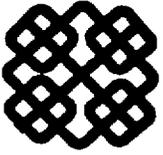


PD-ARW-032  
90852



# Ecology, Community Organization, and Gender (ECOGEN)

## SUMMARY REPORT 1990-1996: Phase I

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June, 1996

ECOGEN 

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# **Ecology, Community Organization, and Gender (ECOGEN)**

## **SUMMARY REPORT 1990-1996: Phase I**

### **I. OBJECTIVES**

The ECOGEN Project was established in June 1990 under the Cooperative Agreement for Social and Institutional Aspects of Regional Resource Systems (SARSA), directed by Gerry Karaska of Clark University. The purpose of SARSA is to provide provide research, training, and policy analysis on the gender-based division of labor, indigenous knowledge, resource use and access, and participation in community institutions with respect to natural resource management. Additional support was provided through the Women in Development Office of USAID, under the guidance of Rosalie Huisinga Norem and with assistance from other staff, including Mari Clark, Gretchen Bloom, Nancy Diamond, and Anne-Marie Urban. The objectives specified in ECOGEN's project proposal included:

#### **1.1. Key Questions**

- To determine key institutional elements in sustainable management of community resources with particular reference to gender as a critical variable in this process.
- To analyze how community institutions, and specifically women and their groups or organizations, respond to changing resource conditions and regulate access (by themselves and others) to critical resources including soils, water, and woodlands.
- To examine the impact of these responses on local decision-making, changing gender roles, rural livelihood systems, rural stratification, and community relations within the broader social, political, and economic context.

#### **1.2. Methodological Issues**

- To explore alternative approaches to resource management, including the viability of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) as a methodology for enabling rural communities to participate in designing and implementing more effective approaches to sustainable resource management.
- To use PRA as one methodology for investigating the role of gender as a critical variable in local-level resource management. In this way, PRA would serve as a research tool, a training exercise for host country members of the research team, and

an object of research for the ways in which it integrates both men and women into new community strategies and processes of managing resources.

### **1.3. Policy Applications**

- To determine the applicability of the findings to policies for sustainable rural development, community resource management, and increased food production with particular attention to the relevance of gender as a critical variable.
- To determine the usefulness of these findings for research carried out under the Cooperative Agreement for Social and Institutional Aspects of Regional Resource Systems (SARSA).
- To develop an administrative model at the University level for incorporating gender into the design, monitoring and evaluation for AID project implemented, in full or in part, by Universities.

### **1.4. Replication and Dissemination**

- To compare the Kenyan findings with analysis of communities and resource management in selected Latin American and Asian sites by establishing pilot comparative research projects.
- To produce the following documents:
  - . concept paper setting forth the background and hypotheses for the research;
  - . case studies for each of the research sites;
  - . policy papers which would (i) distill the findings of the entire set of case studies in regard to community institutions, gender issues, and resource management; (ii) consider the role of gender analysis in research undertaken by USAID under such arrangements as the cooperative agreements; and (iii) analyze the viability of alternative methodologies for community resource management in various national and cultural settings.

## II. SELECTED FINDINGS AND LESSONS LEARNED<sup>1</sup>

### 2.1. Concepts Underlying the ECOGEN Project

#### *Gender: a fundamental axis of human organization*

ECOGEN is based on a simple premise: gender is a fundamental axis of human social organization shaping the ways we relate to each other and to our environment. Gender is not just a women's concern. It is a social construct through which all human beings organize their work, rights, responsibilities, and relationships. Its meaning derives from specific historical and material conditions.

Understanding the gender-based division of labor, indigenous knowledge, resource access and control and participation in specific contexts and in community institutions will help development practitioners design more effective and equitable programs and projects. It follows that sustainability, productivity and equitability in resource management are strengthened through explicit attention to gender.

#### *Impact of environmental degradation on livelihoods and gender-designated roles*

Environmental degradation is linked to rapidly changing and highly differentiated livelihood opportunities and constraints, leading to increased rural poverty. The effects significantly influence the gender-based organization of livelihoods, such as extensive male outmigration, more women-managed households, or new norms and expectations as families become fragmented. In many regions, there are growing numbers of landless among the rural poor, and increasing numbers of women and women-managed households are among the poorest. By considering gender-based roles and responsibilities within the rural production system as a whole, we can better understand men's and women's local-level responses to ecological degradation. Program and project analysis which incorporates a gender perspective increases the likelihood that communities will organize and act on issues of environmental degradation, resource management, and health.

#### *New frameworks for analysis*

Analysis requires a new framework bringing ecological, institutional, and political analyses together to focus on gender, resource, and livelihood issues. It is essential to understand pluralities, multiple interests, and multiple sites of struggle. Such understanding provides a key step in moving away from simple dichotomies such as production and reproduction, public and private, or practical and strategic interests to pluralities of meanings in relation to a multiplicity of

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<sup>1</sup> The points discussed in this section, "Findings and Lessons Learned" have been presented in detail in the various case studies, as well as the books, and articles listed under publications, by ECOGEN co-authors and by Flora, Rocheleau, and Thomas-Slayter separately.

sites where women are engaged in power and/or survival struggles. These may take place within the domestic sphere of the household or well beyond.

To date most work in regard to gender, community and environment has been in distinct fields with little overlap: the women in development literature, community organization, and environment/ resources. From our individual and collective efforts work has emerged the perspective of feminist political ecology bringing together 1) an ecological focus which sees resource use and technology change as a dynamic, interactive process; 2) a community orientation based on the assertion that strong viable local institutions and organizations can form a foundation for effective resource management and improved livelihood systems; and 3) an emphasis on the social construction of power and the role of gender in this process.

## **2.2. Selected Findings**

### **a. *Environment and survival are linked***

Environmental matters *are* matters of survival. A recurring theme in the case studies is that the two are inseparable. The local meanings and interpretations of this connection, of course, vary. Women and men have to be situated in the context of their particular ideas, actions, and practices. Analysis must proceed within the localized situation as it is linked to the broader context. Thus the scale of analysis is important. Central to addressing environmental and survival issues are the fundamental concerns of ECOGEN analysis: ecosystem, gender, and local institutions. Achieving sustainable livelihoods requires attention to the particularities of the local ecosystem and to the capacities of local institutions to respond to the challenges of that ecosystem. The effectiveness of local institutions is linked to the roles of both men and women within the local community.

### **b. *Globalization: the impact on nation, region, locality***

The process of globalization has dramatic impacts on the livelihood systems and cultural traditions of both South and North. Residents of all the communities investigated are being drawn inexorably into broader ecological, political, economic, and social systems, propelled by their increasing needs for and reliance on cash, as well as the spread of communications and technology. Moreover, for many poor households there is a vicious circle of low levels of productivity, low yields, low levels of capital to improve agricultural inputs or technology, and continuing poverty. The immediate linkages to the outside tend to marginalize rather than support local livelihoods.

### **c. *Gender-based natural resource entitlements***

Asymmetrical entitlements to resources -- based on gender -- is a recurring theme throughout the cases. Access to and control over resources -- whether by *de facto* or *de jure* rights, exclusive or shared rights, primary or secondary rights, ownership or use rights -- proves to be an important issue for women virtually everywhere. It is commonplace for women to have a disproportionate

share of responsibilities for procuring resources for the household, and for maintaining the environment, with very limited formal rights.

Gendered division of property -- land as well as other resource use, access, and control -- emerges as a key to resource management and livelihood strategies in each of the case studies. The complex and ambiguous mix of land ownership with land, plant, animal, and water use rights has implications for women's and men's interests in any given production and resource management system and for the adaptation of new technologies into these systems at farm and community levels.

**d. *Changing generational and gendered assumptions and expectations***

"Generational" and "gender" assumptions and expectations are adjusting to new realities. For example, older women are often acquiring more managerial responsibilities with the out-migration of husbands, while young women, particularly those with secondary education, are questioning the traditional roles assigned to them. Men are exploring new economic pursuits as well, some of which are the traditional domain of women.

**e. *Opportunities for action among women***

In many rural communities, there are collective responses to environmental problems. Women may be well organized and act collectively to initiate responses to an environmental crisis because they see the very basis of their livelihood system eroding. In addition, there are numerous gender-based coping strategies. Frequently managing under stressful conditions, impoverished rural women possess skills and coping strategies that interweave social and ecological knowledge to deal with environmental problems. Moreover, local institutions, sometimes women's associations, bolstered by successful accomplishments in resource management, are increasingly demanding accountability in resource access and control from locally elected officials and from government officers.

**2.3. Policy Implications**

**a. *Acknowledge women's responsibilities in household and community resource management***

Women are key resource managers at household and community levels around the world. It is therefore essential to consider how women's participation in community structures can strengthen opportunities for sustainable resource management and development. Acknowledging the significant responsibilities of rural women in community activities, particularly resource management, can then lead to open discussion among government and NGOs to recommend ways women can be included in decisionmaking and implementation of development projects. Such recognition will also allow agencies to take steps to direct financial and technical resources to women's groups and other self-help groups carrying out such activities.

