

UNCOUNTED... UNDERUTILIZED

WOMEN

FOOD PRODUCERS



POTENTIAL POWER FOR COMBATING
WORLD HUNGER

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This publication is the result of a collaborative effort over several years, involving many people across the country. Principal credit belongs to **Jane S. Jaquette**, professor of political science at Occidental College in Los Angeles, California, who wrote the unifying text and was responsible for selecting the quotations and excerpts that, combined, constitute the fabric of this work.

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ANITA MERMEL, EDITOR
Director, California Office
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Staff Coordinator of OEF's national Women
and World Hunger education project.



OEF International* is the only U.S.-based private nonprofit organization that focuses its overseas programs on improving the economic condition of low-income women. Founded in 1947, OEF International has conducted economic development projects in over 70 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East. OEF's training and technical assistance programs enable women, especially poor women, to start and manage small enterprises or farm production cooperatives, or to learn job skills to obtain salaried jobs in the public and private sectors.

In the United States, OEF International's educational goal is to help Americans develop a deeper understanding of international issues and world interdependence, particularly of women's role in the development process.

*Formerly the Overseas Education Fund of The League of Women Voters.

Since the mid-1970s, OEF International has been designing and implementing development education programs that aim toward helping Americans understand how actions taken in this country affect people in the Third World and, in turn, how Americans are increasingly affected by events overseas.

During the fall of 1980 and spring of 1981, OEF International sponsored community-organized Women and World Issues workshops in five cities across the United States. Based on the experiences in these cities, OEF International produced a publication entitled *Women and World Issues: An Action Handbook for Your Community*. The handbook presents a simple methodology for initiating long-term and self-sustaining educational programs within the United States.

Now OEF International is very proud to offer concerned Americans, *Women Food Producers—Potential Power for Combating World Hunger*. This new publication was designed to stand alone or as a supplement to the *Women and World Issues* handbook. It provides individuals with a quick, yet thorough introduction to the facts surrounding women's importance in resolving the hunger problem. As a supplement to the action handbook, its use by a group or a coalition of community groups offers new challenges.

OEF International believes that this publication fills an information void in the U.S. It is the first publication of its type that is written in accessible, non-technical language. Dr. Jane S. Jaquette's text brings together carefully selected, illustrative excerpts and quotations from diverse sources. It analyzes the basic issues surrounding the subject of women, hunger, and women's roles as food producers. It also presents diverse solutions being debated worldwide and points out the progress being made. The very important question of what Americans can do is introduced, coupled with suggestions for possible community actions. Sources for further information are identified.

It is our hope that concerned women's associations, hunger education organizations, and other affinity groups across the country will utilize these materials in organizing educational events and action projects in their own communities. As this publication goes to press, community conferences sponsored by OEF International and focused on the international perspective of women as food producers have already been held in the following cities: Denver, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Tucson.

A national network is now forming of groups and individuals concerned with improving Third World women's opportunities as food producers. Members are exchanging both educational information as well as ideas for follow-up actions. We'd like to see you become involved in this network. Please feel free to contact OEF International if you need assistance in starting up an education project on this theme in your community. We can also put you in contact with any of the volunteer coordinators in previous Women and World Hunger project cities.

ELISE FIBER SMITH
Executive Director,
OEF International

Most Americans do not realize that, around the world, women are the primary food producers. Technical assistance to them can double and even triple the food they produce, not only to feed their families but also to provide food staples for their communities and countries.

While it is true that government policies, the international economic environment, and climatic conditions are significant factors in a complex set of circumstances affecting world hunger, little has been said or written about the important role women play in food production and the even more important role they can play, with proper skills and tools, in alleviating world hunger. Experts already agree that the large-scale transfer of food from the developed world to the developing world is not the answer to world hunger problems. Growing more food where people live is a good beginning. For local farmers, especially women farmers who grow food for subsistence, technical assistance is of critical importance, along with access to credit and the right to own and inherit property.

Throughout the world, women are integral participants in the food-production cycle. They plant seedlings, water and weed the fields, and assist in harvesting. They are responsible for transforming the raw supplies into edible and nutritious meals for their families. In Africa, for example, 60 to 80 percent of the agricultural work is done by women. Until recently, however, African men were the primary targets of foreign assistance programs providing technical training or improved agricultural inputs. Any development programs centered on women tended to focus on women's reproductive roles and not on their economic productivity.

The knowledge that increasing the capabilities of Third World women in the agricultural sector will



Women transport food to sell in the marketplace as does this woman in Thailand via boat.

produce important advances toward solving the problem of hunger worldwide has led many Americans to take action. We have seen that American women are eager to go beyond talk of motherhood, nutrition, family planning, and child care in the developing world, to discuss actively women's roles as economic producers in these same countries.

We need to recognize that the barriers against women gaining more access to existing resources are the same across cultures, even across differing political and economic systems. For American and Third World women alike, it is more difficult to get jobs, training, credit, and other resources. This is because all societies, whether state-controlled or in the free-market system, have assigned women the primary roles of wives and mothers. The consequence is that women—even women who have been deserted and must support children—earn less than men in all countries and especially rural sectors of the globe. Further, women find it much harder to organize and press for the kinds of changes they need. They find it much more difficult to achieve lasting or even temporary success when they do make such an effort.

These biases have been seen as consequences of the division of labor between men and women. Trends such as the feminization of poverty exist around the world. The experience of economic discrimination and political marginality are indeed shared realities for all women. There are parallels between the situation of poor women at home and abroad.

OEF International hopes that this publication will contribute to an increased awareness in this country of the importance of women in the development of the Third World. Americans need to understand that women are important to the economies of their countries. The issue is not alone one of equity, but of economic development that must be recognized in order to alleviate world hunger.

WILLIE CAMPBELL
President,
OEF International

The failure to recognize women's extensive agricultural activities has great costs The widespread crisis in food production for domestic consumption—causing grave nutritional disorders, increasing shortfalls in domestic food supplies, spurring food import in agricultural economies, foreign trade deficits and fiscal disorders—blocks development and threatens survival in many Third World nations

“The failure to recognize women's extensive agricultural activities has great costs”

The integration of women producers into agricultural development efforts increases production generally. The case for recognizing and assisting women farmers is most stark regarding food for domestic consumption.

BARBARA LEWIS
—Invisible Farmers: Women
and the Crisis in Agriculture

There is a gap between the work women actually do in agriculture—the growing, processing, and storing of food—and their “visibility” to policymakers working to increase worldwide agricultural productivity at a rate to outstrip population growth. This gap worsens the prospects for food production while insuring that women and children will increasingly be the “poorest of the poor.”

Modernization brings both new technology to increase agricultural productivity and changes that alter traditional patterns of land holding, marketing, and credit. But these new resources rarely reach women food producers who are largely responsible for basic subsistence farming on which families are dependent for survival. One reason is the expansion of “cash cropping,” the production of crops for cash income instead of barter and particularly the production of cash crops for export, which becomes the target for development.

Another reason is the lack of attention paid to women as food producers by planners in national and international agencies. Women are “invisible” farmers. And when women aren't counted—in censuses and surveys—they don't count to planners, extension agents, or the rural credit system. Women as food producers are dramatically underrepresented in official statistics.

A third reason for the decreasing prospects of subsistence production is the insensitivity to the needs of women of programs designed to improve agricultural production. For example, studies in Africa show that women do not have ready access to agricultural extension services. Most agricultural extension agents are men and cultural traditions may make it difficult for women to receive instruction from male extension agents. Women may not be considered “suitable” recipients of the new

mechanized technologies. Western notions of appropriate training for "farm wives" may dictate that men will be taught new production techniques, while women are given training only in "home economics."

