CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Integrating Women Into the Development Process

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

QUARTERLY REPORT

Eighth Quarter

March, April, May 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.

NOTE: PLEASE SEE COUNTRY FILES FOR REPORTS PRODUCED UNDER THIS PROJECT:

1. Egypt: A Survey of Egyptian Village Breads by Karen Davis

2. Cape Verde: Some Effects of Emigration & Remittances on Lives of Rural Women in Selected Areas of C.V. Islands by Marilyn Quinto

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Christine Sproul
Tonia Torrence

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QUARTERLY REPORT

MARCH, APRIL, MAY 1986

This report relates "Integrating Women into the International 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 eighth quarter, recruitment continued for the next selection round, which was held in May, and several Fellows completed arrangements for departure to host projects. Abigail Courtright (University of Arizona) left for the International Irrigation Management Institute in Sri Lanka ; Joanne Wedum (Colorado State University) began work on her ENEA- related project in Senegal; Molly Longstreth (University of Arizona) left for work with the Somalia Bay Region Project; and Patriya Tansuhaj (Washington State University) left for Benin and Senegal. Two Fellows did not receive permission to conduct work in their intended areas: Karen Seger was denied permission by the Yemeni Government to work on the Ibb School Project managed by New Mexico State University, and Margaret Duncan was denied permission by the International Irrigation Management Institute in Sri Lanka. Seger's denial occurred despite considerable efforts by the Project Director, Harold Bergsma and the Chief of Party, Everett Eddington to obtain permission. We have not been informed about Yemeni government reasons for the denial. As soon as the CID/WID Central Office learned of the denial, arrangements were

made to place Seger on another project: Jordan Valley Agricultural Services Project through Washington State University.

The CID/WID Central Office has been negotiating with representatives of the International Irrigation Management Institute since Fall, 1985 for Duncan's placement. We had received encouragement from the Director Wickham and from Roberto Lenton of the Ford Foundation, representative in the United States. A number of factors explain the denial: 1) selection procedures were given to a committee located at IIMI and preference was stated for non-Americans, 2) Duncan's work was also a part of a dissertation program in political science and IIMI stated that they had no one to supervise her at the time or to work with her in the area, even though they agreed that the study of institutional arrangements and irrigation policy was critical to their work 3) political instability in Sri Lanka. Upon learning of IIMI's refusal, the CID/WID Central Office began efforts to place Duncan on the UA irrigation-related Mauritania project.

Final reports were completed by M. Norem(UA), L. Johnson Dean (NMSU) and Genevieve Thompson Smith(WSU). Norem had been a WID Fellow on a maize-cowpea intercropping study with the Gambia Mixed Farming Project (MFP). During the 5 months stay (with partial funding from the MFP project) Norem worked with Women's Societies from 28 villages located throughout the country. The participating societies supplied their own maize seed for the project and paid MFP D100 for cowpea seed and fertilizer. The objectives of this project were to introduce an agronomic practice which might be beneficial to soils low in fertility, to introduce a crop high in protein to the Gambian diet, and to provide the women with information on growing a high value cash crop for their own benefit-- for consumption or sale. 16 societies harvested maize and 11 harvested cowpeas. Of these societies, 8 harvested both crops. Eight society

fields failed, mainly due to insect problems, livestock grazing, or poor location of the field. Using unknown cowpea cultivars may have caused cowpea failures in some fields. Norem recommends that a known cultivar be planted and that the technical package for a future project should include information on cowpea insect pests and methods of control. Pest control should emphasize local traditional methods and pest control which do not depend on pesticides which are difficult to obtain. Further, the technical package must be fully explained to the extension agents who will be working with the women farmers. The project should determine under what circumstances it is most appropriate to deal with women through Women's Societies and under what circumstances they should be approached individually.

Genevieve Thompson's work in Sudan for the Western Sudan Agricultural Research Project focused on the provision of administrative support in the transition between the departing (USAID-funded) technical assistance team and the Sudanese administrative team during the CID/WSU project phase-down. A major portion of the fellowship centered on the proposed identification, training, and employment of a Sudanese women to fulfill administrative needs of the project after expatriate phase-down, so that her inclusion at a managerial/administrative level would contribute to an increased awareness of WSARP's effect on project stakeholders who are women.

Thompson's report, "CID/WID Fellowship Report For the Western Sudan Agricultural Research Project" briefly summarizes the achievements of the WSARP and the gender related research that has been conducted on WSARP. The CID/WID Fellowship provided for the filling of a critical gap in the administrative transition from expatriate to Sudanese management. She was subsequently requestedtoreturnat project expense to assist in project closedown/turnover activities at the termination of the technical assistance

contract. The USAID Mission approved of the Fellow's performance and offered her a long-term personal services contract which she was unable to accept due to commitments to WSARP and WSU. Due to a number of circumstances, including a military coup one week after the Fellow's arrival, the CID/WID Fellow was unable to identify a Sudanese woman as an administrative counterpart as had been originally planned, however, the Chief Administrative officer later hired a Sudanese women and gave her responsibility over a number of critical areas including aircraft scheduling.

Lynn Johnson-Dean completed her report," The Use of a Portable Video System in the Small-Scale Livestock Project (SSLP), Honduras: A Women in Development Report." Johnson-Dean's assignment involved 1) introducing the concept of using a portable video system within an ongoing development project, 2) determining whether or not a portable video system, operated by one person, could be used under field conditions to make videotape programs, 3) measuring the effectiveness of such videotape programs as a training tool in teaching technical aspects of pig keeping to rural subsistence women and 4) examining the extent to which such women could learn from such videotape programs.

Johnson-Dean worked to increase the level of technical knowledge about pigkeeping among the SSLP rural subsistence women through the use of locally made videotape programs, such that the women would be better able to care for their pigs. In collaboration with two local veterinarians, she used a portable video system to make a series of nine short videotape programs on various aspects of pig keeping. Although these programs are technically very simple and not of professional quality, she was able to make these videotapes under field conditions within a week.

In addition, Johnson Dean conducted 182 verbal interviews in a two month period with all members of the SSLP groups and also with a random sample from among the non-project members in one of the SSLP villages. By giving the women a questionnaire on their knowledge of pig care both before and after they viewed the videtape programs, it was possible to show the immediate learning retention by the women of the technical information presented. This study shows that rural subsistence women were not only capable of learning technical information when presented to them in a simple and relevant manner but that these women also had a great desire to learn as much as they could about pig care and pig farm management, even if such information was not currently applicable to their immediate experience. The results also demonstrate that locally-made, practical videotape programs are an effective method for teaching technical aspects of pig keeping. The study suggests that further research should be done to evaluate the use of portable video systems as training tools and for other purposes in development projects. Johnson-Dean is in the process of translating the report into Spanish for the hosting OEF/AID Small Scale Livestock Project and has already sent a copy of the videotape to the project.

Selection of New Fellows

During the eighth quarterly May selection round, the CID /WID selection committee reviewed applications from candidates. The selection committee for the May 16th round consisted of:

Mary Helen Haas
Dixie Ehrenreich
Christine Sproul
Margaret Briggs
John Wooten

Two candidates were given provisional approval, Tonia Torrence (MSU) and

Christine Sproul (OSU). Torrence proposes to work in Peru with the Small Ruminant CRSP for a three month period starting in late June or early July. She will investigate the effects of improved fodder production practices on women's animal production and income from sale of animals and animal products. In addition, she will teach rural women basic range management practices. This research is intended to assist the Peru Small Ruminant CRSP project by determining the effects of the fodder crop experiment on women's animal production and will provide information on the suitability of fodder crop production of fallow fields in Peruvian agro-pastoral communities. The objectives of women in development will be furthered because supplemental fodder production may alleviate overgrazing and improve women's income from small animal production. Torrence will work under the direction of Maria Fernandez, Research Associate and Coordinator of the Community Project, Peru Small Ruminant CRSP. Field activities will involve observation of rural women's fodder and animal production activities. The committee asked Sproul to resubmit her methodolody section prior to final approval.

Christine Sproul proposed to review efforts made since the 1983 Susan Coleman report to implement the recommendations for integrating women into the CID/ Core subprojects, the Faculty of Agriculture subprojects, and the Poultry and Extension Training subprojects of the ADSP. Project visits and interviews with USAID personnel, government representatives, women's groups and other donor projects would explore what successes have occurred, what constraints continue to exist, and what specific programs are being designed to ensure that Yemeni women are integrated into these subprojects. Sproul would also work with Yemeni personnel to identify and produce extension training packages which can use media techniques for wider dissemination of information to village women. She would also identify research needs and

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possibilities for the involvement of women technical specialists for TDY assignments and as project officers. The committee asked Sproul to resubmit her proposal to two of the committee members with more specific sub- project suggestions that could be implemented within a reasonable time frame.

Efforts continued to try to place Doris Williams (University of Idaho) on a CID team, and both Henderson and Williams discussed possibilities for the Yemen HITS team. Henderson continued to work on getting placement approvals for Joanne Wedum, Karen Seger, Mollie Longstreth, Jo Ann Holman, Patriya Tansuhaj and Tonia Torrence. By May, Genevieve Thompson (WSU) reported that Karen Seger, whom she had previously met in Tucson, would be accepted for work in Jordan.

CID/WID Fellowship-Related Activities

During this quarter, the Office of Arid Lands Studies as a part of the CID/WID Central Office, continued to produce briefing papers highlighting the work of women in specific countries. To this date , the following papers have been prepared: **Somali Democratic Republic, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Arab Republic of Egypt** and **Islamic Republic of Mauritania.** These papers are being advertised throughout the CID system.

In March, Helen Henderson visited the NMSU campus to meet Dr. Yeldez Istak of the Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt and members of the EMCIP project staff. Discussions were held concerning the importance of integrating gender issues into the new agricultural proposal for Egypt, NARP. While in Las Cruces, Henderson also met with Dr. Bergsma of the Ibb School Project and worked with him to develop a work plan and budget for Karen Seger, approved CID/WID Fellow. Ida Baca, EMCIP coordinator and NMSU CID/WID Coordinator discussed possible placement of Fellows from NMSU on future projects. Baca arranged for Henderson to meet with Lynn Johnson-Dean and Gordan Dean for de-briefing from

their Honduras work.

During March, the CID/WID Office continued to respond to requests for information from the evaluation team.

In April, Henderson went on a short (one week) consultancy in Egypt for the More and Better Foods Project. The work was financed by the Egyptian project and included working with members of the MBF team to assist in designing gender issues into a project paper and presenting major gender issues in poultry and dairy production to participants at an end of project National Research Center/Academy of Science financed conference. While in Egypt, Henderson met with members of the Women in Agriculture Committee, Dr. Yeldez Istak and Dr. Zeinab El Tobshy, and also attended a conference session on Women in Mechanization in Egypt where EMCIP Chief of Party Colleen Brown and Dr. Zeinab El Tobshy presented a paper. Women in Agriculture Committee members and COP Brown expressed strong approval of the work of WID Fellow Katharine Jensen(Wyoming) and requested her return to Cairo to continue analyzing data collected on households.

Project Objective 2

The second objective of the CID/WID Project is to make CID Projects more effective in reaching all segments of the overseas population through integration of WID issues into all phases of current or future projects. Major actions taken in this regard by the Central CID/WID Office have been:

A. <u>Information to Projects and to Campus Coordinators</u>

1. The CID/WID Central Office worked with CID office to prepare a paperon Gender Issues relevant to NARP proposal.
2. The CID/WID Central Office prepared a report ," Malawi Agricultural and Extension Project Women and Development Component."

3. The CID/WID project director and the CID Executive Director sent a memo to Worth Fitzgerald, Science and Technology, concerning the importance of including gender issues in the follow-up to WMS11 now under preparation in Science and Technology and the Asia Bureau.

4. Sent materials on Yemen to Doris Williams (UI)

5. Sent materials on Somalia to M. Stoszek(UI) and M. Longstreth (UA)

6. Mailed additional copies of M.Quinto's report to UA project Director for Cape Verde Project.

7. Sent WID documents to C. Sproul (OSU)

8. Sent information to Molly Longstreth and Milena Stoszek re. Somalia

9. Sent General WID Materials with focus on irrigation to Ellen Fenoglio

10. Sent Khan and Ater final report on Pakistan to Martha Denney (CSU).

11. Mailed materials to WID/Fellow Joanne Wedum (CSU).

12. Sent materials to Barbara Gastian (NMSU) on Dominican Republic.

13. Sent materials to Tonia Torrence on farm management and livestock production.

14. Sent WID documents on Mauritania and agricultural extension to Joanne Wedum (CSU).

15. Sent Resources on Women in Latin America to Barbara Gastian(NMSU) - potential CID/WID candidate.

16. Sent resources on Women in Yemen to Doris Williams(UI).

17. Sent Khan and Ater Final Report on Pakistan to Worth Fitzgerald, USAID.

18. Sent Khan and Ater final report to K. Jensen to assist her in preparation of her final report for CID/WID.

19. Sent WID course materials to Christine Sproul, WID Coordinator, OSU.

20. Gave copies of documents on Jordan to Karen Seger(UA), CID/WID Fellow.

B. Project Related Requests

In response to requests from the CID Office, the CID/WID Project prepares short reports relevant to specific proposal prepparation activities. During this quarter, a report was prepared for the Egypt National Agricultural Research Project.

Appendix 1

Campus Coordinators' Quarterly reports

University of Arizona

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Questionaire

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 suitabiltiy of candidate background.

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

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

_____ e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.

_____ f. Inter-office distribution of the Completed proposal and application materials.

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

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

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

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

Comments

X a. Getting information on potential WID projects.
X b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship Opportunities
X c. Determining Project Need for a particular WID candidates services
X 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
X b. Discussion of a WID Fellowship Application for a project at another campus.
X c. Discussion of the WID Fellowship Program's operations
____ d. Other

Univ.Arizona

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

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

Women in Development Noon Lecture Series

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

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

University of Arizona

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT OFFICE *and* WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

present

MS. LULU AL-QATAMI
DIRECTOR OF HUMAN AND CULTURAL RELATIONS
UNIVERSITY OF KUWAIT

speaking on

"THE ADVANCEMENT OF KUWAITI WOMEN IN THE LAST 25 YEARS"

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1986

12:00 NOON

JUNIOR BALLROOM - STUDENT UNION

Univ.of Arizona

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS 1900

SAF STUDENT CHAPTER

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

PRESENTS:

SIGILLVM VNIVERSITATIS ARIZONENSIS 1885

PROFESSOR
HELEN HENDERSON
OF
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT/
BUREAU OF APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY

DISCUSSING:

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THIRD WORLD FORESTRY
AND
ISSUES CONCERNING WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

HURSDAY, MARCH 13, 12:30 TO 2:00, RM 311, BIO EAST

BRING A LUNCH!

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Cal.Poly.

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Questionaire

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 suitabiltiy 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?

We need to have communications with team leaders and chiefs of party in field to assure candidate's acceptance on project.

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
_X_d. Gaining Project Approval for a particular WID candidate.
_____e. Other

6. Do you need any furthor 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
_X_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?

Speaking engagement at luncheon-lecture series by Zarina Bhatty - 20 people attended. WID Essay Contest award made. Display on WID at Poly Vue - campus open house - attended by hundreds.

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

no proposals - large display for campus open house

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

Organizing major section on WID as part of new Reading/Resource Center on International Development at the Center.

The Poly Post

41 No. 31 California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Thursday, March 6, 1986

Great Grandma
Grandma
MOM
Daughter

Women

Working To Improve Lives
Everywhere in the World

Cal Poly's Women in Development Project
(WID)
recognizes
National Women's History Week
March 2 - 8, 1986
and
International Women's Day
March 8, 1986

A Calendar of Events Available
from
The Center for Re-Entry and
Transition

Cal. Poly

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Office of International Programs
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue, Pomona, CA 91768

WID Coordinator:
Sylvia White, Ph.D.

WID Committee Members:
Sonia Blackman-Singer, Ph.D.
Melinda Burrill, Ph.D.
Nenita Cabacungan, Ph.D.
Donald Castro, Ph.D.
Anahid Crecelius, Ph.D.
Gary Cretser, Ph.D.
Mae Esterline
Susan Guyette, Ph.D.
Anne Holman, Ph.D.
Patricia Hopkins, Ph.D.
Lillian Jones
James Kamusikiri, Ph.D.
Carol Keating
Marvin Klein, Ph.D.
Susie Ling
Marvin Malecha
Suzanne Maltby-Burger
Patricia Martinez
Margarita McCoy
Margaret McLaughlin
Glenda Morris
Yolanda Moses, Ph.D.
Katherine Seibert, Ph.D.
James Weidman, Ph.D.
Elizabeth Whitham

3/10/86

Dear Helen —

I thought you might like to see our new stationery. And — see the ad we put in the paper about Mt. Women's History Week. Maybe you can use this in the Quarterly report. Hope it meets with your approval.

Sylvia

Consortium for International Development

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Colorado State Univ.

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Questionaire

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 suitabiltiy of candidate background.

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

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

✓ e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.

____ f. Inter-office distribution of the Completed proposal and application materials.

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

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

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

One

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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 furthor 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?

Project evaluation

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

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On-Campus Women in Development Activities

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

Monthly presentation to International Connection group (faculty and students) by a woman about her experience in international development overseas.

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

Yes - Article

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

Informal Seminar on Women and Intern. Dev.

Colorado State University

WID Programs for March, April, May AND JULY!
Save this notice--and
Please feel free to copy and share this information with any interested friend.

Don't miss these three second-Thursday-of-the-month WID speakers at the International Connection lunch from 12 to 1 in 164 A and B of Lory Student Center:

March 13 Kathy Galvin "Seasonal Food Shortages Among Nomadic Pastoralists of Northwest Kenya."

April 10 Karen Van de Wege-Westra "Health Programs with Quichua Indians in Uplands Ecuador"
Karen will show slides and report on her 5 years of work as director of health programs & well-baby clinics.

May 15 Panel on "Third World Nutrition Research and Food Programs" Talash Likamani, Dr. Laureen Lopez, and Dr. Richard Jansen.

And put these dates on your calendar right away too:

March 6 Local area organization meeting for Partners/Brazil: Laurel St. Junction 7:30 p.m. Ideas or questions, call Betty Broadhurst or John Ferrie, 221-4920.

April 12: Colorado Women: The Future is Ours Conference will be on the DU Campus, sponsored by Colorado Women's Coalition, with Bella Abzug as the featured evening speaker.
Morning speakers and workshops will deal with various facets of the plan of action developed during the IWY Decade. Afternoon speakers and workshop topic is Women and Political Power: What if Women Ruled Colorado. Check with Marcile or Martha for more information.

July 8-12 Future Directions of the Peace Corps. 25th anniversary national seminar on the CSU campus. All persons interested in development encouraged to attend. If you can help with local arrangements, call John Leeper, 491-7706.

July 16 to August 3 Kenya tour: INTO AFRICA. Visit development projects, meet government officials and enjoy Kenya's natural beauty and game reserves. Contact Martha Denney 491-7892 or Sue Ellen Charlton for more information.
Cost ($3400) includes all transportation, lodging and most food.
Swissair Credit available in conjunction with tour by special arrangement.

These are the job-sharing leaders for our WID group this year:

Dr. Mary Helen Haas--chair for business meetings (491-5884)
Dr. Marcile Wood and Martha Denney --activity co-chairs
(Martha does WID library, information and WID mailing list, also esprit d' corps, parties, etc.--314 NE Wing of Aylesworth)
Betty Broadhurst--chair of Partners activities--with help from Jean Shook, Ginny Ricard, Stan Krause and others.

Univ. Idaho

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Questionaire

Dixie Ehrenreich

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 suitabiltiy of candidate background.

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

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

✓ e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.

✓ f. Inter-office distribution of the Completed proposal and application materials.

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

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

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

4

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

Comments

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

6. Do you need any furthor 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

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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?

I have assisted in four grant proposals, presenting the WID point of view.

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

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Montana State Univ.

Margaret Briggs

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Questionaire

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?

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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?

1. Even with the specific guidelines you have provided there seems to be a wide variation in the procedure and outcomes. Do those guidelines need careful review and some "ownership" by the coordinators on each of the campuses.
2. Can the mission/country approval process be made more clear cut/efficient?

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

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

4-6

32

M. Briggs

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

Comments

X a. Getting information on potential WID projects.
X b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship Opportunities
X 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 furthor 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

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

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CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

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

NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

May 29, 1986

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

Dear Helen:

Per your request, enclosed is a completed quarterly report on my WID activities. During this quarter, my activities were in fact minimal due to my heavy work load on other areas of our office. In any case, I did manage to schedule several meetings and to work with two graduate students on potential participation in the CID/WID fellowship program. Unfortunately, both graduate students decided not to pursue a WID fellowship, for a number of reasons.

As NMSU has completed its Spring semester and entered into the summer, it is very doubtful whether I can locate any additional WID fellows, but will continue to try.

Should you have any questions regarding the enclosed report, please call me.

Sincerely,

Mary Ida Baca

Mary Ida Baca
WID Coordinator

MIB/cgs

Enclosure

New Mexico State

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Questionaire

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 suitabiltiy 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?

None

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 furthor 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

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New Mexico State

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

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

Met with the International Programs Coordinating Committee to discuss WID opportunities. Distributed WID literature to the International Ag. Committee. Met with a small group of Ag. graduate students to discuss WID opportunities.

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 still like to bring a number of guest speakers to talk about WID activities on campus.

31

New Mexico State

You Are Cordially Invited

to

Cocktails Honoring

Dr. Yeldez Ishak

at

Dr. & Mrs. Harold R. Matteson's

18 Lebanon Arc
Mesilla Park

6:00 p.m.

Dinner will follow at Picacho Hills Country Club
Regrets Only: 646-4528

AGENDA

Dr. Yeldez Ishak

March 5, 1986	Arrive El Paso, Texas at 12:40 P.M. Via Delta 945 To Be Met by Mr. Osama Momtaz
Lodging:	Super 8 Motel 245 La Posada Lane Phone: (505) 523-8695
March 6, 1986	Pick Up at Motel at 8:15 A.M.
8:30-9:30 A.M.	Center for International Programs New Mexico State University Rm. 246 Garcia Annex Ms. Ida Baca Phone: (505) 646-4761
9:30-10:30 A.M.	Dr. Harold Matteson, International Programs
10:30-11:30 A.M.	Dr. Helen Henderson, Director Office of Women in Development
11:30 A.M.-1:00 P.M.	Lunch with Dr. Matteson and Dr. Donald Cotter of Horticulture Department
1:00-2:00 P.M.	Dr. Kathy Treat, Cooperative Extension Ag Room 286
2:30-3:30 P.M.	Seminar by Dr. Yeldez "The Role of Egyptian Women in Agriculture" Ag Room 330
4:00 P.M.	Return to Motel
5:45 P.M.	Pick Up at Motel
6:00 P.M.	Reception and Dinner
March 7, 1986	Pick Up at Motel at 9:00 A.M.
9:30 A.M.	Tour of Area by Mr. Osama Momtaz

AGENDA

Dr. Helen Henderson

March 5, 1986	Arrive Las Cruces, N.M.
Lodging:	Super 8 Motel 245 La Posada Lane Phone: (505) 523-8695
March 6, 1986	Pick Up at Motel at 8:15 A.M.
8:30-9:30 A.M.	Ms. Barbara Gastian Prospective WID Technical Assistants
9:30-10:30 A.M.	Break/Free Time
10:30-11:30 A.M.	Dr. Yeldez Ishak, Horticulturist Egypt Major Cereals Improvement Project
11:30 A.M.-2:00 P.M.	Ms. Lynn Johnson-Dean and Mr. Gordon Dean WID Technical Assistants
2:30-3:30 P.M.	Seminar by Dr. Yeldez Ag Room 330
3:30-4:30 P.M.	Ms. Ida Baca Center for International Programs
4:30 P.M.	Return to Motel
5:45 P.M.	Pick Up at Motel
6:00 P.M.	Reception and Dinner
March 7, 1986	Pick Up at Motel at 9:00 A.M. Return to Tucson

Oregon State

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Questionaire

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 suitabiltiy of candidate background.

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

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

____ e. Advised WID fellowship candidates on the content of their proposals.

____ f. Inter-office distribution of the Completed proposal and application materials.

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

Extending WID Fellowship Project Opportunities

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

3

Oregon State Univ.

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

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 furthor 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

Screening of Spring applicants, conference call

Oregon State Univ.

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

Sproul

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

Cynthia Nyantti workshop (3 hrs.) on how women can get involved in international work. Panel of 6 project directors on our campus talked about women's involvement in their projects — not a promising picture!

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

Yes — proposal for Yemen

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

① Proposal to other funding agencies to make us more independent of AID funding. ② Would like to develop university affiliations with American Univ. in Cairo Social Research Center & Univ. of Sana'a on a project/exchange related to WID

CHRISTINE SPROUL

OSU WID COORDINATOR-TRIP

New York City/Washington D.C. Agenda
March 29 - April 2

Paula Hirschoff
24-14 28th St.
Astoria, NY 11102
718-545-4057 (home)
212-949-5835 (work)

Grand Central Parkway; last exit before Triburough Bridge; b/w Hoyt and 24th; Julie Neisser-4-A

March 29, 1986 Depart Portland 9:40 a.m. Arrive La Guardia 6:54 p.m.

March 31: UNICEF -- Ms. Eileen O'Connor
866 U.N. Plaza Room A4A
NYC, NY 10017
212-415-8243
Also: Mr. Horst Cerni (Alena Perez - secretary)
4th Floor - 415-8240 -meet at 9:30

U.S. Committee for UNICEF
331 E. 38th St.
NYC, N.Y. 10016 212-686-5522

James Grant, International Director
Bob Brennan, Public Affairs Director
Nancy Newcombe
(Woody Naylor - Oregon State UNICEF Director)
(Vince Lowenberg, Ross Catley - 225-1157)
Vince (home - 636-1179)

3:00 UN Women's Voluntary Fund (UNIFEM) 212-754-2055
Margaret Snyder - Director
2 U.N. Plaza
44th St. at 1st Ave., Room 1370
(next door to U.N. Plaza Hotel)
Ula Ohlein -WID Training prog. for P.Dir.?

April 1: Tues. 11:00 Intn. Women's Tribune Center 212-687-8633
Lucy Pietiens - Resource Center
777 U.N. Plaza 44th & 1st Ave. 3rd floor

April 2: Wed. Amtrack 800-872-7245 Penn Station
lv. 9:30 a.m. arr. DC 12:45 $57/rndtp

1:30 - Dr. Stephanie Keysor, Director 202-732-3294
Fulbright Group Projects Abroad
7th and D St. SW ROB-3, room 3053
Take metro from Union station to LaFonte Plaza

Ralph Hines 202-732-3290
Susanna Easton 202-732-3291 (Intn. Business)
Ken Whitehead 202-245-9758
FIPSE - Russell Garth

3:00 Dr. Carolyn Reid-Wallace, NEH, 786-0377
1100 Penn.Ave., rm.302 (Fed. Triangle Metro stop)

Washington, D.C. April 2-5 %Judy Stone, 10415 Wickens Rd.
Vienna, VA 22180
703-938-1335(meet Union Station)

April 3: Thurs.

10:00 AID/WID Kay Davies 202-647-3992
320 21st. St. NW, rm 3725 A
Washington, D.C. 20006 (21st St. entrance)
John Hourhand - univ. relations
Rebecca Masters
Sharon Fee 647-3550 (Dave Acker's friend)
African Regional Affairs
Dr. Don Osburn - FSSP (FS Support Project)
Science & Technology (Rosslyn)
Larry Abel - African Bureau

1:00 Academy for Educational Development
1255 23rd St. NW (b/w M & N) 4th floor
Washington, D.C. 20037 (Marilyn Premm -BYU)
Katherine Boswell (Telecommunications) 862-1916
Mark Rassmussen, Gen. Adm. 862-1900
Susan Flounders - Ag. Comm.
David Johnson - Oregon connection (Van deWater)

3:00 Intn. Center for Research on Women
1717 Mass. Ave. NW 202-797-0007
Washington, D.C. 20036
Myra Bouvenic, Director
Karen White, Research Asst.
*Ana Viggh

April 4: Friday

9:30 Overseas Educational Fund 202-466-3430
2101 L St. NW Washington, 20037

10:30 National Council on US-Arab Relations
1625 Eye St. NW, Suite 904
Washington, 20006
Jody Stewart 202-293-0801
(from OEF go west on L to 17th to I St)

2:00 Partners of the Americas 202-628-3300
Kate Raferty - Reg. Dir. for Central Am.
Martha Lewis - WID Program Director
1424 K St., 7th floor
(Met Sherman Thomas & Feliz Salis at OSU;
Ann Messersmith & Mary Kelsey in C.R.
OSU would like formal rel w/ Univ.of C.R.)

April 5: AMTRAK D.C. to NYC

12:30	3:45
1:30	5:00
2:30	5:49

April 6: NYC 8:00 a.m. Portland 12:23 p.m.

Friend of Bob Willner's, former Dir. of AID-Syria, now retired
Miles G. Wedeman
Alexandria 703-521-3647

Irene Tinker Equity Policy Center 301-656-4475 (D.C.)

Ford Foundation, Kate McKee
320 E. 43rd St. NYC 10017 212-573-5345

Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Joyce Moock
212-869-8500

UNDP 1 U.N.Plaza
Sally Timpson, Water & Sanitation, 212-906-5862
Pat Snyder, Women's Voluntary Fund
Ula Ohleim, Training Programs on WID for Project Directors

SPRING PROGRAMS
KEEPING NAIROBI ALIVE: AN INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF WOMEN

Sponsored by Women in Development, Women's Center, Office of International Education, and Women's Studies.

INTRODUCTORY PROGRAM

April 7 (3:30-5 Women's Center) **"The Women's Decade: Beyond Beginnings."**
A videotape of PBS's retrospective on the U.N. Decade for Women, this program, with Susan Stamberg of NPR, is a straight-forward, fact-filled documentary. Meet others who are wondering what all the talk about Nairobi means. This get-acquainted program is to start you thinking about the future of women globally.

NOON PROGRAMS (12:00-1:30)

April 15 (Women's Center) **"Choices and Changes for Women in Asia."**
OIE Foreign Student Panel: Yanling Chang, Beijing, China; Ronly Li, Hong Kong/ China; Aiko Shimada, Tokyo, Japan; and Jean Lee, Singapore.

April 23 (Women's Center) **"Cultural Explorations."**
OIE Foreign Student Panel: Margret Reynisdottir, Reykjavik, Iceland; Zoraya Gonzalez De Alvarado, Mexico City, Mexico; Paulina Ruiz, Santiago, Chile; and Thelma Aristela-McKinnon, Panama City, Panama.

April 29 (MU 211) **"Development Issues in Yemen."**
Dr. Cynthia Myntti, Program Officer, The Ford Foundation for the Middle East and North Africa, Cairo. Dr. Myntti is responsible for programs relating to women, health, and rural development.

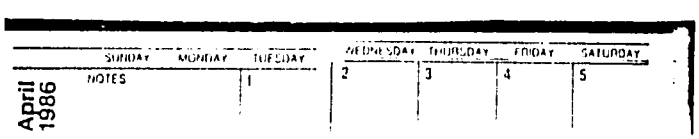
May 7 (MU 211) **"Integration of Women into AID Projects in India."**
Dr. Suresht Bald, Professor at Willamette University, is a political scientist educated at Delhi University, India, and Harvard University. She has written on novelists and political consciousness, the political participation of Indian women, and images of women in Indian literature. Her research interests include women and development in the Third World, South Asian politics and international relations theory.

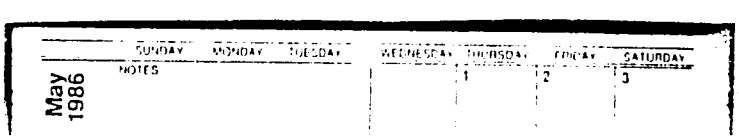
May 13 (MU 211) **"West Africa."**
Ataa Akeampong and Bisi Amoo from Ghana and Nigeria respectively will talk about their countries.

May 21 (Women's Center) **"Latin America."**
Yaneira Bellarin of Venezuela will sing and play the guitar, along with a slide showing of Venezuela.

FINAL WORKSHOP

May 30 (Women's Center) "The View form Nairobi."
An afternoon workshop (2-5 pm) and potluck (5-8 pm) will be led by Dorinda Welle who attended last summer's conference. The workshop will explore issues at the conference, resistance by various governments to the conference, and the strategies that were developed for the next decade. Local organizing will be done in small groups at the potluck.





SPOTLIGHT on WID
WOMEN IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Oregon State University
Women in Development

Spring 1986
Vol. 4 No. 2

COMING EVENTS

Spring Program Schedule: Hang Up the WID Calendar! Center

Myntti Workshop: Gender Issues in International Development and Research. page 4

Annual Business Meeting--April 14 page 4

Potluck--April 28th page 4

Spring Honors Colloquium: Women in International Development page 5

Summer WID Course: Current Issues in Women in Development page 5

Spring Farming Systems Research & Extension Course page 7

NEWS

Coordinator attends Conference on "Gender Issues in Farming Systems Research and Extension." page 2

UN World Conference on Women. What happened in Nairobi? page 3

WID Participates in International Agriculture Days page 5

Task Force Updates page 6

Office News page 6

FROM CHRISTINE SPROUL

The Sister Corita print, "The Groundwork Doesn't Show 'til One Day", symbolizes what I feel is happening with WID internationally and locally.

The roots for action and change have begun to take hold Internationally. Last summer's Nairobi conference was the largest international gathering of the world's women ever, and the first time women from all over the African continent came together. Coming out of Nairobi are the outlines of a worldwide women's agenda, a quiet revolution determined to press for equality, peace and development.

Locally, I find the OSU campus is also moving toward action and change. Our spring programs are a result of collaborative efforts with the Office of International Education, Women's Studies and the Women's Center. There has been a common theme and a commitment in our planning to "Keep Nairobi Alive." This spring we will do our part to bring the spirit of Nairobi to Corvallis.

I welcome your support of WID. I have many ideas for future activities and count on your input, planning, and participation. In our own corner of the world we, too, are laying important groundwork for an international women's agenda. If you visit the WID office, you'll see my Corita print and the reminder--"The groundwork does not show 'til one day."

* * * * * * * * * *

As WID Coordinator, with support from The Office of International Agriculture, I attended the Conference on Gender Issues in Farming Systems Research and Extension at the University of Florida, February 26-March 1. Anatolia Mpunami, an OSU biology and plant pathology student from Tanzania, also attended. Three hundred people attended, including representatives from several countries and funding agencies. Conference sessions included such themes as labor migration, intrahousehold division of labor, nutrition, agroforestry, extension, and technology choice. The research continues to document the role women play in food production. Conference participants urged efforts directed to policy changes at the international and national levels.

UN WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN: WHAT HAPPENED IN NAIROBI?

The "FORWARD LOOKING STRATEGIES" document was adopted by consensus by over 150 countries represented at the United Nations World Conference on Women held in July 1985 in Nairobi, Kenya. Condensed version of this document (summarized here by Pat McKinney), written by Arvonne Fraser and Kim Moutoux, was published by The Women's Public Policy and Development Project, Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota, 1986.

Three themes of the decade were: EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT, and PEACE; sub-themes concentrated on EDUCATION, HEALTH, and EMPLOYMENT. All were dependent on EDUCATION to aquire knowledge, information, and training. Development includes improvement in "the ability of all people to develop individually and to contribute to their nations' development." The number of female heads of households is increasing worldwide: there need to be legal changes in countries where women still cannot be legal "heads of households." Legal rights of all women everywhere as an "International Bill of Rights" are mentioned frequently in the "Forward Looking Strategies" document called FLS. "Equality," as interpreted in the Copenhagen World Conference is not only legal equality, but also "Equality of Rights, Responsibilities and Opportunities, and the "right to take part in the decision making process." Women's participation in Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and grass roots organizations have taught them the necessity of generating "political will" to effect change. The "troublesome political language" in the earlier Decade documents was eliminated in the Nairobi Conference in the determination of participants to achieve consensus. The momentum for "constructive change is accelerating."

The year 2000 is the next marking point in political, economic, and social liberation of women. In developing countries, NGO's are repeatedly called upon to carry out these strategies; many of these strategies are contained in "Decade" documents. Nairobi was an "historic occasion, a watershed in world history . . . producing increased momentum for change . . . part of a worldwide effort." There is much work ahead, but the year 2000 is not far away; the strategies are here.

ANNUAL MEETING--APRIL 14

The annual WID business meeting will be held April 14 from 5 to 8 pm at North's Chuck Wagon. A $5.00 meal charge, payable at the door, covers buffet dinner, drinks and desert. The agenda includes:

- -Task Force reports
- -Financial report
- -Selecting new executive committee members
- -Proposed changes in WID by-laws
- -Preparations for Cynthia Myntti's April 28th workshop potluck
- -WID summer activities
- -Discussion of WID goals, evaluation of where we are, and projections for the future.

The meeting is open to WID members (if you are on the mailing list, you are a member!) and to women and men interested in learning more about WID. Please join us.

MYNTTI WORKSHOP

Dr. Cynthia Myntti will conduct a workshop for OSU faculty and graduate students interested in "Gender Issues in International Development and Research." Dr. Myntti is a Ford Foundation Progam Officer for the Middle East and North Africa, where she is responsible for programs relating to women, health, and rural development. She will discuss steps necessary to obtain funding if you have an idea for a project. WID is developing a network of people on campus interested in international development and research. The Workshop is 1:00 to 4:30 Monday, April 28th in MU 211. REGISTRATION IS NECESSARY AS ATTENDENCE IS LIMITED (FOR REGISTRATION FORM, SEE INSERT).

APRIL 28 POTLUCK--FOOD FOR THOUGHT

There will be a potluck dinner on April 28th from 5:00-8:00 pm at the Orchard Court Community Center for all WID members. Dr. Cynthia Myntti will be our guest. This will be a chance for you to meet with her informally. It will also be a chance to share WID interests with others.

WID AT INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE DAY

WID participated in OSU's International Agriculture Day on February 27. Volunteers presented a slide and sound show, handed out WID brochures, explained WID activities to visitors, and made guests welcome. Volunteers from all corners of the world also enjoyed getting acquainted with each other in the friendly atmosphere of the WID display and hospitality room. Volunteers were: Stephanie Wilson (USA), Joyce Marshall (USA), Michele Sakurai (USA), Colisse Maben (USA), Ana Mpunami (Tanzania), Yanira Bellorin (Venezuela), Arline Jorgensen (USA), Thanitthar Pobsook "Oh" (Thailand), Regina Akobundu (Nigeria), Rukmini Tekchansani (India), Kim Jung Hoon (Korea), Atta Akyeampong (Ghana), Farangis Newton "Fran" (Iran), Pat McKinney (USA), Dr. Portia Foster (USA), Ida Horpanto (Indonesia), Dr. Leela Devi (Nepal), Irene Hazou (Palestine), Bisi Amoo (Nigeria), Aiko Shimada (Japan), Jariah Masud (Malaysia), Dr. Barbara Isely (USA).