**b. *Reorient programs and policies to include a gender perspective***

A principal finding of ECOGEN research is that program and project analysis which incorporates a gender perspective increases the likelihood that communities will organize and act on issues of environmental degradation, resource management, health, and family and community welfare. Fundamental to this process is the collection of gender-disaggregated data for baseline, monitoring and evaluation purposes. Furthermore, such data are essential to influencing policy at the national level. The case for gender-sensitive and gender-inclusive natural resource management projects cannot be made on the basis of wishful thinking or nebulous assertions. Arguments based on justice may have the moral high ground, but may not be very effective in the rough-and-tumble of national policymaking. Gathering information and making it accessible is necessary in building the case for including a gender perspective in program and policies.

***c. Create an enabling setting which will encourage participation and self-reliant development***

Local participation and organization are central to capacity building at the local level. People-centered development should focus on creating the enabling conditions which permit local people to address their needs and interests effectively. Participation constitutes a central element in broadening and deepening our understanding of the political peripheries, wherever they may be found, and the political, social, and cultural constructions of marginality. We need to situate men and women in their local contexts and to consider gender as it relates to differences in participation and decisionmaking.

Agencies, thus, should strive to create an enabling environment for local development activities. Without a supportive national milieu favorably disposed to local initiatives, such initiatives are not likely to emerge. This means that in the policy arena, governments (aided by NGOs and international donors) should encourage discussion of approaches that enable local communities to assess and address their needs for managing resources effectively and for gaining access to more secure livelihoods. Additionally, rural communities need clear channels to communicate demands on the state for action that is beyond the scope of local groups. Community empowerment, as well as the elements of programs and projects, will be strengthened significantly by involving local people in data collection as well as decisionmaking and implementation processes.

***d. Focus policy and program on the user***

In focusing on the resource user, one makes no assumptions about who is performing the various tasks — farming, managing the coffee, trading, plowing, providing animal care, running the shop, and so on. This focus directs extension services, credit, technology, information, and resources to those who need and will use them, irrespective of gender. This approach undercuts stereotypes about what men are supposed to do and what women are supposed to do. Increasingly, as evidence from the case studies suggests, old assumptions about gender roles are irrelevant to contemporary struggles and livelihood dilemmas. Government and donor programs and policies need to grasp current realities with which rural people are coping.

### III. DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH<sup>2</sup>

#### 3.1. Research, Policy and Program Frontiers: Building on the ECOGEN Findings and Policy Recommendations

At no time in recent history have national and international organizations been more concerned about the fate of the world's environment and the linkages among declining ecosystems, degraded resources, and increasing poverty. Researchers, policymakers, and activists alike strive to understand the relationships between resource management and food production, as well as the institutional and ecological systems that sustain rural livelihoods. Grasping the role of gender in these local, regional, and global-level processes is more important than ever.

The intersection of environment, gender, and community organization constitutes a dynamic and changing frontier for research and action. ECOGEN investigators and their colleagues have engaged key elements of this frontier in their work. We suggest six themes for continuing analysis and action which will build our understanding of the patterns and processes of social change.

##### a. *Advancing and testing new theoretical approaches: feminist political ecology*

There is a clear opportunity for research, policy and practice using the perspectives of feminist political ecology to integrate theory and practice in defining new paths to sustainable development. Incorporating a feminist analysis can illuminate the ways in which gender positions both men and women vis-a-vis institutions that determine access to land, to other resources, and to the wider economy. An ecological approach allows us to see environmental management, resource use and technological change as a dynamic, interactive process, rather than one of incremental and unilinear movement. An emphasis on "politics" recognizes the social and political context in which national and international governments and development agencies, operating at all levels, make policy. Linking feminist and political ecology analyses allows us to reveal the uneven access to, and distribution and control of, resources by gender, as well as according to other social variables such as class and ethnicity (Thomas-Slayter and Rocheleau, 1995).

Given the mutual embeddedness of gender, race, class, ethnicity and national hierarchies,

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<sup>2</sup> Several of the points raised in this discussion of "Research Directions" were first discussed in Thomas-Slayter and Rocheleau, "Research Frontiers at the Nexus of Gender, Environment and Development: Linking Household, Community, and Ecosystem" in *The Women and International Development Annual* edited by Rita S. Gallin and Anne Ferguson (Westview Press, 1995); in Chapter 8 of *Gender, Environment and Development in Kenya: A Grassroots Perspective*, co-authored by Kabutha, Rocheleau, and Thomas-Slayter, (Lynne Rienner, 1995); Rocheleau, "Gender and Biodiversity: A Feminist Political Ecology Perspective," *I.D.S. Bulletin*, 26 (1): 9-16; and in Chapters 1 and 13 of *Feminist Political Ecology: Global Perspectives and Local Experiences* co-authored by Rocheleau, Thomas-Slayter, and Wangari, (Routledge, 1996).

there is need to inform and transform the theory and practice of development with analyses of power, difference, identity, affinity and coalition as they relate to changes in resource use, allocation, management and control. Feminist political ecology brings into a single framework an ecological perspective combined with analysis of economic and political power relations. It does not simply add gender to class, ethnicity and other social variables as axes of power in investigating the politics of resource access and control and environmental decisionmaking. We believe that the perspective of feminist political ecology can further the design of policies for a more sustainable environment and for overcoming deep-rooted economic and political causes of poverty and ecological crisis.

***b. Analyzing the Relationship of Gender to the State***

Women do not experience the state in the same way as do men, whether one is considering its ideological, legal, political, administrative, or developmental dimensions. Evidence from ECOGEN-related research demonstrates that the view of the state from the grassroots differs for men and women. Direct evidence of these differences permeates all the research. Women have limited access to the state and few occupy official positions. Laws, norms, and ideology shape different political meanings for men and women. The intended and unintended consequences of state action also affect men and women differently. Gender is central in terms of access to the state and in terms of state resource allocation. In fact, states are characterized by distinctive gender ideologies which guide resource allocation and shape the material realities of their citizens. For many women in the communities we explored, the state is experienced as insensitive to gender issues; policies reflect and are shaped by either the “invisibility” of women and their interests or an active gender bias. Exploring these dynamics is central to shaping more just futures for men and women everywhere.

***c. Probing the Formation of Social Movements and their Potential for Collective Action***

What are the attributes of groups which engage effectively in environmental and political action and which are able to integrate their own perspectives and strategies with those concerns shared by others? Social movements inspiring collective action which tie local groups to larger structures and processes are a critical area of investigation. The ways in which social movements coalesce around various issues constitutes a fruitful field for analysis. Moreover, there is scope for exploring both accommodation and resistance as they are reflected in grassroots political action, and the protests, strength and perseverance of marginalized groups. Investigations from the perspective of the excluded and the subordinate are relatively new, and rarely are their gendered meanings analyzed. Research can probe the nature of these movements, deepen our understanding, and support information sharing and support networks among them.

***d. Exploring across cultures and polities how women construct collective identities***

Local organizations and grassroots movements can be central to effective social change and the empowerment of women. Both formal and informal structures are relevant to these processes, actively linking the state, public policy, development plans, external agents, and the rural

household. Understanding how such structures function and what their impact is on the women and men who participate in them is central to determining appropriate development interventions for achieving sustainability.

Women continue to find ways to engage in oppositional practice, to protest gender injustice and to struggle to improve life opportunities for themselves and their families. We need to understand how women construct collective identities, how these gendered identities differ across cultures and polities, and what kinds of resources and political space enable them to flourish. In this regard, we must "unpack the state" and examine the multiple institutional and ideological opportunities for finding points of access for gendered participation, organization, resistance, and protest. We must grasp the old and newly emerging roles of women as actors, as creators of their own situations -- not as passive bystanders -- working to bring about change or to resist hegemony and injustice.

#### *e. Examining Processes of Economic and Political Globalization*

The processes of economic and political globalization have a significant impact on women's political, social and legal status and women's access to economic and environmental resources. In many parts of the world, changes that have occurred in the last century - including privatization of land and social, political, and economic links to a world beyond the immediate locality - have given men sharply defined benefits differing substantially from what was a traditionally more balanced system of rights and responsibilities.

Indeed, privatization has had enormous implications for women around the world, especially poor, rural women, who have lost access to commonly held resources and who usually have a contingent relationship to property through their relations with males. These women are often highly dependent on forest and grazing resources for meeting their daily needs and responsibilities. Moreover, land consolidation, the introduction of carefully defined boundaries, the reduction of common lands, and the creation of private, titled lands from what were formerly common lands have reduced the flexibility of smallholder farming systems.

Finding links between long-term global and regional sustainability and local culture, polity, economy, and ecology involves understanding the larger political, cultural, economic, and environmental context, as well as the particular institutional and biophysical environment, including the local production system. Systematic research and probing analysis of existing conditions and relevant policy alternatives are essential.

#### *f. Forging Research, Policy and Program Partnerships for Capacity-Building*

Partnerships which link research, policy, training and institution-building can contribute to sustainable development. Building common bonds among local communities, indigenous NGOs, international NGOs, research institutes, national agencies, and international governmental donors can bring stakeholders together for a shared purpose. Such collaboration draws on the capabilities of each partner and strengthens the opportunities for effective development efforts. Local

communities can be strengthened by multiple linkages and multiple sources of information, support, technical assistance, networking and partnerships.

