

DA-10-201

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND FOOD  
(The Role of Women in Meeting Basic Food Needs in Developing Countries)

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I. Introduction:

The Conference was sponsored by the Consortium for International Development (CID) and partially funded by a grant from Women in Development, Agency for International Development (AID). Two hundred fifty participants met on the campus of the University of Arizona, Tucson, January 9-11, 1978.

Papers circulated prior to the Conference, and first-day presentations and panel discussions revealed that developing countries and the development organizations are placing increased emphasis on enhancing the opportunities for all people to meet basic human needs. A basic need too often unavailable to large numbers of developing country people is adequate food/nutrition, defined by the Conference to include readily accessible, pure drinking water.

The Conference directed its attention to the problems developing countries face as they attempt to provide greater opportunity for all their people to meet the basic needs--adequate daily diets, and how private and international development organizations can redesign technical assistance so that it is more directly keyed to helping interested countries make food available to hungry and malnourished people<sup>1</sup>; while asking two crucial questions: (1) Does meeting the basic food/nutrition needs of all people have special significance to women, and (2) Is more than an intensification of what is currently being done required?

The Conference answered both of the crucial questions "yes", very emphatically. Why?

First, women play a vital role in meeting food/nutrition needs everywhere in the world. They make strategic consumption decisions in the family, prepare and handle food, are integral parts of local food preparation and distribution systems, and wherever water must be carried, they carry it. In addition, in the developing countries

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\* The viewpoints and conclusions of this report are those of the author, and do not necessarily represent the position or policy of AID or CID. The author extends appreciation to Kathleen Cloud, Olga Stavrakis, Frances Erigham Johnson, Beryl Burt, Bonnie Stewart, Nancy Ferguson, Mary Jean McGrath, Ann Cowan, and R. Grant Seals for substantive assistance and suggestions.

women provide 40 to 60 percent of the agricultural labor, make many food production decisions which are vital to family and national welfare, process and store most of the food, and are important traders. Women are "where the action is."

Second, when basic food/nutrition needs are not being met, women suffer disproportionately. If food is scarce and expensive, women often deprive themselves for the sake of their families, or their societies place a lesser value on them and they have no choice but to make disproportionately higher sacrifices. In many countries, children, for whom women often assume greater responsibility than men, suffer disproportionately too because their rights to food are not equal to adults'.

Third, at the present time, very few of the strategies developing countries are following call for effective and rewarding participation of women in agricultural production, storage, marketing, and the processing of food. The strategies reflect inadequate understanding of the role women traditionally have played in the food cycle, and fail to take advantage of the contribution their full participation would make to the national development effort. In some developing countries, planners and policy makers, with encouragement from the aid agencies, have used Western World traditions as a model for agricultural development (e.g., giving land titles only to men, extension service, crop and livestock production programs and production credit systems primarily for men, etc.), and deliberately designed policies and projects to remove women from productive activities in the food cycle. They did so under the assumption it would increase the general welfare and lessen women's burdens. These well-intentioned policies have not been particularly successful. In some areas where women were traditionally responsible for their and their children's food supply, the cultural balance between male and female decision-making has been upset, with a tragic reduction in the availability of food in local markets and an increase in hunger and malnutrition. In several developing countries, women, especially among the agrarian poor, have lost much of the productive power they had in an earlier era, and with it went an element of control over their own destinies. In some cases the drudgery in their lives has actually increased.

Without major changes in the strategies developing countries are following, there is little hope for decreasing the drudgery to which so many poor women, especially in the rural areas, are subjected, lessening the total incidence of hunger/malnutrition, or reducing women's and children's disproportionate suffering. New policies and projects are needed.