Land reform programs usually designate male heads of household as the only family member who can receive land and thus separate women from land use rights they have been able to count on in the past. Similarly, credit programs may require land or other wealth as collateral. The fact that women rarely have legal title to the land they work may make them ineligible for credit. The result of agricultural modernization is thus often increased work for women, accompanied by decreasing access to resources.

Additional case studies by other researchers illustrate the fact that a variety of agricultural development programs have had a negative impact on women.

Case Study Example
BURKINA-FASO (UPPER VOLTA)

In Upper Volta, where development agencies have been promoting animal traction, weeding, hoeing, and harvesting is still done by hand. "Whereas, previously a family would cultivate an average of 1.5 hectares, with animal traction it may cultivate at least three times as much. It follows that women's work in the fields has increased very considerably, and it goes without saying that it is men who use the plough. . . . In a country where there are no agricultural labourers, the natural consequences of such a scheme are to maintain or increase polygamy and large families so that they can help with the agricultural work. . . . Agricultural schemes have imposed other burdens on women. It is they who have to carry large quantities of produce from the fields to the village or market, and to process the crop by hand when no manual or power operated machinery exists in the area."

DAVID A. MITCHNIK
—Quoted in Marilee Karl's
"Women, Land and Food Production"

Case Study Example
TANZANIA

Access to relevant new technologies also tends to be a problem for women. Although Tanzania has a vigorous food crop research program, the majority of agricultural research is directed toward cash crops which are controlled by men. Some of the cash crop technologies could be utilized by women on their subsistence crops. The ultra-low-volume (ULV) sprayer, for example, developed for use on cotton, could as easily be used on maize. However, most cash crop inputs, including sprayers, are distrib-



Hoeing is performed by a woman in Bolivia.

Making women full partners in development is consistent not only with oft-stated concerns for equity but with the tenets of economics as well. Underutilization or underemployment of half the potential labor force does not make economic sense, especially when increasing human productivity is a major objective of development efforts. In many parts of the world, women's responsibilities include growing, processing and storing the family food supply; building and/or repairing the shelter; providing clothing, rudimentary health care and the children's first

“Underutilization or underemployment of half the potential labor force does not make economic sense”

education. Yet women's resource bases may shrink while their obligations grow—particularly in those regions where heavy out-migration of men leaves women, seasonally or sometimes for longer periods, as de facto heads of households. Their access to land, agricultural inputs and opportunities to participate in financially remunerative tasks (even if only to market their small surplus in the nearest town) often are further eroded as programs of mechanization, commercialization, and institutional and social change are designed and implemented.

CHANEY, SIMMONS,
AND STAUDT
—“Women in Development”

Science and technology are not socially neutral. They do not necessarily serve the goals of equality and development unless they are consciously designed to do so.

U.N. NGO TASK FORCE
—“NGO Task Force on
Roles of Women”

uted through the cash crop authorities to their growers; hence women tend to be excluded.

In general, credit and input supply programs seem not to reach women producers. Only 8 percent of the participants in the National Maize Program in a sample of 27 villages were women (60 percent of these being female heads of households). In two villages there were no women participants at all, reportedly because the men refused to allow them to buy inputs. It is not altogether clear why women did not participate. It is, however, clear that the answer is not that they are inferior farmers. Women who participated in the program were as progressive as the males, while male nonparticipants were as traditional as female nonparticipants.

LOUISE FORTMANN
—“The Plight of the Invisible Farmer”

Case Study Example
BELIZE

[Recent] research on the introduction of sugarcane production in Belize is illustrative. The results observed in 1973 were (1) the decline of food production, (2) the loss of women's resource base, and (3) no improvement in the generally poor prevailing level of child nutrition. The rise in sugarcane production, controlled by men, generated quite a bit of income locally, which accrued to the men. However, “money flowed out of the system as fast as it came in, spent on drink, trucks, travel, and purchased female companionship. By and large, it did not benefit the women at home tending the children and animals.” In contrast, there is some indication that an increase in income generated by and controlled by women will be used for more immediate family welfare concerns.

RAE LESSER BLUMBERG
—“Females, Farming and Food”

Case Study Example
INDIA

The “White Revolution” in India illustrates the manner in which an inherently good development—the introduction of dairies to improve the production and distribution of pasteurized whole milk to urban areas—can sometimes have seriously detrimental effects on rural women: In Gujarat State, women of the poorest castes used to graze the buffalo, milk them, market the butter in nearby towns and retain the skimmed milk for their families' diet. Now their marketing activity has largely been displaced and the dairies run by men. The meagre independent earnings they used to receive have in some cases nearly disappeared (there are very few women employed by the dairies), the family no longer has the nutritional benefits of butter milk, cash is needed to buy the milk (or is foregone if whole milk is retained), and no alternative employment or income is

available. . . . In Kaira district, where the milk producers are women, they only form 10 percent of the cooperatives' membership and thereby do not receive a fair share of the payments.

MARTHA LOUTFI

— "Rural Women: Unequal Partners in Development"

In Asia and Latin America, where women from the poorest groups work for wages or a share of the harvest on farms owned by others, the introduction of new technologies can have a devastating effect on female employment. Rae Lesser Blumberg describes the impact of the introduction of a new rice variety and mechanical rice hullers on poor women in Java.

Case Study Example

JAVA

Women have long been crucial to Javanese wet-rice cultivation and moreover enjoy considerable economic autonomy. Over the course of the last century, land scarcity and concentration in Java both rose steadily because of (1) the leasing of peasant land for such estate crops as sugar and (2) the (probably resultant) increase in population pressure. By the 1970s, surveys showed that "over 75 percent of the villagers were without enough rice land to sustain themselves and had to seek off-farm sources of income." For women, particularly poor ones, the most common source of such income came from harvesting rice.

Then the Green Revolution varieties of rice and the mechanical rice huller came to Java. The HYV rice has a heavier stalk, making it difficult to harvest with the traditional bamboo knife used by generations of women. It is more efficiently cut with steel scythes, too heavy for women to use easily. Almost overnight, much of the harvesting has been turned over to crews of scythe-wielding *males* brought in by the middlemen who buy the crop. This devastating blow to landless and near-landless women was followed by the introduction of the mechanical rice huller.

Previously, the in-kind shares earned through rice-pounding supplied an important source of subsistence to poor women, as did transporting small amounts of rice to local markets. But the mechanical rice huller, a much less labor-intensive operation using *male* workers, is rapidly displacing women. Poor women are losing a direct food source: "By 1973 less than 50 percent [of rice] was hand-pounded, and some observers suggest as little as 10 percent." Also, with the new harvesting methods, rice began to be bulked into large sacks, too heavy for women to carry, right in the fields.

RAE LESSER BLUMBERG
— "Females, Farming and Food"

The result: the loss of work for hundreds of thousands of women in Java. The benefit of cheaper rice went principally to urban consumers and no effort was made to find new jobs for the women who were displaced by

The cash crop system, established extensively under colonialism, and the haphazard evolution from a subsistence economy to a cash economy, have introduced some dramatic dislocations in social structures, attitudes, and values. Among these effects are changes in the traditional division of labor between the sexes.

Work for cash generally has been made more accessible to men because—unlike the women, whose traditional tasks have kept them close to the household—they have been more free to move about. As men have taken up work for pay and abandoned their tasks as farmers or shepherds, their work, of necessity, has been assumed by other family members. Often the brunt of the additional chores has been taken up by women. To their traditional tasks, women in many areas have added, for example, the formerly male chore of watering the livestock, which often means traveling several miles' distance from the home.

“. . . Earning cash has become a constant concern of rural families.”