Research institutions can help with two "partnership" roles: a) training, networking, information sharing with local and national organizations, particularly in regard to "cutting edge" approaches and insights; b) relevant policy analysis which addresses critical issues at all scales. Community organizations help local people to articulate and work toward a common vision. In their local organizations people make critical choices in resource use, economic productivity, and political relations that shape their future. They make important contributions to civil society, to development projects, to increased production, and to natural resource conservation. Both localities and national governments have much to gain if the capacities of local organizations can become a valued resource. Partners can help in this process.

Second, if policy is to reach the grassroots with effective prescriptions and action for sustainable development, it will have to address the concerns of men and women and the ways both, individually and collectively, relate to the state, the economy, and the resource base. Researchers can help build effective policies by analysis of the impact of global trends on local communities and the men and women in them. Researchers can also explore the interplay of gender ideology and the political and economic structures and processes shaping both men's and women's livelihoods, entitlements, political access and accountability. Probing analyses can help reveal the dynamics shaping ordinary lives and can, thereby, help to build a bridge enabling these experiences to inform national and international policies.

## **IV. RESEARCH STAFF**

### **4.1. Investigators**

#### *Principal Investigator*

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### **4.2. Research Associates, USA**

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*(See Appendix D for a list of the current activities of former ECOGEN Research Assistants.)*

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**Norma Vasquez**, LUPE Regional WID Specialist.

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**Nancy Diamond**, Research and Evaluation Officer, Social Development Dept, Academy for Educational Development, Washington, D.C. (Formerly with the Women in Development Office, USAID).

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## V. PUBLICATIONS

### 5.1. General Publications

- ***Introducing the ECOGEN Approach to Gender, Natural Resources Management and Sustainable Development***, by Barbara Thomas-Slayter, Dianne Rocheleau, Dale Shields, and Mary Rojas. This booklet presents the conceptual framework of ECOGEN, defines the premises and methodologies, and sets forth the challenges guiding ECOGEN research.
- ***Tools of Gender Analysis, A Guide to Field Methods for Bringing Gender into Sustainable Resource Management***, by Barbara Thomas-Slayter, Andrea Esser, and Dale Shields, 1993. This guide focuses on ways to use gender analysis to increase the effectiveness of development programs and projects for sustainable resource management. It presents an overview of gender considerations in development and suggests analytical tools for development professionals in government, bilateral and international organizations and NGOs to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of project activities. The primary goal is to make policy, program and project specialists aware of simple and inexpensive tools to incorporate gender concerns directly into development action.
- ***Tools of Gender Analysis, A Guide to Field Methods for Bringing Gender into Sustainable Development***, in Spanish (*Herramientas para el Analisis de Genero*, May 1996) and Russian (1995). (See description above).
- ***Guidelines for Integrating Women in Development Issues into University International Development Activities***, by Mary Hill Rojas and Barbara Thomas-Slayter, 1991. These guidelines suggest ways to incorporate gender issues into university curricula, programs, and projects funded by USAID, while at the same time institutionalizing women in development and a gender perspective within the university structure. The research carried out by universities, especially in collaboration with partner country institutions of higher education, strengthens the effectiveness of international development and gender analysis both at home and abroad. This document considers on-campus education and training related to gender and development; networking and institutional collaboration; and institutional factors for success in integrating gender and development into university programs and curricula.
- ***Gender, Equity, and Effective Resource Management in Africa: Building Indicators, Analyzing Case Studies, and Developing Strategies***, by Barbara Thomas-Slayter, Genese Sodikoff, and Eileen Reynolds, 1996. Written for and funded by the Natural Resources Management Unit of the Africa Bureau at USAID, and undertaken by ECOGEN researchers at Clark University, this publication considers the impacts, costs, and benefits

of women's increased involvement in resource management decisions and identifies policy and program recommendations which would increase both equity and effectiveness in natural resource management. It includes five case studies exploring African women's positive roles and successful decision-making in natural resource management projects, and it analyzes these studies to discover the significant factors and enabling conditions contributing to project success. Based on evidence from the case studies, the booklet develops a framework for choosing relevant indicators that will measure the impact, process and sustainability of natural resources management projects. Finally, it offers five working hypotheses for effective, sustainable and socially just development projects that support women's involvement in the planning and implementation of natural resource management programs and projects.

- *A Guide to the Process of Participatory Research: Examining the Role of Gender in Sustainable Resource Management*, by Mary Hill Rojas and Anne Marie Urban. This guide was sponsored by ECOGEN in collaboration with USAID DESFIL Program (Development Strategies for Fragile Lands).

## 5.2. Case Studies

During the course of the research project, ECOGEN scholars wrote 10 case studies that explore the gendered nature of resource access and control based on research in five countries around the world: The Dominican Republic, Honduras, Kenya, Nepal, The Philippines. Following are brief descriptions of each:

### *Kenya*

- *From Cattle to Coffee: Transformation in Rural Machakos*, by Isabelle Asamba and Barbara Thomas-Slayter, 1991. Mbusyani and Kyevaluki are adjacent communities in Machakos District, located in one of Kenya's semiarid regions. While appearances may suggest otherwise, the reality is that life in Mbusyani and Kyevaluki has been transformed in the course of a generation. At the core of these changes lie new modes of livelihood. The title of this case suggests one: from cattle to coffee. No longer do farming families keep large herds of cattle; rather, almost all struggle to earn a cash income from coffee grown on land only marginally suitable for its production. The privatization of land, the loss of communal lands, the increasing number of land sales, the pressures to get jobs and earn money and a growing gap between rich and poor are all aspects of this transformation. Analysis of Mbusyani and Kyevaluki reveals some important differences in the ways in which households and community organizations have responded to challenges from a degraded resource base, pressures on the land, a rapidly growing population, water scarcity and inadequate employment opportunities. This case explores the sources of these differences, including leadership roles, women's organizations and institutional linkages in Mbusyani and Kyevaluki.

- People, Property, Poverty and Parks: A Story of Men, Women, Water and Trees at Pwani***, by Dianne Rocheleau, Karen Schofield, and Njoki Mbuthi, 1991. Pwani is a community of roughly 5,000 people located in Kenya's Rift Valley Province on the edge of Lake Nakuru Park. During the last hundred years, the land has been occupied by Maasai pastoralists, by a colonial settler (rancher) and, most recently, by the current residents. Most of the latter group are farmers and forest service employees who purchased their lands after Independence and settled on their plots after eviction from state forest lands. Pwani illustrates both settlement processes and park periphery dynamics in the landscape as well as the gender division of labor, rights, responsibilities and interests in each. Land shortage and the consequent outmigration of young people, especially men, has also shaped the gender division of labor and knowledge in agriculture, resource management and health care in the households of Pwani. The integration of research on gender with an on-going participatory rural appraisal (PRA) allowed researchers to introduce gender into both the content and method of the PRA, followed by more in-depth discussions and surveys.
- Pockets of Poverty: Linking Water, Health, and Gender-Based Responsibilities in South Kamwango***, by Elizabeth Oduor-Noah and Barbara Thomas-Slayter, 1991. Located in Kenya's South Nyanza District, South Kamwango Sublocation has the climate, soils, water and vegetation for potentially strong agricultural production and development. Yet despite this resource base, the community's levels of production are low, water quality is poor, infant mortality is high, health problems are enormous and community institutions are fragmented. Restrictions on sugar cane production combined with a rapidly rising cost of living have rendered many residents unable to meet their basic needs. South Kamwango offers opportunity to explore gender-based roles in securing livelihoods and sustaining families within the context of severe problems in health and nutrition, short-term economic stress, strong agricultural potential and noteworthy entrepreneurial skills. Analysis suggests that incorporating a gender perspective increases the likelihood that communities will organize and act on issues of environmental degradation, resource management and health.
- Gender, Ecology and Agro-Forestry: Science and Survival in Kathama***, by Dianne Rocheleau, March 1992. The semi-arid farming communities centered around the market town of Kathama, in Machakos District, Kenya, have participated in agroforestry and related research for more than a decade. The account of a small-scale agroforestry research project, as well as independent local efforts, provides several examples of gendered knowledge, work, rights and responsibilities in land use and resource management at the community and household level. The story of community responses to drought and famine in 1984 highlights the use and expansion of gendered knowledge in that difficult time. The experience of people in Kathama during the famine in 1985 and their subsequent reflections also provide insights into the resourcefulness of rural women's organizations and the complexity of rural peoples' sciences of survival (both ecological and political). The application of that knowledge to the continuing process of agroforestry innovation demonstrates the importance of both men's and women's participation in the research and development process in forestry, agriculture and other sectors of rural resource management and production.

- ***Adapting to Resource Constraints in Gikarangu: New Livelihood Strategies for Women and Men***, by Leah Wanjama, Njoki Mbuti, Barbara Thomas-Slayter, 1996. Gikarangu, located about 90 kilometers from Nairobi in Murang'a District, is situated in Kenya's highlands. It is well endowed with good soils and water, but there is evidence of declining fertility and acute pressure on the land. Residents work hard to manage their resources and prevent their exhaustion. Fragmentation of the land is severe, households are linked in a variety of ways to the market economy, and gender rights and roles are changing rapidly. Small-scale farming activity is shifting from maize, beans, and coffee to French beans and avocados destined for European markets. Land pressures, stratification, family break-down, rising unemployment and a notable increase in single mothers are shaping patterns of gender roles in resource management and livelihood systems. Gikarangu offers insights into a community with high levels of social mobilization and organization, linked in numerous ways to economic, social and political systems well beyond its borders.

