

WOMEN IN RICE FARMING SYSTEMS : PERSPECTIVE PLAN FOR RESEARCH

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INTRODUCTION

Conclusion Number 10 in the Summary of International Agricultural Research Centers : A Study of Achievements and Potential (popularly known as the CG Impact Study) says:

"The center's emphasis on the human aspects of technological advances has grown as interest in farming systems research has spread. Nonetheless important areas such as the problems of female farmers in male dominated societies and the limited presence of women in research organizations have hardly been touched."

Here one cannot help but be touched by the encouraging implication that the "problems of female farmers..." is perceived as one human aspect of technological advancement. In their analysis of *Who Benefits from the New Technology*, Barker, Herdt and Rose conclude that:

"Technology is a tool to meet society's needs, its use must be determined by society acting in its own interest"

Since research institutions are social creations, they are very much part of that society which determines the uses of technology they help produce. Whose interests do they have in mind in the creative process?

And what does this mean to a research center which "has established on enviable record of achievement and a reputation for the excellence and relevance of its scientific and manpower development programs"? If we take two IRRI maxims: Rigor and Relevance, rigor is what makes science scientific but it is relevance which makes it humane. In many societies the lot of farm women is far from being humane. How can the rigor of science be even more responsive to what is relevant and humane for women in rice farming systems?

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There are at least four roles which IRRI can usefully play perhaps with changing emphasis as the research/action research program gets underway and new problem areas emerge:

(a) Leader role

Ideas, like germplasms, are a potent force for stimulating change and organizing means to translate them into achievable goals. Defining farmer to mean male or female and finding connections between farm and household are not established habits of thought whether in international or national research and extension systems. And this is not always a male bias either. IRRI and the CG system in general can serve as a role model in this regard without waiting for the next generation of scientists.

(b) Technical role

This role can be exercised in two ways:

- through its knowledge base
- through its concrete technologies

Most analyses of the green revolution impact focus on growth, equity, and employment but hardly anyone mentions that technological changes have ushered in a new era of science-based agriculture in a way which has led farmers to novel ways of thinking about and managing the farm. It might have been a green revolution in farmers' fields often with a checkered performance but much more positive, profound, and lasting in its significance is the "science intrusion" into farmers' heads which in creative combination with old practices and accumulated wisdom enable them to apply the new technology.

It is very instructive to revisit one of the first studies done on the adoption of IR 8 15 years ago. The same farmers who planted both IR 8 and traditional varieties treated IR 8 differently. In other words, farmers not only adopted the new seeds but also accepted a more general concept of modernization in other aspects of life. From then on, there has been a constant anticipation of what else might be coming from the pipeline. As a matter of fact, field workers, both research and extension, report that farmers stop going to classes or get bored if they keep hearing the same thing. New leaders have likewise emerged on the basis of newly-acquired agricultural expertise. The latter has become a new source of status and power.

Unfortunately, in this "science intrusion", modernization, and change-orientation, farm women have not really participated because they have not been defined as farmers. IRRI's continuing stream of technologies are very fertile sources of relevant ingredients for "science intrusion".

As the Bellagio inter-center seminar on Women and Agricultural Technology concluded:

"We must remember that a research program does not have to include the word women in its title to be appropriate to their needs. Researchers should aim at integrating gender-related issues into the mainstream for development and research strategies at all levels-design, implementation, testing and evaluation-because it makes good technical and economic sense".

(c) Catalytic or facilitative role

The Impact Study conclude that "the centers have provided a vehicle for transferring innovations based on crop germplasm from country to country along with the knowledge of how to adapt such innovations to local conditions and how to achieve further advances". An analogous role can be played with respect to experiences in WIRFS projects. IRRI can be a vehicle for transfers of promising ideas from country to country.

(d) Training role

Because women have not had as much opportunity for agricultural research and training as men, a special search for female participants in IRRI's many training programs can be made. Sensitization of trainees at all levels to women's technology and training needs can be built into these programs.

Perhaps in some instances, special preparations will be needed in their home countries to qualify them for the training. Or perhaps special training programs can be designed in cooperation with national programs. We do not believe in "for women only" activities except for women in seclusion or for strategic reasons when women need to build enough confidence to interact with men on a less than unequal basis.

