

Gender and Natural Resources in Honduras: Organizations and References

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**Gender and Natural Resources in Honduras:
Organizations and References**

**Gender Supplement to Social Analysis of the
National Environmental Protection Fund**

by
Valerie Estes, Ph.D.

Gender and Natural Resources in Honduras: Organizations and References

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ACRONYMS

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AID	Agency for International Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COHDEFOR	Corporación Hondureña de Desarrollo Forestal (Honduran Forestry Development Corporation)
MOPAWI	Mosquitia Pawisa (Agency for the Development of Mosquitia)
NEPF	National Environmental Protection Fund
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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INTRODUCTION

SECTION I

SECTION II

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**SUMMARY OF SOCIAL ANALYSIS FOR NEPF PROJECT PAPER:
WOMEN, MEN, AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN HONDURAS**

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**SECTION II
SUMMARY OF SOCIAL ANALYSIS FOR NEPF PROJECT PAPER:
WOMEN, MEN, AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN HONDURAS**

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A. Cross-cutting Issues: Beneficiary Participation and Gender

Two issues that cut across all development projects including people-level activities are: (1) the participation of local beneficiary populations in planning and implementation, and (2) the participation of women, as well as men, in these activities.

A1. Participatory Planning and Implementation

A primary objective of current USAID projects is sustainability. In other words: (a) Can a project wean itself from the original donor organization and survive independently? (b) What will the project leave behind? Sustainability entails project capability in leadership, community support, management and planning, and finances. Experience has shown that these capacities need to be built from the bottom up, which means including local women and men in planning and implementation. Unless local residents see a project as in their best interests, they do not participate. In turn, it is local residents who)with appropriate assistance) can best identify their needs. (See Section II C, "Local Men and Women.")

As a Honduran NGO summarizes:

The failure of many development programs has been induced by the lack of adequately trained local leadership. We have often seen that without proper training [and inclusion] of the community and its leaders, programs tend to deteriorate and disintegrate once the agency has left the area.

... it has become exceedingly clear that development is truly a long term commitment where tangible change in people's lives and their living environment comes slowly, and endures only when the process is owned, understood and managed by local people.

(We) believe that development efforts need to be carried out ... where people can develop and participate in programs, making use of their own talent and resources to meet their expressed needs and improve their well being.²

² Proyecto Aldea Global. *Reporte Anual, 1990-1991*. Tegucigalpa, Honduras: Project Global Village, 1991, p. 1.

A2. Gender Differences, Gender Analysis, and Data Disaggregation

Taking gender differences into account is another aspect of participatory planning. It ensures that both women and men in the community benefit from a project and that the natural resource responsibilities and knowledge bases of *both* sexes are given equal consideration in project design, implementation, and follow-up.

Project planners are generally more familiar with men's lives than with women's and, as a result, subconsciously model the project on men's roles. Local women are seldom consulted or invited to participate in project planning, implementation, or follow-up. However, the success of people-oriented projects depends upon the involvement of both women and men.

In addition, professional-class urban residents in Honduras stereotype rural women as passive and non-participatory. However, ethnographic data suggest otherwise.³ In fact, USAID/Honduras experience indicates that in many cases women have been more active participants than men. For example, in a micro-credit project, women had a higher repayment rate than men. In a land titling project, women received title to less land than men (one hectare maximum for women); but after two years, women were successful enough to be making production loans to the men who had received more land. MOPAWI also reports that in their FITH project with the Tawahkas, success was achieved only after replacing the local male director with a woman.

In most agriculture and natural resource projects, "the household" is taken as the smallest local unit of analysis; in turn, males are assumed to be heads-of-households and, thus, the principal decision makers and sources of information. The roles of other household members are frequently ignored) to the detriment of the project and those it is meant to serve. Yet, in every society, women and men have different roles, access to different resources and benefits, different responsibilities, and different constraints.⁴

Gender analysis) looking at the roles of both men and women and determining where they overlap, where they are separate, and how to plan a project around these differences) is a tool that gives us a better understanding of socioeconomic and technical factors. Gender is a socioeconomic variable that distinguishes roles, responsibilities, constraints, and opportunities of the people involved in the development effort. It considers both women and men, and thus should not be misconstrued as an equity issue.