In societies where the barter system no longer provides for basic needs, earning cash has become a constant concern of rural families. If the family plot of land is mostly devoted to growing a cash crop that is to be sold in the market, it is evident that the family does not have the same quantity of food as when the entire plot was planted for the family's food supply. When the cash crop is sold (a task generally assumed by the men, again largely because of their greater mobility), many fami-

lies spend as little of the earnings as possible on food. Other purchases—clothes, school supplies, household improvements, or alcohol—all compete with food for the meager cash available. The family's diet frequently deteriorates. Lacking

“Other purchases . . . all compete with food for the meager cash available.”

knowledge of nutrition, families often purchase foods of little or no nutritional value. Moreover, where men have migrated to the cities or other regions to earn cash, all too frequently neither the cash nor the men get back to the families, and the women are left to fend for themselves and their children with little access to cash-earning opportunities.

PERDITA HUSTON
—Third World Women
Speak Out

“progress.” Ironically, one of women’s strategies to counteract any relative decline in their income is to *have more children*.

Finally, the pattern of seasonal or permanent male migration is having the effect of reducing the local capacity for food production and of increasing the number of households headed by women—the poorest households in every country of the world. It is estimated that from *one-fourth to one-third of rural households worldwide are headed by women*.

The differential impact of modernization on women and men in rural areas explains what otherwise seems the most troublesome paradox of modern development. Why is it that countries experiencing rapid modernization are the same countries in which the poorest rural groups have experienced an abrupt *decline* in their standard of living and in which self-sufficiency in food crops is being replaced by a dependence on imported food? Marilee Karl summarizes the factors:

Case Examples in Summary

- Agriculture has been modernized mainly in the cash crop sector.
- Governments, development agencies, and international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, encourage export cash crops as a way for Third World countries to earn foreign exchange.
- Multinational agribusiness buys up land from rich absentee landlords and governments, as well as from marginal and small holders, converting it for production of a single crop such as coffee, bananas, coconut or sugar, to export to richer countries.
- With limited and poor quality land left for local crops and subsistence farming, developing countries must import basic food for local consumption.
- Commercial agriculture draws mostly men into the workforce, training them in the use of new techniques, inputs and machines. . . .
- Agribusiness has created new jobs for some people, but it has put many more out of work.
- Mechanization decreases the need for labor.
- Small farmers, driven off their land or out of business by big commercial farming, become impoverished or migrate to the cities in search of work, often in multinational industries such as textiles, electronics, and tourism.

This process causes abrupt and enormous disruption of families and communities. Traditional culture and ways of life are torn apart as new values and goods are introduced and new divisions of labor are created. Women are deprived of sources of income and livelihood and are burdened with additional work. People of differing castes, colors, races, ages, and sexes are pitted against each other as they try to eke out a living.

MARILEE KARL
—“Women, Land and Food Production”

Most of the problems previously identified result from the lack of access women have to resources that could increase their production of food crops and lack of control over the results of their own labor. It should also be clear that attempts to solve the problem of world hunger cannot be separated from the recognition of women's roles as food producers.

A first set of solutions would emphasize removal of the barriers that restrict women's access to resources. These would include:

1. Reforming data gathering to count women in;
2. Taking the necessary steps to ensure that women are not denied their rights to land;
3. Giving rural women access to credit; and
4. Restructuring extension services, training programs and projects so that new technologies reach rural women.

A second approach is to recognize that effective solutions to the problems of increasing women's effectiveness as food producers cannot be limited to increasing women's productivity, but must look at the growing and harvesting of crops as a key part of a longer process known as the "food chain." The food chain begins with "inputs" (seeds, fertilizer, technology, and the credit to obtain them), includes the growing of crops and raising of animals, then extends to storage, processing (e.g., drying, milling, cooking) and marketing of those crops. Here again, women have the primary responsibility for much of this work and each phase is crucial.

Global evidence is that one-fourth to one-third of staple crops are lost to spoilage or are eaten by rodents or other scavengers, so that improvements

Women are the majority of the world's food producers. They make up 60 to 80 percent of agricultural workers in Africa and Asia and more than 40 percent in Latin America. Women all over the world have always worked in agriculture and in food preserving, preparing and cooking. They plant, weed, supply water for irrigation, harvest, thresh, winnow, tend poultry and animals, store foods, grind flour and meal, preserve foods as sauces, syrups, juices and in many other ways.

"Women all over the world have always worked in agriculture and in food preserving, preparing and cooking."

The work they do depends not only on where they live but on their place within the rural economy: are they landless or landowning, tenant farmers or sharecroppers, members of a cooperative or communal farm; what is the size of their land holdings; do they have their own plots, their own income from the cooperative, or are these reserved for a male "head of the family"? These are some of the factors which determine women's work.

A characteristic common to most of these women is a long, hard day. The African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) describes a farmer's day like this: "She rises before dawn and walks to the fields. In the busy seasons, she spends some nine to ten hours hoeing, planting, weeding or harvest

ing. She brings food and fuel home from the farm, walks long distances for water carrying a pot which may weigh 20 kilogrammes or more, grinds and pounds grains, cleans the house, cooks while nursing her infant, washes the dishes and the clothes, minds the children, and generally cares for the household.

"She processes and stores food and markets excess produce, often walking long distances with heavy loads in difficult terrain. She must also attend to the family's social obligations such as weddings and funerals. She may have to provide fully for herself and her children. During much of the year she may labour for 15 to 16 hours each day and she works this way until the day she delivers her baby, frequently resuming work within a day or two of delivery."

The Bambara women of Mali, in the villages around Segou, share all the tasks on the family-worked fields, spreading organic fertilizers, weeding, banking, securing the fields against predators, harvesting and transporting crops. In addition, they work individual plots, to provide food for their families, early in the morning when they are not cooking; before beginning to work on the collective field, or when the sun is

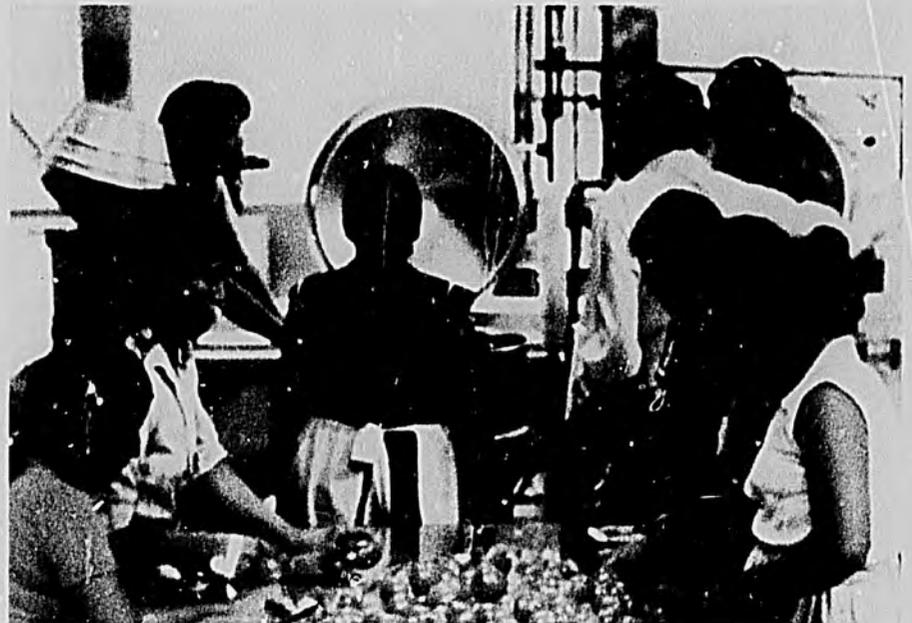
"... Women have very little control, very little to say in decisions about food production."

high and when they have ceased working on the collective field in order to rest. They gather leaves and fruit and make beverages, cakes, sauces, butter and soap; raise poultry and small grazing animals; market surplus foods, drinks and cotton goods. They practice the crafts traditional to their family: pottery, dyeing or basketweaving. Cloth weaving, tool making, sewing and embroidery are done by men. Landless Harijan women in a Punjabi village of India told an interviewer:

"We are up at daybreak and we don't get to see our beds until late in the night. We are on our feet all

in storage can make a critical difference. Food nutrients can be lost through improper processing or preparation. Recent data show that impoverishment may be increasing the tendency to abandon cooked meals to save fuel. This has very negative effects on nutrition.