## II. The Conference Environment:

The Conference brought together a group of 250 diverse and articulate individuals from all over the world. Forty-four women and five men from

nineteen developing countries attended, many holding very influential positions in their nations' ministries, private agencies, and the universities and international organizations such as the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program. Others were graduate students. The participants from the United States came from an even wider variety of backgrounds: from academia came nutritionists, home economists, agriculturalists, food processing experts, social scientists, health scientists, educators, engineers, business administration specialists, arid lands experts, systems analysts, planners, and others. The religious and private voluntary organizations were very well represented, and numerous women's organizations sent delegations. Professional staff from both the legislative and executive branches of the U.S. Government attended, with AID especially well represented. Six of the AID people were field personnel. Farm women, with membership in several farm organizations, participated; as did private business persons and several consultant groups. Many came as private individuals because of a deep personal interest in the topics on the Conference agenda.

Each Conference participant came with a particular understanding of the causes of hunger and poverty, hence, had special expertise to contribute in the search for solutions. Yet, amid the diversity there were underlying, shared perceptions which provided common ground and lent unity to the group and the resolutions emerging from it. At the risk of oversimplification, the key shared, unifying perceptions were:

- (1) Each individual person has the right to adequate food and water, and each woman, man and child in the world has a stake in whether or not this right materializes.

- (2) Women, as well as men and children, are individuals in their own right, and they must be provided the conditions and safeguards necessary to develop their own individuality; however, of equal importance is the fact women are integral members of families and of societies, and they must participate in development activities within the context of their families. Women must become equal, active partners with men in the process of development in accordance with the World Plan of Action for the Decade for Women.

The finding of common ground among the diversity of backgrounds and experience had a catalytic effect that produced the positive dynamics of the Conference. It made possible open, trusting, emphatic dialog between widely differing points of view--between American farm women and developing country women; anthropologists and production agriculturalists; home economists and development planners; nutritionists and food systems experts; political activists and technicians; researchers and practitioners. This open dialog, which was listed by many of the participants on the Conference evaluation as the single most important feature of the Conference, produced what one conferee aptly described as, "an encounter, not a confrontation."

Illustrations of the effect of the "encounter" on individuals include:

---For many participants, the Conference confirmed a sense of rightness of what they had often felt were lonely efforts to confront many food and hunger issues in their daily work. There was a sense of exhilaration on learning that a community of interest existed, and there were people with whom they could have dialogue. By the end of the conference, several groups had made firm plans to form networks of people with shared interests.

---Many teachers realized the content of many of the courses offered in the universities and colleges were narrow; often not confronting the "real" issues in food and nutrition. The quality of instruction is limited by the isolation of the instructors. Teachers learned people in governmental and private agencies are interested in what they (teachers) are doing, have much up-to-date information to offer, and are willing to share it. On the negative side, teachers learned many articles in the standard-brand journals they customarily read do not effectively reflect "where or what the action is."

---Women in governmental posts in the U.S. and developing countries learned they have public and international support for integrating women as active, equal partners in the food cycle. They explored the types of projects which might be carried out and the manner in which policy might be affected in their respective agencies and countries.

---Persons from private voluntary agencies came to better understand how their activities could fit into the overall pattern of social and economic development, and that people from government generally were very interested in their success, and would provide support whenever possible.

---Nutritionists, who have not always concerned themselves with the large-scale economic and human problems of food/nutrition, came to better realize that their research, already valuable to society, could be even more valuable if social, economic, and political problems were considered simultaneously with nutrition issues.

---Home economists from the departments and colleges of home economics (includes extension personnel) began to see additional ways in which their experiences in dealing with family and human problems within the framework of a traditionally male-oriented university system (often a college of agriculture) could be used and contribute significantly to policy and programs designed to help the poor everywhere.

---The significance of the schools of home economics and liberal arts as major social science resources within the Title XII system became clearer. Professors increased their determination to find ways to involve themselves and their colleagues more directly in cooperative ventures with other disciplines in their universities' Title XII programs.

---American farm women came to realize that their problems are not unlike those of women in developing countries, and that the causes of many rural problems are the same throughout the world. They became more aware that rural women in any part of the world have unique abilities to understand rural women elsewhere, and they are a resource development agencies have often missed.

---Agriculturalists had their conviction that ways must be found to increase food production reconfirmed, but learned that increasing food supply with little regard for who does the job or eats the food is not acceptable, and reorientation of research and education programs are needed. Agriculturalists need assistance from social scientists and others if their work is to make much of a dent in solving the world's food/nutrition problems.