WID COURSE THIS SUMMER

The College of Home Economics will offer a course entitled "Current Issues in Women in Development" for students interested in exploring family issues concerning health, nutrition, population, education and division of labor. The course can be taken for undergraduate or graduate credit. It will be taught by Dr. Carol Culler, acting Dept. Chair of Home Economics Communication and Education and Dr. Christine Sproul, WID Coordinator. (June 23--July 18)

SPRING HONORS COLLOQUIUM

WID will present an Honors Program colloquium Spring Term, "Women in International Development." The one hour course will include readings and six forum discussions on topics related to gender issues in international development. Discussions will be led by WID Coordinator, Dr. Christine Sproul and Visiting Scholar Dr. Leela Devi from Nepal.

UPDATE ON WID TASK FORCE ACTIVITIES

EDUCATION:
The Education Task Force has developed an informational package for groups desiring to present an overview of women in development. This package includes audio-visual displays (posters, quotes, slide/ music presentation), as well as a descriptive brochure. The display was first used on February 27, as part of a WID representation associated with the International Agriculture Days symposium.

SOUTHEAST/SOUTH ASIA:
During Winter term, the task force met at 3:30 pm on Mondays. The group is currently compiling a bibliography on women in Asia and Southeast Asia. The bibliography will be produced under the subheadings of employment, home, health, agriculture and general information. The final list of the bibliography will be made available at the WID office in the near future. The group is also planning to have women from this region give talks on the role of women in their respective countries.

AGRICULTURE
The Agriculture Task Force meets every week to discuss research articles on women's roles in agriculture, and plan two proposed research projects--one in Thailand and one in India, and a workshop at an international meeting in the Netherlands.

WID OFFICE NEWS

WID would like to welcome Colisse Maben, our new work-study student. Colisse is a junior in Home Economics, majoring in Fashion Merchandising.

WID also says farewell and many thanks to our work-study student, Arline Jorgensen, who will be receiving her honors in sociology from OSU in June. Arline is doing her honors paper on Women in Development.

Thanks to Colisse Maben, Christine Sproul, Barbara Isely, and Pat McKinney for editing and producing this newsletter.

WID AND FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

WID members are invited to participate in a reading and conference course on Farming Systems Research and Extension, a multidisplinary approach to agriculture development. This course, offered for one credit as AREC 505 or HORT 505, will meet Monday 12:30 pm to 1:30 pm starting April 7, 1986. You do not have to register for the class to participate. This is a good opportunity to relate WID issues to technical specialists on campus. Please contact Wes Musser, AREC or Garvin Crabtree, HORT, for more information.

WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK

Special thanks to Portia Foster, Arline Jorgensen, Colisse Maben, and Pat McKinney, for volunteering their time to host the WID display at the Women's Center during Women's Hisory Week, March 3-7.

Reprint with permission from artist

Signe Wilkinson — Mercury News

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

Memo

April 16, 1986

To CID/WID Campus Coordinators

From: Christine Sproul, WID Coordiantor
Oregon State University

Re: OSU Summer course "Family Issues in Women in Development"

Attached is a description of Oregon State University's College of Home Economics summer course "Family Issues in Women in Development". We would appreciate your help in publicizing this course to both graduate and undergraduate students.

Registration for the course is June 23; the class runs from June 24-July 18. No admission is required for summer term. Cost is $159 for three hours of undergraduate credit, and $240 for three hours of graduate credit. Monthly room and board ar OSU housing (Aministrative Services 204) is $340 for a single room and $286 for a double. Apartments near campus can be rented for reasonable summer rates.

Oregon is a beautiful summer vacation area. Corvallis, a city of 42,000, is nestled in gently rolling farm and pasture lands, which merge into the forested foothills of the Coast Range to the west. Portland is 85 miles to the north, and the coast is 55 miles to the east.

We invite students or faculty in your state to combine study and leisure on our campus this summer. We think you'll like the combination.

Oregon State University
SUMMER QUARTER OFFERING

Family Issues in Women in Development

June 24 - July 18, 1986
MUWH 1330-1520
HEc 407E (G) Section 101 (3)
Milam Hall # 19

Description:

This course is designed for students interested in gaining greater knowledge and understanding of how women and families live and work in third world conditions. An analysis of women's roles in the home, in agriculture, and in social issues will be discussed. Family issues concerning health, nutrition, population education, and division of labor will be explored.

Course Expectations:

The course is designed to allow opportunity for students to explore specific areas of interest. Part of the course evaluation will be based on a paper or project. Students can select one of the following focal areas:

1) current issues facing third world countries (e.g. food cycle, food production and preparation, family planning, income generation, training or educational opportunities);
2) geographical area (e.g. Africa, Pacific Rim, Latin America);
3) cultural comparison of practices and traditions;
4) proposal to promote research, curriculum development, or creative programming in developing countries;
5) training seminar addressing current issues of women and families in a particular country (e.g. Tansania, Oman, Tunisia, Yemen)

Instructors:

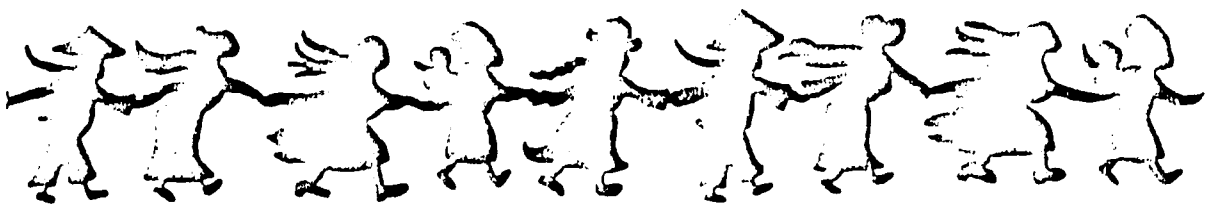
Dr. Carol Culler, Acting Head
Home Economics Comm. and Education
College of Home Economics

and

Dr. Chris Sproul, Coordinator
Women in Development
Office of International Agriculture

Further Information:

Contact Dr. Culler (503-754-3101) or Dr. Sproul (503-754-2228) at Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331.



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

May 22, 1986

MEMORANDUM

To: CID/WID Coordinators

From: Christine Sproul
Carol Culler

Subject: 1) WID Networking
2) Malawi Project

We again draw your attention to the enclosed announcement about the WID class this summer at OSU.

Maxine Stutler, from Utah State, is coming to Corvallis to attend the class and to enjoy an Oregon vacation. As Carol and I talked with Maxine, we realized how much we were all looking forward to networking.

We invite you to think about coming to Corvallis if you are in the Northwest region - on your way to Expo, camping on the Oregon coast, or whatever. We'll be involved in the class from June 24 - July 17. If you are anywhere near Corvallis during that time, please call 754-2228 and come visit us!

Also, NEWS FLASH! CID received the Malawi contract which has a strong women's program component. Good news for all of us.

0124D

Oregon State University

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT
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March 27, 1986

John D. Wooten, Jr.
Consortium for International Development
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500
Tucson, Arizona 85711-3766

Dear Dr. Wooten:

I appreciated your memo regarding a meeting of WID coordinators. As a new WID coordinator, I have expressed a need and desire for such a meeting to Helen Henderson. I would be delighted to attend such a meeting. I am not certain about funding the travel, but am initiating a request for travel funds from our Program Support Grant.

I think the meeting should be at least a 2-day program to address agenda items already proposed. I would add an item to the agenda: a report on the USAID evaluation report of 48 projects and their efficiency related to the integration of women into the projects. This evaluation study is soon to be published and could be helpful information for us on our individual campuses.

Also, I would like to hear from recent WID fellows, not only on their research but on their acceptance into the projects and lessons they can teach us about working with project people in the field.

I recommend that the meeting be held in early June to allow time for us to make plane reservations at the 30-day advance booking rate.

I endorse the meetings. I need to talk to other campus coordinators. I will seek travel funds from my campus.

Sincerely,

Christine Sproul

Christine Sproul
WID Coordinator

cc: Helen Henderson
CID/WID

Texas Tech

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Questionaire

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 suitabiltiy 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.	
	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?

Two

66

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

Comments

_____a. Getting information on potential WID projects.
_X_b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship Opportunities
_X_c. Determining Project Need for a parti ular WID candidates services
_____d. Gaining Project Approval for a parti ular WID candidate.
_____e. Other

6. Do you need any furthor assistance in con the CID/WID office.? Not at 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? Project information

Comments

_X_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?

We sponsored the International Management Workshop. It provided information on management techniques to WID Committee workshop and developed our skills in organizing and presenting information to multi-cultural groups. Thirty-seven students from 21 countries participate.

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

Submitted a proposal in response to RFP from USAID/WID "Nutrition in Agriculture Cooperative Agreement (COOP-RFP). Unfortunately our proposal was not one of the 4 selected for funding. The primary focus of the proposal was nutrition and agricultural economics but needs of women and children specifically and several WID issues would have been addressed.

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

Maxine Stuller, USC

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Questionaire

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 suitabiltiy 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?

Depend on the Evaluation Criteria

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 furthor 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

60

Utah State

On-Campus Women in Development Activities

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

Seminar given by Susan Henderson, WID Fellow

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

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

Working more directly with the Project Director for inclusion of WID issues on new and renewal projects

Very anxious to have our fall meeting. It would be good to have some unified direction.

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS AND CONSUMER EDUCATION
MEMORANDUM

o: Helen Henderson

rom: Maxine Stutler, USU Maxine Stutler

The WID office will not be open during the Summer months. However, the Secretary will be answering my telephone and will be happy to respond to any important issues or give you a telephone number where I can be reached.

Activities are picking up with good contact and interaction with the Project Directors at Utah State University. Wishing you a great summer!!

WID (Women in International Development)

NOON SEMINAR

Friday, May 16
12 Noon to 1 p.m.
TSC 336

SUSAN A HENDERSON

CID/WID Fellowship Recipient
Utah State University
will discuss

-Personal experiences as a WID Fellow
-WID-funded project "Investigation of Food Supply, Food Practices, and Nutritional Status in Northeast Brazil"

which includes

-Diets of women of childbearing age and those of preschoolers
-Women's responsibilities for family food preparation and nutrition

Susan is a Graduate Research Assistant in the Department of Nutrition and Food Sciences. The research focus is on Vitamin A deficiencies in the diets of Northeast Brazilians as well as other causes of malnutrition. The project is affiliated with the Small Ruminant Collaborative Research Support Project, Department of Range Science, Utah State University

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. Helen Henderson

FROM: Maxine Stutler, WID Campus Coordinator

DATE: May 29, 1986

Dr. James Thomas, Project Director, Nepal, has just informed me that all negotiations for the WID Fellows on the Nepal Hill Region Project will be put on "hold" until a later date. At this time no reason or explanation is available. Dr. Wes Maughan, Chief-of Party will be on the USU campus at the end of July at which time I will have the opportunity to meet with him and Dr. Thom for additional information and further direction for WID Fellows.

Washington
State University

International Program Development Office, French Administration Building 338, Pullman, Washington 99164-1034
509-335-2541 / Telex 510-774-1099 COLL AG PMAN

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Helen Henderson
FM: Genevieve Thompson
RE: Enclosed WID Quarterly Report

Helen, I've resent this report, just in case you haven't received the other-someone called on Friday, still looking...

I received a copy of Patriya Tansuhaj's report, and trust you have, as well. Please let me know if there are any revisions you deem necessary. At first glance, it looks like a quality effort. I know that Patriya has been participating in the West African French class offered on campus, since her return.

Helen, I haven't absconded with your slide tape presentations, contrary to popular opinion. It has been a bit hectic with the preparation of the Jordan Highlands proposal (thanks for the input from the WID office), but I've scheduled a review with others involved in orientation for next Thursday. We will have it back in the post to you by Friday. Thank you for your patience!!

Campus Coordinator WID Fellowship Activities Questionaire

WID Fellowship Assistance: April; May; June - WSU

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?

Informational assistance; liaison with UA; interpretation of proposal preparation requirements

Comments

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

___ b. Screening interviews to determine suitabiltiy 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 applicatior materials.

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

Due to the funding uncertainty on this "go-around", it was somewhat difficult to generate alot of enthusiasm, in case potential fellowships would be unlikely due to lack of funds. It will be easier when the amount of resources is better known.

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
x	a. Getting information on potential WID projects.	(Jordan)
x	b. Discussing Potential WID Fellowship Opportunities	(Jordan; Egypt)
x	c. Determining Project Need for a particular WID candidates services	
x	d. Gaining Project Approval for a particular WID candidate.	
	e. Other	

6. Do you need any furthor assistance in contacting project directors from the CID/WID office.?
Not at this time, 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?

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
x	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?

WID Fellowship activities have been informal for this quarter. This is due somewhat to the closing of the semester in May, and to some degree to the uncertainty of project funding. The normal program advisement (in the monthly newsletter; announcements at international seminars) was in place.

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

One proposal was submitted from the university; linkages were organized for a Fellow to carry out a WID proposal from another University, on a WSU-based project.

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

We are reviewing the WID orientation materials prepared by Henderson, et. al. for probable use on campus in the future.

OF ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

UNIVERSITY STATION, BOX 3302

THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

LARAMIE, WYOMING 82071

April 14, 1986

Ms. Sheila Nyhus
WID Coordinator
Merica Hall, Room 316
Campus

Dear Sheila:

I have received your March 26 letter indicating your resignation as Campus Coordinator for Women in Development as of March 31, 1986. I of course accept it, but reluctantly. You have made a significant contribution to the important issues which concern office dealing with Women in Development, and your resignation is a loss to all of us concerned about quality in international activities sponsored by the University. I wish you well personally and professionally. Thank you for your assistance in improving programs at the University of Wyoming.

Sincerely,

Joan Wadlow
Vice President
Academic Affairs

cc: Helen Henderson

Appendix 2

Documentation Access Service

A. WID Fellowship Information Requests

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 11, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Doris Williams

FROM: WID

RE: Resources on Women in Yemen

Enclosed you will find:

Carapico, Sheila and Sharon Hart. "The Sexual Division of Labor and Prospects for Integrated Development: Report on Women's Economic Activities in Mahweet, Tawila, and Jihana Regions, Yemen Arab Republic." USAID, 1977.

Coleman, Susan Long. "Women in Development Projects in the Yemen Arab Republic." USAID/Yemen, 1983.

Myntti, Cynthia. Women and Development in Yemen Arab Republic. Germany: German Agency for Technical Cooperation, 1979.

Pastner, Carroll. "Rethinking the Role of the Woman Field Worker in Purdah Societies." Human Organization

No author. "Horticulture Improvement and Training Agricultural Development Support, Yemen." USAID, CID, 1982.

72

Copies of the following documents were given to Karen Seger (University of Arizona) WID Fellowship recipient for Jordan.

Basson, Priscilla

1981 Women and Traditional Food Technologies: Changes in Rural Jordan. Journal of Food and Nutrition, 11: 17-23.

Basson, Priscilla

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

Kader, Soha Abdel

1984 A Survey of Trends in Social Science Research on Women in the Arab Region, 1960-1980. In Social Science Research and Women in the Arab World. London: Frances Pinter Publishers.

Jordan Valley Agricultural Project Paper

CID/WID Central Office Jordan Bibliography (Copy contained in First Quarterly Report)

43

Copies of the following document were sent to Dr. Milena Stoszek (University of Idaho) and Dr. Molly Longstreth (University of Arizona):

Nyhus, Sheila M. and Garth Massey

1986 Female-Headed Households in an Agro-Pastoral Society. Paper presented at the 1986 Conference on Gender Issues in Farming Systems Research and Extension, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, February 26-March 1, 1985.

74

Copies of the following documents were sent to Christine Spraul, WID Fellowship recipient (University of Oregon).

Materials were xeroxed from Women Creating Wealth: Transforming Economic Development:

Spring, Anita. Women in Agricultural Development Projects in Malawi: Making Gender-Free Development Work: 71-76.

Ferguson, Nancy E. and Nancy Horn. Situating Agricultural Research: Class and Gender Issues in Project Advisement: 85-90.

Fortman, Louise E. and Sally K. Fairfax. American Forestry Professionalism in the 3rd World: Some Preliminary Observations on Effects....: 105-108.

Fortman, Louise and Diane Rocheleau. Women's Participation in Agroforestry in Kenya and the Dominican Republic: 109-114.

Gladwin, Christine H. Changes in Women s Roles on the Farm: A Response to the Intensification or Capitalization of Agriculture: 139-142.

Cloud, Kathleen. Women Farmers and AID Agricultural Projects: How Efficient Are We?: 163-172.

Women in Development: The First Decade (Booklet)

75

date: April 9, 1986

INFO SENT TO MOLLY L. & MILENA STOSZEK RE SOMALIA

1. Unicef Country Kit - Somalia

2. Background notes - Somalia, United States Department of State
   (Jan. 1981) Bureau of Public Affiars

3. 2 pag sheet (front and back) on Somalia- history, resources, politics, problems

4. map of Somalia

MEMORANDUM

General WID Search Materials

TO: Ellen Fenoglio

From: Dr. Helen Henderson, CID/WID Project Director/ Judith Ann Warner

Re: Women and Water Management Bibliography and Materials Request

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) (copy enclosed)

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. (copy enclosed)

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 Instutute, Diagora Village, Sri Lanka (Program, Staff and Budget Description, Pamphlet)

Institute of Phillippine 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.

77

Franda, Marcus

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

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.

Relevant Africa cites:

Dey, Jennie

1981 "Gambia Women: Unequal Partners in Rice Development Projects?." Journal of Development Studies.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 14, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: JOANNE WEDUM

FROM: HELEN HENDERSON/JUDITH WARNER

RE: Reference

We thought that you might be interested in looking up this information before taking your trip to Senegal:

Linares, Of.

1985 Cash Crops and Gender Constructs: The Jola of Senegal. Ethnology 2y (2):83-89.

79

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 10, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Joanne Wedum

FROM: Helen Henderson

RE: WID documents - for your information

Please find enclosed:

TRACING SEX DIFFERENTIATION IN DONOR AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS,
by Kathleen A. Staudt, Ph.D.

WOMEN IN MAURITANIA: THE EFFECTS OF DROUGHT AND MIGRATION ON THEIR ECONOMIC STATUS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
Prepared for: Office of Women in Development, AID and USAID/Mauritania
by Melinda Smale

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 11, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Barbara Gastion

FROM: Women in Development Office

RE: Resources on Women in Latin America

Enclosed you will find:

Nash, June and Helen Safa. Women and Change in Latin America. Mass.: Bergin & Garvey Publishers, Inc.,1975.

Nash, June. "A Decade of Research on Women in Latin America."

Aguiar, Neuma. "Research Guidelines: How to Study Women's Work in Latin America."

Flora, Cornelia Butler and Blas Santos. "Women in Farming Systems in Latin America."

Pessar, Patricia. "The Role of Gender in Dominican Settlement in the United States."

Pescatello, Ann. ed. Female and Male in Latin America: Essays. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press.

Tancer, Shoshana. "La Quisqueyana: The Dominican Woman, 1940-70."

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 14, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Barbara Gastian

FROM: Judith Warner

RE: Reference

Here is a reference you may be interested in:

1985 "Household Food Consumption in the Dominican Republic: Effects of Income, Price and Family Size." Economic Development and Cultural Change 34 (1):83-102.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

April 9, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Tonia Torrence

FROM: Helen Henderson

RE: Women in Development information

Please find enclosed the following material for your information:

Sex Roles in the Nigerian TIV Farm Household, by Burfisher, Mary E. and Nadine R. Horenstein, Kumarian Press, 1985

Women's Role in Livestock Production, by Helen K. Henderson, 1980.

French questionnaire

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 18, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Katherine Jensen

FROM: Helen Henderson

RE: A WID Final Report

Please find enclosed a copy of "Analysis of Water Management Processes, Agricultural and Household Activities By Gender Roles in Four Villages, Punjab, Pakistan", by Women In Development Fellows Dr. Samina Khan and Dr. Carolyn Ater - for your information.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 19, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Christine Sproul

FROM: Helen Henderson HH

RE: Information - Women in Development

Enclosed are copies of NEWSNOTES, a newsletter Jan Monk (Women's Studies) and I put out for another grant we have with the Department of Education. You may find some of the reviews and resources useful.

I have also enclosed a copy of my syllabus for the WID course. If there are a few articles that you can't locate, we can xerox them for you.

I hope Meiner is revising her proposal as the committee suggested. Let me know if there are any problems.

85

Five copies of Marilyn Quinto's final report were distributed through Dr. Jimmye Hillman, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Arizona. The full reference is:

Quinto, Marilyn

1984 Some Effects of Emigration and Remittances on the Lives of Rural Women in Selected Areas of the Cape Verde Islands. Final Report submitted to the Consortium for International Development/ Women in Development Project. This report was funded by the Office of Women in Development, USAID.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 31, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Martha Denney

FROM: Helen Henderson, Project Director, WID

RE: WID final report - for your information

Please find enclosed a copy of "Analysis of Water Management Processes, Agricultural and Household Activities by Gender Roles in Four Villages, Punjab, Pakistan". This is a final report submitted to Women in Development by two WID Fellows, Samina Khan, Ph.D. and Carolyn Ater, Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 17, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: WORTH FITZGERALD

FROM: HELEN HENDERSON

RE: Final Report - by Women in Development Fellows Samina Khan, Ph.D. and Carolyn Ater, Ph.D.

Please find enclosed for your information - Analysis of Water Management Processes, Agricultural and Household Activities by Gender Roles in Four Villages, Punjab, Pakistan along with complimentary letter from Jack Keller of Water Management Synthesis II Project, Utah State University.

B. Country-Specific Information Documents

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 Muslim90%, 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. **Sufferage:** 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.

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Industry: Types-food processing, textile, chemicals, petrochemicals, construction, light manufacturing, 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 teh 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 doen 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 dminished to 46.6%.

More than one-third of the Egyptian labor force in 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). Womens 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 govermental efforts to increase agricultural diversity, cereal production falls short of consumption. Imports make up the differnce. 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 childern 6 months to 6 years of age were chronically undernorished.

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 patriarchical. 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 virutally 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 marraige. 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 patrinage regardless of her marital status. A woman can make demands of her consanguine kin througout her life, and her kinsmen are required to support her, if neccessary.

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 differant 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. Marraiges 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 women'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 vistors 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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ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

QUICK FACTS

People

Nationality: noun and adjective-Mauritanian(s). **Population** (1984): 1.6 million. **Annual growth rate:** 2.0%. **Ethnic groups:** Arab-Berber, Arab-Berber-Negroid, Negroid. **Religion:** Islam. **Languages:** Hassaniya Arabic (national), French (official), Toucouleur, Fula, Sarakole, Wolof. **Education:** years compulsory-none. Enrollment (% of age group, 1982): primary- males 43%, females 23%; secondary- males 16%, females 4%. Literacy: 17%. **Health:** Infant mortality rate - 138/1,000. Life expectancy: males 46 yrs., females 47 yrs. **Work force:** (300,000) Agriculture 47%, Industry and commerce 14%, Services 29%, Government 10%.

Geography

Area: 1,085,760 sq.km. (419,229 sq. mi.), about four fifths the size of Alaska. **Cities:** Capital Nouakchott (pop. 500,000). Other Cities Nouadhibou (22,000), Kaedi (22,000), Zouerate (26,000), Kiffa (10,700), Rosso (11,000). **Terrain:** Northern four-fifths barren desert; southern 20% mainly Sahelian with small-scale irrigated and rainfed agriculture in the Senegal River basin. **Climate:** Predominantly hot and dry.

Government

Type: Military republic. **Independence:** November 28, 1960. **Constitution:** 1961, abolished by decree July 10, 1978.

Branches: Executive: president (chief of state and head of Military Committee for National Salvation -CMSN). Legislature: National Assembly abolished by CMSN which assumed legislative function. Judicial: Ministry of Justice and Islamic Affairs which follows the sharia (Islamic Law).

Political Parties: None under military rule. **Suffrage:** None until return to civilian rule

Central Government budget(1982): Revenues $122 million. Expenditures $128 million.

Defense: (1983 est.) 17% of GDP.

National Holiday: November 28.

Flag: Yellow star over yellow crescent against green background.

Economy

GDP(1984 est.): $614 million. **Annual growth rate:** -3.67%. **Per capita income:** $466. **Avg. Inflation rate:** 10%.

Natural resources: Iron ore, gypsum, fish.

Agriculture: (26.5% of GDP): **Products** livestock, millet, maize, wheat, dates, rice.

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Industry (22.9% of GDP): Types iron mining, fish processing.
Trade (37.8% of GDP): **Exports** (1984 est.) $286 million. **Markets** France 29%, Japan 11%, Spain 6.5%, Italy, USSR. **Imports** (1984 est.) $382 million: foodstuffs, machinery, tools, cloth, consumer goods. **Suppliers** France, US, UK, Senegal, Spain.

PEOPLE AND SOCIETY

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania, with and area of 1,085,760 square kilometers (419,229 sq. mi.) is appoximately the size of France and Spain combined. Geographically, the country acts as a link between the Arabic Maghreb and Black West Africa, a role sought also by Niger and Mali. The Moors (Maures), heterogeneous groups of Arab-Berber peoples who speak Hassaniya dialects of Arabic, make up three-quarters of the 1.6 million population. They are divided on social and descent criteria rather than skin color into a superior group, the Bidan or "white" Moors, and a group, probably of servile origin, known as the Haratin or "black" Moors. All were traditionally nomadic pastoralists. The country's black population (the Toucouleur, Soninke, Bambara, and Wolof) are mainly sedentary cultivators and are concentrated in a narrow zone in the south, especially along the Senegal River. As a result of the endemic drought situation which began in the early 1970's, resumed in the 1980's, and continues today, large numbers of former nomads and oasis dwellers have migrated to urban areas (Nouakchott, Kaedi, Rosso,). Mauritania, which was two thirds nomad and one third sedentary in the 1960's, is now two thirds sedentary and one third nomad. Nouakchott, which was founded after the 1960 independence, has been built from the sand up and now holds some 500,000 people. The droughts of the 1970's and 1980's devastated the nomads and has greatly reduced livestock and forced wholesale changes in the structure of nomadic society.

Traditional Moor society is characterized by a complex set of social arrangements based on both a rigidly hierarchical caste system and tribal divisions. The caste system may have been originally related to ethnic differences, which still have some influence upon social status; such distinctions, however, no longer seem to be the major determinants of the system of stratification.

Dominant in the Moor caste system are the warrior or **hassan** caste and the religious or marabout caste. The two groups comprise the Moor nobility. Below them is the tributary caste, the **zenaga**, consisting of the descendants of the Berber peoples conquered by the Arabs in their expansion into western Africa. The term **bidan** (White Moors) applies to these three castes.

Craftsman (artisans) constitute the fourth caste in Moor society. Musicians, called **imgwen** or **griots** can be considered part of this fourth caste, although they are often thought of as a separate group. The fifth caste is composed of the so-called black Moors, the servile stratum in Moor society. (Curran and

Schrock, p. 53.) The black Moors, (Haratin) are commonly referred to as "freed slaves", They are viewed as the descendents of former black slaves, originally taken from along the Senegal river, Mali, or Senegal. Some live as an integral part of a larger White Moor encampment, others have their own encampments and work as herders, or are settled in Haratin agricultural communities. The Moors were, until recently, almost exclusively nomadic pastoralists. Slavery was officially abolished in July, 1980. The Black Africans in Mauritania are divided into several ethnic groups, and each group is further subdivided into three to five castes. They are more sedentary than the Moors, and engage in cattle pastoralism and agriculture.

The Mauritanian Moors are renowned in the Muslim world for their Islamic learning. Women are also taught passages from the Koran, and some are able to supplement their incomes by teaching Islam. However, the overall educational level in Mauritania is low. Literacy is estimated to be around 17.4% (11.5% in rural areas, 36% in urban. Statistics are not gathered for female literacy separately). Most education for women is informal and consists of training for household duties and motherhood, and of religious matters. Resistence to education for women is easing, although some parents are still reluctant to allow girls to escape their control. Opportunities for education, however, remain limited.

Marriage in Mauritanian society is considered as the ultimate goal for every young girl. For women in Mauritania, marriage is their only choice, very rarely do they have any other alternative. An unmarried girl is almost a family disgrace. (Abeile, p.9). In spite of this, the average age of marriage is relatively high for West Africa, some estimates are as high as 21 years old. Marriage is also a source of insecurity. Among the Moors, polygamy is not practiced, but divorce is easily obtained. A wife may initiate divorce, but the husband must agree, while the husband may divorce without his wife's consent. Women get custody of any children, the man has little or no responsibility for taking care of them. Divorce is the one practice which more than any other continues to totally supress women and impede any progress in their development (Abeille p. 15). The rate of divorce is very high, but carries none of the negative connotations associated with it in other societies. Bidan marriage is often a form of serial marriage. Divorce is much rarer among the blacks in the south, who tend to practice polygamy more than do the Moors. Also, among the black ethnic groups, the man assumes responsibility for the children in the event of divorce. The first marriage is generally arranged. The woman can refuse, but rarely does because to refuse what her parents have arranged would be disrespectful. The Bidan (White Moors) used to practice force feeding of girls starting from 8-9 years of age. This was done because cultural norms stated that large or fat was more attractive, as a display of wealth, and it was believed to attract husbands. The force feeding had the effect of reducing women's mobility, and was pursued even to the point where her health suffered. This practice has now greatly diminished. As in most Islamic countries, the sexes are not

expected to or allowed to mix. Women, especially unmarried women are preferably kept at home. This, however, has not taken as an extreme form as it has in other Islamic countries. Among the nomads, for example, the wearing of the veil is rare.

The crude birth rate in 1983 was 43, down only slightly from 44 in 1963. Only 1% of married women were estimated to be using contraceptives. The total fertility rate is 6.0. An equal percentage of male and female children died before their fifth birthday (28.9% in 1965). Health care is limited for everyone. Mauritania scores very low on a physical quality of life index.

ECONOMY

Mauritania has a dual economy, with little interaction between the modern and traditional sectors of production. The majority of Mauritania's people, either nomadic herders or settled farmers, live within a subsistence economy, supplementing their incomes by occasionaly working for wages or by selling produce in local markets. Most settled agriculture is confined to the north bank of the Senegal River, where millet, sorghum, rice, and other cereals are the main crops. Some 10,800 metric tons of dates are produced annually from the date palms cultivated in the mountainous regions of Adrar, Tagent and Assaba and at the larger oases. Almost all produce is consumed locally.

Livestock raising has traditionally been a major activity which generates about 20% of the GDP and involves nearly one third of the population. However, livestock have been decimated by drought which destroyed grazing areas adn dried up water sources; both domestic slaughter and exports have decreased sharply. Due to the reoccurence of the drought in 1983, the number of cattle declined 30% from 1983 to 1984, sheep and goats declined 19%, and camels 5%. The agricultural sector has also been devasted by drought. Production of cereals and rice dropped from 77,000 tons in 1980-81 to 20,950 tons in 1983-84. Overall, Mauritania produces only 7% of its total food consumption. The government's development plans emphasize growth in the rural sector, but it is doubtful that the country will be self-sufficient in food production in the foreseeable future.

The waters off Mauritania's coast contain some of the world's richest fishing grounds. Exports of fish products are the country's leading source of foreign revenue. In 1983, 312,000 metric tons of fish were exported with a value of $160 million. However, much of fishing is done by foreign ships licensed by the government of Mauritania.

Mauritania also has some mineral deposits, most noticably iron ore and some copper. The mining industry forms the largest part of the modern sector. Overall, only an estimated 7% of the labor force is in the modern sector, the rest being in the traditional sector, which includes agriculture. 96% of the workers in the modern sector are male.

Women's economic roles in Mauritania depend largely on their ethnic heritage. Ethnic identity in West Africa is often described as synonymous with occupation or productive activity (Smale p.xvii). The Bidan women were traditionally responsible for the tent, i.e. domestic duties. The Bidans considered manual

labor as dishonorable and below them. Their production system was based on servile labor. Inactivity of women was a sign of status in that it indicated wealth. With the destruction of much of the herds of the nomads due to the drought, the Bidan women are in a precarious position, in that they have no job skills. Often they must turn to charity, and some prefer charity to work because of social pressure. Others have taken to traditional crafts such as tent and carpet making. Some are entering the commercial sector by selling animals, animal products, jewelry, and so on. A few have been very successful, with trading networks throughout the region. Most, however, earn a minimal living. Lower caste Moors, having no such constraints, have turned to agriculture, particularly in raising vegetables, and also have sought employment in the cities, with a job as a domestic being highly valued. Many are also small traders.

Black African women in the south of Mauritania have always been involved in agricultural production. The allocation of labor and control of the products depends upon the ethnic group involved. In general, women participate both in individual and household production. Women are responsible for sauces, and are active in raising of vegetables. Women have their own land, usually quite small plots, and control output from these plots at their own discretion although much of it goes into maintaining the household due to the low productivity of family fields. Women also participate in most activities on the men's fields. With increased out-migration of men, women have had to assume a larger burden of agricultural production and labor. Women's workloads have increased due to the migration of men and the decline in production caused by the drought.

The female labor force participation rate is estimated to be 18.2%, but this is from pre-drought 1965. It has undoubtably risen since. This also does not count household production. Females are some 24% of the sedentary labor force. The percentage of women is relatively high in artisanry and in the social and service fields. Women make up a large percentage of the unpaid labor force. Unemployment in Mauritania is around 45%, with women's unemployment generally higher than that of men.

Mauritanian women are rightly considered as among the most independent of traditional Muslim women, and they are often less materially dependent upon their husbands than their counterparts in industrialized societies. They are adaptable and flexible and can leave a life in the desert resembling the middle ages and yet come to Nouakchott, learn to drive a car and perhaps even start a business. From the time of independence (1960) until the coup d'etat (1978) much progress had been made affecting women, economically, politically and intellectually. This seems to have stopped, or at least slowed under the new government. (Abeille p. 49).

TRAVEL NOTES

Climate and clothing: Conservative summer apparel is worn year round. Bring a light coat or sweater for chilly winter evenings. Sturdy suede shoes are best for the sandy terrain.

Customs: An entry visa is required of all U.S. citizens. Travelers passing through Dakar need Senegalese visas. Yellow fever inoculation is required of visitors planning to stay more than a few weeks and of travelers to remote areas. Health requirements change; check latest information.

Health: Nouakchott's one hospital is governement run and staffed by French speaking doctors. Health care in the rest of the country is very restricted, although hospitals exist in several cities and dispensaries are found in smaller towns. Several pharmacies stock French pharmaceutical products; no U.S. drugs are available. Within Nouakchott, sanitary conditions are generally fair, but there have been instances of cholera, hepatitis, meningitis, and other diseases; malaria suppressants are recommended.

Communications Radiotelephone service links Nouakchott to most regional capitals. Radiotelephone and wireless communications with Europe and the United States are available on the Nouakchott-Paris line. Nouakchott is five time zones ahead of eastern standard time.

Transportation: Public transport in Mauritania is by road or air. Nouakchott has a small bus service, but taxis are plentiful and inexpensive. The main roads - Dakar-Nouakchott-Akjoujit and Nouakchott-Kiffa - are paved and passable in all seasons. All other roads are unpaved.

Three direct flights weekly go from New York to Dakar, and six flights weekly from Dakar to Nouakchott. A nonstop flight goes twice a week roundtrip from Paris to Nouakchott.

Tourist attractions: Saint-Louis, former French administrative capital of Mauritania, is in Senegal, about 5 hours by road from Nouakchott. This picturesque colonial town was one of the earliest French settlements in Africa. Atar is the ancient capital of the Almoravide Kingdom. Chinguetti is the seventh holy city of Islam, with 13th century houses and mosques. Travel and accommodations in the interior must be planned well in advance.

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SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Prepared by the Arid Lands Information Center for the Consortium for International Development, Women in Development Project, May 1986.

QUICK FACTS

People

Noun and adjective: Somali(s). **Population** (1983 est.) 5.1 million. **Annual Growth Rate:** (1973-83) 2.8%. **Ethnic Groups:** 98.8% Somali, 1.2% Arab and Asian. **Religion:** 99% Muslim. **Language:** Somali. **Education:** Years compulsory-12, Attendance-50% primary, 7% secondary. Literacy-5-10%. **Health:** Infant mortality rate (1983) 142/1000. Life expectancy at birth (1983) Male 43 years, Female 46 years. Daily calorie supply (1982) 91% of requirements. **Work force:** Agriculture 82%, Industry 8%, Services 10%.

Geography

Area: 686,803 sq. km. (246,000 sq. mi.); about the size of Texas. **Cities:** Capital-Mogadishu (pop 600,000 est.) Other city-Hargeysa (100,000 est.) **Terrain:** Central and southern Somalia are flat, northern Somalia is hilly. **Climate:** Hot and dry with seasonal monsoons.

Government

Type: Independent republic. **Independence:** July 1, 1960. **Constitution:** August 1979. **Branches:** Executive-president, Legislative-National Assembly, Judicial-Supreme Court. **Administrative subdivisions:** 15 regions. **Political party:** Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party. **Suffrage:** All citizens over age 18. **Central government budget:** (1983) $380 million. **Defense:** (1983) 29% of government expenditures. **Flag:** Five-pointed star in azure field.

Economy

GDP: (1983) $1.540 billion. **Avg annual growth rate:** (1973-83) 2.8%. **Per capita GNP:** $250. **Avg annual growth rate per capita GNP:** -0.8%. **Avg annual rate of inflation:** (1973-83) 20.1%

Natural resources: Uranium.

Agriculture:(55% of GDP at factor cost): products-livestock, bananas, corn, sorghum, sugar. Arable land 13%, of which 1.2% is cultivated.

Industries:(7% of GDP): sugar, textiles, packaging, oil refining.

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Trade: Exports: $40.9 million (1984) ($175.4 in 1981); livestock, bananas, skins and hides. Markets: Saudi Arabia, Italy, North Yemen. Imports: $465.7 million (1984) ($370.5 million in 1981); food grains, animal and vegetable oils, petroleum products, transport equipment. Suppliers: Italy, Saudi Arabia, US, France, UK.

Membership in International Organizations

UN, Organization of African Unity, Arab League, Nonaligned Movement, Group of 77, Islamic Conference Organization.

PEOPLE

Somalia is located on the east coast of Africa north of the Equator and, with Ethiopia and Djibouti, is often referred to as the Horn of Africa. It comprises Italy's former Trust Territory of Somalia and the former British Protectorate of Somaliland. The coastline is 2,720 km. (1,700 mi)

The northern part of the country is hilly, and in many places the altitude ranges between 900 to 2,100 meters (3,000-7,000 ft.) above sea level. The central and southern areas are flat, with an average altitude of less than 180 m (600 ft). The Guiba and the Wabi-Shebelle Rivers rise in Ethiopia and flow south across the country toward the Indian Ocean. The Wabi-Shebelle, however, does not reach the sea.