Marketing has traditionally been done by women in most societies. Yet "modernization" of the marketing distribution process can have the effect of displacing women, cutting off this important source of income, and thus increasing their poverty and making it more difficult for them to purchase food for their families.



El Salvador women earn income in a food production cooperative with OEF International assistance.

The importance of seeing women's agricultural productivity as one link in the food chain is that it connects food production to energy and conservation. This linkage does not have the effect of making these problems "too complex to solve." The opposite is true. By focusing on women's roles as food producers, as the major users of rural energy (for cooking) and as individuals with a vital role to play in local conservation efforts, three major development problems can be worked on simultaneously. There are additional positive impacts on health, nutrition, and fertility.

As a group these problems seem particularly responsive to the development and spread of appropriate technology to women. Solving one problem—such as the development of better cookstoves—can have the effect of improving all three (efficient crop use, energy use, and fuelwood conservation). In addition, improvements in technology can spare rural women hours of backbreaking work. Because women are at this crucial nexus, improving the technology—and women's control over it—can mean the optimal use of scarce capital and human resources.

There is a growing list of successful projects to prove that attention to these issues can produce positive results, as depicted in the following reports from leading international organizations.

Report Findings
THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR
ORGANIZATION (ILO) OFFICE FOR WOMEN

After devoting attention to the energy consuming and frequently underproductive work of women in producing and processing staple foods, hoeing and weeding, in providing fuel and water, a large number of studies have come forward to propose technological solutions. It has been suggested that there are considerable advantages in selecting and maintaining simpler devices and equipment for the use of rural women. Several new tools and devices have been minutely examined and tested and these include thin-walled cement tanks, simple hand pumps, mud-brick stoves, and simply better containers for food. Furthermore, harnessing of solar energy, wind power, biogas rather than commercial sources of energy had been considered more desirable in the rural areas of developing countries.

The essence of this sequence of thought is that rural women have been simply bypassed by the whole process of industrialization of which modern and imported technologies are an important part. It has been argued that the introduction of basic needs technologies rules out *ipso facto* the incomes of the rural women, their productivity of the resources employed and simultaneously increases the quantity of resources at their disposal. By adopting the solution involving the use of basic technologies, it has been stated that rural women will not only increase their productive capacity but could be helped to help themselves to produce goods and services for minimum needs.

--"Women, Technology, and the Development Process"

day . . . We have not only to harvest the crop but also tie it into bundles. If a bundle gets scattered or you take an extra minute over it, the men shower you with filthy abuses . . . Cooking the food, tending the cattle, fetching firewood on the way home from the fields, cooking again at night and managing the whole house, the children--it's all on our shoulders--and it's twice as much work as a man does. The pace of work is almost bewildering--there's not a moment's respite all day."

In spite of these long hours, women have very little control, very little say in decisions about food production. They produce the world's food, cook it and serve it, yet they are malnourished. Food is distributed unequally, not only among countries and social classes, but within the family. Men eat first; women and children get the leftovers in many places. Women's nutritional needs are greatest because of their work, childbearing and breast-feeding, but they get less food, fewer calories, less of the best available than men.

MARILEE KARL
--"Women, Land and
Food Production,"
Women in Development:
A Resource Guide for
Organization and Action

As growing documentation demonstrates, rural development planners and staff neglect not only the economically disadvantaged and politically less powerful segments of rural society, but most women as well. Male preference in institutional support to farmers, such as in extension, credit, and cooperative membership, reduces women's access to such support. This may have an adverse impact on female heads of households and on women living in disadvantaged households. Like any other farmers, women farmers are motivated to participate in and expand productivity by stake, return and need. Over time such systematic exclusion from institutional support is expected to take its toll on women's productivity and, ultimately, on program effectiveness.

“ . . . Systematic exclusion from institutional support is expected to take its toll on women's productivity and, ultimately, on program effectiveness.”

A variety of reasons explain such neglect. First, program assumptions are made that information and benefits will trickle down from men to women within households, an assumption impossible to sustain in female-headed households. Moreover, very little is known about the degree to which husbands transmit information to wives, though one study in Tanzania indicates divergent information levels between husbands and wives in households reached by extension. Second, staff are primarily men, and in many societies there is a reluctance to initiate contact between unrelated men and women. Finally, institutional procedures and legal restrictions may make it difficult or impos-

Report Findings
THE WORLD BANK

Not enough attention has been given in the past to reducing the burden of women's work in developing countries, particularly in the household. Simple improvements in the tools for grinding grain are being discussed in connection with a proposed nutrition project for Senegal, where it is estimated that women spend four hours daily converting five kilograms of wheat into couscous to feed the family.

In connection with a forestry project in Burundi, innovations in cooking stoves are being discussed as part of a wider Bank effort to improve the efficiency of wood-burning stoves. In agriculture, women's productivity could be greatly increased by improvements in the tools they use for cultivation, harvesting, and processing, and in methods and equipment for transporting and storing agricultural inputs and products, and water. Improvements are also needed in processing and preserving food. In the Sahel, for instance, families eat better in the dry season when women have fewer agricultural tasks and more time to prepare food, and there is more food in storage, than they do in the rainy (productive) season, when, although the family uses more energy and therefore needs more food, supplies are dwindling.

—*Recognizing the 'Invisible' Woman in Development: The World Bank Experience*

Report Findings
UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND
AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION (FAO)

It has been shown in nearly every African country that traditional patterns of food production can be effectively and economically transformed and become more viable and productive through the modest application of improved technology, organizational and institutional change. Moreover, this can be done in a way which fits African social patterns and values. It is also true that, when the plight of women is realized and treated seriously, simple and comparatively inexpensive equipment to reduce women's work burden could be introduced suitable for different cultural, social and ecological patterns. This has been done already in some places by the installation of grain mills and wells with pumps.

In agriculture and livestock keeping, the low-cost production of ox-drawn ploughs and harrows which women could use, hand-operated inter-row cultivators, planters and winnowers, seed-cleaning sieves, chicken feeders and waterers, are among many innovations which would help women. Locally made sun-dryers, smoking drums for fish and meat and improved farm food stores proof against insects, rodents, and damp are being devel-

oped and used in some areas. The extension of these would ensure that they [women] lose less of their hard-earned food supplies. Solar water heaters, improved stoves, maize-shellors, cassava grinders, and simple home-made things like clothes-lines and cupboards are a few of the household items which save time and energy and make women's work more efficient for the effort expended.

Community mills save hours of pounding and grinding. These have been shown to be popular in many parts of Africa. An average village family consumes about two to five kilos of maize daily, and to pound this takes about an hour. It has been observed that East African village women will take advantage of a commercial mill even though they have to carry a 24-kilo load for four miles and then take a bus for a further five miles to have their maize ground. This they do in spite of the costs of grinding and bussing, which reach the equivalent of about two-thirds of the value of the maize. In Cameroon, women have formed cornmill societies to purchase village mills.

The work of collecting and carrying firewood could be much reduced by planting fast-growing trees near villages and by the introduction of a small village portable mechanical saw. Reforestation has begun in some countries, and, as in the Wukro district of Tigre in Ethiopia, women are sometimes involved in planting. There is, however, a great need for more of this kind of activity.

