this spring, and if I spend July and August in Thailand, it will be very difficult to accomplish these tasks.

Therefore, I would like to propose an alternative: I would travel to Thailand during Autumn quarter of 1986, which at Oregon State is approximately September 15 to December 15. This alternative would allow me to complete the first segment of my agricultural experiment station responsibilities before leaving for Thailand. It would also lengthen my stay in Thailand from two months to three months. If you believe that this is an appropriate option and decide to fund the fellowship, my department would appreciate receiving as much advance

Helen Henderson  
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March 19, 1986

notice as possible, so there is adequate time to locate a substitute for autumn quarter. I have attached a revised budget for a three-month stay.

I would like to express my appreciation for the opportunity to respond to your concerns.

Sincerely yours,



Jane Meiners, PhD  
Family Resource Management

slw

**BRIEF BUDGET ESTIMATE**  
**Revised 3/19/86**

**Assumptions:**

1. Period of time spend in Thailand is three months.
2. There is a verbal commitment on the part of Farming Systems Research Institute to provide in-country transportation (except taxis in Bangkok and airflight to Khon Kaen).

**Expenses:**

Pre-departure travel-related expenses (visa costs, passport photos, medical evacuation insurance, vaccinations, and malaria medication)	\$250
Round-trip flight, Portland-Bangkok with layover in Hong Kong (economy class, supersaver fare)	\$1250
2 days of layover in Hong Kong (one day each direction at \$125 per day)	\$250
20 days in Bangkok at \$77 per day	\$1540
65 days in Suphan Buri at \$29 per day	\$1885
3 days in Khon Kaen at \$29 per day	\$87
Taxi transportation in Bangkok (20 days x \$4.00 per day)	\$80
Round-trip flight Bangkok-Khon Kaen	\$85
In-country translator (70 days at \$15 per day)	\$1050
Postage, office supplies, typing, telephone calls, copying, telexes	\$200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<hr/> \$6677

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Ms. Helen Henderson  
Women In Developemnt  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona

January 30, 1986

Dear Ms. Henderson:

Enclosed please find a proposal for WID sponsored work in Somalia. The work would be performed in cooperation with the USAID Wyoming team in Bay Region near Mogadishu in Somalia. Should you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 882-5033, or 885-7320.

Sincerely yours,



Milena J. Stoszek  
College of Forestry, Wildlife and  
Range Sciences,  
University of Idaho  
Moscow, ID 83843

GUIDELINES FOR WID PROPOSAL WRITING

Name of Applicant Milena J. Stoszek

Title, Department, and Institutional Affiliation Associate Professor,  
College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Science, University of Idaho

Address College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences  
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Title of CID member project with which this project will be affiliated. USAID - Wyoming Team, Bay Region Agricultural Development Project

Location of activity (must be out of USA and in a country where there is a USAID Mission) Somalia

Duration of project <sup>2-3 months</sup> (~~not to exceed 6 weeks paid per diem per person:~~)

Estimated beginning date \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated completion date \_\_\_\_\_

Brief budget estimate:

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).

## ABSTRACT

In the Bay Region of Somalia, sorghum produces much lower yields than would be expected at similar rainfall and soil conditions elsewhere. Lowest yields are usually found in areas which were under intensive cultivation for several decades. Earlier attempts to increase yields by application of synthetic fertilizers proved unsuccessful, but application of animal manure significantly increased production from experimental soils at the local Research Station. Trace mineral deficiencies and imbalances appear to be the most likely cause of such poor soil fertility; synthetic fertilizers supply only a few major nutrients, while animal manure is a rich mixture of major nutrients as well as trace minerals. The objective of the proposed work is to help Somali villagers increase production of food crops by:

1. initiating a training program for farm women to use animal manure to improve fertility of their fields; and by
2. training of technical personnel at the Bonka Research Station in the use of research techniques needed to individually identify all trace mineral deficiencies and toxicities, and in methods appropriate for correction of such problems in the Bay Region.

## I. AIM AND SCOPE OF PROJECT

Sorghum, the main cereal crop of the Bay Region in Somalia, produces much lower yields than would be expected at similar soil and rainfall conditions elsewhere. Yield depression is most pronounced on the more intensively farmed lands close to town, where cropping may have gone on twice a year for 50 or more years without a break. The Bonka Research Station is situated on such a site.

While very little work has been done on soil fertility in the Bay Region, chemical analyses of soil samples taken in this area indicate possible deficiencies of nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, zinc, and copper. At the same time, simplified experiments have shown no response of plants to application of nitrogen or phosphorus, but significantly increased yield of sorghum after fertilization by animal manure. These results strongly suggest that trace mineral deficiencies may be responsible for low soil productivity in the Bay Region, and that, when identified, small applications of the trace elements may prove economic and greatly increase yields even if applications of the major elements are uneconomic. In addition, resolution of the problem at the research station would greatly increase the effectiveness of all the other variety selection and agronomy research carried out there.

The overall objective of this project is to initiate research and training programs which would significantly increase yields of agricultural crops by better using existing available resources with only minimal outside input. Increased yield of sorghum obtained after application of animal manure to otherwise low-producing soils in the Bay Region suggests that a significant increase in cereal production could be expected if animal manure was used to fertilize fields in the region. Animal manure is a good source of major nutrients and trace elements, which are thought to be deficient in the Bay Region soils. It also adds organic matter and thus increases soil content of humus, improves soil structure, and helps reduce unfavorable effects of high pH of the soil.

Crop production in the Bay Region is based on individuals or families who depend both on agriculture and livestock for their subsistence and cash income. Female labor is viewed as a valuable resource in the Bay Region, for women perform almost all the same tasks as men, plus exclusively female

chores. Sheep and goats are usually herded together in close proximity to the village because they are penned in the village at night. The herding of flocks is done by unmarried girls, married women, and small children. Cattle are often herded with flocks or separately and they too remain close to the village as long as pasture and water are available.

The use of animal manure to enrich fields is understood by agropastoralists, but is practiced only sparingly. A valuable renewable resource is thus lost while the fertility of fields slowly declines through annual crop removal. If the practice of spreading manure on the fields, possibly in combination with deficient trace minerals, is adopted by Somalia farmers, a valuable, locally produced, and currently unused resource will be utilized to increase food production with minimal outside economic input.

Collection and application of animal manure in the fields as fertilizer would, in all probability, be done exclusively by women. While building the mud hut (mundel), the men build the frame and thatch the roof, while the women apply the mud-dung exterior. As a dirtier and harder work, it is the women's job. Men probably would not be willing to handle the dung, nor would they be willing to carry it to the fields.

The specific objectives of the proposed project are:

1. To initiate a training program for village women to use animal manure to improve fertility and increase yields of their fields.
2. To initiate a series of nutrient omission pot trials to determine the extent of copper, zinc, and possibly other trace mineral deficiencies in the main cropping soil types of the Bay Region.
3. To initiate a series of experiments to show relationship between trace element deficiencies in soil with plant growth and possible effects on livestock and humans (primarily pregnant and nursing women and small children) in the Bay Region.
4. To supervise the collection and chemical analyses of soil, plant, animal, and human samples from trace mineral deficient areas.

## II. JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT IN TERMS OF RELEVANCE TO OVERALL GOALS OF PROJECT WITH WHICH IT WILL BE AFFILIATED

Information provided by Dr. Robert Lavigne, Chief of Party of the Wyoming Team in Somalia, and additional information provided by Mike Smith, Deputy Director of Research, and Sheila Nyhus, Coordinator for Women in Development Program, Laramie, Wyoming, indicate that severe trace mineral deficiencies and/or imbalances are suspected in the Bay Region soils. Among the tasks of the ongoing Bay Region Agricultural Development Project is an effort to increase agricultural production in the region through selection of best yielding varieties and economically justified use of fertilizers. The use of synthetic fertilizers by local agropastoralist farmers to increase crop production appears completely uneconomical at this point. Application of such fertilizers to plants grown at the Bonka Research Station did not improve plant growth, and more controlled research is needed before a complete fertilizer mix, composed of major nutrients as well as missing trace minerals, will be identified. Future use of small amounts of trace minerals, however, will, in all probability, prove economic by greatly increasing crop yields even if applications of the major elements will remain uneconomic.

Proposed training program of farm women in use and proper application to the fields of animal manure promises to bring immediate results in increased yields of crops, while at the same time promoting self-sufficiency and independence from outside sources. Since women traditionally are the only segment of the Somali society who collect and handle dung, they are the most logical group to approach with this task. When trace element deficiencies of the Bay Region soils are identified, small amounts of trace mineral fertilizers can be applied to the fields in addition to manure to further increase yields.

### III. TO WHAT RESEARCH DOES THIS PROJECT RELATE? HOW DOES IT RELATE?

Research on trace mineral deficiencies in the Bay Region which will be started at the Bonka Research Station will provide essential exposure and training of staff in soil fertility experimentation, together with preliminary results of response of plants to suspected deficient trace minerals. The World Bank financed Dryland Crop Agronomy Program will be able to supply most of the on-site requirements of this program, and the work will support that of the soon to be appointed University of Wyoming second agronomist (letter from M. Smith, Deputy Director of Research, Wyoming Team).

Objectives number 3 and 4, if they are found productive in this project, will develop into a separate longer-term project within the framework of USAID and with financial support from the World Bank. The need for this work was specifically expressed and this project is expected to be a beginning of a larger study (M. Smith, Dr. R. Lavigne, Wyoming Team).

The field work initiated in this study will provide initial framework in a program designed to distribute present and future technical information to the villages. Since present agricultural extension focuses primarily on men, involvement of women in this process is a complimentary and essential part of the whole effort.

### IV. METHODOLOGY

The proposed project consists of two portions, equal in time. The research part will be conducted at the Bonka Research Station, where adequate existing facilities and technical personnel are available. The proposed work will provide needed training, organization, and professional expertise to local workers starting a long-term project directed toward identification and correction of profound trace mineral imbalances in the Bay Region. In the second part, a training program will be initiated to help Somali farm women increase yields of their crops, without need for outside financing or materials. Demonstration fields will be fertilized by animal manure in selected villages, and the village women and extension workers will be instructed on essentials of this work.

BUDGET ESTIMATE

Round-trip to Somalia	\$3,498
Hotel, 2 nights in Europe	
Per diem, 4 to 7 weeks, city	
4 to 7 weeks, rural	
Transportation in Somalia	400
Supplies (10 wheelbarrows, 10 shovels, 10 pitchforks)	800
Medical expenses, shots (as needed)	

## REFERENCES

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- Thomas, Abby. 1982. Bringing Somali nomads into the primary health care program and training nomad community health workers. II. Anthropological consideration. Medical Service Consultants, Inc., Arlington, Virginia..
- Socioeconomic Baseline Study at the Bay Region. December 1984. USAID Project #649-0113.



Consortium for International Development  
Women and Development Project

PATRIYA TANSUHAJ

MEMORANDUM

TO: Helen Henderson  
FM: Genevieve Thompson *Genevieve Thompson*  
ON: 6 March 1986  
RE: Fellowship Application, Patriya Tanushaj

Helen, attached please find a revised "edition" of Patriya Tanushaj's WID Fellowship proposal, together with supplemental material that addresses the concerns raised in the evaluation of her application on 4 March. A letter to you from Jim McCullough is also attached.

Patriya has included in an appendix a copy of the draft questionnaire that she is planning to use in Senegal. The questionnaire will still undergo some revision, but it gives a more specific idea of the scope of her study.

Patriya has enclosed a timeline, to address the issue raised as to the time spent in-country. Although the actual time spent in Senegal cannot be extended due to teaching commitments, the timeline demonstrates that data analysis, case study finalization and report preparation for subsequent transmittal back to ENEA will take place in the U.S. Therefore the time in-country can all be spent on field research.

It was recommended during the proposal evaluation that Patriya concentrate her efforts in the rural sector. Because her focus is on marketing systems and women, and therefore on production and consumption patterns, a division between urban and rural sectors is not easily facilitated. Therefore, she has proposed to narrow her scope from a commodity orientation (as opposed to a geographical division).

Finally, the proposed incorporation of the case studies she will prepare into the course materials to be developed and implemented at ENEA offers a strong potential to have a direct and lasting impact in terms of imparting an awareness of gender differentiation/issues.

Please call me at (509) 335-2541 if there is any need for further information. Thank you.

cc: Maxine

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A WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP PROPOSAL

by

Patriya S. Tansuhaj  
Washington State University

ABSTRACT

This Women in Development fellowship proposal includes two projects to be conducted in Senegal and Benin.

The Senegal study will focus on identifying specific problems that women have in selling, distributing, and promoting their garden crops in the Thies area of Senegal. Recommended solutions to these marketing problems will be developed and case materials to be used by the Ecole National d'Economie Applique (ENEA) staff in Marketing training will be prepared.

In Benin, research will focus on Beninoise women and their problems as managers. The survey will be conducted as a part of the management training program sponsored by USAID.

Questionnaire instruments will be prepared prior to departure from the United States and data analysis will be carried out at WSU upon return from Senegal. The duration of the fieldwork portion of the proposed project is six weeks, with five weeks in Senegal and one week in Benin, starting May 2 to June 15, 1986.

## I. AIM AND SCOPE OF PROJECT

This project is aimed at fulfilling three primary objectives: 1) to gain a good understanding of women in development through research, 2) to work with on-going development projects as well as to gain experience on structuring and coordinating a new project, and 3) to gain cultural sensitivity and become more familiar with working in a different cultural environment. To achieve these goals, I plan to spend five weeks in Senegal with the Texas Tech/ENEA Rural Management Project and one week in Benin to work with a management training program sponsored by USAID conducted by Washington State University in conjunction with the University of Pittsburgh.

In Senegal, I will work through the ENEA project to identify marketing problems that women face in selling, distributing, and promoting their garden crops in the local rural markets and to the larger urban markets in Dakar where some export activity has been proposed. The study will examine such questions listed below:

What are key marketing problems faced by women in the rural area of Thies?

What are their trade bottlenecks?

Do their products have needs?

Are there too many producers of the same product?

Do they reach all of their potential customers?

What is the profile of their target market?

Is there any pricing problem?

How do they promote their products?

Are they able to distribute their products to their customers or markets in a larger area (i.e., to Dakar)?

What are alternative channels of distribution of their garden crops?

Is the existing marketing channel efficient in reaching more product outlets at lower cost and in a shorter time?

What types of assistance do they need most?

Case materials will be put together to be used as references for future consultation. This part of the project has been approved by Professor Vengroff, Director of the Center for Applied International Development Studies.

In Benin, I will work with Professor McCullough and faculty members from Washington State University and the University of Pittsburgh in a two-week Management training seminar. I will act as an "animateur", gathering information and preparing a report on Beninoise women as managers. I also hope to gain an experience on how such a program is conducted and hope to be able to coordinate similar activities myself in the future.

## II. JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT

The proposed project will support the objectives of the Women in Development program, the ENEA project, as well as the goal of the College of Business and Economics at Washington State University. Activities to be conducted are very much needed by the ENEA projects according to Professor Vengroff. According to Vengroff and Johnston (1984), the ENEA's training program should "adopt an applied rather than a theoretical approach and should emphasize experience in Senegal and other Sahalien countries" (p. 100). The project will enhance this training approach through

case development to help train and assist agents by identifying existing problems that the women marketers have. Most previous studies (to be discussed in the next section) investigated women in development and marketing at a broad level (e.g., their role in distributing products, the impact of their activities on economic development, their general lack of education and training). This study will look at more specific or operational problems which should be useful in planning and implementing the right kind of assistance for these women. The resulting case materials should be very useful in the course on Marketing being developed by the Texas Tech project for the ENEA.

The study to be conducted in Benin will be meaningful in understanding women in developing countries ( Benin, in this case) who strive to move away from their traditional roles and occupations toward higher, managerial positions dominated by men. These women have as much or more contribution to economic development of their country as those in the traditional role.

Concerning the College of Business and Economics (i.e., Department of Marketing) at Washington State University, one of its goals is to become an active participant in international development projects in various countries. Such a goal cannot be achieved unless its faculty are exposed to different development projects as well as fully trained to live and work in unfamiliar environments for a longer time period.

### III. TO WHAT EXISTING RESEARCH DOES THIS PROJECT RELATE?

Research on marketing and women in Africa focuses mainly on women's roles in selling and distributing products and how important they are to economic development. For instance,

Trager's (n.d.) study discusses the roles of women as intermediaries in moving goods from rural to urban centers in southwestern Nigeria. Watts (1984) studied rural women as food processors and traders in the same country. Ardayfio (n.d.) reported how women wholesalers in Ghana have effectively distributed foods to the urban areas. Another study was conducted on how women took part in production and marketing of beer and sorghum in rural Upper Volta (Saul 1981). These studies indicate that women in those countries play a vital role in marketing and economic activities. Not only do they contribute to household income but also, from a broader view, they take an active part in the product distribution systems in those countries. Many women also engage in the process of manufacturing products; the women garri makers in Ghana help create employment and add to the multiplier effect in the local economy without much recognition and assistance by the government (White 1983).

The aforementioned studies discussed inadequate education and lack of training as the general problems faced by these women. The findings and information reported in those studies will be used as the foundation for this study which concentrates on more specific marketing problems mentioned earlier. Additionally, this study relates to Brush's (1985) project on the economic opportunities available to urban women in the self-employed sector of Dakar, which consists largely of women as traders or marketers.

The Benin project will explore barriers to women in management within the country. The same study will also be conducted by Professor Donna Randall in Togo. While extensive

research has been conducted on the restriction of opportunities faced by women in management in the U.S. (Fox and Hesse-Biber 1984; Hendrick 1982; Missirian 1982), minimal research has been conducted on the same problem in developing countries. The scant research that has been conducted indicates that women in other countries may be more disadvantaged than women in the U.S. As a consequence, an initial effort will be simply to document and explore the existence of barriers currently faced by women in managerial positions such as:

Are women given the same pay and opportunities as men?

Are women progressing above entry level or middle level management?

Is occupational segregation occurring?

Are there differences in the experiences of women in different industries?

Are women given an opportunity to have mentors?

Are women disadvantaged by limited mobility?

Another key aspect of the Benin project will be to explore the attitudes that both female and male managers hold about female managers. In a country dominated by a male workforce, the perception of women held by men can have a significant influence on the recruitment and advancement of women within organizations. In addition, the perception about the abilities and competence of female managers held by other women can have a major influence on their motivational level. Research has shown that in the United States women's advancement into managerial positions is perceived to be hampered by a low self-concept held by women (Kessler-Harris, 1985) and stereotypical images of women as sole child

care providers held by men (Alpert 1976; Costello 1977). The differing perceptions held by male and female managers in developing countries is at present unknown.

Research on the existence of barriers and perceptions held about female managers can have significant implications for change strategies directed at the individual as well as the organization. Such research may indicate the need for career planning for women in management, further management training for women, carefully designed techniques for recruiting and promoting women, and an effort to change the behavior and attitudes of male and female managers.

#### IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A series of steps in research methodology is discussed in this section.

##### 1. Preliminary Research

I will be gathering more literature and meeting with some Senegalese and Beninois students on the Washington State campus to familiarize myself with women's problems and situations in both countries. This step will also help in questionnaire development prior to going to Africa.

##### 2. Questionnaire Development

Due to a very limited duration of stay in the countries, the survey instruments will be developed and translated during this semester, ready for data collection as soon as each project begins. I will ask Professor Vengroff and Professor McCullough for comments on the questionnaires as well. The first draft of the questionnaire is shown in the appendix.

##### 3. Data Collection

For the Senegal project, personal interviews will be conducted on marketing-related supervisors who are involved in the small women projects in the Thies area on what they perceive to be the women's marketing problems. Approximately 4 to 5 development agents will be interviewed. Much more insight may be gained from comparing what the staff perceives to be the women's problems with the answers from the women. It will also help in finalizing the questionnaire to be distributed to a sample of about 50 women in the Thies area. I will also attempt to trace the marketing channels of garden crops (i.e., are the products shipped to be sold in other areas? If not, what areas may be likely potential markets not yet considered by these women?). Additional in-depth interviews with selected women who respond to the questionnaire may be conducted at the final stage for more information to assist in preparing cases for planning and training agents.

For the Benin project, women who attend the two-week management training program (approximately 10 to 15) will be interviewed to identify problems working in their organizations. Male participants in the training program will also be interviewed about their perception and attitude toward woman managers in Benin.

#### 4. Data Analysis

The collected data will be analyzed using computer facilities at Washington State University in the end of June.

## TIME LINE

5/2/86 - 5/10/86	Benin Project
5/11/86 - 5/25/86	Planning and Coordinating field activities. Meeting with people involved in the projects at ENEA
5/26/86/ -6/10/86	Field research in the Thies area
6/11/86 - 6/13/86	Finalizing the project
6/14/86	Return back to the U.S.
6/15/86 - 7/15/86	Data analysis at Washington State.
7/15/86 - 8/15/86	Case development and preparation of the final report

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Watts, Susan (date), "Rural Women as Food Processors and Traders: Eko Making in the Illorin Area of Nigeria," The Journal of Developing Areas, 19, 71-82.

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APPENDIX

I. Preliminary Questionnaire for Cooperative Agents

What do you perceive as key marketing problems faced by women garden crop growers in Thies?

- consumer's demand
- distribution
- pricing
- promotion
- growing the right crops (product problems)
- others.....

What do you believe to be their trade bottlenecks?

Do their products have needs? If not, what should they grow instead?

Do you think there would be more demand for their garden crops if the fresh products are transformed/preserved?

Are there too many growers of the same crops?

If yes, which crops should they grow instead?

Do you feel that the growers in Thies have reached all of their potential customers?

- in local markets
- in urban markets (i.e., Dakar)

What are alternative channels of distribution of their garden crops?

Is the existing marketing channel efficient in reaching more product outlets at lower cost and in a shorter time?

What types of assistance do they need most?

II. Preliminary Questionnaire for Market Women and Producers

Who are major customers of garden crops that you grow?

- .....food manufacturers
- .....wholesalers
- .....retailers
- .....individual consumers
- .....local
- .....other areas (please specify).....

How do you set the price of your crops?

Have you been able to compete with growers in other areas in terms of price?

Have you been making steady revenue/profits out of growing garden crops?

What seem to be major factors affecting profits/losses?

How do you promote your products (make customers know about quality of your crops etc.)?

- in the local markets
- outside Thies

Are you able to distribute your products to your customers or markets in a larger area (i.e., to Dakar)?  
Any shipping problem? Storage problem?

What types of assistance do you need most to make sure that you can sell more crops and make more profits?

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE WID PROPOSAL

I. TRAVELLING EXPENSES

U.S.-Benin-Senegal roundtrip airfare (reserved)	\$2,050.00
Domestic travelling in Senegal	200.00

II. PER DIEM

Cotonou (8 days at \$79)	632.00
Dakar (17 days at \$87)	1,479.00
Rural Senegal (14 days at \$37)	518.00
Enroute (2 days at \$6)	<u>12.00</u>
	4,891.00

III. RESEARCH-RELATED EXPENSES

Translation of questionnaire instruments	240.00
Administration of questionnaires	<u>300.00</u>

Subtotal 540.00

IV. CONTINGENCY (10% of subtotal)

TOTAL 5,431.00

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JOANNE WEDUM

2500 S. Shields  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80526  
(303) 482-2215  
14 September 1985

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Bureau of Applied Research  
in Anthropology  
Department of Anthropology, Room 317A  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85712

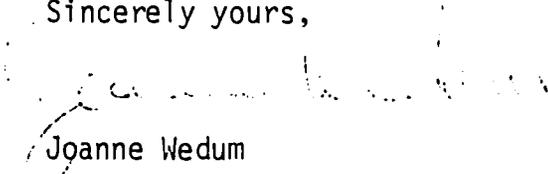
Dear Dr. Henderson:

Enclosed is my proposal for a WID study in Senegal. A copy of the proposal has also been sent to Dr. Vengroff at Texas Tech. Dr. Wills was also sent a copy some time ago but the timing does not seem to have been fortuitous for her to respond. Mary Helen Haas and Sue Ellen Charlton have both read the proposal and given it their nod of approval. I will also be sending them copies.

There seem to have been an inordinate number of delays in the generation of this document. I apologize for any inconvenience these delays may have caused.

If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact me — it would be easier in the evenings.

Sincerely yours,

  
Joanne Wedum

JW/ct

enclosure

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## ABSTRACT

The Government of Senegal is looking to increase local participation in its development programs. Increasing the level of participation of women in all aspects of these programs is receiving more and more attention. A part of that effort was focused on creating a data base on women's roles — both in their traditional milieu and in the changed environment resulting from rural development projects. As more and more emphasis is placed on how to best manage these projects so that they can most effectively reach their objectives, more attention is also being placed on the management training needs of women. Texas Tech University is working with ENEA and the Government of Senegal to supplement the training currently being provided to rural development agents. This study would serve as a WID component of that project, generating data for use in management training at ENEA. The study would examine the effect of a small-scale irrigation project on the socioeconomic role of women. The study would also examine the role village women played in the development and implementation of the project.

