



PD-AAW-481 PKU

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UNITED STATES AGENCY for INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

NEW DELHI, INDIA

May 12, 1987

Ms. Martha Alter Chen
Harvard Institute of International Development
No. 1 Eliot Street
Cambridge, Mass 02138
U.S.A.

Subject: Grant No. 386-0249-G-00-7141-00

Dear Ms. Chen:

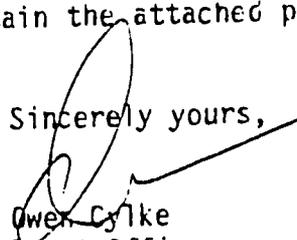
Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as "A.I.D." or "Grantor") hereby grants to Ms. Martha Alter Chen (hereinafter referred to as "Grantee"), the sum of \$25,000 to assist her in conducting research on Women and Household Livelihood Systems in Rural India as per your November 1986 proposal and as described in Attachment "A" entitled "Schedule" of this grant and Attachment "B" entitled "Program Description."

This grant is effective June 1, 1987, and obligation is made as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by the Grantee in furtherance of program objectives during the period beginning with the effective date and ending December 31, 1988.

This grant is made to the Grantee on condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in Attachment A, entitled "Schedule", Attachment B, entitled "Program Description", and Attachment C entitled "Standard Provisions", which have been agreed to by you.

Please sign this letter to acknowledge your receipt of the grant, and return it to the Grant Officer. Please retain the attached photocopy for your records.

Sincerely yours,


Owen C. Lyke
Grant Officer

Attachments:

1. Schedule
2. Program Description
3. Standard Provisions

ACKNOWLEDGED:

Martha Alter Chen


Date: May 12, 1987

FISCAL DATA

Appropriation	:72-1171021
Budget Plan Code	:QDNA-87-27386-KG-62 (\$ 10,000) :QDHA-87-27386-KG-62 (\$ 10,000) :QDPA-87-27386-KG-62 (\$ 5,000)
PIO/T No.	:398-0249-3-70034
Project No.	:398-0249, PD&S
Reservation No.	:P700091/P700093/P700094
Total Estimated Amount	:\$25,000
Total Obligated Amount	:\$25,000

SCHEDULE

A. Purpose of Grant

The purpose of this Grant is to assist the Grantee in conducting research on Women and Household Livelihood Systems in Rural India, as more specifically described in Attachment B to this Grant entitled "Program Description."

B. Period of Grant

The effective date of this Grant is June 1, 1987. The expiration date of this Grant is December 31, 1988.

2. Funds obligated hereunder are available for program expenditures for the estimated period June 1, 1987 to December 31, 1988 as shown in the Grant Budget.

C. Amount of Grant and Payment:

1. AID hereby obligates the amount of \$25,000.00 for program expenditures during the period set forth in B.2. above and as shown in the Grant Budget.
2. Payment shall be made to the Grantee in accordance with procedures set forth in Attachment C Standard Provision Paragraph 14, entitled "Payment - Cost Reimbursement".

D. Grant Budget

The following is the Budget for this Grant, including local cost financing items, if authorized. Revisions to this Budget shall be made in accordance with Standard Provision of this Grant, entitled "Revision of Grant Budget."

Cost Element	Total Estimated Budget From: 6/1/87 To: 12/31/88 <u>U.S. \$</u>
1. Salary of Investigator	20,000
2. Travel Cost	<u>5,000</u>
Total	25,000 =====

Grantee's total expenditure budget is estimated at \$105,000 as given in Annex I. Of this \$80,000 will be provided by other donors, and the balance of \$25,000 through this Grant.

E. Reporting and Evaluation

The Grantee will provide AID with the final study reports including the report on village case study by December 31, 1988. AID reserves the right to use or publish the results of the study conducted by the Grantee as part of its publication series. The Grantee may use or publish the results of the study and/or share the results with other donors as appropriate.

F. Address for Communication and Payment

A.I.D.

USAID/India
New Delhi(ID)
Dept. of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

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DETAILED BUDGET EXPENSES

<u>Description</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>IDRC Contribution</u>	<u>USAID Contribution</u>	<u>Other Sources</u>
I. FIELD RESEARCH PHASE				
Field Researchers	\$9,000	9,000	-	-
Research Assistant - 1 Rs.3000 p.m. x 12 months				
Field Investigators - 2 Rs.2500 p.m. x 12 months				
Staff Training \$1000				
Stationery, supplies, postage	4,000	4,000	-	-
Field Expenses	1,500	1,500	-	-
Accommodation Rs.500 p.m. x 12 months				
Local Transport Rs.1000 p.m. x 12 months				
Travel	2,000	2,000	-	-
Data Analysis	3,500	3,500	-	-
Sub-Total:	20,000	20,000	-	-
II. ANALYSIS AND WRITING PHASE				
Principle Investigator salary for two years	80,000	-	20,000	60,000
Travel U.S. to India x 2	5,000	-	5,000	-
Sub-Total:	\$85,000	-	25,000	60,000
TOTAL:	\$105,000 =====	20,000 =====	25,000 =====	60,000 =====