---Business operators saw that inadequate incomes in general, and economic incentives to producers and local food industries in particular, restrict final demand, and that if food is to become more readily available to rapidly-increasing numbers of people, the resources of the private sector must be more effectively utilized. They noted that the women of the world who are involved in food production and distribution are almost entirely in the private sector, and if their lot in life is to be improved, it probably will be through private sector activities.

### III. The Sense of the Conference:

As the Conference unfolded and a sense of unity emerged, the Conference participants developed a working consensus<sup>2</sup> on numerous important issues. The major issues and some implications for each are:

(A) The world's major food/nutrition problems are of very great, special concern to women, and they are not within the domain of any single discipline or interest group.

The implications for individuals, developing country planners, and governmental and private development agencies include the following:

First, if all people in the developing countries are to have a reasonable opportunity to meet their daily dietary needs, there is a place, i.e., a role, for every discipline, interest group, and individual; and women must be involved as equal partners with men in the process of development.

Second, from diversity can come strength in terms of capability to properly analyze the food/nutrition situation and design national approaches leading to self-initiated, economically-viable projects and programs;

Third, when the common goal is adequate food for all people, general agreement is possible among people who view food and nutrition from very different vantage points; and

Fourth, the "ole boy" system, which has been such an important part of developing country and aid-agency planning, policy making and administration has produced inadequate results in the past, and it will produce no better results in the future. More people will be better fed when more women, people from developing countries, and clients of programs are involved in the planning, policy making, and administrative process. Also, a more representative mix between government and private sectors, and the various disciplines is desirable.

(B) The basic food/nutrition needs of all people could be met in the foreseeable future if the knowledge available today concerning how to grow, market and equitably distribute food, and manage consumption within the home were properly utilized.

There was a general consensus among Conference participants that if the labor-saving, food-saving, nutrition-improving, and money-earning knowledge available in the world today could become common knowledge among all members of the world community, malnourished people could overcome their food problems very soon, at modest cost, and with gratifying results. Information on alternative methods for meeting the basic food needs of all people simply has not been as widely disseminated as it should have been, and women food producers and traders are the largest single group which has been shortchanged. A re-evaluation of the current national strategies for development is in order, with widespread, rapid dissemination of the relevant information getting highest priority. This would require greater emphasis on the right kind of educational effort in developing countries, and corollary changes in the assistance provided by private and international agencies.

Implicit in the consensus was the conclusion that major emphasis in developing country programs (and development agency policies), i.e., the first order of business, should be how people can meet their food requirements within their lifetimes, i.e., now, in contrast to, for example, researching exotic potentials not likely to have any material impact before the 21st Century. However, the latter was not regarded as being unimportant. At issue is priority for alternative activities given the funds and personnel limitations in developing countries and aid agencies.

(C) Hunger and malnutrition do not occur "on the average," but are, rather, the result of specific situations which families, individuals, and certain groups in definable geographic areas face.

The Conference recognized that simply increasing the worldwide, or a developing nation's, supply of food may not mean the number who go hungry is reduced. Families--composed of both men and women--must produce their food or buy it in local markets. If the families' food/

nutrition problems are to be solved, programs and projects must be attuned to their specific needs. This led to a theme which was repeated many times during the Conference, namely, that more attention needs to be directed to local conditions; the small-scale, and simple forms of food production, storage, and marketing, which employ the bulk of the developing country people, and through which they obtain their daily diets. It is at this level where women are involved en masse in the food cycle. Also, much more attention needs to be given to household management. Storage losses can be reduced and better nutrition achieved from the foods readily available.

(D) Hunger and malnutrition are the result of many causes, but inadequate real income for individuals and the family is the strategic one.

The major causes of poverty must receive priority attention if hunger and malnutrition are to be alleviated. (The Third World women were united in urging the Conference to accept this viewpoint). Since those families, countries, areas, and subsectors of the economy which are poor are generally those where the productivity of the human element is low, i.e., women, men, and children work many days to produce and process a few kilos of sorghum, wheat, etc., increasing the productivity of the poor should be a major item in the attack on poverty. Providing opportunities for many more of the currently poor families to obtain sufficient income to properly cover basic food needs was recognized as a very difficult undertaking that would require many years, but societies could embark on the task, and in the short term there is much that can be done to make more food and clean, safe water readily-available to those who need it.