Since carrying loads is one of the greatest drains on time and energy of women, well-balanced wheel-barrows, bicycle or tri-cycle carts would help and have been accepted by women in some places. Donkey or ox-carts could be built locally. Water catchment tanks already used in some rural areas could save much water carrying if more widely adopted. Grass for animals could be planted near villages or homesteads. Charcoal could be prepared on a community basis where wood is available. Teams of young people, both boys and girls, could form water brigades or wood-collecting brigades to cart water and fuel for a group of households.

—*Women, Population, and Rural Development—Africa*

sible for women to obtain loans. One study found that the percent of households with a man present was fourteen times as likely to have detailed information about loans than the percent of households headed by women.

Women farmers' exclusion from the mainstream of agricultural extension not only compromises the principle of equity, but the principle of efficiency as well.

CHANEY, SIMMONS,
AND STAUDT
—“Women in Development”

The differences across countries in the percentage of sales workers who are female are remarkable, ranging from only 1 percent in seven countries of North Africa and the Middle East to 59 percent in the Philippines, 60 percent in Nigeria, 65 percent in Jamaica, and 88 percent in Ghana.

Rural women in sales are overwhelmingly concentrated in the informal sector of local exchange systems. Forming an important link between the subsistence sector and the commercial economy, they frequently operate with sufficient capital for only one day's trading, buying goods in the morning (perhaps on credit), sometimes processing them in a typical mix of economic activities (grinding corn, for example), and selling in the afternoon. The sexual division of market labor is clear. Typically, women sell goods from their homes or in daily or weekly local markets which men engage in long-distance trade; women carry goods on their backs or heads while men used wheeled transport; women work in small family-owned retail shops while men control the large retailing and wholesaling enterprises; women trade in foodstuffs and small household items while men sell equipment, appliances, cash crops, and other major items in local or urban markets and in the export trade.

RUTH DIXON
—“Jobs for Women in Rural
Industry and Services,”

Invisible Farmers: Women and
the Crisis in Agriculture

[Workers in developing countries] are more likely than their Western counterparts to be self-employed rather than wage earners, to work seasonally rather than year-round, to be underemployed rather than formally unemployed, and to engage in a fluid or sporadic pattern of diverse and shifting economic activities. Moreover, the boundary between domestic production for the household's own consumption and economic activity for sale or exchange is less clearly drawn in

“I must plant the paddy, spread the fertilizer, turn over the earth around the maize, and help in the harvest.”

developing countries, especially in rural areas, and especially among women.

These difficulties are compounded in the agricultural sector, where subsistence farmers may sell very little of their produce, where unpaid labor on their own land alternates with wage of exchange labor on another's, where children may regularly tend animals and women grow foodstuffs in their kitchen gardens or process crops in their compounds but not work in the fields, and where trade or small crafts are added to agricultural work in a seasonal mix of household activities. Indeed, the conceptual distinctions between persons who are economically active and inactive, and between agricul-

The plight of rural women and their potential role in alleviating world hunger has become a key issue in international conferences which have called on member governments and the United Nations' agencies to recognize women's roles in food production and to take steps to increase their access to resources.

In 1974, the United Nations World Food Conference, recognizing that “rural women in the developing world account for at least 50 percent of food production” called on all governments to “include in their plans provision for the education and training of women on an equal basis with men in food production and agricultural technology, marketing and distribution techniques, as well as consumer credit and nutrition information” in order that “the energy, the talent and the ability of women can be fully utilized in partnership with men in the battle against hunger.”

In 1975, the World Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985), among other goals, called for governments to “provide rural women with the necessary means and access to resources for agricultural production.” The Plan, adopted in Mexico City, requested governments to ensure that rural women: (a) are provided with education, technology, and training suitable to their needs, as identified by them; and (b) have access to credit and financing mechanisms on a basis of equality with men.

In 1979, the report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) held in Rome by the FAO (U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization) included a section on “The Integration of Women in Rural Development” which specified the importance of:

- Recognition of women's *productive* roles;
- Equality of legal status to ensure equitable access to "land, livestock and other productive assets" and "effective legal rights to make decisions on the land they manage"; and
- Equal access to rural services with special training programs for women.

The WCARRD report also emphasized the role of women's organizations in effecting these changes, the need for income-generating projects for women, and promotion of formal and non-formal educational opportunities for rural women and girls.



Tea production is a small enterprise of Sri Lanka women trained in an OEF International project.

tural and nonagricultural occupations, can become hopelessly blurred, particularly in the case of women (and children). Efforts to sharpen the distinctions by enforcing a strict (i.e., more Western) definition of labor force participation inevitably result in a poor description of economic activity in the agricultural sector.

Consider, for example, this day in the life of Soheray Devi, a Bihari woman of northern India: "First . . . I must wash the pots and sweep. Then I go to collect wood and cow dung for fuel and grass for the bullock. If there is food I cook a mid-day meal. . . . In the afternoon I must go again to collect grass for the bullocks, and then if there is food I prepare the evening meal. If I am needed I work in the fields too. I must plant the paddy, spread the fertilizer, turn over the earth around the maize, and help in the harvest."

Would Soheray Devi be counted as a member of the agricultural labor force? This depends, among other considerations, on the particular definition of economic activity used, on whether she is asked about her secondary as well as primary occupation, on the timing of the survey during the agricultural cycle and the length of the reference period, and on whether the interviewer actually asks her about what she does rather than assuming that she is "just a housewife."

RUTH B. DIXON
 —"Women in Agriculture,"
 Population and
 Development Review

A classic example of the negative effect of technology on women is the agricultural setting in which plowing (men's work) is mechanized, but the processes of cultivation, such as

“Women must work harder and longer than they did before mechanization . . .”

hoeing, weeding, and transplanting (women's work) are not. Women must work harder and longer than they did before mechanization in order to keep up with the expanded plowing capacity.

U.N. NGO TASK FORCE
—“NGO Task Force on
Roles of Women”

Most writers about Third World agriculture reserve such terms as “farmer,” “peasant,” or more fanciful terms such as “husbandman” for men only. Women, if mentioned at all, are “farmer's wives.” The habit is unaffected by the fact that women may do much, or even most of the farming.

BARBARA ROGERS
—The Domestication of Women:
Discrimination in
Developing Societies

In 1980, the U.N. Mid-Decade for Women Conference in Copenhagen developed an extensive report on “Women in Rural Areas.” The final document, *The Programme of Action*, stated that its objective for rural women was to “enhance the effective contribution of rural women who are hampered by reason of their inadequate access to appropriate technology, by the inadequate social infrastructures in rural areas, as well as by the double work load they bear through their participation in working the land and their performance of household duties.” To achieve this end, *The Programme* recommended actions to improve women's access to technology, land, credit, education, and women's organizations, in line with earlier proposals.

In 1985, the U.N. World Conference on Women in Nairobi, Kenya, July 15-26, will examine rural women in food production as one of several priority areas. The Programme of Action emerging from the conference should serve as a blueprint for improving the lives of rural women everywhere. It is intended that the recommendations and actions from this “end of the decade” conference will in subsequent years be viewed as a commencement, rather than as a closure.

In the United States, parallel efforts have been made to insure that women are included in development efforts. A Women in Development Office was established in the Agency for International Development (AID) in 1974 as a result of an amendment by Congress to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973. This amendment mandates the increasing involvement of Third World women in U.S. overseas development assistance programs. Congressional monitoring of AID activities is one of the most significant factors in bringing about women in development programming within AID. The *AID Policy Paper—Women in Development* (1982), recognizes women's roles in food production and in related activities along the food chain: growing, storing, processing, and marketing of food, and raising small animals—a major source of animal protein. The paper concludes that “Explicit strategies to address gender-role aspects of farming must be built into all projects where outreach to farmers is attempted (extension, training, research, etc.). In particular, integrated services to address females' multiple responsibilities in farm households are required. These would include: human nutrition/health; animal nutrition/health; farm management; family resource management; time/labor saving technologies.”