CONFIDENTIAL

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

Women and Household Livelihood Systems in Rural India

Objective: The objectives of this proposed research study are to describe and analyze (a) the livelihood systems of poor rural households in one area and (b) the relevance and appropriateness of selected non-government and government rural development programs in relation to these livelihood systems. The approach is to employ an appropriate mixture of micro-level methodologies to understand the ways in which women, men, and children secure their incomes in one rural area of India. The purposefully selected village is the site of one of India's leading innovative non-governmental rural women's development programs. The interventions of this agency, plus those of government rural development programs in that location, would be analyzed to assess the degree to which they address or impact upon the livelihood systems of poor households. In addition, the study would synthesize and analyze the collective experience over the past ten years of non-government organizations in several different locations in India which have sought to address the constraints to the productivity of women from poor peasant and landless households. This juxtapositioning of empirical research on the livelihoods of families interacting with poverty alleviation programs should enable the research to delineate how specific sectoral services offered by intervention programs interface with the livelihood systems of women and other members of poor families.

Background: Poverty in India has remained a problematic issue for both researchers and policy-makers. After more than three decades of planned development, India's overall economy shows significant signs of growth and modernization. Yet, wide-spread and deeply-rooted poverty persists. India has a rich, lively, and significant literature on the extent and nature of poverty in the country. Yet surprisingly, despite much debate, few research studies have investigated comprehensively the means by which women, men and children of poor peasant and landless labor households attempt to secure their livelihoods.

Gender-based information in India continues to be very limited despite the establishment of a few women's research centers in the country. There is an urgent need for research on women's lives and their contribution to household and national economy. Activists and researchers on women have now mobilized interest about women in mainstream development programs. Prior omissions have led often to inadequate development policies and interventions which have left women relatively disadvantaged in their access to development programs.

Ms. Chen's emphasis on extra-household rather than intra-household dynamics will be of particular interest to the mission project designers, as it tries to integrate women into its on-going development projects. The proposal also suggests a second

dimension by analysing livelihood generated through sectors of rural economy such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fuel and fodder collections, etc., these are the sectors of missions considerable interests. Such analysis will deepen our understanding of how women generate income therefore what kind of interventions can improve productivity of women in particular and over all production in general.

Program Description: This study will explore several basic, yet key, questions related to women's work and the formation of poor peasant and landless labor household income. What are the livelihood systems of poor households? What is the contribution of individual household members, by age and sex, to these systems? How have these systems changed over time? What are the actual returns from various livelihood systems to poor households? What is the future for these systems? Have government or non-government rural development schemes impacted on these livelihood systems? If so, in what way?

Several hypotheses relating to the process of poverty experienced by poor households, especially the women of those households, will be examined, including:

- Poor households are engaged in a constant process of adapting to changing conditions, both planned and unplanned, in their economic, social, political, and

physical environment. women and men in these households experience these changes in different ways.

- In response to these changing conditions, poor households develop livelihood systems which involve the deployment of family members, both male and female of all ages, in search of work. Thus, women's labor and income are critical components of the livelihood systems of poor households.
- Whereas members of poor households may share common livelihood strategies, there are important differences in the way men, women, and children contribute labor and income to household livelihoods, benefit from household income and services, and relate to or are affected by the wider economic and social context.
- Poor households must supplement agricultural income and wages with relatively open-access occupations requiring little or no capital and offering very low returns.
- The survival of poor households is often contingent upon deployment of large amounts of female, male and child labor to activities yielding absolutely and relatively low returns.

- Poor households are constantly changing combinations of activities in their efforts to secure livelihoods, that are profoundly affected by seasonality.
- There are significant differences among asset classes in modes of adjustment to seasonal changes in wages, prices, and job availability; in the sources from which they derive consumption; and in associated patterns of market involvement.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The proposed research would be carried out in one village in a drought-prone area in western India, where a local non-government organization (NGO) has identified poor women as specific beneficiaries of its rural development program and has attempted to link poor women to the rural development programs of the government. In the proposed research, both quantitative and qualitative approaches would be employed (White, 1984; Binswanger, n.d., Caldwell, 1984). The study method assumes that there are marked advantages to strengthening traditional quantitative measurement instruments with qualitative insights made possible by small-scale, in-depth enquiries at the household and village levels. Preliminary qualitative enquiries (such as focussed group and individual interviews, structured observation) would help refine the research hypotheses and would help shape the quantitative

instruments (survey questionnaires). The qualitative data would be collected to discuss how and why poor households over time develop certain livelihood strategies. The quantitative data would be collected to confirm whether these livelihood systems and the factors that influence them are common to a larger sample of poor households and how these systems and factors are distributed across the entire village.

Time-frame: The proposed research would be conducted in four phases over three years: a preparatory and planning phase reviewing literature and conducting preliminary interviews to help structure the research (June-December, 1986); and intensive phase of collecting qualitative data and designing the quantitative survey (January-June, 1987); an extensive phase of collecting quantitative data from a larger number of households and at different seasons in the year (June 1987-December 1987); and a final phase for data analysis and writing (January-December 1988).