The prevailing climatic factors are monsoon winds, a hot climate, and scarce, irregular rainfall with recurring droughts. Mean daily maximum temperatures range from 30 degrees C to 40 degrees C (85-105 degrees F), except at higher elevations and along the east coast. Mean daily minimums usually vary from about 15 degrees C to 30 degrees C (60-85 degrees F). Mogadishu and the east coast usually are quite agreeable. The southwest monsoon makes the period from about May to October the most pleasant season at Mogadishu. The December-February period of the northeast monsoon is also pleasant. The "Tangambili" periods intervening between the two monsoons (October-November and March-May) are hot and humid, the latter being especially oppressive. (U.S. Dept of State, 1984)

Somalia has many unique characteristics among African nations. The Somali people share a remarkably homogeneous culture and identity and the people of Somalia are almost entirely ethnically Somali. There are a few Bantu peoples in the more agricultural south, around 35,000 Arabs, mostly in the towns, about 2,000 Italians and 1,000 Indians and Pakistanis.

The Somali developed a sense of nationhood before they had their own state, and today desire the incorporation of all Somalis into this state, making Somalia perhaps the only irredentist country in Africa. The five points of the star on the flag of Somalia represent the areas where ethnic Somalis live, i.e. the north and the south of Somalia, Kenya's Northern Frontier District, Djibouti, and the Haud and Ogaden, currently

part of Ethiopia. This irredentism has kept Somalia isolated from its neighbors. In the 1960's, Somalia supported Somali separatist guerillas in Kenya, and in the 1970's aided the insurgent Western Somali Liberation Front in their actions against Ethiopia in the Ogaden. In 1977, following increased fighting and the dissolution of order in Ethiopia after the fall of Haile Salassie, the Somali army invaded the Ogaden. After some initial successes, the Somalis were forced out of Ethiopia in 1978 due to a Soviet cutoff of arms to Somalia, massive Soviet arming of Ethiopia, and the intervention of Cuban troops on Ethiopia's behalf. Tensions remain high in the area, low level guerrilla activities continue and border skirmishes flared up in 1982. The war, combined with periodic drought including an especially severe drought in 1973-1974, has given Somalia the largest refugee population in Africa. Their numbers have been estimated at anywhere from 500,000 to 1 million, putting enormous strains on already meager resources.

Although ethnic Somalis are united by language, culture, religion, and supposed geneological ties linking them all to a common ancestor, these ties have also produced divisions within Somali society. All Somalis trace their origin to two brothers, Samaal and Sab, purported to have descended from members of Muhammad's tribe, the Quraysh of Arabia. Somali society is divided into clan families, six of which are large and important. The clan families are further subdivided into clans and linages. Traditional Somali society is characterized by competition and conflict between descent groups. Descent is patrilineal.

Traditional Somali society is strongly egalitarian and is democratic, except in regard to women. Respect for outside authority is minimal, and each man can speak and participate in the groups activities. Women, on the other hand have little voice in their community's or even personal decisions.

In Islamic law, which Somalia generally follows in spite of the government's socialist orientation, a woman has the legal status of half of a man. A woman is considered to be in a legal status of perpetual tutalage. She is under the authority first of her father, or whatever male kinsman is head of the family, then of her husband, and lastly of her son. Although authority over her is passed by her father to her husband, she never legally becomes a member of her husbands lineage, although her children do belong to their fathers lineage. (Kaplan et al 1969). Polygny is legal and practiced. However, the government is attempting to restrict it to those genuinely able to adequately support more than one wife. Divorce is common and easily obtained by men who assume no financial or support obligations toward their ex-wives. Custody of children goes to the father after age 7 for boys and puberty for girls, i.e. when childern become old enough to contribute labor. Clitorodectomy and infibulation are practiced. Veiling is not a Somali custom, except among members of religious orders.

The military government of Siad Barre has been attempting to raise the status of women in Somali society since it seized power in 1969. Most notably it equalized inhertance for women (previously one half that of men), expanded educational opportunities for women, and set up womens organizations. Such

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moves are unpopular in a profoundly Moslem society, and Somalia shocked the Moslem world in 1975 by executing 10 religious leaders for their opposition to enhancement of the status of women.

Data of any kind is hard to come by for Somalia. The Government estimates 60% of the adult population is literate due mostly to a mass literacy campaign in the mid 1970's . This is possibly an exageration. However, significant gains in at least primary education have been made. In 1982, the primary school enrollment ratio for females was 21% (38% for males), up from 4% in 1965 (10% for males). The secondary enrollment ratio for females is 6% (11% for the total population). In 1979, females made up 36% of primary enrollment and 23% of secondary students. Some 25% of primary teachers are women. Parents are still reluctant to send girls to school beyond the age of menstruation, but the desirability and status of having wives with some education is increasing. (Until 1972, Somali had no standard script. Education was in Arabic, English or Italian. Adoption of the Latin orthography for Somali has facilitated education of the populace).

ECONOMY

Somalia is one of the poorest countries in the world. Somalia lacks natural resources and faces major development problems. Its economy is pastoral and agricultural, the main form of wealth being livestock - principally camels, cattle, sheep, and goats. Because rainfall is scanty and irregular, agriculture is generally restricted to the vicinity of the rivers, certain coastal districts, and the dry farming area between the Guiba and Wabi-Shebelle Rivers and around Hargeysa. The modern sector of the agricultural economy consists primarily of plantations along the rivers utilizing widespread irrigation and up-to-date farm machinery.

Frequent droughts are characteristic of the area. The 1973-1974 drought particularly hurt the livestock industry, which normally accounts for 70% of exports. During the trusteeship period, Somalia depended upon grants from the Italian Government; the protectorate required similar assitance from the United Kingdom. Somalia will depend on external financial assistance for some time to meet its budgetary deficit and economic development needs.

A small fishing industry has begun in the north where tuna, shark, and other warm-water fish are caught. Aromatic woods, frankincense and myrrh, from a small forest area also contribute to the country's exports. Minerals, including uranium are found throught the country, but none has been exploited commercially. Several oil companies are exploring for petroleum. Small industries such as textiles, fish and meat canning and printing are being established with the help of foreign aid. (U.S. State Dept. 1984).

An estimated 60% of the population is still nomadic, 20-25% agricultural or agro-pastoral, with the remainder living in cities. About 82% of the labor force is in agriculture (including

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pastoralism), 8% in industry, and 10% in services. In the mid 1970's, an estimated 297,000 women were economically active in agriculture (32% of the total), 4,000 in industry (6%) and 21,000 in services (20%). The labor force participation rate in 1981 was estimated to be 56.2% for men and 21.7% for women, with females making up 27.5% of the total. How reliable these figures are is unknown. Somalia is a near subsistence economy, and in such a situation everyone works.

Governmental policy has been to attempt to settle the nomands in agricultural areas. Somali nomads have traditionally looked down upon settled Somalis and have disdained agriculture in favor of the more noble pastoralism. Somali products sold abroad are primarily livestock, livestock products and bananas. Somalia also exports labor, mostly to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States.

Women in rural areas work long, physically taxing days with most work being repetitious and tedious. They are responsible for domestic chores, the collection of fuel and water (which can mean several hours walking daily), preparation of food, supervision of children and small animals, and milking and making ghee. In agricultural areas, women participate in land preparation, planting, weeding and harvesting. (Nyhus 1984) Women's labor is very valuable, as is her role as producer of more labor for the family, i.e. her role as a mother. Lack of labor is seen as a major constraint on what the family can produce, hence children are highly desired. The median age of marriage in settled areas is 17, with the first child born at around age 19. The average number of children a woman will have is 5. Child mortality is high. Children are nursed until age 2 or 3. Constant pregnancy, nursing, and hard work combined with a subsistence diet is very dehabilitating and contributes to a short average life span.

Information on women in the cities is not available, although presumably they face relatively fewer restrictions than do rural women.

TRAVEL NOTES

Customs: A visa and valid certification of cholera inoculation are required for entry; other customs procedures are not difficult. Dollars and travelers checks are easily exchanged for Somali shillings at local banks. An accurate declaration must be filled out before entering the country.

Transportation: International air flights arrive at the Mogadishu Airport. Modern accommodations are available at the Guiba Hotel and others in Mogadishu; accommodations outside the capital are rustic. Prices can be high, and consumer goods are often scarce. There are no railroads in Somalia. Somalia is 8 hours ahead of eastern standard time and does not observe daylight savings time.

Tourism: Somalia has not made extensive efforts to develop the foreign tourist industry, and most foreigners visit on official business. However, Somalia has lovely beaches, good snorkeling, and many species of East African wildlife.

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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.

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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 sponsered 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. Commmunal violence between primarily the Sinhalese and the Tamils has occasionaly 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, descendents 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 amoung Buddists 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 socieities, by virtue of the control it imposes on economic particitpation 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 Penisula 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 Buddism (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

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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 predominatly 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 emphais 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 good 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 of women 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 Sinhalas. 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

womens 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 issustrates 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 conunterparts. 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 currencey, 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 islands's main Buddist 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

Egypt National Agricultural Research Project
(Proposal No. 263-0512-01)

The primary goal of the Egyptian National Agricultural Research Project is to improve the capability of the Egyptian agricultural research community to generate and transfer improved agricultural technologies to Egyptian farmers. It will operate by developing the capability of the agricultural research community to provide a continuous flow of improved appropriate agricultural technology. In particular, technologies that address continuously changing agronomic conditions will be developed in a continuous process of generation and demonstration of site specific improved technologies.

The RFP indicates that "Women will benefit when relieved by mechanization of burdensome work peformed usually as unpaid household work. This will allow more time to take care of small animals which is a source of income for them. Women will also benefit from the employment opportunities created in marketing the excess production. Generally speaking, most of these opportunities are more suitable for women."

Scope-of-Work:

Project Goal:

Management: The primary focus of consultant services will be on management improvement. Management support will be provided to the Egyptian ARC senior management to improve institutional capability.

Gender-Relevant Concerns include:

a. establishing research policies which include women in development concerns

b. ensuring that Egyptian women professionals are considered for the staffing of key positions

c. establishing a staff development program that includes training in techniques of gathering gender-differentiated data.

e. coordinating its research program, including women in development components, with other institutions involved in research, especially the universities.

WID Component: Egyptian management personnel need to be exposed to women in development concerns. At present, many male personnel may be unaware of the degree of impact that technological changes that they introduce may have on women. In part, this is because the Egyptian cultural custom accentuates the male role and downplays the female role in agricultural production. As a result, there is a need to communicate the results of current research on Egyptian women and to develop a research program on the effects of introduction of new agricultural technology on women.

Project Goal:

2. Management support to agricultural research stations. The assistance will focus on, but not be limited to developing the capacity of re-

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search station managers.

Gender-Relevant Concerns include:

a. assessing programs with women in development components.

b. Providing linkage between key men and women professionals working on research pertinent to women's needs. The ability of this staff to relate upward to the ARC's senior management and crosswise with colleagues, e. g., with other station managers and extension personnel would be improved.

Currently, station reseach is subject to field verification and then demonstrations are given to farmers. The method developed by the Major Cereals and Rice projects for demonstrating rice, wheat and maize will be expanded to other commodities. Steps need to be taken that will ensure that relevant knowledge of new techniques reaches women who are involved at various stages in working on these crops.

WID Component: The EMCIP Woman's Committee suggests that "Extension programs should be developed in selected Governorates to train and use extension women to teach farm women to use the research and extension technology." Firebaug (1982) indicates that "Extension programs in agricultural practices, managerial and income-generating skills for women should be developed and strengthened. Priorities for developing and strengthening programs should reflect a systematic assessment of specific program needs. Since women are heavily involved, but undertrained, in agriculture, they should receive high priority in agricultural development (SAAD)".

In particular, Firebaugh (1982) indicates that: "Within the recommended Technical support division for the National Agricultural Extension Service, an Extension program Leader for "Programs for Rural Women" would give direction to the development of a strong extension program....Related subject matter specialists are also recommended within the Technical Support Division....including income generation and marketing through agriculturally related activities (e. g. poutry production, dairying, beekeeping)...."

Problems may be encountered in the recruitment of women to work directly in the villages. Firebaugh (1982) suggests that women extension agents be given adequate support and incentives to live and work in the villages.

Project Goal:

3. Assistance in management of interdisciplinary research projects. Assistance provided will furthor develop and apply the interdisciplinary research team approach being effectively used by various AID-funded projects. This interdisciplinary approach brings together physical, social and biological scientists to work on specific research projects. The approach will be to institutionalize the approach to the extent feasible in all the ARC's institutes. The assistance will focus on, but, not be limited to developing the capability of Egyptian scientists to use a team approach and/or to collaborate with related research efforts outside their institutes by:

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a. adapting the methods and techniques of interdisciplinary research on women's role to the ARC context.

b. training scientists to use the methods and techniques of sex-disaggregated data collection, gender-specific social soundness analysis and economic analysis, monitoring and evaluation.

c. advising the research project team on the implementation of the women in development approach.

d. resolving implementation problems that occur when teams use these methods and techniques.

WID Component. Present research methods will be improved by including a systems approach and incorporating economic analysis. The inclusion of gender research on women's crop production is essential to this approach. Project personnel will look at different food crops, e. g., rice, beans, vegetables, as alternatives for inclusion in the cropping pattern and as competitors to forage crops for animals. As new crops are introduced, the effect on women's work load should be examined. In addition, some attempt to reserve land for forage crops should be undertaken to support women's dairy-related income generation.

Firebaugh (1982) made a recommendation that "...a Research Institute for Rural Women and Development be established within the proposed Agricultural Research and Extension Authority (AREA) has been made (SAAD). The institute would be charged with providing a research base for strong extension programs directed towards the role of women and their relation to increased productivity in agriculture and improved quality of rural life."

"University research programs related to rural women are primarily dissertation and thesis based and the results do not currently reach the Extension program. Meaningful action addressed to help solve problems of rural women and families, and expanded Extension efforts to disseminate findings must have personnel oriented to the concerns of rural women."

d. Assistance on management of on-farm research and demonstration. The emphasis will be on developing the capacity of the ARC to manage field research in which farmers and local extension agents are active participants.

WID Background: An SAAD Report (Cited in Ishak et. al. 1985) indicates that training in agricultural practices is directed to and taught by men. Women farmers and women in farm families have not been targeted for extension activities and suffer the constraints of lack of information, lack of skills, illiteracy and lack of credit. The EMCIP Project has developed new technology and extension materials, but has encountered difficulties in transmitting information to Egyptian women. Ishak et. al (1985:2-3) write: "Agricultural women staff in the Governorates are willing to work with farm women, but the staff are often stationed in offices with limited transportation or resources available to make contact with the farmers. Although some of the farm women know the male extension agent, cultural restrictions make it difficult for him to provide continuous service to the female farmer. Also programs need to be implemented which are relevant or suited to farm women's needs which may be

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different from those of the men."

a. Documentation of the division of labor by gender for current and newly introduced crops. Specific case studies could be undertaken to document time being spent on agricultural tasks, household tasks and social activities. (EMCIP Women's Committee Recommendation)

At present the EMCIP Women's Committee has undertaken research to document:

-specific tasks that women are performing in maize, wheat, rice, forage and soybeans.

-utilization of maize, wheat, rice, forage and soybeans.

-participation in animal and poultry care and household tasks.

-extent to which women participate in decisions on household budgets and farm operations.

b. Development of guidelines and procedures for carrying out field research on crops and changes in labor allocation by gender. Currently, the EMCIP Women's Committee has undertaken case study research to document time being spent on agricultural tasks, household tasks, and social activities. The EMCIP case study method could be extended to study the effects of introduction of new crops and technology on women's time allocation.

c. Development of pertinent gender-relevant training material. Instructional packages for training women extension workers and disseminating information to farm women could be developed. The EMCIP Women's Committee has recommended "Training of extension women to provide knowledge and training to the farm woman and her family concerning recommended packages designed by EMCIP." (p. 3)

d. Training of personnel to manage field research. Professional Egyptian women should be recruited for some field trial management positions.

Project Goal:

Special Activities. In addition to assistance in the general area of management improvement, assistance will be provided in the following specialized areas:

1. Technical information (for the National Agricultural Research Library)

WID Component: Information on the gender division of labor, in the form of EMCIP research study reports and general literature on women and development in Egypt and at large should be incorporated into the National Agricultural Research Library.

2. Crop Protection, Integrated Pest Management and Pesticide Management.

The assistance will focus upon but not be limited to:

Gender-relevant concerns:

a. providing advice to women regarding crop protection policies.

3. Agricultural Mechanization (Adaption and Standardization of Farm Machinery). The assistance will focus upon, but not be limited to:

Gender-relevant concerns:

a. Training of Egyptian women personnel to utilize the system

b. Monitoring new technologies' impact on women through social soundness analysis

Women in Development Component: The EMCIP Women's Committee has suggested "...that mechanization and its effects should be studied to determine how it will effect women's involvement in agriculture (Ishak et. al. 1985)." Firebaugh (1982) indicates that introduction of new cereals may result in increased work for women at planting and harvesting times when high yielding varieties are used. Firebaug (1982) specifically recommends "that research on the effects of agricultural technological change on women and children be instituted in order to provide information to policy makers for evaluating other proposed changes."

Project Goal:

5. Collaborative Research (the Grants Program). The objective of this program is to foster greater collaboration between ARC's researchers and others, such as Egyptian and American universities. The mechanism for offering grants for research, monitoring use of funds and making results available to the research community will be established.

Gender-relevant concerns:

1. Support for collaborative gender-sensitive research on Egyptian women's roles.

2. Facilitating linkages between women and development researchers and technical personnel.

WID Component. Firebaugh (1982: 8) indicates that "...collaborative work with U. S. universities and an upgrading of research skills and facilities are needed to acheive the desired quality of research in both AREA and universities. Research activity should closely parallel high priority extension areas of emphasis. Research needs include investigating the impact of agricultural technology on men, women and children...decision-making patterns of family members; costs and benefits of income-generating projects;...relations between agricultural and household production."

"To improve an information base for evaluating policy changes, a system for periodic data collection and analysis should be developed in order to follow the effects of policy changes on the labor force and household members not in the labor force." Firebaugh's (1982) specific recommendation was "That a

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project be designed and implemented to describe and analize by sex and age agricultural labor force participation, unpaid family work and household production. Cooperation with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics seems advantageous."

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Background Information on the Role of Egyptian Women in Agriculture

EMCIP Survey in Gharbiya Governorate (Lower Egypt)

Gender Division of Labor in Crop Production and Handling. A majority of women participate in the operations of fertilizing, crop weeding, harvesting, sacking, marketing and storage of wheat, maize, rice, and berseem clover(Ishak et. al: 1985). In rice production, over eighty percent of all women are active in planting, fertilizing, weeding, harvesting, sacking and storage (Ibid.).

Women participate more than men in the marketing of wheat, maize and berseem clover. Women are equally active in the marketing of rice (Ishak et. al. 1985).

Gender Division of Labor in Livestock Care. EMCIP Women's Committee research found that: "Women do most of the milking, marketing and processing of milk and milk products, with some assistance from girls and less from boys. More women than men participate in cleaning the fold and cleaning and watering the animals (cattle, sheep and goats). They are about equal in terms of care of sick animals. Men predominate only in taking animals to the farm." (Ishak et. al.: 1985).

EMCIP Survey in Menya Governorate (Upper Egypt)

Gender Division of Labor in Crop Production and Handling. "Approximately one fourth of the women assist with planting, irrigation, fertilizing, weeding and harvesting and related activities (for wheat)." (Ishak et. al. 1985: 12). For maize, "a larger proportion of the women are involved for replanting, fertilizing, thinning and weeding (particularly on non-EMCIP farms), pest control, and harvesting and related tasks. For both maize and wheat, women are primarily responsible for storage.

Although women have a lower participation rate in soybean cropping, "they still are important for many operations including planting, thinning, weeding, pest control, and harvesting and related tasks. In families that store berseem, women are responsible. They are also involved in planting, harvesting and related operations.

Gender Division of Labor in Livestock Care. "Rural women are doing a majority of the work in taking care of field animals (cattle, sheep and goats)". (Ishak et. al.: 1985: 13). "The women do nearly the whole job of milking and processing milk products. They are responsible more than men in cleaning the fold, watering and feeding the animals, marketing milk and milk products, and taking care of sick animals." (Ibid.)

Women's Role in Agricultural Production in Lower and Upper Egypt

"In Gharbiya Governorate, in preparing the land for cultivation (ploughing, furrowing and leveling), when compared to men is approximately half the participation of men. This must be considered as valuable participation on the woman's behalf since many think this process is just done by men." (Iskak et. al. 1985: 16)

"While more than half the women participate in fertilization, thinning and crop weeding, their role in irrigation and pest control is rather low since these processes require a technical skill and special training and few of the women are trained to do this. As for crop handling, women have an obvious role in harvesting, sacking, and transporting, while they predominate in marketing and storage of all crops. Regardless of their participation in agricultural tasks, women have an important role in decision-making on crop production." (Ibid.)

"Many Governorate results are similar to Gharbiya. Women predominate in storage of wheat, maize and berseem clover. However, more than one fourth of the women assist in most of the crops with planting, thinning, fertilizing, weeding, harvesting and related tasks. They rarely participate in ploughing, furrowing, leveling and irrigation. Also, women's role in marketing was rather low in comparison with Gharbiya. This might reflect the restrictive tradition in Upper Egypt." (Ishak et. al 1985: 17).

"In both Governorates, women do the majority of the jobs in taking care of poultry and field animals. They also do nearly the whole job of milking, processing of milk, and marketing milk and milk products. They participate more than men in cleaning the fold and feeding and watering the animals. They participate with other members of the family in taking the animals to the field and taking care of sick animals." (Ibid.)

The Effects of New Crops on Egyptian Women

Egyptian women perform most of the tasks associated with livestock care and dairy production (Henderson 1982; Ishak et. al.: 1985). In return, women often realize a financial return from marketing dairy products (DeTreville 1983; Henderson 1985; Zimmerman 1982). As a result, it is of crucial importance to examine the effects of new crops that are introduced on animal forage.

Lack of forage has been widely recognized as a cause of low dairy production and, clearly, the milk producing period could be extended somewhat into the summer if better forage was available. Land for fodder competes with land for cash crops and DeTreville (1983) estimates that each gamoosa requires about half a feddan of clover for the six winter months. Small subsistence farmers, however, regard the animal as an insurance of food self-sufficiency for the family. However, the gamoosa and cows not only provide food self-sufficiency through the sale of butter and cheese, they also provide income for women.

The strong economic interest in the gamoosa also has a role in determining what type of grains and corn can be grown when crops are considered as possible animal feed. Types of grain are rejected if they are short-stalked and do not produce sufficient straw, even if they are more prolific in grains. Similarly, with corn, stripping of the greenleaves for animals is important for fodder, but counterproductive to several new strains of corn.

When new crops are introduced, attention should be paid to the effect on livestock and dairy production. Work on improved animal production should take into account additional work for household members which may be created.

More and Better Foods. The More and Better Foods Project Poultry Component focused on household poultry production, not on the increase in large broiler or egg-laying units that would be privately owned or owned by the cooperative. The villages were viewed as laboratories wherein to refine appropriate village-level, home-based poultry production techniques which could later be spread to a wider area by other agencies (Fitch 1983). In Egypt, 79% of rural women in the Delta and 81.5% of Upper Egyptian women are involved in raising poultry (Butler,1985). A study by the Egypt Major Cereals Project reported that, in a sample of 418 rural women, 64% of all the work of taking care of poultry was reported to be done by rural women and girls (Ishak et. al. 1984)

Extension Contact. While women do the majority of the tasks associated with poultry raising in the household, formal contacts with agencies such as the cooperative are usually through men. When women were asked about time spent in poultry raising, they often underestimate the hours and the income derived and view their own informal home-based production activities as "insignificant" (Butler, 1985). Since men often answer questions for their wives concerning economic activities and since official surveys usually do not focus on household production, such surveys provide only a glimpse of the extent to which women contribute to the country's economy through their production of poultry and dairy products (Ibid.).

The More and Better Foods Poultry Project has been highly successful and has had enthusiastic support from female and male participants in both Kafr El Khadra and Omar Makram. Interviews with both participants and non-participants in both villages and with the principal investigators of the MBFPP indicate that even in more modern household poultry enterprises, women play a predominate role in animal care. Indeed, if they are unable to commit time to the project, the activity is unlikely to be undertaken. To a lesser degree, women are also involved in selling poultry and have a strong role in decision-making regarding expenditure of profits. Some of the items purchased with money from the project are of direct benefit to women, e.g., washing machines and refrigerators. Abdu (1985b) found that,overall,women who participated in the More and Better Foods Projects kept about 50% of total earnings which they saved, or spent for clothing and household needs. However, while women did much of the work in the poultry project, they tended to under-rate their labors and are often "invisible" to male project personnel. Instead of learning about the project directly, they tended to hear about it from male family members. Widows, and women whose husbands are working abroad often have special needs for information and assistance that are not being specifically addressed by the project. A key factor, related to non-participation (in addition to lack of time, space and money) is the absence of a close male kinsman active in the project.

Data from the UNICEF Project and the Small Farmer Production Project indicate that women retain more control over the profits of their labor If 1) production is small-scale, and 2) if the marketing is informal and conducted by local middlewomen and middlemen. Having women dealing with women is also a strong motivator in getting women involved in undertaking new enterprises.

More and Better Foods Dairy Component. This project illustrates the complexities of introducing new technology to women. At an early stage, the project recognized that village women would not be attracted to complicated machinery and , in the test village of Omar Makram, hired a local woman whom they thought would be persuasive in dealing with other village women. Her job

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was to assist in the dairy production, to work with the women in milk separation, and to instruct the women in newer cleaner methods of production.

A mechanical separator was introduced by the project (although there were probably some separators already in place in the village at the start of the project) and women were encouraged to come to separate their milk free of charge. Butter churners were also introduced. Women were encouraged to sell some of the skim milk to the dairy which would then process it into cheese and other products for sale in the community or to institutions such as schools or the army. It was anticipated that the women would gain from having more cream for making into butter due to the efficient separation of the milk and would not object to selling part of the skim milk.

Women in both villages were not eager to get hygiene lessons but came mainly for use of the separator. Since the beginning of the project, however, there came to be an increasing number of separators in test villages and less demand for the project machine. Distance and timesaving were of more importance to the women and overrode the lower price offered at the project dairy. Women had numerous conflicting duties in the household and chose to frequent the separator. As a result, the project dairy program was not very effective.

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Appendix 3

WID Fellowship Proposals

Laurie Silverstein

Christine Sproul

Tonia Torrence

GUIDELINES FOR WID PROPOSAL WRITING

Name of Applicant Lori J. Silverstein

Title, Department, and Institutional Affiliation Research Assistant/ Doctoral Candidate, Dept. Food Science and Human Nutrition, Washington State Univ.

Address Dept. Food Science and Human Nutrition
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99164-6330

Title of CID member project with which this project will be affiliated Integrated System of Nutrition and Primary Health Care in Rural Areas of Guatemala (SINAPS)

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

Duration of project

Estimated beginning date July 1, 1986
Estimated completion date Sept. 15, 1986

Brief budget estimate:

Travel costs 1000.00 roundtrip Pullman to Guatemala
Number of days in rural area 14
Number of days in urban area 60

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).

Lori J. Silverstein
Dept. Food Science and
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Washington State Univ.
Pullman, WA 99164-6330

Nutrition Beliefs and Practices Relative to Diarrheal Disease in Guatemalan Health Promoters and Patients

The proposed project will study nutrition beliefs and practices relative to diarrheal disease in health promoters trained in the project, Integrated System of Nutrition and Primary Health Care in Rural Areas of Guatemala (SINAPS) and to patients of these health personnel. Women, who are ultimately responsible for the nutriture of their young children, participate in health programs and interact with health providers. Diarrheal disease kills between 4 and 5 million children annually in developing countires. Implementing strategies such as oral rehydration therapy and addition of supplemental well-tolerated foods during diarrheal illness will improve child mortality and growth rate. Assessing nutrition knowlege of rural health promoters and patients will aid in evaluation of SINAPS and in planning future programs. Appropriate nutritional management of diarrheal disease will improve the quality of life for women by decreasing infant and child mortality and malnutrition, and improving maternal health through decreased fertility.

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Nutrition Beliefs and Practices Relative to Diarrheal Disease in Guatemalan Health Promoters and Patients

Specific Aims

In 1975, an estimated 457 million children in developing countries suffered from diarrhea of mixed etiology (Rhode and Northrup, 1976). Diarrheal research has been mandated by the United States Agency for International Development which spent 35 million dollars in 1985 on oral rehydration therapy (ORT) (Weiss, 1986). In traditional societies the mother, ultimately, is responsible for the nutriture of the child. Future research must emphasize the effect of diet on diarrhea and nutritional status during and after illness (Brown and MacLean, 1984). Consequently, the nature of nutrition knowlege received by mothers in developing countries will be of paramount importance.

The purposes of the proposed project are manifold:

1. Administer a questionnaire to health personnel trained in the project, Integrated System of Nutrition and Primary Health Care in Rural Areas of Guatemala (SINAPS) and to patients of these health personnel. The Questionnaire will survey nutrition knowlege and practices relative to diarrheal disease; specifically knowlege and implementation of oral rehydration therapy and feeding practices during diarrheal illness;
2. Investigate sources of nutrition knowlege for women;
3. Investigate prevalence of female health promoters, midwives and other health personnel practicing in rural areas of Guatemala and;
4. Identify specific maternal beliefs and practices beneficial or detrimental to the outcome of diarrheal disease in children.

Justification

In developing countries, women are ultimately responsible for the nutriture of young children, providing milk in lactation, controlling the weaning process, participating in health programs and interacting with health providers. When considering programs which impinge on the health of children, mothers are the target population.

Children in developing countries suffer up to 30 days of debilitating diarrhea per year (Kielmann et al., 1983). Between 4 and 5 million children under the age of five die annually from acute diarrhea (WHO, 1984).

There is a "...self perpetuating cycle of diarrhea, malabsorption and malnutrition... in children of underdeveloped areas" (Hirschorn, 1971) with malnutrition increasing the duration of the diarrheal episode and diarrhea exacerbating malnutrition (Black et al., 1980). ORT supplies a solution of fluids, electrolytes, and calories to replenish lost nutrients. In Papua, New Guinea, establishment of an ORT program reduced mortality from diarrhea 90% in 1-4 year olds (Frankel and

has been advocated using household sugar and salt solutions (Sachar et al., 1985).

Proper use of home-based ORT requires considerable training of mothers and health workers as well as availability of the constituents (WHO, 1985). Mothers and health workers must understand that appropriate feeding and ORT will not stop but appear to increase the severity of the diarrheal episode by increasing the fecal output. Continuous feeding is necessary to prevent protein and energy deficits and improve hydration; a difficult concept in many societies where the remedial response to diarrheal disease is to withhold food and fluid (WHO, 1985).

Improving the chances of survival from diarrheal disease, and reducing the mortality rate will improve the quality of life for women. A complex relationship between nutrition, health and fertility has been suggested (USAID, 1981) where decreased infant and preschool mortality may reduce high fertility and birth rates by increasing duration of breast-feeding, thus promoting infertility and increasing the interval between births. Increased birth interval allows for maternal recovery and better maternal nutritional status.

Guatemala has a history of training medical auxiliaries to treat rural populations. In 1974, the Government of Guatemala developed plans to train health promoters, native midwives, rural health technicians and auxiliary nurses (Long and Viau D., 1974). SINAPS is a joint project between the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, INCAP and the Pan American Health Organization and was affiliated with USAID through September, 1985 (INCAP, 1981). Rural health promoters are necessary since, as of the early 1980's, only 20% of Guatemala's doctors served rural communities which comprised 80% of the population (Nyrop, 1983).

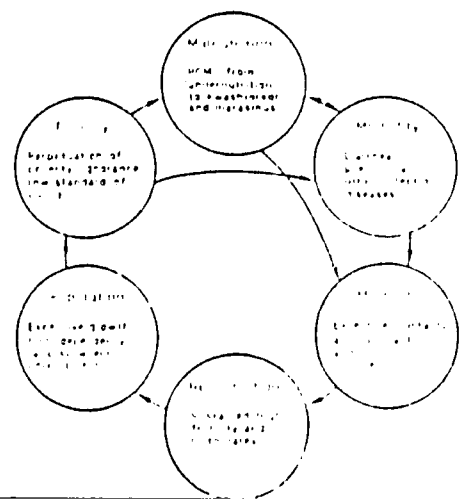
Assessing the nutrition knowlege of rural health promoters and patients with respect to diarrheal disease will aid in evaluation of SINAPS and in planning future programs. Appropriate nutritional management of diarrheal disease will improve the quality of life for women by decreasing infant and child mortality and malnutrition, and improving maternal health through decreased fertility.

Relationship to Existing research

Relationship of maternal health to child health

Malnutrition and mortality have been linked to reproduction in overly traditional societies (USAID, 1981) (Figure). In Costa Rica, as infant mortality decreased from 68.6 to 19.1/1000 during the period 1960-1980, birth rates also declined from 48.3 to 31.2/1000 (Mata, 1983).

Figure
Will Better Nutrition Decrease Fertility?



Interaction of diarrhea and malnutrition

Traditional medical therapy and cultural practices (e.g., maternal food withholding) encourage cessation or reduction of food consumption in the diarrheic child (Brown and MacLean, 1984, Mahalanabis, 1983) to reduce fecal output (Taylor et al., 1983). Maternal withholding of food may result in cessation of lactation, damage to the intestinaal mucosa, protein and energy deficits and dehydration. Continuation of feeding during diarrhea sustains breast-feeding, maintains or repairs intestinal mucosa, prevents protein and energy deficits and improves hydration (Brown and MacLean, 1984).

Malnutrition is related to diarrheal duration and growth deficits have been reported in children with prolonged diarrheal episodes. In a study by Black et al. (1984), children less than 80% of National Center of Health Statistics (NCHS) standard weight for length had diarrheal episodes 56% longer (mean duration) than children weighing 90% of NCHS standards.

Acute illness precipitates anorexia and weight loss in children (Hoyle et al., 1980, Mata et al., 1977, Martorell et al., 1980). In a study by Hoyle et al. (1980), diarrheic children hospitalized in rural Bangladesh consumed 53% fewer calories than their healthy counterparts. Examination of growth curves for individual children in a Guatemalan study revealed weight loss after episodes of diarrhea (Mata et al., 1977). Children with greater weight deficits at the onset of disease were more likely to lose 5% or more of their body weight than children with lesser weight deficits.

Trend towards home-based ORT

Home-based ORT used in a Philippine village was associated with weight gains in children both during an acute attack of diarrhea and over the entire 7-month study. The average weight gain of children receiving ORT was nearly twice that of children in the control village where home-based ORT was unavailable (International Study Group, 1977). Sachar et al. (1985) have demonstrated that ORT can be successfully implemented in a traditional society. In India, rural mothers were effectively taught about the preparation and use of oral rehydration solution (ORS) (Sachar et al., 1985). Local health providers contacted by medical college health care-teams were asked to use and recommend ORS and complied at least 48% of the time.

Beneficial and detrimental treatments for diarrhea

Feeding practices and treatment of diarrhea in children reflects nutrition knowlege and beliefs of indigenous peoples. In a study in Goa (Srinivasa and Afonso, 1983), 83% of mothers of children below age 5 favored restriction in quantity of food fed during diarrhea and cessation of solid food to reduce fecal output. The majority of mothers (77%) preferred home remedies. Although rice water has been found beneficial as an ORS (Molla et al., 1982), feeding boiled rice water was practiced by only 5% of mothers.

In Guatemala, bean broth fed to children during weaning and diarrheal episodes may also be of benefit (Birch, 1985). Finding common beneficial feeding practices for children with diarrhea, and incorporating these practices in ORT will increase the liklihood of acceptance of health interventions (Jelliffe, 1968).

Primary health care programs in Guatemala

In 1974, the Guatemalan government developed a plan for training auxiliary health workers (Long and Viau D., 1974). Health promoters and native midwives were to treat rural communities. The SINAPS Project which included rural health promoter training, was a Guatemalan Government project affiliated with INCAP (INCAP, 1981) and continued to train health auxiliaries until September, 1985. The purpose of the project was to increase effective coverage of health and nutrition services in Guatemala at the primary care level. Studying nutrition knowlege and practices related to diarrheal disease within the primary health care system will provide useful data for future modifications of training programs and health interventions which directly affect the health and well-being of rural women.

Methodology

Health auxiliaries trained in the SINAPS program will be identified with the assistance of USAID. A questionnaire will be administered to five to ten auxiliaries in each of the following categories; nurse, midwife and health technician. Three to five patients of each health promoter who are mothers of children under five years of age will be identified and asked to participate in an interview.

The questionnaire will be designed to cover the following aspects:

1. General information about health promoter or mother;
2. General health knowlege including specific strategies related to child health such as growth charts, breast-feeding and increasing nutrient intake;
3. General oral rehydration knowlege including purpose, composition of oral rehydration salts and home use of salts;
4. Feeding practices during diarrheal disease including continued feeding during illness, use of home rehydrating agents and addition of supplemental well-tolerated foods during recovery and;
5. Supplemental questions to determine weaning practices and beliefs about illness, particularly diarrhea.

During the first 2-3 weeks in Guatemala, the researcher will familiarize herself with educational materials used in the training of health auxiliaries. The interview questions and questionnaire will be reviewed by knowlegeable personnel at INCAP. The questionnaire will be modified and translated into Spanish. Health promoters in different regions of the country will be identified with the assistance of Liliana Ayalde, USAID Mission Public Health Officer.

Interviews with health promoters and their patients will take place during the following 4-6 weeks. With Guatemala City as a base, the researcher will travel to rural health promoters within 200 mi for interviews of approximately one hour in length.

The following persons have been contacted and will be supplying letters of support: Anne Ferguson, Bean/Cowpea CRSP, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing Michigan 48824; Ricardo Bressani, Director of Research, INCAP, Guatemala, Guatemala, C. A., whom Washington State collaborates with in the Bean/Cowpea Collaborative Research Support Project (CRSP) and; Liliana Ayalde, USAID Guatemala, APO, Miami, Florida, 34024.

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Resume

Name: Lori J. Silverstein

Title: Research Assistant/Doctoral Candidate

Education

Institution	Degree/Year/Field
University of California, Davis, CA	B.S./1980/Nutritional Science
San Jose State University, San Jose, CA	M.S./1982/Nutrition
Washington State University, Pullman, WA	Ph.D./ * /Nutrition

* Degree expected Dec., 1986

Research and Professional Experience

1978-1979	Research Technician	University of California, Dept. Nutrition
1980-1981	Research Assistant	NASA-Ames Research Center, Human Physiology Lab
1982	Teaching Assistant	San Jose State University
1982-1986	Research Assistant	Washington State University

Honors/Scholarships/Support

University of California, Davis:
- California State Scholarship
- Dean's List

San Jose State University:
- President's List
- Phi Kappa Phi
- University Foundation Research Award

Washington State University:
- Sigma Xi Research Grant
- Omicron Nu Honor Society

Publications

J. Greenleaf, L. Silverstein, J. Bliss, V. Lagenheim, H Rossow and C. Chao. 1981. Physiological responses to prolonged bed rest and fluid immersion in man: a compendium of research. NASA TM-3046.