By 1995, but hopefully by 1990, if not before, inter-center collaboration should be a vigorous reality so that it will be possible to speak of the CG Program on Women in Farming Systems. It is obvious that both in concept and practice, it is impossible to pursue WIRFS without including commodities which are the mandates of other centers. The institutionalization of women's concerns in national agricultural research and extension systems seems to be

very germane to ISNAR's mandate. IFPRI's integration of nutritional considerations in agricultural research might be better achieved through the integration of farm and household in farming systems. At any rate, farming systems in the real world do not respect inter-center boundaries in the crops and trees they grow and livestock they raise. Perhaps CG-wide funds for the purpose can be initiated to be drawn upon where opportunities for complementary inputs present themselves.

Right now there is a great deal of concern about the diversity in approach, subject matter, and perspectives in farming systems research (FSR) which is going to be addressed in the IARC workshop on FSR. In the desire to harmonize the different views and to develop a general framework perhaps the agricultural household (men, women, and children) can be the unifying element which transcends agro-climatic conditions, cropping patterns, crop-livestock-tree mixes, tenure systems, labor arrangements, etc. After all, the welfare of this household is FSR's ultimate reason for being.

By the end of the century (quite optimistic), there should be no need for special emphasis on WIRFS because by then, the concept would have been internalized institutionally, personally and professionally in the scientists' definition of what is rigorous and relevant.

The WIRFS research program introduces a new imperative for social science in agricultural research and extension systems and therefore its role vis-a-vis farming systems has to be defined and "acted out". For a start, the following tasks may be asked of social scientists:

- (1) To describe and analyze the macro level setting, the community, structure, and farming systems within which women's roles will be identified both in the farm and in the household. For this particular research/action research program, the identification of opportunities for technology development and extension which involved women is an important reason for the analysis of women's roles. Greater specificity is therefore required in the analysis of existing farming and household practices, technologies and institutional arrangements.

- (2) To join agricultural scientists in determining the nature and design of technologies, institutions, organizations, and policies which would enable women to participate and benefit from agricultural innovations.

- (3) To help assess the profitability, social acceptability, sustainability and likely impact of such innovations.

(4) to study farm and household response (adoption, rejection, modification, adaptation) to changes in farming systems and the consequences of such changes on their welfare.

(5) To systematize and synthesize the substantive, methodological, as well as operational lessons learned from a variety of projects.

Some social scientists will be more interested in analytical complementary studies which will help us understand how households behave and why they behave the way they do. Others will be concerned with consequences. The real challenge lies in the "recruitment" of social scientists who will be part of the farming systems research team. This will be more inconvenient, more complicated, perhaps even "less rigorous" in the eyes of colleagues in a particular discipline. But for those who want to put a human face in WIRFS, this could be more rewarding. In being a part of the team, the social scientist assumes equal responsibility for the outcomes. At any rate, WIRFS offers a natural ground for multi-disciplinary interaction.

But productive and responsive research and extension systems are only mechanisms for improving the well-being of mankind. What does better quality of life mean for households in rice farming systems? If we can bring about some small improvements in the following aspects of their lives, then quality of life has some operational significance.

(1) ability to meet basic needs such as food, fuel, shelter, health, etc. for the maintenance of the household;

(2) opportunity for human growth and development which means improved quality of the human resource (or as the economists put it-human capital development). Acquisition of new skills, knowledge and attitudes which will enable different households to fulfill new roles.

(3) some relief from drudgery;

(4) better access to resources: i.e. credit, technology, information, organization and enhanced capacity to productively manage resources at the disposal of the household;

(5) greater stability or diversity in sources of livelihood, both farm and non-farm.

(6) more egalitarian intra-household relations.

(7) a little more hope and a few additional alternatives in life.

But the bottom line for household welfare is access to a job which then becomes an avenue for food entitlement, human dignity, a little more independence for women, etc. Employment-generating and job-protecting technologies in the interim are therefore very much indicated.

As far as community structure is concerned, the scenario is that of a technology-based rural organization so that the basis for leadership and power can shift away from land and old wealth to newly-acquired knowledge and entrepreneurial skills.

Given the above perspective and aspired for scenario in the year 2000, how do we translate this dream into something doable so it can become a reality?

THE RESEARCH/ACTION RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Women in Rice Farming Systems (WIRFS) Research/Action Research Program is one concrete (albeit modest) path toward this reality.