*ML*

GUIDELINES FOR WID PROPOSAL WRITING

Name of Applicant Joanne Wedum

Title, Department, and Institutional Affiliation Department of  
Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics, Colorado State University,

Fort Collins, Colorado 80523

Home  
Address 2500 S. Shields

Fort Collins, Colorado 80526

(303) 482-2215

Title of CID member project with which this project will be  
affiliated Texas Tech University

Location of activity (must be out of USA and in a country where  
there is a USAID Mission) Senegal

Duration of project (not to exceed 6 weeks paid per diem per  
person:

Estimated beginning date 15 January 1985

Estimated completion date 15 June 1985

Brief budget estimate:

Travel costs \$2,000

Number of days in rural area 5 1/2 mos. @ \$650/month = \$3,575

Number of days in urban area 1/2 mo. @ \$50/day = \$ 700

Total = \$6,275

Costs to cover living expenses, housing, transportation,  
materials, and interpreter fees. Budget estimates to be negotiated.

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).

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## Women and Water Management in Senegal

### I. AIM AND SCOPE OF PROJECT

Texas Tech University, through the Center for Applied International Development Studies, is working with the Government of Senegal and the National School of Applied Economics (ENEA) to supplement the technical training currently provided to rural development agents. Particular emphasis has been placed on the management component of rural development, especially in the areas of project evaluation. As part of this effort, and in order to enhance both ENEA's research and training capabilities, Texas Tech is working to increase the data base available to ENEA trainers and trainees. An integral part of that data base will focus on the role of women in rural development and their management training needs.

Senegal lies in the Sahel, where droughts and famines are becoming increasingly serious. Food shortages are a chronic problem. It has become imperative that Senegal develop its ability to produce a stable food supply. Rain-fed agriculture has been, and still is, a very important part of Senegal's food-producing system. But the focus of its national planning has increasingly looked to control of the country's water resources, particularly through irrigation and groundwater utilization, to alleviate the food-production problem. Moving away from the traditional rainfed system toward irrigation requires more than just the physical infrastructure, however. Input from such areas as land preparation, training, development of irrigation research, and agronomic and sociologic research are also required in order for development objectives to be met (USAID, 1975).

The Senegalese government is advocating democratized rural development-maximizing local participation and decentralizing development efforts. To ensure the implementation of this strategy, government officials have indicated there is a need for more research on the current agricultural activities of women. Developing a data base on women's traditional roles in agriculture and their roles in irrigated agriculture will ensure broader participation of women in future development projects. In addition, though agricultural extension services are the key development agencies at the local level, extension efforts have rarely been directed at meeting the needs of women agriculturalists. Case studies of women in agriculture would facilitate development of management training strategies for women.

As a WID component of the Texas Tech project, the objective of the research proposed here is to provide a portion of the baseline data for use in management training and which could be incorporated into ENEA's management information system. The study will concentrate on the relationship between women and water, specifically in irrigated agriculture. Third World irrigation projects frequently suffer from poor management, in part to inadequate knowledge of small farm conditions and the

roles women have traditionally played in agriculture and water management. With that in mind, the objective of the WID research will be to examine a village irrigation project and determine the project's impact on the socioeconomic role of women.

Given the strong and influential role African women have traditionally played in agriculture and water management, both traditional and present practices need to be described to illustrate women's socioeconomic role with and without irrigated agriculture. The comparison will show the changes that have occurred. The goal is to determine whether village women's access to productive resources were altered through water development and how this affected their role and status in the village.

Knowing how to bring about development in rural areas is still rudimentary at best. Interactions among policies, institutions, manpower, technology, and resources are difficult to understand and to track. Every project must address site-specific conditions; thus any project is a site-specific solution in and of itself. Documentation of the approaches used in rural development brings this understanding home. Therefore, as part of the description of the village irrigation system, the project development process would also be described, including problem identification, investigation, design and construction, and operation and maintenance. In each stage of this process, the principal players would be identified - at the local level and at the government level. The goal in this part of the research is to determine the level of participation women have in the implementation of a village development project.

## II. RELATION TO PROJECT GOALS

With the emphasis on decentralized rural development being advocated by the Senegalese government, management has become an even more important part of the country's development strategy, and at the same time increased the training responsibilities of ENEA. Texas Tech University is working with ENEA to 1) identify the training needs at ENEA, its user agencies, and their clients, 2) develop a plan for filling those needs over the long run by providing experienced technical specialists and long- and short-term training for ENEA staff, 3) establish a management information system for planning and making projections regarding future needs, and 4) expand the institutional capabilities and linkages of ENEA. The objective is to supplement the technical training already provided by ENEA with training in management skills.

For decentralized development to succeed, effective local management capabilities must be developed and maintained. African countries have come to rely heavily on the agricultural extension service in its rural development efforts. Not only does the extension service have staff reaching down to the farm level, they also have access to scarce development resources. The policy implementation process in rural Africa, then, rests in large part with the extension service. At the same time, however, organizational and management factors have prevented the extension service from meeting its objectives in rural development. This has been particularly true with women. Not only have their social and economic roles been ignored in development planning, extension efforts have rarely been designed to meet their needs. They have not been given the opportunity to gain the necessary skills to manage rural cooperatives and other resource management organizations. An integral part of Texas Tech's project is directed toward examining the management training needs of women and integrating that information into ENEA's training programs.

The ultimate objective of the WID research as proposed here is to provide data useful in management training. The descriptions of the roles traditionally played by Senegalese women in agriculture and water management and how those roles have been affected by a development project would yield invaluable materials that would not only effectively raise the level of sensitivity of field agents and project managers, but would also be useful in designing future program management schemes more effectively. In addition, the results of this research would point out those areas where further research is required and what information systems are necessary to identify future needs. By examining the interactions between villagers and extension agents, those involved with management training will gain a deeper understanding of the difficulties inherent in project implementation and administration. Water is a strategic component of Senegal's national planning. Increasing the level of managerial expertise in project design, implementation, and

evaluation, will help to ensure that more of the water needs of Senegal's rural population are met. In addition, by recognizing the economic role that women play in rural areas, they can be more effectively integrated into rural development schemes.

The project team is working to expand the data base available to ENEA trainers and trainees. Research results will expand that data base and will particularly facilitate the expansion of management training for women. The results of the WID research will provide a case study of one village irrigation project; how it was identified, designed, and implemented, and the socioeconomic impacts resulting from that implementation.

### III. RELATION TO EXISTING RESEARCH

There has been considerable concern among governments and donor agencies, particularly over the past decade, that greater effort be made to ensure that women be integrated into development activities at the project level. It had been questioned whether, and how, gender roles have been recognized throughout the various stages of a project. Are projects adapted to reflect differences in gender roles? Or does gender recognition help in attaining project objectives? The WID research proposed here for Senegal will contribute significantly to a growing data base on women in development throughout the world.

Irrigation projects have brought with them a host of management problems - at both the farm level and the government level. Farmers are the primary managers of the irrigation systems. Rectifying a water management problem, then, should logically begin with the farmer. The approach taken in most agricultural development programs however, has been that the local resources, specifically land and water, are controlled by men. Thus all farmers have been assumed to be men. In African development projects this broad assumption ignores the predominant role African women have traditionally played in agriculture. Prior to strong colonial influences they controlled important areas of land; they decided on its use, either on their own or in consultation with men; and crop distribution and use was left up to them (Rogers, 1979). Boserup (1970) indicated that as a general rule where a community controlled a given territory, each member had the right to take land under cultivation. And where women did the farming, they made use of this right. But women and their food crop production have generally been ignored by planners. Throughout the planning and implementation stages, male extension agents and project managers work with male heads of household. Women have no access to training or to new agricultural inputs. It's not unusual for them to lose traditional access to land and thus income (Lele, 1976; Rogers, 1979; Dey, 1981; Nelson, 1981). So, too women have traditionally been the water managers. It has been the women who have decided whether a water source should be used; and they have decided whether it's worth the expenditure of effort to maintain it (Roark, 1981). Where water is scarce it touches upon profound and sensitive issues often having social and religious significance. Thus, though acknowledged that food production increases are vitally needed, community perceptions may clash with development criteria.

To be successful, development requires the involvement of both men and women. In documenting development projects in Senegal, Fresson (1978) described an irrigation project in the Matam Region that emphasized local participation in meeting project objectives. Local participation, however, was generally confined to male heads-of-households. Cloud (1977), looking at women and food production in the Sahel, indicated that women's work, their productivity, and their control of resources, were often denied

by the refusal of projects to relate to it. In most rural areas male project staff members found it difficult to work effectively with village women. The assumption had always been that women would be influenced by their husbands - the trickle down effect. This was generally unsuccessful. But when women's traditional agricultural roles were integrated into the development process, data from Senegal showed that women made a significant contribution toward production increases. Stanbury (1984a and 1985b) investigated women's involvement in irrigated agriculture in India and found that though they played a significant role, extension services for women were non-existent, and that the information they received generally came from their husbands. The majority of women wanted more information made available to them. Simmons (1976) looked at women in rural development in northern Nigeria and emphasized that more baseline information was needed if women were to become active participants in the development process. Tinker (1979) asserted that women's traditional economic role is being lost to technology, due in large part to the fact that women's contributions to agricultural production are ignored, in part due lack of documentation. In an earlier work on women in Botswana, Bond (1974) found that though women were responsible for and carrying out many aspects of crop production and agricultural decision-making were most extension contact was with men, biasing extension work towards the more productive male-headed households.

Development strategies have historically omitted women as a recognized economic resource. For development to achieve its objectives, all system components must be included. Documentation of the roles women have played traditionally and of how those roles have been affected by development will contribute towards their integration into the change process. Fortmann (1980) demonstrated this for the women in Botswana, while Smale (1980) did the same for women in Mauritania. The present research will contribute to the data base for women in Senegal.

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#### **IV. METHODOLOGY**

The methodology proposed here must be considered tentative, pending discussions with project staff in Senegal.

The objective of the WID research is to determine the socioeconomic impact of a village irrigation project on the role and status of women. In order to accomplish this objective, data must be gathered in two villages: one relying on rain fed agriculture, the other, irrigation agriculture. This information gathered in these two villages will form the basis of comparison and will provide a measure of the socioeconomic impact resulting from the irrigation project. As proposed, the research will require both primary and secondary data.

##### **I. Secondary Data Collection**

These data would include published materials, local and regional reports, and unpublished local information. Data collection will concentrate on water supply and management, physical and biological environments, general agricultural information, irrigation development, agricultural services and agencies, women in development, sociocultural aspects, and rural economies. All existing baseline data compiled by project staff will be reviewed as it pertains to research objectives.

##### **II. Primary Data Collection**

The selection of research sites will be made in conjunction with project and host government personnel. A reconnaissance survey of the villages will be conducted, the design of which will be based upon existing data. The objectives of the reconnaissance survey would be to introduce the project to village leaders and to gather enough information on the village environment to establish the procedure for the rest of the field research. Through observations and interviews, information will be gathered on the social and economic systems of the village. Results would be used in 1) establishing appropriate research objectives; and 2) deciding on the form and content of the data collection. As considered most appropriate, and based on the results of the reconnaissance survey, participant observation, questionnaires, and interviews will be used. In general, data collection will be concerned with four areas: 1) demographic and background data of the farm family; 2) domestic activities: household responsibilities, decision-making rules, water supply, and income; 3) family agriculture: food crop and livestock production, cash crop production marketing, water management, interaction with government agencies.

The overall objective of the data collection as will be apparent in its design, will be to measure the traditional role of women in water management and agriculture and to determine how irrigation has impacted that role. In addition, the level of participation of women in project design and implementation and

their management training needs will also be described.

### **III. Data Analysis**

Analysis will be both quantitative and qualitative. The objective will be to estimate, test, and validate different models for both qualitative and quantitative aspects. As necessary, regular techniques will be used to test and validate functional relations.

Project staff are designing a management information system (MIS) in cooperation with ENEA staff. WID research results will be included in the data base as requested by project staff.

The objective of the study program was directed toward the effective short- and long-range planning of water resources at the local, state, and federal levels. Courses have recently been added to the program to explore the issues and problems of economic development in Third World countries. The coursework has included economic theory (macroeconomic analysis and microeconomic analysis) and quantitative methods of analysis (calculus, statistics, and econometrics). Watershed management courses looked at the role of water in environmental planning — e.g., the hydrologic cycle, precipitation, flood hazards, groundwater, and geomorphology. Civil engineering courses have looked at effective planning in the urban environment — developing cooperation between governmental and nongovernmental agencies and interest groups in order to promote effective short- and long-term growth.

WJW

Appendix 4

WIDNOTES

## WID FELLOWS HAVE LONG TERM IMPACTS

A measure of success for any technical assistance program is the work that is carried on after project personnel have gone. The CID/WID program can boast of its success based on the impacts WID fellows have made in the countries they have visited. Below are examples of some of the accomplishments of WID fellows.

**Susan Wallace Cabin** and **Brian Cabin**, from the University of Arizona, traveled to Egypt on a CID/WID fellowship to study nutritional depletion of children who had diarrhea. The Cabins surveyed rural and urban Egyptian women as well as health care workers and practitioners on their current nutritional practices and knowledge about the role of nutritional depletion in improving children's health after the onset of diarrhea. Brian Cabin presented seminars to Egyptian physicians. The Cabins were successful in establishing a nutritional education program for women and health care personnel.

**Jo Ellen Force**, University of Idaho, spent time in India on the Madhya Pradesh Social Forestry Project, the primary goal of which was to establish tree plantations that would meet villager needs for fuelwood fodder and a variety of minor forest products. The project specifically called for enlisting the support of women as forestry workers and managers. Force conducted

workshops on techniques to increase women's participation in forestry in Shivpuri, Indore and Bhopal India. Her ideas were used to modify the project and develop women's participation. She has returned as a salaried professional to conduct additional workshops in India.

The Ministry of Natural Resources in Honduras enlisted the assistance of **Gordon Dean** to improve research and development of farming practices applicable to existing local conditions. Dean, from New Mexico State University, collected baseline data on the roles of women and their labor contribution in agriculture for the Honduras Agricultural Research Project. Dean's research shows that women contribute substantial agricultural labor and are active in the marketing of animal and garden products. This information will hopefully lay the groundwork for more sophisticated roles for women in agriculture.

**Carolyn Ater** and **Samina Khan**, Texas Tech University, traveled to Pakistan to participate in the Pakistan On-Farm Water Management Project and Water Management Synthesis II. The project was involved in renovating irrigation districts in Punjab, Sind and most of the irrigated lands of North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. Khan and Ater interviewed women as well as men and found that women had different views than men did on women's role in agriculture. Their research highlights women's role in agriculture and household decision

making and points out some of the problems of female agricultural workers. A spokesperson for the Water Management Synthesis II project stated that Khan and Ater's research demonstrated the interplay of domestic water issues with agricultural irrigation issues. Findings from their report are intended to be used in future planning on water management projects.

**Melinda Burrill**, Cal Poly, assessed current data on small ruminants and women flock holders for the Gambia Mixed Farming and Resource Management Project (GMFP). Burrill demonstrated that with minor changes in project data collection procedures, more reliable information on small ruminant production could be gathered. She suggested that the GMFP should not shift emphasis towards sheep and goats late in the project. Instead she recommended a proposed research effort in small ruminants that could be picked up by the Sheep and Goats Project funded by UNDP or for any new project AID might fund. The Wisconsin/Michigan Gambia Agricultural Research and Diversification project, starting in late 1985, has included a research segment on small ruminants along the line recommended by Burrill.

**Marilyn Quinto** spent her time in Cape Verde on the Cape Verde Food Cooperative Project studying the effects of male out-migration and remittance on households headed by men and women. Her preliminary report was distributed in Cape Verde in November 1984. Her initial recommendations were acted upon by the Agricultural Extension Advisor to the Ministry of Rural Development and the USAID mission in Praia. Efforts were initiated to find women extension candidates. Project personnel requested the services of an additional fellow to study women-headed households.

## **WATER USE IN SRI LANKA**

**Abigail Myers Courtright** left March 3, 1986 for Sri Lanka to conduct research on domestic water use in that country. Courtright is a CID/MD fellow from the University of Arizona and will be working in the irrigated dry zone of Sri Lanka in the Digana village near Kandy. Courtright will spend six months working with the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI) to assess water use patterns in the region.

Courtright's research will document how domestic water is obtained and used within the Mahaweli Irrigation Scheme. The focus of her work will be the interrelationship of domestic water use and irrigation. The island has enough water to be self-sufficient, but many of the methods used to obtain water are inappropriate. Important factors regarding water use need to be documented.

Qualities such as clarity, color, temperature, depth, odor, taste, velocity and exposure to sunlight will be noted since these are significant to Sri Lankan's use preferences. For instance, some of the wells dug by the Mahaweli Irrigation Scheme are not being used because the water is deemed unacceptable by Sri Lankan people — they prefer water that has been exposed to sunlight. Courtright's work will be a beginning in documenting some of these important factors on water use in Sri Lanka. IIMI can use data collected by Courtright to make recommendations to the Mahaweli Irrigation Scheme.

To date, most studies have focused on men using irrigation while women using domestic water have been neglected. Courtright's gender specific study will integrate data on women and water use. Results of Courtright's work will be made available to the Sri Lankan

government as well as to IIMI and CID member institutions working in the area of irrigation.

Courtright is a graduate student in water management at the University of Arizona. She is working on an M.S. degree in Water Resources Administration. Her husband, Timothy William Courtright, will be accompanying her and assisting with data collection.

Those interested in learning more about Sri Lankan water issues may contact Courtright at the International Irrigation Management Institute, Digana Village, Kandy, Sri Lanka.



## NEWS FROM THE CAMPUSES

### CAL POLY

o Cal Poly's WID project sponsored a student essay contest on Asian/Pacific women's contributions to national development. Students were instructed to write, in essay form, a speech to be broadcast nationally by the newly appointed Minister of Labor of an Asian or Pacific Island nation. They chose one of five topics that represent women's involvement in the economy: 1) responsibility of food production, 2) contribution to business and industry, 3) interrelationships between work and family, 4) small scale entrepreneurship, and 5) the exploitation of women in the labor force. There was a \$5 entry fee and a \$200 single prize. Money for the prize was raised from the sale of WID T-shirts for the African Development Conference at Cal Poly last May.

o WID sponsored two speakers for their luncheon lecture series. **Dr. Fellee Lee**, President of the

Asian/Pacific Women's Network, spoke on "Mail-Order Brides and the Exploitation of Asian Women." **Dr. Mohammed Koesnoe**, Professor of Islamic Law at the University of Surabaya, Indonesia spoke on "Ideal and Real Views of Women in Indonesia."

o The WID project celebrated National Women's History Week and International Women's Day with a half-page ad in Cal Poly's student newspaper.

### OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

o **Barbara Iseiy**, who has been the WID coordinator for the past 20 months, is leaving that position to prepare for continued research in India. She will also be helping WID collect materials on women in agriculture. Iseiy has been instrumental in initiating international work, increasing WID's interaction with OSU's international development, and developing Task Forces on agriculture, African agriculture, education, health, Latin America and Southeast Asia. The WID program has doubled its membership since she became coordinator. We wish her well.

o **Christine Sproul** became the new WID coordinator at OSU in December. Sproul has extensive international experience which includes research on women in Egypt, teaching in Iran, China and Japan, and travel in many other developing countries. Her doctoral studies emphasized Comparative Education and Middle East Studies. She recently worked with OSU's Office of International Agriculture and is familiar with much of OSU's international development work. A welcome to Christine Sproul.

o **Carol Culler**, WID Executive Committee member and Regional Coordinator of the Family Community

Leadership program, went to Costa Rica as one of a four-person team sent by Partners of the Americas. She participated in two three-day workshops which identified community needs and proposed methods to overcome the problems identified. School administrators, teachers, students and personnel from state departments of health and education participated. Women were well represented among the community leaders. Courses of action decided upon were: 1) to set up a series of adult education sessions, 2) to outline a strategy to obtain water rights from land owners that would increase the availability of potable water in the village, and 3) to teach students skills in identifying and overcoming community problems. A follow-up session to assess progress is scheduled for this spring.

o **Cynthia Myntti**, Program Officer, The Ford Foundation Office for the Middle East and North Africa, Cairo, will visit the OSU campus in April. Myntti will present a program on "Development Issues in Yemen" and will conduct a workshop for OSU faculty interested in gender issues in international development and research. One of the objectives of the workshop is to develop a network of people on campus who are interested in international research and development.

o The Education Task Force has developed an informational package that includes audio-visual displays and a descriptive brochure. The display was used for an International Agriculture Days symposium and for a Women's History Week presentation.

#### **TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY**

o Texas Tech University is offering a Masters in Interdisciplinary Studies in International Development (MISID) under the direction of the Center for Applied International

Development Studies (CAIDS). The program is a flexible one and prepares students for careers in applied research, development planning and project management. The program includes studies in development administration and project management, rural economic development, land-use planning, health management, data analysis and educational curriculum design. For more information contact: Dr. Gary S. Elbow, CAIDS Associate Director, Texas Tech University, P.O. Box 4290, Lubbock, TX 79409.

#### **WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY**

o International Week, a campus-wide effort to encourage international awareness and cooperation, took place at WSU January 31, 1986 - February 1, 1986. The theme of the program was the "Unity of Mankind." Sponsors for the event included international student associations from various countries, the Office of International Education, the International Women's Network, the WSU Association for Women in Development, the College of Agriculture and Home Economics Visiting Professorship and the Office of Career Services.

#### **UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING**

o **Katherine Jensen**, Associate Professor of Sociology and Director of the University of Wyoming's (UW) Women's Studies program, returned in February from a five-week stay in Egypt. Jensen was part of the Egyptian Major Cereals Improvement Project (EMCIP). While there she served as a consultant in the area of social research methodology to Egyptian women working on the project.

o **Sheila Nyhus**, UW's Campus Coordinator, presented a paper entitled "Female-Headed Households in an Agro-Pastoral Society" at the 1986 Conference on Gender Issues in Farming Systems Research and Extension. The conference took place at the University of Florida/Gainesville in February.



## RESOURCES

- o **The International Women's Health Coalition (IWHC)** is a non-profit, non-governmental organization dedicated to improving women's reproductive health in the Third World. The organization is involved in field projects in Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Philippines. For more information contact: OIWHC, P.O. Box 8500, New York, NY 10150.
- o **Center on Women and Public Policy.** This center, established by the Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota, is the nation's first complete teaching, research and outreach center devoted specifically to women's policy issues. The center will provide bridges among scholars and researchers, advocates and policy makers and its efforts will reflect the broad diversity of women's lives and experiences. For more information, contact: Center on Women and Public Policy, 909 Social Sciences Bldg., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.
- o **A Different Harvest--An Indian Game of Fate and Fortune.** A board game that depicts rural life in India, dealing with peasant-landlord relationships, land tenure, education, gender, class and religion. Available for \$15 from Unitarian

Universalist Service committee, 78  
Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108.



## PUBLICATIONS

**Women of the World.** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and U.S. Agency for International Development, Office of Women and Development. 1984.

A series of four regional handbooks, one each on Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, North Africa and the Middle East, and Asia. These handbooks are based on information in the Census Bureau's Women in Development Data Base and include statistics on women and health, education, mortality, and economic activity. For information on ordering contact: Public Information Office, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20233; telephone: (301) 763-4051.

**Working Women: A Portrait of South Africa's Women Workers.** Lesley Lawson. Ravan. 1986.

A survey of the nature and conditions of work performed by south Africa's black women. Interviews, statistical data and photographs reveal the impact of official policies and unofficial practices on black women in the workforce. The great majority of black women workers are in agriculture and service work where wages are the worst among all paying jobs in South Africa, where legal protection of workers is weakest, and where trade unions are least able to assist them. And though conditions are oppressive, black women continue to seek such employment as the only means of improving their lives.

Lawson discusses the impact of influx control and pass laws, and recent efforts toward unionization and establishment of decent minimum wage standards.

**Women in Southern Africa: A Bibliography.** Durban Women's Bibliography Group, Department of African Studies, University of Natal. Durban. 1985.

This bibliography includes approximately 1,000 entries and is available for US \$6 from the Group at the Department of African Studies, University of Natal, King George V. Ave., Durban 4001, South Africa.



## CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

**The Center for Applied International Development Studies (CAIDS)** at Texas Tech University is sponsoring the third annual **Workshop of Development Project Management** July 27 - August 15, 1986. The workshop on rural development project management will be conducted in French and is oriented toward the needs of Francophone African countries. It is appropriate for government employees at the national or local level, for teachers involved in post-secondary or adult education, for officials of international organizations and for others who may be involved in rural development project design, implementation or evaluation. Topics selected are concerned with satisfying the needs of developing countries and their governments. The workshop will involve lectures, simulations, case studies, group discussions, practical exercises and field trips. Participants will be admitted to Texas Tech as special students and upon completion

of the workshop will receive three hours of class credit from the university and a certificate attesting to successful participation. Deadline for application is **June 15, 1986**. For more information contact: CAIDS, Texas Tech University, P.O. Box 4290, Lubbock, TX 79409.



**WIDNOTES** is a periodic publication of the Consortium for International Development Women in Development Project funded by the Office of Women in Development, Washington, D.C. Contents do not necessarily reflect the views of WID-USAID.

Address comments to :  
Emily Whitehead, University of  
Arizona, 845 N. Park Ave., Tucson,  
AZ 85719.

