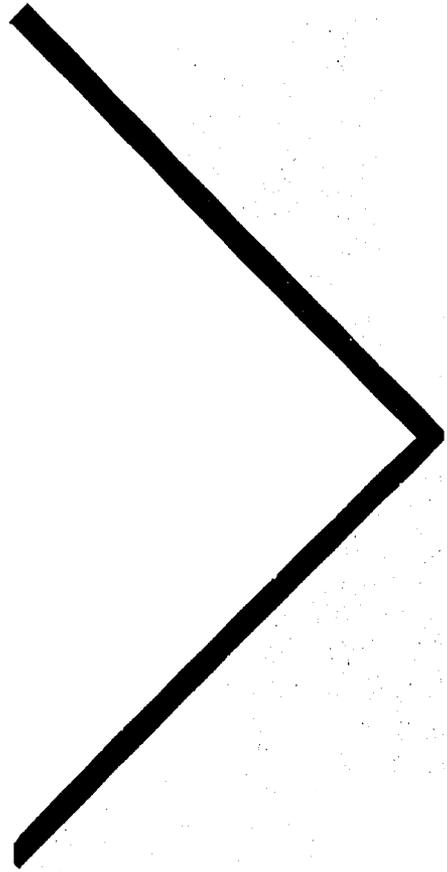


GENESYS



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Quarterly Progress Report

Global Climate Change Program - Brazil

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CEPASP	Centro de Educação, Pesquisa e Assessoria Sindical e Popular in Marabá, Pará
EMATUR	Amazon Tourism Enterprise
FVA	Fundação Victoria Amazonica in Manaus, Amazonas
GCC	Global Climate Change
GENESYS	Gender in Economic and Social Systems
IEA/CNS	Instituto dos Estudos Amazonicos and O Conselho Nacional dos Seringeiros in Macapá, Amapá
IMAZON	Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazonia in Belém, Pará
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Product
PESACRE	Grupo de Pesquisa e Extensao em Sistemas Agroflorestais do Acre in Rio Branco, Acre.
SEDEMA	Municipal Secretariat for the Environment of Manaus
STR	Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Rurais de Paragominas, in Paragominas, Pará
UF	University of Florida
UFAC	Federal University of Acre
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHRC	Woods Hole Research Center
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarterly progress report is the fourth of the GENESYS Brazil activity, a sub-component of the USAID Global Climate Change Program in Brazil. This report covers a period from June through September 1992. Please see the previous quarterly reports and the GENESYS Workplan for a detailed explanation of the GENESYS sub-component.

During this three month period, the GENESYS team: (1) successfully designed and delivered the third Phase I GENESYS socio-economic research methods workshop to GCC funded Amazonian NGO representatives; (2) initiated planning for the first Phase II GENESYS workshop to focus on marketing and commercialization of non-timber forest products (NTFPs); (3) worked closely with the five local GENESYS gender/social science specialists at five NGOs; (4) provided targeted technical assistance to five NGOs, and arranged for future short-term assistance; (5) helped facilitate socio-economic research activities at five NGOs; (5) reviewed one NGO socio-economic research proposal for field logistical assistance, provided detailed feedback, and approval; (6) identified and screened additional short-term consultants; (7) finalized the research design for the GENESYS special study of community-based marketing of NTFPs, hired the research team, and began field research.

From September 19-27, 1992, Jon Dain, Francisco Rildo Cartaxo, Judith Lisansky, and Suely Anderson delivered the third and final Phase I GENESYS workshop, a training in interdisciplinary rapid rural appraisal methods (sondeio), in Marabá and Araras, Pará. The workshop was co-hosted by CEPASP. It was attended by 14 participants (7 men and 7 women) representing seven NGOs and three community organizations. The course was divided into three linked modules: (1) a review of participating NGOs' work since the May 1992 GENESYS workshop; (2) the sondeio training, consisting of two days of classroom training and three days of fieldwork in Araras; and (3) a discussion of NGOs' concerns and research needs with respect to the commercialization of NTFPs. The field exercise was a problem-oriented sondeio focused on the role of cupuaçu in the community of Araras. The overall approach was to discuss the concept of the sondeio within the context of NGO situations and needs, to teach the participants how to conduct a sondeio, and to link the sondeio methodology to the future work of the NGOs and the GENESYS Brazil project.

Evaluations of the workshop were highly positive. Some of the strengths of the workshop included excellent trainers, highly motivated participants, the three-day field exercise, and the requirement that a final report be completed before the end of the workshop. Other strengths included having a local co-host or partner institution (CEPASP), and a very involved local community - Araras - which not only served as research subjects but also participated as trainee researchers. A preliminary decision was made to focus the next workshop on marketing of NTFPs. The workshop was scheduled for March 1993 (in Belem); IMAZON will be asked to co-host.

During the reporting period GENESYS worked closely with five GCC NGOs, in most cases finalizing needs assessments, institutional strategic plans, socio-economic research action

plans, and individual workplans for the local GENESYS gender/social science specialists. Short-term technical assistance was also provided to PESACRE, FVA, CNS-Amapá, CEPASP, and STR-Paragominas. Specific socio-economic research activities, both baseline and targeted, are being facilitated by GENESYS in conjunction with other institutions at the GCC NGOs. For example, at STR-Paragominas, GENESYS is working most closely with the union and its local GENESYS specialist, WWF, and WHRC to support a socio-economic survey of the Capim River communities. At FVA, GENESYS provided technical assistance and fieldwork logistical support to FVA's pre-test field trip, organized by the local GENESYS specialist, to refine a questionnaire designed to survey the Jaú Park; organizations involved include FVA, WWF, IBAMA, and IMA. At PESACRE, GENESYS helped facilitate the reorganization of the socio-economic commission, the carrying out of a sondeio at RECA/Nova California, the planning of additional research, and arranged to provide technical assistance for a market study on cupuaçu. Future technical assistance is currently being planned for at least three NGOs, two specific research proposals are expected in the next months, and further requests for technical assistance are anticipated.

In August 1992, the research design for the GENESYS special study on community-based marketing for NTFPs was completed and the research team hired. The special study focuses on examining a single "sentinel" commodity (cupuaçu) in local and regional markets with the goal of both developing a specific market plan and a set of market assessment guidelines which will be applicable to other commodities and will be disseminated more broadly. The research design centers around the collection of primary data on various components of the marketing chain, something that has been rarely done in the Amazon. The primary components being researched include production, processing, transportation, storage, middlemen, and retail sales. The study will also focus on gender participation in and benefits from improved marketing options and outlets for community-level producers/collectors of NTFPs. The projected sites of data collection include Araras, Marabá, Belém, and São Luis.

During this period, administrative procedures between The Futures Group/GENESYS and its subcontractor REBRAAF (GENESYS Brazil/REBRAAF) were further refined and are now functioning well. GENESYS Brazil/REBRAAF maintains close communications with all project participants and collaborating institutions, and it coordinates (1) the development of the consultant data base, (2) responses to NGO requests for technical assistance, and (3) GENESYS training workshops.

II. INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

In the Brazilian Amazon, the alternative forest uses and management practices that the GCC Program is promoting rely heavily on the knowledge, skills and labor of local women and men. Evidence indicates that both women and men play important and vital productive roles in all the extractive and agroforestry systems, for example, as sources of traditional knowledge about the habitat, as collectors of forest products, as processors of products, and also as sellers. Yet little research information currently exists about the division of labor and other gender considerations in the Amazon region in general, and in renewable resource management systems in particular. If key objectives of the GCC Program are to be achieved, gender disaggregated data and their implications must permeate the entire project cycle.

The GENESYS component was designed to integrate socio-economic and gender considerations into the GCC program, focusing on the sustainable use of the Amazon forest resources, institution building, and policy reform.

Through the GCC Program, GENESYS works primarily with Amazonian NGOs to strengthen their capabilities to include socio-economic considerations, with particular emphasis on the complementarity and interdependence of women's and men's roles, in the design, implementation, and evaluation of sustainable activities in extractive reserves, park buffer zones, and agroforestry projects supported by the GCC Program. GENESYS activities include training, research, and technical assistance.

The GENESYS scope of work includes the following objectives:

- Strengthening the capacity of Brazilian NGOs to incorporate gender considerations.
- Strengthening the socio-economic analytical and methodological skills of NGOs.
- Initiating and assisting NGOs in socio-economic research activities in their respective communities.
- Strengthening project-level monitoring and evaluation.
- Sponsoring research to contribute to the socio-economic sustainability of the projects.

GENESYS activities include:

- Designing and delivering training workshops.
- Sponsoring local gender/social science specialists to work with participating NGOs.
- Designing and implementing a special research study.
- Providing short-term technical assistance to participating NGOs.

Anticipated accomplishments include:

- Increasing NGO incorporation of gender and research skills.
- Identifying and training local gender/social science specialists to integrate gender considerations into NGO workplans and carry out needed socio-economic research.
- Designing a gender differences "minimum data set".
- Identifying indicators of project results.
- Developing a participatory research approach for working with communities.

Outcomes of the GENESYS special study will include:

An evaluative report on the marketing of a specific non-timber forest product and training materials to be disseminated on how to implement market analysis and planning for other non-timber forest products (NTFPs).

Target NGOs

GENESYS works closely with the two primary funding contractors, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the University of Florida (UF). The GENESYS activities are carried out primarily with the NGOs who receive Global Climate Change Program (GCC) funding through WWF and UF. These NGOs include:

- CEPASP Centro de Educação, Pesquisa e Assessoria Sindical e Popular in Marabá, Pará
- IMAZON Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazonia in Belém, Pará
- STR-Paragominas Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Rurais de Paragominas, in Paragominas, Pará
- FVA Fundação Victoria Amazonica in Manaus, Amazonas
- IEA/CNS Instituto dos Estudos Amazonicos and O Conselho Nacional dos Seringeiros in Macapá, Amapá
- PESACRE Grupo de Pesquisa e Extensao em Sistemas Agroflorestais do Acre in Rio Branco, Acre.

Other Organizations

GENESYS also works closely with other GCC Program organizations, particularly with Wood's Hole Research Center (WHRC) and Cultural Survival (CS).

GENESYS has networks and collaborates with other relevant Brazil and USA-based institutions, such as, the Núcleo de Altos Estudos Amazonicos (Federal University of Pará), The Acre Womens' Association (Associação Mulheres Acreanas), The National Indians Union (UNI), The Rainforest Foundation/Fundação Mata Virgem, ECOTEC (Recife), The Rainforest Alliance, World Resources Institute, International Union For the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), FUNDAGRO/CIAT (Ecuador), DESFIL/Chemonics (Development Strategies for Fragile Lands), The Pilot Program/The World Bank, and others.

III. GENESYS ACTIVITIES

A. Phase I Workshop Number 3: The Sondeio Methodology

The main focus of this workshop was to transfer knowledge and develop skills in the use of an interdisciplinary rapid rural appraisal methodology called the sondeio which was developed for farming systems research and later adapted to agroforestry and natural resource management systems.

The third Phase I Workshop was held September 19 through September 27, 1992 in Marabá and Araras, Pará. It was designed to build upon the broader introduction to social science methods and gender analysis presented in the second GENESYS workshop held in Rio Branco in May 1992. This workshop provided an intensive one-week course in the *sondeio*, or rapid rural appraisal, methods including a three-day field exercise. The *sondeio* methodology was selected due to its applicability to a wide variety of situations and data needs. Considering the varied needs of the NGOs involved with GCC and GENESYS, the *sondeio* training program was considered optimal.

The workshop was designed as a 7-day training course divided into three separate but linked modules: (1) a review of participant NGO work since the May 1992 GENESYS training course; (2) the *sondeio* training, consisting of two days of classroom training and three days in the field and; (3) a discussion of NGOs' concerns and research needs with respect to the commercialization of non-timber forest products. The overall approach was to discuss the concept of the *sondeio* within the context of NGO situations and needs, to teach the participants how to conduct a *sondeio*, and to link *sondeio* methodology to the future work of the NGOs and the GENESYS Brazil project.

The beginning of the workshop was devoted to the presentation of NGO institutional and socio-economic action plans. Formal time for the NGOs to share their work with each other had been specifically requested by them at the conclusion of the previous workshop. This proved to be very beneficial in establishing a link between the first and second GENESYS training

workshops. Participants were able to share their ideas and work while setting the stage for the sondeio training.

The second day of the workshop consisted of classroom training in the sondeio method and the presentation by CEPASP of secondary data on the region and the target community of Araras. At dawn of the third day, the workshop moved to the agro-extractive community of Araras for three days of a mini-sondeio field exercise during which thirty households were interviewed during the day and the information was processed at night. In the afternoon of the fifth day, the workshop returned to Marabá and the final two and a half days were spent analyzing the research findings and writing a report including conclusions and recommendations.

In addition, the last working day of the workshop also included sessions on non-timber forest product marketing research, a brainstorming session on future workshop(s), applications of the sondeio method, and an evaluation of the workshop. This last session was valuable in that it established linkages and helped set the stage for the second phase of the current GENESYS training program which will focus on problem-oriented community-based socio-economic research.

The sondeio combines informal surveying with careful observation in an exercise designed to help researchers understand each producer's "farming system" and the constraints to improving that system. Constraints are identified from the point of view of both the producer/household and the researcher. It is carried out in multidisciplinary teams to take advantage of the expertise of those with knowledge of socio-economic as well as bio-physical disciplines. Because of its emphasis on all aspects and linkages of a production system and all people involved in that production system, sondeios are an excellent vehicle for the incorporation of gender analysis. It is also useful for preliminary data gathering, focusing broader studies, evaluating projects, preliminary market studies and in general guiding research and understanding framing systems and survival strategies. The sondeio provides the opportunity to apply gender analysis, interviewing and observation skills and multidisciplinary team research and report writing while collecting potentially important data.