The objectives of this program are:

(a) to develop mechanisms by which women's roles and needs (as participants, users and beneficiaries) will be considered at appropriate stages of technology development and dissemination;

(b) to find out whether and to what extent this consideration will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the agricultural research and extension process; and

(c) to examine whether and to what extent this process promotes women's interests and contributes to the positive effects of technical change on their welfare and that of the entire household.

Five general areas of research/action research will be promoted:

(a) Women and Technology Development - the major, though not the exclusive thrust is to integrate the concept of women's various roles within the farm and the household into farming systems research. The basic elements for achieving this are:

- analysis of women's productive activities within the farming system including their roles in the household and in the management of agricultural production;
- identification of existing, emerging, and possible technology options conducive to the expansion of women's productive capacity as well as human development potential;

- greater understanding of the factors constraining or supportive of women's more productive participation in farming systems such as access to information, organization, productive resources, access to and control over the fruits of production; and
- application of this understanding throughout the farming systems research process
- pilot testing of promising technologies

Because we view technology development as an interactive process with users, promising technologies such as integrated pest management, integrated nutrient supply management, post-harvest processing, crop-livestock technologies, food legumes, other crops, etc. will be introduced on a pilot scale in suitable villages. The intention is not just to introduce new potentials into the existing farming systems but to further develop these technologies on the basis of farmers' and women's evaluation of these innovations. Pilot testing is meant to involve the agricultural household in technology development. Hopefully, the process will improve the "goodness of fit" between the technology, the farming system, including the needs of women and the welfare of the household. This "experimental" process will likewise provide us a dynamic rather than static analysis of how women's roles can be realistically taken into account in technology development.

(b) Women and Extension-Despite women's significant roles in rice farming systems, extension programs tend to transfer agricultural technology information to men and focus on home technologies for women. In the process, only male farmers are linked to research scientists ignoring the important knowledge, experience, and needs of women that need to be incorporated in technology development. Activities in this area will include analysis of missed opportunities caused by male-oriented approaches and action research to determine appropriate ways to reach women or to include them in extension programs.

(c) Impact of New Technologies on Women and the Household-At the macro level, the adoption of new technology can affect women in several spheres: for example, in increasing or decreasing opportunities for employment; altering nature of employment and demand for different skills; in changing the location of employment (in the home, on the farm or off-farm); in altering patterns of migration and thereby household structure, and so on.

At the intra-household level, impact would be reflected in household strategies; pattern of use of women's time and its effect on other members of the household, namely children; performance of household chores and sex role division within the household; on nutrition and health of adults and children, etc.

Analysis of impact will include consideration of various other factors-socio-cultural, institutional, and economic. These studies will not only be essential in evaluating appropriateness of new technologies but will also contribute to our understanding of the relative importance of technology compared to other factors such as: access to resources and government policies which promote women's interests, etc.

(d) Complementary Studies-Just as component technology research is done in the experiment station to support farming systems research, this program will promote complementary studies, for example, on the dynamics of agricultural household behavior; the functioning of rural labor markets; the policy environment which affects farm and household decisions; typologies of farming systems and agricultural households in different ecological and socio-economic settings etc. The aim will be to provide us a more comprehensive understanding of what other happenings impinge on the farming system. Typologies can help us organize the multitude of variables which confront us in a more parsimonious manner analogous to agro-climatic zones of the biological scientists.

(e) Sensitization Programs-Because of the lack of recognition that the agricultural household is not a homogeneous unit; that women in many Asian countries are a disadvantaged group; and that women are major participants in rice farming systems, their roles and problems have been generally ignored in technology development and dissemination. Using relevant experience, data, and analysis generated from projects of this network and elsewhere, various types of sensitization programs will be designed to reach agricultural scientists, policy makers, development administrators, farmers, and women themselves.

THE APPROACH

IRRI proposes to organize a collaborative and coordinated effort to undertake research/action research in the general areas mentioned above under the overall umbrella of the Asian Rice Farming Systems Network.

The attainment of this program's objectives is the task of both biological scientists, social scientists and policymakers. Institutionalization of women's concerns within the agricultural research and extension system dealing with rice farming systems is the ultimate aim. The network approach where parallel efforts towards the same goal are being undertaken in IRRI and among national research systems will ensure that each country's program benefits from the intercountry interaction as well as take immediate consideration of country-specific differences in socio-economic and cultural circumstances.