Ellman, G., C. Silverstein, G. Zingarelli, E. Schafer and L. Silverstein. 1984. Vitamin-mineral supplement fails to improve IQ in developmentally disabled young adults. Am. J. Mental Def. 88:688-691.

L. Brady, L. Silverstein, C. Hoppel and P. Brady. 1985. Hepatic mitochondrial inner membrane properties and carnitine palmitoyltransferase A and B. Biochem. J. 232:445-450.

Room 301-H
Hulbert Hall

April 14, 1986

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

Dear Ms. Henderson,

It is a pleasure for me to write a letter recommending Lori Silverstein for a Women in Development fellowship.

Lori is extremely well qualified to carry out the work she is proposing in her fellowship application. She has a strong interest in the role of nutrition in health and her proposal reflects her expertise in these areas. Lori is sensitive to others and she will be able to develop rapport with the women she is interviewing.

This survey of health providers and patients will benefit women in Guatemala. The findings from the study will also be useful in other countries where childhood diarrhea is prevalent.

An additional long-term benefit of funding this project is that Ms. Silverstein is very interested in continuing her work in international public health work. She is a skilled nutritionist who will make many contributions in this field.

Lori has become very excited about conducting research on the use of oral rehydration therapy. She has grown in confidence and skills as she has worked to develop this research proposal. I look forward to seeing her continued development in the area of public health nutrition.

Sincerely,

Virginia Hillers

Virginia N. Hillers, Ph.D., R.D.
Extension Food Specialist

dw:h henderson/val4

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
Washington State University

Room 301A
Hulbert Hall

Pullman, Washington 99164-6230 / 509-335-2811

April 14, 1986

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

Dear Ms. Henderson:

I am pleased to recommend Lori Silverstein to receive the CID/WID Fellowship. Ms. Silverstein is an advanced graduate student with strong academic and leadership abilities.

In her proposal, Ms. Silverstein has accurately described the serious nature of diarrheal disease in infants and young children in developing countries. She has clearly described the results that can be achieved with home administered oral rehydration therapy. This problem has serious consequences for women and planning acceptable solutions including education of health care workers will lessen the burden on women and further their participation in development.

I do not hesitate to recommend Ms. Silverstein as a CID/WID Fellow. She is a capable, articulate person who can accomplish the tasks she sets out to do. In addition to her personal characteristics that make this task possible, other faculty on the Washington State University campus are available to provide the necessary consultation and support to make this enhance the success of this project.

If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Sue N. Butkus, R.D.
Extension Nutrition Specialist

SNB:smg
dw:lori/sue

Cooperating agencies: Washington State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Washington counties
Cooperative Extension programs are available to all without discrimination.

Washington
State University

Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition, Pullman, Washington 99164-6330

April 22,1986

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

Dear Ms. Henderson:

I am writing this letter in support of the candidacy of Lori J. Silverstein for the Consortium for International Development (CID), Women in Development (WID) Project Fellowship Program. Lori authored the research proposal entitled "Nutrition Beliefs and Practices Relative to Diarrheal Disease in Guatemalan Health Promoters and Patients" submitted to the Consortium for International Development Fellowship Program. Lori is an advanced Ph.D. student in the Graduate Program in Nutrition at Washington State University, and is interested in studying the nutrition understanding and applied nutritional concepts relative to diarrhea in Guatemala. She has proposed travel to Guatemala as an opportunity to study health promoters advising women and children in rural areas. Lori has developed this research project around knowledge and experience developed here at WSU during five years of research progress with the Title XII Dry bean/Cowpea Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP).

Lori Silverstein is a very creative and industrious individual. She has recently completed her preliminary examinations and is planning to complete her research and thesis within the next year. Lori has taken the initiative to develop an understanding of the Women In Development concept of the Agency for Internation Development. She has discussed the WID Program with Anne Ferguson, WID Representative for the Dry bean/Cowpea CRSP at Michigan State University and with Liliana Ayalde and other USAID Representatives at the Guatemalan Mission. I believe that Lori has the ability to integrate the Women In Development approach into an existing problem that relates to the growth and health of children in rural populations in Guatemala, and to on-going collaborative research on dry beans in conjunction with the Institute for Nutrition in Central America and Panama (INCAP) in Guatemala.

The Dry bean/Cowpea CRSP Project has illustrated that mothers often provide bean broth as a first solid food for weaning children at 15 months of age. The feeding of bean solids and bean broth are beneficial to the growth and health of the children in the rural areas of Guatemala. We are currently examining the nutritional composition

of bean broth, and would like to better development our understanding of the role that bean solids and bean broth play in the morbidity of Guatemalan children. The recent project entitled "Integrated System of Nutrition and Primary Health Care in Rural Areas of Guatemala (SINAPS)" which provided health promoters for families in the rural areas of Guatemala and was developed through INCAP apparently provided nutrition information and understanding to families in need. Lori has proposed a project in which she would gather information about the health promoter and families in Guatemala, determine the understanding and utilization of food with respect to diarrhea and morbidity in rural homes and develop a further understanding of feeding and weaning practices and beliefs in relationship to illness and diarrhea in Guatemala.

I believe that Lori has designed a detailed proposal describing the research she would like to accomplish, demonstrated its relevance to the accomplishments of the Dry bean/Cowpea CRSP cooperatively administered by Washington State University and INCAP, and is prepared to assess the "Integrated System of Nutrition and Primary Health Care in Rural Areas of Guatemala (SINAPS)" project. It is apparent to me that Lori is a dedicated and motivated nutrition and health professional. Success in receiving support for this proposal will surely encourage Lori to proceed with her Ph.D. in Nutrition and develop an interest for cooperative and further international nutrition research. I recommend that Lori J. Silverstein be given every consideration as a candidate for the Women in Development Project Fellowship Program of the Consortium for International Development.

Thank you very much for your consideration. If I can provide any further support for Lori J. Silverstein or provide further information on the proposal she developed, or the cooperation with the Dry bean/Cowpea CRSP, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Barry C. Swanson
Professor
(509)335-4015 or 335-1702

1276/BGS1/to

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

April 11, 1986

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

Dear Dr. Henderson,

Attached is my proposal for a WID fellowship to work with Yemen CID projects that are administered through Oregon State University. Resume and letters of recommendation will follow shortly.

Please accept this proposal, knowing that Susan Coleman and Cynthia Myntti will soon visit our campus. Their input to this proposal is crucial and may prompt a shift of focus. Thus, the proposal is subject to modification.

I welcome committee recommendations for improving the proposal.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Christine Sproul

Christine Sproul
WID Coordinator

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT
FELLOWSHIP PROPOSAL

Submitted by: Dr. Christine Sproul, Coordinator

Women in Development
Snell Hall, Room 409
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331

Project Affiliation: Yemen Agriculture Development Support Program (ADSP)
-CID/CORE Subproject
-Faculty of Agriculture Subproject
-Poultry Extension and Training Subproject

Location of Activity: Sana'a, YEMEN with site visits to rural areas

Duration of Project: Six weeks: Aug. 30 - Oct. 11, 1986

Budget Estimate:

Travel		$ 2,500
Per diem	28 x 80 = 1840 14 x 40 = 560 2 x 138 = 276	2,676
Translator		700
Publication of report		500
Total		$ 6,376

PROPOSAL ABSTRACT

The aim of this project is to review efforts made since the 1983 Susan Coleman report to implement the recommendations for integrating women into the CID/CORE subproject, the Faculty of Agriculture subproject, and the Poultry and Extension Training subproject of the ADSP. Project visits and interviews with USAID personnel, government representatives, women's groups, and other donor projects will explore what successes have occurred, what constraints continue to exist, and what specific programs are being designed to ensure that Yemeni women are integrated into these subprojects.

The WID Fellow will also work with Sallama Bu-Hydar and Darryl Kuhnle to identify and produce extension training packages which can use media techniques for wider dissemination of information to village women. Extension workshop ideas can be identified and the possible use of media explored.

One final purpose of the WID fellowship is to identify research needs and posibilities for the involvement of women technical specialists for TDY assignments and as project officers, as part of an overall women's component for these subprojects to be implemented by CID.

PREFACE

As the new Oregon State University Women in Development Coordinator, I can more effectively assist in plans to integrate women into the Yemen projects by first gathering data and becoming familiar with the history, personnel, and potential of the OSU projects. The WID fellowship provides an opportunity for me to strengthen my ability to actively participate in efforts to integrate women in the USAID/CID development projects of Yemen. This fellowship will enable me to identify future technical assistance assignments related to the integration of Yemeni women into the programs. The fellowship will also prepare me for knowledgeable consultation with project directors.

RATIONALE

Yemen Arab Republic is in the process of tremendous change. Everyone in Yemen is affected by the development programs initiated since 1970 and occurring at an ever faster rate year by year. One must be sensitive to delicate cultural and religious issues associated with women's development in Yemen. At the same time, as Susan Coleman's 1983 report points out:

> The developer can assume that roles of women as well as men are subject to change and are, in fact, changing. Actively involving women in the development process will ensure positive changes for women instead of the negative ones associated with colonial programs in Africa and South Asia. (Coleman, p.4)

Historically, development projects tended to ignore social questions, including women's roles and needs. Great care must be taken to assure that Yemeni women and men define and initiate the types of programs they need and want and that CID personnel resond to those needs.

Dr. Cynthia Myntti emphasizes that this requires commitment to continual monitoring of all the direct and indirect effects of a project as well as flexibility in approach. It is here that a WID perspective might be most helpful. Coleman has identified guidelines for successfully including women in development projects in other countries and by which the Yemen projects might be compared. (Appendix A) Furthermore, she details specific recommendations for each of the AID projects. Coleman recommended that an informal review of progress on these suggestions be conducted by USAID/Yemen after six months, and an indepth review be conducted after one year to identify:

- How recommendations have been implemented by USAID/Yemen.
- How recommendations have been implemented in each project and subproject.
- Problems encountered.
- Successes.
- Implications for future involvement of women in projects.

Review of Coleman Recommendations

In review of efforts made by CID/CORE, FOA, and PETS to respond to the Coleman recommendations and constraints encountered, I would do the following:

Work with YARG, USAID and CID project people to discuss progress made in integrating Yemeni women in the three projects having OSU involvement:

CORE--Research has shown that women are a crucial element in all aspects of agriculture and, according to Coleman, negotiations between CID/CORE and the MOAF were to have 50% of the poultry students nominated for long-term training in the U.S. be women (Coleman, p.7). However, of the 35 Yemeni students currently training in the U.S., none are women. The causes for this need to be explored with encouragement of new recruitment efforts and strategies.

Coleman's 1983 evaluation of the CORE project is included in Appendix B. I plan to evaluate what progress has been made since her evaluation and recommendations.

FOA -- The Social Soundness Analysis and Summary of the FOA proposal verify that women are now responsible for most of the agricultural production in Yemen, in addition to livestock and poultry production (Stewart, p. F-4). The proposal promises that "every effort" will be made to select and recruit women students and faculty into the FOA. One of the keys to the successful integration of women is that they be involved from the very beginning. As the FOA is just beginning, it is important to carefully monitor and evaluate the efforts to recruit women. I would work closely with Drs. Kraynick and Brooks in reviewing the recruitment procedures.

PETS -- As the first income-generating program for women, it is important to follow the research structure for the organization and poultry training of the women and the marketing plan for the eggs. The economic assessment just being completed should explore the economic changes that increased egg production has brought to women? How effectively have women extension agents been recruited and trained? What recommendations have resulted from Sallama Bu-Hydar's work?

I would also meet with Yemeni women in the MOAF, MOE, on the projects and in other groups. Contact names will be received from Cynthia Myntti when she visits the OSU campus in April, from Susan Coleman upon her debriefing this month at OSU, from Jon Mandaville of the American Institute for Yemen Studies, and from Joan Witters and others on campus who have lived in Yemen. What do the women in Yemen want and need? What training programs have they identified? How can they be more involved in the implementation of programs? How would they react to agricultural extension training via the media?

Extension Training: Efficiency

How can the extension training program conducted by Sallama Bu-Hydar be expanded? Does she need assistance in the poultry training course? How does

the mobile unit function? Could there be increased use of media? Supplementary programs on nutrition, first aid and basic hygiene?

Work with Darryl Kuhnle and Sallama Bu-Hydar to explore the use of media extension programs. Could there be radio and television programs for these projects? (Recently Mary Herbert was in Sana'a investigating the potential of using media in large-scale educational efforts on water resources and conversation; the media potential is just beginning to be tapped.)

What extension workshops have reached women since the beekeeping workshops of 1983? What kinds of workshops are most needed and most effective? What do village women want?

Identify Research/TDY Needs

There has been the tendency in the past for developers in many countries to stereotype the roles of women in developing countries without adequate research. I would like to identify research needs and explore possibilities for CID women technical specialists' involvement. Dr. Ron Miner, CORE leader, has indicated that women project implementers increase the inclusion of women in development projects. How can more women be recruited for TDY assignments and as project officers? Audrey Dibble, Advisor of the Data/Learning Resource Center (DLRC) may be a good resource person in this field.

METHODOLOGY

I will be following the format used by Dr. Suresht Bald for her paper at the WID Forum, 1985, on "Integrating Women in U.S.-Funded Activities: A Case Study of Rural Public Health in India". I will identify key questions to target in my observations. Most of my data collection will be through both formal and informal interviews. I'll use Susan Coleman's guidelines and recommendations as areas of exploration. Possible respondents will be identified using OSU contacts as well as, Jon Mandeville, Cynthia Myntti and Susan Coleman.

This WID review will address the contribution of OSU/WID involvement in Yemen. As WID Coordinator, I will be in a position to work with project directors to help implement plans for the increased integration of women into development projects. The opportunity the WID fellowship provides for gaining the necessary background to be effective is indeed one of the most important functions of the fellowship program.

Change is happening in Yemen. WID-sensitive personnel can help make that change responsive to Yemeni women's needs. As a Yemeni extension woman stated:

> Don't limit your thinking (in the development of the FOA) to what is possible today. The situation (in Yemen) will change over time. Every day and every month there are changes. Things are beginning to happen that were impossible before. In five years, there will be many more opportunities for men and women than what are available today. We must look to the future with an open mind.

RELATION TO EXISTING RESEARCH

There is a small but growing body of literature related to women in Yemen Arab Republic. Most of the materials are in the form of USAID reports, although there are two books on the subject (Myntti, 1979; Makhlouf, 1979.) In addition to adding to the social research available, this project would work particularly on extension teaching materials and the "packaging" of those materials for classroom use.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adra, Najwa, The Impact of Male Migration on Women's Role in Agriculture in the Yemen Arab Republic, Prepared for the Inter-Country Experts Meeting on Women in Food Production, Amman, Jordan, Oct. 22-26, 1983.

Adra, Najwa, Social Soundness Analysis and Beneficiary Profile for SAE Extension Design Project, Consortium for International Development, Sana'a, Yemen, May 1984.

Coleman, Susan, "Women in Development Projects in the Yemen Arab Republic", Report, CID, USAID Yemen, 1983.

Maklouf, Carla, Changing Veils; Women and Modernization in North Yemen. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1979.

Myntti, Cynthia, "Women in Yemen", Report for USAID, Sana'a, 1978.

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b. A week long Family Planning/Family Health Workshop sponsored by USAID and held recently in Sanaa revealed the organization and implementation ability, accessibility, and effectiveness of Yemen women in Government related agencies. Main organizers of the workshop were women, and women moderators expertly controlled all levels of the workshop - composed of over 100 men and women from all levels of Government. The women in the workshop were outspoken, direct, and interacted freely with men and women involved in discussion groups, informal sessions, and large groups. This indicates that men and women in the Government can and do work together, a situation that could be encouraged by specifically requesting that Yemeni Government women be included in development activities when possible.

c. Women from many Yemen Governmental Ministries and organizations met with project and design and evaluation team members for the purpose of extending advice, information, and support. Teams included a Family Planning Project Design Team, a Faculty of Agriculture Design Team, and a Rural Development Evaluation Team.

INGREDIENTS FOR SUCCESS IN WID IN YEMEN:

Based on the previous examples, the following can be concluded concerning how to deal with problems identified as being associated with including women in development projects in Yemen.

1. Lack of knowledge concerning women's roles and needs:

a. Research: Identify the roles and needs of women as they specifically relate to each project, maintain ongoing research and records during the project specifically related to women, and evaluate the impact of the project on women.

b. Design and implement the project to specifically include and meet the needs of women, based on previous research and update according to ongoing research findings.

c. Include women staff in the design, implementation and evaluation of the project to act as contacts, information gatherers and implementers in situations where a man would not be acceptable and to form relationships with Government and influential women.

2. Lack of Qualified Women:

a. Actively recruit Yemeni women for project participants, counterparts and employees. Effective recruitment methods might include:

1) Advertising; newspapers and television -- specifying gender or genders;

2) Through personal relationships: develop contacts with women in Government, and relevant organizations, and institutions; and

3) Limit sexual harrassment by using female interviewers and coworkers when possible.

b. Institution Building:

1) Develop and maintain relationships with women in the Government;

2) Encourage the formation of an advisory committee of women in the Government to act as a support and advisory group for USAID development projects in Yemen and women in the Government;

3) Support women's groups by actively involving them in participant training programs, workshops and conferences, and field trips;

4) Encourage Government assignment of female counterparts for development projects; and

5) Encourage the Government to place returning participant trainee women in positions corresponding to their skills and the needs of the country.

150

3. Mobility:

a. Recruit and encourage those who can travel for programs and projects that require it, such as training in Sana'a and outside the country and extension visits to demonstration farms.

b. Design programs for women that do not require them to travel away from their homes, when necessary.

4. Coeducation:

a. Recruit and encourage those who can attend coeducational training, especially for long-term educational institutions, and overseas training of Government personnel. There are those who are ready now, and the numbers will increase.

b. Provide segregated training where appropriate.

5. Government Support:

a. Identify and encourage men and women in the Government who support the inclusion of women in development projects.

b. Actively support the idea of including women in evelopment projects so there will be no confusion as to where USAID stands on the issue.

6. Village Support:

a. Hire women employees and staff to contact and work with women in the village.

b. Include men and women in all projects from the beginning.

c. Choose villages that are ready to support the inclusion of women in the development process, don't try to force the issue on anyone. Villages that have had experience with developers, such as receiving aid for road building, schools, etc., may be more accepting of new ideas than villages that are not familiar with the development process.

7. Western Women Working in Yemen: Orient women staff to the cultural aspects of successfully working in cities and villages in Yemen. For example,

(a) Do not socialize with Yemeni or Western men outside official functions.

(b) Wear proper dress.

(c) Speak the language.

(d) Actively socialize with women of the villages.

(e) Support women in what they want to do -- don't try to force them to change

(f) Peace Corps Volunteers, with their extensive language and cultural training and hardiness could be effective village workers.

(g) Do not socialize with Yemenis outside (a) ? official functions.

(h) Dress modestly in loose clothes.

(i) Develop relationships with and support women in the Government.

(j) Provide an example of a professional woman and do not be offended if sometimes treated otherwise -- some Yemeni men may not be comfortable with foreigners. They will change at their own speed.

(k) Yemeni men may be less threatened by women then men.

(l) Women may be able to work more effectively in Government offices as it is not considered proper to make a woman stand around waiting in places where they can be stared at.

(m) In order to work successfully with a Yemeni woman, it is often necessary to be a woman.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ENHANCING THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN IN USAID/YEMEN PROJECTS

Possible WID Strategies for USAID Yemen

Priority # 1: Institutionalization, including Women in the Government.

1. Project officers and contract personnel, identify women from ministries involved in USAID projects to act as a supporting group for including women within these projects. Activities of these women may include:

- Input in project design, implementation and evaluation.
- Aid in recruiting women for project training, staff and advisors.
- Accompanying USAID and contractor personnel (especially women) on field trips for project research, evaluation, design and implementation purposes.

2. Project officers and contract personnel recruit women from the Government for training in administration, management, advanced degrees, international workshops, etc., as an integral part of upgrading personnel within the Government.

3. Project officers and contract personnel open discussion with appropriate Ministry personnel for the purpose of negotiating a written policy favoring the inclusion of women in each USAID-funded project.

4. Project officers, and Contractor personnel, identify areas in the project where Yemeni women's group could effectively be involved to strengthen the institutional organization of women in Yemen.

5. Assign a USAID female staff person or persons to work with women in the Government, USAID staff, and contractor personnel on the above.

Priority # 2: Involving Women in USAID Projects.

1. Each project contractor in collaboration with USAID/Yemen present a workshop in the next 2 years on an aspect of WID in Yemen for the purpose of increasing the involvement of women in their specific project or development projects in general. Example of workshop topics are:

- Developing short term training for women.
- Recruiting women trainees.
- Vocational training opportunities for women.
- Working with village women.
- Effective educational methods for teaching illiterate women.

2. USAID develop an orientation program for USAID and Contractor personnel for the purpose of learning about development in Yemen. Topics to include but not be limited to:

- History of development in Yemen.
  - Current development projects.
  - Ingredients for success.
  - The inclusion of women in development projects

The following suggestions for WID strategies of USAID/Yemen and enhancing the involvement of women in specific USAID projects are based on the successes experienced by USAID projects and other donors including women in development projects in Yemen, and discussions with the USAID/WID committee, other USAID project personnel and USAID contractors.

It is understood that the YAR is going through rapid changes in all areas. Some suggestions may be able to be implemented sooner than expected as opportunities arise and some may be delayed due to unforeseen circumstances.

It is recommended that an informal review of progress on these suggestions be conducted by USAID Yemen after 6 months, and an indepth review be conducted after 1 year to identify:

- How recommendations have been implemented by USAID/Yemen.
- How recommendations have been implemented in each project and subproject.
- Problems encountered.
- Successes.
- Implications for future involvement of women in projects.

Priority #3: Long-term Goal: Encouraging and Creating Opportunities for Women in the Development Process in Yemen.

1. Require the inclusion of research data in each project and subproject paper identifying how women are currently involved in a project area and opportunities for involving them in the project; and develop specific programs for their inclusion.

2. Promotion of Primary Education for Girls.

In order for women to contribute to and take advantage of future opportunities related to the development process, they must have the knowledge and ability that an education can provide to understand new ideas and concepts in areas such as health, agriculture,

and income generation, to name a few. The major problems associated with primary education for girls in Yemen include a lack of schools and a lack of female teachers. Primary education for girls as well as boys is a vital step in the overall development process and might be encouraged by:

a. Project/Contractor personnel conducting a study to identify the real constraints involved with female primary education and possible solutions.

b. Identifying women and men in the Government who support primary education for women and work with them for the purpose of proposing a comprehensive plan to provide primary education for girls as well as boys.

c. Types of projects that might be considered include:

(1) Working with the Ministry of Education and LDAs to promote the building of schools in villages that encourage coeducation.

(2) Working with the Ministry of Education to encourage more women to teach in villages through providing scholarships and salary incentives for women who agree to teach in a village for a certain amount of time, and guaranteeing security by providing appropriate housing for the woman and a relative or friend.

(3) Working with the Ministry of Education to establish in-village teacher training programs for women willing to become teachers in their villages.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ENHANCING THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN IN SPECIFIC USAID PROJECTS.

Following project descriptions and evaluations, suggestions for enhancing the involvement of women in each project has been proposed.

Based on the ingredients of success of other WID projects in Yemen, the following criteria were applied to the projects to determine how USAID projects are currently including women:

AGRICULTURE

1. Project 279-0052, Agriculture Development Support Project.

Contractor:	Consortium for International Development
Starting Date:	1979
Project Completion Date:	1994

a. CORE Subproject

This Subproject will provide technical, administrative and institution building expertise and support over the entire life of the Agriculture Development Support Project. It provides for technical/administrative inservice training for the Ministry of Agriculture staff, academic degree training for 24 members of the Central Ministry of Agriculture staff at the bachelor's, master's and Ph.D. levels, and specialized academic and nonacademic training for 40 staff members.

Women were involved in the design and evaluation of the Subproject but no women have been involved in its implementation as advisors. A woman social scientist researched and wrote the Social Soundness Analysis for this Subproject and recommended:

(1)An ongoing research component to analyze social changes accompanying agricultural development projects.

(2)That the involvement of women in projects must be carefully considered and plannned.

(3)That both men and women be engaged as program personnel.

The active role women play in agriculture was recognized in the Subproject document and further research on how they can be involved in agriculture development was stressed.

The Subproject was not structured specifically to include women beyond recommending more research.

....In the implementation of the Subproject, no women have yet been given inservice training or academic training in the U.S. under this Subproject. Eight men have received nonacademic training and six men and four women are receiving academic training in a third country. Four women have been nominated to receive short-term training in library science in preparation for staffing a documentation and learning center within the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Suggestions for enhancing the involvement of women include:

1. Ensure that at least one CID/Core staff member has access to and can work effectively with Yemeni women (under existing circumstances this usually implies that women deal with women) to:

a. Identify and develop working relationships with women in the Ministry of Agriculture and other Ministries for the purpose of: encouraging the institutionalization of women within the Ministry of Agriculture; providing input to the design, implementations, evaluation and research of agriculture projects; providing government support for the inclusion of women in agriculture projects; and providing a base for the recruitment of women trainees, students, employees, and counterparts for agriculture projects.

b. Conduct ongoing research on women and agriculture and how they can be appropriately included in agricultural development and prepare a report on aspects of the project that can involve women now.

2. Identify and encourage Ministry of Agriculture policies and personnel that are supportive of the inclusion of women in agriculture and development projects.

b. <u>Ibb Secondary Agricultural Institute Subproject.</u>

The purpose of this Subproject is to establish a training center capable of serving Yemen Governmental and rural sector needs for personnel with middle level agricultural skills.

Ibb School offers classes to high school students in many aspects of agriculture such as crop production,

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Bozeman, Montana 59717-0001

Department of Home Economics

Telephone (406) 994-3241

May 2, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson
CID/WID Project Director
Department of Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tuscon, Arizona 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

Attached is a project proposal from Ms. Tonia Torrence for funding from CID/WID funds.

Tonia has worked very carefully to secure as much background as possible about the status of the Small Ruminant CRSP project in Peru. Her contact with University of Missouri personnel has provided access to recent project reports.

Tonia is a tenacious student who has a strong interest in international work, although this would be her first opportunity for work outside the States. She has basic language skills and a natural flexibility which will serve her well in the development setting, I believe.

I certainly recommend your approval of Tonia's proposal.

Sincerely Yours,

Margaret Briggs
CID/WID Coordinator
Montana State University

MB/csb
Enclosure

GUIDELINES FOR WID PROPOSAL WRITING

Name of Applicant Ms. Tonia Torrence

Title, Department, and Institutional Affiliation
Graduate Student, Animal & Range Science, Montana State University

Address P. O. Box 5268
Bozeman, MT 59717

Title of CID member project with which this project will be affiliated Non-CID: Small Ruminant CRSP in Peru

Location of activity (must be out of USA and in a country where there is a USAID Mission) "Community" project located in most limited resource rural agro-pastorial community, in Aramachay, east of Lima on the altiplano.

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

Estimated beginning date June 1, 1986
Estimated completion date September 1, 1986

Brief budget estimate:

Travel costs $11.50 (includes round trip from Bozeman to Lima plus $150 in-country flight to a major project site near Cuzo.
Number of days in rural area 8-10 weeks
Number of days in urban area 2 weeks (1 at beginning & 1 at end)

ADDITIONAL NOTES: Careful coordination has occurred with several workers on the CRSP

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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PROPOSAL TO STUDY
WOMEN'S ROLES IN PERUVIAN SMALL RUMINANT CRSP

Abstract

This project is designed to help the women of the Peruvian highland communities determine whether fodder production will improve women's income through through greater animal production and reduction of manure losses. Sex-dissagregated economic data will be gathered and analysed. Concomitant analysis of community women's interrelationships is included. Recommendations for continuation and possible expansion of fodder production will be based on analysis results. Results of the investigation of community relationships will provide the base for improved technological information transfer to community women.

I. Aim and Scope of Project

There are two interrelated goals of this proposed study.

(A) Assist The Women's Livestock and Crop Production Committee of Aramachay in determining whether the fodder crop production experiment they initiated was an economic success. This will be accomplished by linking new labor requirements with changes in income that were associated with fodder production. This will include data collection and analysis designed to compare labor requirements and incomes of families who did participate with those of families who did not participate in the fodder crop production experiment. Components of this study will include determination of sex-disaggregated hourly labor requirements of agricultural and animal production, by month and activity of:

1) members of families who did not participate in the fodder crop experiment;

2) and members of families who did participate in the experiment.

The changes in the incomes of family members who participated in the fodder crop experiment will also be compared to those of families who did not participate.

(B) Develop strategies to enhance communication and information transfer of improved animal and agricultural technologies to women at the community level. A better understanding of community relationships may be the means through which information transfer is improved. It is anticipated that these relationships will become more clear through determination of why:

1) women in the women's group did not participate in fodder production experiment;

2) women from the community of Aramachay did not participate in the women's group and in the experiment.

Upon determination of why these women did not not participate in the various activities it should be possible to identify additional avenues of information dissemination other than the established women's group. Recommendations will be made for improving information dispersion to women who did not participate in the women's group and/or the fodder experiment. It is anticipated that information networks identified during this study will be useful for future educational programs.

II. Justification of Propsoal In terms of Relavance to Overall Goals of Project

A primary purpose of this study is to develop a methodology for determining the economic feasibility of fodder crop production in fallow fields in Peruvian agro-pastoral communities. This will result in a better understanding of labor requirements and interrelated economic factors of the women's animal, agricultural and fodder crop production. Identification of these factors will help infield project personnel be aware of the overall project's impact on women's economic status. A second purpose is to enhance technological information transfer to the women of these communities. This should result in clarification of community interrelationships and help identify avenues through which improved resource production information may be disseminated to community women.

The long range goal of the Small Ruminant CRSP is to increase the effeciency of production of meat, milk and fiber by sheep and goats in order to increase the food supply and raise the income of the small animal shareholder. In the agro-pastoral communities in the highlands of Peru, small ruminant production is limited by animal malnutrition and disease (McCorkle, 1982). It has been proposed that production of supplemental fodder crops will reduce grazing pressure on currently overgrazed native pasture. This would promote an improvement in the quality and quantity of native forage and a reduction of parasite infestation in the animals (McCorkle,1982). In some communities, production of supplemental feed may allow reduction of the number of animals currently herded great distances from the village. This would reduce losses of manure (a valuable fertilizer) associated with herding animals to distant pastures. Two immediate objectives of this CRSP project are to: 1) expand the body of knowledge and its application to the solution of specific problems, and 2) develop and test appropriate technologies to improve food, fiber and hide production. Therefore, research identifying changes in economic aspects of current agricultural, animal and fodder crop production will help determine whether fodder production may indeed be part of the solution to the problem of overgrazing in these agro-pastoral communities and would coincide with immediate project objectives.

III. Existing research

The small ruminant CRSP project has produced various technical reports which address both sociological and economical aspects of animal production in the highlands of Peru. At least two of these reports have investigated factors limiting small ruminant production in agro-pastoral communities which use community pasture (Jamtgaard, 1984 and McCorkle, 1982). Although different communities were examined, both researchers cited overgrazing of native pasture as one of the factors limiting animal production in their respective communities. These reports also suggested that production of forage or fodder crops by these communities may help alleviate problems associated with overgrazing.

It has been reported (Fernandez, 1986) that twenty to thirty women of a Peruvian highland community formed a group called The Women's Livestock and Crop Production Committee of Aramachay. These women have attended meetings and discussed animal production problems and solutions to these problems. During the group's first meeting the provision of fodder for the dry season was listed second among five production priorities. During the second meeting it was decided that a leguminous species would be planted in some fallowed lands as an experiment in fodder production. Fourteen women from the group received seed from INIPA (the Peruvian extension service) and participated in a group training session. Twenty plots were planted. This crop will be harvested in May-June 1986. It will be advantageous to determine whether fodder production by this means is financially beneficial to the women participants.

IV. Methodolgy

I Plan to work closely with Ms. Maria Fernandez, a Research Associate in the Dept. of Rural Sociology at the University of Missouri. Ms. Fernandez lives in Huancayo, Peru and is currently working on a project involving women and fodder crop production in the highland communities. This project is part of the AID Small Ruminant CRSP. She has responded favorably to the suggestion of a WID fellow working with her on the project.

The first phase will be initiated before departure to Peru. This will involve examining and extracting pertinent data from published reports and other data sources. It is anticipated that current labor requirements disaggregated by sex for animal and agrocultural production by month and by crop or animal activity are obtainable from project documents.

The second phase will involve actual data collection. This will include the development, testing, administration and analysis of a questionaire to be given to both those women who did and did not participate in the fodder production experiment. Open-ended questions pertaining to those who participated will address:

(a) economic and labor requirements of fodder production such as how much time was spent, by whom during plowing, planting, weeding, and harvesting the fodder crop;

(b) the amount and value of additional manure collected as a result of not herding animals to distant pastures;

(c) the amount of time women spend feeding animals;

(d) women's activities during time previously spent herding;

(e) the ability of the fodder crop to provide feed throughout the dry season;

(f) improvement of animal health;

(g) and the women's desire to grow a fodder crop the following year.

The second section of the questionaire will be directed at the women who did not participate in the experiment and will seek information on:

(a) why women are not part of the women's group;

(b) why women did not participate in fodder production experiment;

(c) whether women will try fodder production next year if results from this year's experiment are favorable.

The second phase will also involve systematic observation of women who did and did not participate in the fodder production experiment. Observations will be made during the season for which the fodder was produced. This should allow observation of end result differences in time spent by women who are feeding their confined animals versus those women who are herding their animals.

The third phase will involve data summerization and preparation of a report for the women of Arsmachay.

The forth phase will be the preparation of a final report. This will contain recommendations for the suitability of fodder production in similar communities. Recommendations will also be made for ways of improving animal and agricultural production information transfer to the women of such communities.

V. Addendum to Proposal

I appreciate the valuable suggestions of the CID/WID review committee. In the following paragraphs I will address the committee's comments and update my proposal.

Since submiting my proposal I have heard from Maria Fernandez, the principle in-country investigator of the small ruminant CRSP in Peru. Ms Fernandez noted that she has tried the questionaire method of data collection with these groups of women. She stated that this methodology has yielded little useful information; and suggested that I utilize participation-observation methodology. Therefore, I am taking the liberty of proposing to revise my original proposal to respond to Maria's suggestion. I realize that this differs from the specific suggestion of the committee regarding drafting a questionaire, but hope that this agreeable to you. I intend for the goals to remain unchanged but anticipate gathering data through participation-observation instead of administering a questionaire.

I also realize that there was a lack of reference to specific technological information transfer to community women in my original proposal and would like to expand this. I plan to share my professional expertise with the women through workshops on rangeland health and evaluation and other informal sessions. I have developed a list of range management topics to be investigated with the women and have discussed the usefulness of these topics with two Peruvian students of Range Science at Utah State University. These students think that much of the baseline data concerning native rangeland has been collected by INIPA and the National Agrarian University personnel, but that none of this information or its relavance to animal production has been transfered to the community women. I plan to coordinate with Mario Tapia of INIPA and Arturo Flores of the university for the following activities: 1) organize existing slides or locate and photograph the different range types of the area in their various conditions; 2) collect specimens of the locally important range plant species. I plan to use these visual aids during the proposed workshop. Dr. Blackwell has informed me that a slide projecter will available. Topics to be discussed during the workshop will be the:

1) importance and indentification of range condition and trend;

2) importance and determination of carrying capacity;

3) advantages and disadvantages of fire as a management tool (currently native pastures are burned annually to the detriment of the rangeland ecology);

4) importance of proper fodder crop storage, necessary for maximum nutritional value.

It is anticipated that previously mentioned women's groups and alternate methods discovered through informal discussions with the women will serve as avenues for this information dissemination.

Bibliography

Burfisher, M.E. 1985. Sex Roles in the Nigerian Tiv farm household. Kumarian Press. West Hartford, Connecticut

Coronado, L., M.E. Fernandez and R. Velarde. 1985. Research and validation in agricultural production systems for high altitude peasant communities. Unpublished AID/SR-CRSP Document.

Fernandez, M.E. 1986. Technological domains of women in mixed farming systems of Andean peasent communities. In Proc. Gender issues in Farming Systems Research and Extension. Feb. 26- Mar. 1, 1986. Gainsville, Florida

Jamptsaard, K.A. 1984. Limits on common pasture use in an agro-pastoral community: The case of Toara, Peru. AID/SR-CRSP Tech. Rep. Series No. 42. Dept. of Rural Sociology. University of Missouri-Colombia. Colombia, Mo.

McCorkle, C.M. 1982. Management of animal health and disease in an indigenous Andean community. AID/SR-CRSP Tech. Rep. Series No. 4. Dept. of Rural Sociology. University of Missouri-Colombia. Colombia, Mo.

West, T.L. 1981. Alpaca produc tion in Puno, Peru. AID/SR-CRSP Tech. Rep. Series No. 3. Dept. of Rural Sociology. University of Missouri-Colombia. Colombia, Mo.

TONIA TORRENCE
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ECTIVE: To work on an international basis with the revegetation and reforestation of disturbed and deteriorated land.

CATION: Candidate for M.S. in Land Rehabilitation, Montana State University. B.S., Foresty, Utah State University, 1980 B.S., Range Science, Utah State University, 1980.

ERIENCE: Currently: Graduate Research Assistant, project objective has been to compare the suitability of plant species for use on limed and unlimed acidic mine tailings. This required: physical and chemical laboratory analysis of spoil; field analysis of plant performance; interpretation of computer analyzed data and written and oral presentation of results.

1984: Reclamation technician, conducted vegetation productivity and cover inventories on reclaimed lands. Performed soil and overburden characterizations. Evaluated permit compliance, collected, identified, and prepared plant species for deposit in reference herbarium. Employed by Department of State Lands, Helena, Mt.

1983: Range conservationist responsible for completion of the rangeland inventory necessary to establish a grazing system on the Hopi Reservation. Identification of native plant species, vegetal communities and soil series were major duties. The Soil and Vegetation Inventory Method was used. Employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Keams Canyon, Arizona.

1982: Range conservationist working to re-evaluate the range condition, trend and the carrying capacity on two Indian Reservations near Chamberlain, South Dakota. Employed by Shives Rangeland and Consulting, Pagosa Springs, Colorado.

1981: Botanist, member of a crew of biologists that performed field work for the Environmental Impact Statement for the M-X missle project. Participated in collecting both botanical and wildlife data, which included species abundance, searches for threatened and endangered individuals, and vegetation cover estimates. Study area included southeastern Nevada and southwestern Utah. Employed by Ertec Northwest, Inc., Seattle, Washington.

Biologist for baseline vegetational analysis of a premining site near Vernal, Utah. Vegetation sampling included species diversity and cover estimates. Also participated in mapping and other activities involved in the completion of the mine plan. Employed by Science Applications, Inc., (SAI), Salt Lake City, Utah.