### ***The Philippines***

- ***Dimensions of Gender and Class in Resource Management on Siquijor Island, The Philippines***, by M. Dale Shields and Barbara Thomas-Slayter, March 1993. In many ways Siquijor, the site of this case study located in the Philippines' Central Visayas, is characteristic of much of the rural Philippines. Far from the nation's central power and economic structures in Manila, it is marginalized in its access to politics and the national economy. As is true for much of the Philippines, overwhelming environmental degradation is evidenced by the loss of most of Siquijor's primary forest, declines in soil fertility and stability, as well as reduced quantity and variety in the fisheries. Napo and Tubod, two villages located on Siquijor Island, offer opportunities to explore the critical linkages between gender and class formations. Migration of both men and women plays an integral role in the livelihood systems of these rural communities, as do the indigenous groups which are normally structured around gendered and class interests. Findings reveal negative impacts on gender roles and relations within poorer households in Napo and Tubod as their members are drawn into the modern cash economy. The case further explores men's and women's reliance on social exchange networks and "safety nets" which are central to household and family sustenance but which may be detrimental to long-term preservation of the natural resource base.
- ***Surviving Natural Resource Decline: Explaining Intersections of Class, Gender and Social Networks in Agbanga, Leyte, Philippines***, by Gladys Buenavista, Cornelia Flora, and Alison Meares, 1994. The site of this case is Agbanga barangay on Leyte, a community with three ecological zones: coastal, lowland and upland. Agricultural productivity is declining in Agbanga with exploitation of the land, deforestation, extensive soil erosion and great population pressure. Prime attention is given to transformations of gendered market and non-market relationships, exemplified in the culture of gift and exchange mechanism, and their implications for effective resource management. The case

study also explores transformations of gender-based community knowledge systems in transition and the local politics of the management and mismanagement of communal resources.

### ***Honduras***

- ***Shifting Boundaries: Gender, Migration and Community Resources in the Foothills of Choluteca, Honduras***, by Anne-Marie Urban and Mary Hill Rojas, October 1994. This case focuses on four communities in Linaca, one of the rural regions in the Department of Choluteca in Southern Honduras. Once located in subtropical humid forest of the lower Choluteca River watershed, these communities now cultivate semiarid lands. The opportunities and constraints affecting the women and men of this region are linked to the broad export agricultural economy which dominates the fertile lowlands and valleys, and to the natural resource depletion in the entire region and throughout Honduras as a whole. Evidence from the research suggests that Linaca has a growing number of landless or near-landless households without access to sufficient local resources and dependent on both seasonal and permanent migration to secure wage labor as a vital component of the household livelihood system. The case explores the various strategies women and men have formulated to handle the obstacles presented by both external and internal economic and environmental pressures with specific attention to the implications for gender-based rights, roles and responsibilities.

### ***Dominican Republic***

- ***Forests, Gardens and Tree Farms: Gender, Class and Community at Work in the Landscapes of Zambrana-Chacuey, Dominican Republic***, by Dianne Rocheleau, Lauri Ross, Julio Morrobel, and Ricardo Hernandez, June 1996. The hills and valleys of Zambrana and Chacuey are home to thousands of smallholder farmers who raise subsistence crops as well as cocoa, coffee, and tobacco for export and variety of fruits and other food crops for the urban market. Most of the farmers in the region, or their parents, have been displaced during the 1950s and 1960s from more fertile lands either through overcrowding or from direct eviction by largeholders and commercial farming operations. The story of the region is one of successful struggle to gain access to land, as well as extensive outmigration to gain access to employment. In each of these processes both women and men have played key roles in the Rural Federation of Zambrana-Chacuey as well as in their homes and communities to secure and manage land and water resources, to provide basic services (health, education, transportation and market linkages) and to promote land use and livelihood innovations. The current landscape provides a gendered template for the development of the social forestry and agroforestry initiatives of the Federation and ENDA-CARIBE. The case study explores the opportunities to involve both men and women, from near-landless gardeners to prosperous largeholders, and from full-time farmers to food crop traders, in the further development of a cooperative sawmill and regional tree products industry.

## Nepal

- ***Managing Resources in a Nepalese Village: Changing Dynamics of Gender, Caste and Ethnicity***, by Nina Bhatt, Indira Koirala, Barbara Thomas-Slayter, and Laju Shrestha, 1994. Over the past ten years, significant changes have taken place in Ghusel Village Development Committee, Lalitpur District, Nepal, as the community has moved from primarily subsistence agriculture into the wider cash economy. Several factors contribute to this transition, including the Small Farmers' Development Program (SFDP) which provides credit to farmers mainly for the purchase of buffaloes for milk production, and the emergence of dairy cooperatives. This case explores the changes in gender and ethnic dynamics as Ghusel shifts from an emphasis on subsistence agricultures to livestock rearing. Analysis suggests that this shift has, on the one hand, assured food security to many households previously vulnerable to hunger, and on the other, created new inequalities in gender roles and ethnic/caste relations. The disproportionate access to and control over existing and new resources by men has exacerbated the subordinate position of women.

### 5.3. Articles and Book Chapters

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#### 5.4. Books

**Thomas-Slayter, Barbara, and Dianne Rocheleau. 1995. *Gender, Environment, and Development in Kenya: A Grassroots Perspective*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.**

Linkages among poverty, gender roles, resource decline, and ecological degradation challenge development policy and practice in many parts of the world. This book provides an analytical framework for understanding these linkages, then examines them empirically in six very different communities in rural Kenya, selected for variation in ecological zone, productive potential, levels of rural/urban exchange, and performance to date in community-level resource management. It explores: 1) the relationship between gender and environment in rural livelihood systems, particularly the ways gender-based roles and responsibilities affect the sustainable management of natural resources at household and community levels; 2) the responses of local communities to changing resource conditions, with emphasis on understanding community-based institutions and leadership; 3) the impact of these responses on local decision-making, changing gender roles, rural stratification, community relations, resource management, employment opportunities, and broadly, the prospects for sustainable development; and 4) the relevance of the findings to policymaking for rural communities, sustainable management of resources, and

livelihood security for both women and men. The final chapter focuses on policy options in relation to gender-based responsibilities, community organization, and the effective management of natural resources.

**Rocheleau, Dianne, Barbara Thomas-Slayter, and Ester Wangari, eds. 1996. *Feminist Political Ecology: Global Issues and Local Experiences*. London: Routledge.<sup>3</sup>**

This volume explores the gendered relations of ecologies, economies and politics in communities as diverse as the rubber tappers in the rainforests of Brazil to activist groups fighting environmental racism in New York City. Women are often at the center of environmental struggles, which concern local knowledge, everyday practice, rights to resources, sustainable development, environmental quality, and social justice. The book bridges the gap between the academic and rural orientation of political ecology and the largely activist and urban focus of environmental justice movements. The aim is to bring together the theoretical frameworks of feminist analysis with the specificities of women's activism and experiences round the world. Case studies include: women in the rubber tappers' defense in Brazil; women's community activism in West Harlem, New York; women protecting the environment against state policy in Austria; Spanish women against industrial waste; gendered visions for survival in a semi-arid region of Kenya; gender and resource management in the Philippines; agricultural change and gendered spaces in the Himalayas; gendered knowledge and rights in Zimbabwe; the gendered nature of reforestation campaigns and cash crops in the Dominican Republic; testing for chemical contamination in foods in Poland; and grassroots environmental organizing in the USA.

**Slocum, Rachel, Lori Wichhart, Dianne Rocheleau, and Barbara Thomas-Slayter, eds. 1995. *Power, Process and Participation: Tools for Change*. London: Intermediate Technology Press.**

Grassroots empowerment, participatory development and gender analysis are all key considerations in any process of community change. This book offers innovative, accessible tools to enable facilitators from both inside and outside communities to empower those people who are frequently omitted from decision-making processes. The book focuses on participatory capacity-building in ways that address the practical needs and strategic interests of the disadvantaged and disempowered. While it pays particular attention to gender issues, it also examines how differences in class, ethnicity, race, caste, religion, age and status may also lead to the "politics of exclusion." It explores the opportunities for using multi-media tools to strengthen the impact of the other tools in consciousness-raising, data-gathering, advocacy, and community decision-making and action. The tools are designed to increase the capacities of local communities, NGOs and public sector agencies by integrating applied and analytical methods, and are accompanied by examples from field experience in industrial and urban settings as well as rural and agrarian communities around the world.

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<sup>3</sup> This volume was supported largely by a grant from the Ford Foundation to Dianne Rocheleau but contains four chapters funded in part through the ECOGEN project.

**Thomas-Slayter, Barbara, Rachel Polestico, Andrea Lee Esser, Octavia Taylor, and Elvina Mutua, 1995. *A Manual for Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis: Responding to the Development Challenge*. Worcester, MA: Clark University, ECOGEN.**

The manual provides development professionals, working as planners, organizers, educators, project managers, or community catalysts, with the concepts and tools to facilitate local empowerment and capacity building and to make their work both more effective and more appropriate to the needs and interests of local people. It enables a development professional to conceptualize social and community change in new ways and to analyze social relations. The SEGA manual is comprised of four parts: a conceptual framework, participatory strategies and tools, scenarios of a broad range of organizations and development activities worldwide demonstrating different kinds of development issues, and a section on clarifying goals and objectives and measuring outcomes.