Over a three-year period, IRRI in a service, catalyzing and collaborative role with 6 Asian countries will endeavour to put in place the following elements which will contribute to the program's continuing life:

(a) a national task force, committee or working group (whichever is preferred in each country) which will be responsible for program development and implementation. It is important at this stage to maintain some flexibility in organizational structure, institutional base, and group composition.

(b) a national research program defined and research projects in progress in key institutions involved with farming systems research.

(c) some level of resource commitment (staff time, research funds, facilities) allocated to the research program by the participating institutions.

(e) a functioning network linking research projects within each country and a regional network of national research programs.

(f) increased awareness on the part of the agricultural research and extension systems regarding the role of women in rice farming systems.

(g) some available cases to illustrate in an operationally significant way how women function in rice farming systems.

The fact that the current Visiting Scientist who is assisting in program and network development has a one-year stint does not mean her work ceases after the year. She has a long-standing personal and professional interest in agricultural and rural development and its impact on the household and the role of women. It is a deeply-held conviction that in the final analysis - it is in the household where quality of life is actually lived and women are an indispensable part of it.

During the year, we will identify a suitable person to take her place for the succeeding two years but she will definitely continue from her position in the University to be a working research collaborator for many years to come. We will try to find someone with South Asian experience in order to infuse a different cultural perspective into the research program.

In the meantime, the Asian Rice Farming Systems Network coordinator and the Department of Agricultural Economics at IRRI are actively involved in the conceptualization, planning, implementation, monitoring and management of the research program and therefore provide institutional continuity. Other IRRI staff members will likewise participate in specific research projects.

Although we seek external funding for the first three years in order to give the program a major push and to obtain a critical mass of persons and activities, eventually, as has been the experience with the Asian Rice Farming Systems Network, we expect the countries themselves to pick up much of the cost with the assistance of bilateral and multilateral donors operating in these countries. The first three years are crucial in setting the stage for what happens next. At the moment there seems to be much enthusiasm about the subject in the national programs. We need the support to translate this enthusiasm into implementable projects.

INITIAL START-UP ACTIVITIES AND WORK PLAN FOR 1986

WIRFS AT IRRI:

Since the ultimate aim of this program is the institutionalization of women's concerns within the agricultural research and extension system dealing with rice farming systems, the research system is a logical place to start. The 1983 Conference on Women in Rice Farming Systems was IRRI's first exposure to WIRFS followed by the Project Design Workshop in April 1985. Perhaps it is fair to say that IRRI is in the early awareness stage with some concrete evidences of positive actions. In the program of the Department of Agricultural Economics there is a very conscious and deliberate effort to include women-related variables in the consequences of new rice technology, constraints in rice yields and cropping systems research program areas. To illustrate, the participation of women in farm and household will be an important focus the analysis. Another significant development is the active involvement of the entomologists in the Philippine WIRFS project on Bridging the Information Gap on Integrated Pest Management which is an attempt to

include non-traditional audiences like women, youth and children. But even more encouraging are the developments in the crops-livestock farming system sites where the technology needs of women are being actively paid attention to by way of examining technology options and monitoring impact of technologies which have already been introduced and are in the process of being adopted.

Another promising development is the effort to achieve greater integration among disciplines working on problems of integrated pest management and integrated nutrient management systems which include the socio-economic component. The knowledge and technology outputs from these "integrations" are going to be valuable inputs into the farming systems extension program which would involve women. Such inputs will be ingredients in the enhancement of managerial skills. In the Prosperity Through Rice Project where different income generating opportunities are being explored through the maximum utilization of the biomass and the introduction of interdependent enterprises in the total farming system, implications for women lie not only in labor but in entrepreneurial activities.