The United States is not alone; bilateral aid programs in European countries and Canada have also turned their attention to the issue of rural women and so has the private nonprofit sector. A small but growing number of U.S. and foreign private, voluntary organizations are helping to overcome the barriers that women face as food producers in the developing countries. OEF International, for example, provides women with the agricultural, business, production, and marketing skills crucial for food and economic self-sufficiency.

L Know the issue and help others become aware of it.

Self-education and one-on-one discussions are important for all of us. You may want to send for some of the available materials identified in Resource List #1, found at the end of this publication. Most progress on women's issues, however, has been made in groups, either women's groups or organizations with shared interests. Resource List #3 presents a number of organizations that have developed programs for educating Americans about the issues of world poverty and hunger.

Resource List #2 (films and cassettes) provides some learning tools for groups to use to educate themselves. Local resources for learning can also be tapped. Your local university may have faculty working in the field of women in agriculture. Often private voluntary organizations, including churches, with outreach programs overseas can provide helpful expertise. United Nations Associations and returned Peace Corps volunteers are also excellent sources of information.

This resource publication together with OEF International's *Women and World Issues: An Action Handbook for Your Community* constitute excellent tools for organizing a community workshop on the theme. As this publication goes to press, conferences sponsored by OEF International on this theme have been held in five cities—Denver, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Tucson—and plans for introducing this concept to several new geographic areas are under way.

2. Help organizations to make the connection. Many organizations are interested in hunger, but have not yet recognized the importance of women in solving this global problem. Many women's organizations have been deeply concerned with the

According to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a "fertility spurt" has almost invariably accompanied the intrusions and dislocations of the cash economy. It has been argued that people are not poor because they have too many children; rather, they attempt to use their children to alleviate their poverty. Children of poor rural people in many parts of the Third World seem to bring net positive benefits, often from a fairly early age. In addition, extra children may eventually be able to work either as local wage laborers or as migrants.

"After all, young children may from an early age help relieve women of their burden of repetitive drudgery . . ."

But this strategy, while providing the possibility of betterment for some families and individuals, undercuts the position of the poor as a class. It also disadvantages the entire country in those nations where, as in India, each new mouth represents a net drain on the nation's resources.

Women, too, may favor such a strategy when increased fertility is not incompatible with women's economic activities. After all, young children may from an early age help relieve women of their burden of repetitive drudgery in fetching wood and water and endlessly processing the staples in the daily diet.

RAE LESSER BLUMBERG
—*"Females, Farming, and Food."*

Invisible Farmers: Women and the Crisis in Agriculture

status of women but have not been interested in women in the developing countries or aware of the role of women in agriculture around the world.

If you belong to either type of organization already, help leaders to make the connection. Or, you may want to join a group active in hunger education and be responsible for its appropriate coverage of women's roles in alleviating hunger. A list of some of the major organizations working in this area is provided in Resource List #3.

3. Encourage your organization to play a key role in influencing policy at the international level and within the United States.

Internationally, hundreds of U.S. non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have a special working relationship with the United Nations. They work together at U.N. headquarters in New York, Geneva, and Vienna, helping to design U.N. agency programs such as those concerned with food, children, health, etc. They have access to U.N. briefings, delegates, and staff. They act as consultants, provide information, and make formal statements to U.N. commissions, councils, and committees. In these processes the views of people, as distinct from governments, are heard by global decision-making bodies.

Virtually every American woman belongs to at least one of these voluntary organizations: a church group, a political party, a labor union, a civic organization, a national women's organization, a professional association. They can press for meetings on world hunger and see that, wherever there are such study programs or conferences, the neglected areas of women's roles in food production, processing, nutrition, and access to land rights and credit are also examined. High visibility of these issues to larger public sectors helps to shape or reinforce public policy.

Within the U.S. today there are over 100,000 NGOs. Over 400 are involved in meeting the needs of people overseas. Of these, over 100 work directly with the U.S. Agency for International Development's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. NGOs work through coalitions such as INTERACTION. Many have international affiliates.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) has a legislative mandate most commonly referred to as "The Percy Amendment" to include women in the process of development. American women working through groups can insure that AID's resources are used to enhance the productivity of rural women in the developing nations. In addition, many private groups such as OEF International, work with AID to deliver technology, training, and other services to rural areas of the developing world. Many of these agencies, too, need encouragement to be aware of women's needs and potential. Changes in priorities of these private voluntary organizations (PVOs) working directly in developing countries can affect the administration of projects and thus have a major impact on rural women.

Not only does cash cropping deprive them of men's help, it brings them additional tasks and burdens. Once they could produce a surplus to barter or sell locally, but now they

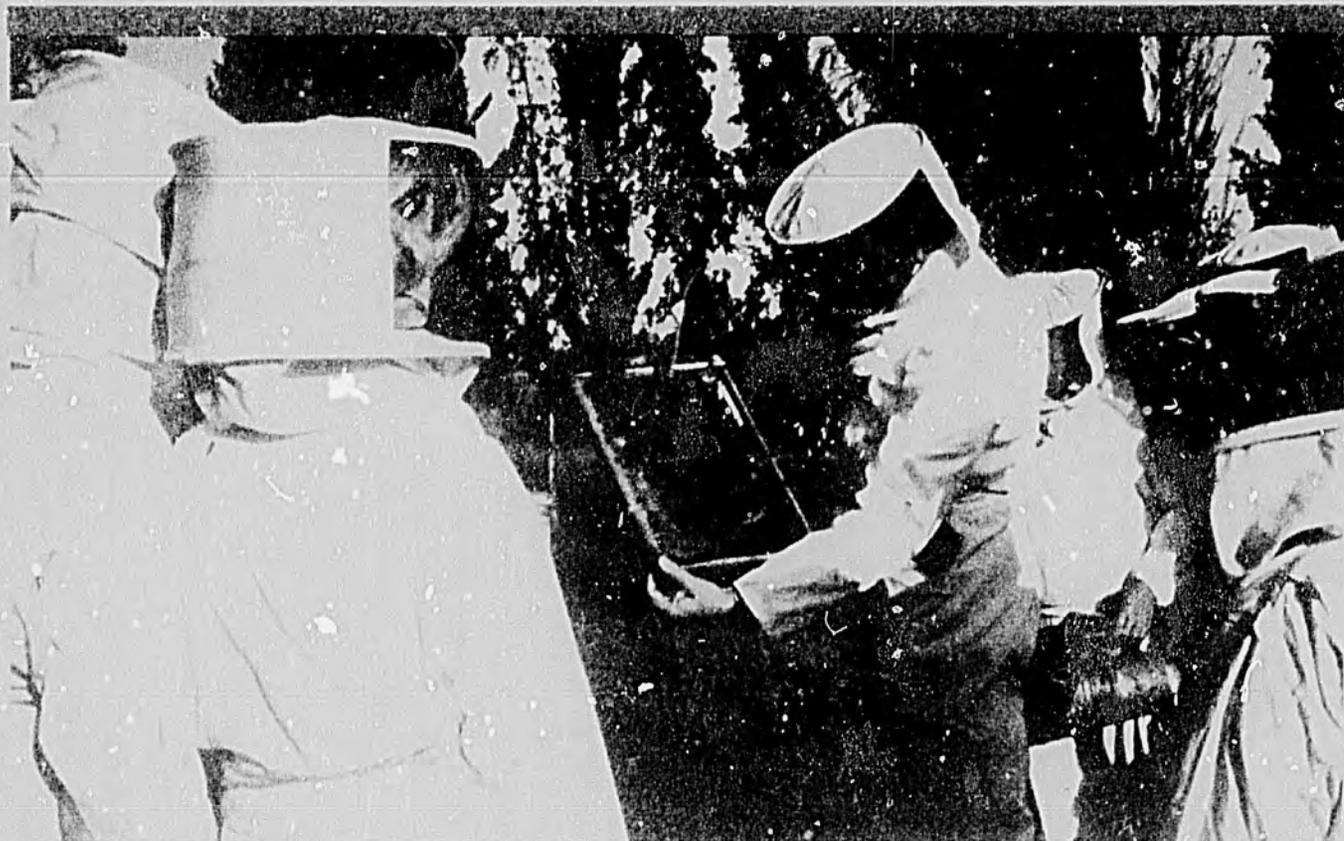
“ . . . Now they cannot compete with multinationals, commercial agriculture or cooperatives.”

cannot compete with multinationals, commercial agriculture or cooperatives. If they cannot find the time or means to earn money or goods in other ways, they must go without.