**Appendix 5**

**Correspondence**

Appendix 5

CORRESPONDENCE

Subject	From	To
Memo re Susan McKay's trip to Egypt date: Dec. 3, 1985	Katherine Jensen	Project Director
Memo re CID roster update date: Dec. 3, 1985	Brenda Patrick CID	Project Director
Letter re meeting with Dr. Lenton re Sri Lanka project date: Dec. 7, 1985	Margaret Duncan WID Fellow	Project Director
Memo re 5th Qtr. Report date: Dec. 5, 1985	Project Director	Campus Coordinators
Letter re good work of Rita Fisher, Jordan date: Dec. 7, 1985	Robert Harwood COP	Project Director
Memo re CID/WID Campus Contracts date: Dec. 11, 1985	Project Director	Campus Coordinators
Telex re insurance for Brush date: Dec. 12, 1985	Project Director	K. Mathis R. Vengroff
Letter re WID activities at Utah State date: Dec. 13, 1985	Maxine Stutler	Project Director
Letter re Longstreth's proposal date: Dec. 17, 1985	Sheila Nyhus	Judy Warner
Letter re request of <u>Invisible Farmer</u> for Joan Wadlow date: Dec. 17, 1985	Sheila Nyhus	Project Director
Memo re current WID fellowship projects date: Dec. 18, 1985	Judith Warner	Campus Coordinators
Memo re Jan. funding round and project continuation date: Dec. 18, 1985	Project Director	Campus Coordinators

Subject	From	To
Memo re Christmas vacation date: Dec. 18, 1985	Project Director	Campus Coordinators
Memo re WID/PETS date: Dec. 18, 1985	Don Helter, PETS	John Wooten
Letter re Agreement No. UW-WIDII-02 date: Dec. 19, 1985	John Wooten	Roger Wilmot VP for Research, UW
Letter re Courtright's Irrigation course date: Dec. 20, 1985	Project Director	John Wooten
Letter re recommendation for BIFAD date: Dec. 20, 1985	Mary Hill Rojas Virginia Polytech	E.T. York Univ. of Florida
Memo re approval of Courtright's Irrigation course date: Dec. 23, 1985	Project Director	John Hourihan
Telex re IIMI approval of Courtright proposal date: Dec. 23, 1985	Wickham	Roberto Lenton
Letter re thank you for recommendation date: Dec. 27, 1985	E.T. York Univ. Florida	Mary Hill Rojas Virginia Polytech
Memo re possibility of of WID/PETS cooperation date: Dec. 30, 1985	Don Helter PETS	John Wooten
Letter re recruitment for Int'l Agric. Prog. Coordinator date: Dec. 31, 1985	C.J. Mare	Project Director
Telex re Meiners work for Farming Systems Research, Thailand date: Jan. 2, 1986		
Letter re request for 4 mo. extension of WID program date: Jan. 6, 1986	Don Dwyer	Jean Hacken AID
Letter re thank you for Widnotes date: Jan. 8, 1986	Don Dwyer	Project Director

Subject	From	To
Letter re WID project continuation date: Jan.8, 1986	Maxine Stutler	Jon Moris
Telex re expenditures for Courtright date: Jan. 10, 1986	Lenton	Wickham
Letter re scope of work for Courtright date: Jan. 13, 1986	Project Director	Bernadette Bundy AID
Letter re request for support date: Jan. 14, 1986	Project Director	Senator DeConcini
Letter re formal evaluation SECID/CWID and CID/WID date: Jan. 15, 1986	Kay Davies Director, WID	Project Director
Letter re finalizing plans for evaluation date: Jan. 15, 1986	Earl Kellogg Assc.Exec.Dir. CID	Project Director
Letter re WID relationship to USU On-Farm Water Mngt Project, Dominican Republic date: Jan. 16, 1986	Lyman Willardson Coordinator Dom.Rep.Project	Project Director
Letter re placement of Seger at Ibb date: Jan. 17, 1986	Project Director	Harold Bergsma IBB SAI Dir.
Letter re materials, final report and questionnaire date: Jan. 17, 1986	Project Director	Karen Seger
Letter re continued funding of WID and Lesotho project date: Jan. 17, 1986	William Farnsworth Extension Program USU	Project Director
Letter re WMSII interest in WID date: Jan. 17, 1986	Bryant Smith USU Dir.WMSII	Project Director
Memo re scope of work for Courtright date: Jan. 20, 1986	Project Director	Worth Fitzgerald
Memo re Fellows' seminars and/or reports date: Jan. 20, 1986	Project Director	WID Fellows

Subject	From	To
Letter re value of WID project for int'l research date: Jan. 20, 1986	John C. Malechek Prof.,USU	Project Director
Letter re WID fellow for Nepal project date: Jan. 20, 1986	James Thomas Nepal Proj.Coord.	Project Director
Memo re availability of final reports date: Jan. 21, 1986	Project Director	
Letter re CARE position openings date: Jan. 22, 1986	Denise Gomer Int l Employment CARE	Project Director
Telex re WID evaluation in Gambia date: Jan. 22, 1986	Jean Kearns	Glenn Fulcher Gambian Mixed Farming
Memo re good examples of statements of commitment date: Jan. 23, 1986	Project Director	Campus Coordinators
Memo re WID Fellow recruitment date: Jan. 23, 1986	Project Director	Margaret Briggs
Letter re return of report by Gordon Dean date: Jan. 24, 1986	Renee Newton Sec.to Harper	Project Director
Letter re potential WID participation in Ecuador project date: Jan. 24, 1986	E.Boyd Wennergren Prof.,Ecuador Proj. USU	Project Director
Letter re support of Dept. Range Science,Morocco Proj., USU, for CID/WID date: Jan. 27, 1986	B.E. Norton Dept.Head Range Science, USU	Project Director
Memo re authorization of Jensen s travel to Egypt date: Jan. 27, 1986	Ida Baca	Project Director
Memo re request for Quinto's final report date: Jan. 28, 1986	Ida Quinones	Project Director

Subject	From	To
Letter re research report and seminar date: Jan. 28, 1986	Lynn Johnson-Dean	Project Director
Letter re status of Longstreth and Stoszek date: Jan. 29, 1986	Sheila Nyhus	Robert Lavigne COP, USAID/Somalia
Letter re WID coordination with BRADP date: Jan. 30, 1986	Sheila Nyhus	Robert Julian Int l Agric. Prog. UW
Letter re WID s participation in BRADP, Longstreth date: Jan. 29, 1986	Sheila Nyhus	Flynn Fuller USAID/Somalia
Letter re Longstreth s work with BRADP date: Jan. 29, 1986	Sheila Nyhus	Mohamed Warsame Duale BRADP
Letter re merit raise for Judy Voss date: Jan. 30, 1986	Project Director	Myles Brand Dean
Memo re termination of WID account with Projects Services date: Feb. 2, 1986	J.Cook,S.Linnaus Accountants	Project Director
Letter re Wedum s placement with ENEA Rural Mngt.Proj. date: Feb. 4, 1986	Project Director	Tidiane Sy Director,Nat'l School of Applied Econ.
Memo re Fellowship for Williams date: Feb. 4, 1986	Ida Baca	Project Director
Memo re AID evaluation of WID date: Feb. 5, 1986	Project Director	Jayne Millar Wood
Memo re Dominican Republic Project, WID Recruitment date: Feb. 12, 1986	Lynn Willardson	Maxine Stutler
Letter re description of CID/WID Project date: Feb. 13, 1986	Project Director	Principal Contract Officers

Subject	From	To
Letter re vita for Tonia Torrence date: Feb. 13, 1986	R.L. Blackwell Montana State	Michael Nolan
Letter re DeConcini's communications with Kay Davies date: Feb. 14, 1986	Tim Roemer Assistant to DeConcini	Project Director
Memo re WID involvement on USU projects date: Feb. 19, 1986	Maxine Stutler	Don Dwyer
Memo re recommendation to continue CID/WID funding date: Feb. 19, 1986	Maxine Stutler	Don Dwyer
Letter re IIMI's interest in Courtright date: Feb. 19, 1986	Roberto Lenton	Project Director
Letter re inquiry about a WID Fellowship for Kenya work date: Feb. 21, 1986	Barbara Gehrels	Project Director
Letter re institutionalization of WID in CID system date: Feb. 21, 1986	Project Director	Earl Kellogg
Letter re application procedures date: Feb. 24, 1986	Maxine Stutler	Barbara Gastion
Memo re letter to Gastion about application procedure date: Feb. 24, 1986	Maxine Stutler	Project Director
Memo re distribution of 6th Qtr. Report date: Feb. 26, 1986	Project Director	Campus Coordinators
Letter re congratulations for outcome of evaluation date: Feb. 26, 1986	Don Dwyer Earl Kellogg	Project Director
Letter re proposal to NARP Grants Program date: Feb. 28, 1986	Ida Baca	Kay Davies
Telex re approval of Longstreth date: Feb. 28, 1986	Sheila Nyhus	Robert Lavigne USAID/Somalia



**THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING**

WOMEN'S STUDIES PROGRAM  
UNIVERSITY STATION, BOX 3283

**LARAMIE, WYOMING 82071**

Date: December 3, 1985

To: Ida Baca, Helen Henderson, Sheila Nyhus, Joan Wadlow

From: Katherine Jensen y J

Re: Susan McKay's Proposed Trip to Egypt

As it appeared that a connection with EMCIP was unlikely, at Ida's suggestion I offered to make direct contact with AID officials whom I know in Cairo. However, Susie feels that initiating new inquiries at this point would not afford her sufficient time to prepare herself for research in Egypt. She has decided to concentrate instead on arrangements for a March trip to Japan and a June trip to the Soviet Union.



# 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

DATE: December 3, 1985

TO: Trustees  
Alternate Trustees  
Project and Subproject Directors  
Principal Contact Officers  
Chiefs-of-Party and Team Leaders

FROM: Brenda J. Patrick *B. Patrick*

SUBJECT: Roster Update

The CID roster will be updated in January. Would you, therefore, please review your copy of the October 1985 roster and send any changes and/or corrections to my attention at the CID office by January 1, keeping in mind that changes in the appointment of trustees and alternates are at the discretion of the applicable university president.

BJP:be

cc: Don D. Dwyer  
Earl D. Kellogg  
Eric T. Vimmerstedt  
CID Administrative Staff  
CID Support Staff

Sent 12/11/85  
3.

*Send to  
new OSU name  
to  
Patrick  
of  
CID*

7 December 1985

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Bureau of Applied Research  
in Anthropology  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Helen,

Thank you for your 2 December mailing of three papers which you had received from Dr. Lenton.

I was fortunate to have been able to meet with Dr. Lenton during his visit to Fort Collins earlier this week. Mindful of your concern that I submit a proposal so that the clearance process could begin, I wanted to confirm that Dr. Lenton now has my proposal, and that he will forward it to the Director General of IMMI. I hope that this will enable Abby to leave for Sri Lanka by January.

I anticipate being able to review my research design with my committee by 20 January, and will be in touch with you shortly thereafter regarding a projected date for my departure for Sri Lanka. It would seem reasonable to assume a February or March departure.

Thank you once again for your efforts in establishing the link with IMMI. I know that some hurdles remain which may require both time and energy; however, I am optimistic that the outcome will be gratifying to all of us.

Sincerely,



Margaret I. Duncan  
10215 Manitou Beach Drive  
Bainbridge Island, Washington  
98110

xc: Mary Helen Haas  
WID Coordinator  
CSU

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

From: HELEN HENDERSON

To: CAMPUS COORDINATORS

Date: December 5, 1985

Enclosed find first part of fifth Quarterly Report. Due to length and cost of duplication, the rest of the quarterly report will not be mailed unless specific requests are made.

Thank you.

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الموافق :

التاريخ :

الرقم :

To: Dr. Helen Henderson, Director CID/WID Project

From: Robert F. Harwood, Chief-of-Party, JVASP

*Robert F. Harwood*

Date: December 7, 1985

Subject: Activities of CID/WID Fellow, Rita Fisher

Rita Fisher has just completed her assignment in Jordan as a CID/WID Fellow, attempting to properly establish the small library facility in our Project and to train a counterpart in appropriate library procedures. Enclosed is the questionnaire covering her activities.

Rita did a splendid job in setting up the physical facilities. It is regrettable that the Ministry of Agriculture did not provide a suitable counterpart as they had promised they would. There is a certain amount of lethargy in the Ministry but it is also unlikely that they could find someone with suitable English language skills who would be willing to accept a low salary for the tasks and responsibilities required. I believe the Ministry had not thought out the necessity to hire someone with reasonable English ability to manage a collection that uses classification instructions in English and that has mostly English publications. Rita did study and make recommendations about two other library and documentation collections in the Ministry of Agriculture.

In consultation with the USAID Mission we added to her activities a preliminary evaluation of agricultural library resources in Jordan. This overview can help USAID and the Jordan Ministry of Agriculture to better plan how to strengthen the agricultural database and technical resources.

I am sorry that Rita Fisher could not accomplish more of her original objectives but we were very pleased to have her here performing thoroughly professional librarian activities. I feel she had a favorable impact on Jordanians under trying circumstances. Our Project library materials are well arranged and there is a set of instructions as guidelines for a to-be-hired librarian.

cc: Rita Fisher, WSU library

G: Kanaan, Director, JVASP

W. Furtick, USAID/J - Agriculture

R. O. Butler, JVASP/WSU



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

December 11, 1985

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: All Campus Coordinators

FROM: HELEN HENDERSON

RE: Up-dated CID/WID CAMPUS CONTACTS List-for your information

Please note, there is a new coordinator at Oregon State University. Dr. Christine Sproul is the new coordinator there. The address and phone number have not changed.

Also note, the coordinator at Washington State University has had a change of last name from Smith to Thompson.

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University of Arizona

Helen Henderson, WID Advisory  
Coordinator  
Office of Applied Research in  
Anthropology  
Anthropology Department  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721  
(520) 621-2462

California State Polytechnic  
University at Pomona

Sylvia White  
International Programs  
California State Polytechnic  
University at Pomona  
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Pomona, CA 91768  
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Mary Helen Haas  
Department of Vocational Education  
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1000 Collins, CO 80523  
(303) 491-5884

University of Idaho

Dixie L. Ehrenreich  
Research Scientist  
Laboratory of Anthropology  
University of Idaho  
Pocatello, ID 83843  
(208) 885-6754

Montana State University

Margaret Briggs  
Economics Department  
Montana State University  
Bozeman, MT 59717  
(406) 994-3241

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

Ms. Sheila Nyhus  
Women in Development  
P. O. Box 3413  
Merica Hall, Rm. 316  
University of Wyoming  
Laramie, WY 82071

New Mexico State University

Ms. Ida Baca  
International Programs  
New Mexico State University  
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Las Cruces, NM 88003  
(505) 646-4761

Oregon State University

Dr. Christine Sproul  
WID Coordinator  
Office of International Agriculture  
Snell 411  
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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. Maxine Stutler  
WID Office  
Utah State University  
UMC 29  
Logan, UT 84322  
(801) 750-1404

Washington State University

Ms. Genevieve Thompson  
International Program Development  
Washington State University  
French Admin. Building 338  
Pullman, WA 99164-1034  
(509) 335-2541

(307) 766-4821 -or 3342

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UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY · LOGAN, UTAH 84322

COLLEGE OF FAMILY LIFE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

December 13, 1985

Dr. Helen Henderson  
CID/WID Project Director  
Bureau of Anthropological Research  
Room 317 A  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Helen:

Per your request is my completed Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Questionnaire.

Since mid-September, I've attempted to get myself oriented and organized. I have contacted several Project Coordinators here at Utah State University. Attached are copies of two letters from Project Coordinators. Please note that Dr. John Malechek; Project Coordinator, CRSP/Brazil; is very interested in working with Dr. Milena J. Stoszek, University of Idaho. However, any involvement could not begin for at least a year. Dr. Malechek is also very interested in the possibility of a WID Fellow for the project at a later date.

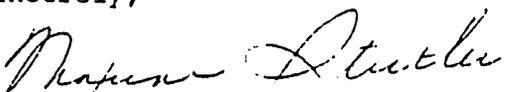
In a recent conversation, Dr. James Thomas, Project Coordinator on the IAAS II, Nepal Project, expressed that the team leader, Dr. Wes Maughan/Napal, had replied to his November 12 Telex (enclosed). Dr. Maughan is very interested in working with Dr. J. Anne Holman on that project. However, some difficulties in housing have not been resolved. Team members are just now moving into housing quarters, and if a team-member family does not have an extra room, chances are that a WID Fellow could not go for another several months, or until other arrangements can be made for housing.

Both projects have a great need and opportunity for WID Fellows, but probably not for another year. As Campus Coordinator, I perceive this as a concern. With the development of several new projects at USU, more need is being expressed for WID Fellows to work on projects. I am being asked, "Will you be able to help us in six months to a year?"

In addition to this, I am working with the newly organized International Service Desk in the Department of Range Science. This will be an opportunity for additional exposure of WID Fellowship opportunities.

If you have any questions regarding the enclosed report, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,



Maxine Stutler  
USU/WID Coordinator

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**Women In Development**  
P.O. Box 3413  
Merica Hall, Rm. 316  
University of Wyoming  
Laramie, Wyoming 82071  
307-766-4821

Judith Warner  
WID Office  
Anthropology Department  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona  
85721

December 17, 1985

Dear Judy,

I have received Dr. Longstreth's proposal. As it is being reviewed by the WID selection committee this month I do not think it is advisable for me to send it on to the relevent parties in Somalia at this time. If it is accepted I would like to make some recommendations before a final proposal is sent to the Cheif of Party, Somali General Manager and AID Mission for their approval.

The next time you send out a revised "CID/WID Campus Contacts" please list my phone numbers as (307) 766-4821 or 742-2715.

Thanks,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sheila Nyhus".

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**Women In Development**  
P.O. Box 3413  
Merica Hall, Rm. 316  
University of Wyoming  
Laramie, Wyoming 82071  
307-766-4821

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

December 17, 1985

Dear Helen,

Joan Wadlow does not have a copy of Invisible Farmers: Women and the Crisis in Agriculture, edited by Barbara Lewis, 1981. I would greatly appreciate it if you would send me zeroes of the portions of the book that you have listed in your WID syllabus.

Thanks,  
Sheila N. Khan

MEMORANDUM

December 18, 1985

To: CAMPUS COORDINATORS

From: Judith Ann Warner

Re: CURRENT WID FELLOWSHIP PROJECTS

Please review the project status checklist which we have enclosed. The verified project opportunities are listed as "GO" (Candidates can contact the project through the relevant campus coordinator to determine if an opening suitable for their specialty exists); "HOLD" (Candidates may encounter a waiting period before they can become affiliated with such a project); "Negotiation" (Candidates should wait until we have information that the Project Director has identified women in development fellowship openings).

You will note that two new openings (Post Harvest Institute, Peru Small Ruminant CRSP) have been added to our list. We have not received information on these projects through the mail yet. You can acquire project-specific information by talking to the coordinators at the universities where the projects are based. In January, the CID/WID Central Office will draw up a document suggesting potential opportunities on the Peru Project.

Two projects have moved into "GO" status: Mauritania and Nepal. In January, the CID/WID Central Office will draw up a list of opportunities in Mauritania. We have enclosed a description of potential Nepal opportunities. You should take the Nepal Statement and add it to your previous project descriptions, possibly in a binder from which you can add and delete material.

Inadvertently, Somalia was deleted from our most recent project description list. In January, we will send you materials to insert. In the meantime, please continue to use the WID Fellowship Opportunities Listing that you were sent before.

Coordinators have often mentioned that they need more information about projects. Our project listing is meant to contain brief descriptions, however, we have never received detailed information from coordinators and/or project directors affiliated with certain projects. When our project is evaluated in January, the evaluator will probably look at key problem areas and will note this complaint. It is of great importance that we maintain at least a paragraph about each project and we hope that coordinators will continue to ask international project personnel on their campuses for project documentation to send to us.

Project Status Check List

<u>University (Project)</u>	<u>Project Status</u>
<b>UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA</b>	
<u>Cape Verde Project</u>	<u>GO</u>
<u>Mauritania Project</u>	<u>GO</u>
<hr/>	
<b>CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY</b>	
<u>Horticultural Improvement and Training Subproject (Yemen)</u>	<u>GO</u>
<hr/>	
<b>COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY</b>	
<u>Egypt Water Management</u>	<u>GO</u>
<u>Water Management Synthesis II</u> (Multiple Subprojects to be announced)	<u>GO</u>
<hr/>	
<b>UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO</b>	
<u>Pakistan On-Farm Water Management</u>	<u>NEGOTIATION</u> (Project not under-way)
<u>Postharvest Institute</u> (As Openings Occur)	<u>GO</u>
<u>Indian Social Forestry</u>	<u>HOLD</u>
<hr/>	
<b>MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY</b>	
<u>Nitrogen Fixation Project</u>	<u>GO</u>
<hr/>	
<b>NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY</b>	
<u>Egypt Major Cereals Project</u>	<u>GO</u>
<u>Ibb Secondary Agricultural Institute (Yemen)</u>	<u>HOLD</u>
<u>Niger Range Management Project</u>	<u>GO</u>

**OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY**

<u>English Language Institute Subproject</u> (Yemen)	<u>NEGOTIATION</u>
<u>Poultry Extension and Training Subproject</u> (Yemen)	<u>GO</u>
<u>International Plant Protection Center</u> (Costa Rica)	<u>HOLD</u>
<u>Range Development and Management Project</u> (Kairouan, Tunisia)	<u>HOLD</u>

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**TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY**

<u>ENEA Rural Management Project</u> (Senegal)	<u>HOLD</u>
<u>Guatemala TSM</u>	<u>HOLD</u>
<u>Peru Small Ruminant CRSP</u>	<u>GO</u>

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**UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY**

<u>Morocco Range Management Project</u>	<u>HOLD</u>
<u>Nepal Hill Region Project</u>	<u>GO</u>
<u>Small Ruminant CRSP</u>	<u>NEGOTIATION</u>
<u>Ecuador TSM</u>	<u>NEGOTIATION</u> (Positive change in status anticip.)

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**WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY**

<u>Jordan Valley Agricultural Services Project</u>	<u>GO</u>
<u>Lesotho-Farming Systems Research Project</u>	<u>GO</u>
<u>Dry Beans/Cowpeas CRSP</u>	<u>HOLD</u>
<u>Small Ruminant CRSP</u>	<u>HOLD</u>

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**UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING**

<u>Somalia Bay Region Project</u>	<u>GO</u>
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(Five openings)

Direct Mission Request Activities

Yemen Projects

GO

Honduras Projects  
(NMSU)

GO

MEMORANDUM

December 18, 1985

To: CAMPUS COORDINATORS

From: Helen Henderson

Re: January Funding Round and Possible Project Continuation

The date for application submission is January 30, 1986. After looking at remaining funds for fellowships, we have determined that we have room to place approximately five more persons (depending on their total costs) with remaining project funds. It would be good to have approximately eight-ten proposals submitted which we will prioritize on the basis of status of the applicant (faculty preference), whether or not a school has had previous fellows, and easy placement within the remaining time period as well as the WID content of the proposal. From proposals that are approved, but do not receive high priority in the January round, we will develop a waiting list, in case an individual is unable to go out or we receive supplementary funding.

As you know, our project is being evaluated in January. Evaluators will be visiting Idaho, Cal Poly, NMSU and Arizona and examining the impact of their fellows overseas. SECID is being evaluated in the same way. After the evaluation is written, the WID Office will decide whether or not it wants to continue funding WID Fellowship programs. I am optimistic that the fellowship program will turn out to be one of the most beneficial and cost-effective activities to come out of USAID in a long time. On this basis, I am encouraging you to continue to recruit participants for a third year for selection in an April round. I believe that the possibility of getting a third year of Fellowship funding would be greatly strengthened by having a list of potential candidates and a matching list of projects that are able to accept a fellow. Whatever you can do to get in writing requests from project directors for specific services from WID Fellows will greatly strengthen our chances for a third year.

From our perspective in the Central Office, it is clear that there is a growing interest in the CID/WID program, both from project directors and potential applicants. We have never had more requests for information or requests from projects than at this time. Let's keep up the good work. Merry X-mas!

MEMORANDUM

December 18, 1985

To: Campus Coordinators

From: Helen Henderson and Judith Warner

Re: Christmas Vacation

From December 24, 1985 through January 1, 1986, the CID/WID Central Office will be partialy staffed. Helen Henderson and Judith Warner will be on vacation while Judy Voss, our secretary, will be in the office on non-holidays. Judith Warner will be available for emergency messages or counselling fellows who are actually writing proposals. Helen can be reached through Judith Warner. To reach us call Judy Voss at the CID/WID Central Office or at 602-745-6025.



December 18, 1985

Memo to: John Wooten, CID Executive Office

From: Don Helfer, Director, PETS

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Don Helfer".

Subject: WID/PETS

Following our recent telephone discussion concerning the possibility of involving someone from OSU (or other CID university) in WID in our poultry subproject, I discussed the matter with Dr. Ken Holleman, our PETS team leader.

I suggested that he determine from Sallama Bu-Haydar, our female poultry technician how such an individual might assist her in:

1. Gathering data from village women during the upcoming economic evaluation of the PETS.
2. Disseminating information to village women prior to the distribution of started pullets to their village.
3. Or other areas in which such an individual might function.

As soon as I get some feedback I will be in contact with you.

DHH:sh

cc: Holleman

Arcott

Chris Sproul

Helen Henderson ✓



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

December 19, 1985

Mr. Roger Wilmot  
Asst. Vice President for  
Research  
University of Wyoming  
P.O. Box 3355  
University Station  
Laramie, WY 82071

SUBJECT: Agreement No. UW-WIDII-02

Dear Mr. Wilmot:

Enclosed are two (2) copies of the above referenced Agreement No. UW-WIDII-02 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.

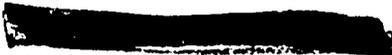
Thank you.