### **5.5. Training Materials**

Four cases have been recast in abbreviated form, complete with training notes, for use in workshops focusing on gender training/analysis. Readings are approximately 12 pages. Training notes are extensive and include key themes for analysis, questions for discussion, and a model scenario for a conducting a workshop. The workshop materials have been tested at Clark and have been reviewed by colleagues at the University of Florida, Virginia Tech, and FAO.

- a) *From Cattle to Coffee (Kenya)*, adapted by Sara L. Mierke, Gwen Thomas and Barbara Thomas-Slayter.
- b) *People, Property, Poverty, and Parks (Kenya)*, adapted by Sara Mierke and Barbara Thomas-Slayter.
- c) *Gender, Class and Ecological Decline (The Philippines)*, adapted by Andrea Lee Esser and Barbara Thomas-Slayter.
- d) *Managing Resources in a Nepalese Village*, adapted by Nina Bhatt and Genese Sodikoff.

## VI. Research Projects funded through SARSA/ECOGEN

### 6.1. Research Projects

- **The Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis (SEGA) Project**

In 1994, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations conceptualized, initiated, and funded the SEGA project. A series of FAO papers provided the foundation for an ensuing research project for the WID office of USAID, where scholars from the Philippines and Kenya, and ECOGEN/SARSA scholars in the USA collaborated during the 1994-1995 academic year to write a book entitled, *A Manual for Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis: Responding to the Development Challenge*, by Barbara Thomas-Slayter, Rachel Polestico, Andrea Lee Esser, Octavia Taylor, and Elvina Mutua. The manual was field-tested with colleagues at SEARSOLIN Institute, Xavier University, Mindanao, The Philippines, and at the Monteverde Institute, Costa Rica. It was then reviewed at an international seminar held in Turin, Italy in July 1995. The manual is produced for the use of development professionals and residents of communities in the North and South who seek practical tools for addressing constraints to equitable, effective, and sustainable development.

- **The Africa Indicators Project**

In 1993, the Natural Resources Management Unit of the Africa Bureau of USAID commissioned SARSA researchers at Clark University to produce several documents defining meaningful indicators of environmental sustainability, social equity, and economic growth for USAID missions in Africa. For the gender-related component of the project, ECOGEN considered the following question: Can prospects for achieving environmental and economic development goals in Africa be increased if women and specifically disadvantaged groups play a greater role in making land use management decisions? Research resulted in a report entitled, *Gender, Equity, and Effective Resource Management in Africa: Building Indicators, Analyzing Cases, Developing Strategies*, by Barbara Thomas-Slayter, Genese Sodikoff, and Eileen Reynolds. It is based on secondary data and includes: a literature search to develop an inventory of situations where women's involvement in natural resource management has contributed effectively to livelihood security and sustainable environments; twelve brief project descriptions based on the literature; and five in depth case studies from The Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, and Rwanda illustrating how women's resource management decisions contribute positively to communities' well-being. From this evidence, the authors identify enabling conditions, develop indicators, and suggest several hypotheses to be tested by natural resource management programs as well as strategies for gender-inclusive approaches to natural resource management by USAID missions.

- **Evaluation of a Milk Production Project, Bolivia**

Jan Flora and Cornelia Flora worked on a joint ECOGEN/UNIFEM project in Bolivia to evaluate the impact of a women's milk production project and its implications for community organizations and sustainability. The purpose was to develop a methodology for evaluation as well as to evaluate alternative administrative structures to better integrate women into development

programs for UNIFEM. The project formed in the early 1980s with the specific objective of increasing family income by increasing milk production from an average of two to three liters a day per animal to six liters a day per cow. The overall program purpose was to move people from subsistence agriculture to a situation where they increased family resources by marketing agricultural products. Analysis suggests, among other findings, that UNIFEM should link grants for grassroots groups to gender training for the appropriate mainstream organizations whose programs are relevant.

## **VII. TRAINING**

### **7.1. Workshops**

**Amherst, Massachusetts. Institute for Training and Development (ITD), February 28, 1994.** A day-long workshop on gender analysis was conducted by Barbara Thomas-Slayter and Genese Sodikoff for a group of Indonesian Research and Development Personnel, sponsored by ITD. The workshop provided a rationale and conceptual framework for including gender analysis in policy, program and project design; introduced some of the tools of gender analysis in applied research through presentation of a case study of Nepal; provided opportunity for considering the impact of specific projects on gender roles and relations; and linked gender analysis and participatory research and planning methodologies through an interactive discussion of the Pwani case study (Kenya).

**Matebeleland, Zimbabwe. USAID/SADC Natural Resource Management Project, May 23-31, 1993.** Virginia Seitz conducted a week-long workshop in Southern Africa for the purpose of increasing NRM project effectiveness by training implementors in gender analysis and participatory research methods. The project involved the conservation and sustainable utilization of indigenous forests and wildlife for the long-term economic benefit of rural people in Southern Africa. The intention was to improve on the PRA model by grounding it in a conceptual framework for gender analysis, and to improve on gender training by grounding it in field-based participatory methods. The training had both classroom and experiential components, centering around a three-day PRA in Matebeleland in an area adjacent to the project site. Participants included men and women from Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe who worked as foresters, wildlife managers, local and regional government authorities, traditional local leaders, university researchers, and NGO project personnel.

**Washington, D.C. DESFIL Participatory Research Training, July 1994.** Mary Rojas conducted a training workshop for the staff of DESFIL (Development Strategies for Fragile Lands), using examples and data from the ECOGEN case study from Honduras.

**Gainesville, Florida. A Guide to the Process of Participatory Research. University of Florida Conference: Innovation and Partnership: Working with Natural Resource Management, Gender and Local Communities in the Tropics, March 30 - April 1, 1995.** Mary Rojas conducted a day-long conference on participatory research methods based on material from the ECOGEN case study from Honduras.

**Kathmandu, Nepal. Gender Analysis Training: Linking ECOGEN with Development Program. Institute for Integrated Development Studies, December 1994 - January 1995.** Virginia Seitz conducted a two week long workshop with Indira Koirala of IIDS to train IIDS personnel and collaborators from Nepalese government agencies and NGOs in the principles and techniques of gender analysis and community organization. IIDS was interested in strengthening

its own community development initiatives through this training, which enabled the institute to sensitize its own action and research efforts. The workshop incorporated ECOGEN training materials, with particular reference to the Nepal case study, and emphasized participatory exercises and field experience. It allowed IIDS to serve as a model for other organizations interested in planning sustainable and equitable rural development.

**Athens, GA. The SANREM Approach for Selecting Indicators of Sustainability, September 27-19, 1995.** Workshop presented by D.L. Karlen, C.B. Flora, B.C. Bellows, and K. McSweeney. Indicators of sustainability related to gender, based on methodologies and research of ECOGEN, were introduced into this workshop sponsored by USAID and the World Bank to develop indicators of the impact of agricultural research and development. As a result of this participation, gender disaggregated indicators were included in the final document.

**Nebraska City, NB. Concepts of Sustainable Development. Forest Service National Sustainability Development Workshop, March 28, 1995.** Workshop presented by Cornelia Flora. The intersection of gender, sustainability, and social capital were presented as the Forest Service developed measures of and plans to work toward sustainability.

## **7.2. Long-Term Training**

### **The SANREM CRSP (Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Collaborative Research Support Program)**

The SANREM CRSP was initiated in 1993, and ECOGEN at VPI (Cornelia Flora, Irma Silva-Barbeau, Virginia Seitz, and Gladys Buenavista) provided training for all the participants in the planned field work. Participants were involved with wealth ranking, role playing, priority setting, and other kinds of participatory analysis to illustrate the interactions between gender and the environment and its implications for project conceptualization and development. Gladys Buenavista participated in the PRA in Mindanao in the Philippines, where she also led on-site training in gender analysis. Further, she participated in the write-up and editing of the PRA, including the gender implications of the findings for future research directions. Irma Silva-Barbeau took part in a later PRA in Burkina Faso and led the team in training exercises on gender, community and the environment with a gender training manual drafted by Mary Rojas. Jan Flora and Cornelia Flora are part of a research team in Ecuador developing a gendered understanding of moving toward more sustainable agriculture and natural resource management by conducting intra-household gender analysis and action programs aimed at increasing local awareness of what women do and how it is important. The initial PLLA (a version of PRA) was not gender sensitive, so additional research with the community has been oriented to that activity.

### **The Bio-Monitoring Project**

Alison Meares and Cornelia Flora have worked with the Land Stewardship Project to adapt many of the ECOGEN methodologies to the domestic setting in the Bio-Monitoring Project in Minnesota. This is now an on-going activity of the bio-monitoring team, composed of farm families and researchers and their households.

### **The SARE/ACE Program**

Cornelia Flora has adapted the ECOGEN methodologies for use in developed countries in training in sustainable agriculture (the SARE/ACE program) and in a Nordic Post-graduate course taught annually in Norway on methodologies for ecological agricultural research.