MARILEE KARL

-- "Women, Land, and Food Production,"

Women in Development:
A Resource Guide for
Organization and Action



In Morocco, women learn to produce honey, gaining skills through OEF International training.

The recently formed (1984) U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Hunger is charged with assessing the impact of diverse U.S. legislation and appropriations affecting hunger and malnutrition both at home and abroad. Informed organizations supplied with convincing data regarding women's significant roles in these areas, should bring these materials to the attention of the Select Committee's membership.

4. Work with and support organizations that are contributing to increasing the abilities of Third World women to provide for their families and communities.

Third World rural women themselves are often members of local organizations. Working with women's organizations in developing countries has been found by OEF International to be an effective way to insure that women have some say over projects that affect them and may be the most successful way to organize for a variety of goals, such as production and sales cooperatives, small-scale credit projects, training in new techniques, and the acquisition of new technology.

Thus, the problems are challenging but solutions exist. We in the United States need to be better informed about the role of women in agriculture. Through our organizations--women's organizations as well as organizations committed to solving world hunger--we have a critical role to play in improving the status, productivity, and chances of a better life for rural families in developing nations around the globe.

Rae Lesser Blumberg is associate professor in the Department of Sociology, University of California at San Diego, and has written extensively on the subject of women in development. Her cross-cultural studies are based on research conducted in Venezuela, Bolivia, Columbia, Honduras, Jamaica, Australia, Israel, Egypt, and Bulgaria. She also has studied female farmers in Africa and the impact of foreign aid in Asia. She is internationally recognized as an expert on rural development and women's participation in agricultural production systems and has contributed to a number of world forums on these topics.

Elsa Chaney is a social scientist currently working in Jamaica. She has many years of work and research on women's contributions to economic, social, and political development in the Third World. She specializes in short-term assignments to design and implement women's components in large development projects. Her studies on international migration emphasize the effects on development and on women who are left behind. In particular is her work in the Dominican Republic, Columbia, and Peru. At Fordham University she has led seminars on Latin America and the Third World.

Ruth B. Dixon is associate professor at the University of California at Davis. Her book, *Rural Women at Work: Strategies for Development in South Asia*, is a classic work. Her fields of specialty and interest are rural and urban sociology with particular emphasis on women, the family, marriage patterns, and population policy. She has explored creation of income-generation activities in field trips to India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Nepal. She served as a consultant to the U.N. Branch for the Promotion of Equality of Men and Women and also to the World Food Programme.

Louise Fortmann is a rural sociologist and senior research fellow at the Center for International Studies at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. For the Ministry of Agriculture in Botswana, she undertook research in the communal areas and as a consultant has written on women's involvement in agriculture in Tanzania and Botswana.

Perdita Huston is a former Peace Corps executive and the first woman to direct one of its global divisions. Her two books, *Message from the Village* and *Third World Women Speak Out*, are results of interviews with rural women in Egypt, Tunisia, Sudan, Kenya, and Mexico as part of a United Nations fact-finding mission. She has been a scholar-in-residence at Wheaton College in Norton, Massachusetts, and has recently become affiliated with a new international group, Interaction Council of Former Heads of Government, based in Vienna,

Austria. She is a board member of Amnesty International, the international human rights organization.

Jane S. Jaquette is professor of political science at Occidental College in Los Angeles, California. She brings to the writing of this publication, *Women Food Producers—Potential Power for Combating World Hunger*, her significant background and numerous years of work and study on the issues, including project work in Latin America, Jamaica, and Indonesia. Her research and teaching interests include the role of women in politics, feminist theory, Latin American politics, and women in development. She took a year's leave of absence from Occidental College to work in the U.S. AID Office for Women in Development.

Marilee Karl is a founding member of Isis International and is based in Rome, Italy, where she directs an International Feminist network and is a resource to conferences and workshops. Her special interests in the development field have been technical, information, and communication skills. From the Rome office, Isis conducts a Women's Information and Communication Service, established to meet the resource demands from countries around the world for information by women and for women's development. Isis was formed in 1974 and is named for an ancient Egyptian goddess.

Barbara Lewis is associate professor of political science at Rutgers State University in New Jersey. Her fields of interest and research are African fertility and female labor force participation, indigenous trade and commercial organizations among men and women, and agricultural development policies and the politics of policy implementation. She completed five field research projects on the West Coast of Africa, including the Ivory Coast where she studied market women.

Martha Loutfi is senior economist and coordinator of the Programme on Rural Women in the Employment and Development Department of the International Labour Organization in Switzerland. She has written extensively on strategies for improving employment conditions of rural women, decent pay and not more drudgery, and on elements of success for women. She has overseen the implementation of projects on rural women's employment and rural energy in nearly every part of the developing world and often conducts "grass-roots" workshops or "dialogues" that bring together rural women with local officials and technical experts.

David Mitchnik is a rural development specialist at the World Bank in Washington, D.C. He has recently returned from Brazil and involvement in a mission project on rural development in the Northeast. Among his other writings is a working paper for ILO, "Improving

Ways of Skill Acquisition of Women for Rural Employment in Some African Countries," 1977.

Barbara Rogers is a development consultant living in London, England. Among her extensive past activities are the service as a consultant to the U.N. Committee on Apartheid and to the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa.

Emmy Simmons is an agricultural economist with the U.S. Agency for International Development and is currently managing a farm systems research project in Mali, as well as serving on a drought-prevention planning team. In earlier years at AID's Office of Policy Development she took the lead on integrating women into policy. Her consultant work in Nigeria led to the co-authoring of a book on farming systems, with a special look at the role of women. She has a background and special interest in nutrition and household level economics. She was a Peace Corps volunteer in the Philippines.

Kathleen Staudt is associate professor of political science at the University of Texas at El Paso. She is known for her research in Kenya which focused on the effects of agricultural policy on women, inequities in the distribution of agricultural services, the role of rural women's organizations in increasing women's political power and participation, and the effects of class and ethnic identification on women's ability to organize. She was a Peace Corps volunteer in the Philippines. She is coeditor with Jane S. Jaquette of a 1983 book *Women in Developing Countries: A Policy Focus*.



A Brazilian woman prepares the family's food.

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_____. *Women in Agriculture*. Rome: FAO, 1984. 28 pp.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND RESOURCE GUIDES

Knox, Mary. *Women As Food Producers: An Annotated Bibliography*, 1984. (OEF International, 2101 L Street N.W., Suite 916, Washington, DC 20037, or OEF California Office, 125 W. Fourth Street, Suite 215, Los Angeles, CA 90034.)

Isis International. *Women in Development: A Resource Guide for Organization and Action*. Philadelphia: New Society Publishers, 1984.

Overseas Education Fund. *Women and World Issues: An Action Handbook for Your Community*, 1981. (OEF International, 2101 L Street N.W., Suite 916, Washington, DC 20037.)

Resources for Feminist Research RFR/DRF. *Women and Agricultural Production*. Vol. 2, No. 1; March 1982. (c/o The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1V6.)