Reclamation Biologist with the Utah State Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining in Salt Lake City, Utah. Primary responsibility was to research and write a proposal that, upon com-

pletion, was submitted to the Office of Surface Mining. The paper reviewed the range site concept and described how range sites could be used as an alternative to the reference area as a standard for revegetation success. Mine plan review and technical assistance to operators were other duties.

1980: Crewleader for baseline vegetation study and analysis of a mining site near Salina, Utah for SAI. Initiated the use of a method of estimating dense brush vegetation production that considerably reduced time spent in the field. Duties included: crew organization; delineation and mapping of vegetation types; field sampling for cover production and diversity; statistical analysis of data; and written summary of activities. Also participated in baseline vegetation analyses, similar to those above, on premining sites near Price, Utah.

Range technician as part of a team investigating the relationship between riparian habitats and their soils in Alpine, Wyoming for Utah State University. Duties included vegetation sampling as mentioned above and soil profile description.

1979: Range technician as part of the helitack firecrew in Moab, Utah for the Bureau of Land Management. Duties included location and supression of fire, coordination of helicopter operations, and design and construction of a nature trail. Also, acted as the area dispatcher part-time using the multi-channel microwave radio system.

1978: Crewleader in the Youth Conservation Corps for the Forest Service in Montpelier, Idaho. As leader of the trail crew this involved: coordination with the forest engineer; supervising six teenagers while building trails and while in base camp throughout the week; and organizing and ordering supplies weekly. After the camp terminated, cruised timber in preparation for timber sale.

1977: Forestry field work included surveying, topographic mapping, timber cruising, habitat typing and aerial photo interpretation on the school forest, Utah State University, Logan, Utah.

Range Technician for the Forest Service in Ketchum, Idaho. Duties included obtaining cover, production, and diversity measurements on grazing allotments. Horseback trips were taken to obtain data from remote areas.

1974: Au-pair (nanny) for a French family in Paris, France for seven months. Also traveled for four months in other parts of Europe.

LS AND RESTS:

Languages: Working knowledge of Spanish and French. Background in Latin.

Experience in Red Cross First Aid, Horsemanship, Canoeing, Camping, Skiing, Ballet, Currently Staff Member with KGLT radio.

Jennings M. Lee
Peace Corps/Philippines
U.S Peace Corps
PO Box 7013
M.I.A. Philippines 3120
May 10, 1985

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter will introduce Ms. Tonia Torrence whom I have known for fifteen years.

I can without hesitation vouch for Tonia's personal and professional capabilities. She is self-starter, typically analyzing a situation, evaluating ways and means of dealing with it and making clear-cut decisions. She is energetic and works diligently and effectively at anything she undertakes.

Tonia has acquired experience in several lines of work and can accept difficult working conditions. She has a range of skills from waitressing to forestry and conservation work to teaching a range of subjects in the public schools.

At a young age Tonia managed to purchase and finance her own home and subsequently to manage it as a rental property.

Tonia has traveled extensively throughout the U.S. and abroad, sometimes with friends and at other times alone. I was most impressed that at age 18, just out of high school, she arranged a position for herself and worked in Europe for approximately 1 1/2 years, as I recall. At the end of her working period she toured most of Europe via Eurorail and staying in hostels. She has also explored portions of Latin America.

Tonia is at home in the out-of-doors and is an accomplished camper, hiker and wilderness coper. Life in a third world country would be something that she could adapt to much easier than most people.

Tonia is interested and active in concerns of minority peoples. She has worked with and taught persons from several of our distinct ethnic groups and enjoys a warm and open rapport with them. Tonia has been alert, informed and active in social concerns and in the roles and equitable participation of women in our society.

In summary, Tonia is an unusually energetic, adaptable, reliable, productive and likeable woman. She would be an asset to any enterprise in which she had genuine interest.

My assessment of Tonia Torrence comes partially from my knowledge of her as a friend but is also objective coming out of a professional career of successfully assessing and managing personnel. I have a broad base of experience in Vocational Counseling; Industrial Psychology; Personnel Recruitment, Placement and Management. At several points in my active career, had I been able to staff an organization with persons of Tonia's overall capacity, I could have increased productivity and overall effectiveness of mission by at least 50%.

Any organization which opens the door of opportunity to Ms. Torrence will find that it has drawn in a most valuable asset.

Sincerely,

Jennings Lee

Jennings M. Lee
Psychologist
Utah License #122

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msu

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: [redacted]
Margaret Briggs

TELEPHONE (406) 994 3721

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Appendix 4

WIDNOTES

Women in Development
Wideotex
Consortium for International Development
Winter 1986

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 repletion 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 repletion 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/WID 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 unaccetable 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

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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. Feelie 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 Isely**, 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. Isely 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

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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.

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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.

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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.

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Appendix 5

CORRESPONDENCE

Subject	From	To
Very favorable review of report on Pakistan gender roles in water management date: March 5, 1986	Jack Keller USU, WMS II	Project Director/Dr.Khan/ Dr. Ater/John Wooten
Short questionnaire for the Coordinators - from Devres date: March 5, 1986	Project Director	Campus Coordinators
Background information on Zarina Bhatty - available as speaker date: March 5, 1986	Project Director	Campus Coordinators
Letter noting the strong support of AID/WID program from John Maré date: March 6, 1986	Sheila Nyhus Coordinator, UW	Project Director/ Dr. R. Julian/Longstreth
Letter re approval of Molly Longstreth date: March 6, 1986	Allison Herrick	USAID
Current WID Fellowship Project Status Checklist date: March 7, 1986	Project Director	Campus Coordinators
Letter re joint funding arrangements for WID date: March 7, 1986	John Wooten, CID	Project Director
Note re opportunity to talk with Elsa Chaney date: March 8, 1986	Sheila Nyhus Coordinator, UW	Project Director
Telex re Missions thoughts on M.Longstreth's proposal date: March 10, 1986	Dr. R. Julian, UW	Project Director
Memo re meeting of WID Coordinators date: March 10, 1986	John Wooten, CID	Project Director/ Campus Coordinators
Memo re information given to Molly Longstreth date: March 11, 1986	Project Director	John Hourihan

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Subject	From	To
Telex re Fellow, Longstreth, adjusting proposal to meet mission suggestions date: March 12, 1986	Dr. Robert Julian Director, Int'l Programs, UW	Flynn Fuller USAID, Am. Embassy Mogadishu, Somalia
Letter re valuable experience re WID-TA, S.Henderson; Brazil date: March 17, 1986	Hernando Flores Director, Lab. De Bioquimica Da Nutricao	Project Director
Information pertaining to Women in Development date: March 10, 1986	Project Director	Christine Sproul Coordinator, OSU
Information re (2) Fellows proposals for work in Senegal date: March 19, 1986	Project Director	D.D. Wills
Enclosure of Drs. Khan/Ater's report - "Analysis of Water Mgmt.Processes, Ag.& Household Activities by Gender Roles in 4 Villages, Punjab Pakistan" date: March 20, 1986	Project Director	William McKinney USAID Mission Pakistan
Notice of WID material to be inserted into proposal - Egypt National Ag. Research Project date: March 21, 1986	Project Director	John Hourihan
Note re pleased to learn that Coordinators meeting considered date: March 21, 1986	Margaret Briggs Coordinator, MSU	John Wooten, CID
Invitation to visit UA to give seminar - forestry in India date: March 21, 1986	Dr. Penny Morgan, UA/ Project Director	Zharina Bhatty
Beneficial results of Margie Norem's WID seminar date: March 21, 1986	Penny Morgan, UA	Project Director
Thank you for assistance and for Khan/Ater report; enclosed are recommendations re research date: March 24, 1986	Katherine Jensen WID Fellow, UW	Project Director
Request for no-cost extension date: March 24, 1986	Barbara Stoecker Coordinator, TTU	Project Director

Subject	From	To
Letter stating complete financial responsibility for Longstreth while in Somalia date: March 25, 1986	Project Director	Somalian Embassy
Recommendation for a meeting of CID/WID Campus Coordinators date: March 27, 1986	Maxine Stutler	John Wooten, CID
Letter of resignation due to health concerns date: March 26, 1986	Sheila Nyhus Coordinator, UW	Project Director
Recommendation for a meeting of CID/WID Campus Coordinators date: March 27, 1986	Barbara Stoecker Coordinator, TTU	John Wooten, CID
Note stating contribution of Fellow Quinto's final report to UA Library date: March 28, 1986	Project Director	UA Main Library Acquisitions Dept.
Memo re a Study of Women in Farming Systems Rsch;Tanzania date: March 28, 1986	Jean Kearns, CID	Project Director
Position announcement - FAO located in Rome date: March 31, 1986	Douglas Jones, CID Deputy Exec. Dir.	Project Director
Note of thanks for a fine final report	Project Director	Genevieve Thompson Coordinator, WSU
Note of thanks for documents sent to D. Putnam; enclosure of brief paper on irrigation date: April 1, 1986	James J. Turner, Research Analyst Ctr. for Dev. Info. and Evaluation	Project Director
Notice of termination of acct. date: April 1, 1986	Accountants	Project Director
Distribution of WIDNOTES date: April 2, 1986	Project Director	Campus Coordinators
Latest copy of WIDNOTES date: April 2, 1986	Project Director	WID Comm. Members
Latest copy of WIDNOTES date: April 2, 1986	Project Director	CID Board of Trustees
Letter re request from AID Mission in Thailand for a	Edwin Price, Assoc. Dean & Dir.,	John Wooten, CID

Subject	From	To
CID/WID Fellow to support women's rsch. in rice farming date: April 2, 1986	OSU	
Memo re K. Seger's Yemen Trip date: April 5, 1986	Harold Bergsma, NMSU Ctr.for Int'l Programs	Project Director
Letter stating that WID does not fund dissertation research date: April 7, 1986	Project Director	Barbara Gehrels of Seattle, WA
Information re "Women in Upper Volta" (prelim), Work.Paper #2 date: April 8, 1986	Judith Warner Grad. Rsch. Assoc. CID/WID Project	Linda Ames Ouagadougou ID Washington, D.C.
Information re A. Courtright's Fellowship budget (attached) date: April 8, 1986	Project Director	Thomas Wickham IIMI
Amendment to accommodate a no-cost extension for TTU date: April 10, 1986	John Wooten, CID	Barbara Stoecker Coordinator, TTU
Letter pertaining to budget questions for A. Courtright date: April 16, 1986	Project Director	Abby Courtright Fellow
Letter of thank you for excellent work done as WID Campus Coordinator date: April 16, 1986	Project Director	Sheila Nyhus Coordinator, UW
Enc. of Norem's final report "Maize-Cowpea Intercropping" date: April 16, 1986	Project Director	John Hourihan
Info. re spring funding round for new proposals date: April 17, 1986	Project Director/ Judith Warner	Campus Coordinators
Telex re USAID turn down of Karen Seger date: April 20, 1986	H. Bergsma	Mary Reynolds
Notice of Project Director's trip to Egypt date: April 21, 1986	Judith Warner Grad. Rsch. Assoc. CID/WID Project	Campus Coordinators
Memo re campus coordinators' meeting in Tucson date: April 22, 1986	Project Director/ Judith Warner	Campus Coordinators

Subject	From	To
Memo re CID/WID Central Office Concerns; Attachments: - Revision of Project Checklist - Potential WID Fellow Candidate List - WID Fellow List date: April 22, 1986	Project Director/ Judith Warner	Campus Coordinators
Letter re pending amendment from AID re CID/WID prime grant date: April 23, 1986	John Wooten, CID	Carlos Vélez-Ibañez
Enclosure of proposals by L. Silverstein and C. Sproul with Torrence's to be forwarded date: April 24, 1986	Judith Warner Grad. Rsch. Assoc. CID/WID Project	WID Fellowship Selection Comm.
WID Fellow(s) seeking placement date: April 24, 1986	Judith Warner CID/WID Project	Mike Norvelle (UA)
Memo re allocation of uncommitted CID/WID funds date: April 24, 1986	John Wooten	Project Director
Memo re proposed WID Coordinators meeting date: April 28, 1986	John Wooten, CID	Earl D. Kellogg, CID
Notice of enclosed proposal "The Roles and Problems of Professional and Farm Women in Egypt." date: April 29, 1986	Doris Williams Dean, School of Home Economics	Project Director
Memo re A. Courtright (Fellow) budget information date: April 30, 1986	John Wooten, CID	Project Director
Memo re problems with Tonia Torrence travel plans date: May 5, 1986	Robert Blackwell UC Davis	Margaret Briggs
Letter re notification of acceptance for WID grant date: May 12, 1986	Project Director	Jane Meiners
Memo re reminder to fill out Quarterly forms date: May 12, 1986	Project Director	Campus Coordinators
Letter re IIMI refusal of Duncan date: May 12, 1986	Leslie Small	Margaret Duncan

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Subject	From	To
Memo re allocation of uncommitted funds date: May 13, 1986	Project Director	John Wooten
Memo re WID coordinator mtg. set for early Fall date: May 13, 1986	Earl Kellogg	John Wooten
Memo sent with Stoszek's proposal date: May 14, 1986	Project Director	Sylvia White
Memo re orientation of technical assistants date: May 14, 1986	John Wooten	WID Coordinators
Memo re copy of 7th Qtr.Report date: May 14, 1986	Project Director	John Hourihan
Memo re copy of telex, approval of Seger by Jordan date: May 15, 1986	Lynn	Project Director
Letter re extension of CID/WID grant through Dec. 1986 date: May 15, 1986	John Wooten	John Hourihan
Letter re appreciation of cooperation and support, future plans Date: May 19, 1986	John Wooten	Project Director
Letter re extension of CID/WID grant to end of December date: May 19, 1986	John Wooten	John Hourihan
Letter re job vacancy notice at FAO, UN date: May 19, 1986	Project Director	Campus Coordinators
Memo re WID projects in water management date: May 20, 1986	John Wooten	Douglas Jones Richard McConnen
Letter re extension of CID/WID grant correction from September to December, WID evaluation rpt. date: May 20, 1986	John Wooten	Project Director

Subject	From	To
Memo re problems with communication between WID office and field representatives, suggestion for improvements date: May 20, 1986	John Wooten	Project Director
Letter re Holman's proposal for Nepal Project, refusal and future possibilities date: May 22, 1986	Sylvia White	James Thomas Nepal IASSP II
Letter re Longstreth's problems in Somalia date: May 26, 1986	Robert Lavigne	Sheila Nyhus
Letter re request of AID approval for 3 mo.,no cost, time extension for CID/WID project date: May 27, 1986	Don Dwyer CID	Jean Hacken AID
Letter re adding a component to Office of Science & Technologies follow-on activity to WMS Proj. date: May 27, 1986	Project Director/ Don Dwyer, CID	Worth Fitzgerald Office of Ag./AID
Memo re reception for CNRADA director of Mauritania date: May 28, 1986	Michael Norvelle	Project Director
Letter re reimbursement of expenditures by CID, March date: May 28, 1986	Eric Vimmerstedt CID Sec./Treas.	Mary Herbert AID
Memo re Tonia Torrence's changes in research proposal date: May 28, 1986	Margaret Briggs	Project Director
Inquiry re financial opportunities and/or pubilications offered by CID/WID date: May 28, 1986	Leela Devi, Ph.D. Oregon State U.	Project Director
Memo re hold on negotiations between WID and Nepal date: May 29, 1986	Maxine Stutler	Project Director
Memo re status of WID candidates and projects on Utah campus date: May 30, 1986	Maxine Stutler	Project Director

Subject	From	To
Letter re best wishes for work in Somalia date: May 30, 1986	Judy Warner	Molly Longstreth
Letter re Silverstein's proposal, not to be funded through WID, should go through health agencies. date: May 30, 1986	Project Director	Lori Silverstein

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Water Management Synthesis II Project

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

TO: [redacted] 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

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 5, 1986

TO: Campus Coordinators

FROM: Helen Henderson

Elsa Chaney, the evaluator from DEVRES, has asked me to have you fill out the following short questionnaire. I believe your responses are an important part of the evaluation process.

Please mail the completed questionnaire to Elsa Chaney at DEVRES within a week. Thank you for your participation.

address as follows:

Elsa Chaney
DEVRES
2426 Ontario Road, NW
Washington, D.C. 20009

Campus Coordinators' Short Questionnaire

1. Please describe your background and training and present university affiliation or department. (also enclose resume)

2. Can you please give us an overall description of what you do. (1 paragraph)

3. Regarding the WID community on your campus: a) What are the disciplines of the three or four most active people on your campus?

   b) Do you have new people becoming active?

4. Who are the three major actors or persons who support the TA program? Please identify these people by their affiliation or department (i.e. Director of International Programs, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Professor of History).

5. What do you see as the three most positive aspects or features of the TA program?

6. What recommendations for improvement of the WID TA program do you have?

* T.A. = Technical Assistant
(Evaluator's term for "WID Fellow")

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 5, 1986

To: Campus Coordinators

From: Helen Henderson

Re: U. S. visit of Zarina Bhatty

Enclosed is information on Zarina Bhatty's visit to the United States. She is available as a speaker on your campus for a fee which you will have to negotiate. I have no other information.

Bhatty has spoken at CID and gives a very good presentation. She specializes in women and social forestry, and irrigation, in India.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D C 20523

February 14, 1986

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

Dear Helen:

As you can see in the attached letter, Zarina Bhatty will be on the west coast for several months beginning in March. She is one of the most noted individuals, from a LDC, who deals extensively with women in development. Should CID find appropriate fora for her with its member institutions, I am confident she will provide an instructive and useful perspective on women's issues in such sectors as social forestry and irrigation and water management.

Thank you for your assistance to her.

Sincerely,

Kay

Kay Davies
Director
Office of Women in Development

Enclosure: a/s

February 3. 1986

Ms. Kay Davies
PPC/WID
Agency for International Development
Washington D.C. 20523

Dear Kay:

How are you. I am sorry we could not meet in Nairobi. It was a wonderful experience for me, quite a lot is being done as a Nairobi follow up, in this country.

The five studies which your office financed have opened the way for more women activities in the mission. Thanks a lot for that initiative. We have received your communication regarding possibility of some fall out funding we may be able to make use of it in the near future.

The immediate reason for writing this letter Kay is that I am coming to the States on a private visit. Well I am going to be a grand mother in March. My daughter who is in San Diego, has been going through a rather complicated pregnancy and is scheduled to have a ceasarian around 16th of March. I am taking 2 months leave without pay starting 4th March, to be with her. I am wondering if I can do somthing for WID or AWID on even CID while I am there. I am paying for the ticket and on top of it taking leave without pay, so if I can do something and pick up a few Dollars, it will help. I was thinking may be I can give lectures or take seminars in the Universities on the West Coast, the Universitites covered by the CID? You may have other ideas. I shall appreciate if you could give a little thought to it. My address in San Diego will be as follows:

C/o Dr. S. Ghosh
#F-2, 9501 Genesee Av
San Diego - Cal 92121 Tel (619) 452 - 9117

Hope this find you well. I shall call you from San Diego anyway. Do write if I could get something from here for you.

Thurs. April 3rd

Flight # 200

~~April 4th~~

PSA - leave 9 a.m. arrive 10:45

With best wishes.

Zarina Bhatty

Honorarium
cash
(Soumitra Ghosh)
check made

depart 4th -
Reticket $3
7:25 a.m.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20523

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR

MAR 6 1986

DFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
C.J. Maré

MAR 11 1986

RECEIVED

Mr. C. John Mare
Director
Office of International Programs
Nugent Building Number 40
Room 205a
The University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Mr. Mare:

Mr. M. Peter McPherson, Administrator, Agency for International Development, asked me to respond to your letter of February 18, 1986, in which you indicated your support for the Agency for International Development's (A.I.D.) Women in Development (WID) program and suggested that university women be more actively recruited to work in that office.

We are pleased to note your strong support for A.I.D.'s WID program. We agree with you that the WID program is an important element of our economic assistance program. Studies indicate that integrating gender considerations into our program and project activities improves the effectiveness of our development assistance efforts. We fully intend to continue to support the efforts of A.I.D.'s WID program.

Moreover, we commend the University of Arizona for the support your institution has provided in its role as the lead institution in the Consortium for International Development (CID)/WID contract. To date, a no-cost extension has been approved which ensures the continuation of the CID/WID contract through the end of calendar year 1986. Presently, an evaluation is underway to assess all activities carried out through WID's Title XII technical assistance program. Upon completion of this evaluation, a decision will be made regarding the focus and scope of future such efforts.

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Regarding employment opportunities for univeristy women through the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA), it should be noted that A.I.D. is allocated a limited number of IPA positions annually. The A.I.D. Women in Development Office does have one such position which is filled through the end of fiscal year 1986. Our experience with university staff through the IPA system has been very positive, and the WID Office continues to be interested in reviewing the qualifications of university candidates for this program, as well as the technical assistance program.

We appreciate your support and interest in these matters.

Sincerely,

Allison Herrick

Allison Herrick,
Acting Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Program and Policy
Coordination

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

MEMO

DATE: March 6, 1986

TO: Dr. Helen Henderson
Dr. Molly Longstreth
Dr. Robert Julian

FROM: Sheila Nyhus Sheila
WID Campus Coordinator

RE: WID Fellow Approval

I am happy to inform you that I have received approval for Dr. Longstreth to join the Bay Project as a WID Fellow from Dr. Robert Lavigne, Wyoming Team Cheif of Party. I have not yet received word on this matter from the USAID Mission or the project's Somali manager but will continue to request this information until I do.

MEMORANDUM March 7, 1985

To: Campus Coordinators

From: Helen Henderson

Re: Current WID Fellowship Projects

Enclosed you will find a project status checklist which indicates which projects are viable opportunities in our system. If a project has a 'GO', then WID Felllows can apply with the expectation that there will be no delays in processing them. If a project is a 'HOLD', then there may be special difficulties, such as long periods in getting Visa approval, that WID Fellows may have to face. In such cases, WID fellows should discuss their chances with the Coordinator on the campus of that project. Finally, if a project has terminated, there are no opportunities.

We will follow up on this list with new extended descriptions of project opportunities. We have already received descriptive material on the Morocco Range Project from Nancy O'Rourke and other Coordinators are starting to send out project documents to help clarify opportunities. The CID/WID Office would like to express hearty thanks to Coordinators sending documents to facilitate that very necessary inter-campus cooperation!

University of Wyoming

Bay Region Agricultural Development Project, Somalia

Contracted University	Funding Source	Time Period
University of Wyoming	USAID, World Bank, ADF and EFAD.	1981-1988

The purpose of this project is to increase the agricultural production of the interriverine area (especially the Bay Region) of Somalia. This goal is to be accomplished through an integrated development project which is facilitated by the coordination of all affected governmental agencies in the Bay Region under a single Project Management Unit. The entire Bay Project includes water, agricultural, and road development, health and veterinary components. The University of Wyoming's host country contract provides technical assistance in the areas of agricultural research, soils, farm management, entomology, and range management. In addition the University has completed a socioeconomic baseline study of the region. The study includes a major component on women, and indicates needed areas of future research.

WID Fellowship Opportunities

Interested individuals from Anthropology, Sociology, Agricultural Economics and related fields are asked to submit proposals on the following topics.

Proposal 1: Obstacles to increased female labor inputs to cropping and/or livestock activities.

Proposal 2: Water use by women; including time spent gathering water, volume of water used, and measures taken to reduce water use in the dry season.

Proposal 3: Potential appropriate/small scale technologies that would lessen women's labor time, fuel use, etc.

Proposal 4: A time-allocation study of village women performing their routine daily tasks.

Proposal 5: A study of the regional underground silos (bakaars): structure, storage methods, problems of storage, possible improvements using indigenous materials and use by women.

Project Status Check List

University (Project)	Project Status
University of Arizona	
Cape Verde Project	GO
California State Polytechnic University	
Horticultural Improvement and Training Subproject (Yemen)	HOLD
Colorado State University	
Gambia Mixed Farming and Resource Management Project	GO
Water Management Synthesis II (Sri Lanka)	GO
Cornell University	
Water Management Synthesis II (Indonesia)	GO
Egypt Water Use and Management	GO
University of Idaho	
Forest Site Classification of Tropical Forests	TERMINATE
Development of Particle Board Industries(Honduras)	GO
Fuelwood Energy Project (Upper Volta)	TERMINATE
Indian Social Forestry	GO
Montana State University	
Nitrogen Fixation Project	GO
New Mexico State University	
Egypt Major Cereals Project	GO
Honduras Agricultural Research Project	TERMINATE

Ibb Secondary Agricultural Institute(Yemen)	HOLD
Niger Range Management Project	GO (NEW)
Oregon State University	
Poultry Extension and Training Subproject (Yemen)	HOLD
Dryland Project(LeKef, Tunisia)	TERMINATE
International Plant Protection Center(Costa Rica)	HOLD
Irrigation Project(Kasserine, Tunisia)	TERMINATE
Extension and Outreach Project (Kasserine, Tunisia)	TERMINATE
Range Development and Management Project(Kairouan, Tunsisia)	GO (NEW)
Texas Tech University	
ENEA Rural Management Project (Senegal)	GO (NEW) (Two openings)
Utah State University	
Morocco Range Management Project	GO (NEW)
Washington State University	
Western Sudan Agricultural Research Project	HOLD
Indonesia-Eastern Islands Agricultural Development Project	TERMINATE
Jordan Valley Agricultural Services Project	GO
Lesotho-Farming Systems Research Project	HOLD
Dry Beans/Cowpeas CRSP	HOLD
Small Ruminant CRSP	HOLD
Direct Mission Request Activities	
Yemen Projects	GO (NEW)

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

March 7, 1986

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Helen Henderson

FROM: John D. Wooten, Jr.

SUBJECT: Joint Funding Arrangements for WID

The purpose of this memo is to reiterate that as we approach the termination date of the WID project, and as we contemplate potentially reduced funding for approximately another year, we should be more aggressive in exploring joint funding arrangements for WID fellows. This need not result in an extra administrative burden on your office. Rather, I suggest the following:

1. For projects that initiate a request for specific individuals to serve as WID fellows, we should immediately signal to the fellow, campus backstop and/or project director that we support the application with a provision that we work out an agreeable joint funding arrangement. Joint need not imply a 50-50 arrangement. Let's be flexible on this point.

2. For other fellows, particularly those proposing an assignment greater than 3 months, we should signal the campus coordinators to stimulate earliest possible consideration of joint funding arrangements in the face of limited project financing. Please note that such an arrangement need not be limited to the receiving project. We have had considerable discussion internally and with AID concerning the need for increasing ("matching") contributions from the universities. A narrow interpretation of these discussions may lead one to conclude that matching funding is limited to on-campus activities. I think, given the nature and structure of the CID/WID project, a more appropriate interpretation would be that matching contributions should include support for on-campus as well as field activities. Furthermore, the term "matching" is really a misnomer since I don't believe AID is anticipating a one-for-one relationship. The term "joint financing" may be a more appropriate term.

Potential sources of university contributions could include AID strengthening, program support and matching program support grants from AID as well as indirect cost funds which are reallocated to departments or international program offices.

In recent discussions with Jerry Oweis of BIFAD and Handy Williamson of the Title XII office, I understand that their view is, given the nature of the WID project to both support overseas activities plus institutionalize on campus a gender sensitivity in the university's international programs, both strengthening and support grants (i.e. program and matching) are appropriate for supporting WID fellows. In fact, some universities' requests for grants have apparently included specific earmarking of funds for WID activities.

Negotiating for use of indirect cost resources in support of WID fellows will probably be more difficult than negotiating for use of AID grant resources. My guess is that both would probably be limited to a campus funding its own fellows where there is a strong desire to field someone, as opposed to using on campus resources to finance a fellow from another CID campus.

I would appreciate reviewing these suggestions with you and the campus coordinators. Further, I suggest that the topic of "joint financing opportunities" be included on the agenda for a possible spring meeting of the CID/WID group.

JDW:lam

cc: WID Campus Coordinators

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

March 8, 1986

Dear Helen,

Just a note to let you know that I will be out of town 3/11-3/16.

Also I received, filled out and mailed the questionnaire for Elsa. I did have the opportunity to talk to Elsa about CID/WID while at the Gainesville conference. We talked for over an hour and she took reams of notes. Hopefully I was able to add something positive to her understanding of CID/WID.

Sheila Nyhus

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ATE UR

DR. ROBERT JULIAN
DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE PROGRAM
P.O. BOX 3354, UNIVERSITY STATION
UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
LARAMIE, WYOMING 82071
TEL: (307) 766-3194

RECEIVED JAN 10 1986

SUBJ: WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT, CID/WID FELLOWSHIP

REF: NYHUS/FULLER LETTER DATED JANUARY 29, 1986

1. MISSION IS VERY PLEASED WITH DR. LONGSTRETH'S INTEREST IN CONDUCTING WID RESEARCH IN SOMALIA, AND GRANTS COUNTRY CLEARANCE AND USAID'S CONCURRENCE FOR DR. LONGSTRETH TO JOIN THE U.W. TEAM AND BAY PROJECT TO CONDUCT RESEARCH. IF SHE IS AGREEABLE, RESPOND TO MISSION'S CONCERNS NOTED FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH.

2. MISSION FEELS SAMPLE SIZE IS TOO SMALL TO BE REPRESENTATIVE. THE S.O.W. PROPOSES SIX HOUSEHOLDS IN FOUR VILLAGES. IT ALSO PROPOSES TO STRATIFY SAMPLE BY STAGES IN FAMILY LIFE CYCLE AND WE SUGGEST PROXIMITY TO ROADS AND/OR MARKET. IF SAMPLE STRATIFICATION IS INTENDED, THERE WILL BE ONLY ONE REPRESENTATIVE HOUSEHOLD PER STRATUM. THIS PRECLUDES ANY STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA OR ANY EXTRAPOLATION OF FINDINGS REGION WIDE. WE SUGGEST THAT AT A MINIMUM DR. LONGSTRETH CONSIDER INCREASING HER SAMPLE BY A FACTOR OF FIVE AND SELECTING A MORE WIDELY SCATTERED NUMBER OF VILLAGES. PERHAPS WITH ASSISTANCE OF THE PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION UNIT, AND THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, FEMALE RESEARCHERS CAN BE ASSIGNED TO ASSIST DR. LONGSTRETH WITH AN INCREASED SAMPLE SIZE (MISSION WOULD SUPPORT SUCH A PROPOSAL BEING PRESENTED TO THE PROJECT). WITHOUT A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE, MISSION CONSIDERS THAT RESEARCH TIME AND PROJECT SUPPORT COST CAN BE BETTER SPENT ON MORE WORTHWHILE ACTIVITIES AND WILL RETRACT COUNTRY CLEARANCE. ADVISE RESEARCHER'S DECISION.

PLEASE COORDINATE, AND HAVE DR. LONGSTRETH COORDINATE ALL HER ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE CAMPUS COORDINATOR, DR. JULIAN, AND THE UNIVERSITY'S IN COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE, C.O.P. DR. LAVIGNE. WHILE IN SOMALIA SHE WILL BE DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE TO, AND DEPENDENT ON DR. LAVIGNE REGARDING UNIVERSITY MATTERS AND PERSONAL IN-COUNTRY SUPPORT (LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS IN BAIDOA AND MOGADISHU, FACILITATING AT THE AIRPORT, ETC.) AND TO DR. BUKAR (DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH) REGARDING HER AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT (TRANSPORT, PERSONNEL, ETC.) TO CARRY OUT THOSE ACTIVITIES. HER CONTACT TO THE PROJECT GENERAL MANAGER AND OTHER PROJECT STAFF, WILL BE THROUGH THESE TWO INDIVIDUALS.

4. MISSION IS SOMEWHAT CONCERNED THAT DR. LONGSTRETH WILL BE UNDULY INDOCTRINATED REGARDING CID/WID ISSUES OF THE BAY REGION (HENDERSON/LONGSTRETH LETTER DATED JANUARY 7, 1986) BEFORE ARRIVAL IN SOMALIA, AND HENCE ARRIVE WITH MANY PRECONCEIVED IDEAS, AND HENCE THOSE IDEAS EITHER

Cont 24-25 [illegible]

Noor

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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

March 10, 1986

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: CID WID Campus Coordinators

Dr. Helen Henderson, UA
Dr. Sylvia White, CPP
Dr. Mary Helen Haas, CSU
Dr. Dixie L. Ehrenreich, UI
Dr. Margaret Briggs, MSU
Ms. M. Ida Baca, NMSU
Dr. Christine Sproul, OSU
Dr. Barbara Stoecker, TTU
Ms. Maxine Stutler, USU
Ms. Genevieve Thompson, WSU
Ms. Sheila Nyhus, WU

FROM: John D. Wooten, Jr.

SUBJECT: Meeting of WID Coordinators

For several months we have been considering the possibility of organizing a meeting of the WID Campus Coordinators. The purpose of a meeting would be two fold in nature:

a. To review the operations of the CID/WID project and share experiences which would result in improved operations during the remaining life of the project, and

b. To begin laying the necessary foundations for subsequent CID initiatives in this important area.

I now understand that the AID evaluation team organized by DEVRES, Inc., will probably recommend a one year (FY87) funded extension in our current grant at approximately the same annual funding level (approximately $230,000 plus). However, this recommendation will, no doubt, be met with pressures for a reduced level of support from AID based on:

-- The "Gramm-Rudman" budget reduction exercises which are expected to result in significantly larger budget cuts in FY87 than in FY86, and

-- Requests to AID from North-East Consortium for International Development (NECID) and Midwest University Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA) for grant assistance for programs similar to CID's and SECID's WID projects.

Attached FYI are two memos proposing agenda topics for a meeting possibly this spring. As you know, the current CID/WID grant does not include funds for meetings. We are, therefore, proposing that costs be shared by CID (per diem and local transportation in Tucson) and your universities (travel and personnel-related costs).

I would appreciate receiving your ideas regarding your perception of the need for and potential usefulness of such a meeting. Also please advise us whether your university would agree to the cost-sharing proposal above. Please provide your response ASAP, copied to Helen Henderson, CID/WID Project Director.

If you agree a meeting is needed, please indicate your preferences for a timeframe.

Thanks.

JDW:lam

cc: D. Dwyer
E. Kellogg
E. Vimmerstedt

Attachments: Henderson/Kellogg memo dated 2/21/86.
Wooten/Henderson memo dated 3/7/86.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 11, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: John Hourihan

FROM: Helen Henderson

RE: Information given to Molly Longstreth

For your information, this is the scope of work that was sent to the Chief of Party of the Wyoming Project in Somalia by the Wyoming Campus Coordinator, Nyhus. The COP must have submitted it to the Mission As you will see from the letter of January 7 to Molly Longstreth, there i NO "indoctrination" implied in our orientation procedures. We are simply trying to let the Fellow (T.A.) know what is expected of her regarding AID Washington and where she can obtain necessary documents, many of which we have obtained from the Wyoming Project. You will also note that we already get the Fellows in touch with Project Directors, etc. when they are developing their scopes of work.

Funds permitting, we have been trying to fly the Fellows to host project campuses for briefing, although such travel was not originally budgeted for in our contract.

HH/jv

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.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

January 7, 1986

Molly Longstreth
Assistant Professor
Family and Consumer Resources
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Ms. Longstreth:

I am happy to inform you that the Consortium for International Development/Women in Development Proposal Review Committee has awarded you a grant to conduct the research described in your proposal. The grant covers living expenses for approximately two months in Somalia and one round trip ticket. If you are able to stay for a longer period of time, please inform me prior to the writing of your contract.

The grant is contingent upon the following conditions being met:

1. We must receive notification, approving your visit, from the:
   a.) Project Director and Chief-of-Party for the Bay Area Region Project
   b.) The USAID Representative responsible for the Bay Area Region Project in Somalia.
   c.) These approvals must also indicate that there is host country agreement to your conducting the outlined work in your proposal.

2. Please submit to me an AID biodata form and a specific scope of work that includes:
   a) Exact travel times
   b) Area of country you will work in
   c) Project/host country officials you will be working with (be as specific as possible)
   d) Work schedule, general

3. Members of the Selection Committee liked your research topic and felt that it was well conceptualized. However, committee members recommended that you increase your sample size and explore with Somalian extension agents how you can make your data maximally useful in their planning.

4. Prior to leaving Somalia you are expected to:
   a) Give a brief seminar to team members and, if possible, Mission personnel outlining your findings and the relevance of gender distinctions to these findings
   b) Leave a preliminary report on your research activities with the Chief of Party and send a copy to me.

5. Two months after your return to the United States, a final report detailing the nature and results of your work must be submitted to the WID/Washington office to satisfy part of our contract obligations. This

report should be submitted directly to me for review prior to being sent to Washington. We are prepared to work closely with you in revising your draft report and will supply you with a copy of the guidelines for report writing before your departure for Somalia.

6. We suggest that you draw up a budget for expenses not covered by the CID/WID project. You can then realistically assess your financial situation prior to departure.

The CID/WID Central Project Office will assist you in obtaining briefing documents. Supplementary training in regard to WID issues in Somalia will be provided by the CID/WID Central Project Office prior to your departure. We will also assist you in preparing for the seminar that you will give in Somalia.

CID will follow its usual procedures and make a sub-contract to the University of Arizona covering your travel and living stipend. No indirect costs are provided for the Fellowship funds.

We appreciate your fine proposal and welcome you to the CID/WID Fellowship Program. Please contact me directly if there are other matters you would like clarified.

Sincerely,

Helen K. Henderson, Ph.D.
Project Director
Consortium for International Development/
Women in Development Project

HKH/jv

cc: John Wooten
Sheila Nyhus

3354, University Station
amie, Wyoming 82071
(307) 766-3194

March 12, 1986

TELEX NO. 440080
TO: Flynn Fuller
USAID
American Embassy
Mogadishu, Somalia

SUBJECT: Women in Development CID/WID Fellowship
REF: USAID/MOG Ag. Division Telex March 13, 1986

1) CID/WID Coordinator Helen Henderson, AID/WID/WASH and researcher Dr. Longstreth agree to the Mission expansion of the WID research as requested. WID will fund the Fellowship for Dr. Longstreth for a period of 3 months for sufficient time to complete the project.

2) Dr. Longstreth very pleased to work with female researchers from the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Unit and Ministry of Planning, with the understanding of no additional cost to CID/WID Project. Dr. Longstreth understands that sufficient technicians, including an interpreter, will be available to work with her to complete the study in the 90 day time frame.

3) It is understood that airport arrival, living accommodations in Mogadishu and Baidoa and logistic support (transport, personnel, etc.) will be provided through Dr. Lavigne, Wyoming COP and Dr. Buker, Research Director at no additional cost to WID.

4) Appropriate briefing and orientation will be provided to Dr. Longstreth by UW prior to travel. Her tentative plans are to be in Somalia May 8-August 3, 1986.

5) Telex confirmation is requested.

Robert E. Julian
Director

[redacted]
Ref. Reply Telex No. 462

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
EQUALITY
1886

LE: 910-949-4949
UW CID LRME

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO

CENTRO DE CIÊNCIAS DA SAÚDE

DEPARTAMENTO DE NUTRIÇÃO

LABORATORIO DE BIOQUÍMICA DA NUTRIÇÃO

March 17, 1986.