The workshop hosted 14 participants (7 men and 7 women); a complete list of provided in Appendix A. The main workshop trainers and facilitators for the sondeio were Jonathan Dain (University of Florida/GENESYS) and Francisco Rildo Cartaxo (PESACRE), both possessing considerable experience in this type of training. Judith Lisansky (GENESYS-US) and Suely Anderson (GENESYS/Brazil) were supporting facilitators and were also responsible for the workshop sessions on NGO action plans, the panel discussion on marketing research, and the brainstorming session on future workshops. Participants in the marketing panel discussion included David (Toby) McGrath (IMAZON), Maria Judite Souto (GENESYS), and André Loubet Guimaraes (IMAZON).

Workshop Strengths and Weaknesses

The workshop evaluations highlighted some of the strengths and weaknesses of the design, content and facilitation of the workshop.

Strengths:

- 1 *Excellent, experienced and well-coordinated trainers.* Dain and Cartaxo were excellent choices as lead trainers, both possessing extensive backgrounds in sondeio methods and Amazon research experience.
- 2 *Highly motivated, hard-working and enthusiastic participants.* The NGO representatives were serious, dedicated and ready to learn. The community members who participated were also highly motivated and played a valuable role in the field research and subsequent interpretation of the data.
- 3 *CEPASP as co-host played an important role.* While CEPASP contributed in a number of areas, the advance work they did in the community to prepare and involve it in the workshop and field exercise was invaluable. The presentation of secondary data on the region and the community was also commendable.

GENESYS considers the collaboration and co-hosting of its workshops with local organization to be an important "lesson learned" from its training experiences thus far. GENESYS believes that having a local co-host/partner in training contributes greatly to workshop effectiveness.

- 4 *The role of the community of Araras.* The community became involved in the workshop in a number of ways which were mutually enriching. Members of the community participated in the workshop in the following ways: by advising CEPASP during the planning stage, by selecting community members to be full participants (trainees) in the workshop, by agreeing (30 households) to be interviewed by the workshop teams, and by calling two community leaders meetings prior to and after the field exercise to discuss the research with the trainees. The community's involvement enabled them to learn more about the nature and possible usefulness of research in general, and allowed them to play an important participatory role in the research at several levels (advisors, trainees, subjects). The community also received immediate feedback from the experience, both verbal and written. Since many community members already viewed research skeptically because of past experiences where the community received nothing after being "research subjects" the workshop helped to change their perspective. For the workshop trainees, the high level of community involvement helped to transform the fieldwork from a mere exercise into a small but serious research experience.

- 5 *The fieldwork as a learning experience.* Especially since the previous GENESYS workshop had not included fieldwork, the hands-on field experience in this training was highly valued by participants. It provided participants with a way to learn more about the southeastern Amazon region, and about CEPASP's work and this specific agroforestry project. Most importantly, the fieldwork allowed the participants to learn research methods by directly applying them.
- 6 *Completing a report on the research.* One of the most important aspects of this kind of training is that the participants are required to analyze their findings, organize them into an outline, and write a report which is printed and distributed before the end of the workshop. While this is usually difficult and time-consuming, it is also a vitally important and satisfying final step to this kind of exercise. The writing requirement provides some much needed training in the follow-through of the research process which involves data processing, analysis, drawing conclusions, identifying data gaps, and the formulation of recommendations. This is of particular importance since many NGOs collect data, but often get bogged down trying to analyze or write about it.
- 7 *Devoting time to NGO presentations on their work.* This component, specifically requested by the NGOs in evaluations of the previous workshop, was extremely important for information exchange and networking between NGOs.
- 8 *The session on marketing and commercialization of non-timber forest products.* Since most NGOs are very concerned with increasing the economic viability of their sustainable projects, almost all need further information on marketing and commercialization. The session allowed participants to learn about current research on this topic, identify some of their own research needs in this area, and contribute suggestions for the next GENESYS workshop which will be focused on this issue.
- 9 *The opportunity to apply gender analysis in a research situation.* This workshop allowed participants to practice including gender analysis in actual research. The incorporation and application of what they learned in the previous GENESYS workshop is evident in the excellent section in the workshop sondeio report on gender analysis.
- 10 *A larger role for Brazilian trainers.* At the prior GENESYS workshop, foreign trainers greatly outnumbered Brazilian trainers. Since one of the goals of GENESYS is the strengthening of Amazonian institutions by promoting the sharing of NGO knowledge and experience, hiring a Brazilian trainer from one of the participating NGOs showed that GENESYS was following through on its commitment to use Brazilian trainers and researchers whenever possible and practical. This also reinforced the notion that NGOs have a lot to offer to each other.
- 11 *Distribution of high quality written material in Portuguese on the sondeio method.* Fortunately, previous translation and revision work by the University of Florida and

PESACRE had produced high quality written materials, in Portuguese, based on field tests of the sondeio method. These were used as the workshop manual.

Weaknesses:

- 1 *An overly ambitious schedule.* The workload was intensive and in order to complete the final report on time, many participants chose to work through the night on several occasions. The heavy workload also contributed to a somewhat poorer attendance at the final workshop sessions due to the fact that some participants were busy trying to finish the report.
- 2 *Logistical problems with the support services (such as typing, printing and photocopying).* Despite local (Marabá) assurances about the availability and quality of facilities and support staff for producing the final report, problems with both equipment and personnel resulted in many extra hours of typing and processing by the workshop participants themselves in order to finish the report on schedule.

Workshop Conclusions and Further Planning

Overall, both trainers and participants left the workshop, feeling that it had been very effective in training about the use of the sondeio methodology. The participants recommended future training be on the methodology of implementing effective marketing strategies for non-timber forest products. The tentative plan is to hold the next workshop in March 1993 in or near Belém. David (Toby) McGrath (IMAZON/Federal University of Pará) was interviewed as a possible coordinator for this workshop.

B. Status Report on GCC NGOs and Local GENESYS Gender/Social Science Specialists

GENESYS has been supporting five half-time local gender/social science specialists at each of the GCC NGOs listed on page 3. These local specialists are the main on-site resource people for: working with project personnel in designing and implementing socio-economic research; identifying the need for and requesting technical assistance; implementing the socio-economic action plan with the NGO; carrying out baseline and monitoring research; assisting in trainings and workshops; and working directly with community leaders.

GENESYS has supported a process of institutional needs assessment at each NGO and requested, as part of the GENESYS specialists' scopes of work, an institutional strategic plan, an NGO-specific socio-economic research action plan, and an individual workplan for each GENESYS specialist. In addition, GENESYS requests a brief monthly activity from each specialist. This process of identifying the NGOs' multiple objectives and tasks and frequent

communication has facilitated a constructive dialogue between GENESYS and each NGO about which areas and tasks are appropriate for collaboration between the NGO and GENESYS. Criteria used include an emphasis on socio-economic research and whether or not the project is funded by the GCC Program, usually through WWF, UF, or WHRC.

The following is a brief summary of work being performed at local NGOs with GENESYS support.