### **Masters Degree Program, Clark University**

Clark University's Program for International Development and Social Change offers a Masters Degree with a focus on participatory development methodologies and gender-related issues in rural development. The program is multidisciplinary, drawing on faculty from Geography, Environmental Sciences, Management, Anthropology, Economics, Politics, and History, and serves US and international students. Areas of specialization include natural resources management, rural development, local institutions, regional integration, and development management and entail the methodologies of gender analysis, participation, and geographic information systems (GIS). (See Appendix B for a list of Masters Theses at Clark University, 1990-1996, that have included ECOGEN-related issues.)

## **7.3. Gender Scholar Program, Clark University**

### *Curriculum Description*

The Certificate Program on Gender, Natural Resource Management and Development has been offered five times each fall term since 1991 by the Program for International Development and Social Change (ID) at Clark University. This short course was designed to offer international, mid-career development professionals unique opportunities to gain the theoretical base and applied skills for analyzing gender, community organization and natural resource management in the context of sustainable development objectives. The Certificate Program has two primary aims (1) to provide an understanding of gender as a key variable organizing rural Third World livelihood systems with respect to natural resource management; and (2) to impart skills to incorporate gender analysis into policies and programs as well as project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The Gender Scholars are full time graduate students enrolled in two required courses and one or two electives. To date, 18 scholars have attended the certificate program (see Appendix A for the list of Gender Scholars).

As part of their professional development, Gender Scholars take part in various meetings with development organizations and activities. Visits to agencies in Washington, D.C., Boston and New York provide Gender Scholars with an opportunity to make professional contacts and meet representatives from a number of international development organizations. Visits to agencies in Washington, D.C. included appointments with staff at Africare, Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), DESFIL (an AID-funded project which promotes sustainable development in fragile lands), World Resources Institute (WRI), World Bank, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and World Conservation Union (IUCN).

The Gender Scholars visit agencies in New York City, including the International Women's Health Coalition, International Women's Tribune, the Population Council, and Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO). Field trips to Boston include visits to American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), Oxfam America, Planned Parenthood, Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC), and World Education. Other outings include visits to the farm at Heifer Project International, in Rutland, Massachusetts, a local NGO working to improve livestock production in order to help relieve poverty in rural areas of the world and the United States.

Gender Scholars attend and present papers at conferences and colloquia. Past events include:

- Redefining North and South: Alternative Approaches to Development, Clark University, October, 1992
- Conservation for Development: Bottom-Up Strategies from the Roof of the World, A Himalayan Perspective, Yale University, October, 1992
- Association for Women in Development Conference, Washington, D.C., October 1993
- South Asia Conference, University of Wisconsin in Madison, October, 1994
- African Studies Association Annual meeting, Seattle, WA in November, 1992; Boston, MA in November, 1993; Toronto, Ontario in November, 1994 and Orlando, FL in November, 1995

Work of Gender Scholars is presented in the following venues during their semester at Clark University:

- Weekly colloquia in the International Development Program;
- Speakers' Series at the Clark Women's Studies' Center; and
- NGO trainings and workshop panels at the national conferences they attend

### ***Benefits of the Program to Scholars***

In their evaluations, the scholars have noted the academic, professional and personal benefits they derived from their participation in the Gender Certificate Program. Academically, they have valued the opportunity to explore the latest debates on issues of gender, the environment and development and to place them into a larger global perspective. They have increased their understanding of theoretical concepts linking gender and resource management and have applied them to field research and their own programmatic responsibilities. Professionally, a number of scholars have reported that upon returning to their organizations they were either offered new opportunities for advancement and assigned tasks that reflected their new knowledge within their organizations or were offered positions with more responsibility in other organizations. One Nepali scholar prepared a chapter on "Gender and Development" for a UNICEF/UNFPA field guide to be used by extension workers throughout Nepal. Several scholars, upon return, were asked to conduct workshops on gender and development for staff and in the field; and one

participant joined an evaluation team to assess the approach and capability of NGOs working for women in Nepal.

All participants discussed the personal growth and development they experienced in the university setting. They appreciated meeting colleagues who shared similar research interests. They developed friendships with colleagues from different countries and exchanged views on socio-cultural issues and development experiences. They gained confidence in building an argument, presenting ideas and participating in public discussion.

## VIII. OUTREACH: Conferences, Symposia, Lectures

### Barbara Thomas-Slayter

March 31, 1990. "Politics, Class and Gender in East Africa." Interdisciplinary Conference on Scholarship on Women. Clark University.

October 5-6, 1991. Facilitator for the Development Working Group. Conference on *Women and Biodiversity*. Harvard University.

April, 1992. "Coming from Below: Challenges and Debates on Local Institutions and Sustainability in Africa." Paper presented at University of Florida Carter Lecture Series.

November 7, 1992. "Gender, Resources, and Development." Paper presented at session on *The Study of Women: Faculty Research for Fifty Years of Women at Clark: Celebrating our Shared Past and Future*, Clark University.

November, 1992. "Gender Analysis and Participatory Methodologies." Panel presenter at the African Studies Association conference. Seattle, WA.

January 1993. "Gender Analysis and Participatory Methodologies." Paper presented at the Institute of Forestry. Pokhara, Nepal.

March 19, 1993. Chair of Forum sponsored by The Coolidge Center on *Global Leadership for a Sustainable Future: Lessons and Opportunities*. Tufts University.

October 24, 1993. "ECOGEN in Action." Paper presented at the Association for Women in Development (AWID) meetings. Washington, D.C.

March 18-21, 1994. "Linking PRA and Gender Analysis." Paper presented at the Cross Training Workshop on *Gender Tools and Natural Resource Management, Managing the Environment and Resources with Gender Emphasis*. University of Florida, Gainesville.

March 31, 1994. "Land, Livestock, and Livelihoods: Changing Dynamics of Gender, Caste, and Ethnicity." Paper presented at the Association of American Geographers conference, San Francisco.

April 14, 1994. "Managing Resources in a Nepalese Village: Changing Dynamics of Gender, Caste, and Ethnicity." Paper presented at Brown University Hunger Research Briefing and Exchange.

April 28, 1994. "Land, Livestock, and Livelihoods: Changing Dynamics of Gender, Caste, and Ethnicity." Lecture at the Harvard Center for Population Studies.

April 3, 1995. "Gender, Environment, and Development: Perspectives from Nepal." Invited Lecture, Yale School of Forestry.

April 12, 1995. "Gender, Environment, and Development: A Grassroots Perspective." Invited Lecture. Population Center, Hampshire College.

May 16, 1995. "Participatory Methodologies for Addressing Environmental Issues. Presentation at World Bank.

November 5, 1995. "Structural Change, Power Politics and the Influence of Diverse Groups on Local Government and Community Action: Gendered Perspectives." Paper presented at the Africa Studies Association conference, Orlando Florida.

October 7, 1995. "Africa in 2020: Reconciling Development and Environmental Sustainability." Panelist for Clark University's Environmental School Inauguration.

March 14-16, 1996. "Gender and Participatory Rural Appraisal Workshop." Conducted with Gretchen Bloom at the University of Pittsburgh Conference, *Gender and Development Beyond Beijing: Exploring Local and International Strategies*.

April 10, 1996. "Gender, Resource Management, and Social Capital in the Philippines." Paper presented at the American Association of Geographers conference. Charlotte, NC.

April 25, 1996. Chair of panel entitled, "Building Gender-Based Partnerships for Livelihood Security." Brown University's Ninth Annual Hunger Research Briefing and Exchange, *Alliances Against Hunger: Building Partnerships for Development*. Providence, RI.

### **Dianne Rocheleau**

1990. "Sustainable Development: Exploitation, Eclipse or Empowerment of Rural People's Science and Practice?" Seminar presented to the Dept. of Natural Resource Management. Cornell University, Ithaca, NY.

1990. "Community, Landscape and Land User Groups: Setting the Social and Ecological Context for Agroforestry Research and Action." Seminar presented to the Agroforestry Research Seminar. Dept. of Natural Resource Management. Cornell University, Ithaca, NY.

March 1990. "Women's Ecological Science and Development: Our Common Futures?" Presented at the Interdisciplinary Conference on Scholarship on Women. Clark University.

August 1990. "Gender Conflict and Complementarity in Social Forestry: A Land User Approach." Invited sub-pleinary address on Social Forestry, International Union of Forestry

Research Organizations (IUFRO) Quinquennial Congress in Montreal.

October 1990. "Participatory Research and Sustainable Development in Africa: the Role of NGO's." Invited panel presentation, "NGOs in Africa." Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association. Baltimore, MD.

April 1991. "Reweaving Home, Habitat and Workplace in 'Sustainable Development'." Invited plenary panel presentation. Stanford University Centennial Symposium: Ethnicity, Equity and Environment -- Confronting a Global Dilemma. Palo Alto, CA.

April 1991. "Space, Place, Power and Gender: Stories and Maps from the Spaces Between." Invited paper presented to the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers. Miami, FL.

October 1991. "Farmers of the Living Landscape." Invited address, plenary presentation. Conference on Women and Biodiversity. Harvard Institute for International Development. Cambridge, MA.

October 1991. "Landscape, Land Tenure, and the Gender Division of Land Use." Invited presentation. Workshop on Gender and Tenure. Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin. Madison, WI.

August 1992. "Sustainable Development and Participatory Research Methods: Issues and Questions." Invited presentation. Workshop of Sustainable Development and Geographical Research Methods. Congress of the International Geographical Union. Washington, D.C.