In general, the idea is slowly "creeping in" and moving in the "right" direction.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FOR THE NETWORK

(a) The Philippine Component

Specific project development activities in the Philippines started about August 1985 with three field trips to cropping/farming systems sites in Central Luzon and Laguna including researchers from UPLB, Institute of Philippine Culture, and two IRRI scientists. On September 30 very preliminary project ideas were discussed in an informal meeting of social and agricultural scientists who have been involved or are interested in research or action programs related to women; the coordinator of the Asian Rice Farming Systems Network; two IRRI scientists; representatives from USAID, ADB and PCARBD, the Executive Director of PBSF (an NGO), the Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Food and a representative from the Bureau of Agricultural Extension. Each participant was asked to present her activities relevant to WIRFS. It was obvious in this one-day workshop that there is so much going on but communication among those involved has been minimal. Besides this workshop, a number of small group meetings were held. We hope that the organization of a national network will provide the mechanism for exchange, sharing of

information and experience, and eventually the needed critical mass of professionals concerned with women in rice farming systems. But bringing people together has a cost. It was the IRRI Department of Agricultural Economics who initiated and supported these project development activities. IRRI Department of Agricultural Economics who initiated and supported these project development activities. IRRI staff also provide orientation lectures on integrated pest management.

To raise "seed money" for project identification and development, we have tapped the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), the Ford Foundation (Manila) through its grant to the Center for Policy and Development Studies. We are currently putting together a small package of proposals to submit to the Canadian Embassy's Mission Administered Fund (MAF) Program in the Philippines. MAF can only provide small funds for small projects for a one-year period. In the meantime, a larger proposal is being prepared for a three-year program. If we succeed in obtaining MAF funds from the Canadian Embassy, it will help take care of Philippine program needs while waiting for longer-term funding. It is extremely important to provide "seed money" right away to support the enthusiasm which has been generated. This is where small amounts provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, PIDS, and the Ford Foundation (Manila) have been most useful.

There are about 16 potential project for the network (see Appendix).

WORK PLAN FOR 1986

The first round of travel to five other countries will be done in March, April and early May for the purpose of:

- Identifying specific project possibilities (institutions and research leaders) both on the basis of proposals submitted during the Project Design Workshop or on new initiatives which would enable social and agricultural scientists to work together within a farming systems perspective.
- Determining problem areas -- financial and substantive in which IRRI can be of assistance, directly or indirectly.
- Identifying potential participants who may be awarded short-term visiting appointments, postdoc, graduate students who want to do

the analysis phase of their study; further explore technology development potentials; or work with other scientists on a particular subject.

- Exploring interest in an in-country network of projects and WIRFS activities as is being done in the Philippines.
- Ascertaining willingness to participate in a six country network of national WIRFS research programs.

To the extent possible, the trips will be undertaken jointly with Dr. Virgilio R. Carangal, coordinator of the Asian Rice Farming Systems Network in order to facilitate the integration of women concerns in farming systems research particularly in discussions with agricultural and social scientists. WIRFS is not just a research program. It is an attempt to "institutionalize" an idea.

In the country visits, the coordinator will share with potential project leaders the project development experiences in the Philippines through a short paper on current activities in IRRI and in the Philippine national network. A similar status report will be prepared for each country visited to be sent to all program participants in the network.

To start off the integration of the WIRFS Network into the farming systems network, we will have 2 or 3 participants join the Asian Farming Systems Network (AFSN) Working Group Meeting which will be held at IRRI from October 20-24, 1986.

The second round of travel is planned for October and November. The purpose is to follow-up on proposed country programs. It will be useful if such visits can coincide with country level meetings. A suggestion to this effect will be explored with each country. The nature and timing of the second round of visits will depend very much on what is accomplished in the first visit and progress made in the country projects.

Proposed Budget for 1986 is \$ 80,000. IRRI contributes the salaries of the Visiting Scientist, Research Assistants and support staff and will continue to do so in the next two years.

The \$ 35,000 and \$ 40,000 possible supplements in the second and third years will probably be the minimum amount necessary to sustain the regional network. However, we will explore additional sources. Right now we are

concentrating on finding support for country programs so that they can proceed with research implementation.

WOMEN IN RICE FARMING SYSTEMS POTENTIAL DONORS FOR THE PROGRAM

There is widespread interest both among national research systems and bilateral donors in supporting work in this field. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is initiating during the 7th Plan Period a coordinated research project on Women in Agriculture. To start with, research will be concentrated on issues relating to Women in Rice Farming Systems. Several bilateral donors including USAID and CIDA have expressed interest in supporting specific country projects. The Ford Foundation Regional Offices have also expressed similar interest. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNDFW) is deeply interested in this area and we have already submitted a project proposal for funding. Thus the immediate task is more in the area of generating worthwhile research tasks to undertake rather than just to look for funds. We are confident that with the prevailing political priority in most countries to providing opportunities for meaningful employment to rural women in order to enhance the total household income, it should not be difficult to get the support needed for implementing effectively worthwhile programs.