Paragominas Rural Workers' Union (STR) - Paragominas/Pará

GENESYS specialist: Irene Margarete Hohn

Founded in the late 1960s primarily to provide medical and retirement assistance to rural workers, in 1989 the Paragominas Rural Workers Union (STR) expanded its objectives to include defending rural workers' rights, developing a political/union organization, and providing informal education and extension in areas such as agricultural production, natural resource management, and health.

The Paragominas STR has two agroforestry development projects currently underway. One project, supported by WWF, focuses on four Capim River communities, and the other project, supported by the Ford Foundation, focuses on four "estrada" communities. Both projects are working toward similar objectives: to develop adequate models of agroforestry systems utilizing native species; to decrease deforestation; to establish plant nurseries and demonstrative plots in small producer areas; and to document the existing knowledge among producers on forest management. The STR also works closely with other organizations, such as WHRC.

After many communications with the union and lengthy discussions with union leaders and the GENESYS specialist at the end of July 1992 (July 31-Aug 2), it was agreed and finalized that the main thrust of GENESYS work with the STR should focus on baseline and targeted socio-economic research in the four WWF-funded Capim River project communities. In addition, GENESYS also will provide some support, likely to be technical assistance, for several special socio-economic studies being proposed on the history of the communities and community organizations, on household economies, and on commercialization and marketing of traditional and non-traditional products.

During the period from July through September 1992, the local GENESYS gender/social science specialist at STR, Irene Hohn, has been working on: an assessment of institutional needs with respect to socio-economic research, a socio-economic research action plan, a review of secondary information on Capim River communities, preliminary planning for a socio-economic

survey of two Capim River communities, and initial ideas for market studies for traditional and non-traditional products.

In addition, Ms. Hohn has worked to incorporate gender considerations in the union's activities, including women's membership and participation in the union's meetings and projects, increase recognition of women and children as actual and potential participants in the agroforestry projects developed by STR.

Ms. Hohn (GENESYS) and Ms. Marli Maria de Mattos (WHRC) are preparing a proposal to present to GENESYS to request logistical support and technical assistance for a socio-economic survey of the Capim communities of Nazaré and Quiandeua. The research design will likely include a census and a sample survey. Ms. Hohn has carried out considerable preparatory work, including the review of secondary data and community histories. This information is compiled in a preliminary report and reveals (among other findings) that the first inhabitants arrived there more than 50 years ago. Major reported changes in the quality of life include increase in diseases, heat, prices of industrialized goods, and poverty.

Ms. Hohn works only half-time in her GENESYS capacity. Some of her other STR work responsibilities include coordinating a health project, translating documents, developing and writing funding proposals, preparing and delivering short-term training courses, developing training manuals, liaison with other organizations, collaborative ethnobotanical work with Trish Shanley (WHRC), maintaining union and project records, and other activities.

Accomplishments - STR is taking a more active role in incorporating gender considerations into its activities, including the membership of women and their participation in the union's meetings and projects. The preliminary review of socio-economic information has been completed, and the plans for the socio-economic survey are developing nicely. STR staff have been trained in GENESYS gender analysis and social science research methods workshops.

Constraints - STR faces problems of weak infrastructure and potential changes in union leadership.

Next Steps - GENESYS will receive, evaluate and provide feedback on the research proposal. GENESYS is interviewing short-term consultants in the Belém area to arrange short-term technical assistance for the STR research.

CNS - Macapá/Amapá

GENESYS specialist: Marcio Lima de Matos

The National Rubbertappers Council (CNS) was formed in 1985 to represent and defend the rights of rubbertappers and other forest dwellers. The CNS coordinates Amazon-wide activities and works with the government to reorient regional development policies, provide social services, and support favorable product pricing. The centerpiece of the CNS agenda has been the creation and implementation of extractive reserves, a conservation and development approach that has caught the world's imagination.

In Amapá, the GENESYS gender/social science specialist with CNS is Marcio Matos. In July 1992, Judith Lisansky and Suely Anderson spent four days (July 25-29) working intensively with Mr. Matos and other CNS and IEA leaders to define mutually agreed upon socio-economic research objectives, tasks, and a specific workplan. Accomplishments of these days included (1) finalizing the GENESYS/REBRAAF convenio with CNS, (2) reviewing the roles, responsibilities and projects of the different institutions and organizations working in or around the Amapá extractive reserves, (3) reviewing the CNS institutional action plan, (4) helping to define the GENESYS-CNS areas of collaboration, (4) helping Mr. Matos to develop his workplan, (5) assisting in planning the analysis of existing demographic information on reserve populations, (6) assisting in planning preliminary socio-economic field research to be carried out in the Cajari reserve, and (7) participating in the discussions (with CNPT/IBAMA, IEA and others) on the proposed census and socio-economic survey of Cajari.

Since July 1992, Mr. Matos has begun organizing the tabulation of existing demographic data on the reserve populations, started to collect and review questionnaires used to survey reserve and similar populations, and worked with CNPT (IBAMA) and RURAP/EMATER on initial planning for a socio-economic census and survey of the extractive reserve populations. The implementation of the census and survey is a crucial step in the elaboration of a management plan which is a basic legal requirement for the consolidation of the extractive reserves.

In addition, Mr. Matos has been working on the establishment of *cantinas* in the reserves, and has been researching the best approaches for selling and/or developing alternate reserve products.

Mr. Matos only works in his GENESYS capacity half-time. His other CNS responsibilities include considerable responsibility for implementing the *cantinas*, assisting in the CNS school construction project, assisting in studies of oil and vine plants, coordination of the apiculture (bee) project, funding proposal preparation, and other tasks.

Accomplishments - CNS appears to be receptive to the need for socio-economic research in general and the specific and urgent need for baseline data on the reserve populations in particular. Mr. Matos is also active in activities designed to improve the commercialization of traditional and non-traditional reserve products.

Constraints - CNS also faces infrastructure problems including insufficient funds for many projects and lack of sufficient and sometimes qualified staff to carry out their numerous activities. The main supporting government agency, CNPT, appears to have similar problems. The half-time GENESYS specialist is stretched thin with multiple roles and duties, and unfortunately, missed the GENESYS training workshop because a vehicle broke down in the reserve and he missed his plane. Another constraint is that Mr. Matos cannot realize the socio-economic research until the necessary institutions collaborate and the funding is secured.

Next Steps - GENESYS plans to work closely with and provide what support it can to the CNS and Mr. Matos to encourage progress in the needed socio-economic survey.

CEPASP - Marabá/Pará

GENESYS specialist: Ivonete Nascimento Trindade

Founded in 1984, CEPASP's mission is to defend the environment and sustainable development efforts through informal education and technical assistance to local rural labor unions and through support to social movements in southeastern Pará.

After considerable discussions between GENESYS and CEPASP leaders, it was agreed that GENESYS will work mostly closely with CEPASP in the following four of their seven main activity areas: 1) local processing, conservation and commercialization of cupuaçu to improve the income of the families in the community of Araras; 2) agroforestry development to stimulate agroforestry practices to decrease deforestation; 3) marketing studies to augment knowledge on local markets for agricultural products and promote strategies for direct commercialization between rural and urban areas, and 4) the socio-economic survey of Araras to provide baseline data on the Araras community for monitoring and evaluation of the aforementioned projects.