May 1992. "Women in Fragmented Landscapes: Reintegrating Home, Habitat, and Workplace." Invited presentation. En/gendering Environmental Thinking: A Symposium of Scholars, Strategists and Community Activists. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

September 18-22, 1992. "The Commons Between: Shared Use of Private and Public Property." Commissioned/invited paper presented to the Workshop of Common Property in Africa. Stockholm Environment Institute.

December, 5-8, 1992. "Participatory Methods in Agroforestry Research." National Agroforestry Workshop, ENDA-Caribe and ISA. Santiago, Dominican Republic.

May 5, 1993. "Policy History, Land Use and the Future of the Dry Forest: Lessons from Machakos and Kitui District; Results of Field Work and Preliminary Analysis. Professional Center, Nairobi. Convened by ACTS.

October 20-24, 1993. "Farming the Forest, Gardening with Trees: Landscapes and Livelihoods in Zambrana-Chacuey, Dominican Republic." Invited paper. Session on Gender and Natural Resources/ECOGEN Project. Association of Women in Development. Washington, D.C.

March 18 and 20, 1994. "Landscapes, Lifescapes, Livelihoods: Mapping Methods for Field Research on Gendered Environments." Invited presentation. Workshop on Training and Research Methods Gender and Environment Genesys Project. University of Florida, Gainesville.

March 30, 1994. "Feminist Political Ecology and Locally Grounded Field Methods." Invited panel presentation in "Political Ecology: Theoretical and Methodological Approaches." Association of American Geographers. San Francisco, CA.

March 30-April 3, 1994. "Maps, Stories, and Feminist Field Research Methods." Invited panel presentation in "Should Women Count? Feminist Epistemology and Quantitative Methods in Geographic Research." Association of American Geographers. San Francisco, CA.

March 30 - April 3, 1994. "Gender, Politics and the Science of Everyday Life in the Farms, Fields and Forests of Zambrana-Chacuey, Dominican Republic." Invited paper presented at the Session on Gender, Ecology and Communities. Association of American Geographers. San Francisco, CA.

March 30, 1995. "Gendered Landscapes, Gendered Methods: Maps, Numbers, Pictures, and Stories." Keynote address (Spanish) at Annual Latin American Studies Conference. University of Florida, Center for Latin American Studies: Gender, Participation and Natural Resource Management.

April 12, 1995. "Gender, Environment, and Development: A Grassroots Perspective." Invited Lecture. Population Center, Hampshire College.

August - December 1995. Rocheleau, D. and D. Edmunds. "Women, Men, Trees and Tenure: Gender, Power and Property in Forest and Farm Landscapes." Invited discussion paper prepared for CGIAR Electronic Conference on Gender and Property International Food Policy Research Institute. Washington, D.C./Internet.

November 18-22, 1995. "Gender, Ecology and the Shape of Possible Futures: A Feminist Reading of Two Landscapes in Transition." American Association of Anthropologists Annual Meetings. Washington, D.C.

April 10, 1996. Organized panel, *Geographic Perspectives on Women, Cultural Ecology, and Proposed Ethics and Justice Specialty Groups: Feminist Political Ecology: Crossing Borders*. Presented paper, "Landscapes of Co-Habitation: A Feminist Analysis of Biodiversity in Zambrana-Chacuey." Association of American Geographers conference. Charlotte, NC.

### **Cornelia Butler Flora**

February 21-March 1, 1992. "International Development Policies and Women." Presented for sociologists on Women in Society, Minneapolis, MN.

March 2, 1992. "History and Trends in Relationships Between Farming systems, the Structure of Agriculture, and Rural Communities." Paper presented at the Institute for Alternative Agriculture's Annual Conference.

March 9-15, 1992. With R. Kroese. "Building a Grassroots Institution to Implement LEISA: The Stewardship Farming Experience." Paper presented at Networking for LEISA Workshop, Silang, Philippines.

June 26-28, 1992. "Sustainable Agriculture and Women." Paper presented at the Symposium on Rural/Farm Women in Historical Perspective, Davis, CA.

June 29-July 24, 1992. "El Diseno de Alternativas Tecnologicas: Como Incorporar el Objetivo de Genero." Red International de Metologia de Investigacion de sistemas de Produccion, Mexico.

November 2, 1992. "A New Vision for Agronomy: A Sociological Perspective." Plenary presentation for the American Society of Agronomy, Minneapolis, MN.

1992. "Evaluation and Impact of the Global Synthesis and Networking." Presented at 12th Annual Farming Systems Symposium, Michigan State University.

1992. "Rural Women and the Environment." Presented at Rockefeller Conference on Rural Women and Feminist Issues, University of Iowa.

August 16-19, 1992. With Gladys Buenavista. "Rural People's Responses to Changing Resource Conditions." Paper presented at the Rural Sociological Society meeting, Pennsylvania State University.

1992. With Gladys Buenavista. ECOGEN Case Study of the Philippines presented at the Women in Development Brown Bag Seminar Series, VPI.

1992. With Gladys Buenavista and Virginia Seitz. Workshop on Participatory Research Methodologies given at the Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource management Collaborative Research Support Project (SANREM-CRSP), Athens, GA.

1993. "Genero, Agricultura Sostenible y Manjo de Recursos Naturales." Simposio Latinoamericano sobre Investigacion y Extension en Sistemas Agropecuarios, Quito, Ecuador.

1993. With Virginia Seitz. Presentation at VPI during Women's History Month.

January 24, 1995. "Identifying and Meeting the Needs of Rural Communities." CAST Symposium, Sustainable Agriculture and the 1995 Farm Bill. Washington, DC.

March 29, 1995. "Women and the Land: Sustainability in Developing Countries and the Great Plains." Keynote Address. Women, Life and the Land, 12th Annual Women's Research

Conference, University of South Dakota. Vermillion, SD.

May 31, 1995. With Steven Padgitt. "Social Conservation and Social Capital." Influence of Social Trends on Agricultural Natural Resources Symposium, Natural Resource Conservation Service. Washington, DC.

June 27, 1995. "A Social Science Perspective on the Strengths and Weaknesses of Participatory Collaborative Research." Presentation at the SANREM CRSP Workshop on Participatory Collaborative Research Methodologies. Tuskegee, Alabama.

November 29, 1995. "Sustaining the Farm and People Through Agriculture." Small Farm Family Program 1995 Conference. Lincoln University.

February 28, 1996. "Gendered Issues of Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management." Women in Development Discussion, Women's Center.

May 9, 1996. With F. Sanchez and V. Luther. "Power Analysis." Community Capacity Building Learning Cluster, Aspen Institute Rural Economic Policy Program. Black Mountain, NC.

## APPENDIX A: Gender Scholars, Clark University

The Gender Scholars came to Clark with considerable experience in research, extension, teaching, legal matters and community development with governmental agencies and NGOs. Each brought technical expertise in different fields, and all shared a common concern for more effective and sustainable management of resources and the relationship of gender to these goals. To date, 18 Gender Scholars have come to Clark from Ghana, India, Kenya, Nepal, the Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, and Tanzania. The scholars have been supported with grants from several organizations including the Ford Foundation, Asia Foundation, USAID, World Bank, Kenya Wildlife Service and the Boston-based Conservation, Food and Health Trust. The following provides brief profiles of the gender scholars who participated in the Certificate Program from 1991 through 1995.

- **Rose Mwaipopo Ako** (Tanzania), a social scientist, is a lecturer in the Department of Sociology at the University of Dar Es Salaam. Her research explores the conditions for sustainable development at the community level and seeks to understand the role of the introduction of change agents in communities.
- **Mitali Chatterjee** (India), a biological anthropologist, has worked for the government Anthropological Survey of India for about 20 years. She currently works with the West Bengal Forestry Department to involve women in forestry projects.
- **Lilibeth Caroro** (Philippines), an agronomist with the Provincial Department of Agriculture for 13 years, works on agricultural research and community development on Siquijor Island. She oversees the implementation of policies and projects, such as experimenting with crop diversity upgrading the local breeds of livestock, building artificial reefs for marine life and demonstrating water and conservation.
- **Esther Damball** (Tanzania), an educator, has been a teacher and agricultural extensionist at the Cooperative College in Moshi for the last ten years. She has headed the Women and Development Research Unit at the College, being responsible for providing participatory trainings to extension staff.
- **Munni Gautam** (Nepal), a forester, has been a training and extension officer of the Community Forestry Development Division, a government organization. She works with villagers in the formation of user groups and in the preparation and implementation of plans for sustainable conservation and utilization of forest patches under community control.
- **Buddhi Gyawali** (Nepal), an agronomist, is currently a field officer at the Institute for Integrated Development Studies, responsible for micro-enterprise development in Lamjung district. In that capacity he supervises self-reliant development of 96 income-generating groups, 17 of which are women's groups.
- **Indira Sharma Koirala** (Nepal), a zoologist, is a senior program officer at the Institute for

Integrated Development Studies and an associate professor of zoology in Trichandra College of Tribhuvan University for twelve years. She has conducted action-oriented research, using gender as an analytical framework for the management of natural resources. She is a co-author of the ECOGEN case study *Managing Resources in a Nepalese Village: Changing Dynamics of Gender, Caste and Ethnicity* (1994).