In the past, development activities for women have focused on women's reproductive, health care, and nurturing roles. While women will always have these roles, they are concurrent with their roles as agricultural producers and natural resource managers. Project activities must

³ See, for example, Estes 1991, Flora 1987, Kawas 1991, Melendez, et al. 1991, Paolisso and Yudelman 1991, and Russo, et al. 1989.

⁴ In addition, in many rural areas the number of female-headed households is increasing. Some estimates are as high as 25 percent. These households, which are generally poorer than those of their neighbors, must be taken into account.

take into account women's multiple responsibilities, their farming and forestry roles, as well as their "domestic" roles.⁵

A caveat: Having a woman head an institution or project does not necessarily mean automatic inclusion of gender issues. Consequently, gender must be built into the criteria.

B. Carrot vs. Stick: USAID, CIDA, Dutch, and German Gender Guidelines

The first reason to consider gender as an essential variable in project development is that projects are more successful when the roles of women, as well as those of men, are included.

The second reason is that, in general, projects receive funds from major donors only if gender analysis is an essential part of the project design. This is true not only for USAID but also for Canadian, Dutch, and German donors. In fact, the Canadian, Dutch, and German guidelines are stricter than USAID's.⁶

Consequently, it is in any project's best interest to develop gender criteria for project planning, implementation, and evaluation at the beginning in order to have more success with funding proposals to international donors, as well as more successful projects and positive evaluations down the road.

An essential part of that planning is to disaggregate by gender all human resource information from the beginning, including personnel at local, regional, and national levels, as well as in implementing institutions.

This is suggested not just to fulfill USAID and CIDA requirements but also because it is one of the few ways to tell how projects may differentially affect men and women.

⁵ Women's agricultural and natural resource roles are also ignored because they generally represent unpaid labor. For example, in national census statistics, the data show the majority of rural men as "farmers," while the majority of rural women are "housewives." Yet, on-the-ground data show that women's labor is directed as much to agricultural activities as to domestic activities.

A new study by USAID/Bolivia is one of the first rural surveys to collect information on occupation and economic activity of all male and female household members and to break down activities by primary and secondary activities. For example, women represent 75 percent of people engaged in animal husbandry as their primary activity and 60 percent of people engaged in agriculture as their secondary activity (Caro, et al. 1992).

⁶ CIDA guidelines are attached, as well as 1991 U.S. legislation regarding USAID gender guidelines. Also attached is a draft of the 1992 AID/LAC Senior Management Workshop report, "Strengthening the Integration of Gender in Latin America and the Caribbean Programs."

C. Local Men and Women

Attacking the environmental problems of Honduras means involving people: if people are part of the problem, they are also part of the solution. And people are male and female, Spanish-speaking and Misquito-speaking, rich and poor, rural and urban. Even if the implementing institution has excellent administrative capacity, environmental solutions in Honduras must give serious consideration to the participation of the men and women living in the project areas.

Because the success of any environmental project is determined largely by the changed attitudes and activities of local people, it is essential to identify these men and women and to learn about their environmental roles in order to have a basis for planning projects. It is also crucial to plan projects around human needs as well as environmental needs so that local residents see projects as being in their best interests. Goals must include the creation of additional or alternative income sources for both men and women.

Although environmental projects in Honduras may have a range of ecological and geographical foci, it is possible to predict some of the important beneficiary populations: (a) residents of pine forests; (b) residents of tropical forests; and (c) residents of coastal wetlands. Following is a brief review of information on these local residents.

C1. Households in Pine Forest Ecosystems

Data on residents of pine and lowland forests are scarce, particularly on men's and women's roles as users and managers of the natural resource base.⁷

Studies in the La Unión area) where COHDEFOR has centered many of its activities) indicate that in pine forest areas, the rural economy is based primarily on subsistence agriculture and small-scale coffee production. Very little income is derived directly from the forest, although the forest is an important source of fuel and land for new production. Much agricultural production uses slash-and-burn techniques, with plots sustained for approximately two to three years. Households have primary products and secondary products, and need more than one income source in order to survive.

The principal agricultural products are basic grains (corn and beans) with small plots of rice, sugarcane, and plantains. Most families also keep a few head of cattle, as well as pigs and chickens. The sale of basic agricultural products is limited, since approximately 50 percent of

⁷ Information on pine forest residents includes studies done for COHDEFOR by Estes 1991, Galvez 1991, Leiva 1991, and the USAID/Honduras Forestry Development Project Paper 1984. Also see the study done for the Canadian broad-leaf forest project, Giasson 1990.