From July to September 1992, the local GENESYS specialist at CEPASP worked primarily on assisting the planning and implementation of the GENESYS training workshop (sondeio methodology), and participating in the GENESYS special study on marketing cupuaçu. Ms. Trindade is also participating a strategic planning at CEPASP, has been involved in the analysis of the data from CEPASP's socio-economic survey of Araras, and begun developing an institutional socio-economic action plan and her own individual workplan.

CEPASP co-hosted the GENESYS Phase I Number 3 Workshop on Sondeio Methodology held in Marabá and Araras in late September 1992 and played a key role in all phases of the workshop including: prior arrangements and communications with the community; helping to define the focus of the sondeio; participating in the refining the sampling criteria and selecting and contacting the sampled households; arranging for community member participants in the workshop; presentation of secondary information on the region and the project; and logistical support.

Ms. Trindade is also playing an active role in the marketing research, is a member of the GENESYS research team, and has participated in research planning, community meetings, selection of community member researchers, development of the interview schedules, and other work.

In addition to her half-time work with GENESYS, Ms. Trindade also has numerous other CEPASP responsibilities including coordinating CEPASP's adult literacy program and initiating socio-economic research in other communities where CEPASP is developing new and as yet unfunded projects.

Accomplishments - Achievements include the co-hosting of the GENESYS training workshop and active participation in the first phase of the GENESYS special study on community-based marketing of non-timber forest products. Two of CEPASP staff have been trained in socio-economic research methods, as well as two project community members.

Constraints - CEPASP faces problems of insufficient infrastructure, financial resources, and qualified and experienced staff.

Next Steps - GENESYS will be working closely with CEPASP on the field research activities for the marketing study over the coming months, both in Marabá and in Belém and São Luis. GENESYS anticipated receiving a logistical field support proposal from CEPASP for local researchers to accompany the research team to Belém and elsewhere. In addition, GENESYS needs to follow-up on other issues, including CEPASP's socio-economic action plan, and its delayed work on analyzing its socio-economic survey of Araras.

FVA - Manaus/Amazonas

GENESYS Specialist: Leonardo Vieira Lacerda

Created after Workshop 90 (the landmark meeting convened in Manaus to identify and map conservation priorities in the Amazon basin), FVA is working to ensure the protection of natural resources, while trying to bring direct benefits to the population of the Rio Negro basin.

After much review of FVA's institutional action plans and discussions between GENESYS and FVA, the following objectives are targeted for GENESYS-FVA work: (1) to update information about the population inside and around the Jaú Park through the proposed census and socio-economic survey, and (2) to evaluate the human impact at the Jaú Park. In addition, GENESYS will likely contribute to FVA's work in marketing NTFPs.

The local FVA gender/social science specialist Leonardo Lacerda has been working to elaborate the questionnaire for the survey mentioned above, and GENESYS has provided technical input on several versions. The questionnaire categories cover land tenure and measurement of human impact on the park. The information gathered is intended to be a data bank of information on the Jaú inhabitants, highlight information on current and alternative resource management practices, and help determine the limits of acceptable change. Given current policies for the park, the information will also be used to facilitate the proposed resettlement of the population inside the park and definition of economic alternatives for conservation and management of the park area.

FVA is organizing a team to pre-test the Jaú questionnaire on one of the three park rivers (Jaú River) between October 17-22, 1992. The research expedition will include the GENESYS specialist Mr. Lacerda and Mr. Muncie from FVA, Mr. Butler from WWF, and representatives of IBAMA and IMA. GENESYS expects to receive a proposal for logistical field support for the October and other field trip.

Since Mr. Lacerda is one of the core staff of FVA, he also works on numerous other FVA projects, many of which require the incorporation of gender and socio-economic considerations, including: (a) the FIBRARTE project (aimed at stimulating production and commercialization of art products made with *Leopoldinia piassaba*) where there is a need for a socio-economic survey to monitor impact and identify other potential communities; (b) researching the relevant literature on aquarium fish trade of the Rio Negro basin; (c) collaborative research with the Amazon Tourism Enterprise (EMATUR) on the development of ecotourism in the state of Amazonas to identify positive and negative impacts of tourism on the region and the riverine population; (d) development of a health questionnaire for the Lower Rio Negro population; (e) planning and implementing an educational campaign for environmental conservation through a newly created urban park in Manaus in conjunction with SEDEMA

(municipal environment secretariat); and (f) preparation of proposals for IBAMA for elaborating managements plans for Jau National Park, and for the Ecological Station of Anavilhanas, the latter of which requires a socio-economic survey of the inhabitants.

FVA is one of the few organizations working actively to explore the potentials of ecotourism. Their work with EMATUR resulted in a report, "Ecotourism in the Amazon" which later served as a basis for a seminar in August 1992, organized by tourism entrepreneurs. The FVA report also served to guide discussions about ethical ecotourism and stimulated suggestions on how to improve present practices.

Accomplishments - Mr. Lacerda has successfully incorporated gender and socio-economic considerations into most of FVA's projects and activities. In addition, two FVA staff members have been trained in socio-economic research methods. All FVA's research efforts in this area have improved significantly as a result of GENESYS technical assistance and training.

Constraints - FVA's constraints have been identified as insufficient funds for carrying out all projects, difficulty in obtaining political support from public organizations such as IBAMA, lack of advertising, and underutilization of volunteers.

Next Steps - GENESYS will be working closely with FVA on the implementation, and later analysis of socio-economic data from the Jaú census and survey. It will be alert to FVA's needs for short-term technical assistance.

PESACRE -- Rio Branco/Acre

GENESYS Specialist: Cleusa Maria Damo Rancy

In 1986, the Federal University of Acre (UFAC) and the University of Florida initiated a program of technical cooperation to study ecological and socio-economic aspects of forest management and agroforestry systems used by Indians, rubber-tappers and colonist farmers of the state of Acre. In 1990, these efforts were further institutionalized by the formation of PESACRE, a consortium of 17 institutions (7 NGO and 10 governmental) whose core mission is to explore the means to increase the incomes of local small producers and reduce pressures on the resource base and biological diversity.

GENESYS works closely with PESACRE and its local GENESYS representative Cleusa Rancy to integrate socio-economic considerations into their new and on-going activities. Shortly after GENESYS began working with PESACRE in September 1991, PESACRE formed a Socio-economic Commission to discuss and define a socio-economic research and action agenda. This Commission was concerned with socio-economic research needs, training, monitoring and

evaluation, and information dissemination. GENESYS facilitated this work in various ways, including by providing considerable training for PESACRE staff at the two Rio Branco and the Marabá workshops, by supporting the specialist, and by arranging for technical assistance by Connie Campbell to help PESACRE with their assessment and planning, and to assist in research design and implementation.

Between May and August 1992, Ms. Campbell participated in several PESACRE strategic workshops and planning sessions, one conclusion of these discussions was to transform the Socio-Economic Commission into a Working Group to provide technical assistance to PESACRE projects on socio-economic and gender issues. Meanwhile, the GENESYS specialist Ms. Rancy was also reviewing all PESACRE projects and projects for socio-economic and gender considerations, and participating in the PESACRE review and planning process.