Dr. Helen K. Henderson
CID/WID Project Director
Executive Office
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500
Tucson, AZ 85711-3766
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Henderson,

I regret that your letter, and the Devres Audit forms, arrived while I was away. Therefore, we were unable to meet the deadline.

In all probability our answers would have been of little help for the audit, as our knowledge of CID/WID-TA Program is very limited. The WID-TA we had with us came through rather personal arrangements with us. The experience was very valuable for us and we hope that also for Susan.

With due apologies, I am
Sincerely yours

Hernando Flores
Coordinator

CC: Devres - Ms. Jayne Millar Wood, President.

HF/mj

Cidade Universitária · 50.739 · Recife · PE · Brasil · Telex: 811267 · UFPB BR · Telefone: (55) (81) 271-3422

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 19, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Christine Sproul

FROM: Helen Henderson HH

RE: Information - Women in Development

Enclosed are copies of NEWSNOTES, a newsletter Jan Monk (Women's Studies) and I put out for another grant we have with the Department of Education. You may find some of the reviews and resources useful.

I have also enclosed a copy of my syllabus for the WID course. If there are a few articles that you can't locate, we can xerox them for you.

I hope Meiner is revising her proposal as the committee suggested. Let me know if there are any problems.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 19, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: D. D. Wills

FROM: Helen Henderson HH

RE: WID proposals for work in Senegal

Enclosed is Patriya Tansuhaj's revised proposal for work in Senegal this summer. As soon as Wedum is completely cleared-- including mission approval-- we need to start on getting clearances for Tansuhaj, if her proposal is ok with you and Richard.

Our Selection Committee directed her to restrict her scope of work and give us an outline of her questionnaire. I want to be careful that she doesn't attempt too ambitious a work plan in such a short time span. She is a trained professional and (I trust) will be able to cope well with the work and the language.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 20, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: William McKinney/USAID Mission/Pakistan

FROM: Helen Henderson, Project Director, Consortium for International Development/Women in Development Project HH

RE: Analysis of Water Management Processes, Agricultural and Household Activities by Gender Roles in Four Villages, Punjab, Pakistan

I am enclosing a report on women in irrigation in Pakistan written by Drs. Samina Khan and Carolyn Ater, both of whom were recipients of AID funded Consortium for International Development/Women in Development fellowships. We hope you will have an opportunity to review the report and let us know of any comments or questions you may have regarding it. The report has been very well received by Water Management Synthesis project personnel at Consortium for International Development member universities. We are enclosing a letter from Jack Keller on the subject.

Thank you for your attention.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 21, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: John Hourihan

FROM: Helen Henderson

RE: Egypt National Agricultural Research Project (Proposal No. 263-0512-01)

This is the latest report we have prepared for a proposal writing committee. Now to make sure some of the material is written into the proposal.

Consortium for International Development
Women and Development Project

March 21, 1986

Dr. John Wooten
Consortium for International Development
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500
Tuscon, AZ 85711-3766

Dear Dr. Wooten:

I am pleased to learn that a meeting of the WID Campus Coordinators is being considered!

Yes, I believe that such a meeting would be extremely useful. It would provide an opportunity to do coordination that is not very successful by telephone.

I have reviewed the porposed topics which Dr. Helen Henderson proposed as agenda items and agree with those listed. I suggest adding an item on Joint Financing Opportunities.

The funds for travel to such a meeting would be covered by my campus. I appreciate the offer by CID to cover our per diem and local transportation.

My preference for a meeting time is a Friday (perhpas beginning at noon) and Saturday meeting, with a possible Saturday overnight for those who cannot get reservations from Tuscon. My preferred dates are between May 10 and June 10. Other dates are possible but it is difficult to list all the possibilities without sending the calendar..... I would be pleased to respond to some suggested dates.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Briggs
WID Campus Coordinator

cc: Dr. Helen Henderson

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

SCHOOL OF RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES
325 BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES EAST BUILDING

March 21, 1986

Mrs. Zharina Bhatty
c/o Dr. Ghosh
Apartment F2
9501 Genessee Avenue
San Diego, CA 92121

Dear Mrs. Bhatty,

Please come to the University of Arizona to share your experience with the Social Forestry Program in India with our faculty and students. We have tentatively scheduled a visit for you on April 3 and 4, 1986. As I discussed with you by phone, it may be most convenient to arrive on Thursday morning, April 3, and leave on Friday, April 4.

We ask that you give a seminar on "The Role of Women In Social Forestry in India." I expect an audience of about 30 people from across campus for this seminar, which is scheduled for 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, April 3. In addition, I would like you to meet with our faculty and graduate students at 3:30 p.m. on the same day for a discussion of "Multiple Use Forestry in India." This would be a very informal session with about 10 students and faculty who are particularly interested in international development work in forestry. Many of them have had experience working in foreign countries.

Your visit will be jointly sponsored by the Women In Development, School of Renewable Natural Resources, and International Programs at the University of Arizona. We will pay for your travel expenses (up to $120.00 for airfare) and meals, and will provide an honorarium of $200.00 to you. In addition, you are invited to stay with Helen Henderson or myself during your visit.

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I am looking forward to your visit, for I have heard about you and your work from JoEllen Force and from Helen Henderson. I know that our students and faculty will benefit from your expertise. Helen (602-621-2462) or myself (602-621-1723) can answer any questions that you may have. One of us will meet you at the airport when you arrive if you will communicate your final travel plans to us when they are confirmed. You can expect dry, warm weather, with temperatures of about 25 C during the day and 5 C at night.

I hope that the birth of your grandchild has gone well, and that you and the new family will be of good health.

Sincerely,

Dr. Penny Morgan
Assistant Professor of Forestry

PM:hll

cc: Dr. Helen Henderson, Women In Development, Anthropology
Dr. John Mare, International Programs, Nugent Building
Frank Gregg, Director, School of Renewable Natural Resources
Dr. Gordon Lehman, Division of Forest and Watershed Management, School of Renewable Natural Resources
Dr. Ann Lynch, Division of Forest and Watershed Management, School of Renewable Natural Resources

MEMORANDUM

TO: Helen Henderson
FROM: Penny Morgan
DATE: March 21, 1986
RE: WID Committee

Penny

Helen, you're right! There has been "heightened interest" in agriculuture and forestry involvement in international activities as the result of Margie Norum's WID seminar, the recent WID evaluation, and your seminar to our students. Let's capitalize on that when Mrs. Bhatty comes.

Let's get the WID Committee reactivated. How big is it now? I don't know much about its current or past function, but I'll throw out some ideas. I think the committee should have several functions:

1. Do things you delegate to them, such as setting up presentations by those with big projects (e.g. Lesotho) to tell us about the project, or setting up potlucks to which we invite a foreign students from a particular area of the world just to interact with faculty interested in international development.

2. Provide a network of information, especially across campus between the social scientists and resource (technical) scientists. Both seem to know what's going on within those sectors, but not across them. This will facilitate information exchange and future projects, I think.

To accomplish these goals, the committeee might have to have a small core of people on whom you can call for help when you need it, and a larger group who feel they are a part of the action and who can be called on when potlucks and seminars need to be organized.

We could combine a plan of activity with mailing of info for Bhatty's talk.

I'll be glad to meet with you and plot. How about next Monday or Wednesday, before 11 or after 4.

Helen,

This is one of the things I prepared for the Women's Committee while I was in Egypt. It speaks indirectly to the Williams instrument. Maybe you or she will find it constructive.

K.

RECOMMENDATIONS ABOUT FURTHER RESEARCH ON DECISION-MAKING

1. It is essential in research on decision-making to use the language and categories that decision-maker themselves use. Very general questions have almost no meaning or validity. Questions must be posed in concrete terms and, as closely as possible in the way people think about them. Therefore, exploratory research and pre-testing is necessary if you want to end up with reliably quantifiable data. One example: farmers talk about planting and harvesting in terms of the Coptic calendar. Make certain that they can tell you about those decisions in time measures they use.

2. It is useful to think about decisions in terms of a flow chart. If you make one decision in a certain way, then what is the next decision? It means not only ordering decisions in time sequences e.g. (preparation, planting, through harvesting), but in terms of subsequent consequences. For example: if the farmer tells you she doesn't use chemical fertilizer, then you don't ask her how many times she applies it; you might ask instead, how often she takes manure to the field.

   Given the wide variety of family structures, their use of animals or machinery, and the various phases in the crop rotation, many decision making questions will be situation-specific and difficult to subject to statistical analysis. Most of the literature on decision -making suggests looking at the process within a relatively small number of cases, probably between twenty and thirty.

3. Some examples of additional questions which might be appropriate to your study are these:

   Who decides whether to buy seed from the coop or use your own?

   Even better,
   Who decided you would use your own seed this year?
   Or,
   Whose idea was it to get the new variety from the cooperative?

   Whose idea was it to use the chemical weed killer?
   Or
   Whose idea was it to pull (or hoe) the weeds by hand?

   (These questions are likely to produce answers like, "Well, I thought we should..., but ... thought we should ... instead." which will tell you more about how the decision was actually made.)

   Who decides when to put the fertilizer on the fields?

   Who decides if you will hire laborers to help with the harvest?

   Who decides whether to harvest by hand or by machine?

   Whose idea was it to buy your television set (or this radio/cassette player)?

   Who first thought you should buy the irrigation pump?

   Who decided your daughters would go to school instead of helping in the field?
   Or
   Who felt your daughters should help in the field rather than going to school?

INTERNATIONAL CENTER for ARID and SEMI-ARID LAND STUDIES

Texas Tech University, Box 4620, Lubbock, Texas 79409-4620, tel: 806/742-2218, telex: 910-896-4398, TTU CID LBK

March 24, 1986

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

Dear Helen:

I would like to request a no-cost extension of funds for our CID/WID project agreement until July 31, 1986.

The graduate student working under the CID/WID grant provides support for our CID/WID fellows in report preparation. Laurie Brush is now in Senegal and will not return until May. She will need assistance in getting her data compiled and report submitted in a timely manner.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Barbara Stoecker
CID/WID Project Manager

BS:gr

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 25, 1986

SOMALIAN EMBASSY

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Dr. Molly Longstreth of the Department of Family and Consumer Resources, University of Arizona is requesting a visa for travel to Somalia in early May, 1986 to investigate obstacles to household 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 family members use their time in agricultural and livestock production within a sample of households.

Dr. Longstreth has a round trip plane ticket and ample funds to cover all expenses in Somalia. Dr. Longstreth will be fully funded for travel to and from Somalia, living and housing expenses, translator, and has SOS and DBA insurance from the Office of Women in Development, U.S. Agency for International Development. She has had some shots and will be getting more prior to leaving. In Somalia, she will be working closely with the Somalia Bay Area Region Project and with the Somalian extension service. Her period of stay will be approximately three months.

Sincerely,

Helen Henderson

Helen Henderson, Ph.D.
Project Director
Consortium for International Development/
Women in Development Project

HH/jv

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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.

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY · LOGAN, UTAH 84322

COLLEGE OF FAMILY LIFE

DEPARTMENT OF
HOME ECONOMICS AND
CONSUMER EDUCATION
UMC 29

MEMORANDUM

TO: John D. Wooten, Jr.

FROM: Maxine L. Stutler

DATE: March 26, 1986

SUBJECT: Meeting of WID Coordinators

I highly recommend the need of a meeting for CID/WID Campus Coordinators. It is very important that each campus begin negotiations if institutionalization is to become a reality. However, I think a coordinated, well thought-out process is of great importance in this endeavor. To be effective USAID, the universities, the projects, and the project directors must all see some benefits from this effort in order to be willing to integrate the idea.

I am also very interested in the "joint financing opportunities" that you suggested, John. I think they could provide a means for the continuation of WID fellows. However, some clarification and specifics need to be discussed pertaining to the issue.

Travel costs would be covered by the office of International Programs here at Utah State. Since I am on a nine-month contract, I would prefer meeting before June 1, preferably the latter part of April or the first two weeks in May. Also, the end of the week is better than the beginning. I am looking forward to a joint meeting and I feel much can be gained by all. Thanks for your continued support.

xc: Dr. Helen Henderson
Dr. Moris Whitaker

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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 Project Director
Department of Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721

March 26, 1986

Dear Helen,

I am writing to inform you that I have resigned as the University of Wyoming's WID Coordinator effective March 31, 1986. My decision to resign is based on the advice of my doctors in regard to the last months of my pregnancy.

Dr. Robert Julian, Director of International Agriculture Programs, has been given responsibility for handling approved and potential WID Fellows to Somalia. All other WID matters should be referred to Dr. Joan Wadlow, Vice President for Academic Affairs. I have enclosed their addresses and telephone numbers.

I would like to take this opportunity to let you know that I have enjoyed my work as WID Coordinator. I hope that the CID/WID Fellowship Program is refunded so that WID issues can continue to be integrated into ongoing and new development projects. From my own personal experience I can attest that the CID/WID Fellowship Program is a viable means of attaining the goal of increasing awareness of the need for addressing women in the objectives and process of development.

Sincerely,

Sheila

Sheila Nyhus
Campus Coordinator for Women In Development

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Dr. Joan Wadlow
Vice President for Academic Affairs
Office of Academic Affairs
Old Main, Room 206
University of Wyoming
Laramie, WY 82071

307- 766-4286

Dr. Robert Julian
Director, International Agriculture Programs
Agriculture Bldg., Room 20
University of Wyoming
Laramie, WY 82071

307-766-3194

INTERNATIONAL CENTER for ARID and SEMI-ARID LAND STUDIES

Texas Tech University, Box 4620, Lubbock, Texas 79409-4620, tel: 806/742-2218, telex: 910-896-4398, TTU CID LBK

March 27, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: John D. Wooten, Jr.

FROM: Barbara Stoecker

SUBJECT: Meeting of WID Coordinators

A meeting to discuss CID/WID strategies would be very helpful. I think integration of WID issues into the mainstream of the RFP process is particularly important. Texas Tech would be able to pay for my travel out of Title XII funds.

The most convenient times for such a meeting from my point of view would be during the week of May 12 or May 29-30 (if we schedule it very quickly). I teach Monday through Thursday in June but a Thursday-Friday meeting might be possible. Our WID group is very involved with our 4th International Management Workshop which is scheduled May 19-28.

BS:gr
xc: Helen Henderson ✓

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From: **HELEN HENDERSON,** Project Director

To: MAIN LIBRARY, ACQUISITIONS DEPT.

Date: March 28, 1986

Enclosed please find a final report to CID/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT Project which the Project would like to contribute to the library.

The report entitled "Some Effects of Emigration and Remittances on the Lives of Rural Women in Selected Areas of the Cape Verde Islands" was written by Women in Development Fellow Marilyn Quinto, who is a graduate student in the UA Anthropology Dept.

Thank you for your attention.

Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology
Department of Anthropology

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

March 28, 1986

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Helen Henderson

FROM: Jean Kearns Jean

RE: Women in Farming Systems Research - Tanzania

I understand that due to the USAID withdrawal from Tanzania the WID project has been informed that it cannot be involved in Tanzania. However, there is a situation developing on the Tanzania project which may be of interest to WID personnel. Over a year ago Mrs. V. F. Malima, who is with the Ministry of Agriculture in Dar es Salaam, expressed an interest in setting up a study of women in farming systems in Tanzania. When I was in Tanzania last summer I met with Mrs. Malima and we agreed that she would begin the planning process for such a study. I sent a copy of the questionnaire that was developed in the Egyptian Major Cereals Improvement Project, as well as some suggestions to Mrs. Malima shortly after my return. Frankly, she has not had a lot of experience with data gathering, etc. and she needs help.

Dave Acker, Larry Lev and Mrs. Malima worked out a time schedule, as well as a set of goals for the study last month in Tanzania. Basically, I believe she is going to gather data in the Kilosa district and will interview a number of women farmers in that area. She may utilize a modified version of the document that I mentioned before. After that she is going to need help with data treatment as well as peer review of the material.

I plan to be in Tanzania in July, but most of the data will be available prior to that time. Now we come to the bottom line. Helen, we need help! Is there a graduate student or someone identified with the WID project, who may be interested in analyzing the data and reviewing the paper? All of the work would have to be done stateside without salary. After review, etc. here, I could handcarry the information/recommendations over when I go to Tanzania. It just may be that someone could produce a joint publication with Mrs. Malima for presentation at the Kansas State Farming Systems Workshop. I would appreciate it very much, Helen, if you would think about this. If you think there is a possibility then I suggest that we get together and talk about it.

JK:lam
cc: John Wooten

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

March 31, 1986

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

Dear Helen:

The attached vacancy announcement from FAO has a WID position located in Rome. Are any of your "widdies" interested. The P-5 Grade is a senior one--the top professional level in the U.N. personnel system. Salary in is the $40 - $50K range. It would be a worthwhile objective to have a CID presence in FAO if there is anyone interested.

Sincerely,

Douglas M. Jones
Deputy Executive Director

DMJ:mjv
attachment

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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1 1986

VACANCIES

25 March 1986
No. 5

	LOCATION	DURATION	CLOSING DATE - REF. #
SECRETARIAT VACANCIES			
Librarian (Field Services), P-2	Rome	2 years Fixed-term	10 April 1986 VA 144-GIL
Nutrition Officer (Food Protection), P-4	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	10 April 1986 VA 146-ESN
Programme Officer, P-2	Addis Ababa	3 years Fixed-term	11 April 1986 VA 147-JAFR
Budget and Finance Officer, P-4	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	11 April 1986 VA 148-AGO
Programme Liaison Officer, P-1/P-2	Rome	2 years Fixed-term	14 April 1986 VA 149-DDC
Animal Health Officer (Tsetse Control), P-4	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	14 April 1986 VA 150-AGA
Senior Officer (Dairy Development Programme), P-5	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	14 April 1986 VA 152-AGA*
Liaison Officer, P-3	Rome	12 months Fixed-term	15 April 1986 VA 153-DDF
Nutrition Officer (Intervention Programmes), P-4	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	15 April 1986 VA 154-ESN
Senior Officer (Rural Development Organization), P-5	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	16 April 1986 VA 155-ESH
Regional Agricultural Engineering and Agro-Industry Officer, P-5	Bangkok	3 years Fixed-term	16 April 1986 VA 158-RAPA
Reports Officer, P-4	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	17 April 1986 VA 159-AGO

(cont.)

* Supersedes VA 983-AGA. Candidates who have applied for VA 983-AGA need not reapply as they will be taken into consideration.

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TITLE	LOCATION	DURATION	CLOSING DATE - REF. #
Technical Officer (Soil Conservation), P-4	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	17 April 1986 VA 160-AGL
Commodity Specialist, P-2	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	21 April 1986 VA 162-ESC
Translator/Reviser (Arabic), P-2/P-3	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	21 April 1986 VA 163-GIP
Women in Development Officer, P-5	Rome	Not to exceed: 31.12.87 Fixed-term	22 April 1986 VA 164-ESH
Commodity Specialist, P-2	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	22 April 1986 VA 165-ESC
Regional Programme Officer, P-4	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	22 April 1986 VA 166-RNEA
Agricultural Industries Officer, P-5	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	23 April 1986 VA 167-AGS
Project Analyst, P-4	Addis Ababa	3 years Fixed-term	16 April 1986 VA 168-JAFR
Systems Analyst, P-3	Rome	Not to exceed: 31.12.87 Fixed-term	23 April 1986 VA 169-ESS
Statistician, P-4	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	23 April 1986 VA 170-ESS
Staff Development Officer, P-3	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	24 April 1986 VA 171-AFP
Staff Development Officer, P-4	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	24 April 1986 VA 172-AFP
Personnel Officer (Servicing), P-3	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	28 April 1986 VA 173-AGO
Statistician, P-2	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	28 April 1986 VA 174-ESS
Senior Fishery Resources Officer (Aquatic Pollution) P-5	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	5 May 1986 VA 175-FIR
Senior Agricultural Economist, P-5	Addis Ababa	3 years Fixed-term	6 May 1986 VA 176-JAFR
Chief, Documentation Processing Section, P-4	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	6 May 1986 VA 177-GIL
Supervisor, Composition Unit, P-3	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	13 May 1986 VA 178-GIP
Technical Officer, P-4 (Water Resources Management)	Rome	3 years Fixed-term	14 May 1986 VA 181-AGL

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

MEMORANDUM

TO: Genevieve Smith Thompson

FROM: Helen Henderson/Judith Warner

RE: Final Report

Thank you for submitting a fine final report. I have read the document and found it satisfactory as a final report with no recommended changes. We understand that you have operated under serious constraints and feel that you were still able to bring the WID viewpoint to the WSARP Project.

Thank You.

HH/JW

United States International Development Cooperation Agency

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Center for Development Information and Evaluation
A.I.D. RESEARCH AND REFERENCE SERVICES
Room 209, SA-18
Washington, D.C. 20523

RESEARCH (703) 235-2753

LIBRARY (703) 235-1000

April 1, 1986

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

Dear Dr. Henderson:

Thank you for the documents which you sent me for Diana Putman in USAID/Jakarta. I sent them along with additional material from this office.

I wanted to thank you for your assistance in gathering material and thought you might like a copy of the brief paper we put together for Diana on encouraging women to participate in irrigation projects.

Sincerely,

James J. Turner, Research Analyst
Center for Development Information
and Evaluation

The Research and Reference Services are funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (PPC/CDIE)
and operated by the Academy for Educational Development

United States International Development Cooperation Agency

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Center for Development Information and Evaluation
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Encouraging Female Participation in Irrigation Projects:

Jim Turner, Maria Suizzo
PPC/CDIE/DI

January 1986

KEY POINTS

Identify the specific responsiblities of women and those of men, determine how they interact, and examine the nature of their relations as dictated by cultural traditions and/or religion.

Identify and study the different social classes which exist within the society to determine how a particular project will affect women at different economic or social levels.

Involve women directly in planning and decision making related to irrigation.

Ensure that women will not lose traditional land use or inheritance rights when irrigation is introduced and the value of land is consequently higher.

Examine the potential of traditionally female-run subsistence crops, both for improved family nutrition and income-generation.

Target women for training and extension activities.

Ensure that women will be renumerated directly for income-producing labor and control their income.

Help women save time so that they may be free for irrigation work, entrepreneurial initiatives, and educational activites.

The Research and Reference Services are funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (PPC/CDIE) and operated by the Academy for Educational Development

Introduction: The Problem

Few irrigation projects have a specific component to address the participation of and impact on women. However, the effectiveness and success of an irrigation project suffers if women are not considered. Thus, the incorporation of women into a project is no longer just a cultural or political issue but an economic necessity.

Certain assumptions cause project designers to focus on men as the main target group in irrigation projects. These assumptions are often not correct:

1. A great majority of households are headed by males. In many regions husbands migrate to distant areas for extended periods of time to seek work. Divorce or death of a spouse also leaves a women to manage the farm as well as the household.

2. The household is a joint decision making unit and husbands and wives thus have the same interests and objectives. Development efforts have often targeted male household heads since the benefits will automatically "trickle down" to the females. It is now clear that because responsibilities within the family are gender specific, men and women may have different objectives, controlling different and sometimes conflicting functions.

3. Women do not participate in agricultural labor. This assumption disguises the fact that:

   - women are usually responsible for subsistence crops which provide most of the family nutrition (including home gardens);

   - women are often responsible for crop processing, storage, transportation of the harvest to market, care of livestock, raising small animals and poultry;

   - women do work in the fields, particularly during peak seasons of agricultural activity. They may not be included in surveys of agricultural labor conducted during off-seasons.

   Women provide sixty to eighty percent of the agricultural labor in Asia and Africa and forty percent in Latin America. Ignoring these facts when targeting development efforts leads to an exclusive focus on the male population, and a consequent loss in productivity.

Because of these assumptions, incentives for female participation have not been integrated into development projects.

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Recommendations

Suggestions for integrating women into irrigation projects can be classified into eight general recommendations:

1. Identify the specific responsiblities of women and those of men, determine how they interact, and examine the nature of their relations as dictated by cultural traditions and/or religion.

Determine different jobs performed, expenditures, and food consumed according to gender. Other factors include religious obligations, inheritance patterns, marriage/mating customs (polygamous or monogamous), and changes in family structure following a marriage (who leaves home to move in with whose family).

2. Identify and study the different social classes which exist within the society to determine how a particular project will affect women at different economic or social levels.

Irrigation projects often widen the gap between the upper and lower classes of society, benefiting some women while hurting others. It is important to determine the repercussions of such development projects on all levels of society.

The effect of irrigation on upper class families is usually to raise their standard of living. Irrigation improves the quality and quantity of crop yields, providing a more steady and higher source of income. Labor saving agricultural machinery and home technology become more affordable and productivity levels are raised even further. Additional income due to increased productivity permits these families to purchase more and better food, raise more milk producing animals, and obtain more scarce fuels. In many cases, women in these families may no longer have to work as wage earners nor spend as much time on their household chores.

As for those within the lower classes who do own land, the new dry season crop resulting from the introduction of irrigation increases the demand for labor since modern, labor saving machinery cannot be purchased. Since poor families often cannot hire help, lower class women are often called upon to work in the fields. In many cases they receive little or no renumeration for their labor. Their own crops may either suffer or stagnate causing family nutrition to remain substandard and even worsen. The protein or dairy source relied upon through poultry and livestock raising (traditionally a woman's responsibility) is endangered by the reduction in land available for grazing. Other traditionally female duties (childcare, vegetable garden cultivation, sanitation and health care) may suffer as well, making the opportunity cost of assisting men with irrigated cash crops too high in relation to the possible benefits.

During the rainy season, female labor may be in even higher demand but wages do not go up accordingly so that women prefer to work only in their own crops and perhaps in off farm jobs which provide them with better wages. Sometimes men choose not to grow a rainy season crop since labor costs would be too high.

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Labor saving machinery as part of an irrigation project may cause unemployment among the landless or near-landless wage laborers. Small landholders may have to sell land they own if it cannot support them. Men may have to migrate to distant lands or to urban areas where job opportunities exist, leaving the women to manage any land left and provide for their families. If a woman derived income from working as hired help in the fields or homes of the wealthy, she could be displaced along with her husband as machinery now affordable due to increased income is introduced

Where women must gather sticks and shrubbery for fuel, privatization of public or communal lands due to irrigation makes it difficult for them to find fuel. The standard of living can suffer if fuel must be purchased.

3. Involve women directly in planning and decision making related to irrigation.

Irrigation projects often set up user associations at the beginning of a project. These associations are often made up only of men. Women very rarely play any part in the decisions made relative to agricultural planning and maintenance. Because it has been assumed that the household is a joint decision making unit, males are considered to represent the common interests of the entire family. Consequently, women's specific interests are overlooked and incentives for their participation are not included in the project.

Participation in decision making should be guaranteed through policy measures.

4. Ensure that women will not lose traditional land use or inheritance rights when irrigation is introduced and the value of land is consequently higher.

Male-dominated irrigation associations usually usurp traditional land use or inheritance rights of women. Even if titles remain in the name of a woman, land is controlled by the father and passed on to the sons. Women become displaced from land which they have farmed for many years as men encouraged to produce cash crops push women off the land. Policy action must be taken to give women a voice in these associations and to strengthen existing female land claims.

5. Make traditionally female-run subsistence crops more important.

Traditionally, women maintain subsistence crops which serve as dietary supplements, while men are responsible for cash crops which are often exported. When the sole objective is to improve and augment existing cash crops as irrigation and new farming methods are introduced, (since dry season farming becomes possible), only mens' crops benefit. The fact that in some cases, the women's crop could be turned into a cash crop as well is often overlooked by development planners.

Thus instead of improving their own crops with the new irrigation system, women are recruited to assist with the new dry season crop. Family nutrition is compromised as subsistence crops are neglected. Subsistence garden plots have been too small in earlier projects to provide for familys' nutritional needs.

If irrigation ditches and water access points were brought closer to household gardens, subsistence crop yields would be higher, allowing for income through sales and/or improved nutrition.

6. Target women for training and extension activities.

Since information given to men is not automatically relayed to their wives, it is essential to train them directly for any work they will be responsible for. Since time constraints often keep women away from such training opportunities, incentives must be created to encourage their attendance:

- make it easier for women to attend meetings by holding them in convenient locations, offering free transportation to them, or going to their individual homes to conduct the training.

- pay attention to the time at which training is offered. Pick a time when fewer conflicting demands are being made on the women.

- offer grain or money to women attending training or educational meetings to compensate for their time spent there.

- employ female trainers and extension workers. This will allow for more understanding and a better rapport with women as well as provide role models for improvement.

- offer education on nutrition and sanitation (so that general health problems and water-borne diseases sometimes associated with irrigation may be avoided).

An example of successful female-targeted training is the Home Development Centers developed as part of the Accelerated Mahaweli project. Women studied a curriculum which taught home gardening and dairy production techniques. Women were provided with bicycles for the daily commute from home. (refer to document in packet).

7. Ensure that women will be renumerated directly for income-producing labor and control their income.

In most societies, both the husband and wife have separate incomes and family responsibilities. The husband provides shelter and works in the fields, while the wife has responsibility for bearing and raising the children, growing the crops which feed them, and providing for them. However, the wife normally has fewer income-producing opportunities. There are cases where men do give all money earned (including their own) to their wives who control family expenditures. There are also situations where the husband controls all of the income, including the wife's. However, the norm is that both have their respective income sources and responsibilities.

For women to profit from their labor, they must be paid directly. Since their gender specific expenditure responsibilities include food, medicine and education of children, these are the areas which suffer when women are not justly renumerated. In some cases, men will spend money on alcohol, religious obligations (trip to Mecca) or a new wife instead of saving it or spending it on necessities. While some actions may be justified, i.e. religious obligations, the family suffers nutritionally if the wife does not have access to funds, sufficient for the needs of the family.

Perhaps the best mechanism for assisting women in this regard is a women's credit or marketing cooperative. This ensures that women will be able to control their income receipts and implement their own private enterprise initiatives. Such an organization provides forum for discussion, planning and organization of cooperative efforts. It offers a chance for relief from economic dependence on men and consequent balance of bargaining power within the household.

Another possibility is that women be paid in kind (jewelry, livestock, grain) for their work. In this way, the intermediate step of holding cash would be eliminated.

8. Help women save time so that they may be free for irrigation work, entrepreneurial initiatives, and educational activites.

Careful scrutiny of a typical woman's working day will reveal many ways in which her time could be economized and consequently more productively used:

- inexpensive technology for preparing and cooking food which is locally constructed and easy to repair, such as fuel-efficient stoves, hand-operated grinding mills, and small presses (for palm oil, coconut milk or sugar cane).
- closer water access points
- fast-growing trees and a communal mechanical saw for easier access to fuelwood.
- light transport facilities for moving wood and water,
- child care facilities so that daughters, who are often responsible for the care of their younger siblings, may be able to attend school alongside their brothers.
- safety precautions to ensure that young children will not fall into irrigation ditches. This will free mothers and older children from having to watch their children as closely.

Conclusion:

Women are often eager to participate in irrigation projects. They realize the potential benefits if their rights are protected. The most effective way to ensure women's participation in a project is to show them that they too can benefit, that benefits outweigh the added burden, and to determine ways to alleviate their burden.

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VICE PRESIDENT RESEARCH
SPONSORED PROJECTS SERVICES

DATE: 04-01-86

MEMORANDUM TO: [redacted]

SUBJECT: TERMINATION OF ACCOUNT NO. 965948

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 05-31-86.

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. 1-3171, AZ. HEALTH SCI. CTR. 6-7194.

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

April 2, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: CAMPUS COORDINATORS

FROM: HELEN HENDERSON

RE: Distribution of WIDNOTES - for your information

This memo is to let you know that we are sending a copy of WIDNOTES, under separate cover, to all CID trustees. We recommend that you be sure to send a copy of WIDNOTES to alternate CID trustees on your campus as well as to key international personnel on your campus, i.e. International Programs Director and your CID campus contact.

Please feel free to xerox extra copies of WIDNOTES, as we have done at the University of Arizona, for students and faculty who have a general WID interest.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

April 2, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

FROM: HELEN HENDERSON, Project Director

RE: Latest copy of WIDNOTES

This is the latest copy of WIDNOTES, a periodic publication of the Consortium for International Development/Women in Development Project, which discusses project activities at the 11 CID-member universities.

If you are interested in further information regarding the project please call my office at 1-2462.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

MEMORANDUM

TO: CID BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FROM: HELEN HENDERSON, PROJECT DIRECTOR

RE: Latest copy of WIDNOTES

This is the latest copy of WIDNOTES, a periodic publication of the Consortium for International Development/Women in Development Project, which discusses project activities at the 11 CID-member universities.

If you are interested in further information regarding the project, please contact your Campus Coordinator:

250

Office of International Agriculture
Oregon State University · Corvallis, Oregon 97331 · USA
(503) 754-2228 Telex: 510 596 0686 OSU CID COVS ESL 62819595

Oregon State University

April 2, 1986

Mr. John D. Wooten
Deputy Executive Director
CID
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500
Tucson, Arizona 85711

Dear John:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation today regarding the request from the AID Mission in Thailand for a CID/WID fellow to support women's research in rice farming systems.

It is my understanding that John Foti had originally given assurance that the Mission's request would be valid for research by Dr. Jane Meiners in Thailand beginning in April 1986. However, in order to accommodate a longer period of research, Dr. Meiners wishes to delay the beginning of her research until September 1986.

In accordance with our telephone conversation, we understand that the AID request for a CID/WID fellow will be considered valid to cover Dr. Meiners' research beginning in September 1986, rather than in April.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin C. Price
Associate Dean and Director

cc: Dr. Helen Henderson

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CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
IBB SECONDARY AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE/YEMEN PROJECT
Box 3567/Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003
Telephone (505) 646-4448 or 646-4449
TWX 910 983 0549

NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

TO: Helen Henderson, W.I.D. Tucson

FROM: Harold Bergsma, Center for Int'l Programs

DATE: April 5, 1986

REGARDING: Karen Seger Yemen Trip

This is to confirm our telephone conversations about the problems related to approvals for Karen to go to Yemen on a W.I.D. Project in late May.

I will inquire about the status of approvals in Yemen when I get there April 10, 1986 (Inshallah) and I will send a message back from Yemen to Mary Reynolds about this matter by the 11th or 12th of April.

My most recent call to Yemen did not create a positive outlook regarding approvals. If there are other possibilities for Karen in another W.I.D. Project area, I believe you should pursue this actively. Though I feel disappointed for Karen and our project about non-approval, I believe that it will be difficult or impossible to change the initial planning agencies' negative decision while I am in Yemen.

I was most pleased to meet you and Karen. Best wishes to you both. Please keep in touch.

HMB/dkl

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

April 7, 1986

Barbara Gehrels
2301 N.E. 115th Street
Seattle, WA 98125

RE: Reply to letter of 2-21-86

Dear Ms. Gehrels:

Although your dissertation topic is very relevant for Women in Development in Kenya, the USAID funded project which we currently have through Consortium for International Development does not fund dissertation research.

I would suggest that you contact Genevieve Thompson on the Washington State University campus (phone (509) 335-2541) to learn about other possible fellowships for international work. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Helen Henderson

Helen Henderson
Project Director
Consortium for International Development/
Women in Development Project

HH/jv

enc: WID brochure

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

April 8, 1986

Linda Ames
Ouagadougou ID
Agency for International Development
Washington D.C. 20523

Dear Ms. Ames,

Thank you for your letter inquiring about the report "Women in Upper Volta" (preliminary), Working Paper #2, Women in Development Program, 1982. The version of the paper which you have obtained is still current, as no updated version was funded. However, we understand that a document was produced by the University of Florida at Gainesville. This document is quite large and costs $150.00. Perhaps you can locate a copy that has already been purchased.

Have you contacted Della McMillan, University of Florida? She has done extensive research in Burkina Faso and may have more information for you.

Sincerely,

Judith A. Warner
Graduate Research Associate
Consortium for International Development/
Women in Development Project

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

April 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Thomas Wickham

FROM: Helen Henderson

RE: Abigail Courtright's Budget

Enclosed is a copy of the budget for Abigail Courtright. As you will see the money allocated for international travel was higher than necessary. The actual price of the ticket was approximately $1,900. I am writing to tell Abby to transfer the additional amount over the ticket price from international travel to in-country travel and per diem, as appropriate.

Please let me know if you do not think this will be a sufficient amount for her. As I mentioned on the phone, the per diem was arrived at through a conversation with David Groenfeld. It applies <u>only</u> for Abby and amounts to approximately $14/day. She is aware that we do not budget money for non-participant spouses.

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BUDGET

Agreement No. UA-WIDII-06

Line Item	Estimated Total
1. Travel	
International	$ 2,550
In-Country	300
2. Per Diem	
International	135
In-Country	2,520
3. Other Direct Costs:	
Translation Services	800
SOS Insurance	195
4. AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL	$ 6,500

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

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

> The undersigned hereby certifies: (a) that payment of the sum claimed under this Agreement is proper and due and that appropriate refund to CID will be made promptly upon request in the event of disallowance of costs not reimbursable under the terms of the Agreement, and (b) that information

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CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Executive Office
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1300
Tucson, AZ 85711-3766
U.S.A.

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

April 10, 1986

Dr. Barbara Stoecker
CID/WID Project Manager
International Center for Arid
and Semi-Arid Land Studies
Texas Tech University
Box 4620
Lubbock, TX 79409-4620

REF: Amendment TTU-WIDII-01-02

Dear Barbara:

This is in response to your letter of March 24th to Helen Henderson requesting a no-cost extension in the referenced agreement. We have been informed by AID/Washington that the Prime Grant for the WID project will be extended shortly. Upon receipt of this extension, we will amend the referenced agreement to reflect a July 31, 1986 expiration date as requested.

Sincerely,

John D. Wooten, Jr.
Deputy Executive Director

JDW:lam

cc: [redacted]
Kary Mathis

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

April 16, 1986

Abby Courtright
Digana Village
Kandy, Sri Lanka

Thank you for your most intriguing letter. I hope IIMI changes its mind about Duncan since they will not have to pay for her work. Our project is getting a no-cost extension until the end of December, so if you want to stay somewhat longer at your own expense it is okay with me, but you must return by December.

I am sending a copy of your CID/WID budget to Tom Wickham to assure him that you will be all right financially. Take extra money from international travel and use for internal travel, translator, but not in-country per diem. Keep receipts. CID will amend your contract to that effect shortly. Out of the excess travel fund you may use one day per diem for Bangkok at $77 and up to three days at $68 for Colombo per diem. Put the rest into translator and in-country travel categories as appropriate. You may, of course, put all the remaining money into translator or in-country travel if you wish. Keep receipts, but do not transfer money into per diem other than that just outlined.

Did you arrange for SOS insurance with the $195 allocated in your budget? Ask IIMI about how to do this if you have not done so already or write to us immediately. You must be covered.