Sincerely,

John D. Wooten, Jr.  
Deputy Executive Director

JDW/lam

Enclosed: (2)

cc:   
Ms. Sheila Nyhus



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

December 20, 1985

John Wooten  
CID Executive Office  
5151 E. Broadway, #1500  
Tucson, AZ 85711-3766

Dear John:

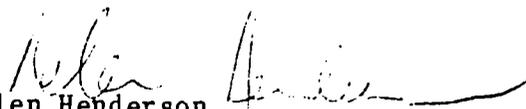
Abigail Myers Courtright, an approved but not yet funded WID Fellow, has participated in the shortcourse: "Social and Technical Aspects of Irrigation Organization" conducted at CSU from June 10-July 26. Her participation had been requested by Dr. David Freeman, Campus Coordinator, for the WMS Project in Sri Lanka on which Courtright was anticipating working. As Freeman notes in his letter, the course was "deemed as critically important to her participation in future WID work." Freeman waived tuition for the course. Courtright is an M.A. candidate at the University of Arizona. Prior to my approving Courtright's participation in the workshop, I received verbal approval from our Project Manager in AID, John Hourihan and from Ken Laurence, CID Deputy Executive Director.

Although Courtright did not receive mission permission to work with the Water Management Team in Sri Lanka, we are now in the final stages of placing her on the International Irrigation Management Institute team in Sri Lanka.

I had hoped to include the funding for the Colorado Workshop with Ms. Courtright's contract for Fellowship work in Sri Lanka. Since she has already expended the money from her own pocket in good faith of reimbursement, I think we should not delay any longer in paying.

I want to base her reimbursement on a percentage of the Ft. Collins per diem of \$50. I calculate the percentage of per diem is 34.8%. She is not currently enrolled at the university of Arizona, but will be for the Spring term.

Sincerely,

  
Helen Henderson  
Project Director  
Consortium for International Development/  
Women in Development Project

HH/jv

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VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY

Blacksburg, Virginia 24061 USA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

December 20, 1985

Dr. E. T. York  
University of Florida  
Building 106, Mowry Road  
Gainesville, Florida 32611

Dear Dr. York:

At the recent NASULGC meetings in Washington, D. C., a group of us interested in women in development (WID) issues met to consider the next decade and the relation of BIFAD to the role of gender in international agricultural development. As a result, we drafted the enclosed recommendation for BIFAD. We are submitting it to you in response to your call at the NASULGC meetings for issues to be considered at the BIFAD board retreat in January. We hope it will be included on the agenda for discussion.

Thank you for your support. I wish you a very peaceful holiday and New Year.

Very Sincerely,

Mary Hill Rojas  
Assistant Director

cc: Margaret Fahs

Enclosure

/pkl

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## WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

### The National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges

#### Towards the Year 2000

The first decade of BIFAD has been characterized by a major financial and human commitment to understanding the role of gender in international agricultural development. As we move into the second decade, we must develop ways to capitalize on this investment by:

1. ensuring that the lessons learned during the past ten years of USAID-supported research and experience on gender and development are fully incorporated into USAID practice;
2. ensuring that the lessons learned are institutionalized in our universities and contribute to the internationalization of our faculties;
3. ensuring that the critical link between AID/WID, BIFAD, and the university community be sustained and enhanced.

Toward these ends, we propose the creation of an ad hoc gender and development committee of NASULGC.

The committee should include, but not be limited to, representatives from MUCIA, MIAC, SECID, CID, JCARD, NASULGC, BIFAD, and the historically black colleges and universities.

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Submitted by:

Virginia Caples, Alabama A & M, PO Box 639, Normal, AL 35762

Eloise Carter, Tuskegee University, School of Agriculture and Home Economics, Tuskegee, AL 36088

Kate Cloud, University of Illinois, 1301 W. Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL 61801

Donna Cowan, Home Economics, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50010

Margaret Fahs, NASULGC, Suite 710, One Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036

Ellen Fenoglio, SECID, 1612 K St., N.W., Suite 704, Washington, D.C., 20001

Cornelia Flora, Department of Sociology, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506

Rita Gallin, Office of Women in Development, 202 CIP, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48823

Helen Henderson, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AR 85711

John Hourihan, Division of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Office of International Programs, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20740

Jane Knowles, University of Wisconsin, 240 Agriculture Hall, Madison, WI 53706

Beverly Mack, SECID, 1612 K Street, N.W., Suite 704, Washington, D. C. 20006

Pat Barnes-McConnell, Beans/Cowpea CRSP, 200 International Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824

Mary Rojas, Virginia Tech, Office of International Development, Blacksburg, VA 24061

Jane Weidemann, Mid-West Research Institute, 1750 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006

at the NASULGC Annual Meetings  
November 13, 1985

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December 23, 1985

MEMORANDUM

To: John Hourihan

From: Helen Henderson

Last summer I spoke to you concerning a request by David Freeman, Project Coordinator for a Water Management II Project in Sri Lanka, for our CID/WID candidate to take an extended workshop in social and technical aspects of irrigation (see enclosed request from Freeman). I gave you a rough estimate of costs (approximate \$700 - \$800) for the 6 week workshop preparatory to Courtright's going to Sri Lanka. You okay'd her going, remarking that a precedent had already been set for some expenditures on pre-field training since a SECID fellow had been requested to attend a training workshop at the East-West Center in Hawaii prior to going to the field.

After receiving your verbal approval, I discussed the matter with the CID Deputy Executive Director for our project, Ken Laurence, and then gave Freeman permission to invite Courtright as a participant. As you will note, he dropped the tuition fee of \$400.

As you know, we did not receive AID/Sri Lankan Mission permission on our first try. We are reasonably confident that we can now place her with the International Irrigation Management Institute in Sri Lanka and are currently formalizing the agreement.

John Wooten and the Chief Financial Officer of CID need written verification from you that you did approve Courtright's attendance at the CSU Water Management Workshop. To make it possible for us to write a contract to Courtright for the \$800 (travel and per diem for the 6 week period), please sign this memo below to indicate that we had your approval.

 12/31/85



Department of Sociology

Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, Colorado  
80523

September 17, 1985

To: Helen Henderson, Project Director  
Consortium for International Development/  
Women and Development  
University of Arizona  
Anthropology Bldg., Rm 317A  
Tucson, Arizona 85721

From: David M. Freeman, Chairman  
Department of Sociology

Subj: Justification of Ms. Abbey Courtright's Participation in  
Summer Shortcourse

Ms. Abbey Courtright participated fully in the intensive interdisciplinary shortcourse entitled "Social and Technical Aspects of Irrigation Organization" conducted at Colorado State University June 10-July 26, 1985. The course is briefly described in the attached brochure. Her participation was made possible by a tuition waiver in the amount of \$400.00 granted by the course director in the interest of supporting WID programs. The course provides a learning experience in the applied policy relevant practical means to conduct interdisciplinary analysis of irrigation water management in its social and technical aspects. Given that Miss Courtright is scheduled to undertake a WID assignment focused on the problems of irrigation agriculture, this course was deemed as critically important to her preparation for future WID work. Miss Courtright fulfilled all of her responsibilities to the course in the most admirable manner.

If you have need of further information, please contact me at your convenience.

DMF:hf

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2/22

## Objective

The course will provide you with the concepts and procedures that will allow you to diagnose irrigation system problems as a member of an interdisciplinary team, and how to develop and assess alternative solutions to irrigation problems. We will analyze the physical tools and the social-organizational rules necessary for irrigation system management. We will also develop your analytical skills and show you how to apply them in the field.

The course will emphasize learning by doing and there will be many in-depth discussions of important concepts and procedures with faculty, farmers and local irrigation officials. Our faculty represent the fields of engineering, soil science, economics and sociology. They will work with you throughout the entire course. By the end of the seven-week course, you should be able to conduct an interdisciplinary analysis that will produce results useful to decision makers.

## Schedule of Activities

<i>Week of</i>	<i>Events</i>
June 10	Diagnostics and orientation to course, community, and university. Introduction to analysis. Preliminary field reconnaissance of irrigation systems.
June 17	Concepts and procedures for crop, soil and water analysis; and economic and social-organizational analysis of irrigation systems. Establish interdisciplinary teams.
June 24	Interdisciplinary field analysis of several farms. Prepare farm analysis report.
July 1	Interdisciplinary field analysis of a command area organization. Prepare command area analysis report.
July 8	Interdisciplinary field analysis of a central bureaucratic operation (main system). Prepare main system analysis report. Integrate three levels of analysis — farm, command area, and main system into a final report.
July 15	Field tour of irrigation systems on Colorado's West Slope and neighboring regions.
July 22	Complete field tour, final class sessions, review.

## Requirements

You should have completed your bachelor's degree in a field relevant to irrigated agriculture — engineering, agronomy, agriculture, economics, sociology, political science, anthropology or public administration. You must be proficient in English as the inability to understand English well will greatly reduce the benefits of the program to you.

## Tuition and Academic Credit

You can receive six hours of academic credit through the University's Division of Continuing Education if you choose to do so. Tuition for the seven-week course is \$4,400 (or \$4,000 if you submit a complete application and pay tuition prior to May 15, 1985). We expect that your sponsoring organization will fund your tuition.

## Living Costs

Your tuition covers the cost of transportation in the field, but you are responsible for living costs (housing, food, miscellaneous). We will arrange for modestly priced housing on your behalf for the first week, and you can continue this arrangement at your discretion. You should anticipate increased living costs during the ten-day field trip to Colorado's West Slope irrigation systems, July 15-24.

Other costs to be met by the sponsor or participant are:

- Transportation and other travel expenses to Fort Collins, Colorado and return trip.
- Participants are required to have health insurance coverage during their travel to, and their stay in, the United States. Dependents of applicants must also have health insurance if accompanying participants.

## Training Site

Colorado State University faces west to the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains and east to the high plains. It lies in an arid region heavily dependent upon irrigated agriculture. This unique setting provides an opportunity to trace, in a small area, water control and management activities from the upper reaches of the watersheds to farms on the plains. Farmers in the area have developed a wide variety of local organization arrangements which reflect a diversity of water supply situations; ranging from heavy dependence upon run-of-the-river systems to heavy reliance upon reservoir storage.

Colorado State University is an important center for water resource activities in the United States, and continues to be a leader in irrigation development nationally and internationally. CSU faculty and staff have conducted significant irrigation water management research and training in India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Egypt.

## To Apply

Complete and mail the attached application form by April 1, 1985 to:

Dr. David M. Freeman  
Water Management Synthesis Project  
University Services Center  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523 USA

You may send your tuition check and your application together, or you may forward the check after notification of admission. Make tuition checks payable to Water Management Synthesis Shortcourse, Colorado State University. Requests for additional information should be addressed to Dr. David Freeman, TWX 910-930-9011, or telephone (303) 491-6991.

DISK 2 PAGE 524  
MESSAGE # 99  
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TLX 1370

23 DEC 1985

FOR ROBERTO LENTON.

RE: ABIGAIL COURTRIGHT PROPOSAL

AA. WE HAVE REVIEWED RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY ABIGAIL MYERS COURTRIGHT. WE HAVE NOT RECEIVED ANTICIPATED PROPOSAL BY DUNCAN, SO THIS TELEX DOES NOT CONCERN HER. REGARDING COURTRIGHT PROPOSAL, ALTHOUGH IT DOES NOT FALL INTO A CENTRAL AREA OF INTEREST, IIMI IS PREPARED TO PROVIDE SUPERVISORY AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT. HOWEVER, FOLLOWING POINTS NEED CLARIFICATION AND PERHAPS CHANGES:

- 1) OUR UNDERSTANDING IS SHE HAS SIX MONTHS SUPPORT THROUGH UNIVERSTIY OF ARIZONA WID PROGRAM. HOWEVER, PROPOSAL IS FOR ONE YEAR. IIMI IS PREPARED TO ASSIST HER RESEARCH FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD OF HER GRANT, BUT IS NOT IN A POSITION TO PROVIDE SUPPORT BEYOND THIS PERIOD.
- 2) HER PROPOSAL IS TOO AMBITIOUS TO CARRY OUT ADEQUATELY EVEN IN ONE YEARXLLHEREFORE, IT SHOULD BE REVISED INTO A MANAGEABLE SIX MONTH ACTIVITY. IF SHE AND ARIZONA WOULD CONFIRM ACCEPTABILITY OF THIS REVISION, AND INDICATE THE CORE AREA ON WHICH SHE WOULD CONCENTRATE, DETAILS OF THE REVISIONS CAN BE MADE AFTER HER ARRIVAL IN CONSULTATION WITH IIMI STAFF.

98. IN REGARD TO BUDGET QUESTION, IIMI ASSUMES COURTRIGHT'S WID  
GRANT WILL COVER TRAVEL TO SRI LANKA, A SUFFICIENT STIPEND  
TO COVER NORMAL LIVING EXPENSES, AND HEALTH INSURANCE AS WELL  
AS NORMAL USAID DBA INSURANCE. PLEASE ASK ARIZONA TO CONFIRM.  
IIMI WILL PROVIDE, WITHIN THE MEANS IT HAS AVAILABLE, IN-COUNTRY  
TRAVEL, TECHNICAL SUPERVISION, ASSISTANCE IN MAKING CONTACTS,  
FINDING RESEARCH ASSISTANTS, AND OBTAINING RESIDENCE VISA, AND  
ASSOCIATED RESEARCH COSTS.

99. IIMI HAS MADE INFORMAL CONTACT WITH USAID/COLOMBO (DR. HERB  
BLANK), AND INDICATIONS ARE THAT MISSION APPROVAL WILL NOT BE  
A PROBLEM. THE CORRECT PROCEDURE IS FOR ARIZONA TO APPLY  
FORMALLY TO AID/W, WHICH IN TURN WILL SEEK MISSION CLEARANCE.  
A COPY OF THIS TELEX MAY BE ATTACHED AS EVIDENCE OF IIMI SUPPORT

00. IIMI WISHES TO MAKE CLEAR THAT ITS STYLE OF OPERATION IS  
INFORMAL, COLLEGIAL AND NON-CONFRONTATIONAL, AND WE EXPECT  
THIS STYLE WILL BE OBSERVED BY ALL COLLEAGUES. THIS STYLE IS  
ALSO CONSISTENT WITH SRI LANKAN CULTURAL EXPECTATIONS.  
RESEARCH SCHOLARS GENERALLY WORK WITH SEVERAL STAFF MEMBERS  
AS APPROPRIATE. IN THIS CASE, WITH BUSY TRAVEL SCHEDULES,  
IT HAS NOT BEEN POSSIBLE TO IDENTIFY WHICH STAFF MEMBERS WILL  
TAKE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUPERVISION OF COURTRIGHT,  
THOUGH P.S. RAO EXPRESSED SOME INTEREST BEFORE HE LEFT FOR  
INDIA.

01. PLEASE CONTACT HELEN HENDERSON TO DISCUSS ABOVE WITH HER,  
AND SHARE THIS TELEX WITH HER. IIMI APPRECIATES YOUR ASSISTANCE

REGARDS,

MERREY/WICKHAM

22318 IIMHQ CE

224048 FORD UR

\*

LISTED 06:12 EDT 12/23/85

PAGE 536 IS NEXT

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## Scope of Work

Abigail M. Courtright

Abigail M. Courtright will travel to Sri Lanka in early February to investigate domestic water usage and its interrelationships with irrigation systems. The research is intended to assist the Mahaweli Authority and the International Irrigation Management Institute's water management improvement research and efforts by documenting this important use of water in the system and by providing information on domestic water needs. The objectives of Women in Development will be furthered because domestic water is such an important issue for women in the Third World.

A six month study will be conducted under the direction of IIMI staff members. Final revisions of the original proposal and selection of supervisors will be made upon arrival. Research methodology will be developed in consultation with IIMI staff. Courtright will be fully funded for travel to Sri Lanka, living and housing expenses, translators, and SOS and DBA insurance by the Office of Women In Development, U.S. Agency for International Development. This office has provided a two year grant to the Consortium for International Project Intergrating Women into the Development Process. The goal of this project is to make USAID - funded institutions and projects more effective in reaching all segments of host-country populations through integrating WID issues. Courtright is covered by Blue Cross Blue Shield Health Insurance.

Tom Wickham or Douglas Merrey may be contacted at IIMI in Sri Lanka for further details.



BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

Bldg. 106, Mowry Rd.  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, FL 32611  
December 27, 1985

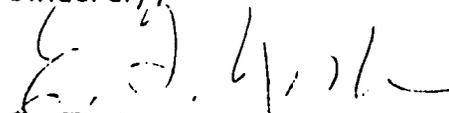
Ms. Mary Hill Rojas  
Assistant Director  
Office of International Development  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and  
State University  
College of Agriculture & Life Sciences  
Blacksburg, Virginia 24061

Dear Ms. Rojas:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 20th along with recommendations for consideration by BIFAD as we develop our agenda for the next decade. We appreciate very much you and your colleagues considering this matter and giving us your thoughtful suggestions. I can assure you that BIFAD will give this matter its most careful consideration.

Thank you again for your thoughtful letter. May we wish for you the very best in the new year!

Sincerely,

  
E. T. York, Jr.  
Chairman

ETY:rg

cc: Dr. Robert Kleis

*For your information*  
*Mary Rojas / y-hl*

December 30, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: John Wooten, CID Executive Office  
FROM: Don Helfer, PETS  
SUBJECT: WID/PETS

Discussed suggestions for involving a WID person in the PETS as a TDY with Ken Holleman 12/23/85. Suggested activities include:

1. Functioning as an enumerator for the upcoming PETS economic evaluation.
2. Participating in pre-distribution activities prior to distributing pullets to villages.

Consensus from the field was that this person should:

1. Speak Arabic.
2. Have enough background or training to be knowledgeable about poultry.

If these conditions were not met it was felt that this individual would only "slow Sallama down", because she would have to serve as an interpreter. If such a person cannot be identified, anyone sent over would end up essentially as an "observer".

Comments??

DHH:ns

cc: Holleman  
Arscott  
Sproul  
Henderson —  
File



The University of Arizona

1885

1985

A Proud Beginning

December 31, 1985

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Women in Development Program  
Bureau for Applied Research  
in Anthropology  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Helen:

I am enclosing herewith a number of announcements describing the position of Coordinator for International Agricultural Programs for which I am currently recruiting in this office. Through your networking system you have access to a number of possible women and ethnic minority candidates with whom I am not familiar and I would sincerely appreciate it if you could mail these announcements to possible candidates for the position. As you do this please include male candidates as well, since there may be some well-qualified persons in this category also.

If you incur any expenses in distributing these notices please let me know so that I can reimburse your office. I sincerely appreciate your help in this matter, and would appreciate hearing from you in writing about any steps you may have taken on my behalf to enlarge the awareness pool for this position.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely yours,

C. John Maré  
Director

CJM/ld

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1885

**The University of Arizona**

Office of International Programs  
Nugent Building #40  
Tucson, Arizona 85721  
(602) 621-1900

1985

A Proud Beginning

**POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT**

**POSITION**                    **Coordinator for International Agricultural Programs**

**LOCATION**                    College of Agriculture  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721

**QUALIFICATIONS**    A master's degree in an agricultural discipline is strongly desired. Experience in international development projects including overseas experience is essential. Must be familiar with USAID, World Bank and other funding agency policies and procedures. Must have experience in developing proposals for submission to funding agencies. Experience in and familiarity with the Land Grant University system is desirable.

**RESPONSIBILITIES** Assist in coordinating the International Agricultural Program activities of the College of Agriculture, reporting directly to the Experiment Station Associate Director for International Programs. Stimulate the involvement of College of Agriculture departments and faculties in international programs; facilitate communication about international programs; identify projects and work with faculty to respond to requests for proposal; communicate with USAID, BIFAD and other agencies to promote U of A capabilities and involvement in international programs; provide logistic support for departments and faculty involved in international programs; assist in contract negotiations; supervise Peace Corps office.

**SALARY**                    Commensurate with qualifications.

**EMPLOYMENT DATE**    February 15, 1986 or as soon thereafter as possible.

**APPLICATION**            Applications will close on February 1. Please send application with CV and names of three references to:

Dr. C. John Maré  
Director, International Programs  
Nugent Building  
U of A, Tucson, AZ 85721  
Telephone: (602) 621-1900

**Equal Employment Opportunity:** The University of Arizona does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, or religious affiliation. Equal opportunity for employment is assured through an affirmative action program. EEO Coordinator, Charles W. Martin, Agriculture Bldg., U of A, is available for counsel.

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1885

**The University of Arizona**

Office of International Programs  
Nugent Building #40  
Tucson, Arizona 85721  
(602) 621-1560

1985

A Proud Beginning

**POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT**

**POSITION**                    **Coordinator for International Agricultural Programs**

**LOCATION**                    College of Agriculture  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721

**QUALIFICATIONS**    A master's degree in an agricultural discipline is strongly desired. Experience in international development projects including overseas experience is essential. Must be familiar with USAID, World Bank and other funding agency policies and procedures. Must have experience in developing proposals for submission to funding agencies. Experience in and familiarity with the Land Grant University system is desirable.

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CIDCOR TUC

RECEIVED

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20593 ABSERV TH

JAN 02 1986

Consortium for  
International Development

JAN 2 '86

HELEN HENDERSON  
(ATTENTION JOHN WOOTEN)  
CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
TUCSON, ARIZONA

USAID/THAILAND HAS RECEIVED A FORMAL REQUEST FROM DR. DAMKHEONG CHANDRAPANYA, DIRECTOR, FARMING SYSTEM RESEARCH INSTITUTE (FSRI), DOA, REQUESTING THE SERVICES OF DR. JANE MEINERS FOR A PERIOD OF UP TO 4 MONTHS BEGINNING ON OR ABOUT APRIL 1, 1986. THE PURPOSE OF THESE SERVICES IS TO ASSIST THE FSRI AND KASETSART UNIVERSITY CONDUCT RESEARCH ON WOMEN'S ROLES IN AGRICULTURE IN THAILAND. USAID/THAILAND SUPPORTS THIS REQUEST AS A GOOD IDEA.

JOHN FOTI  
USAID

O/AGR:JAFOTI:RS  
12/26/85

CLEARANCE:O/HRT:TO'CONNOR (DRAFT) 12/30/85

CIDCOR TUC

20593 ABSERV THMMMMM  
COMMAND

281



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

January 6, 1986

Ms. Jean Hacken  
SER/AAM/W, 523A SA-12  
Agency for International  
Development  
Washington, DC 20523

THRU:  
Mr. John Hourihan  
PPC/WID 3725A N.S.  
Agency for International  
Development  
Washington, DC 20523

REF: DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00

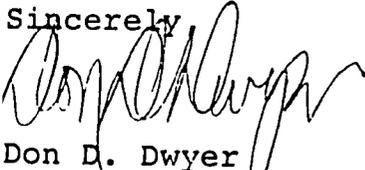
Dear Ms. Hacken:

The purpose of this letter is to request AID's approval of a four (4) month no-cost, time extension of the referenced grant from the current expiration date of May 31, 1986, to a revised expiration date of September 30, 1986.

The justification for this request is to enable CID to award WID fellowships during January-March which will not be completed until o/a July-August. We are currently reviewing applications for fellowships which, because of class and other university schedules, cannot begin until March/April. In order to process these applications in an efficient manner, we request your approval of the extension as soon as possible.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,



Don D. Dwyer  
Executive Director

DDD:la

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DEPARTMENT OF  
HOME ECONOMICS AND  
CONSUMER EDUCATION  
UMC 29

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Jon Moris, UMC 0730

FROM: Maxine Stutler

DATE: January 8, 1986

SUBJECT: WID Project Continuation

I have recently received information from the WID Director in Tucson, Dr. Helen Henderson, pertaining to the continuation of funding for the WID Fellowship Program. You are probably aware of this CID/WID program. It is a contract with USAID for WID-sensitive individuals to lend support or to be active in countries where USAID and especially CID Universities have on-going projects that can effectively use the kind of help available among many individuals trained in disciplines related to development. These individuals do not necessarily have to be women. However, many times a woman may be able to perform activities and gather information that would be difficult for a man to do.

The CID/WID Fellowship Program is designed to allow any qualified individual to travel and assist a project, or to gather information that will be helpful in project implementation or planning. These activities can be for 2-12 months with the normal duration being 3-6 months. The activity(s) would come at no cost to the project; travel to and from country and per diem is funded by the CID/WID Program. The participant would be basically responsible for "salary" from other sources.

At the present, Utah State has several USAID projects with other possibilities in the future. Since you are a Project Coordinator, or one closely involved with one of the projects, I am asking for your assistance. A total of 32 fellow participants from the eleven CID Universities have submitted applications for possible fellows. Of these, eight are from Utah State. Therefore, I need your help in requesting specific services that WID Fellows could perform on your particular project. Since this service will be of no cost to a project, the Fellowship Program could be a most beneficial and cost-effective activity for your project.

It is very important that this matter be given your immediate attention as the WID program will be evaluated during the month of January. Evaluators will be visiting Idaho, Cal Poly, NMSU and Arizona to examine the impact of their fellows overseas. SECID will also be evaluated in the same way. After the evaluation is written, the WID office will decide if funding is to be continued for the WID Fellowship program.

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Therefore, these requests will serve as a vital part in determining the continuation of the WID Fellowship Program. Please send your requests to:

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Bureau of Anthropological Research  
Anthro 318  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Should you know of individuals in your department that would be potential fellows on your project, please include their names and a copy of their resume with this request. These participants will be considered for future selections.