In addition, PESACRE has formed a subset of the Socio-economic Working Group which will focus on marketing research. They are in the process of selecting three or four staff members who will seek additional training in marketing and commercialization so that they, in turn, can provide targeted technical assistance to project coordinators and project communities. During July and August, this group supervised some preliminary market research on cupuaçu networks and consumption in Rio Branco by a volunteer student intern from American University, Richard Wallace. PESACRE has requested specific technical assistance from GENESYS for orientation of the PESACRE marketing team and specific help in the design and implementation of a community-based market assessment on cupuaçu for the RECA project to be carried out in Rio Branco and possibly Porto Velho (Rondonia). GENESYS has initiated arrangements to hire Toby McGrath as a short-term consultant to assist PESACRE in the marketing research.

By June 1992, the internal review at PESACRE and discussions between the Socio-Economic Working Group and GENESYS culminated in the targeting of two projects as primary candidates needing technical assistance and socio-economic research. Goals included carrying out sondeos, or interdisciplinary rapid rural appraisals of the target populations, and the design and implementation of baseline surveys and more targeted applied studies. The two projects selected are:

- 1) *Collection, Conservation and Study of Native Fruit Trees* - a project coordinated by agronomist Evandro José Linhares (INPA/PESACRE) located in Nova California, where the RECA project is established, and
- 2) *Forest Enrichment Planting of Native Rubber Trees* - a project coordinated by agronomist Antonio Francisco da Silva (UFAC/PESACRE) located in the Seringal Triunfo, inside the extractive reserve of Xapuri.

PESACRE then sent a proposal outlining the initial research plans in both communities to GENESYS in early July 1992 requesting GENESYS logistical field support funds. After review and suggested improvements, GENESYS approved the proposal and forwarded fieldwork

support funds of \$600 to the team. The team swiftly proceeded to plan and implement work in Nova California but suspended work in Seringal Triunfo because of recent land conflicts between rubber tappers and cattle ranchers; PESACRE's project there is presently paralyzed.

GENESYS TA advisor Connie Campbell and local GENESYS specialist Rancy worked extensively on the sondeio research planning, particularly in defining key questions. Ms. Campbell's extensive familiarity with the project community also proved invaluable. GENESYS funds for field expenses helped allow the research team composed of PESACRE staff/members (12 individuals) and community leaders (4 individuals) to carry out the rapid socio-economic appraisal (sondeio) and diagnosis in Nova California. Sixty-three households were interviewed over five days. The preliminary conclusions reveal the extreme lack of infrastructure at the community level for transport and commercialization of cupuaçu and other agricultural products. The complete report on the research should be available shortly.

Due to the problems encountered in Seringal Triunfo, PESACRE is considering substituting that study with continued and more indepth research with a targeted subset of families in Nova California. PESACRE hopes to better understand the impacts of the project in terms of reducing deforestation and promoting sustainable production practices. GENESYS anticipated receiving a new proposal on this study by November 1992.

In addition to the above mentioned activities, Ms. Rancy also provided technical assistance during the planning phase of the "III Encontro Estadual de Mulheres Trabalhadoras Rurais" (September 20 - 23, 1992) which was organized by the Rede Acreana de Mulheres. The meeting was designed to facilitate discussions about a shared identity among rural women workers from their own points of view. Ms. Rancy's role was to participate in the definition of the methodology for the participative meeting and the elaboration of a questionnaire to gather information from the participants (100 women from 8 municipalities in the state of Acre) on aspects including types of work, social context, and participation in some form of social organization.

Accomplishments - Achievements include institutional review, strategic planning and definition of a socio-economic research action plan and the institutional means to carry it out; a well executed sondeio in RECA, Nova California; and initial research planning for more indepth studies at RECA and marketing research on cupuaçu.

Constraints - One of PESACRE's limitations is the relative lack of exchange among coordinators of different projects and the diversified focus of these projects. Insufficient infrastructure and uneven and sometimes inadequate staff technical and administrative capacities has also had a negative impact on PESACRE's work.

Next Steps - GENESYS will be assisting PESACRE in the development of its research proposal for a more targeted socio-economic study in RECA, continuing to work closely with the local GENESYS specialist about other PESACRE projects' needs, and provide short-term technical assistance for the design and implementation of the PESACRE cupuaçu marketing study.

C. Technical Assistance to Participating NGOs

Technical assistance to the NGOs during this period was mainly provided by GENESYS team leaders Judith Lisansky and Suely Anderson during site visits to STR, CNS-Amapá, and CEPASP, and in other meetings and communications with gender specialists and NGO staff. Judith Lisansky also worked intensively with NGO representatives visiting Washington during this period, including a working meeting with Leonardo Lacerda (FVA) and John Butler (WWF) on the design of the FVA Jaú questionnaire, and a meeting with representatives from PESACRE.

Other technical assistance which was requested by the NGOs and has been facilitated by GENESYS includes:

STR

Provided: During a three day visit, STR received technical assistance from Judith Lisansky and Suely Anderson on the STR socio-economic action plan, the socio-economic survey design, the GENESYS specialist's individual workplan, the plans for preliminary research including the review of secondary materials and the community histories, and a brainstorming on key topics and questions needing to be researched.

Requested: STR has requested technical assistance for aspects of the research design for the socio-economic survey of the two Capim River communities, specifically questionnaire development and pre-testing, and information on how to collect and analyze data on household economies. They are also interested in learning more about how to study marketing and commercialization issues related to the establishment of community cantinas and a new cooperative.

CEPASP

Provided: CEPASP has received much technical assistance from GENESYS more informally through interactions related to the GENESYS "sondeio" workshop and through direct participation in the GENESYS special research study which has focused on the production, distribution, and marketing of cupuaçu from the Araras community project.

CNS-Amapá

Provided: During a four-day visit, CNS-Amapá received technical assistance from Judith Lisansky and Suely Anderson for institutional needs assessment, and the formulation of a socio-economic research action plan and an individual workplan for the local GENESYS specialist.

FVA

Provided: GENESYS primarily provided repeated input to the development of the Jaú questionnaire, including the working meeting in Washington of Lisansky, Lacerda and Butler.

Requested: FVA is interested in further technical assistance for pre-testing the Jaú questionnaire, and this will likely be provided by John Butler (WWF). In addition, they have discussed with GENESYS the need for help with the data analysis once the Jaú Park data collection is completed.

PESACRE

Provided: Constance Campbell provided technical assistance to PESACRE in the elaboration of a socio-economic action plan and the design of a proposal for socio-economic research on one or two communities where projects sponsored by PESACRE are being developed.

Requested: PESACRE has also requested technical assistance on marketing and commercialization issues relevant to their projects and activities. With this assistance, PESACRE plans to form a "marketing" team and define its objectives and tasks, and to design, using a participative approach, a marketing plan for the cupuaçu production of RECA at Nova Califórnia. GENESYS has interviewed David (Toby) McGrath to provide this technical assistance, and is developing his scope of work.