RESOURCE CENTERS

The following centers are engaged in research and publishing on women in agriculture and hunger issues. Consult them for full lists of relevant publications and documents.

Association for Women in Development, c/o National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036.

Equity Policy Center, 2001 S Street N.W., Suite 420, Washington, DC 20009.

FAO (United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization), Information Division, 1001 22nd Street N.W., Suite 300, Washington, DC 20437.

Food, Research and Action Center (FRAC), 1319 F Street N.W., Washington, DC 20004.

Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID), Women and International Development: Joint Harvard/MIT Group, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA 02138.

International Center for Research on Women, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Suite 501, Washington, DC 20036.

International Labour Office, 1750 New York Avenue N.W., Suite 330A, Washington, DC 20006.

International Women's Tribune Center, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

Isis International (Women's Information and Communication Service), Via Santa Maria dell'Anima 30, 00186 Rome, Italy, and Casilla 2067, Correo Central, Santiago, Chile.

Isis-WICCE (Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange), P.O. Box 2471, 1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland.

Office of Women in Development, U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC 20523.

Office of Women in Development, Working Papers Series, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

Oxfam America, 115 Broadway, Boston, MA 02116.

Select Committee on Hunger, U.S. House of Representatives, Room 507, House Annex #2, Washington, DC 20515.

The Women and Food Information Network, 24 Peabody Terrace, Cambridge, MA 02138.

FILMS AND CASSETTES

Dominga. 65 minutes. Efforts of the government of Bolivia to implement a United Nations World Food Program and role of Dominga, a woman community leader. (National Film Board of Canada, 1 Lombard Street, Toronto, Canada.)

The Double Day. 56 minutes. Film about women's roles in agriculture, mining, domestic service, and manufacturing in Latin America. (Cinema Guild, 1697 Broadway, Suite 802, New York, NY 10019; 212-246-5522.)

Margoli. 58 minutes. Social and economic problems of village life in the Margoli region of Western Kenya. "Inside view" of problems of birth rates, land tenure, food shortages, immigration. (University of California Extension Media Center, 2223 Fulton Street, Berkeley, CA 94720; 415-642-0460.)

Outside of the GNP. 9 minutes, 16mm, color. Women's production is outside the cash economy or in the "informal sector" and thus outside the Gross National Product (GNP) accounts. (Decade Media, 30 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017; 212-557-5793.)

3900 Million and One. 50 minutes, 16mm. Population, women's roles in the family as unpaid family labor in agriculture, family planning issues. Oxfam America, 115

Broadway, Boston, MA 02116; 617-482-1211.)

Village Women in Egypt, 28 minutes; *Jamaican Women*, 28 minutes; and *Three Generations of Javanese Women*, 28 minutes. "Are You Listening Programs" cassettes. (Martha Stuart Communications, P.O. Box 246, 2 Anthony Street, Hillsdale, NY 12529.)

What Rights Has a Woman? 40 minutes. English version. (FAO Office, Information Division, 1001 22nd Street, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20437.)

Womanpower: The Hidden Asset. 17 minutes, color, 1975. Women in agriculture in Sri Lanka. (Sterling Educational Films, 241 E. 34th Street, New York, NY 10016; 212-683-6300.)

Women in a Changing World. 50 minutes, 16mm, 1975. Women in Afghanistan, Solo Islands, Hong Kong, Bolivia, and Kenya speak on things that most affect their lives. California Extension Media Center, 2223 Fulton Street, Berkeley, CA 94720 or AUFS, P.O. Box 150, Hanover, NH 17331.)

Women of the Toubou. 25 minutes, 16mm, 1974. Nomadic people living on the edge of the Sahara facing severe drought. (Phoenix Films, 470 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016.)

SELECTED ORGANIZATIONS WITH DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The organizations listed below are among the first recipients of Development Education Project grants, a program administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID). This program was initiated in 1981 by AID in response to the Biden-Pell Amendment to the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980. Its goal is to facilitate the widespread discussion, analysis, and review of the issues contained in the *Report of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger* (1980), especially the issues raised regarding the political, economic, technical, and social factors relating to hunger and poverty.

Each of these organizations offers distinct educational programs focusing on specific target groups such as women, educators, community and business leaders, minorities and youth, and/or projects supporting local community programs. This list is not exhaustive as a

growing number of organizations are designing hunger and development education projects and are seeking AID financial assistance.

For a current listing of such programs, geographic areas of coverage, and target groups, please contact the AID Development Education Program, Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (OPVC), Room 239, SA-8, U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC 20523; 703-235-8420.

In addition, many other organizations are receiving private funding from diverse sources to deliver programs geared toward increasing the public understanding of overseas development and hunger issues. An excellent source for identifying many of these other domestic development/hunger education programs is a directory entitled, *Development Education Programs of U.S. Non-profit Organizations* (1983). It is available from INTER-ACTION, 2101 L Street N.W., Suite 916, Washington, DC 20037.

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| ACCION INTERNATIONAL
AITEC
10-C Mount Auburn Street
Cambridge, MA 02139
617-492-4930 | Hunger Action Center
University of Arizona
715 North Park Avenue
Tucson, AZ 85719
602-623-7575 | Minnesota International Center
711 E. River Road
Minneapolis, MN 55455
612-373-3200 | Quad Cities World Affairs
Council, Inc. and
Peoria World Affairs Council
24 Woodley Road
Rock Island, IL 61201
309-786-1389 |
| Booker T. Washington
Foundation
1010 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Third Floor
Washington, DC 20001
202-371-1300 | Impact on Hunger
145 E. 49th Street
New York, NY 10017
212-750-9893 | National Rural Electric
Cooperative Association
1800 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202-857-9500 | Save the Children Federation
54 Wilton Road
Westport, CT 06880
203-226-7272 |
| Bread for the World
Education Fund
802 Rhode Island Avenue N.E.
Washington, DC 20018
202-269-0200 | International Institute for
Environment and
Development EARTHSCAN
1717 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Suite 302
Washington, DC 20036
202-462-0900 | OEF International
2101 L Street N.W.
Suite 916
Washington, DC 20037
202-466-3430 | World Education, Inc.
210 Lincoln Street
Boston, MA 02111
617-432-9485 |
| Catholic Relief Services
1101 First Avenue
New York, NY 10022
212-838-4700 | International Nursing Services
Association, Inc.
1712 Clifton Road N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30329
404-634-5748 | Phelps Stokes Fund
10 E. 87th Street
New York, NY 10128
212-427-8100 | World Hunger Education
Service
1317 G Street N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
202-347-4441 |
| Credit Union National
Association Foundation
5810 Mineral Point Road
Madison, WI 53705
608-231-4000 | Michigan Partners of the
Americas
68 Berkey Hall
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824
517-355-0180 | Population Reference
Bureau, Inc.
2213 M Street N.W.
Washington, DC 20037
202-755-4664 | YMCA, International Division
101 N. Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606
312-977-0031 |

WOMEN

- Women constitute over one-half of the world's population.
- Women contribute two-thirds of the world's working hours.
- Women receive one-tenth of the world's total income.
- Women own less than one-hundredth of the world's real property.
- Women comprise two-thirds of all illiterate people in the world.
- Women head one-fourth to one-third of rural households worldwide.

FOOD PRODUCTION

- Women make up 60 to 80 percent of agricultural workers in Africa and Asia.
- Women are more than 40 percent of agricultural workers in Latin America.
- Third World countries receive two-fifths of all U.S. farm exports or the product of one out of every five farm acres.

HUNGER

- One billion of this planet's 4.5 billion people suffer from hunger.
- Over 50 percent of the world's hungry are malnourished.
- Annually 15 to 20 million people die as a result of hunger and starvation (41,000 daily).

Source: *Text of Women Food Producers* and OEF International fact sheet.



Water is carried by a woman in an OEF International housing project in El Salvador.