As WID Coordinator at USU, I again want to thank you for the support you have given me this year. With your continued cooperation and support, our chances for a third year will be strengthened which will be a benefit to the WID Program as well as your project.

I will be contacting you around January 15 to discuss these requests with you. Should you have any questions prior to that time please call me at Xt. 1404. For other information pertaining to WID issues I am enclosing a copy of the Fall WID News letter.

Maxine Stutler  
USU WID Coordinator

MS/msc

cc: Dr. Helen Henderson  
Dr. Bonita Wyse  
Dr. Jane McCullough

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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

January 8, 1986

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

Dear Helen,

I appreciated the Widnotes newsletter. It's well done - attractive and informative. Thank you for your leadership on the WID project. I feel the project serves as an example of how to do the job right.

Sincerely,

Don D. Dwyer  
Executive Director

DDD:dlh

**REAL**

# Global Telegram

Letter Telegram  Press  (Full Rate unless otherwise marked) This telegram will be transmitted electronically by satellite, cable, or radio  
Sender's Name and Address 10 January 1986 Account Number \_\_\_\_\_

Grams are accepted subject to the rates, rules, and regulations as set forth in the applicable tariff of RCA Global Communications, Inc. on file with the F.C.C.

WICKHAM/MERREY 22318 IIMIHQ CE SRI Lanka **Via** \_\_\_\_\_  
Insert RCA

RE 23 DEC TELEX ABIGAIL COURTRIGHT PROPOSAL:  
HAVE DISCUSSED TELEX WITH HENDERSON, WITH FOLLOWING OUTCOME:

- AA. HENDERSON AGREES WITH YOUR SUGGESTED REVISIONS, AND WILL WRITE TO YOU CONFIRMING ACCEPTABILITY.
- BB. HENDERSON CONFIRMS THAT WID WILL COVER TRAVEL TO SRI LANKA, STIPEND, AND NORMAL DBA INSURANCE. HEALTH INSURANCE WILL BE LOOKED INTO: HOWEVER, UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL IIMI BE ASKED TO COVER THAT. WID WILL ALSO ADD SMALL AMOUNT FOR INTERNAL TRAVEL.
- CC. AS SUGGESTED, HENDERSON WILL APPLY NOW TO AID/WASHINGTON.
- DD. AGREED.

RE DUNCAN, PLEASE CABLE EARLIEST SO THAT APPLICATION TO AID WASHINGTON CAN BE EXPEDITED. NOTE THAT SINCE WID CONTRACT WILL EXPIRE BEFORE DUNCAN'S EXPECTED RETURN TO U.S., WID CANNOT COVER RETURN AIRFARE. HOWEVER, WID IS PREPARED TO INCREASE STIPEND CONTRIBUTION TO COMPENSATE.

REGARDS, LENTON

*Rd*

*2/86*



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

January 13, 1986

Bernadette Bundy  
Room 3725A, New State Building  
Agency for International Development  
Department of State  
Washington, DC 20523

Dear Ms. Bundy:

Enclosed is a scope of work for Abigail Courtright plus her resumé and a copy of her original proposal. You will note that the proposed work will be modified and shortened in collaboration with the IIMI Team in Sri Lanka as suggested in the accompanying request from Tom Wickham, IIMI's Director.

The request for Mission permission should be addressed to Herb Blank at the Mission. Support within AID for this mission request may be obtained from Dr. Worth Fitzgerald at Science and Technology and Dr. Mark Svendsen, Senior Irrigation Management Specialist, Asia Bureau.

IIMI is an international institute which receives approximately 25% funding from AID and thus is able to take on a WID Fellow. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Helen Henderson  
Project Director  
Consortium for International Development/  
Women in Development Project

HH/jv

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

January 14, 1986

Dennis DeConcini  
U.S. Senate  
Hart Building, Room 328  
Washington, DC

Dear Senator DeConcini:

I am writing to ask your support for the Women in Development Office of the Agency for International Development. The Office of Women in Development insures that gender is incorporated into new and on-going USAID-funded projects. The WID Office provides technical assistance to over fifty USAID Missions for portfolio review, project design, and evaluation through funding private voluntary organizations, universities and small businesses. Cutting the current budget of two and one-half million dollars will jeopardize the continuation of many viable WID operations. Indeed, to maintain a strong program, an increase of office funding will be necessary for the next fiscal year. We would especially like to direct your attention to one aspect of the WID Office program, the Consortium for International Development grant "Integrating Women Into the Development Process", which has the University of Arizona as lead. This grant provides Fellowship opportunities for CID faculty and advanced graduate students to conduct WID-related research on on-going USAID projects and is institutionalizing WID concerns within the CID consortia universities.

Over the past three years, the CID/WID grant and a related fellowship program, SECID (Southeast Consortium for International Development) have placed forty-six professionals on international development teams at an approximate cost of sixty-five hundred dollars each. The consortia fellowship programs have provided a cost-effective way of directing project benefits to women as well as men.

I would appreciate your speaking on behalf of the Women in Development Office to your colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee and to officials at USAID.

Sincerely,

Helen K. Henderson, Ph.D.  
Project Director  
Consortium for International Development/  
Women in Development Project

HKH/jv

1986

## Talking Notes

Since the adoption of the Percy Amendment in 1973, the United States Agency for International Development, through the operation of the Office of Women in Development, has gained increasing awareness of the relevance of gender differences in development planning. In most developing countries, over half of the agricultural labor is contributed by women; for many African countries the percentage figure approaches 70%. Thus, it is clear that effective economic development must integrate the economic and social roles of women as income producers and agricultural workers.

The WID Office has an objective of integrating women in development strategies into large international projects undertaken by USAID. The WID office works to address women's needs in every stage of the project design and implementation process. At present the WID staff provides assistance to over 50 USAID missions for portfolio review, project design and evaluation.

The Consortium for International Development, with the University of Arizona as lead university, is currently administering a major development project, "Integrating Women Into the Development Process" (The CID/WID Project), which is focused on strengthening women's economic roles in developing countries. The major goals of the current project are:

1. To establish a fellowship program in technical assistance for faculty members and advanced graduate students at CID universities. Technical assistance is aimed at making USAID-funded projects meet the economic needs of women in host countries as well as men.
2. To establish an institutional base whereby Women in DEvelopment issues will become integrated into all phases of future USAID/CID projects.

At present, we have placed sixteen people, eleven on USAID-funded projects and four directly at USAID Mission request. CID/WID Fellows have worked in Gambia, Egypt, Cape Verde, Sudan, Jordan, Brazil, Honduras and India. Six additional Fellows have been selected and will be going to Yemen, Egypt, Senegal and Sri Lanka. The recruitment of our initial twenty has occurred during the first year. Their disciplinary backgrounds include plant sciences, social sciences, forestry, library science, hydrology, nutrition, home economics and animal sciences. Length of stay varies from two to six months.

Examples of the impact of CLD/WID Fellows international work are:

- . Inclusion in USAID-funded Gambian agricultural project of new economic components tailored to women's livestock and crop production needs.
- . Host government and USAID Mission attention to the agricultural problems of women-headed households in Cape Verde.
- . Development of social forestry workshops in India incorporating gender issues.
- . Design of an educational program on nutritional repletion in Egypt.

- . Dissemination of new information on women's roles in domestic and farm water management for USAID Missions and Host Country Personnel in Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- . Development of new guidelines and training materials for female and male extension workers in Senegal.
- . Creation of educational modules (videotapes) on women's pork production and marketing activities in Honduras.
- . Collaborative work with an Egyptian-led Women in Agriculture team.

The CID/WID Project's impact extends to within USAID and overseas. Good contact has been made with Project Director's Chiefs-of-Party and Host country counterparts, especially in Egypt, Cape Verde, Gambia and Sudan. USAID mission officials have generally been positive when contacted by project personnel and are beginning to generate more requests for WID Fellowship assistance.

Through the grant to the Consortium for International Development, the WID Office is not only directly helping to identify and solve major economic problems of women in developing countries, but it is also developing a reservoir of WID specialists in the academic community-- and thus strengthening USAID's mandate to integrate women into overall actions of the Agency. On university campuses, the project has not only helped gender-sensitive researchers to gain international experience on development teams, but has furthered interest in international research, strengthened dealings with foreign students, and provided a forum for university and town-wide conferences on WID issues and foreign affairs. International Program Offices on campus are beginning to include information on gender issues in their proposals and briefing sessions.

The Office of Women in Development needs to be supported at current funding levels to insure the incorporation of gender issues within major USAID-funded projects. The WID Office not only monitors project activity but also provides technical assistance to USAID Missions and Bureaus as well as Land Grant Universities for the purpose of bringing women into the mainstream of development.

The CID/WID Project is one example of the effective use of federal funds to fulfill the Office of Women in Development's objectives of integrating gender concerns into development projects, creating women-integrated projects (through the inclusion of WID Fellow's activities) and generating a stable network of WID-sensitive individuals within Land Grant Consortia who will link to USAID projects, Missions, Bureaus and Technical Offices to permanently institutionalize WID concerns.

We would appreciate your support on behalf of the Office of Women in Development and its continued funding at present levels.

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CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Mid-Year Project Report

To be prepared jointly by the CID project director and the CID deputy executive director:

1. PROJECT NAME INTEGRATING WOMEN INTO THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS.
2. REPORT FOR: Jan. 1-Jun. 30, 19 85 FUNDING AGENCY USAID  
July 1-Dec. 31, 19
3. PROJECT DURATION (dates) 6-1-84 to 5-30-86
4. CONTRACT NO. DPE-0100-G-SS-4028<sup>-00</sup> TYPE OF CONTRACT Grant
5. CONTRACT BEGINNING DATE 6-1-84 ENDING DATE 5-30-86
6. AMENDMENTS: NUMBER      ENDING DATES 5-30-86
7. EST. CONTRACT AMOUNT \$477,473.00 EST. TIME PERIOD 2 Years
8. FUNDS OBLIGATED TO DATE \$370,000.00 EST. EXPEND. TO DATE \$154,808.64
9. LEAD UNIVERSITY University of Arizona
10. CONTRIBUTING UNIVERSITIES All CID member universities.

11. PROJECT DIRECTOR Dr. Helen Henderson
12. DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR Dr. Kenneth A. Laurence
13. LONG-TERM OVERSEAS PROJECT PERSONNEL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Tour End Date</u>
<u>NONE</u>			

ATTACHMENT

WID Fellows in Field or Returned

14. TEMPORARY DUTY PERSONNEL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position/Role</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Dates</u>
1. Melinda Burrill	Gambia Animal Science	CPP	6/10/84 - 7/8/84
2. Karen Davis	Egypt Dept. of Bacteriology	UI	9/7/84 - 12/3/84
3. Jo Ellen Force	India Dept. of Forest Res.	UI	11/5/84 - 12/16/84
4. Marilyn Quinto	Cape Verde Ph.D. Cand./Anthropology	UA	8/17/84 - 10/15/84
5. Gordon Dean	Honduras Ph.D. Cand./Anthro./Socio.	NMSU	11/3/84 - 3-7-10/85
6. Genevieve Smith	Sudan Int. Program Devel. Office	WSU	4/85 - 6/85
7. Susan W. Cabin	Egypt M.S. Cand./Dept. of Nutrit.	UA	5/85 - 7/85
8. Brian Cabin	Egypt Family & Comm. Medicine	UA	5/85 - 7/85
9. Susan Henderson	Brazil Ph.D. Cand/Nutri & Food Sci	USU	6/85 - 8/85
0. Carolyn Ater	Pakistan College of Home Econ.	TTU	5/85 - 8/85
1. Samina Khan	Pakistan College of Home Econ.	TTU	5/85 - 8/85
2. Margaret Norem	Gambia Agronomy	UA	6/85 - 8/85
3. Lynn J. Dean	Honduras M.S. Cand/Communications	NMSU	7/85 - 10/85

ATTACHMENT (con't)

ID Fellows Committed

TEMPORARY DUTY PERSONNEL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position/Role</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Dates</u>
1. Abigail Courtright	Sri Lanka M.S. Cand/Hydro.	UA	8/85 - 12/85
2. Margaret Duncan	Sri Lanka Ph.D. Cand/Socio.	CSU	8/85 - 12/85
3. Rita Fisher	Jordan Library Sciences	WSU	9/85 - 11/85
4. Laurie Brush	Senegal M.A. Cand/Soc/Anthro.	TTU	9/85 - 12/85
5. Karen Seger	Yemen Ph.D. Cand/Oriental Studies	UA	12/85 - 4/86
6. Katherine Jensen	Egypt Sociology	UW	
7. Alice Schilegel	Morocco Anthropology	UA	
	----- Denied Mission Permission -----		
8. Doris Williams	Egypt Home Economics	UI	10/85 - 1/86 or later

14. TEMPORARY DUTY PERSONNEL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position/Role</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Dates</u>
<u>SEE ATTACHMENT</u>			

15. PROJECT OBJECTIVES (succinctly stated):

Place approximately 14 persons per year on AID funded projects (or through Mission requests) located at CID member universities.

16. MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING PAST 6 MONTHS:

a. Inputs Provided

- 1) Temporary Duty Personnel (WID Fellowships) provided to project:
- 2) Background material provided to projects and to CID proposal writing teams.

b. Outputs Accomplished

Integrated gender issues into projects through WID Fellowships and through provision of information on gender issues.

c. Organization & Working Relationships

We have coordinators on each CID campus to identify project opportunities and recruit WID Fellows. Central office at University of Arizona coordinates and develops program initiatives.

17. MAJOR PROBLEMS, CONSTRAINTS, & CONCERNS:

Constraint: Seeking and receiving USAID Mission approval for placement of Fellows.

18. RECOMMENDED ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY: NONE

a. Lead University

b. Executive Office

c. Board of Trustees

**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523**

January 15, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Director  
Office of Women in Development  
Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology  
University of Arizona  
Tuscon, Arizona 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

As you know, over the past several years, PPC/WID has funded programs in technical assistance with both the South-East Consortium for International Development/Center for Women in Development (SECID/CWID) and the Consortium for International Development/Women in Development (CID/WID).

The goal of these programs has been: (1) to assist agricultural and community development projects to more actively integrate women and girls during their implementation phases; (2) to increase opportunities for women (and some males) to gain experience in international economic development; and (3) to integrate WID concerns into the member institutions of the Consortia.

In response to field team and mission requests since 1982, SECID/CWID and CID/WID have provided approximately 40 short-term technical assistants in such areas as agricultural development, natural resource conservation, small-animal herding, training, and farming systems research. This assistance has gone to such countries as The Gambia, Senegal, Honduras, Belize, and Indonesia.

At present, an evaluation of these programs is required to assess the impact of the program activities, and this letter is to inform you that the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) will initiate a formal evaluation of CID and SECID's International Programs in Technical Assistance, funded by A.I.D.'s Office of Women in Development (PPC/WID), beginning on January 21, 1986.

This evaluation will utilize a combination of field visits to six of the countries that have received the technical assistance, a survey of some of the Title XII member institutions that have provided the assistance, and a survey of a number of the technical assistants themselves.

12/15

PPC/WID stresses that this effort to evaluate the activities of both SECID/CWID and CID/WID is not intended to draw favorable or unfavorable comparisons between the two consortia. Rather, it is to focus on the successes and/or failures of two very similar programs in technical assistance to determine whether the continued support of these programs is a reasonable contribution toward achieving the goals of the Agency's WID policy directives.

The projects preferred for evaluation represent a cross-section of geographical regions and development sectors. They also represent different phases in the project cycle -- i.e. from basic research to on-going to completed projects.

The projects are as follows:

- A. Indonesia: Western Universities Agriculture in Education Project (SECID)
- B. Senegal: The Casamance Integrated Regional Development Project (SECID).
- C. The Gambia: The Gambia Mixed Farming and Resource Management Project (CID).
- D. Honduras: The Honduras Agricultural Research Project (CID) and the Small Scale Livestock for Rural Farming Women Project.
- E. Belize: The Livestock Development Project (SECID).

Please note that these are the projects PPC/WID prefers to have evaluated. However, the respective mission and government concurrences must be secured before the evaluators may begin work. If problems develop in securing the proper clearances, alternative countries and projects will be selected by PPC/WID.

In most instances, the WID technical assistants worked most closely through the CID or SECID field teams rather than through the respective missions. Thus, PPC/WID feels that the respective evaluators will, for the most part, be dealing with the members of these field teams, if they are still in country, and/or the host-country beneficiaries of the technical assistance.

Nevertheless, PPC/WID expects that the appropriate USAID personnel will take the time to discuss the TA program with the evaluators to ensure a mission perspective in the evaluation.

The objectives of the evaluation are as follows:

Objective 1. US-based evaluation:

- To assess the performance of SECID/CWID and CID/WID program management and the overall coordination with the Consortia staff, especially in terms of the extent to which the project goal and purpose have been achieved.
- To assess the project and respective technical assistant selection processes, especially in terms of whether the technical assistance was directed to maximize the integration of PPC/WID concerns into on-going project implementation.
- To assess the Consortia's domestic activities including results of participant and speaker travel, foras and conferences and information dissemination.
- To assess the role, activities and performance of each Consortia's WID Advisory Committee.
- To assess the impact of the technical assistance programs in terms of institutionalizing the WID concerns in project development and implementation on the Title XII campuses.
- To assess the consistency of the chosen TA activities with the PPC/WID emphasized priority areas.

Objective 2. Field evaluation: (6 field sites, three SECID and three CID sites)

- To assess overall progress in reaching stated goals including: 1) integrating gender issues into existing Consortia and member institution projects; 2) increasing knowledge and understanding of gender issues throughout the Consortia systems; and 3) increasing opportunities for Title XII students and faculty, particularly women, to gain international experience and identify and address gender issues in the project design and implementation process;
- To assess the role of the Consortia management in identifying project interventions, identifying and recruiting fellows, coordinating with SECID and CID project staff, timing project interventions, undertaking follow-up, and coordinating with host-country representatives;

- To assess the extent to which AID-funded projects have benefitted from the Consortia's technical assistance through the program activities. For example;
  - a. who were the intended direct and indirect beneficiaries of the technical assistance provided by the Consortia;
  - b. who actually benefitted;
  - c. what was the impact upon intended (or unintended) beneficiaries;
  - d. once technical assistance ended, what activities did the Consortia field teams and/or the missions pursue as a follow-on to that assistance; and,
  - e. to what extent can the technical assistance be said to have contributed to a solution of the problem(s) identified initially by the field teams.

Objective 3. Recommendations.

- To recommend whether or not the TA programs should be continued and, if so, to recommend ways in which SECID/CWID and CID/WID can improve their technical assistance efforts to both enhance the economic potential of LDC women and to institutionalize this need in their field teams and in the USAID missions.
- To make recommendations as to how the Consortia WID programs can be more fully integrated into, and funded by, Consortia activities.
- If appropriate, to make recommendations concerning recruitment of technical assistants to participate in program.
- If appropriate, to make recommendations concerning the project selection and the identification of specific interventions in which TAs have become involved.

To achieve the objectives of the evaluation outlined above, the contractor will perform the following major activities:

- develop an evaluation methodology
- prepare a survey methodology

- review project/contract documents and files
- conduct field trips to Senegal and the Gambia, Honduras and Belize, and Indonesia
- conduct reviews on at least eight Title XII campuses in the SECID and CID consortia.

The contractor for this evaluation is DEVRES, Inc., based in Washington, D.C. The contractor will provide the services of a four-person team as indicated below:

<u>Technical Speciality</u>	<u>Duration</u>
-- Principal Evaluator: agricultural development and development economics, the structure of Title XII institutions/evaluation methodology, WID	8 wks.
-- Field Evaluator: agricultural development and farming systems research/evaluation methodology, WID	6 wks.
-- Field Evaluator: resource conservation and water management/evaluation methodology, WID	6 wks.
-- Field Evaluator: small ruminants, agricultural development and WID	6 wks.

The principal evaluator for this assessment is Elsa Chaney, a political scientist who received her Ph.D. from Wisconsin in 1971. She worked for two years in the Office of Women in Development at A.I.D. and has researched and written extensively on gender issues over the past decade. In addition, she has conducted evaluations, frequently with a gender perspective, in Peru, Swaziland, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic.

As noted under Objective 1, Dr. Chaney's primary concern will be to assess the TA program in terms of its impact on the Consortia's member institutions. Dr. Chaney will accomplish this task by visiting the respective WID main offices for each consortium and by visiting at least four campuses from each consortium. In addition, she will be responsible for writing the final evaluation report that will encompass her own research and that of the three field evaluators.

The specific field evaluators, their bio-data, and the respective country programs that they will evaluate, are as follows:

(A) Indonesia: Allen G. Turner

Education: MPS (Agriculture), International Agriculture and Rural Development, Cornell University; BA, Anthropology, Yale University

Nationality: U.S.

Languages: English, Thai, Spanish, French

Highlights of Some Relevant Work Experience:

\*Evaluation of the Rural Area Development Project in the Rapti Zone of Western Nepal. Assessed impacts of agriculture and watershed management activities, with special attention to employment/income generation, the role of women, and institutional development.

\*Evaluation of Appropriate Technology International's (ATI) projects in Nepal, the Philippines and Thailand, with special attention to the role of women participants.

\*Implementation of on-farm research and extension, actively involving women farmers, for cereal, legume, and vegetable crops in 20 target villages as an agricultural extension volunteer in Thailand.

\*Participation in the design and development of CDSSs for Belize, Grenada, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Analyzed recent trends in employment, migration, and the role of women in agricultural and small-scale production and trade.

(B) Senegal/Gambia: Iria D'Aquino

Education: Ph.D. in Anthropology, University of Illinois, 1983.

Nationality: U.S. Citizen

Languages (among others): English and French

African Field Experience: Senegal, the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Comoros.

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Relevant Work Experience:

\*Evaluation of three on-going women's income-generating projects in the Ivory Coast.

\*Evaluations of self-help community projects in Senegal, emphasizing income-generating enterprises and education.

\*Evaluation of a small-scale artisanal fisheries project in Guinea Bissau, emphasizing credit systems, labor patterns, and social impact analyses.

\*Assessment of non-formal vocational training program in Dakar, especially on the success of apprenticeship and placement programs for women in the building trade and industries.

(C) Honduras/Belize: Roberto Corpeno

Education: ABD, Political Science, University of Florida, 1969; MPA, Maxwell Graduate School of Syracuse University, 1965.

Nationality: Citizen of Guatemala; U.S. permanent resident.

Languages (among others): English and Spanish

Latin America Field Experience: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela, Dominican Republic.

Relevant Work Experience:

\*Evaluation of the impact of the activities and policies of the Municipal Development Bank of Honduras (BANMA) on local government finances.

\*Evaluation of the socio-economic impact of a Kenya rural roads project, especially in terms of increases in agricultural and livestock production, migration, and household income increases and distribution.

\*Impact evaluation of USAID/Dominican Republic upon the DR private sector from 1962 to 1982.

\*Design, development and implementation of numerous income-generating projects, which included women-operated small enterprises, for community groups and local technical staffs in 16 cities in the Philippines.

The contractors who undertake the overseas field trips will submit a first draft of their respective evaluation reports to the principal evaluator and to PPC/WID, for review and comment, within two weeks of completion of their field visits.

Final evaluation reports will be submitted to PPC/WID by these three contractors within two weeks after completion of this initial review.

The principal evaluator will submit a first draft of the complete evaluation to PPC/WID for review within three weeks of receiving the final evaluation reports of the two field evaluators. The principal evaluator's final report will be due two weeks after receiving the comments on the first draft by PPC/WID.

The final evaluation report should include an analysis of the results of the field trips, telephone surveys, interviews, and so forth, focusing on the overall impact of the activities undertaken during the project, in accordance with the scope of work.

Information gathered from/by AID personnel during field trips associated with this evaluation should be incorporated into the Contractor's final report. The report will also include the Contractor's recommendations.

The Contractor will be responsible for overall planning, development of the evaluation methodology, questionnaire design, data gathering, analyses and preparation of the interim and final evaluation reports and recommendations. Rebecca Masters and John Hourihan, both of PPC/WID, will be the AID contacts for the conduct of this evaluation. They will provide additional information and guidance as necessary during the planning stages and throughout the various phases of the evaluation.

Selection of countries to be visited by the Contractor will be decided by PPC/WID; it is expected at this time that AID personnel will not accompany the contractor on the field visits outlined in the scope of work.

PPC/WID, SECID/CWID and CID/WID will provide the Contractor with background information and access to their files as necessary for the conduct of this evaluation. The Contractor will discuss the methodology of the evaluation with SECID/CWID and CID/WID and share the results and recommendations of the evaluation with the Consortia.

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The evaluation team will meet with representatives of PPC/WID over a period of two days on January 21-22, 1986 to organize the planned evaluation. The evaluation itself will begin approximately January 23 and be completed by the end of March, 1986.

We hope this information will be of assistance. Please let us know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

*Donald Russell for*

Kay Davies  
Director  
Office of Women in Development



# 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

January 15, 1986

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

Dear Helen:

It was good to meet you and briefly discuss the CID/WID project. I was encouraged to hear that the project is making solid progress. Both you and John Wooten have mentioned that AID is going to evaluate the project sometime in the next 30 to 60 days. I hope that we in the CID Executive Office can assist you in preparing for the evaluation. I assume, because this is a CID project, the person(s) visiting the University of Arizona will want to come to the CID office to talk with Don Dwyer, John Wooten and myself.