D. GENESYS Brazil/REBRAAF Activities

In addition to serving as the main point of contact for each of the five GENESYS gender/social science specialists, during the past three months the GENESYS Brazil/REBRAAF staff has focused its work on three principal areas: (1) development of a specialized consultant database, (2) responding to NGO requests for technical assistance, and (3) providing logistical support for the third GENESYS workshop (in Marabá) and the special research study fieldwork.

GENESYS Brazil/REBRAAF has been working to develop a database of consultants possessing specialized skills in natural resource management, marketing, agroforestry, data analysis, and other areas. Through both formal advertisements and informal networks, the Brazil-based staff have begun to identify, contact and screen candidates for the database which will be used to respond to the needs of NGOs.

GENESYS Deputy Team Leader Suely Anderson participated with US Team Leader Judith Lisansky to provide technical assistance in site visits to CNS-Amapá, CEPASP, and STR-Paragominas, and meetings with IMAZON and PESACRE staff. Brazil/REBRAAF has also contracted a short-term consultant (Connie Campbell/University of Florida) for work with PESACRE (see section IIIC for specifics on TA) and another consultant (Francisco Rildo

Cartaxo Nobre) to co-facilitate the GENESYS workshop in Marabá. Other consultants are being considered for work with the STR-Paragominas to help design a questionnaire, analyze data, and address issues surrounding the establishment of a *cantina* and cooperative. David (Toby) McGrath is being contracted to provide technical assistance to PESACRE for their proposed marketing study for RECA at Noca California. The GENESYS Brazil office will continue to work with the NGOs to identify areas in which assistance can be helpful and to respond to these needs appropriately.

Finally, GENESYS Brazil/REBRAF has played a crucial role in organizing and coordinating all of the travel, lodging, meals, expenses, and schedules for the workshop participants and trainers. In addition, the Brazil office has facilitated logistics for the special study research team, provided valuable input and suggestions, and provided research support services.

E. GENESYS Special Study: Community-based Marketing Potentials for Non-Timber Forest Products

Background

The GENESYS special study addresses the economic viability and sustainability of extractive reserve and agroforestry systems in the Brazilian Amazon by identifying current marketing systems for non-timber forest products as well as possible alternatives that could prove more lucrative for local forest communities. The research topic was chosen for numerous reasons. The principal consideration was the overall goal of A.I.D.'s Global Climate Change Program of reduced greenhouse emissions in the LAC region through sustainable forest use. As numerous research studies and organizations such as Cultural Survival have emphasized, one of the major causes of Amazonian environmental destruction is poverty. Following this train of thought, environmentally sustainable use of the forest becomes highly dependent on the identification or creation and maintenance of economically viable activities for men and women forest dwellers. When asked, most small-scale producers identified the need for an improved market position as one of their most urgent problems.

The overall goal of the research, therefore, is to assist small-scale Amazonian communities in their marketing assessments and marketing planning for sustainably produced non-timber forest commodities. To address this goal, a two-pronged marketing study of a "sentinel" commodity (cupuaçu) will be conducted. It will both embody, and model the steps of an exploratory market assessment and marketing plan for the NTFPs selected, based on in-depth research in one Amazonian forest community that is organizing for production and sale of these NTFPs, plus supporting data from other communities and marketing networks. Thus the GENESYS study will have two practical outputs: the primary output - more generally applicable, and the secondary output - more specifically applicable.

- **Primary Output:** a set of guidelines for how to conduct market assessments and planning for NTFPs, for use by forest dwelling Amazonian communities and/or NGOs seeking to assist such communities in marketing NTFPs generally.
- **Secondary Output:** an immediately useful market assessment and marketing plan for a specific non-timber forest commodity in a representative GCC-sponsored community.

The key features and foci of the marketing study plus some of the rationale behind them can be summarized as follows:

A focus on local and regional markets. The study will look principally at local and regional markets and only secondarily at national and international outlets for NTFPs. The decision to use a local approach was based on a number of factors including information on existing markets, the level of business and management experience of many rural Amazonian communities, and the ability to transfer control and implementation to local populations.

For example, given that most forest dwellers' regional and community organizations are relatively new and inexperienced, it is unlikely that many rural Amazonian communities would be able to meet and manage the complex business commitments (quantities, quality, delivery schedules, etc.) necessary to deal directly with far-flung national and international markets. Such communities typically need more management, administrative, and entrepreneurial expertise to penetrate these markets. Their prior participation -- and experimentation -- in local and regional markets will give them a chance to hone these skills.

A focus on a single commodity. Although most rural Amazonian communities take (and indeed, require) a diversified approach to production and marketing in order to spread risk, the marketing study will focus on a single commodity. This design decision is dictated by the fact that each commodity requires its own complex market assessment, such as specific calculations for supply, demand, price margins, and other factors. Further, each product typically has a somewhat different marketing chain -- i.e., a different set of producers, processors, middlemen, distributors, consumers, etc. -- that must be analyzed independently.

This commodity-specific focus, however, will not impair achievement of the primary research goal of generating marketing assessment guidelines that can be applied to other NTFPs. Rather the specific focus on the sentinel commodity is the vehicle for both achieving and exemplifying the primary study output.

A focus on gender participation in and benefits from improved marketing options and outlets for community-based producers of NTFPs. Given evidence that women's as well as men's knowledge and labor constitute a major input into the production/management and processing of forestry and agroforestry products, and that both sexes earn a vital income from such activities, research must ensure that the design of new marketing strategies for NTFPs will

bring economic benefits to both female and male producers/extractors in a proportion commensurate with their inputs.

The sentinel commodity. The sentinel commodity, cupuaçu, was chosen primarily for four reasons: its abundance throughout many parts of the Amazon, its use in extractive and agroforestry projects, its popularity and high potential for commercialization, and women's involvement in collection and processing.

While cupuaçu has been promoted in recent years in the Amazon region, as with many other non-traditional tree products, development efforts have so far mainly concentrated on tree planting, with relatively little attention given beforehand to product processing and marketing.

Current Activities and Accomplishments

During the last three months much has been accomplished in planning, designing, and scheduling the marketing research. The research design was completed in August 1992, and the team hired. The research design centers around the development of marketing guidelines and a marketing plan through the collection of primary data on various components of the marketing chain. The primary components researched include production, processing, transportation, storage, middlemen, and retail sales. The sites of data collection include Araras, Marabá, Belém, and São Luis.

The individuals on the research team were selected for their extensive knowledge of marketing, their experience in developing and evaluating marketing plans, their experience in carrying out field research and working with local communities, their commitment to participatory methods, their strong backgrounds in applied socio-economic analysis, their familiarity with Brazil and the Amazon, and their ability to speak Portuguese.

Darrel Miller and Maria Judite Souto were initially selected as the two consultants for the research team. *Darrel Miller* is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Business and Economics at Queens College in Charlotte, North Carolina. In this capacity he is on the graduate faculty of the MBA Program, and teaches courses including Consumer Behavior, International Marketing, Marketing Management, Marketing Research, and Retailing. Dr. Miller also holds a MA in Latin American Studies and a PhD in Anthropology from the University of Florida, wrote a updated chapter for the classic Charles Wagley text, Amazon Town, and has published extensively on entrepreneurial behavior in the Amazon.