Sincerely,

Helen Henderson
Project Director,
Consortium for International Development/
Women in Development Project

HH/jv

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BUDGET

Agreement No. UA-WIDII-06

Line Item		Estimated Total
1.	Travel	
	International	$ 2,550
	In-Country	300
2.	Per Diem	
	International	135
	In-Country	2,520
3.	Other Direct Costs:	
	Translation Services	800
	SOS Insurance	195
4.	AGREEMENT BUDGET TOTAL	$ 6,500

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

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

> The undersigned hereby certifies: (a) that payment of the sum claimed under this Agreement is proper and due and that appropriate refund to CID will be made promptly upon request in the event of disallowance of costs not reimbursable under the terms of the Agreement, and (b) that information

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

April 16, 1985

Sheila Nyhus
Women in Development
P. O. Box 3413
Merica Hall, Room 316
University of Wyoming
Laramie, Wyoming 82071

Dear Sheila:

I would like to thank you for your excellent work as Women in Development Campus Coordinator for the Consortium for International Development Project "Integrating Women Into the Development Process". Your work in establishing five Mission-approved Women in Development Fellowship positions with the Somalia Bay Area Region Project and subsequent assistance in placing two candidates is greatly appreciated. In addition, your assistance in the placement of Dr. Katherine Jensen, Assistant Professor of Sociology, was very helpful. I appreciate the time that you have spent in working out the details of placing WID Fellows on projects.

Your activities in developing the WID program at the University of Wyoming have greatly strengthened our system. In particular, your sponsorship of Women in Development talks, campus presentations and work in building Wyoming women in development library holdings have helped to bring international women's concerns to the attention of faculty and students. I anticipate that Women in Development activities will remain a focus of Wyoming International Development professionals in the future.

I hope that the next year will prove an academically productive one for you. I was glad to see that you participated in the University of Florida/Gainesville conference on Gender Issues in Farming System Research and Extension to present the paper "Female-Headed Households in an Agro-Pastoral Society", co-authored with Garth Massey. The CID system needs to have researchers concentrating on the social and economic roles of women in societies that project personnel are working in.

Please keep in touch and let me know how you are doing at some point. Perhaps we will have the opportunity to work together again.

Sincerely,

Helen K. Henderson
Project Director
Consortium for International Development/
Women in Development Fellowship Project

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

April 16, 1985

MEMORANDUM:

To: John Hourihan

From: Helen Henderson

Re: Margaret Norem's Final Report

Enclosed you will find a copy of Margaret Norem's Final Women in Development Fellowship Report, "Maize-Cowpea Intercropping". It documents Norem's work as a WID Fellow and a portion of her work as a Gambia Mixed Farming Project Staff member for an additional three months. Although project inputs were limited, Margaret's research established what the social and agricultural constraints are upon the participation of women's societies in maize-cowpea cultivation. I expect that this assignment will be the first in a successful, long-term international development career for Margaret Norem.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

April 17, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Campus Coordinators

From: Helen Henderson and Judith Warner

RE: Spring Funding Round

It is important that all proposals being submitted for the Spring '86 round be postmarked by May 7, 1986. The CID/WID Coordinators' Fellowship Committee will decide upon an order of preference for final funding in Mid-May contingent upon any current funds remaining.

We are not attempting to recruit a large number of people in the current round. Funding is limited and candidates applying in the Spring round will be rank ordered in terms of selection criteria. When present funding is fully committed, a waiting list will be established for the remaining ranked candidates. We anticipate that we may be at least partially refunded and individuals who are interested in going during 1987 are encouraged to continue investigating WID Fellowship opportunities.

Please notify us, if we have not already heard from you, about any additional anticipated proposals and the continuing candidacy of potential applicants on your campus. We need to keep posted on this matter so that we can plan for future funding needs.

Thank You.

REPLY VIA IRT

MAND

U CIP LACS

8 REDSEA YE
MARY REYNOLDS

APRIL 20, 1986

YNM/041

ISAI/028

FYI

PLS INFORM HELEN HENDERSON AT UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA THAT KAREN SEGAR WAS OFFICIALLY TURNED DOWN BY USAID.

RDS,

ERGSMA

CIP LACS

REDSEA YE

EPLY FROM TELEX I OR II (TWX) DIAL 100 FROM EASYLINK USE /WUW.
0939 APR/20/1986

AND

CIP LACS

0 BY FOR BROADCAST CALL
MINER

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MEMORANDUM

April 21, 1986

TO: Campus Coordinators

From: Judith Warner, Graduate Research Associate

Re: Project Director's Trip

Helen Henderson will be leaving on April 22, 1986 for a two week trip to Egypt. During her absence, requests for information about contracts should be directed to John Wooten at CID. The CID/WID Central Office will continue to assist in efforts to gather information about WID Fellowship placement.

MEMORANDUM

April 22, 1986

TO: Campus Coordinators

FROM: Helen Henderson and Judith Warner

RE: Campus Coordinator's Meeting in Tucson

The CID/WID Central Office has not scheduled the general campus coordinator's meeting because we have not yet received the evaluation report. We think that we will have this information soon and we would like to hold the meeting in the first or second week of June. Please fill out and mail this proposed time availability information slip right away.

I will be available to attend a general coordinators meeting during the:

first week of June: ___yes ___no

second week of June: ___yes ___no

If the meeting is held in the fall, my preference for the month is:

September ____

October ____

November ____

December ____

My suggestions in relation to such a meeting are:

MEMORANDUM

April 22, 1986

TO: Campus Coordinators

FROM: Helen Henderson and Judith Warner

RE: CID/WID Central Office Concerns

Currently, the CID/WID Central Office is awaiting news about the evaluation in anticipation of a new proposal writing effort. As a result, we need information on potential candidates and the WID Fellowship status of projects operating at your campus. New funding may be contingent upon the listing of new or continuing participating projects and candidates. It is crucial that we generate a show of support from all campuses.

Attached, you will find a list of participating projects and potential candidates at your campus. Please check with project directors and potential candidates to see if our information is correct. Add in the names of new projects consenting to take WID Fellows and new potential candidates. We re counting on you to generate local support!

Enclosed you will also find a listing of WID Fellowship Program Participants. This updated list shows Fellows who have gone out, Candidates with approved funding and two Candidates with approved funding who have been denied permission to do work in Egypt and/or Yemen. In the case of candidates who have been denied permission to conduct Fellowship activities in the host country (Dr. Doris Williams, Karen Seger), if valid placements are not available immediately (within 2-3 weeks), we will go ahead and fund on a first come, first served basis. Individuals with previously approved funding who cannot locate new projects will go on a new list for funding if new funds are made available. CID/WID Project priority will be given to Fellows with definite positions on projects.

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Revision of Project Checklist

Please revise the attached project status checklist to reflect project willingness to accept WID Fellows during the '86/'87 year, pending refunding of the Women in Development Fellowship Program. The Project Status categories are as follows:

1. 'GO'. This status indicates projects that are willing to take WID Fellows in future rounds.

2. 'HOLD'. Projects designated as HOLD may be willing to take WID Fellows, but may face special difficulties in placement which necessitate a lengthy negotiation period.

3. Negotiation . Projects designated as under 'NEGOTIATION' have not precluded taking WID Fellows, but may have to become established before positions can be created.

4. 'Terminate'. Projects which will end before possible refunding of the CID/WID Project should be listed as 'terminate'.

Please mark new project statuses in the blanks provided on the sheet and return these forms to us as soon as possible. If you have new projects which are not on our list, please add them.

Project Director Letters

We would like you to contact Project Directors to ascertain the possibility of taking future WID Fellows. If a Project Director indicates a willingness to support our project, it would be beneficial if we could receive a letter of support indicating that they want Fellows, provided that we have not received a letter of this nature in 1986.

Potential Women in Development Fellowship Candidate List

Please look over the current list of potential women in development Fellowship applicants at your campus. Ask potential candidates who have not recently indicated an interest in our project if they would consider applying during "86/'87, if the CID/WID Project is refunded. Update all potential candidates and list any new people who have turned up.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Fellow List

Name	University	Project Affiliation	Dates Out of Country	Project/Report Title
Melinda Burrill	California Polytech	Gambia - Gambia Mixed Farming and Resource Management Proj.	June-Aug.,1984	Small Ruminant Flocks in the Gambia (Final Report Available)
Marilyn Quinto	Univ. of Arizona	Cape Verde - Cape Verde Food Coop. Research Project	Aug.-Oct.,1984	Some Effects of Emigration and Remittances on the Lives of Rural Women in Cape Verde (Final Report Available)
Karen Davis	Univ. of Idaho	Egypt - Egyptian Major Cereals Improvement Project	Aug.-Nov.,1984	A Survey of Egyptian Breads (Final Report Available)
Jo Ellen Force	Univ. of Idaho	India - USAID Mission	Oct.-Nov.,1984	Extension Forester Training in Community Participation Techniques (Final Report Available)
C.Gordan Dean	New Mexico State	Honduras - USAID Mission	Nov.-Feb.,1984-85 June-Sept.,1985	Intra-Personal and Gender Roles in Subsistence Farming Systems in Honduras
Genevieve Smith	Univ.Washington	Sudan - Western Sudan Agricultural Research Project	April-July, 1985	Women in Project Management in Western Sudan
Carolyn Ater	Texas Tech	Pakistan - Pakistan On-Farm Water Management Project	May-Aug.,1985	Analysis of Water Management Processes, Agricultural and Household Activities by Gender Roles in Four Villages,Punjab, Pakistan (Final Report Available)
Samina Khan	Texas Tech	Pakistan - Pakistan On-Farm	May-Aug.,1985	Analysis of Water Management Processes, Agricultural and Household Activities by Gender Roles in Four Villages, Punjab Pakistan (Final Report Available)
Susan Cabin Brian Cabin,M.D.	Univ. of Arizona	Egypt - USAID Nutrition Institute/ PRICOR	May-July,1985	An Operations Analysis of Nutrition Repletion in Egypt
Susan Henderson	Utah State Univ.	Brazil - Small Ruminant Collaborative Research Support Program	June-Aug.,1985	Investigation of Food Supply,Food Practices and Nutritional Status in Northeast Brazil (Final Report Available)
Margaret Horen	Univ. of Arizona	Gambia - Gambian Mixed Farming and Resource Management Project	June-Oct.,1985	Introducing Cowpea-Maize Intercropping to the Women's Societies of the Gambia (Final Report Available)
Lynn Johnson Dean	New Mexico State	Honduras - USAID Mission	June-Sept.,1985	The Use of a Portable Video System in the Small Scale Livestock for Rural Farming Women Project

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Fellow List

Name	University	Project Affiliation	Dates Out of Country	Title of Project/Report
Rita Fisher	Washington State	Jordan - Jordan Valley Agricultural Services Project	Oct.-Nov.,1985	Jordan Valley Women in Development Library Services and Training of Host Country Woman Counterpart
Laurie Ann Brush	Texas Tech	Senegal - ENEA Rural Management Project	Nov.-May,1985-86	An Analysis of the Role of Working Class Women in the Self-Employed Sector of Dakar, Senegal
Abby Courtright	Univ. of Arizona	Sri Lanka - International Irrigation Management Institute	Feb.-Oct.,1986	Sri Lankan Women's Roles, Needs and Attitudes in the Area of Water Use and Management
Margaret Duncan	Univ. Colorado	Sri Lanka - International Irrigation Management Institute	May-Dec.,1986	An Analysis of Gender Roles, Women's Needs and Opportunities for Participation in Sri Lankan Water Management
Jo Ann Wedum	Univ. Colorado	Senegal - ENEA Rural Management Project	April-Nov.,1986	Women and Water Management in Senegal
Molly Longstreth	Univ. Arizona	Somalia - Somalia Bay Region Project	May-July,1986	Investigation of Obstacles to Women's Greater Participation in Agricultural and/or Livestock Production
Patricia Tansubaj	Washington State	Senegal/Benin - ENEA Rural Management Project	May-June,1986	Marketing of Women's Garden Crops in Senegal and Management Training in Benin
J.Anne Holman	California Polytech	Nepal - Institute of Agricultural and Animal Science	Fall dates,1986	Development of a Pedagogic Process for Extension Agents Working with Small Rural Women Farmers
Jane Meiners	Oregon State	Thailand - AID Mission in conjunction with Farming System Research Institute	Fall dates,1986	Integrating Research on Gender Roles Into Farming Systems Research: A Coordinated Effort by Three Thailand Gov't Entities
Milena Stoszek	Univ. of Idaho	Somalia - Somalia Bay Region Agricultural Development Project	No time yet listed	Training Farm Women to Use Fertilizer
Karen Seger	Univ.of Arizona	No Project Affiliation	No time yet listed	
Doris Williams	Univ. of Idaho	No Project Affiliation	No time yet listed	

CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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April 23, 1986

Dr. Carlos E. Vélez-Ibañez
Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Vélez:

In response to your inquiry, CID is expecting from AID an amendment to the Prime Grant for the Women in Development Project extending the current expiration date from May 31, 1986 to December 31, 1986. Once this is received, we will extend the lead university agreement with UA accordingly.

CID is also anticipating a subsequent amendment providing additional funding to this project. However, this amendment is less certain.

We appreciate the efforts of the University to seek internal funding sources in support of the WID Project, and we look forward to your continuing leadership.

Sincerely,

John D. Wooten, Jr.

John D. Wooten, Jr.
Deputy Executive Director

JDW:mjv

cc: [redacted]
C. John Mare
James Wheeler

MEMORANDUM

April 24 1984

To: WID Fellowship Selection Committee

From: Judith A. Warner

Re: New Proposals

Enclosed you will find copies of women in development fellowship proposals by Laurie Silverstein (Washington State) and Dr. Christine Sproul (Oregon). A third proposal done by Toni Torrence (Montana) will be sent upon receipt of her methodology section. We anticipate that the round will be held in mid-May after Helen's return from Egypt.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

MEMORANDUM

April 24, 1986

TO: Mike Norvelle

FROM: Judith Ann Warner, Graduate Research Associate/ WID Project

RE: WID Fellow Seeking Placement

Dr. Dixie Ehrenreich, Women in Development Fellowship Coordinator at the University of Idaho, has asked for me to give you materials on Dr. Doris Williams, a WID Fellowship recipient who originally sought placement in Egypt. Dr. Williams was turned down and is seeking a new position on a project for the summer or possibly the fall.

Please review these materials. Helen Henderson will contact you after she returns from Egypt. We are anticipating that Margaret Duncan will go to Sri Lanka instead of Mauritania, but it is not completely determined.

CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Cable: CIDCOR TUC

file (WID) financial & Comm

April 24, 1986

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Helen Henderson

FROM: John D. Wooten, Jr. John D. Wooten Jr.

SUBJECT: Allocation of Uncommitted Funds

Based on our discussions, I understand that the remaining uncommitted balance of WID project funds will be allocated as follows: (approximations)

A.	Total Uncommitted Balance: (Approx.)	$ 68,900
	-- Balance from closed agreements:	(2,200)
	-- Uncommitted portion of Grant:	(66,700)
B.	Required for UA-WIDII-01-02:	22,800
C.	Required for Technical Assistance:	48,625
D.	Overage:	-2,525

UA-WIDII-01 will be amended to provide additional funds and extend the expiration date to 12/31/86. This amendment is pending receipt from AID of an extension in the Prime Grant. As I understand it, during the incremental 7 months (June-December, 1986), your staff requirements are as follows:

--	Henderson @ 1/4 time (7 mo.)	$ 5,368
	Fringes @ 23/4%	1,256
--	Warner @ 1/2 time (2 1/2 mo.)	2,246
	Employee Exp. @ 1.5%	34
--	Voss @ 1/2 time (7 mo.)	4,027
	Fringes @ 23.4%	942

If the above is correct, UA-WIDII-01 will be amended to reflect the above time allocations and following budget changes:

LINE	CURRENT	INCREMENT	REVISED
Salaries	$ 92,836	$ 11,641	$104,477
Fringes	12,805	2,232	15,037
Travel	6,000	---	6,000
Supplies	7,000	560	7,560
Communications	8,000	1,400	9,400
Indirect Costs	54,538	6,967	61,505
TOTAL	$181,179	$ 22,800	$203,979

Of your current budget of $181,179, about $156,700 was expended as of 3/31/86. The unexpended balance was about $24,480. Assuming you continue to expend at the March rate ($9,425 per month), you should have a small amount left over at the end of May (approximately $5,000). If we do not receive additional funding from AID, this can be applied to cover the overage noted above (i.e. reallocated to cover costs of technical assistants).

Following are estimated requirements for technical assistants:

Duncan, CSU	$ 5,560	
Holman, CPP	5,840	
Longstreth, UA	5,000	
Stozeck, UI	5,000	
Meiners, OSU	6,240	
Tansuhaj, WSU	3,485	
		$ 31,125
Questionable:		
Williams, UI	$ 6,500	
Seger, UA	6,000	
Torreno, MSU	5,000	
		$ 17,500
TOTAL		$ 48,625

Please let me know in writing if you concur in these estimates.

JDW:lam

cc: Dr. Wheeler, UA
Ms. Sakwa, UA/BARA

April 28, 1986

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Earl D. Kellogg

FROM: John D. Wooten, Jr.

RE: Proposed WID Coordinators Meeting

As requested, following are my thoughts on the suggested timing for a meeting of the WID coordinators. I have discussed this subject with Helen prior to her departure for Cairo last week.

All involved see the benefit of a meeting this calendar year. Further, most of the CID universities are willing to share costs of a meeting. We have a number of agenda items which need to be reviewed for a more focussed and effective meeting. All involved agree on the need to open discussion beyond the rather limited concerns of the current WID project. Yet, several agree that a meeting would be more effective after we receive both the final AID evaluation report and more definitive word concerning continued AID financing.

Helen and I think there would be some benefit to postponing the meeting until the fall, including:

-- Allowing more planning time than that which remains for a May or early June meeting.

-- Possibly considering some overlap with the planned fall meeting of the Project Director's group. (We understand this may be held at OSU rather than in Tucson.) One objective would be to encourage greater sensitivity on the part of Project Directors and the WID Coordinators to each others needs and perspectives.

-- Allowing more time for AID to decide about continued support. Although the meeting would have a broader focus than the current project, a decision on continued AID support would have a major impact on future directions.

-- Avoiding end-of-semester conflicts which occur.

AID has noted to Helen and me that a decision on continued funding might slip until FY87, and that it is not yet clear whether the recommended modifications in the evaluation report, if accepted, will require a proposal amendment from CID. Having more definitive word on these items should make for a more effective meeting of the Coordinators.

I, therefore, recommend that the proposed meeting be postponed until early fall. I also recommend that Helen, at least one other WID Coordinator, and the new DED assigned to the WID project be given responsibility for finalizing arrangements for the meeting, with concurrence from Don and the Executive Committee, as necessary.

JDW:lam

University of Idaho
College of Agriculture
School of Home Economics
Moscow, Idaho 83843
(208) 885-6332

April 29, 1985

Dr. Helen Henderson
Director
Women in Development Project
Bureau of Applied Research in
Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

Please find enclosed the WID-Fellowship proposal for "The Roles and Problems of Professional and Farm Women in Egypt."

Dr. Dixie Ehrenreich has provided substantive guidance throughout the process of developing the proposal and she along with Dr. Ray Miller and Marilyn Swanson will forward letters of support.

I've also interacted at length with Dr. Richardson and he has been fully supportive. Another consultant has been Gouda Yousses El-Nagar from Egypt. He has edited the questions to this point. Dr. Richardson will be submitting them to an Egyptian sociologist for further refinement.

I'll appreciate your attention to the proposal and will look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Doris K. Williams

Dr. Doris K. Williams

gl

enclosures

cc: Dr. Miller, Dean, College of agriculture
Dr. Ehrenreich, U of I WID Coordinator
M. Swanson, Home Economist-Nutrition Specialist
Dr. Richardson, USAID Project Director

The University of Idaho is an equal opportunity affirmative action employer and educational institution

CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Cable: CIDCOR TUC

April 30, 1986

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Helen Henderson

FROM: John D. Wooten, Jr.

SUBJECT: Ms. Abigail Courtright, WID Technical Assistant

Your recent letter to Ms. Courtright stated that CID will amend the Agreement with UA to reflect the proposed modifications in her budget. The modifications which are suggested do not require a formal amendment, and can be implemented based on the understandings that you have reached with her.

JDW:lam

MSU

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BOZEMAN 59717

May 5, 1986

TO: Dr. Helen Henderson

FROM: Margaret Briggs MB

Attached is a letter from Dr. Bob Blackwell regarding Tonia's possible travel as a WID Fellow. I believe the letter is self-explanatory and that there is nothing for me to do directly.

However, should you wish for me to take any particular action, please let me know.

Dr. Pete Burfening has just returned from Peru so that we can contact him for more specifics, if needed.

I hope that your trip went well in Egypt and that you had no"unplanned" layovers in Athens or Rome!!! I am looking forward to hearing from you.

TELEPHONE (406) 994-3241

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

SMALL RUMINANT
COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM
TEL (916) 752-1721
TWX 910-531-0788

DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

April 30, 1986

MAY 05 1986
HOME ECONOMICS

Dr. Margaret Briggs
Department of Home Economics
Montana State University
Bozeman, MT 59715

Dear Dr. Briggs:

Just a note regarding Tonia's plans to go to Peru. Since she will be sponsored by WID, it should be Helen Henderson's responsibility to handle the travel authorization. However, since Tonia plans to work with the Small Ruminant CRSP's community project, I feel it is important that you keep Mike Nolan informed and have an agreement with Maria Fernandez. I talked with Dr. Charles Haines in Washington, who processes the final travel approval for Small Ruminant personnel and that was his recommendation. You should probably keep Dr. Haines informed although, I doubt he would be responsible for Tonia's travel clearance. Peter Burfening has his address and telephone number.

So much for the good news! The situation in Peru isn't very calm right now. AID/Lima strongly recommended against a Colorado State University faculty member going down at this time on the Small Ruminant project, because of the general global unrest and the unrest specifically in Peru. He decided to postpone his travel until advised that it's okay. Tonia may also have problems getting approval.

These are not the best of times, however, if Tonia recieves the grant, I suggest she proceed to request travel authorization. If I can be of any help, please let me know.

Hope this is not too alarming. I just felt you should know how things are in Peru.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Blackwell
Acting Associate
Program Director

RLB/lj

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

May 12, 1985

Dr. Jane Meiners
Family Resource Management
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon 97331

Dear Dr. Meiners:

I am happy to inform you that the Consortium for International Development/Women in Development Proposal Review Committee has awarded you a grant to conduct the research described in your proposal. The grant covers living expenses for approximately three months in Thailand and one round trip ticket. The exact amount of the grant will be contingent upon the conditions listed below and also the availability of project funds.

The grant is contingent upon the following conditions being met:

1. We must receive updated notification, approving your visit, from the
   a) Director of the Farming Systems Research Institute, Kasetsart University
   b) The USAID Thailand Mission Representative who will be responsible for you in regard to your Farmings System Research Institute research
   c) These approvals must also indicate that there is host country agreement to your conducting the work outlined in your proposal

2. Please submit to me an AID biodata form and a specific scope of work that includes:
   a) Exact travel times
   b) Area of country you will work in
   c) Project/host country officials you will be working with (be as specific as possible)
   d) Work schedule, general

3. Members of the Selection Committee liked your work plan and I have reviewed your responses to their questions.

4. Prior to leaving Thailand, you are expected to:
   a) Give a brief seminar to Farming Systems Research Institute members and, if possible, Mission personnel outlining your findings and the relevance of gender distinctions to these findings.
   b) Leave a preliminary report on your research activities with the Farming Systems Research Institute and send a copy to me.

5. Two months after your return to the United States, a final report detailing the nature and results of your work must be submitted to the WID/Washington office to satisfy part of our contract obligations. This report should be submitted directly to me for review prior to being sent to Washington. We are prepared to work closely with you in revising your draft report and will supply you with a copy of the guidelines for report writing before your departure for Thailand.

6. We suggest that you draw up a budget for expenses not covered by the CID/WID project. You can then realistically assess your financial situation prior to departure. If you have any questions about your contract, please contact the contracts office at your university.

The CID/WID Central Project Office will assist you in obtaining briefing documents. Supplementary training in regard to WID issues in Thailand will be provided by the CID/WID Central Project Office prior to your departure. We will also assist you in preparing for the seminar that you will give in Thailand.

CID will follow its usual procedures and make a sub-contract to the University of Arizona covering your travel and living stipend. No indirect costs are provided for the Fellowship funds.

We appreciate your fine proposal and welcome you to the CID/WID Fellowship Program. Please contact me directly if there are other matters you would like clarified.

Sincerely,

Helen K. Henderson, Ph.D.
Project Director
Consortium for International Development/
Women in Development Project

HKH/jw

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

May 12, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Campus Coordinators

FROM: Helen Henderson

RE: Campus Coordinators' Quarterly Reports

This is just a reminder about the need to send in your March-May Quarterly Report. Please fill them out before you begin your summer activities. **Please do not use pencil or blue pen as it does not show up well when xeroxed.** Thank you for your attention to this matter.

enc.

12 May 1986

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

Dear Helen,

Please find enclosed a copy of the letter which we discussed last week.

I'll continue the search for alternatives. As always, your patience is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Margaret

Margaret I. Duncan
10215 Manitou Beach Dr. N.E.
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

Enclosure

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THE INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

HEADQUARTERS:
I I M I
DIGANA VILLAGE VIA KANDY
SRI LANKA
TEL (08) 74274-74334
TLX 22318 IIMIHO CE

LIAISON OFFICE:
P O BOX 2075
5 A SCHOFIELD PLACE
COLOMBO 3
SRI LANKA
TEL (01) 589933

24 April 1986.

Ms. Margaret I. Duncan
10215 Maniton Beach Drive, N.E.
Bambridge Island, Washington 98110
U S A.

Dear Ms. Duncan:

This note has reference to your proposed study on the implementation of cropping pattern policies in the Mahaweli Development Program which you were planning to conduct in Sri Lanka in association with our Institute. I am sorry to inform you that the IIMI Professional Development Admissions Committee has advised me strongly not to consider your proposal favorably because of the sensitive nature of your study. As you may well expect, we are just gradually developing our working relationships with the irrigation agencies in the country, including the Mahaweli Development Authority, and are therefore careful with the choice of research topics we conduct especially in this early stage.

You may already have heard from Dr. Roberto Lenton about our Institute's decision before receiving this note. I can only encourage you to try again, this time with another research or similar organization.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Leslie Small,
Actg. Director General.

cc. Dr. Roberto Lenton.

7/86

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

May 13, 1986

MEMORANDUM

To: John Wooten

From: Helen Henderson

Re: Allocation of Uncommitted Funds/Grant #DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00
(UA fund #918338)

I concur in the allocation of funds outlined in your memo of April 24, 1986. The $48,625 for technical assistants is probably not sufficient to cover the needs of the nine potential candidates, however, I think we can find matching funds to make-up the difference as well as drawing on the unexpended project balance.

cc: Vern Semrow - Sponsored Projects
Jim Cook/Socorro Linnaus

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

DATE April 29, 1986

TO: Jim Cook/Socorro Linnaus
Sponsored Projects Services

RE: Backstopping for Helen K. Henderson, Ph.D.
P.I. Name

Project Title Integrating Women into the Development Process

Project Number Fund #918338 (Grant #DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00)

This is to confirm that $68,900.00 is hereby provided for the above referenced project for the period June 1, 1986 through December 31, 1986.

Funds will be provided from the following source, if necessary:

Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology (#101126)
UA Fund Source if Grant/Contract Fails

This backstopping commitment will expire upon receipt of an award from

Consortium for International Development
Sponsor Name

Approved

Signature of Underwriter

---

(1) _____

(2) Type of Project: Research ___ Instruction ___ Public Service ___
✓Other (define) Women in Development Fellowship Program

(3) Indirect cost rate already allocated: 44 % on _____ (basis).

(4) UA Administrative Unit Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology

(5) Capital Equipment Budget $ -0-

(6) Foreign Travel Budget $500.00

(Attach related documents)

xc: Principal Investigator (name) Helen K. Henderson, Ph.D.

Dean/Research Administrator (name) Myles Brand

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

April 24, 1986

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Helen Henderson

FROM: John D. Wooten, Jr.

SUBJECT: Allocation of Uncommitted Funds

Based on our discussions, I understand that the remaining uncommitted balance of WID project funds will be allocated as follows: (approximations)

A.	Total Uncommitted Balance: (Approx.)	$ 68,900
	-- Balance from closed agreements:	(2,200)
	-- Uncommitted portion of Grant:	(66,700)
B.	Required for UA-WIDII-01-02:	22,800
C.	Required for Technical Assistance:	48,625
D.	Overage:	-2,525

UA-WIDII-01 will be amended to provide additional funds and extend the expiration date to 12/31/86. This amendment is pending receipt from AID of an extension in the Prime Grant. As I understand it, during the incremental 7 months (June-December, 1986), your staff requ rements are as follows:

--	Henderson @ 1/4 time (7 mo.)	$ 5,368
	Fringes @ 23/4%	1,256
--	Warner @ 1/2 time (2 1/2 mo.)	2,246
	Employee Exp. @ 1.5%	34
--	Voss @ 1/2 time (7 mo.)	4,027
	Fringes @ 23.4%	942

If the above is correct, UA-WIDII-01 will be amended to reflect the above time allocations and following budget changes:

LINE	CURRENT	INCREMENT	REVISED
Salaries	$ 92,836	$ 11,641	$104,477
Fringes	12,805	2,232	15,037
Travel	6,000	---	6,000
Supplies	7,000	560	7,560
Communications	8,000	1,400	9,400
Indirect Costs	54,538	6,967	61,505
TOTAL	$181,179	$ 22,800	$203,979

Of your current budget of $181,179, about $156,700 was expended as of 3/31/86. The unexpended balance was about $24,480. Assuming you continue to expend at the March rate ($9,425 per month), you should have a small amount left over at the end of May (approximately $5,000). If we do not receive additional funding from AID, this can be applied to cover the overage noted above (i.e. reallocated to cover costs of technical assistants).

Following are estimated requirements for technical assistants:

Duncan, CSU	$ 5,560	
Holman, CPP	5,840	
Longstreth, UA	5,000	
Stozeck, UI	5,000	
Meiners, OSU	6,240	
Tansuhaj, WSU	3,485	
		$ 31,125
Questionable:		
Williams, UI	$ 6,500	
Seger, UA	6,000	
Torreno, MSU	5,000	
		$ 17,500
TOTAL		$ 48,625

Please let me know in writing if you concur in these estimates.

JDW:lam

cc: Dr. Wheeler, UA
Ms. Sakwa, UA/BARA

M E M O R A N D U M

May 13, 1986

TO: John D. Wooten, Jr.

FROM: Earl D. Kellogg Earl

SUBJECT: WID Coordinators Meeting - Reply to Your April 28 Memo

I agree with your recommendation that the WID coordinators meeting be held in early fall, 1986. I hope by that time we will know something more about AID funding plans and possibilities.

It is not clear what will happen with the proposed Project Director's meeting to which you referred. The chair has retired and the group may not be predictable regarding the exact meeting time and place. It would be good to have the WID group overlap somewhat with the Project Directors group meeting. However, because of this uncertainty, the WID group may need to plan independently.

Please let me know if you have comments or questions.

EDK:et

cc: D. Dwyer

From: **HELEN HENDERSON**

To: SYLVIA WHITE

Date: May 14, 1986

RE: Milena Stoszek's proposal

Please read this - I will call you. We have to o.k. it before we award the fellowship.

Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology
Department of Anthropology

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CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Telex II: 910 952 1102
Cable: CIDCOR TUC

May 14, 1986

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: WID Coordinators

FROM: John D. Wooten, Jr. John D. Wooten, Jr.

SUBJECT: Orientation of Technical Assistants

A few recent experiences with fielding of WID technical assistants have suggested the need to look more carefully at the pre-departure orientations which we provide. Helen Henderson has appropriately suggested that this subject be included on the agenda for your proposed meeting this fall. In preparation for this, and to encourage a more consistent pattern in the quality of orientations, we have prepared a suggested outline for orientation (attached). We encourage your reactions and hope you will share your views among the group. We recognize the limited resource base of the project restricts what you can accomplish. Your creativity will come in handy here.

The recently completed Project Management Handbook includes some material which hopefully will be helpful on this subject. Copies of the Handbook will be available soon.

JDW:lam

Enclosure as stated

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

May 14, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: John Hourihan

FROM: Helen Henderson

RE: Seventh Quarterly Report

Enclosed please find a copy of the Seventh Quarterly Report for Grant #DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00, "Integrating Women Into the Development Process" - for your information.

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COLL AG PMAN

LW

COLL AG PMAN

COLL AG PMAN
CB~
21410 SHEPRD JO

Rec'd 5/15/86

21410 SHEPRD JO
1. LYNN WILLIAMS, 15 MAY, '86, TLX NO. 294.
2. CONTACT CID AND INDICATE KAREN SEEGER HAS APPROVAL OF AID MISSION TO COME ON WID PROGRAM TO JORDAN FOR TWO MONTHS STARTIN G
MAY 28. TERMS OF REFERENCE SAME AS FOR YEMEN. PARTICULAR INTERE ST
IN DETERMINING POTENTIAL EFFECTIVENSS OF ROLE OF WOMAN AS FAMILY DEVELOPMENT AGENTS WITH EMPHASIS ON ADOPTION OF NEW OR L ITTLE
KNOWN VEGETABLES.

As per our phone conversation earlier today, here is a copy of telex from Jordan O.K.ing Karen's departure & work with JVASP in Jordan Valley.

Lynn

221 Ag. Sciences, Pullman, WA 99164-6226 509-335-2722

LYNN5/mew

295

CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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

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

May 15, 1986

Dr. John Hourihan
PPC/WID
Room 3725A, N.S.
Agency for International
Development
Washington, DC 20523

Dear John:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that CID has amended its Agreement with the University of Arizona for implementation of the CID/WID Project. The Amendment reduces the time allocated to the project by Dr. Helen Henderson, Project Director, from half-time to quarter-time for the period June 1, 1986 through December 31, 1986.

I anticipate that, subject to additional funding from AID to continue the project, Dr. Henderson will increase the amount of her time allocated to this project.

Sincerely,

John D. Wooten, Jr.

John D. Wooten, Jr.
Deputy Executive Director

JDW:lam

cc: Dr. Helen Henderson

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CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Executive Office
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Tucson, AZ 85711-3766
U.S.A.

Phone: (602) 745-0455
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Cable: CIDCOR TUC

May 19, 1986

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

Dear Helen:

As you know, I will be leaving Tucson and the CID Executive Office soon to return to AID. I will be heading for Barbados on May 31st with a three-week stop in Washington, D.C. for re-orientation and some training. Before leaving, I wanted to express my gratitude and appreciation for the cooperation and support you afforded my during my time at CID.

Its been a very rewarding time for me both personally and professionally. I have gained much from my interactions with you and others associated with WID. I have learned much about project implementation and oversight functions, and am grateful for these experiences.

I have also learned much about AID from the perspective of a contractor and I am returning to AID wiser about the potentials for university involvement in international programs. I am convinced that their involvement must increase and do so within a more positive setting than some experiences we have shared.

Although I will no longer be directly associated with CID, I am hopeful that the relationship we have developed will continue. I look forward to having a chance to work with you in the future.

Thanks again for all your help, and best wishes!

Sincerely,

John D. Wooten, Jr.

John D. Wooten, Jr.
Deputy Executive Director

JDW:lam

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CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Cable: CIDCOR TUC

May 19, 1986

Dr. John Hourihan
PPC/WID
Room 3725A, NS
Agency for International
Development
Washington, DC 20523

Dear John:

As requested, enclosed is a copy of the letter from Ms. Allison Herrick, PPC, to Dr. John Maré, University of Arizona. This letter speaks of a no-cost extension of the CID/WID grant to the end of the calendar year (12/31/86), whereas the amendment we received is to 9/30/86. I understand you will take stpes to correct the expiration date to 12/31/86. Meanwhile, we will continue our plan to add funding to the CID lead university subcontract with UA for an additional seven months, subject (of course) to receipt of confirmation from the contracts office of the revised expiration date.

Thanks for your cooperation in the matter.

Sincerely,

John D. Wooten, Jr.
Deputy Executive Director

JDW:lam

Attachment: Herrick/Maré letter, 3/6/86

cc: [redacted]
E. Vimmerstedt, CID/EO

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

MAR 6 1986

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
C. J. Maré

MAR 11 1986

RECEIVED

Mr. C. John Mare
Director
Office of International Programs
Nugent Building Number 40
Room 205a
The University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Mr. Mare:

Mr. M. Peter McPherson, Administrator, Agency for International Development, asked me to respond to your letter of February 18, 1986, in which you indicated your support for the Agency for International Development's (A.I.D.) Women in Development (WID) program and suggested that university women be more actively recruited to work in that office.

We are pleased to note your strong support for A.I.D.'s WID program. We agree with you that the WID program is an important element of our economic assistance program. Studies indicate that integrating gender considerations into our program and project activities improves the effectiveness of our development assistance efforts. We fully intend to continue to support the efforts of A.I.D.'s WID program.

Moreover, we commend the University of Arizona for the support your institution has provided in its role as the lead institution in the Consortium for International Development (CID)/WID contract. To date, a no-cost extension has been approved which ensures the continuation of the CID/WID contract through the end of calendar year 1986. Presently, an evaluation is underway to assess all activities carried out through WID's Title XII technical assistance program. Upon completion of this evaluation, a decision will be made regarding the focus and scope of future such efforts.

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Regarding employment opportunities for univeristy women through the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA), it should be noted that A.I.D. is allocated a limited number of IPA positions annually. The A.I.D. Women in Development Office does have one such position which is filled through the end of fiscal year 1986. Our experience with university staff through the IPA system has been very positive, and the WID Office continues to be interested in reviewing the qualifications of university candidates for this program, as well as the technical assistance program.

We appreciate your support and interest in these matters.

Sincerely,

Allison Herrick

Allison Herrick,
Acting Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Program and Policy
Coordination

RECEIVED
MAY 19 1986
Consortium for International Development

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT No.: 206-ESH

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION: 10 June 1986

Post number: 6265-1664

Position Title	Level (grade)	CCOG code	Duty station	Date for entry on duty	Duration of assignment
WOMEN IN FOOD SYSTEMS OFFICER	P-4	——	Rome	as soon as possible	Fixed-Term: 3 years
		Post code D			

Organizational Unit
Women in Agricultural Production and Rural Development Service
Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division
Economic and Social Policy Department

Applications from female and male candidates are equally welcome.

Please note that FAO staff members are international civil servants subject to the authority of the Director-General and may be assigned to any activities or offices of the Organization.

Duties and responsibilities

Under general supervision of the Service Chief and immediate supervision of the Senior Officer (Women in Food Systems):

assist member governments in designing, monitoring and evaluating food production projects supporting women farmers;

provide technical backstopping to field projects and personnel;

design and implement related studies and programmes to identify and alleviate constraints affecting women farmers, with emphasis on cost-benefit analyses;

promote coordination and integration of these programmes within the framework of national programmes for food production and security;

liaise with other agencies/units re women in food systems activities and act as source specialist in both international and national organizations;

organize and conduct related meetings, seminars and workshops;

perform other related duties as required.

Qualifications and experience — Essential

University degree in Agriculture or Agricultural Economics.

Seven years of progressively responsible professional experience in a position providing supervision and/or technical backstopping to field projects with various technical inputs related to work of women and small farmers.