In this regard, I am pleased you are able to meet with us on Monday, January 27, at 11:00 a.m. in Don Dwyer's office to discuss the project and the evaluation. During this meeting we hope to finalize plans for the evaluation and think together about the future. It would be helpful at the beginning of the meeting if you could give us an update regarding plans for the evaluation. Then, all of us can work together on finalizing evaluation plans and discussing the future. We need to include in our discussions what assistance we have or should be providing to the other universities being evaluated.

In an effort to be helpful in planning for the evaluation, I offer the following comments. You probably have anticipated most, if not all, of these points and have many of your own thoughts on this matter.

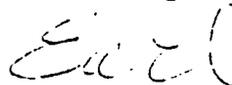
1. The evaluation agenda, schedule, and event must be well organized and logical in sequence. Some time should be left open for the evaluators to specify some things they may want to do.
2. There should be a clear statement of the objectives of the project and evidence of achievement on each objective.

3. There should be evidence of the effectiveness of the activities as given by host country personnel, AID mission personnel, project leaders, and the individuals themselves. Sometimes we forget to include the evidence related to the subsequent involvements of the people participating. For example, are our returned fellows becoming more involved in the university international development efforts either on campus or off?
4. Some evidence of institutionalization and project commitment and support by the institution involved should be included. Some time should be scheduled for discussions with institutional leaders.
5. Any problems encountered in project implementation should be identified along with approaches taken to solve them.
6. The administrative and management structure and process of the project should be outlined and described as efficient and responsive (hopefully, it is). This would include up-to-date financial reports and projections, copies of all publications and reports, and a demonstration that the future is well-planned.
7. We should anticipate major questions or concerns the evaluators will have and develop a response.
8. Sound plans for continuing the project after completion date of this phase can also give the evaluators evidence of solid commitment and good management.

All of us at CID appreciate your enthusiastic leadership of the CID/WID project. I think there is solid evidence that progress has been made. Hopefully by thinking together and assisting each other we can have a successful evaluation.

We look forward to our meeting on January 27.

Sincerely,



Earl D. Kellogg  
Associate Executive Director

EDK:la

cc: D. Dwyer  
J. Wooten

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY • LOGAN, UTAH 84322

College of Engineering  
Department of Agricultural  
and Irrigation Engineering  
UMC 41

January 16, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Bureau of Anthropological Research  
Anthro 318  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

Maxine Stutler, of Utah State University, suggested that I write to you concerning Women in Development and its relation to one of our technical assistance projects.

Utah State University is the principal in an On-Farm Water Management Project in the Dominican Republic. The project started in March 1985 and has a four year duration, with two years of intensive effort. We currently have eight people located in the Dominican Republic working in two teams, one in the North Coast area of the Dominican Republic and one in the South Coast area. The North Coast area has a history of irrigation and the south coast area is a newly irrigated area. Our objective is to evaluate current on-farm water management and to determine what can be done to improve food production and the efficiency of on-farm water management.

Our team members consist of an irrigation engineer, a farm manager, an economist, and a rural sociologist. Each of them has a Dominican counterpart. The rural sociologist has the responsibility to determine how the people view the services provided to them by the government and how they see the constraints to their lives that would cause or effect water management on the small farms. Many of the people live on their holdings, so complete families are involved in the day-to-day activities.

The rural sociologist will primarily be interviewing the irrigators and the farm owners to determine their view of the problem and their response to the political and economic conditions under which they work. One of the things that is missing and would add to the depth of this project is the definition of the role of

women in irrigation and rural agriculture. When the project was written, there was a woman member of the team responsible for the rural sociology part. The insight that she gave to the project was very important to the formulation of the project. However, as indicated above, our primary interest will be in the responses of the men. The reactions of the women will be incidental.

I have talked to Bruce Anderson, the Team Leader in the Dominican Republic, and he said he would welcome people on the project who could evaluate the role of women in the Irrigation Water Management Project.

It would be helpful to our project to have someone in each of the two areas working with our rural sociologists. They would be concentrating on the role and the influence of women in the decisions that affect the everyday life of the farmer and how that, in turn, affects the efficiency of water management in the project. The farmers undoubtedly make many economic decisions with respect to their operations, which are influenced by the women in their families, and it would be helpful if that were evaluated also.

In our Department, we have not identified anyone who could obtain the sort of information that would be useful from the point-of-view of Women in Development. We would, therefore, be willing to accept in the project people from other disciplines who would evaluate the role of women in this important work. Whoever goes there would have to be fluent in Spanish since they would not be able to conduct interviews through an interpreter.

We would appreciate your reaction to this idea.

Sincerely,



Lyman S. Willardson *by LC*  
On-Campus Coordinator  
Dominican Republic Project

LSW/lc

cc: Maxine Stutler  
Bruce H. Anderson  
Wynn Walker  
Jack Keller



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

January 17, 1986

Dr. Harold M. Bergsma  
IBB SAI Subproject Director  
Center for International Programs  
New Mexico State University  
Box 3567  
Las Cruces NM 88003

Dear Dr. Bergsma:

This letter will serve to confirm the CID/WID Project's continuing interest in placing Karen Seger (UA) on the Ibb School Project as a CID/WID Fellow. If her scope of work is acceptable to you, and if appropriate permissions are obtained from the USAID Mission/Sana'a and from the Host Country, we will provide the major support for Seger's work. The CID/WID project will cover expenses for travel to and from Yemen, some internal travel expenses (if necessary), per diem and cost of a translator. We would appreciate your project's logistic support, use of vehicle and driver, and identification of female translator. Any other assistance that you can provide would be greatly appreciated.

I am including Seger's most recent resume, the latest Scope of Work (derived through conversations with Dr. Ross), and her proposal, which is, of course, subject to modification. Enclosed also is a supportive cable from the WID Officer, USAID/Yemen.

At the end of the month, I will contact you about Dr. Eddington's reaction and the next steps to be taken to ensure Seger's clearances.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Helen K. Henderson  
Project Director  
Consortium for International Development/  
Women in Development Project

HKH/jv

cc: John Wooten

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

January 17, 1986

Katherine Jensen  
c/o Ida Baca  
International Programs  
New Mexico State University  
P.O. Box 3567  
Las Cruces, NM 88003

Dear Katherine,

I hope all is going well with your work and that the Committee finds the materials you brought (or synthesized) helpful. Let me know via Ida if you want us to look for more materials for the committee. Please remember to mention that Doris Williams (Dean of Home Economics at Idaho) is able to follow up on your work, if requested by EMCIP, this spring or summer.

Enclosed you will find guidelines for preparing your final report. I realize you won't actually write the report until you are back in the U.S., but if you have these guidelines in mind, it will make your final preparation easier.

Also enclosed are two questionnaire forms: one is for you to fill out; on the second, you write your major recommendations and then give the form to the Chief of Party. Both forms should be mailed to me at the Anthropology Department, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721. We want to see whether there is correspondence between WLD Fellows rating of acceptability of their recommendations and rating of the Chief of Party. Obviously, these don't get filled out until you are about to leave.

My warmest regards to Dr. Zeinab, Dr. Yeldez and Naima, and of course to Colleen. Please express my thanks to Dr. Momtaz for all his assistance. We could never have succeeded in getting you to the project without his active support.

Best regards,



## UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

Logan, Utah 84322-4900  
(801) 750-2200

January 17, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Bureau of Anthropological Research  
Anthro 318  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

I am advised by Maxine Stutler, USU WID Coordinator, that consideration is being given to the continuation of funding for the WID Fellowship Program. It seems to me that this is a worthwhile project that should be continued.

I am aware that the University of Arizona and CID are bidding on the LAPIS Project in Lesotho as has also Utah State University, Washington State University, and others. Using that project as an example, there are three components which I feel would benefit from a continuation of the CID/WID program. The three components are: 1) Farming Systems Research; 2) Agricultural and Extension Education; and 3) Development of the private sector to increase employment and food production.

I understand there is a keen interest in Lesotho to increase vegetable and fruit production on small farms. The current closing of the boarder between Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa indicates the urgency of this project. Not only is it important for the Lesotho people to learn how to produce these crops, but home consumption and utilization and marketing of home produce will be important to the farm families. Similar conditions exist in other LDC's. I perceive an opportunity exists to, in a similar manner, support Plan Meris irrigation projects in Peru.

I trust this information will be of assistance and value in extending the program.

Sincerely yours,

William F. Farnsworth  
Extension Program Administrator

WFF/1s

cc: Maxine Stutler  
Bonita Wyse

# Water Management Synthesis II Project

Department of Agricultural and Irrigation Engineering  
Utah State University Logan, Utah 84322  
(801) 750-2787

January 17, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Bureau of Anthropological Research  
Anthro 318  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

The Water Management Synthesis II Project at Utah State University is very supportive of the CID Women in Development Program. We believe that there are a number of important issues which a person with a WID orientation can effectively examine in conjunction with the WMS II Project.

The USU/WMS II group is generally unable to respond to the WID Program because of the WID requirement that TDY activities be for a minimum of 2 to 3 months, which is a rare event for us. In the near future, however, USU is going to direct a Joint Field Study in Africa and a WID fellow could effectively participate for a period of two months. We would expect the CID fellow to be an integral member of the team and write his/her portion of the final report. We do not have the date of the trip fixed yet but Maxine Stutler, the USU WID Coordinator, can keep in touch with us on this activity.

We hope that we can work out something with the CID/WID group on the African field study. We believe that your program is an important activity of CID.

Yours truly,



Bryant D. Smith  
Associate USU Director, WMS II Project

BDS/dbh

cc: J. Keller  
M. Stutler  
B. Wyse

COLLEGE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

UMC 52

Utah State University

January 20, 1986

Logan, Utah 84322

Dr. Helen K. Henderson  
Project Director, CID/WID  
Department of Anthropology  
The University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721



DEPARTMENT OF  
RANGE SCIENCE  
801-750-2471

Dear Dr. Henderson:

I understand that the Women in Development Program (WID) is slated for review soon. I would like to use this opportunity to convey my thoughts on the potential value of this program to my own areas of interest in international education and research.

While my personal involvement with the WID program has been small (our Small Ruminants CRSP project provided the tie for Susan Henderson's recent research in Brazil), I see the potential for significant future cooperation. This could happen in two ways:

a. WID fellowships could provide travel support for women with no previous international experience to visit overseas research sites for a brief period. This could provide an important introduction to life and work in a developing country with no long-term commitments involved. Projects such as my Small Ruminants CRSP project cannot generally justify this kind of travel support, but it is a critical step in bringing women into research in LDC's. It is certainly more humane (and probably more economical in the long run) than sending someone overseas for a long term assignment, only to find out 3 months later that the person cannot adjust. I believe this need is more acute for women than for men because fewer opportunities seem to be available to women to obtain that "first" international experience.

b. WID fellowships can provide short-term support to women who might undertake a small, well-defined piece of research that adds a new dimension to or fills out an information gap for a larger long-term program. Susan Henderson's work would fall into this category. This type of fellow would most ideally be someone who had previous international experience and foreign language facility, as they could accomplish their work in a short time period.

Looking ahead on the hope that our Small Ruminants CRSP program is extended past the 1987 end-of-project date, I would see high possibilities for collaboration with WID in this manner. I hope your program receives favorable review and treatment.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John C. Malechek". The signature is written in a cursive style.

John C. Malechek  
Professor

JCM/rs  
cc: Maxine Stutler

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UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY . LOGAN, UTAH 84322-4810

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE 801-750-2215  
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION 801-750-2208  
DIALCOM ADDRESS AGS2300

OFFICE OF THE DEAN  
AND DIRECTOR  
UMC 4810

January 20, 1986

Helen Henderson, WID Coordinator  
CID Executive Office  
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500  
Tucson, AZ 85711-3766

Dear Helen:

This will confirm information previously sent to you regarding our attempt to plan a WID fellow on the Nepal contract. The contract is only four months old, and the Team Leader has indicated that it would be difficult to take advantage of a WID fellow or provide the needed support to him/her before the contract activities have had a little more time to mature. Dr. Maughan has several resume's of candidates, and there is every possibility that a mutually-beneficial program can be worked out within six to eight months.

We are looking specifically at a collaborative study on manpower needs, IAAS graduates, and placing trained women in more meaningful positions in the agriculture sector. This will require considerable field study, and the topography and climate of Nepal would make such activity very difficult if not impossible before the monsoons ended in September. By then adequate housing and transportation would be available.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Thomas  
Nepal Project Coordinator

bhs

cc: Wes Maughan  
Maxine Stuttler

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

January 20, 1986

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Worth Fitzgerald

FROM: Helen Henderson

RE: Abigail Myers-Courtright Scope of Work

Enclosed is the scope of work for Abigail Myers-Courtright and a copy of IMMI's cable to us via Roberto Lenton. When you were at CID last summer, I showed you Courtright and Duncan's proposals for work in Sri Lanka. The scopes of work have now been modified to meet IMMI's needs. We are expecting approval for Duncan shortly.

I would appreciate it if you could phone the WID office and indicate your support of this effort. Our contact is John Hourihan, 202-647-3992.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

January 20, 1986

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: M. Norem, R. Fisher, G. Thompson, B. & S. Cabin, L. Johnson-Dean  
FROM: Helen Henderson  
RE: Seminar and/or report

When you received notification of your CID/WID Fellowship award we noted the importance of giving a seminar on your findings to team members with mission personnel invited. We want to know if you gave such a seminar and who were the participants. If you did not give a seminar or report to the team prior to leaving your assignment please explain why in writing.

We must have a reply to this letter before January 30, 1986.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

HH/ jv



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

January 21, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM: Helen Henderson

RE: Availability of Final Reports

As part of the Consortium for International Development Project, Integrating Women Into the Development Process (CID/WID), we have on file final reports from the following CID/WID fellows:

Melinda Burrill Cal Poly University	Small Ruminant Flocks in Gambia
Karen Davis University of Idaho	A Survey of Egyptian Village Breads
Jo Ellen Force University of Idaho	Extension Forester Training in Community Participation Techniques
Marilyn Quinto University of Arizona	Some Effects of Emigration and Remittances on the Lives of Rural Women in Selected Areas of the Cape Verde Islands

If you are interested in obtaining a copy of any of these reports please contact us at the following address:

Helen Henderson  
Project Director  
Women in Development  
Anthropology Building, Room 317A  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

As more reports are completed we will notify you. As you may know, most Women in Development Fellows are interested in pursuing further work on international projects. If you are interested in receiving their resumes please contact us or the CID/WID coordinator at the fellow's university. See enclosed flyer for the names and phone numbers of coordinators at the CID/WID member universities.



660 First Avenue • New York, NY 10016 • (212) 686-3110 • Cable: PARCELUS NY

Johnston, Ph.D., Executive Director

January 22, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
University of Arizona  
209 Nugent Bldg.  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Doctor Henderson:

CARE, the international development and relief organization has available immediately the following positions:

- Small Enterprise Development Regional Technical Advisor--Latin America
- Small Enterprise Development Regional Technical Advisor--West Africa

One RTA will be based in Niamey, Niger and the other in Guatemala City, Guatemala. The RTA's will provide technical support in small enterprise development for their respective regions, West Africa and Latin America. Responsibilities include training, identifying technical requirements, preparation of technical manuals, planning, design and evaluation of projects, backstopping and troubleshooting projects, and reviewing of program reports and plans. We are seeking candidates with experience in promoting local community involvement in small household enterprises and cooperatives in the Third World. We are not seeking individuals with large corporate experience in trade or finance. French or Spanish fluency as applicable.

We offer a three-year contract with a competitive compensation package which includes housing costs, educational allowance for children of school age, comprehensive medical and life insurance package and liberal vacation.

Any referrals of qualified candidates or sources you can make would be greatly appreciated. Please share this with your colleagues.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Denise L. Gomer  
Manager  
International Employment

DLG/da

2/1



660 First Avenue • New York, NY 10016 • (212) 686-3110 • Cable: PARCELUS NY

January 9, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
University of Arizona  
209 Nugent Bldg.  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Doctor Henderson:

CARE, the international development and relief organization has available immediately the following positions:

Agronomist - Chad

Agricultural Engineer - Chad

Social Scientist - Chad

These positions are on a two year contract basis. We offer a competitive compensation package including housing costs, educational allowance for children of school age, comprehensive medical and life insurance package, and liberal annual leave.

Enclosed are the job descriptions which we would like you to share with your colleagues. Any referrals of qualified candidates or sources you can make, would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Denise L. Gomer  
Manager  
International Employment

DLG/ew

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AGRONOMIST  
CARE/CHAD

TWO-YEAR CONTRACT  
EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1986

GENERAL JOB DESCRIPTION

The objective of this position is to ensure the timely and effective use of CARE resources in conjunction with counterpart inputs in the execution of economically, socially, and ecologically appropriate management of the natural resources of the host country. The project manager will be responsible for the coordination of all field activities leading to the attainment of stated project activity targets in accordance with the project's plan and contract agreements.

The Project Manager will be responsible for the management, administration and maintenance of the requisite project support systems. The Project Manager will work in concert with Government counterparts and will report directly to the CARE Country Director. Specific duties include, but are not limited to, the following:

A. Administration

1. The maintenance, supervision and training of national personnel, which involves defining staff functions and relations; control of payrolls and food distribution (if utilized) for permanent project and laborers; writing and maintaining job descriptions, and coordinating staff meetings in an effort to bring each individual's work into harmony with the project goals.
2. Maintenance of adequate premises and storage facilities and the safeguarding of CARE property; the maintenance, repair and control of utilization of all project-assigned vehicles.
3. Fulfill all CARE administrative reporting requirements including, but not limited to, monthly progress, financial and inventory reports, TER's, and vehicle status reports.

B. Counterpart Relations

1. Work in cooperation with government officials in project site supervision.
2. Work effectively and harmoniously with participant populations under difficult living and working conditions.
3. Establish and maintain good public relations with all counterparts and project participants, consultation with representatives of governmental and non-governmental services when required.

C. Project Implementation

1. Assist in the preparation and execution of annual project implementation schedules, annual budgets, and other plans as required under CARE's annual implementation planning system as well as other planning and progress reports that may be required by the government and/or donor agencies.
2. Explore and select project activity sites.

2/19

3. Design and execute management treatments that are appropriate and consistent with local environment and resources.
4. Supervise the execution of extension campaigns.
5. Identify needs, plan for, and initiate procurement of materials, equipment and supplies in accordance with the project plan. Account for the receipt of same, as well as its safe storage, timely distribution, correct utilization, and maintenance.
6. Prepare the requisite project training and field manuals and adequate operational documentation to be able to continue the project, according to plan, in the absence of the project manager.
7. Design and provide overall supervision of applied research as required, including analysis and reporting of results.
8. Design and provide overall supervision of a harvesting schedule/scheme which will ensure that benefits are accrued to the targeted project participants.
9. Spend an average of at least ten working days per month at the project field sites.

#### JOB REQUIREMENTS

1. Masters degree in agronomy or a related field, equivalent experience, preferred.
2. Minimum of three years experience in agronomy in developing countries, preferred.
3. Fluent French.
4. Willingness to live and work in a different cultural environment and undertake extensive and difficult field travel, sometimes under adverse climatic conditions.
5. Possession of a valid driver's license and ability to drive a four-wheel drive vehicle over rough terrain.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

International Employment  
CARE  
660 First Avenue  
New York, NY 10016  
(212) 686-3110

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER M/F

**AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER  
CARE/CHAD**

**TWO YEAR CONTRACT  
EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1986**

**GENERAL JOB DESCRIPTION**

This position reports to the Country Director or person designated by the Country Director and may have duties which include but are not limited to the following:

- Preparation of contour maps.
- Plan, design and construction of irrigation systems.
- Determine location of boreholes and wells in sites on lakeside, Kanem and irrigated perimeters.
- Some redesign of existing systems.
- Monitor water quality, quantity and water table.
- Test and make recommendations on pumps.
- Train local counterparts including all engineering aspects concerning project work.
- Establish and develop working relations with government of Chad counterparts.
- Participate in agreements between government of Chad authorities and CARE/Chad.
- Prepare regular reports for CARE and USAID.
- Order and assure procurement of project materials.
- Schedule and assure delivery of materials and foodstuffs.
- Train Chadian site supervisors and counterparts.
- Manage support staff.

3/21

**JOB REQUIREMENTS**

- College degree in Agricultural Engineering preferred.
- Experience in the Third World in the planning, design and construction of irrigation systems, preferred.
- Administrative and managerial experience.
- French fluency.
- Willingness to live and work in different cultural environments and take on difficult and extensive field travel, sometimes under adverse climatic conditions.
- Possession of a valid driver's license.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:**

**DENISE L. GOMER  
INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT  
CARE  
660 FIRST AVENUE  
NEW YORK, NY 10016  
(212) 686-3110**

**EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER M/F**

*502*

**SOCIAL SCIENTIST  
CARE/CHAD**

**TWO-YEAR CONTRACT  
EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1986**

**GENERAL JOB DESCRIPTION**

This position reports to the Country Director or person designated by the Country Director and may have duties which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Develop a complete social analysis of three project regions including classic baseline data collection and analysis, definition and delineation of farming systems used, social organization and types of coordination. Identify possible areas of conflict due to ethnic background, farming systems used and the type of land tenure posture.
- Training component to include input into extension material preparation and monitoring.
- Make recommendations as appropriate to project.
- Administer sociological/anthropological aspects of project in field.
- Establish and develop working relationship with government of Chad counterparts.
- Participate in agreements between government of Chad authorities and CARE/Chad.
- Prepare regular reports for CARE and USAID.
- Order and assure procurement of project materials.
- Train Chadian site supervisors and counterparts.
- Manage support staff.

**JOB REQUIREMENTS**

- Advanced degree in a related social science, i.e. sociology or anthropology, preferred.
- Experience in the Third World in development, preferred.
- Administrative and managerial experience.
- French fluency.
- Willingness to live and work in a different cultural environments and take on difficult and extensive field travel, sometimes under adverse climatic conditions.
- Possession of a valid driver's license.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT**

**DENISE L. GOMER  
INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT  
660 FIRST AVENUE  
NEW YORK, NY 10016  
(212) 686-3110**

**EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER M/F**

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. GLENN FULCHER  
GAMBIA MIXED FARMING AND  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT  
10 AMERICAN EMBASSY  
NUJUL. (GAMBIA)

RECEIVED  
JAN 22 1985

22/86 TUCSON, AZ 500

Consortium for  
International Development

ATTENTION: GLENN FULCHER, COP  
JERRY ECKERT

PROJECT EVALUATION GOING TO GAMBIA THIS WEEK TO  
INTERVIEW PERSONNEL RELATIVE TO IMPACT OF WID PROJECT  
GAMBIA PROJECT. PERSON WILL INTERVIEW MISSION.  
BEST COUNTRY AND PROJECT PERSONNEL. THIS IS LIMIT OF  
MY KNOWLEDGE. PLEASE PROVIDE YOUR USUAL GOOD  
COOPERATION.

REGARDS.

JEAN R. KEARNS  
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

January 23, 1986

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: CAMPUS COORDINATORS

FROM: HELEN HENDERSON

RE: GOOD EXAMPLES!

These are good examples of statements of commitment to the project and identification of new fellowship opportunities. They may be useful to you in obtaining similar requests when you are discussing projects with Project Directors on your campus.

H/jv

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

January 23, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Margaret Briggs  
FROM: Helen Henderson  
RE: WID Fellow recruitment

For our files, I would like a short letter from you outlining your efforts to recruit WID fellows from your campus and an assessment of the constraints of such recruitment. This letter will be confidential and viewed only by myself and an evaluator. Also I would like to know what plans you have made for overcoming these constraints.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.



UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY • LOGAN, UTAH 84322

Department of Economics  
College of Business  
College of Agriculture  
UMC 35  
Telephone (801) 750-2310

January 24, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Bureau of Anthropological Research  
Anthro 318  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

Maxine Stutler has asked that I write you regarding the potential for involving someone from your CID/WID program in our Ecuador project which is now getting underway.

Utah State University has just completed negotiations for a USAID contract in Ecuador that will include both sheep and dairy improvement. We expect to have the first technicians arrive in late February and the full team in place by April. The project will involve close contact with extension personnel and local producers.

I am not sure what information has been developed on women's roles in rural Ecuador, but I feel strongly that we need to understand their roles if our project is to have its maximum impact. Our plan-of-work for the first year will include a look at the activities and responsibilities of rural women.

Maxine tells me that you may have independent financial support for people in your program and that one might be assigned to our Ecuador project. While I cannot be sure of our specific needs at this early date, I would suggest that you place our project on your tentative list for the coming year. Once we are established in Ecuador, I can correspond with you again about the specific need and timing.

Should you wish to contact me after March 1, our mailing address is:

Boyd Wennergren/C  
Chief-of-Party/Utah  
USAID  
Quito ID  
Washington, D.C. 20523

Sincerely,



E. Boyd Wennergren  
Professor

rv

cc: Maxine Stutler

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CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Box 3567/Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-3567  
Telephone (505) 646-3190 / TWX 910-983-0549



January 24, 1986

Ms. Helen Henderson  
Consortium for International Development  
Executive Office  
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500  
Tucson, AZ 85711-3766

Dear Ms. Henderson:

Enclosed is a report by Charles Gordon Dean entitled "Intra-Personal and Gender Roles in Subsistence Farming Systems of Honduras" which you left in our office several months ago and which we are returning to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Renee Newton".

Renee Newton  
Secretary to Wilmer M. Harper

encl.