APPENDIX

POTENTIAL PROJECTS IN THE PHILIPPINES

To date there are 16 potential projects in different stages of development as part of the national network:

A. Women and Technology Development

(1) Crop Livestock Farming Systems in two Villages of Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan

- Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF)
- Institute of Animal Science, UPLB
- Institute of Plant Breeding, UPLB
- Department of Agricultural Education and Rural Studies, UPLB
- College of Development Economics and Management, UPLB
- IRRI Rice Farming Systems Program and Department of Ag. Economics

This project is on its second year as part of the Asian Farming Systems Network which is funded by IDRC and IRRI. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food have several staff members assigned to the project.

(2) Bridging the Information Gap in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) (Special Focus on Non-Traditional Audiences like Women, Youth and Children)

- Department of Development Communication, UPLB
- National Crop Protection Center, UPLB
- Department of Agricultural Education and Rural Studies, UPLB
- Department of Entomology, UPLB
- Ministry of Agricultural and Food particularly their Integrated Pest Control Program
- Department of Entomology, IRRI

(3) Rural Women Research and Training Program: Building Viable Home Food Trades

- Central Luzon State University

(4) Integration of Multipurpose Trees into the Rice Farming Systems

- The researcher is exploring a possible linkage with IRRI's program on use of Botanicals.

B. Women and Extension

(5) Women and Extension in Rice Farming Systems

- College of Agriculture, UPLB

(6) Women Labor in Philippine Upland Communities

- Agrarian Reform Institute, UPLB
- Department of Agricultural Education and Rural Studies, UPLB in cooperation with the Integrated Social Forestry Program of the Bureau of Forest Development. (This project has been submitted to IDRC for funding).

(7) Participation of Women in Cooperatives Development

- Ministry of Agriculture and Food
- UPLB

(8) Role of Women in Different Farming Systems: Implications for Training

- Farming Systems Soils Research Institute, UPLB

(9) Women and Men in Two Ministry of Agriculture Farming Systems Projects

- Institute of Philippine Culture

- Ministry of Agriculture and Food (This project will be funded by USAID Washington and Manila)

In addition, the project leader has another project on family strategies supported by IDRC.

C. Impact of New Technologies on Women and the Household

(10) Women's Roles and Impact of New Technology on Women

- Department of Agricultural Economics, IRRI

(11) Women in Rice Farming Systems in San Isidro Project (Hacienda Maria and Daja Daku, San Isidro, Leyte)

- VISCA Educational Foundation Inc., Baybay, Leyte

D. Complementary Studies

(12) Dynamics of Household Behavior in Rice Farming Systems

- College of Human Ecology, UPLB

(13) Differential Effects of Modern Rice Technology on Household in Favorable and Unfavorable Production Environments

- Department of Agricultural Economics, IRRI (Funded by IRRI)

(14) Cultivators in Transition: Subsistence Decisions as Interface Between Operational Reality and Cognized Models (Ecological and economic factors affecting the decision-making patterns of different categories of households and individuals). The research site is a rice-fish system.

- Ph.D. dissertation research by a staff member of the College of Home Economics

She is applying for an IRRI scholarship to support her research.

(15) Laguna CPDS Survey on Farms and Households

- Center for Policy and Development Studies, UPLB
- Philippine Institute for Development Studies (Funded by PIDS)

E. Sensitization Program

(16) Sensitization Program on Women in Rice Farming Systems

- UPLB in cooperation with IRRI

As outputs from the different projects become available they will serve as inputs into the sensitization program.

In addition to these, we have invited the Technical Board for Agricultural Credit to join the network so that they can share with the group their experience with Integrated Rural Financing which involves many women credit recipients.

Further project explorations will be made since interest on the subject is quite high. We hope, in due time, to have research in different regions of the country based in different institutions as part of the ultimate objective of institutionalizing women's concerns within the agricultural research and extension systems.

The participants are scheduled to submit their proposals on January 31, 1986 for discussion in a one-day workshop. The package of proposals will then be submitted for funding to USAID, Ford Foundation (Manila), IDRC, Canadian Embassy, Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), and the Philippine Council for Agricultural and Resources Research and Development (PCARRD).