Working knowledge (level C) of English and French.

Ability to design, coordinate, monitor and evaluate programmes and projects. Ability to write clearly and concisely. Ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships with people of different national and cultural backgrounds.

Qualifications and experience - Desirable

Advanced postgraduate degree in economics or other social science. Inter-disciplinary research on rural development and role of women in food production. Practical experience in agriculture/extension.

Field project experience in developing countries.

Level P-4 carries a net salary per year (inclusive of a variable element for post adjustment) from US$ 37 463 to 45 216 (without dependants) and US$ 40 349 to 48 971 (with dependants).

APPLICATIONS (in all cases quote the vacancy announcement number) to: Central Recruitment, Personnel Division, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 — Rome, Italy.

Staff members: Complete 10 copies of form ADM 75.
Other candidates: Please complete two copies of FAO Personal History Form or send detailed *Curriculum Vitae* if form not available.

Date of issue of vacancy announcement: 29 April 1986

AFP 37P/E 1081 654321 - P48184 W/R9038/C

MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 20, 1986

TO: Douglas M. Jones
Richard J. McConnen

FROM: John D. Wooten

SUBJECT: Women in Water Management

Helen Henderson is currently developing an idea to document the strengths of the CID universities in dealing with the subject "Women in Water Management". I think this is an idea which would be beneficial to explore in context of developing a proposal for the two ag IQC's (due June 9th and 24th) and the two follow-up projects to WMS II. I encourage you to please explore this concept with Helen at your earliest convenience.

Thanks.

JDW/be

cc: Don D. Dwyer
Helen Henderson
Earl D. Kellogg

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

May 20, 1986

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Helen Henderson

FROM: John D. Wooten, Jr.

SUBJECT: CID/WID Grant Amendment

Attached FYI is a copy of Amendment No. 3 for the CID/WID Prime Grant. Please note that this amendment extends the expiration date from May 31st to September 30th, instead of to December 31st as we had expected. I have discussed this point with the grants officer, Phyllis Grey, and with John Hourihan. John will take steps to correct the error.

Please also note that the amendment provides a new set of standard and optional provisions. You should review the applicable provisions carefully.

FYI I understand that the final version of the WID evaluation report is currently being reproduced for distribution within two weeks. I expect that AID/W may organize a formal project committee to review the report and provide recommendations for continued assistance to the program. After reviewing the report CID/UA may want to provide written comments to AID/W before such a meeting. Hopefully, any views that you have will be taken into consideration by the committee.

JDW:lam

Attachments: a/s

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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

May 20, 1986

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Helen Henderson

FROM: John D. Wooten, Jr.

SUBJECT: Field Communications

I understand that the WID evaluation team expressed some concern about our minimal (if not non-existent, in many cases) communications with field representatives of the projects we support. The nature of our lines of communication is such that we must rely on either the AID/W project manager or the campus project directors to relay proposals, itineraries, options, etc. to field representatives (project staff, missions, host country government). It seems that the majority of our communications to AID/W and the campus project directors is verbal. Further, I understand that, even if AID/W and project directors communicate formally with the field representatives, we often do not receive information copies of this correspondence. Therefore, we often end up relying heavily on unwritten, and therefore unconfirmed, understandings. The drawbacks of this management style is obvious. I also understand the difficulties that arise from the other extreme--i.e. attempting to document understandings in very fluid environments.

To help improve the general situation I offer the following suggestions for your consideration.

1. For each TA, we should establish a minimal paper flow which includes attempts to verify and track changes in key understandings reached.

2. Discussions with both AID/W and project directors should be confirmed via a short memo when key decisions or understandings are reached. These should be shared with the WID project director and, as appropriate, the project's chief of party*. Key decisions or understandings reached between

---

* Names and addresses are provided in the CID roster.

the TA and project director perhaps should be documented and shared with others as appropriate.

3. Experience suggests we should not rely on the other party (outside of the project) to take the initiative to confirm major understandings. Verification need not be elaborate--a simple one paragraph notation should suffice.

Formalizing communications a bit more than is currently the case will not prevent future misunderstandings. Hopefully, it will help.

JDW:lam

cc: WID Coordinators

3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768-4058
Telephone (714) 869-3267

Office of the Director
International Programs

May 22, 1986

Dr. James H. Thomas
Nepal IASSP II
College of Agriculture
Utah State University
Logan, UT 84322-4800

Dear Dr. Thomas:

As a follow-up to our conversation of May 19, I want to express my disappointment in the turn of events that will preclude Dr. Holman's participation in the Nepal Project this year. As you know, Dr. Holman is extremely well qualified, both technically and experientially, to undertake her proposed project. Indeed, her qualifications are so special that even without a WID Fellowship, she could be considered for other TDY or long term assignments that require environmental management expertise and experience in Nepal. It was my impression that her proposal met specific needs within the project (see attached description). If this request has changed, then I suppose there is nothing to be done. If Dr. Holman's proposal will meet a project need at some later date, I hope her application for participation will be favorably reconsidered.

Meanwhile, let me add that I do appreciate the support and help you gave Dr. Holman's application. I hope we will have an opportunity to work together in the future.

Sincerely,

Sylvia White

Dr. Sylvia White
Acting Director
International Programs

cc: A. Christensen
H. Henderson
A. Holman
M. Whitaker
W. Maughan

Agriculture
Arts
Business Administration
Engineering
Environmental Design
Science
Teacher Preparation

Member of The California State University

306

Women in Development Fellowship Opportunities

Proposal 1

Curricula Improvement

A WID-sensitive individual could develop gender-specific course materials to more relevant to the Nepalese situation which would integrate practical social concerns into the courses. Relevant teaching materials include textbooks, visual aids, and practical extension user-ready materials. *

Curriculum materials should emphasize women's role in the subsistence farming system and community variation in the gender division of labor. A woman in development curriculum focus would include the development of:

1. Teaching materials on the sex and age-linked division of labor by crop and ethnic group. *

2. Information on Male-Female Differentials in access to such resources as:

   Land
   Capital
   Labor
   Credit
   Information
   Tools
   Seeds
   Fertilizer
   Water
   Fuel

3. User-ready extension leaflets and curriculum materials could be prepared on subsistence farming responsibilities that are uniquely and particularly assigned to women in many communities:

   Women's Animals
   Women's Crops
   Weeding
   Transporting
   Marketing
   Preserving
   Processing
   Storage

Current research information could be supplemented by collection of field data that could be incorporated into curriculum materials.

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Proposal 2

Recruitment of Women Students

A WID-sensitive person could work with village women to 1.) determine areas in which Nepal's women farmers need agricultural extension outreach and 2.) to locate and recommend women from rural and urban areas for several levels ("grass roots" village level, secondary and university) of agricultural education. Research could be conducted on 1.) women's perceived agricultural needs, the form and effectiveness of agricultural extension (if any) now received and what improvements and training the women would find valuable. At the same time, village women would be sought and recommended for agricultural education, as 'trainers' within their own village or for secondary education, if qualified. Women from towns and urban areas would be identified through work with the Institute faculty and other contacts.

Proposal 3

Extension Outreach

A WID Fellow could participate in the effort to provide extension services for approximately 5,000 people adjacent to the Institute's area. Women in development can be integrated with a farming systems approach as a part of an integrated research extension effort. Research will be on problems identified by extension workers who work with women. The WID Fellow could work with student interns and faculty gaining 'hands-on' skills.

USAID - WYOMING TEAM
MOGADISHU, SOMALIA
WASHINGTON, DC 20523
May 26,1986

Ms. Sheila Nyhus
Women in Development
P.O. Box 3413
Merica Hall, Rm 316
University of Wyoming
Laramie, WY 82071

Dear Ms. Nyhus:

Dr. Longstreth arrived on schedule, but her luggage didn't arrive till the following flight on Sunday. From our point of view it would have been better if Longstreth who came on the 14th and Olson, the Ag. Economist, who arrived on the 18th, could have come in on the same flight. As you may remember, logistics is problem in Somalia, not to mention gas shortages. My point is that I would like to see things better coordinated in the future.

Dr. Longstreth has had her share of problems as might be expected. Her passport photos were in her luggage that hadn't arrived. She came with no personal checks and has had to borrow money from everyone. The RWA will not accept travellers checks for whatever reason.

I had arranged an appointment with NMEF for her and they had a team going into the field for five days for surveys, which was just what was needed. We had arranged for driver and vehicle for her. It turns out that she has never been camping in her life. The food she got at the commissary was inappropriate for camping. She didn't know how to use a campstove, etc. She lasted a day and 1/2 in the field and had to come back into Baidoa. We had to send one of the wives out with her for the rest of the survey so she could learn how to do things. We also had to provide her with food from our limited stocks. I think she will eventually overcome, but she obviously is suffering culture shock. This I can understand. However I am more than a little concerned that she arrived so unprepared. Since you had had six months in Somalia in similar circumstances, I feel your orientation and screening did not adequately prepare her for this experience. Please do not do this to us again. We do not have the time to babysit. Both wives are working 3/4 time on their own jobs, and the entire Wyoming Team has too many day-to-day problems as it is.

We don't mean to be inhospitable, and don't feel we have been, but the constraints of our time dictate that each person here must be not only capable, but independent.

Sincerely

Robert Lavigne
COP, Wyoming Team

cc Robert Julian,
International Programs in Agriculture

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

Put Line ITem FRM which The $22,800 is To Be DRAWN To show IT is A NO-COST EXTension.

May 27, 1986

Ms. Jean Hacken
SER/AAM/W, Room 523A, SA-12
Agency for International
Development
Washington, DC 20523

REF: DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00

Dear Ms. Hacken:

My letter to you of January 6, 1986 requested an extension in the expiration date of the above referenced grant from May 31st to September 30, 1986. The grant has been modified accordingly.

The purpose of this letter is to request AID's approval of a three (3) month no-cost, time extension of this grant from the September 30, 1986 current expiration date to a revised expiration date of December 31, 1986.

The justification of this request is to enable CID to award WID fellowships during June-September which will not be completed until November-December. Also, the requested extension had been anticipated by AID/W as a result of the recently completed external AID evaluation of the CID/Women in Development project. (See attached memo from Ms. Allison Herrick, PPC, to Dr. John Maré, University of Arizona dated March 6, 1986.)

The Grant includes a provision in the budget allowing line item adjustments as reasonably necessary for performance of the work. To accommodate the requested extension, we propose to amend the budget for the University of Arizona lead university agreement with CID as follows:

LINE ITEM	CURRENT	INCREMENT	REVISED
Salaries	$ 92,836	$ 11,641	$ 104,477
Fringes	12,805	2,232	15,037
Travel	6,000	----	6,000
Supplies	7,000	560	7,560
Communications	8,000	1,400	9,400
Indirect Costs	54,538	6,967	61,505
TOTAL	$ 181,179	$ 22,800	$ 203,979

We appreciate your continued support and interest in this project.

Sincerely,

Don D. Dwyer
Executive Director

JDW/DDD/lam

cc: [redacted]
PPC/WID, Room 3725A, N.S.
Agency for International
Development
Washington, DC 20523

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

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

MAR 6 1986

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
C.J. Maré

MAR 11 1986

RECEIVED

Mr. C. John Mare
Director
Office of International Programs
Nugent Building Number 40
Room 205a
The University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Mr. Mare:

Mr. M. Peter McPherson, Administrator, Agency for International Development, asked me to respond to your letter of February 18, 1986, in which you indicated your support for the Agency for International Development's (A.I.D.) Women in Development (WID) program and suggested that university women be more actively recruited to work in that office.

We are pleased to note your strong support for A.I.D.'s WID program. We agree with you that the WID program is an important element of our economic assistance program. Studies indicate that integrating gender considerations into our program and project activities improves the effectiveness of our development assistance efforts. We fully intend to continue to support the efforts of A.I.D.'s WID program.

Moreover, we commend the University of Arizona for the support your institution has provided in its role as the lead institution in the Consortium for International Development (CID)/WID contract. To date, a no-cost extension has been approved which ensures the continuation of the CID/WID contract through the end of calendar year 1986. Presently, an evaluation is underway to assess all activities carried out through WID's Title XII technical assistance program. Upon completion of this evaluation, a decision will be made regarding the focus and scope of future such efforts.

Regarding employment opportunities for univeristy women through the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA), it should be noted that A.I.D. is allocated a limited number of IPA positions annually. The A.I.D. Women in Development Office does have one such position which is filled through the end of fiscal year 1986. Our experience with university staff through the IPA system has been very positive, and the WID Office continues to be interested in reviewing the qualifications of university candidates for this program, as well as the technical assistance program.

We appreciate your support and interest in these matters.

Sincerely,

Allison Herrick

Allison Herrick,
Acting Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Program and Policy
Coordination

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

May 27, 1986

Dr. Worth Fitzgerald
Office of Agriculture
Science and Technology
Agency for International Development
Room 408
SA18
Washington, DC 20523

Dear Dr. Fitzgerald:

Recently, we have learned that the Office of Science and Technology is developing a follow-on activity to the Water Management Synthesis Project. In connection with your planning on this matter, we would like to propose that there be a project component which will address critical gender issues in the field of water management.

Workers in WMSII have been impressed by the role women play in basic irrigation systems. The detailed findings of CID/WID Fellows Samina Khan and Carolyn Ater's work in Pakistan have been enthusiastically received.

An increasing number of technical specialists are calling for projects to build into design, implementaion and evaluation phases an awareness of women's and men's differential access to and control of irrigated land and irrigation technology; different goals of farmers relative to gender; different assessments of appropriate time expenditure; and more fine-tuned data on household decision making and gender specific expenditure patterns. In order to attain effective, equitable, and long-lasting development objectives, project planners need to take account of women's roles in irrigated and non-irrigated farming as well as their contributions in other areas of household production and off-farm economic activities.

The CID/WID project has contributed to the analysis of gender issues in irrigated farming and water management. At present, four technical assistants with social scientific and /or technical expertise in hydrology have been recruited to carry out research related to the role of women in water management. The Technical Assistants have been:

Samina Khan and Carolyn Ater (faculty members at Texas Tech University): "Analysis of Water Management Processes, Agricultural and Household Activities by Gender Roles in Four Villages, Punjab, Pakistan". USAID, Pakistan Mission.

Jo Ann Wedum (graduate student at Colorado State University):" Women and Water Management in Senegal ". ENEA/USAID Rural Management Project, Senegal.

Abby Myers Courtright (graduate student, University of Arizona): "Sri Lankan Women's Roles, Needs and Attitudes in the Area of Water Usage and Management." International Irrigation Management Institute in Sri Lanka.

3/6

Related research is being conducted by three other Technical Assistants :

Katherine Jensen (faculty member , University of Wyoming): "Case Studies of Egyptian Women's Role in Farm Decision-Making." Egypt Major Cereals Project. Jensen developed structured interview data on women's roles in farm decision-making.

Molly Longstreth (faculty member, University of Arizona): "Investigation of Obstacles to Women's Greater Participation in Agricultural and /or Livestock Production." Somalia Bay Area Region Project. Longstreth's research documents women's time usage in a sample of Somalian households.

Jane Meiners (faculty member, Oregon State University): "Integrating Research on Gender Roles into Farming Systems Research: A Coordinated Effort by Three Thailand Government Entities." USAID, Thailand.

Under previous funding, the Consortium for International Development has also dealt with gender issues in water management and agricultural development. The USAID-funded Water Management Synthesis II project undertook diagnostic analysis research on women's roles in water management in India and Sri Lanka. Women in Development components were implemented in four DA workshops, three in Sri Lanka (by Colorado State's Kathleen Kilkelley) and one in India (by University of Arizona's Pamela Stanbury). Officials from Sri Lanka and Madhya Pradesh were provided with special training on the role of women in agriculture and water management issues. These WID components have been designed to lead to efficient and equitable irrigation development planning.

The University of Arizona, lead university for the CID/WID project has also received AID funding to develop a workbook: " Assessing Women's Role in Development". A section of this workbook deals with guidelines for locating, generating and incorporating information on gender-related issues related to water management. (See enclosure).

Again, we would like to encourage you to include a component on gender issues related to irrigation and water management in the up-coming WMSII follow-on project. We would be happy to work with you to develop such a component if you consider it appropriate. Please let us know if your are interested in exploring these ideas further.

Sincerely yours,

Helen K. Henderson
Project Director
CID/ Women in Development Project

Don D. Dwyer
CID Executive Director

/HH

Encl.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85719

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF ARID LANDS STUDIES
845 N. PARK

TEL. (602) 621-1955
Cable Address: ARIDLANDS
TUCSON, ARIZONA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Helen Henderson

FROM: Michael Norvelle

DATE: May 28, 1986

RE: Reception for CNRADA Director

Please join us for a reception at the Arizona Inn on Monday, June 2, at 6:00 p.m. to welcome Mr. Mamadou Diarra, the Director of the National Center for Agricultural Research and Development (CNRADA) of Mauritania. Mr. Diarra will visit the University of Arizona under the auspices of the Mauritania Agricultural Research II Project (AGRES II). The AGRES II Project is under the responsibility of CNRADA.

Your support of this activity will be greatly appreciated. Please RSVP by Monday, June 2 to Lynn Shade at 621-2516.

Many thanks.

MN/ms

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CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Executive Office
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500
Tucson, AZ 85711-3768
U.S.A.

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

May 28, 1986

Mary Herbert
PPC/WID II
Agency for International
Development
Washington, DC 20523

Re: Invoice No. 21, Grant No. DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00

Dear Ms. Herbert:

Enclosed please find the original and three copies of our Invoice No. 21 for reimbursement of expenditures incurred by the Consortium for the period of March 1, 1986 to March 31, 1986.

Also enclosed is an original and three copies of Form 270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement and Form 269, Financial Status Report for the same period.

If you have any questions regarding this billing and/or reports, please contact this office. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Eric T. Vimmerstedt
Secretary/Treasurer

ETV:tlw
FD394

Enclosures: as stated

Standard Form 1034
September 1973
4 Treasury FRM 2000

PUBLIC VOUCHER FOR PURCHASES AND SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

VOUCHER NO. 21

U.S. DEPARTMENT, BUREAU, OR ESTABLISHMENT AND LOCATION
Ms. Mary Herbert
PPC/WIDII
Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523

DATE VOUCHER PREPARED: May 28, 1986

CONTRACT NUMBER AND DATE: DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00

REQUISITION NUMBER AND DATE: (Women In Development II)

SCHEDULE NO.

PAID BY

PAYEE'S NAME AND ADDRESS
Consortium for International Development
5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500
Tucson, AZ 85711-3766

DATE INVOICE RECEIVED

DISCOUNT TERMS

PAYEE'S ACCOUNT NUMBER

SHIPPED FROM | TO | WEIGHT

GOVERNMENT B/L NUMBER

NUMBER AND DATE OF ORDER	DATE OF DELIVERY OR SERVICE	ARTICLES OR SERVICES (Enter description, item number of contract or Federal supply schedule, and other information deemed necessary)	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE COST	UNIT PRICE PER	AMOUNT (1)
		Reimbursement for expenditures incurred for the period of March 1, 1986 to March 31, 1986.				$17,023.59

(Use continuation sheet(s) if necessary) **(Payee must NOT use the space below)** TOTAL $17,023.59

PAYMENT:
- [ ] COMPLETE
- [ ] PARTIAL
- [ ] FINAL
- [ ] PROGRESS
- [ ] ADVANCE

APPROVED FOR = $

EXCHANGE RATE = $ 1.00

DIFFERENCES

BY[2]

TITLE

Amount verified; correct for

(Signature or initials)

Pursuant to authority vested in me, I certify that this voucher is correct and proper for payment.

(Date) (Authorized Certifying Officer)[2] (Title)

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION

PAID BY

CHECK NUMBER ON TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

CHECK NUMBER ON (Name of bank)

CASH $ DATE

PAYEE[3]

PER

TITLE

1 When stated in foreign currency, insert name of currency.
2 If the ability to certify and authority to approve are combined in one person, one signature only is necessary; otherwise the approving officer will sign in the space provided, over his official title.
3 When a voucher is receipted in the name of a company or corporation, the name of the person writing the company or corporate name, as well as the capacity in which he signs, must appear. For example: "John Doe Company, per John Smith, Secretary", or "Treasurer", as the case may be.

1034-116

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Standard Form 1035
7 GAO 5000
1035-108

PUBLIC VOUCHER FOR PURCHASES AND SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

CONTINUATION SHEET

VOUCHER NO. 21
SCHEDULE NO.
SHEET NO. 2

U.S. DEPARTMENT, BUREAU, OR ESTABLISHMENT

NUMBER AND DATE OF ORDER	DATE OF DELIVERY OR SERVICE	ARTICLES OR SERVICES (Enter description, item number of contract or Federal supply schedule, and other information deemed necessary)	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE COST	UNIT PRICE PER	AMOUNT

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

Category	Contract Budget	Cumulative Amount to March 31, 1986	Expenditures for Period Ending March 31, 1986
Salaries	$170,605	$117,320.72	$ 8,390.50
Fringe Benefits	16,628	17,089.13	1,082.54
Travel & Per Diem	157,652	82,906.91	1,482.38
Other Direct Costs	15,000	21,857.47	1,046.70
Subtotal	$359,885	$239,174.23	$12,002.12
Overhead	81,599	60,271.80	3,833.26
CID G & A	35,989	23,678.26	1,188.21
TOTAL	$477,473	$323,124.29	$17,023.59

The undersigned hereby certifies: (1) that payment of the sum claimed under the cited contract is proper and due, and that appropriate refund to AID will be made promptly upon request of AID in the event of nonperformance, in whole or in part, under the terms of the contract, and (2) that information on the fiscal report is correct and such detailed supporting information as AID may require will be furnished at the Contractor's home office or base office, as appropriate, promptly to AID and request, and (3) that all requirements called for by the Contractor to the date of this certification have been met.

Eric T. Vimmerstedt
Eric T. Vimmerstedt
Secretary/Treasurer

May 28, 1986
Date

321

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1968 c43—203-244

REQUEST FOR ADVANCE OR REIMBURSEMENT

(See instructions on back)

Approved by Office of Management and Budget, No. 80-R0183

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

1. TYPE OF PAYMENT REQUESTED
a. "X" one, or both boxes: ☐ ADVANCE ☒ REIMBURSEMENT
b. "X" the applicable box: ☐ FINAL ☒ PARTIAL

2. BASIS OF REQUEST: ☒ CASH ☐ ACCRUAL

3. FEDERAL SPONSORING AGENCY AND ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT TO WHICH THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED
Office of Contract Managment
Agency for International Development

4. FEDERAL GRANT OR OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBER ASSIGNED BY FEDERAL AGENCY
DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00

5. PARTIAL PAYMENT REQUEST NUMBER FOR THIS REQUEST
No. 21

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
87-0317170

7. RECIPIENT'S ACCOUNT NUMBER OR IDENTIFYING NUMBER

8. PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REQUEST
FROM (month, day, year): March 1, 1986
TO (month, day, year): March 31, 1986

9. RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION
Name: Consortium for International Development
Number and Street: 5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500
City, State and ZIP Code: Tucson, AZ 85711-3766

10. PAYEE (Where check is to be sent is different than item 9)
Name:
Number and Street: Same
City, State and ZIP Code:

11. COMPUTATION OF AMOUNT OF REIMBURSEMENTS/ADVANCES REQUESTED

PROGRAMS/FUNCTIONS/ACTIVITIES ►	(a) SALARIES	(b) FRINGE BENEFITS	(c) TRAVEL & PER DIEM	TOTAL
a. Total program outlays to date (As of date) 03/31/86	$ 117,320.72	$ 17,089.13	$ 82,906.91	$ 323,124.29
b. *Less:* Cumulative program income	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
c. Net program outlays (*Line a minus line b*)	117,320.72	17,089.13	82,906.91	323,124.29
d. Estimated net cash outlays for advance period	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
e. Total (*Sum of lines c & d*)	117,320.72	17,089.13	82,906.91	323,124.29
f. Non-Federal share of amount on line e	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
g. Federal share of amount on line e	117,320.72	17,089.13	82,906.91	323,124.29
h. Federal payments previously requested	108,930.22	16,006.59	81,424.53	306,100.70
i. Federal share now requested (*Line g minus line h*)	8,390.50	1,082.54	1,482.38	17,023.59
j. Advances required by month, when requested by Federal grantor agency for use in making prescheduled advances — 1st month	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2nd				

12.

a. Estimated Feder

b. *Less:* Estir

c. Amo

13.

3

REQUEST FOR ADVANCE OR REIMBURSEMENT

(See instructions on back)

Approved by Office of Management and Budget, No. 80-R0183

1. TYPE OF PAYMENT REQUESTED
a. "X" one, or both boxes: ☐ ADVANCE ☒ REIMBURSEMENT
b. "X" the applicable box: ☐ FINAL ☒ PARTIAL

2. BASIS OF REQUEST: ☒ CASH ☐ ACCRUAL

3. FEDERAL SPONSORING AGENCY AND ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT TO WHICH THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED
Office of Contract Management
Agency for International Development

4. FEDERAL GRANT OR OTHER IDENTIFYING NUMBER ASSIGNED BY FEDERAL AGENCY
DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00

5. PARTIAL PAYMENT REQUEST NUMBER FOR THIS REQUEST
No. 21

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
87-0317170

7. RECIPIENT'S ACCOUNT NUMBER OR IDENTIFYING NUMBER

8. PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REQUEST
FROM (month, day, year): March 1, 1986
TO (month, day, year): March 31, 1986

9. RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION
Name: Consortium for International Development
Number and Street: 5151 E. Broadway, Suite 1500
City, State and ZIP Code: Tucson, AZ 85711-3766

10. PAYEE (Where check is to be sent is different than item 9)
Name:
Number and Street: Same
City, State and ZIP Code:

11. COMPUTATION OF AMOUNT OF REIMBURSEMENTS/ADVANCES REQUESTED

PROGRAMS/FUNCTIONS/ACTIVITIES ►	(a) OTHER DIRECT COSTS	(b) OVERHEAD	(c) CID G&A	TOTAL
a. Total program outlays to date (As of date) 03/31/86	$ 21,857.47	$ 60,271.80	$ 23,678.26	$
b. *Less:* Cumulative program income	-0-	-0-	-0-	
c. Net program outlays (*Line a minus line b*)	21,857.47	60,271.80	23,678.26	
d. Estimated net cash outlays for advance period	N/A	N/A	N/A	
e. Total (*Sum of lines c & d*)	21,857.47	60,271.80	23,678.26	
f. Non-Federal share of amount on line e	-0-	-0-	-0-	
g. Federal share of amount on line e	21,857.47	60,271.80	23,678.26	
h. Federal payments previously requested	20,810.77	56,438.54	22,490.05	
i. Federal share now requested (*Line g minus line h*)	1,046.70	3,833.26	1,188.21	
j. Advances required by month, when requested by Federal grantor agency for use in making prescheduled advances — 1st mon				
2r				

12.

a. Estimated Fed

b. *Less:* F

c. A

3/23

Agency for International Development	DPE-0100-G-SS-4028-00	No. 80-RO180	1	1 PAGES

4. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	5. RECIPIENT ACCOUNT NUMBER OR IDENTIFYING NUMBER	6. FINAL REPORT	7. BASIS
87-0317170		☐ YES ☒ NO	☒ CASH ☐ ACCRUAL

8. PROJECT/GRANT PERIOD (See instructions)		9. PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT	
FROM (Month, day, year)	TO (Month, day, year)	FROM (Month, day, year)	TO (Month, day, year)
June 1, 1984	May 31, 1986	January 1, 1986	March 31, 1986

STATUS OF FUNDS

FRINGE BENEFITS	(c) TRAVEL & PER DIEM	(d) OTHER DIRECT COSTS	(e) OVERHEAD	(f) CID G&A	TOTAL (g)
8	$ 57,126.60	$ 17,247.88	$ 48,864.78	$ 17,928.08	$ 247,884.46
	25,780.31	4,609.59	11,407.02	5,750.18	75,239.83
	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	25,780.31	4,609.59	11,407.02	5,750.18	75,239.83
	82,906.91	21,857.47	60,271.80	23,678.26	323,124.29
	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	82,906.91	21,857.47	60,271.80	23,678.26	323,124.29
	22,643.14	4,034.90	16,986.20	12,310.74	88,696.13
	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	22,643.14	4,034.90	16,986.20	12,310.74	88,696.13
	105,550.05	25,892.37	77,258.00	35,989.00	411,820.42
	157,652.00	15,000.00	81,599.00	35,989.00	477,473.00
	52,101.95	(10,892.37)	4,341.00	-0-	65,652.58

13. CERTIFICATION

I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that this report is correct and complete and that all outlays and unliquidated obligations are for the purposes set forth in the award documents.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL

DATE REPORT SUBMITTED: May 28, 1986

TYPED OR PRINTED NAME AND TITLE: Eric Vimmerstedt, Secretary/Treasurer

TELEPHONE (Area code, number and extension): (602) 745-0455

STANDARD FORM 269 (7-76)
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MSU

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BOZEMAN 59717

5/28/84

Helen

I just'll notice Tonia's explanation of the reason for moving away from the questionnaire.

Does this seem adequate? We have sent a copy to Mary Helen.

TELEPHONE (406) 994-3241

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V. Addendum to Proposal

I appreciate the valuable suggestions of the CID/WID review committee. In the following paragraphs I will address the committee's comments and update my proposal.

Since submiting my proposal I have heard from Maria Fernandez, the principle in-country investigator of the small ruminant CRSP in Peru. Ms Fernandez noted that she has tried the questionaire method of data collection with these groups of women. She stated that this methodology has yielded little useful information; and suggested that I utilize participation-observation methodology. Therefore, I am taking the liberty of proposing to revise my original proposal to respond to Maria's suggestion. I realize that this differs from the specific suggestion of the committee regarding drafting a questionaire, but hope that this agreeable to you. I intend for the goals to remain unchanged but anticipate gathering data through participation-observation instead of administering a questionaire.

I also realize that there was a lack of reference to specific technological information transfer to community women in my original proposal and would like to expand this. I plan to share my professional expertise with the women through workshops on rangeland health and evaluation and other informal sessions. I have developed a list of range management topics to be investigated with the women and have discussed the usefulness of these topics with two Peruvian students of Range Science at Utah State University. These students think that much of the baseline data concerning native rangeland has been collected by INIPA and the National Agrarian University personnel, but that none of this information or its relavance to animal production has been transfered to the community women. I plan to coordinate with Mario Tapia of INIPA and Arturo Flores of the university for the following activities: 1) organize existing slides or locate and photograph the different range types of the area in their various conditions; 2) collect specimens of the locally important range plant species. I plan to use these visual aids during the proposed workshop. Dr. Blackwell has informed me that a slide projecter will available. Topics to be discussed during the workshop will be the:

1) importance and indentification of range condition and trend;

2) importance and determination of carrying capacity;

3) advantages and disadvantages of fire as a management tool (currently native pastures are burned annually to the detriment of the rangeland ecology);

4) importance of proper fodder crop storage, necessaryfor maximum nutritional value.

It is anticipated that previously mentioned women's groups and alternate methods discovered through informal discussions with the women will serve as avenues for this information dissemination.

College of
Home Economics

Oregon State University

Corvallis, Oregon 97331

(503) 754-3551

May 28, 1986

Dr. Helen Henderson
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721

Dear Dr. Henderson:

We are developing a curriculum, entitled "Home Economics in Development," which will be taught Summer, 1986, at Oregon State University. It is designed for students interested in gaining greater knowledge in the Third World Countries. An analysis of women's role in the home, in agriculture and in social issues will be discussed. Family issues concerning health, nutrition, education, population education and division of labor will be explored. The main purpose of this course is not only to help understand the needs, priorities and constraints of the Third World to those people going to work in the Third World, but also helps identify the needs, priorities, and plan programs for those who come here to study from the Third World. The enclosed article will further explain our activities.

Since we are looking at this course as an international perspective, we would be grateful to know what kind of financial opportunities and assistance your office can provide for the American University and school teachers, researchers, and graduate students to work in The Third World. Also any other assistance on this matter will be highly appreciated.

Any other assistance on printed materials or a list of publication pertinent to our work will be an asset.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

Leela Devi, PhD
Home Economics Communications and Education

LD/pw

Enclosure

Dr. Leela Devi
Associate - Professor
Home Economics

Office:

P.K. College
TRIBHUBAN University
BAGBAZAR
KATHMANDU

Mailing Address:

G.P.O. Box 2530
KATHMANDU
NEPAI

Local Briefs

Third World to be topic of OSU class

By Oregon State University

A woman who calls Mount Hood "a hill" is working this winter on developing a new course that would prepare Oregon State University students to work more effectively when helping families in the Third World.

But before anyone writes off Leela Devi's efforts because of her description of Oregon's tallest peak, consider first that she has lived most of her life at the foot of the Himalayan Mountains in Nepal.

> Home economics programs 'must be established in those places according to the needs of those societies. People there must learn how to use properly and appropriately the food and other resources available to them.'
>
> *Leela Devi*

Consider, too, that Devi is the first woman from Nepal ever to earn a doctorate from a university. Both facts seem to indicate that she is a very unusual woman with a good chance of succeeding at whatever she undertakes.

Devi arrived at Oregon State in early January at the invitation of Kinsey B. Green, dean of the College of Home Economics.

The two had corresponded while Devi was teaching at the Tribhuban University Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences at the Padmaka-

"I want to up-date myself," she said of her goals while on sabbatical.

The new course, called "Home Economics in Development," would be for both American students and those from Third World nations seeking home economics training before returning to their home countries.

Speaking from her own experience, Devi explained that a major problem for both groups of students is difficulty in applying the home economics theories they learn in the United States to specific real-life settings in developing countries.

"We cannot convert what we learn into reality," she said of foreign students who return to their homelands to help the poor and starving. American students find a similar problem, based in part on their lack of awareness of local situations, she said.

Much of the critical need in developing nations lies not so much at the national government level but in the home, Devi said. And so much of that, she added, relates to foods and nutrition, important elements of home economics.

Devi has seen first-hand what knowledge can do to improve living conditions in undeveloped regions, not only from experiences in her own country, but also because of the more than four years she spent in West Africa with UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

That experience taught Devi that improving the living conditions of men, women, and children is such a complex task that all elements of it — food and nutrition, sanitation, home management, family planning — all are interrelated.

Home economics programs, she said, "must be established in those places according to the needs of those societies. People there must learn how to use properly and appropriately the food and other resources available to them," she said, "and not worry about what they see advertised in Western magazines."

The curriculum Devi plans to establish at Oregon State should attract new students to the university, including those from foreign countries, she said.

While at OSU, she also will be assisting Green in identifying faculty exchange opportunities in developing countries and identifying contract and grant possibilities for the application of home economics in the Third World.

Devi's focus on education as a means to bettering the plight of Third World peoples comes from the emphasis her family placed on schooling while she grew up in Nepal.

Her father had been a high school headmaster in Nepal after receiving his bachelor's degree in British India. He stressed the importance of education on his four daughters and one son, Devi said.

From 1953-57, she attended evening classes at National Night College in Nepal, which was affiliated with Patna University in India. During the day, she taught "domestic science" classes in elementary and secondary schools.

In 1957, Devi was part of an exchange of educators between the United States and Nepal, and she used that opportunity to earn her master's degree in education from the University of Oregon.

She returned to the U.S. in 1968 to work toward her doctorate from Southern Illinois University in Carbondale.

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY · LOGAN, UTAH 84322

COLLEGE OF FAMILY LIFE

DEPARTMENT OF
HOME ECONOMICS AND
CONSUMER EDUCATION
UMC 29

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Helen Henderson

FROM: Maxine Stutler, WID Campus Coordinator

DATE: May 29, 1986

Dr. James Thomas, Project Director, Nepal, has just informed me that all negotiations for the WID Fellows on the Nepal Hill Region Project will be put on "hold" until a later date. At this time no reason or explanation is available. Dr. Wes Maughan, Chief-of Party will be on the USU campus at the end of July at which time I will have the opportunity to meet with him and Dr. Thom for additional information and further direction for WID Fellows.

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY · LOGAN, UTAH 84322

COLLEGE OF FAMILY LIFE

DEPARTMENT OF
HOME ECONOMICS AND
CONSUMER EDUCATION
UMC 29

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Helen Henderson

FROM: Maxine Stutler, WID Campus Coordinator

DATE: May 30, 1986

Attached is the requested information on the status of potential candidates and participating projects at Utah State University. The two new Ecuador projects should soon be ready for a "go" status. I am also working with the International Irrigation Center on the possibilities of other WID-fellow participation.

Positive support and interest are continually being demonstrated by our Project Directors at our campus.

Project Status Check List

University (Project) Utah State University	New Status
Nepal Hill Region Project	Hold
Ecuador TSM	Go
Small Runinant CRSP, Brazil	Terminate
Dominican On-Farm Water Management Project	Go
Ecuador Dairy Production Improvement Project	Negotiation
Ecuador Sheep Production Improvement Project	Negotiation

Possibility of other opportunities with the International Irrigation Center this next year.

Currently, the following individuals at Utah State may be interested in applying for a WID Fellowship if the project is renewed:

Name	Department	Title	Project Interest	Status
Maxine Stutler	Home Ec & Consumer Ed.	Campus Coordinator	Egypt or Spanish speaking	
Dr. Von Mendenhall	Nutrition & Food Science	Assoc. Prof, Ext.	Anywhere	
Dr. Leona Windley	Home Ec & Cons. Ed.	Extension Assist. Prof.	Anywhere	
Dr. Marilyn Noyes	Col. of Fam. Life	Assoc. Dean Extension	Nepal	
Dr James Kennedy	Forest Resources	Assoc. Prof	Anywhere	
Diane Hernandez	Economics	Grad. Student/ Ph. D.	Spanish	

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

May 30, 1986

Dear Molly,

The CID/WID staff hopes that you are settling in and enjoying your work in Somalia. We heard about your luggage and attribute it to the ways of world travel. You must be excited about collecting your data! Good Luck.

Judy

enclosures

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

May 30, 1986

Lori J. Silverstein
Deptartment of Food Science and Human Nutrition
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington 99164-6330

Dear Ms. Silverstein:

Thank you for submitting your proposal to the CID/WID Project. Our program is low on funds at the present time and the Office of Women in Development, our sponsor, has previously indicated a preference for funding non-traditional research on social and economic factors affecting women rather than health-related issues. The Office of Women in Development has stated that funding for nutrition and health-related concerns is available from other government agencies. Therefore, although your project would directly benefit women, your research would seem to be more appropriately funded by an agency specifically concerned with health issues. As a result, the Consortium for International Development/Women in Development Selection Committee has decided not to fund your proposal.

Your proposal is well thought out and written. We would encourage you to continue to work with SINAPS (Integrated System of Nutrition and Primary Health Care in Rural Areas of Guatemala) project personnel and your Graduate Advisor to locate appropriate funding sources for your activities.

We appreciate your submission of an application. If you would like any other information about the CID/WID Project and women in development issues, please contact your campus coordinator, Genevieve Thompson, at 509-335-2541.

Sincerely,

Helen Henderson
CID/WID Project Director

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