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New Mexico State University  
Center for International Programs  
Box 3567



From:  
Mary Ida Baca

Date: 1/27/86

To: Helen Henderson

---

- For your information
- Please note and return
- For your comment and recommendation
- Please handle
- As per your request

Comments:

Attached is the written authorization for K. Jensen's travel to Egypt. If you have any problems with it, please let me know.

cc: John Wooten

COLLEGE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Utah State University

Logan, Utah 84322-5230

January 27, 1986



DEPARTMENT OF  
RANGE SCIENCE  
801-750-2471

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Bureau of Anthropological Research  
Anthro 318  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

I wish to express the continuing support of the Department of Range Science at Utah State University for the CID/WID program. You may recall that we actively pursued a qualified individual to assist our Range Management Improvement Project in Morocco on a WID fellowship in the summer of 1985. It was very unfortunate that the arrangements were curtailed by the USAID mission in Morocco at the last minute, and I believe our project was the poorer as a result. This experience, however, has not deterred us from viewing the CID/WID program as a potential useful resource in our international activities.

Our USAID-funded project in Morocco will terminate on June 30, 1986, despite a relatively favorable final evaluation and the full support of the Government of Morocco for an extension or renewal of the project. The Chief of Party and his Associate Chief will be returning to the Logan campus of Utah State University, and we will endeavor to obtain a new international project that will utilize these faculty members as well as the support staff which we have put together over the last few years. The international dimension to the USU Department of Range Science does not consist of projects which are adopted ad hoc; we have a comprehensive international program which includes a specific international curriculum, international short courses and training oppportunities, as well as projects that are oriented toward research and education as well as extension.

In anticipation that we will be successful in replacing the Morocco project with something of a similar nature, I would like to advise you that we will be seeking further participation in the WID program. I for one admire the objectives and commend the procedures of the WID fellowships. I believe WID can make a unique contribution to our international program.

Sincerely,

B. E. Norton  
Acting Department Head

dfb

pc: Maxine Stutler

h 1/31

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Box 3567/Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-3567  
Telephone (505) 646-3190 / TWX 910-983-0549



M E M O R A N D U M

January 28, 1986

TO: Helen Henderson

FROM: Ida Quinones *IQ*

THRU: Ida Baca

SUBJ: WID Final Report

We are interested in receiving the final report entitled "Some Effects of Emigration and Remittances on the Lives of Rural Women in Selected Areas of the Cape Verde Islands" by Marilyn Quinto.

Enclosed is a self-addressed return label for your convenience.

Thank you.

*sent - 3/6/86*

IB/iq

Enclosure: 1

CIP-04-86

*4/3/86*

P.O. Box 624  
Mesquite, NM 88048  
January 28, 1986

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

Dear Helen,

With reference to your letter of 21 January, a seminar "El Valor de Los Programas de Video Portatil para dar Capacitacion a las Miembras del Grupos de Mujeres Rurales del OEF Proyecto Porcino" was given on November 7, 1985. I gave this seminar in Spanish to the staff of the OEF Proyecto Porcino and discussed my findings and preliminary results of my study and answered questions regarding the study.

I telephoned Margaret Membreno, AID Mission WID Representative and Kurt Rockeman, AID Mission Coordinator for the OEF Proyecto Porcino two weeks before the seminar to invite them to attend the seminar given at the project office in San Pedro Sula. They also received a written invitation, as did the entire project staff, Lic. Jorge Paz, Director of Horizontes de Amistad (the Honduran counterpart organization to the OEF Proyecto Porcino), the three Horizontes counterparts to the Pig Project, and Dr. Roberto Panchame, veterinarian and consultant to the Pig Project with whom I made the videotape programs.

Kurt Rockeman was unable to attend the seminar since he was on home leave, and Ms. Membreno was also unable to attend.

In addition to this seminar, I wrote and left with the Director of the Pig Project, Ms. Membreno and Mr. Rockeman a copy of "The Use of a Portable Video System in the Small Scale Livestock for Rural Farming Women Project (Pig Project): Report on Preliminary Results" before I left Honduras. I asked the Director for comments, but to date have received none. I also sent a copy of this report to you and to Ms. Ida Baca, WID Representative at NMSU, November 11 from Honduras. I understand that you have received this report as well as the completed questionnaire which you sent to me August 2, 1985. As requested I also gave the Director of the Pig Project, Lic. Francisca de Escoto, your matching questionnaire, translated into Spanish and asked her to return it directly to you. I understand that you have not received this information from her.

Since no editing or copying facilities were available to me in Honduras to copy the videotape programs which I made for the Pig Project, I did not leave the original videotape in country. Within the next month I plan to copy the original videotape and send a copy to the Pig Project and to WID/Washington through your

office as per your letter of June 21, 1985.

I hope to have my Final Report written by the end of February, but this will depend in part on the time it takes to analyze my data. I should like to have my Final Report translated into Spanish, particularly since the Director of OEF Proyecto Porcino has requested a copy in Spanish. If it is not possible to have it professionally translated, I will try to translate it personally and reviewed by a translator.

I shall be happy to answer any other questions you may have regarding my study or reports and may be contacted at the above address.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lynn Johnson-Dean', with a large, stylized flourish above the name.

Lynn Johnson-Dean

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**Women In Development**  
P.O. Box 3413  
Merica Hall, Rm. 316  
University of Wyoming  
Laramie, Wyoming 82071  
307-766-4821

January 29, 1986

Dr. Robert Lavigne  
Cheif of Party, Wyoming Team  
USAID/Somalia  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Dr. Lavigne,

I am writing to you on behalf of Dr. Molly Longstreth from the University of Arizona. Her proposal to do research in affiliation with BRADP has been approved for a WID Fellowship by the CID/WID Proposal Review Committee (see enclosed letter). Dr. Longstreth's proposal addresses the first topic from our original RFP: Obstacles to increased female labor inputs to cropping and/or livestock activities. I believe Dr. Longstreth's proposal is well thought out and workable. I am sure the information she gathers will be of use to the Bay Project in it's efforts to improve the wellbeing of the people of Somalia.

I have enclosed a copy of the original RFP, Dr. Longstreth's proposal, her Scope of Work, and the CID/WID letter notifying her that she had been awarded a WID Fellowship.

Before Dr. Longstreth can join the Bay Project she must be approved by Mohamed Warsame, Flynn Fuller and yourself. I will be writing to Mr. Warsame and Mr. Fuller, asking their approval. I appreciate your recognition of the way Dr. Longstreth's proposal will help to meet the goals of the Bay Project, as well as the effort to integrate women and women's issues into ongoing development projects.

In regard to Dr. Milena Stoszek of the University of Idaho, I expect her to submit a research proposal to the WID selection committee by the end of this month. If she is approved for a WID Fellowship and receives approval from you, Mr. Fuller and Mr. Warsame, she plans to be in Somalia in June and July. Her choice of June/July is based on her desire to be in the Bay Region when plants are growing in the fields and for a successive dry period. I suggested the latter part of the Gu growing season to enable her to do this. I do not anticipate that the possible overlap of Dr. Longstreth and Dr. Stoszek in Baidoa will be a problem for the Bay Project.

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WID Fellowship  
January 29, 1986  
Page 2

I would appreciate your telexing me as soon as possible regarding Dr. Longstreth's approval.

Please give my greetings to your wife. I am scheduled to see your son in March.

Sincerely,

*Sheila Nyhus*

Sheila Nyhus  
Campus Coordinator for Women In Development

cc: ✓Helen Henderson  
Molly Longstreth  
Milena Stoszek  
Dixie Ehrenreich  
Joan Wadlow  
Robert Julian



**Women In Development  
P.O. Box 3413  
Merica Hall, Rm. 316  
University of Wyoming  
Laramie, Wyoming 82071  
307-766-4821**

January 29, 1986

Dr. Robert Julian  
International Agriculture Programs  
Agriculture Building, Room 20  
Campus

Dear Bob,

I am writing to inform you of recent events that have taken place between the Women In Development (WID) Fellowship Program and BRADP. First, though, I would like to briefly review for your records what has taken place in the last eight months.

During Mohamed Warsame Duale's visit to our campus last May, I met with him to discuss the WID Fellowship Program and the possibility of having a WID Fellow participate in BRADP. At that time, and in subsequent correspondence, he has been supportive of this. Following my conversation with Mr. Warsame, I wrote Louis Cohen concerning the offering of a CID/WID Fellowship in affiliation with BRADP (cc to you). Mr. Cohen responded with a letter of support by the USAID Mission for the venture (I sent a copy to your office).

In October Dr. Helen Henderson, CID/WID Project Director, spent a day on our campus. During that time she and I met with you to talk about the WID Fellowship Program and the WID Fellowship position that had been developed for BRADP. At that time we did not have anyone actively pursuing a WID fellowship for Somalia.

During the past few months I have been working with two individuals who would like to do WID-related research in the Bay Region of Somalia. Dr. Milena Stoszek from the University of Idaho is expected to submit a research proposal to the WID selection committee by the end of this month. I have corresponded with Dr. Lavigne and Mike Smith to develop a research topic for Dr. Stoszek, as her area of expertise (soils) fell outside the original WID/BRADP RFP but was relevant to the Baidoa Agricultural Research Station's work. I will not ask for approval from the required principals in Somalia until she has been awarded a fellowship from the CID/WID Proposal Review Committee.

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WID Program  
January 29, 1986  
Page 2

Dr. Molly Longstreth of the University of Arizona has had her proposal to do research in association with BRADP approved for a CID/WID Fellowship by the Proposal Review Committee. Dr. Longstreth's proposal addresses the first topic from the original RFP: Obstacles to increased female labor inputs to cropping and/or livestock activities. I believe Dr. Longstreth's proposal is well thought out and workable. I am sure the information she gathers will be of use to the Bay Project in its efforts to improve the wellbeing of the people of Somalia. I have written to Somalia on her behalf, asking for the required approvals (copy of letter to Lavigne enclosed).

If you have any questions concerning the CID/WID Fellowship Program or the particulars concerning Drs. Stoszek or Longstreth, please let me know. I can be reached at my office phone number (766-4821) mornings.

Sincerely,



Sheila Nyhus  
Campus Coordinator for Women in Development

cc: Joan Wadlow  
Thomas Dunn  
Helen Henderson

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**Women In Development**  
P.O. Box 3413  
Merica Hall, Rm. 316  
University of Wyoming  
Laramie, Wyoming 82071  
307-766-4821

January 29, 1986

Mr. Flynn Fuller  
USAID/Somalia  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Flynn,

As a member of the Consortium for International Development (CID), the University of Wyoming has made a commitment to address the goals of USAID's Office of Women in Development (WID) in its participation in overseas development projects. One of the ways this can be done is through the CID/WID Fellowship Program. This program's purpose is to involve individuals in research that addresses the special needs and circumstances of women and their children affected by international development projects.

During Mohamed Warsame's visit to our campus last May, I met with him to discuss the Fellowship Program and the possibility of having a WID Fellow participate in BRADP. At that time and in subsequent correspondence he has been supportive of this. Following my conversation with Mr. Warsame, I wrote Louis Cohen concerning the prospect of offering of a CID/WID Fellowship in affiliation with BRADP. Mr. Cohen wrote back saying that USAID staff members and Mr. Warsame had discussed the possibility of the Fellowship and had agreed that such an opportunity could have a positive impact on BRADP. The list of potential research topics which I had enclosed was also appraised, and from the Mission's suggestions I developed the subsequent RFP.

At this time I am pleased to be writing you on behalf of Dr. Molly Longstreth from the University of Arizona. Her proposal to do research in association with BRADP has been approved for a WID Fellowship by the CID/WID Proposal Review Committee (see enclosed letter). Dr. Longstreth's proposal addresses the first topic from the RFP: Obstacles to increased female labor inputs to cropping and/or livestock activities. I believe Dr. Longstreth's proposal is well thought out and workable. I am sure the information she gathers will be of use to the Bay Project in it's efforts to improve the wellbeing of the people of Somalia.

I have enclosed a copy of the RFP, Dr. Longstreth's proposal, her Scope of Work, and the CID/WID letter notifying her that she had been awarded a WID Fellowship. I am also sending you a brochure which provides additional information about the WID Fellowship Program.

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WID/CID  
January 29, 1986  
Page 2

As the award letter indicates, before Dr. Longstreth can join the Bay Project she must have the approval of Mohamed Warsame, Robert Lavigne and yourself. I am writing to Mr. Warsame and Dr. Lavigne for their approval.

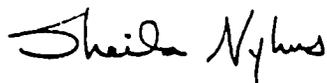
The CID/WID Fellowship provides round trip travel and per diem. Dr. Longstreth will also be provided with funds to hire an interpreter if one is not available from the BRADP PMU to assist her. In accordance with my conversation with Mr. Warsame last May, I am asking the PMU to provide housing and use of a vehicle/driver for Dr. Longstreth while she is in Baidoa. In regard to housing, Dr. Longstreth will need accommodation at the USAID Guesthouse for the few days she will be in Mogadishu upon arrival in, and prior to departing from, Somalia. As a WID (USAID) Fellow, she will not be part of the Wyoming Team, and your help in reserving space for her will be greatly appreciated.

Upon completion of her work, Dr. Longstreth is expected to give a seminar on her research findings to the project team members in Baidoa. If you desire, she can also present the seminar to USAID Mission personnel. She will prepare a preliminary written report which will be submitted to Dr. Lavigne before she leaves Somalia. Her final report will be written within two months of her return to the States.

I would appreciate your telexing me as soon as possible regarding Dr. Longstreth's approval.

Please give my greetings to Jo and the girls. Since we were in Somalia Garth and I have had a son, and we are expecting a child in June. As you can imagine our lives are busy both at home and at work.

Sincerely,



Sheila Nyhus  
Campus Coordinator for Women In Development

cc: Louis Cohen  
✓Helen Henderson  
Molly Longstreth  
Joan Wadlow



**Women In Development**  
P.O. Box 3413  
Merica Hall, Rm. 316  
University of Wyoming  
Laramie, Wyoming 82071  
307-766-4821

January 29, 1986

Mr. Mohamed Warsame Duale  
General Manager, PMU  
Bay Region Agricultural Development Project  
P.O. Box 2971  
Mogadishu  
Somalia  
East Africa

Dear Mr. Warsame,

When you were in Laramie last May we met to discuss the CID/WID Fellowship Program and the possibility of having a WID Fellow participate in BRADP. At that time, and in subsequent correspondence, you have been supportive of the prospect.

The WID Fellowship Program's purpose is to involve individuals in research that addresses the special needs and circumstances of women and their children in international development projects. At this time I am pleased to be writing you on behalf of Dr. Molly Longstreth from the University of Arizona. For her proposal to do research in affiliation with BRADP, she has been approved for a WID Fellowship by the CID/WID Proposal Review Committee (see enclosed letter). Dr. Longstreth's proposal addresses the first topic from our original RFP: Obstacles to increased female labor inputs to cropping and/or livestock activities. I believe Dr. Longstreth's proposal is well thought out and workable. I am sure the information she gathers will be of use to the Bay Project in it's efforts to improve the wellbeing of the people of Somalia.

I have enclosed a copy of the original RFP, Dr. Longstreth's proposal, her Scope of Work, and the CID/WID letter notifying her that she had been awarded a WID Fellowship.

As the award letter indicates, before Dr. Longstreth can join the Bay Project she must have the approval of yourself, Robert Lavigne and Flynn Fuller. I am writing to Dr. Lavigne and Mr. Fuller, asking their approval. I appreciate your recognition of the way Dr. Longstreth's proposal helps to meet the goals of the Bay Project as well as our efforts to integrate women and women's issues into ongoing development projects.

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CID/WID Program  
January 29, 1986  
Page 2

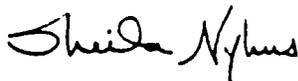
The CID/WID Fellowship will pay for Dr. Longstreth's travel to and from Somalia, and per diem for her living expenses while she is there. She will also be provided with funds to hire an interpreter if one is not available from BRADP to assist her. In accordance with our conversation last May I am asking the PMU to provide housing and use of a vehicle/driver for Dr. Longstreth while she is working out of Baidoa.

Upon completion of her work, Dr. Longstreth is expected to give a seminar on her research findings to the project team members in Baidoa. She will also prepare a preliminary written report which she will submit to Dr. Lavigne before returning to the States. A copy can be given to you if you so desire. Her final report will be written within two months of her return to the States; a copy of this final report will be sent to you.

I would appreciate your telexing me as soon as possible regarding Dr. Longstreth's approval.

Please give my greetings to Amina. Garth and I continue to enjoy the company of the remaining BRADP students on our campus.

Sincerely,



Sheila Nyhus  
Campus Coordinator for Women in Development

cc: ✓Helen Henderson  
Molly Longstreth  
Joan Wadlow

2/1/86



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

January 30, 1986

Myles Brand, Dean  
Social and Behavioral Sciences  
Modern Languages Building, Room 345  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

RE: Merit raise for Judith Voss

Dear Dean Brand:

My secretary, Judith Voss, did not receive a recommendation for merit due to the fact that we were uncertain of the amount of funds remaining in our AID grant, "Integrating Women into the Development Process", with USAID and the Consortium for International Development as the grantors. I have now been assured by Jean Sakwa of the Anthropology Department, and by the Consortium for International Development that we have sufficient funds to pay Mrs. Voss 5% merit increase from our grant funds.

I would like to have her receive the 5% merit increase back-dated from January 1, 1986 and continuing until the end of our grant, May 30, 1986.

Sincerely,

Helen K. Henderson  
Project Director  
Consortium for International Development/  
Women in Development Project

HKH/jv

cc: Carlos Vélez-Ibañez  
Jean Sakwa

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**Women In Development**  
P.O. Box 3413  
Merica Hall, Rm. 316  
University of Wyoming  
Laramie, Wyoming 82071  
307-766-4821

January 31, 1986

Dr. Dixie L. Ehrenreich  
Laboratory of Anthropology  
University of Idaho  
Moscow, Idaho 83843

Dear Dixie,

I trust that Dr. Stoszek has written her proposal to do research in association with the Bay Region Agricultural Development Project (BRADP) and has submitted it to the CID/WID Proposal Review Committee. I would very much like to receive a copy of her proposal in order to familiarise myself with it.

As I mentioned to you in an earlier phone conversation, Dr. Molly Longstreth of the University of Arizona has been working on a WID Fellowship proposal to do research in the Bay Region. Her proposal has been accepted by the CID/WID Review Committee and accordingly I have written for the necessary approvals for her from Somalia. I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Dr. Lavigne, Wyoming's Chief of Party in Somalia, regarding Dr. Longstreth, as in the letter I apprise him of my current information concerning Dr. Stoszek as well. I believe it is important to keep the information flowing on both candidates until the final decision has been made on their participation in BRADP. In this vein, I have also written Dr. Julian informing him of the current status of the two possible WID Fellowship candidates to Somalia.

I hope to hear of a positive decision on Dr. Stoszek's proposal by the CID/WID Review Committee in the near future. Let me know if I can be of any assistance to you in the meantime.

cc: ✓Helen Henderson  
Joan Wadlow  
Thomas Dunn  
Milena Stoszek

Sincerely,  
*Sheila Nyhus*  
Sheila Nyhus  
Campus Coordinator for Women In Development

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VICE PRESIDENT RESEARCH  
SPONSORED PROJECTS SERVICES

DATE: 02-01-66

*Wk report*  
*115 1000-675.67-*  
*Jan 3*

MEMORANDUM TO: ~~WENDERSON, J.~~

SUBJECT: TERMINATION OF ACCOUNT NO. 916336

DEPARTMENT: BUR OF APPLIED RSCH IN ANTHRO

ACCOUNTANT: J COOK & S LINNAUS

ACCORDING TO THE RECORDS IN THIS DEPARTMENT, THE REFERENCED PROJECT WILL TERMINATE ON 02-31-66.

IF THIS SPECIFIC PROJECT IS NOT BEING CONTINUED BY THE SPONSOR, PLEASE TAKE NECESSARY STEPS TO TERMINATE WORK. PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THIS PROJECT CANNOT BE PAID UNDER THIS ACCOUNT AFTER THE TERMINATION DATE.

ANY AND ALL PURCHASE ORDERS ON THIS PROJECT MUST BE PLACED IN A 'TIMELY MANNER' SO THAT MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, ETC., CAN BE RECEIVED AND USED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PROJECT PRIOR TO THE TERMINATION DATE.

NO EXPENSE FOR ANY PURPOSE MAY BE INCURRED AFTER THE TERMINATION DATE, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY APPROVED BY THE PROJECT AGREEMENT OR BY SEPARATE APPROVAL FROM THE PROJECT SPONSOR. ANY EXPENSE INCURRED AFTER THE TERMINATION DATE MAY RESULT IN A LOSS OF FUNDS BY YOUR DEPARTMENT.

IF THIS SPECIFIC PROJECT IS BEING CONTINUED, PLEASE PROVIDE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE CONCERNING THE FUNDING FOR THE CONTINUATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

IF THE SPONSOR FOR THIS SPECIFIC PROJECT REQUIRES ANY TYPE OF TECHNICAL REPORT, BE SURE TO SUBMIT SUCH NECESSARY REPORTS BY THE REQUIRED DUE DATES. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ON PROCEDURE, FORMAT, SPONSOR ADDRESS, ETC. PLEASE CALL OUR OFFICE.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN PROVIDING A SMOOTH AND ORDERLY CLOSEOUT OF PROJECT OR TRANSITION TO A CONTINUED PROJECT, AS THE CASE MAY BE. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, PLEASE CALL YOUR ACCOUNTANT. CAMPUS EXT. 1-5171, AZ. HEALTH SCI. CTR. 6-7174.

CC: DEPARTMENT HEAD  
CONTRACT FILE

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

February 4, 1986

Tidiane Sy  
Director, The National School of Applied Economics  
Dakar Senegal

Dear Monsieur Le Directeur,

I am writing to you to request your assistance in placing a Consortium for International Development/ Women in Development Fellowship candidate, Joanne Wedum, on the ENEA Rural Management Project. Because the National School of Applied Economics has such a renowned reputation for providing high-level rural development training in Francophone West Africa and has contacts with a large number of government personnel, we think that our CID/WID Fellow could greatly benefit from association with the Institute and the ENEA Rural Management Project.

The CID/WID project is funded by a grant from the Office of Women in Development, United States Agency for International Development. The funding comes from AID in Washington, and we are not directly connected with the USAID mission in Dakar. The goals of the project are to provide data on the role of women in agriculture to projects and relevant international organizations while offering development experience to faculty and graduate students.

I believe that Joanne Wedum could assist ENEA staff in the development of training materials for the Institute. She would like to do research on women's roles, both in a traditional village setting and in the changed environment resulting from rural development projects. In particular, Joanne Weedum would examine the effects of a small-scale irrigation project on women's work load. Her end goal is to create a data base on women's needs which could be used in the design of management training at ENEA. The opportunity to work with ENEA personnel would contribute to her professional development and help to generate information on women's role in development.

We are, therefore, asking you to give your approval for Joanne Wedum's work with the ENEA project. If she is granted permission for this work, there would be no cost to ENEA or the Senegal ENEA Rural Mangement Project since her travel, per diem and internal transportation will be paid for by the project that I direct, "Integrating Women Into The Development Process." Upon completion of her stay in Senegal, Joanne Wedum will analyze her data and write a final report, which would be made available to ENEA as well as to the AID mission.

2/1/86

Tidiane Sy  
February 4, 1986  
Page 2

Thank you for your prior assistance in placing CID/WID Fellow, Laurie Brush on the ENEA project. We greatly appreciate your efforts on her behalf and look forward to working with you on the placement of Joanne Wedum.

Sincerely,

Helen Henderson  
Project Director  
Consortium for International Development/  
Women in Development Project

HH/jv

3/17



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

February 5, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Jayne Millar Wood

FROM: Helen Henderson

RE: AID evaluation of CID Women in Development Project

In response to your request, I have distributed copies of the technical assistant questionnaire to the CID/WID Fellows. Copies of the transmittal memoranda are enclosed for your information.

HH/jv

cc: John Hourihan  
John Wooten

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UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY • LOGAN, UTAH 84322

College of Engineering  
Department of Agricultural  
and Irrigation Engineering  
UMC 41

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Maxine Stutler  
FROM: Lyman S. Willardson   
DATE: February 12, 1986  
SUBJECT: Dominican Republic Project Statement for WID  
Recruitment

Enclosed is a brief statement about our water management project in the Dominican Republic. This statement should provide a background for recruiting activities for Women In Development (WID).

Since the individual who goes there will be interviewing women directly, she must be fluent and competent in the Spanish language.

LSW/lc

cc: Bruce H. Anderson

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## PROBLEM STATEMENT

As is common in many countries of Latin America, the Dominican Republic is facing a crisis with regard to its foreign debt, exacerbated by increasing requirements for food importation and a weak performance in agricultural production. As one of its responses to these problems, the Government of the Dominican Republic has made substantial investments in irrigation to increase agricultural productivity. This investment has returned only limited benefits so far due to a great number of problems in the irrigation districts of the country.

The major causes for the failure to reach expected levels of production in the irrigated agriculture sector include a lack of an effective management system for irrigation; incomplete water delivery and disposal systems; antiquated irrigation practices. All of these contribute to excessive water losses which have aggravated land deterioration and are causing serious water-logging and salinity problems. It is also apparent that the lack of adequate maintenance on the main delivery system and in the drainage channels is also contributing to the problems associated with poor water management. The budgets required to provide the support needed to maintain irrigation works and drainage networks in top condition are high and there is always the tendency to put off maintenance and use those funds elsewhere.