The Conference participants noted the agrarian subsistence subsectors of the developing country national economies and small-scale, local trade through which the poor generally obtain their incomes and food were the parts of the national food production and marketing systems which have received disproportionately low levels of development assistance in the past. It is at this level where women are most frequently involved in food production and marketing. The low level of access this group in the food system has had to development resources reinforces women's lack of integration into the development process, and accounts for their worsening economic plight and the sheer drudgery so many must face every day of their lives.

The Conference participants recognized inadequate diets and hunger are related to high fertility and the large families typically associated with poverty. The demographic factors that bear on the problems of food, nutrition, and family welfare are extremely important, and the remedy clearly must involve enhanced participation by women in designing and carrying out development strategies.

The Conference was united in the view that strategies for development in the developing countries should place more attention on the

sources of income for poor people, especially local, indigenous food production, storage, trading and household management. Examples for raising real income that were given included the introduction and improvement of vegetable gardens; support for increased small animal production, such as chickens, goats, pigs, and rabbits, which are often family enterprises managed by women, and provide a needed source of protein; improvement of traditional foods such as cassava; protection of wild food; credit for local traders (often women); education and support for local cooperatives (to include women); and improved local storage facilities. It was noted that small-scale, local production and trade activities are income-generating, and they increase demand for food and those goods and services which stimulate economic growth and development. They also foster monetization and commercialization of the economy. A recommendation from one group is typical:

"In recognition that one of the major barriers to improving the status of women and basic nutrition is absolute and increasing poverty of women, all appropriate development efforts should be designed to increase women's access to improved income through self-initiated projects, preferably using traditional and indigenous means of production."

(E) The public and policy makers in both developing and developed countries have generally defined food/nutrition problems in too narrow terms.

Development planners and others in strategic policy-influencing positions have not been properly framing food/nutrition problems. (Conference participants appeared to be in total agreement on this point.) The wrong questions have been asked, and too many programs have been planned to impact on the wrong people, in the wrong way. One problem is that in analyzing the situation, planners have used macro-analytical techniques which conceal who are the hungry, and why they are hungry. The techniques preclude proper understanding of the plight of the family, the individual, and women; and they tend to eliminate from consideration many desirable ways to alleviate the most serious food/nutrition problems.

The "costs" of inadequate problem definition include numerous developing countries utilizing strategies which have emphasized economic growth and longer-term investments at the expense of actions benefitting the rural poor and the other disadvantaged. To country leaders and the society at large, this is an important oversight, since the rural poor and other disadvantaged groups often are so numerous they constitute a majority of the citizenry. Policies have failed to create political stability, which in turn has reduced the national capacity to industrialize, cope with hunger/nutrition, and face other serious human welfare problems.

The first vital step toward achieving proper problem definition is for developing countries to involve a wider range of people, especially local people, including many more women, in the process of determining

local and national goals, identifying constraints to meeting those goals, and in follow-up project preparation and implementation. The key phrase is "participatory development," and more recommendations concerning it were generated by the workshops than on any other single subject.

(F) When large numbers of people are not getting minimum basic food/nutrition requirements, the national food/marketing system is not fulfilling its proper role. It is through the analysis of the entire system, i.e., not piecemeal analyses, that methods for improvement can best be determined.

The Conference participants agreed that improved management of the food production/marketing complex at all levels is needed in most countries--both developing and developed, but all levels do not require equal attention. In the past, some parts of the system in developing countries have tended to receive a great deal of attention and support, such as export commodities (usually cash crops), while other parts of the system, such as subsistence crops or the small local trader, were largely ignored. Certain geographic areas, such as those providing food for urban areas, have received much attention, and low-cost, self-help projects relatively little. Big projects have been favored over the small and the simple. One reason for the emphasis on large projects is that bilateral and international aid agencies who control much of the development resources available to developing countries now have project approval and implementation systems which are so complicated and costly small, simple projects are not worth the effort.