MOPAWI is an important source of materials on populations in the Mosquitia tropical forests, as is Cultural Survival in Arlington, Virginia, which has done a series of papers on indigenous populations in Central America.

production is used for household consumption. Products that are marketed are sold primarily to local intermediaries. Coffee is sold primarily to local marketers or truckers.

Households use several strategies to develop more than one income stream. The first is to have income from both male and female household members. Another is to exploit several economic possibilities, for example, coffee as well as basic grains. A concurrent strategy, particularly for poorer households, is for household members to work as day laborers (*jornaleros*), either locally or temporarily as migrants.

In the summer agricultural season (December and January), much of the population has no work. A principal source of temporary income during this time is day labor in coffee fields (the entire family migrates). In other cases of temporary migration, women migrate to work as domestic employees and men cut sugarcane or bananas. In addition, one study showed that more than 44 percent of the children permanently migrate to urban centers.

The family is the most important institution for all community members. It not only provides informal education and emotional support for its members, it also is the primary unit of production and consumption, in which each family member has a role. Within the family, each member is involved in a variety of enterprises. Although men and women have separate spheres of labor, they are complementary and not rigidly divided; both men and women are essential economic contributors.

Generally, rural men have responsibility for the primary grains and large animals, with assistance from women. Women have responsibility for secondary agricultural products and smaller animals, in addition to the domestic tasks of cooking, washing clothes, and caring for children, with assistance from children. Both men and women work in coffee production.

Families handle money using a joint model, not an individual one. Wives and husbands share economic decision making. Neither has total control over resources. In general, men make economic decisions directly related to their productive activities, and women make economic decisions which relate directly to their income and household responsibilities. In cases of major expenditures or areas in which they share responsibility, the two talk it over. In most cases residents say the wife manages (*manejar*) the money. (This is an interesting contrast to the *machista* reputation of these areas.) Consequently, any financial or administrative activities organized by a project should include both husbands and wives.

At present, most development activities for women in these areas focus on improvements in household activities, such as poultry production, stoves, and home gardens. Few women have been included in forestry activities. Further, many activities follow the old-fashioned model, including women only in their domestic roles or as supplements to "real" project activities. This contrasts with projects that integrate women as equal beneficiaries.

C2. Households in Lowland Forest Ecosystems

Socioeconomic information on lowland forest areas is sparse. However, available material on La Mosquitia, the region with the most significant remaining broad-leafed tree stands in the country, shows the area has a population of over 40,000, at least 35,000 of whom identify ethnically as Miskito. The Miskito are of Chibcha, European, and African descent and speak Misquito and Spanish. Most households have an economic base of slash-and-burn subsistence agriculture with a heavy dependence on the forest to supplement this base.

MOPAWI has been working in the area on projects to conserve the natural resource base, while at the same time produce needed cash income. One current project works with over 34 communities to develop cacao production. Another income-generating project works primarily with women who use non-timber forest resources to produce saleable products.

C3. Households in Coastal Wetland Ecosystems

Materials on coastal wetland residents are also scarce. However, USAID/Honduras carried out a special study on the Gulf of Fonseca in early 1993.⁸ Data from this research should give good baseline information.

⁸ Tropical Research and Development in Gainesville, FL carried out the work. Copies of the report can be obtained from them or from the Environmental Officer, USAID/Honduras.

SECTION III

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HONDURAN AND SELECTED CENTRAL-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS THAT WORK WITH WOMEN

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HONDURAN AND SELECTED CENTRAL-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT
ORGANIZATIONS THAT WORK WITH WOMEN ^{9 10}**

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Following is a list of Honduran NGOs that focus on women's issues. Because few NGOs deal specifically with questions of gender and the environment, organizations working in agricultural and/or rural sectors have been included. In addition, some Government of Honduras and regional institutions with links to the topic are also included.

Diskettes with the Supplement in a WordPerfect file have also been forwarded in addition to the hard copies submitted to USAID/Honduras. The purpose of this is to make the following an "organic" list, to which additions, subtractions, and corrections can be made without having to construct a new database.

HONDURAN INSTITUTIONS

Name: Asesores para el Desarrollo (ASEPADE)
Telephone: (504) 37.71.20
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Barrio Abajo
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: NGO
Contact person: Lic. Nora de Martínez
Beneficiaries: Adult women and men. Garifunas. Rural coops
Geographical focus: Francisco Morazán; Choluteca; Comayagua; Atlántida; Colón.