Problems in water management exist in all parts of the irrigation and drainage systems from the diversion works to the farm use and disposal. A comprehensive review of the causes of poor water management has resulted in the design of the On-Farm Water Management Project to begin the work of rectifying the problems and finding ways to increase production through a more effective management of the country's irrigation water resources.

#### PROJECT OVERVIEW

The On-Farm Water Management Project addresses a wide range of difficult problems, including the policy questions of establishing priorities for water use at the national level, the management of water through the delivery systems and the use and disposal of water at the farm level. There are a number of factors that are considered in the delivery of water through the delivery system: the limitations of the design itself; the problem of water disposal at night and the losses that occur through seepage; and the normal operation of the system. Also, there are many factors that effect the on-farm management of the water, such as lack of level land, lack of water measurement to provide the right amount of water to the soil for crop needs, unsuitable methods of application and lack of orderly disposal of the wastewater. The project highlights the fact that the farmer must integrate improved crop production practices with good water

management to produce the food and fiber for the nation.

The project provides technical assistance at the national and regional levels. The work at the national level will consider policy aspects, institutional relationships and the provision of adequate support for the regional activities. At the regional level it will provide the strategy to apply the recommendations and practices that come from the testing and research activities undertaken in the pilot areas.

Water Management Centers will be developed in two major irrigation districts, namely, YSURA and PRYN, to focus attention on finding solutions to field problems that inhibit optimum crop production. These two districts were chosen for the studies because of the diversity of crops grown in each district and their geographic location. PRYN, for example, is in the north near Santiago and YSURA is located in the southwest of the country near Azua. PRYN is predominately a monocrop area, while YSURA grows a great variety of crops, many for the export market. The characteristics of these two districts are such that the recommendations developed in water management will be appropriate for other districts. The project wisely limits its scope of activity initially to a pilot sublaterals in each district. This will allow an in-depth study to establish benchmark data which will be analyzed and used to monitor and evaluate the progress of the project and serve as a basis for recommendations

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on successful water management practices, resulting in increased efficiency in the production of food and fiber.

After initial analysis of problems and development of solutions, improved water management practices will be tested on cooperating farmers' fields. Detailed data are being collected and analyzed to monitor the effectiveness of these practices. These procedures will result in the development of recommendations which can be disseminated to the other water users of the district, with eventual extrapolation with modifications to the other districts of the nation.

Training to provide professional improvements to agency personnel, technicians, farmers and farmer organization officers will be important features in the project. A selected number of persons will be chosen to receive special training in appropriate short courses in the U.S. Also, qualified specialists will pursue two year academic courses to provide special competence in water management related activities. The project emphasis will be to develop and strengthen local personnel through the Water Management Centers as rapidly as possible to impact on the problems restricting production in the irrigated sector.

Water management to divert and convey water through the delivery system to its proper point of use at the farm will also be studied and recommendations made to improve the efficiency of

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delivery, reduce losses from gates and turnouts, as well as seepage from the conveyance channels. As better practices and procedures are tested and evaluated, these will also be recommended to other laterals in the system.

It is a widely accepted premise that efficient water management requires effective social organization. As one way to involve water users more effectively in the control and distribution of irrigation water, the project provides the means to help them form water-user associations. Credit programs will also be made available to these associations to assist them in buying special equipment such as land levelers and other inputs needed to grow, harvest and market crops. These associations will be monitored and tested and, if proven to be valuable in improving water management, recommendations will be made regarding associations in other irrigation districts across the nation. Rural sociologists associated with the engineers, agronomists and economists on the project will conduct extensive interviews with rural families to evaluate sociological constraints to efficient irrigated agriculture that can be relieved.



DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL & RANGE SCIENCES

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BOZEMAN 59717

February 13, 1986

Dr. Michael F. Nolan  
Department of Rural Sociology  
102 Sociology Building  
University of Missouri  
Columbia, Missouri 65211

Dear Mike:

Enclosed is a copy of the VITA for Tonia Torrence who I spoke with you about on Tuesday. She is interested in applying for a WID fellowship described in the enclosed sheet.

I have talked with her major professor and my assessment is that she could work with the community project in Peru satisfactorily. She appears to have an interest in Spanish speaking developing countries. However, he indicated that she really should finish the thesis which I understand is the remaining requirement for the M.S. degree plus, of course, the final exam or thesis defense. I am going to strongly suggest to her that completion of degree requirements might be a consideration of acceptance and will pass that word on to the WID people.

I will provide her with material on Missouri's work, in Peru, as well as the whole Peru program and assist her in any way I can in the limited time I have. However, my position should be considered only as a facilitator.

Sincerely yours,

  
R.L. Blackwell  
Professor of Animal Science

RLB:jj

enclosure

cc: ~~Helen Henderson~~  
Margaret Briggs

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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

February 13, 1986

## M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Principal Contact Officers

Dr. John C. Maré, UA  
Dr. Sylvia White, CPP  
Dr. James R. Meiman, CSU  
Ms. Linda Lozano, UI  
Mr. Donald L. Clark, MSU  
Dr. Harold R. Matteson, NMSU  
Dr. Edwin C. Price, OSU  
Dr. Kary Mathis, TTU  
Dr. Morris D. Whitaker, USU  
Dr. James B. Henson, WSU  
Mr. Roger Wilmot, UW

FROM: *JCH* Helen Henderson

John D. Wooten, Jr. *John D. Wooten, Jr.*

SUBJECT: CID Women in Development Project

We had hoped to have a few minutes at the PCO meeting originally scheduled for this month to discuss the WID project with you. With the indefinite postponement of that meeting, we decided to write a memo to share a few thoughts.

Most of you are quite familiar with the CID/WID project. The broad goals of the project are:

- A. To make CID projects more effective in reaching all segments of relevant populations through integration of WID issues into all phases of current or future projects. (Fellowships)
- B. To establish an institutional base whereby women in development issues will become integrated into all phases of future AID/CID projects. (Institutionalization)

The attached brochure provides a summary of the WID Fellowship program and operations of the project. Another significant element of the project is providing support to a WID Campus Coordinator at each CID university. The role of the Campus

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Principal Contact Officers  
February 13, 1986  
Memorandum, Page 2.

Coordinator is similar to your role as Principal Contact Officer. The WID Campus Coordinator's functional responsibilities broadly and illustratively include:

- Coordinating WID orientation sessions on-campus
- ~~-----~~ -- Compiling resource profiles of gender-sensitive personnel
- Developing and implementing recruitment programs for the WID Fellowship program, as well as for potential candidates on university projects
- Participating in the identification of international program priorities on-campus
- Assisting in proposal preparation
- Participating, on a rotational basis, on the CID/WID Advisory Committee
- Providing support in monitoring and evaluation of international projects
- Participating in staff orientation and debriefing sessions for the university's international projects
- Providing support and guidance in orienting and backstopping WID Fellows
- Stimulating and maintaining an on-campus and/or community WID advisory group which provides a more effective mechanism for leveraging WID concerns in international projects

Admittedly, the list of functional responsibilities is extensive, and all responsibilities cannot be carried-out to the same extent. This, coupled with the very small amount of resources which the CID/WID project provides for this project element (about \$8000 including indirect costs), means that the effectiveness with which these responsibilities are carried-out will require support outside of the CID/WID project. Essentially, the WID Campus Coordinators must look to you and the Project Directors for help. A primary means of your support will be working to insure that the Campus Coordinators are more effectively integrated into areas where they can contribute (e.g. encouraging their participation in the various activities noted above).

Principal Contact Officers  
February 13, 1986  
Memorandum, Page 3.

We want to express appreciation for and request your continuing cooperation in support of the work of your WID Campus Coordinator. As the expiration date of CID's current WID grant approaches (May 31st, soon to be extended to September 30, 1986), we will be considering a strategy for proposing continuing AID assistance. The current external evaluation effort by Devres, Inc. on behalf of AID, will also focus on this possibility. In this regard, AID will be looking to the CID universities to demonstrate a commitment to continuing efforts to integrate a gender-sensitivity into their international programs. Your support to the work of the WID Campus Coordinators will be regarded as a major indicator of your strong commitment.

JDW:lam

cc: WID Campus Coordinators

Attachment as stated

3/8

STEVENS, ALASKA  
WILLIAM P. WICKER, JR., CONNECTICUT  
BOB A. WICKER, IDAHO  
L. LARLEY, NEVADA  
J. GARR, UTAH  
D. COCHRAN, MISSISSIPPI  
E. ANDREWS, NORTH DAKOTA  
IS. ABONOR, SOUTH DAKOTA  
IRVING W. EASTEN, JR., WISCONSIN  
ROSE M. O'AMATO, NEW YORK  
E. MATTINGLY, GEORGIA  
REN RUOMAN, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
N. SPECTER, PENNSYLVANIA  
V. DOMENICI, NEW MEXICO

JOHN C. STENNES, MISSISSIPPI  
ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA  
WILLIAM PROXMIER, WISCONSIN  
DANIEL K. INOUIYE, HAWAII  
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, SOUTH CAROLINA  
LAWTON CHILES, FLORIDA  
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, LOUISIANA  
QUENTIN M. BURDICK, NORTH DAKOTA  
PATRICK J. LEAHY, VERMONT  
JIM SASSER, TENNESSEE  
DENNIS DECONCINI, ARIZONA  
DALE GUMBERS, ARKANSAS  
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG, NEW JERSEY  
TOM HARKIN, IOWA

J. KEITH KENNEDY, STAFF DIRECTOR  
FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

February 14, 1986

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

Dear Helen:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter which Senator DeConcini sent to Kay Davies at USAID. I have followed this up on two occasions with phone calls to Debbie Purcell and Kay Davies' assistant in WID. The consensus arrived at after these phone calls was to write Kay Davies rather than Mr. McPherson, thus giving her the ability to send this to him at a later date.

It was nice talking with you. Please give the Senator's regards to Carlos Velez-Ibanez.

Sincerely,



TIM ROEMER  
Legislative Assistant to  
Senator Dennis DeConcini

TR/dm  
Enclosure

TED STEVENS, ALASKA  
LOWELL P. WICKER, JR., CONNECTICUT  
JAMES A. MCLELLAN, IDAHO  
PAUL LAXALT, NEVADA  
JAKE GARN, UTAH  
THAD COCHRAN, MISSISSIPPI  
MARK ANDREWS, NORTH DAKOTA  
JAMES ABONOR, SOUTH DAKOTA  
ROBERT W. KASTEK, JR., WISCONSIN  
ALPONSE M. D'AMATO, NEW YORK  
MACK MATTINGLY, GEORGIA  
WARREN RUOMAN, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
BOB SPECTER, PENNSYLVANIA  
JOE V. DOMENICI, NEW MEXICO

JOHN C. STENNIS, MISSISSIPPI  
ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA  
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WISCONSIN  
DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII  
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LAWTON CHILES, FLORIDA  
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, LOUISIANA  
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PATRICK J. LEAHY, VERMONT  
JIM SASSER, TENNESSEE  
DENNIS DeCONCINI, ARIZONA  
DALE BUMPERS, ARKANSAS  
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG, NEW JERSEY  
TOM HARKIN, IOWA

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

J. KEITH KENNEDY, STAFF DIRECTOR  
FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

February 14, 1986

Ms. Kay Davies, Executive Director  
Office of Women in Development  
Agency for International Development  
Room 3725A N-S  
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Kay:

I am writing to express my positive impressions of the Office of Women in Development (WID) and will encourage my colleagues to support your continued funding at current levels. Although the recently passed Gramm-Rudman deficit reducing legislation will affect many programs and consequently call for uniform cuts, I am hopeful that WID will not experience extensive of harsh reductions.

Your objective to integrating women in development strategies into large international projects undertaken by USAID is critical in providing assistance to a plethora of missions for portfolio review, project design, and evaluation. The WID Project is a very cogent example of the effective use of federal funds to fulfill the necessary concerns into integrating gender concerns into development projects. This influence extends overseas and ultimately generates a stable network of experienced individuals who serve to permanently institutionalize WID concerns and improve USAID projects.

Please be assured that I support your continued hard work and will closely monitor your progress in attaining a judicious funding level.

Sincerely,



DENNIS DeCONCINI  
United States Senator

DDC/trk

cc: Dr. Helen Henderson



DEPARTMENT OF  
HOME ECONOMICS AND  
CONSUMER EDUCATION  
UMC 29

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Don Dwyer  
CID Executive Director

FROM: Maxine Stutler  
CID/WID Campus Coordinator, USU

DATE: February 19, 1986

RE: Project Director's Interest in Continuing CID/WID Fellowship  
Program

I wanted to share with you these responses from several Project Directors at Utah State University. By June it looks very hopeful that three CID/WID Fellows can be assisting with research on USU projects. Two of the fellows will be from USU (one faculty member and one graduate student). I am very excited about the interest that is being generated from Project Directors as well as faculty members who would like to gain some international experience on these projects. CID/WID can be a vital entity to USAID Projects. Therefore, I hope that a third-year funding will be granted. However, if this isn't the case, I feel there is still a great need for WID support for each of our projects. Any suggestions you might have as to accomplishing this at USU will be appreciated.

I was glad Helen could spend some time at Utah State. I, too, think she was very encouraged from the support given by the Project Directors, and now realizes we are alive and moving forward.

If, at any time, you have any suggestions or ideas that would be beneficial to our effort, please feel free to contact me. Since I am new in this position and have much to learn, I am open to any new ideas or suggestions that you may have. If, at any time, you are back on our campus, please call or stop by. Thanks.

enclosures

cc Morris Whitaker  
Bonita Wyse



UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY · LOGAN, UTAH 84322

COLLEGE OF FAMILY LIFE

DEPARTMENT OF  
HOME ECONOMICS AND  
CONSUMER EDUCATION  
UMC 29

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Don Dwyer  
CID Executive Director

FROM: Maxine Stutler  
CID/WID Campus Coordinator, USU

DATE: February 19, 1986

RE: Project Director's Interest in Continuing CID/WID Fellowship Program

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If, at any time, you have any suggestions or ideas that would be beneficial to our effort, please feel free to contact me. Since I am new in this position and have much to learn, I am open to any new ideas or suggestions that you may have. If, at any time, you are back on our campus, please call or stop by. Thanks.

enclosures

cc Morris Whitaker  
Bonita Wyse

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# THE INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

## HEADQUARTERS:

IIMI  
DIGANA VILLAGE VIA KANDY  
SRI LANKA  
TEL (08) 74274  
TLX 21774 GIBB VP CE

## LIAISON OFFICE:

PO BOX 2075  
5 A SCHOFIELD PLACE  
COLOMBO 3  
SRI LANKA  
TEL (01) 589933

19 February 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Arizona  
Tuscon, Arizona 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

On behalf of the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI), I would like to confirm IIMI's interest in hosting Ms. Abigail Courtright for a six-month period, beginning March, 1986. Ms. Courtright's study on the relationship between rural domestic water supply and irrigation systems management in Sri Lanka will be of substantial interest to IIMI's research efforts in the area of systems management.

I look forward to working with you and Ms. Courtright in the implementation of this program. On behalf of IIMI, I would like to express my appreciation for the opportunity presented to work with WID fellows in furthering IIMI's research objectives.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

  
Roberto Lenton  
Deputy Director Designate

cc: Dr. Tom Wickham

RLL:ms

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February 21, 1986

Barbara Gehrels  
2301 N.E. 115th Street  
Seattle, WA 98125

Office of International Agricultural  
Programs for Women's Development  
211 Nugent Building  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Program Director:

Your organization came to my attention in a publication entitled Women and Development, supplement no. 17, written by Lucia Adinolfi, Bianca Maria Pomeranzi and Paola Terzoli. I am particularly interested in your emphasis on women in development, as I am currently writing a Phd. dissertation in this field. My dissertation topic is Women's Cooperatives in Kenya (I have enclosed a prospectus).

Since your organization promotes and encourages women in development, do you offer research fellowships or grants to support such studies? If so, I would be most appreciative if you could send me the necessary information and advise me of application procedures. I feel my study makes a practical contribution to solving the problems of women in developing countries, and will therefore be of interest to you.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

*Barbara Gehrels*

Barbara Gehrels

Enclosure

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WOMEN'S COOPERATIVES IN KENYA  
Ph.D. Dissertation Proposal

In a society where economic opportunities for women are limited, women's cooperatives offer Kenyan women the possibility of generating cash income. Based on principles of self-help and collective action, they have the potential to empower women economically and politically.

The purpose of this study is to describe the range of women's cooperatives in existence in Kenya today and to explain the underlying conditions which have given rise to them. Furthermore, this study will attempt to assess their success or failure and to evaluate the degree to which they provide useful developmental models for improving the situation of women in the Third World.

In the past ten years, development experts have become more aware of the necessity of addressing women's needs while planning for development. There is a growing literature on women in development, and a good deal has been published on cooperatives although studies of African cooperatives are few in number. Kenyan women's cooperatives, while considered noteworthy by students of women in development, have not been studied in depth.

As part of my research for this study, I will visit several women's cooperatives in Kenya, among them craft cooperatives, a goat project, marketing cooperatives, and agricultural producers' cooperatives. In addition to documentary study, I will gather data by means of interviews and participant-observation techniques. My home base while in the field will be the Institute for Development Studies, Nairobi, Kenya, where I have contacts from a previous stay in Kenya. (I worked for the School for International Training of the Experiment in International Living in the fall semester of 1984 as academic director of their academic semester abroad program.) I shall also seek advice and assistance from scholars at Mandeleo Ya Wanawake Institute, Kenya's center for studies on women in development.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

February 21, 1986

Dr. Earl Kellogg  
Associate Executive Director  
Consortium for International Development

Dear Dr. Kellogg,

This is to follow up on our conversation of last week regarding a meeting of the CID/WID coordinators, to discuss institutionalizing WID in the CID system, prior to the end of our current project. As I understand it, you expressed support for such a meeting and were interested in seeing an outline of a possible agenda. At present, I propose the following topics should be addressed:

- Current state of institutionalization of the WID program on each campus and approaches to future institutionalization.
- Comparative advantages of different institutionalization approaches
- Campus support services that coordinators' WID programs currently provide to international programming
- Off-campus resources and support services
- Plans and techniques for insuring integration of WID issues (e.g. in RFP responses) in the future.
- Persistent constraints in fellowship recruitment and placement of Fellows on projects
- Sharing of lessons learned from WID Fellows
- CID's role in on-going campus WID programs

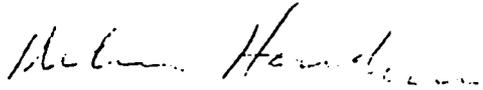
The program will be modified after discussion with campus coordinators. Each coordinator will be asked to prepare a short report dealing with the above topics which can serve as a basis for discussion. The CID/WID project will provide comparative WID Fellow and campus data that it has collected as part of the evaluation.

2/26/86

Letter to: Dr. Earl Kellogg  
February 21, 1986  
Page 2

I look forward to discussing this matter with you further and reaching a decision regarding time frame and funding.

Sincerely,



Helen K. Henderson  
Project Director  
Consortium for International Development/  
Women in Development Project

HKH/jv

cc: D. Dwyer  
J. Wooten

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UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY · LOGAN, UTAH 84322

COLLEGE OF FAMILY LIFE

DEPARTMENT OF  
HOME ECONOMICS AND  
CONSUMER EDUCATION  
UMC 29

February 24, 1986

Barbara J. Gastian  
1115 University Ave.  
Las Cruces, NM 88001

Dear Barbara:

I have referred your resume to the Dominican Republic Project director here at Utah State University who has given a favorable response. He has forwarded to me a copy of the project statement which I am enclosing so you may be informed on the needs of the project. In the meantime the Project Director has also discussed with the Chief-of-Party the possibility of a WID Fellow working on the project. This was received very positively by the Chief-of-Party as well as the AID Mission.

I suggest you contact Ms. Ida Baca, WID Coordinator at New Mexico State and ask for a copy of the L.A. bibliographies to begin the research to familiarize yourself on women in development issues in Latin America. Dr. Helen Henderson, CID/WID Director in the Central Office is also compiling any information they might have on women in development in the Dominican Republic. This information will be forwarded to the WID Office at New Mexico State.

After you have briefed yourself with this information, you then must prepare a proposal (Guidelines and Criteria for WID proposals are included). It is also important that you complete a brief budget estimate and get this to Dr. Henderson as soon as possible. This is very vital since funding is limited and there are other Fellows to be funded.

After you have reviewed the necessary documents and literature and you are still interested in pursuing the position, I recommend that you submit your proposal to the CID/WID Central Office no later than April 15. This will be necessary so that correction and approval can be made as well as necessary clearance and travel arrangements. A tentative date of June 15 has been set for the WID phase of the project to begin in the Dominican Republic. Ms. Baca also has in her office copies of other funded proposals that will be helpful to you in preparing your proposal.

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Should you have any questions or need more information, please feel free to contact either myself, Ms. Baca or Dr. Henderson. Wishing you the best of luck in your endeavor.

Sincerely,

Maxine L. Stutler  
USU CID/WID Coordinator

MLS/msc

Enclosures

xc: Ms. Ida Baca, CID/WID Coordinator, NMS  
~~Dr. Helen Henderson~~, CID/WID Director  
Dr. Lyman Willardson, Project director, USU

DEPARTMENT OF  
HOME ECONOMICS AND  
CONSUMER EDUCATION  
UMC 29

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Helen Henderson *1/26*

FROM: Maxine L. Stutler *1/26*

DATE: February 24, 1986

Enclosed are copies of information that I thought you should have.

Thanks.

310



UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY · LOGAN, UTAH 84322

COLLEGE OF FAMILY LIFE

DEPARTMENT OF  
HOME ECONOMICS AND  
CONSUMER EDUCATION  
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February 24, 1986

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2/11

Should you have any questions or need more information, please feel free to contact either myself, Ms. Baca or Dr. Henderson. Wishing you the best of luck in your endeavor.

Sincerely,

Maxine L. Stutler  
USU CID/WID Coordinator

MLS/msc

Enclosures

xc: Ms. Ida Baca, CID/WID Coordinator, NMS  
Dr. Helen Henderson, CID/WID Director  
Dr. Lyman Willardson, Project director, USU

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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

February 26, 1986

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

Dear Helen:

We want to tell you how much we appreciate your leadership in the CID/WID project and the evaluation process. It is our impression, after talking with Dr. Chaney, that she was impressed with the project. Given Dr. Chaney's reputation and experience, her positiveness reflects substantial project accomplishments.

Your dedication, energy, and competence in the subject matter have contributed significantly to the quantity and quality of project outputs. We are certain you would agree that much credit also goes to your staff and the WID campus coordinators for their contributions. Please indicate our appreciation to them.

We look forward to the official evaluation report. We anticipate that a strategy will be developed to continue the current project or apply for a new one.

Please let us know how we can be helpful in this.

Sincerely,

Don D. Dwyer  
Executive Director

Earl D. Kellogg  
Associate Executive Director

DDD:EDK:ft

cc: J.D. Wooten, Jr.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

From: HELEN HENDERSON

To: CAMPUS COORDINATORS

Date: February 26, 1986

Enclosed find first part of Sixth Quarterly Report. Due to length and cost of duplication, the rest of the quarterly report will not be mailed unless specific requests are made.

Thank you.

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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

February 26, 1986

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

Dear Helen:

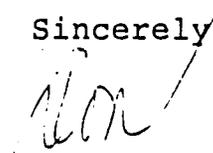
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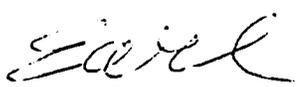
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Please let us know how we can be helpful in this.

Sincerely,

  
Don D. Dwyer  
Executive Director

  
Earl D. Kellogg  
Associate Executive Director

DDD:EDK:ft

cc: J.D. Wooten, Jr.

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

EGYPTIAN MAJOR CEREALS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT  
Box 3567/Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003  
Telephone (505) 646-4761  
TWX #910-983-0549



February 28, 1986

Ms. Kay Davies, Director  
Office of Women in Development  
320 21st St., N.W., Rm. 3725A  
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Ms. Davies:

Thank you for your letter of February 3, 1986. I find it interesting that the USAID/Egypt Mission would be circulating the proposal I sent to you to the Government of Egypt. The proposal is not an NMSU proposal, it was originally written by Egyptians and was approved through the Ministry of Agriculture in Egypt. The very same proposal was submitted by Dr. Ahmed Momtaz and others to the USAID/Egypt Mission well over a year ago, with absolutely no reaction.

Our Egyptian counterparts within the Ministry of Agriculture are currently in the process of rewriting the original proposal and will resubmit it through NARP Grants Program when that particular portion of NARP is released for competition.

I thank you for your assistance and will make every effort to keep you informed of our progress or lack there of.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Mary Ida Baca'.

Mary Ida Baca  
WID Coordinator

MIB/cgs

xc: Ms. Coleen Brown  
Dr. Ahmed Momtaz

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LARIME WY 82071

THIS IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

TDRN LARIME WY 02-25 1232A EST  
INT TLX789 AMEMBNOG ROBERT LAVIGNE WYOMING TEAM  
USAID MISSION AMERICAN EMBASSY  
MOGADISHU (SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)

PLEASE INFORM AS TO APPROVAL FOR DOCTOR MOLLY LONGSTRETH WOMEN IN  
DEVELOPMENT FELLOW. THANK YOU.  
SHEILA NYHUS UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING WID COORDINATOR

COL TLX789

0033 EST

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