Conference discussion clearly indicated that participants questioned the priorities which have been assigned to alternative approaches and types of activities. More systematic analysis is required if assistance is to be directed to those elements of the system that need it the most. One suggestion receiving considerable support called for the establishment of very broadly-oriented, national food/nutrition centers to provide for a continuous evaluation of national food and nutrition situations, coordinate research, and supply policy and program guidance. The Center could provide technical assistance in the physical and biological areas, as well as on social and economic issues.

The emerging new international economic order is of great importance in the struggle against famine and poverty because it is a medium through which both the international and national systems can be evaluated, problems identified, and plans for improvement prepared and coordinated.

(G) The family is an important income-earning and consumption decision-making unit in all developing country societies, and it should be a focal point for efforts to put adequate food within reach of all people.

On the final day of the Conference, the women from the developing countries dramatically brought into focus a key issue which had emerged, but had not been faced squarely by the Conference. Should development strategies view women primarily in the context of the family, or in some

other manner? The developing country women's statement provided the basis for a consensus which had slowly been emerging, however was by no means supported by 100% of the participants. The consensus recognizes the role of women in the family and its importance, i.e., stresses the centrality of the family in developing country societies; while giving proper weight to the need for equal rights and status for women as individuals. Their statement had as its first, and presumably major point:

"We recognize that programs for women in development are valid and necessary, but the biggest problem is one of poverty and lack of economic power. We want to make clear to the Conference that while we can, and do, support programs specifically for women, we want to emphasize, (a) the real problem of development is poverty for some created by uneven distribution of resources, nationally and internationally, and (b) the woman is in the Third World an integral part of the family, and cannot be separated from men, women, and children. The family must be held as a unit."

We also recognize that in some countries women are awarded second-class status. We do not condone this second class, oppressive status, and we support bringing women to an equal status with others in the home, the marketplace, and society at large."

(H) If basic food/nutrition needs are to be met, developing countries must take into account the historic role of women in their food production and marketing systems, and involve them as equal partners in the development process.

If a key word were to be designated for the Conference, "participation" would be a likely candidate. Both by design and default, women in general, and major segments of the developing country economies in particular, have not been given equal opportunity to participate in the developmental process. The world is the poorer today as a result. Developing country strategies for development and development agency policies for both social justice and economic growth reasons must try to avoid repeating the errors of the past. Greater participation by and cooperation among women, program and project clients, Third World personnel, and a wider range of disciplines and interests in the developed countries will be necessary if the future is to be more than a rerun of the past.

#### IV. Summary of Recommendations<sup>3</sup>

The Conference produced ninety-seven recommendations from five sources.

Sources

Number of  
Recommendations

1. The 10 workshops (each met for 6 or more hours).....	75
2. The special meetings of the women from developing countries.....	6
3. Special interest groups--research, private voluntary agencies, etc.....	7
4. The CID faculty members meeting.....	3
5. Plenary Session VII.....	6
TOTAL.....	97

While no two recommendations are identical, a careful review of them indicates they can be classified and summarized without doing serious injustice to any group's effort. There is considerable overlap, with many of the recommendations fitting into several classifications. Approximately forty percent of the specific recommendations are listed below to illustrate the various classifications.

A. The Conference called for full, equal participation by women in the process of development.

Thirty recommendations pertained to greater participation by women in the process of development at all levels. They generally stressed the need for immediate action to implement the resolutions on women adopted by the World Food Conference, Rome, 1974.

Illustrative recommendations are that:

(1)...development projects be increasingly directed toward women. Suggested areas of concentration include, but are not limited to:

- indigenous food projects
- appropriate technology
- alternative organizational approaches, such as cooperatives
- increase in efficiency of traditional food systems

(2)...participation of women in development projects be increased at all levels including identification, design, implementation, evaluation, and follow up.

(3)...attention be directed to both the education of women and the entry of women as professionals and para-professionals into decision-making positions in areas of food, health, and nutrition in developing countries.