- **Lembulung Kosyando** (Tanzania), an educator, has been working with the Arusha Diocesan Development Office in a program working to secure communal land ownership rights. Most recently he has been heading the Community Resource Management Program, which seeks sustainable community resource management in 8 villages in Maasailand.
- **Olivia Kyem** (Ghana), a social scientist, was employed by the National Union of Ghana Students where she worked to promote the general welfare of women in universities and secondary schools. She helped to initiate a pilot program to involve rural communities in participatory development planning.
- **Njeri Muhia** (Kenya), an economist, is a lecturer in the Department of Agricultural Economics and a research associate in the Research and Extension Division of Egerton University. She works on the Small Farming Systems Development Project to identify resources and strategies that would enable farm families to raise their farm income while improving the sustainability of land use.
- **Pudenciana Madeda** (Kenya), an agricultural marketing specialist, works with teams of Egerton University's Small Farming Systems Development Project on farm management. She specializes in allocation of labor, processing and marketing, and the organization of rural women.
- **Usha Pillai-McGarry** (Sri Lanka), an agronomist, is a lecturer in soil science in the Department of Agriculture, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia. She has a keen interest in bridging the gap between the scientific requirements for natural resource management and development and the needs of the community. She has recently become a member of the Governing Council of the Institute of Agriculture and Women-in-Development (LAWID) in Sri Lanka where she works to link her scientific/technical skills to the needs of rural women engaged in agriculture.
- **Rachel Polestico** (Philippines), a physicist and community organizer, is currently director of the Appropriate Technology Center and the assistant director of the Southeast Asia Rural Social Leadership Institute (SEARSOLIN), both of Xavier University in Cagayan de Oro. She has extensive experience as a community activist, trainer and organizer and for the last ten years has been associated with the Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PhilDHRRA). She has continued to collaborate with ID through her field research and is a co-author of the ECOGEN-produced *A Manual for Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis: Responding to the Development Challenge*.

- **Antoinette G. Royo** (Philippines), a lawyer, works with the Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center and is a co-founder of the Women's Legal Bureau, both Philippine nongovernmental organizations providing research and legal advocacy services to grassroots organizations and other NGOs. Since 1987, she has worked with tribal peoples on strategies of conflict resolution and empowerment, especially on land tenure, environmental degradation, illegal logging and human rights abuses.
- **Chandrika Sharma** (India), a social scientist, is a member of SAHAJ, a resource group working in rural northern India on environmental, socioeconomic and health-related issues. The focus of her work has been on strengthening local communities to retain control over and better manage their common property resources.
- **Neera Shrestha** (Nepal), a social scientist, has conducted research in the areas of population, health, family planning and reproductive health of women for the last 14 years through the Institute for Integrated Development Studies. Most recently she took a position as a research associate with the UNFPA Country Support Team.
- **P. Sumangala** (India), an economist is on the faculty of the Gandhigram Rural University. Her research and teaching work focus on economic development, approaches to rural development, entrepreneurial skills development among rural women, generating strategies for women's participation in fertility regulation, identification of income generation opportunities for rural poor, and the organization of rural women for solving their own socioeconomic problems.
- **Ramita Tuladhar** (Nepal), an economist, worked as a researcher with the National Planning Secretariat collecting data from farmers on land holding, cropping patterns, basic needs and economic status. She has also conducted research on traditional birth attendants in Nepal.
- **Leah Wanjama** (Kenya), a social scientist, has been a lecturer in the Department of Development Studies at Kenyatta University where she is promoting the integration of gender into the curricula. She has carried out research on women's participation in agricultural and natural resource management, community organizations, rural health care, and extension services for the Ford Foundation, CARE, the University of Nairobi and the ECOGEN project. Currently, she works internationally as a gender trainer with FEMNET, the African Women's Development and Communication Network. Ms. Wanjama is a co-author of the ECOGEN case study, "Adapting to Resource Constraints in Gikarangu: New Livelihood Strategies for Women and Men" and a contributing author to *Gender, Environment and Development in Kenya* (Lynne Rienner, 1995).

## APPENDIX B: Visiting Professors

The Certificate Program on Gender, Natural Resource Management and Development has been enriched by the participation of two Fulbright Scholars, one from India and the other from Tanzania, and a visiting gender scholar from South Africa. These visiting professors collaborated with ID faculty on research and teaching, enhancing the opportunities for learning available to gender scholars.

- **Dr. K.G. Rama**, a sociologist, joined the ID Program as a Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence for the 1992-1993 academic year. Dr. Rama received her Ph.D. in Social Work from Madras University in Madras, India. She is a Senior Lecturer at the Department of Social Work of Stella Maris College in India. While at Clark, she taught the ID course "Women and Social Change."
- **June Ernstzen**, a sociologist, joined the ID Program in the Fall 1992 as a visiting scholar. She is a junior lecturer in the Sociology Department at the University of the Western Cape in South Africa. Mr. Ernstzen's research centers on alternative analyses related to women's autonomy and obstacles within the rural development context. Her work incorporates issues of race, class and gender in order to understand the dynamics of contemporary African societies and to promote effective development approaches.
- **Dr. William Rugumamu**, a geographer, joined the ID program as a Fulbright scholar for the 1993-1994 academic year. He received a Ph.D. from the University of Dar es Salaam and is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Geography there. His research focuses on sustainable management and conservation strategies for semi-arid land resources in Tanzania. Dr. Rugumamu is a contributor to the edited volume *Power, Process, and Participation: Tools for Change* (Slocum et al. 1995).

In the 1996-1997 academic year we look forward to the presence of **Dr. Le Thi Quy** in the Program for International Development, who will be visit Clark University as a Fulbright Scholar in Residence. Dr. Le Thi Quy is currently a researcher with the Women and Family Institute of the University of Hanoi. The Proposal which led to her funding was developed by Octavia Taylor and Barbara Thomas-Slayter during the 1995-1996 academic year as part of the broad outreach related to gender and development issues.

## **APPENDIX C: Masters Theses and Doctoral Dissertations on Gender and Development Issues, 1990-1996**

### **Clark University, Masters Degree Program for International Development and Social Change.**

Hinkkanen, Jaana. 1990. "Food, Fuel, and Fodder: Women's Participation in Social Forestry Projects, The Koro Case."

Protela, Annie. 1990. "The Delivery of Prenatal Care in Barranquilla, Columbia."

Monet, Juliette. 1990. "The Income-Generating Activities and Survival Strategies of Impoverished Women in Douentza, Mali."

Yeghiayan, Sonia. 1991. "Midwives and Militarization: The Struggle to Provide Pregnancy-Related Health Care in the Guatemalan Highlands."

Clark, Sherri. 1991. "An Integrated Approach to Family Planning: Community-Based Distribution and Education and Social Marketing."

Hodem, Mary. 1991. "Socio-Economic Analysis of Women's Groups and Individual Enterprises in Rural Honduras."

Hartwig, Kari. 1991. "The Politics of Aids in Tanzania: Gender Perceptions and the Challenges for Educational Strategies."

Oksa, Suheir Abu. 1992. "Palestinian Women Workers in Israel: A Case Study of Mi'illia, Western Galilee."

Oda, Yukiko. 1992. "Putting Gender on the Development Agenda: The Case of Japanese Official Development Assistance."

Ronderos, Ana. 1992. "Towards an Understanding of Project Impact on Gender Negotiation: Forestry, Community Organization and Women's Groups in Guanacaste, Costa Rica."

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## **APPENDIX D: Current Activities of Some Former ECOGEN Research Assistants**

**Nina Bhatt**, Research on micro-enterprise with the Mountain Institute. In Fall 1996, Nina will begin a PhD program in Anthropology at Yale University.

**Gladys Buenavista**, Site Coordinator, Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Collaborative Research Support Program (SANREM CRSP), Lantapan, Mindinao, The Philippines.

**Andrea Esser**, Program Intern, Catholic Relief Services in Hanoi, Vietnam.

**Margaret Kroma**, PhD Student in the Dept. of Sociology, Iowa State University.

**Rheyne Laney**, Student in the Graduate School of Geography, Clark University. Currently conducting dissertation research in Madagascar.

**Alison Meares**, Consultant, Women and Development, Chicago, IL.

**Belinda Nicholson**, Student in the Program for International Development, Clark University. Currently conducting thesis research in Barbados.

**Eileen Reynolds**, Student in the Program for International Development, Clark University. Conducting thesis research in Niger.

**Laurie Ross**, Research Interviewer, the Worcester Family Research Project; and Planning Consultant, the Oak Hill Community Development Corporation in Worcester, MA.

**Karen Schofield-Leca**, Executive Assistant, Center for Studying Health System Change, Washington, D.C.

**Dale Shields**, Writer and Editor in the field of Gender and Development.

**Laju Shrestha**, Program Officer, World Education, Kathmandu, Nepal.

**Rachel Slocum**, PhD Program, Clark University's Graduate School of Geography.

**Genese Sodikoff**, will be entering a PhD program in Anthropology at Johns Hopkins University in Fall 1996.

**Anne-Marie Urban**, Social Development Specialist in the WID Unit of the Inter-American Bank (formerly in the WID office of USAID).

**Lori Wichhart**, Deputy Director, International Rescue Committee, Guinea.