Maria Judite Souto is a native Brazilian with expertise in managing private and public development organizations, planning and executing training for small business development, conducting research for marketing, and designing and implementing women in development programs. Ms. Souto received a BA from the University of the State of New York and has worked extensively throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. (Note: In the course of the field work Ms. Souto was replaced by Ms. Pennie Magee, who finished the gathering field data.)

Following the hiring of the team, a planning meeting was held to determine the division of responsibilities and schedule the research components including the development of the research instruments, the implementation of the field research, the analysis of research results, and the development of the marketing plan and guidelines. As currently scheduled, field research will be implemented in two stages allowing for preliminary analysis between stages to assess the quality of the data collected and the existence of data gaps. The first fieldwork trip is scheduled for September 23-October 21 and the second trip from November 20-December 20, 1992. A draft of the guidelines and marketing plan to be available by the end of April 1993. The guidelines will be tested in the next proposed GENESYS workshop on marketing and commercialization of non-timber forest products to be held in March 1993 in Belém.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

During this period, the administrative procedures for managing the subcontract between The Futures Group/GENESYS and REBRAf were further refined. Financial, reporting, logistical and consultant hiring systems or procedures are all functioning well. The REBRAf is doing an excellent job with its multiple responsibilities.

V. MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

Suely Anderson, the GENESYS Deputy Team Leader, participated in the following two events.

1. Inter-agency Seminar on Women and Development (September 10, 1992 - Brasilia, D.F.)

Organized by UNIFEM, the objectives of the seminar were (a) to create an opportunity for exchange among representatives of several agencies involved in projects related to women and development; (b) to facilitate the establishment of a permanent channel of communication and coordination that can contribute to improving the quality of these projects.

Conclusions:

- A working group will be organized to survey and synthesize existing public policies produced by governmental and non-governmental organizations related to women's issues between 1985 and 1992;
- A working group will be organized to facilitate the collaboration between agencies working on women-related projects. The first step will be to gather updated information on projects;

- Address the need of agency members in charge of development projects to recognize gender issues and provide members with tools to incorporate gender considerations into development projects.

2. International Symposium on The Importance of Women in the Socio-Economic Development of a Country - A Latin American and European Dialogue (October 4-9, 1992 - Cocoyoc, Mexico)

The Konrad Adenauer Foundation (Germany) organized the symposium to provide an opportunity to stimulate dialogue and exchange of experiences among women from several Latin American and European countries. The themes presented and discussed were centered around three basic concerns: (a) socio-cultural factors that determine the role and position of women in Latin America and Europe; (b) the legal situation of women in Latin America and Europe; and (c) the defense of the interests of women, including possibilities of action by women's organizations and supporting programs.

VI. FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Included in USAID copies only)

GENESYS BRAZIL BUDGET MONITORING SPREADSHEET

February 16, 1993

TFG Budget

COUNTRY	ACTIVITY	CHARGE CODE	GENLOG	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE AS OF 31 JAN 93	REMAINING BALANCE AS OF 31 JAN 93	AVERAGE MONTHLY PROJECTIO
Brazil	GCC Part I	5833.301	90-50.088			
LINE ITEM		UNITS	UNIT CO	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
LABOR		Days	Daily Rate			
Home Staff —	Staff Person	20	230.77	4615.38		
GENESYS Staff	Project Director	18	261.54	4707.69		
	Research Director - DC/CM	72	213.46	15369.23		
	Research Associate - LM	167	130.77	21838.46		
	Administration - LM/MD	22	119.23	2623.08		
	Administration - JR/SC	50	88.46	4423.08		
	TOTAL STAFF LABOR	349		53,577	24,186	3,700
Consultants:	US Based Coordinator - JL	361	234.00	84474.00		
	U.S. Assistant Coordinator	45	105.00	4725.00		
	Brazil Coordinator - SA	89	105.00	9345.00		
	Darrel Miller	62	271.79	16850.98		
	Judite Souto	49	239.20	11720.80		
	Penny Magee	40	169.23	6769.20		
	Susan Poats Phase I	20	275.00	5500.00		
	Jon Dain Phase I	60	150.00	9000.00		
	Trainer #1 Phase II	30	250.00	7500.00		
	Trainer #2 Phase II	30	320.00	9600.00		
	TOTAL CONSULTANT LABOR			165,485	129,217	8,480
OVERHEAD				55,080	23,153	3,600
TRAVEL	Transportation		54302.91			
	Per Diem		39419.00			
	TOTAL TRAVEL			93,722	65,253	2,550
SUBCONTRAC E&Y			6,000			
	REBRAF		224,668			
	TOTAL SUBCONTRACTS			230,668	153,644	18,000
ODCs	Communications (Phone, Fax, Messenger)		13860.00			
	Printing		16900.00			
	Equipment		8000.00			
	Publications		1200.00			
	Translation		9200.00			
	Field Research		1850.00			
	Review Committee		3240.00			
	Other		300.00			
	TOTAL OTHER DIRECT COSTS			54,550	21,830	4,500
NGO Contingency Fund				20,000	0	0
SUBTOTAL				673,082	417,283	40,830
FEES	Fee1 (7%-Internal)		30968.97			
	Fee2 (2%-On Subcontracts)		4613.36			
	TOTAL FEES			35,582	21,528	1,958
TOTAL COST WITH FEE				708,664	438,810	42,788

Number of Remaining Months = 6.3

Percentage of Project Funds Expended = 61.92%

26w

Appendix A

Workshop Participants

Trainers

Jon Dain	University of Florida/GENESYS
Francisco Rildo Cartaxo Nobre	PESACRE
Judith Lisansky	GENESYS/Washington
Suely Anderson	GENESYS/Brazil

Participants

André Loubet Guimaraes	IMAZON
Rui Rocha	IMAZON
Marli Maria de Mattos	Wood's Hole Research Center
Leonardo Vieira Lacerda	Fundação Victoria Amazonica
Andrew William Murchie	Fundação Victoria Amazonica
Irene Margarete Hohn	STR/Paragominas
Iara do Rocio Carvalho	IEA, Amapá
Abib Alexandre de Araújo	PESACRE
Carolina Sampaio Barreto	PESACRE
Alice Margarida Negreiros Alves	CEPASP
Ivonete Nascimento Gomes Trindade	CEPASP
Raimundo Nonato Gomes	Araras - Treasurer, Caixa Agricola
Maria Rosa Jesus de Almeida	Araras - Women's Group
Antonio Milton Soares	Araras - Leader, Youth Group

Partial Participants

Antonio Soares	Araras - Director, Caixa Agricola
Raimundo Gomes da Cruz Neto	CEPASP

Invited Speakers/Marketing Panel

David (Toby) McGrath	IMAZON
Maria Judite Souto	GENESYS/Washington
André Loubet Guimaraes	IMAZON