(4)...women be integrated into top administrative positions, and AID place high priority on needs of women.

(5)...women's agencies and organizations develop an international women's network for the purpose of (a) sharing skills to insure the involvement of women at all levels of decision-making in member countries, (b) educating each other on common problems, (c) seeking joint solutions to problems, and (d) promoting the World Plan of Action, which emerged from the I.W.Y. Conference in Mexico City.

(6)...existing and new programs be reviewed on a project-by-project basis to evaluate their impact on women, and necessary changes be made to insure women an equitable share in benefits.

B. The Conference overwhelmingly called for "participatory development," defined as greater participation by project clients, Third World persons, and a wider range of disciplines and interest groups everywhere in the process of development.

Thirty-six recommendations gave major emphasis to "participatory development." Illustrative recommendations are that:<sup>4</sup>

(1)...development agencies recognize that direct input from local communities into project planning, implementation and evaluation is absolutely critical...

(2)...an integrated, multilevel approach to intervention in regard to food and water be directed to the individual, the family unit in its various forms, the local voluntary associations and the development agencies of developing countries.

(3)...legal barriers to property ownership and credit accessibility by women be removed.

(4)...aid projects be directed primarily to encouraging local food production, with money being seen as a facilitator for local initiatives, rather than as a solution in itself.

(5)...research and project planning, implementation, and evaluation involve collaboration between research teams and the people involved-- at all levels: national, regional, and local.

C. The Conference called for development strategies to place a major emphasis on education, and for major changes in educational systems.

Twenty-two recommendations were concerned with education. Illustrative recommendations are that:

(1)...national governments and international development agencies work to remove barriers that prevent education for everyone.

(2)...educational projects for women be stressed...

(3)...national governments and international development agencies orient education at all levels for boys and girls toward agriculture, nutrition, marketing, and home management information and skills.

(4)...priority be given to nutrition education. This should concern itself with breast feeding, weaning foods, home improvements (kitchens, water-places, and toilets), and vegetable gardening.

(5)...university training include analysis and evaluation in education programs, information analysis, evaluative exposure to a variety of alternate development strategies, e.g., socialist and quasi-socialist development strategies and, within that, emphasis be placed on women.

(6)...agricultural stations provide field days for women...

(7)...radio and television programs be used to teach nutrition at an understandable level in local languages.

D. The Conference called for revisions in food, nutrition, and other policies; and in how the developing countries and development agencies organize their programs, with major attention being given to concentrating on the reduction of poverty.

Twenty-two recommendations concerned this topic. Illustrative recommendations are that:

(1)...Third World countries concentrate on developing national nutrition and agriculture policies which will provide adequate diets for women and children using indigenous foods. These policies would require use of national resources to provide an adequate, nutritious diet from locally-available foods.

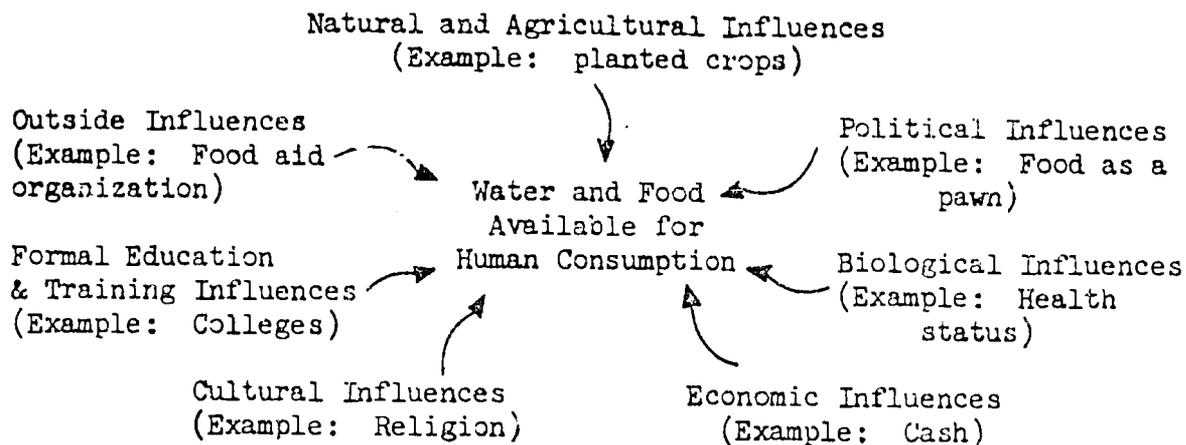
(2)...national food centers be established in developing countries using a multidisciplinary and fully-participatory approach, to:

---coordinate, and if necessary, conduct research and continuing evaluation of all aspects of production, distribution, consumption, storage, and preservation, household management, and community services (water supply, market facilities), with particular emphasis on women;

---advise on nutrition policy and national food systems; and

---collect accurate vital statistics (morbidity/mortality).

The National Centers should examine the factors that determine the nutritional status of individuals from the point of food and water available for consumption. Each influence is multifactoral. One example of each is provided.



(3)...food aid programs be provided in such a way as to complement host country initiatives in production, marketing, and consumption of food.

(4)...in recognition that one of the major barriers to improving the status of women and basic nutrition is absolute and increasing poverty of women, all appropriate development projects should be designed to increase women's access to improved income, preferable using traditional and indigenous means of production.

(5)...a system be developed to facilitate the exchange of information on infant feeding practices for Third World countries.

(6)...development agencies consider the health care impact of agricultural development projects.

(7)...local community development projects stress income-generating activities whenever possible.

E. The conference called for development programs to be attuned to local conditions.

Twenty recommendations pertained to this point.<sup>5</sup> Illustrative recommendations are that:

(1)...the Third World use resources within the community (i.e., teachers, community workers, etc., who have been raised in the community and have an empathy for the community and its citizens). (For teachers, additional seminars and workshops may be necessary as support. Local answers for local problems are necessary, and we must not overlook local values. We must make use of volunteers through schools, churches, and other institutions.)

(2)...local units assess traditional technologies used locally, and

improve these if appropriate, rather than bringing in inappropriate exogenous technologies.

(3)...funding preference be given to indigenous food projects, recognizing the availability of local food products and their adequacy to provide a nutritious diet.

(4)...incentive systems, consistent with local values that will motivate local people, be identified and applied in projects.

(5)...planners be sensitive to the cultural patterns and socialization processes of the recipients of projects.

F. The Conference called for broadening the scope of research programs.

Eighteen recommendations pertained to research. Illustrative recommendations are:

(1)...research should include developing in-depth social science evaluation measures to show: (a) the impact of food programs on the well being of families in general and women in particular, and (b) the impact of women's participation in such programs.

(2)...purely technical projects should not be the only component of Title XII-funded research, but social, political, and economic consequences must be considered in assessing the impact of development programs. To do this, a monitoring and information system needs to be established.

(3)...women be the special subject of and participants in research efforts leading to projects and policy changes in food and nutrition.

(4)...research relating to Third World problems be done in the Third World to a far greater extent than is now being done...and with Third World involvement in design and implementation.

(5)...U.S. universities and Third World countries develop evaluation and research institutes which will include a women's post to evaluate projects in relation to their impact on poor women within the respective country. Women affected should be involved.

G. The Conference called for participants to involve themselves in Conference follow-up.

Illustrative recommendations are that participants should:

(1)...arrange for an evaluation of the Conference, including Third World women in predominant numbers,

(2)...publicize the substance of the Conference,

(3)...(Third World Women) organize conferences on women and food in their countries.

(4)...(University women) encourage awareness of the need for scientific study of the interactions of women/food/water.

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References:

1. The Conference carefully avoided time-wasting arguments concerning definitions of "hungry and malnourished." A 1976 World Bank report, cited by Williams in a paper distributed in advance of the Conference estimates 930 million people are currently suffering daily deficiencies of 250 or more calories.
2. The term "working concensus" as used in this report means general, but not total, agreement.
3. A complete list of recommendations will be included in the proceedings.
4. This classification includes most of the resolutions calling for additional participation by women.
5. Note that many of the recommendations listed in A-D include references to localization too.