⁹ Sources for this section include:

- Caldera, Hilda. *Organizaciones no gubernamentales que realizan acciones en el area de la mujer*. Prepared for USAID/Honduras, Tegucigalpa, November 1991.
- Callejas, Cecilia, and María de la Paz Borjas. *Directorio de organizaciones que trabajan para y con la mujer en Honduras*. Prepared for CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency), Tegucigalpa, 1990.
- Fundación Arias para la Paz y el Progreso Humano. *Inventario de Organizaciones que Trabajan con la Mujer en Centroamérica: Honduras*. n.d.
- Mauzé, Suzanne, and Mary Mulhern. *Institutions Working in Gender Issues in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Prepared by GENESYS for AID/R&D/WID, Washington, D.C., April 1992.
- Paolisso, Michael, and Sally Yudelma. *Women, Poverty and the Environment in Latin America*. Washington, D.C., International Center for Research on Women, September 1991.

¹⁰ A copy of this list was sent to *Proyecto VIDA* in January 1993 to use in planning their first organizational meeting for Honduran environmental NGOs.

Types of programs:

Technical assistance, credit, and training in micro-enterprise. Socioeconomic research. Published *Manual Educativo Cultural de la Federación Hondureña de Mujeres Campesinas (FEHMUC)*

Name: Asociación Andar
Telephone: (504) 31.11.23
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: Apartado 2818
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Street address: Colonia Alameda, Calle Arturo Lopez, Casa N° 306
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: NGO
Contact person: Narda Melendez, Director
Beneficiaries: N/A
Geographical focus: N/A
Types of programs:

Formerly a local affiliate of OEF International, Andar's recent work includes a six-month data collection and analysis effort working with Asociación de Campos Nacionales. The team gathered and analyzed information on socioeconomic status, family composition, income sources and uses, and time allocation of rural women in two regions.

Name: Asociación Apostol de la Salud
Telephone: (504) 32.84.17, 31.29.19
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Colonia Miraflores, 8 Calle Sur
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: NGO
Contact person: Dr. Jesús Orlando Molina
Beneficiaries: Women. Children. Poor families.
Geographical focus: National, except for Islas de la Bahía and Gracias a Dios
Types of programs:

Primary and preventive medical attention. Nutrition. Sanitation. 73 clinics; 86 doctors.

Name: Asociación Hondureña de Alfabetización y Literatura Cristiana de Honduras (ALFALIT)
Telephone: (504) 33.64.26
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: 8 Avenida, 16 Calle, Casa 804
Lempira, HONDURAS
Type: NGO
Contact person:
Beneficiaries:
Geographical focus:
Types of programs:

Name: Asociación Hondureña de Planificación de Familia (ASHONPLAFA)
Telephone: (504) 32.96.95, 32.51.40, 32.41.40
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Calle Principal (entre Col. Ruben Dario y Alameda)

Type: Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
NGO
Contact person: Alejandro Flores
Beneficiaries: Women. Men.
Geographical focus: National.
Types of programs:
Family planning. Maternal-infant health. Training and research.

Name: Asociación Hondureña para el Desarrollo de la Juventud y Mujer Rural (AHDEFJUMUR)
Telephone: (504) 32.06.82, 32.71.96
Fax:
Mailing address: Apartado 2039
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Street address: Colonia Palmira, Edificio Italia, 3° Piso, Apartamento N° 11
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: NGO
Contact person: Héctor Guillermo Diaz Escoto
Beneficiaries:
Geographical focus:
Types of programs:

Name: Asociación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas de Honduras (ANAMUC)
Telephone: (504) 37.42.43
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: Apartado 720
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Street address: La Fuente, Casa 540, Calle Lempira
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: N/A
Contact person: Sra. Lucía Hernández; Juana Antonia Sánchez
Beneficiaries: Rural women's groups. Families of agrarian reform beneficiaries.
Geographical focus: National, except for Gracias a Dios and Islas de la Bahía.
Types of programs:
Training in rural development. Productive projects. Development and organization of rural women.

Name: Caritas de Honduras
Telephone: (504) 32.30.42
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Barrio Morazán, Calle 25 de Enero
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: International NGO
Contact person: Prof. Francisco Meraz
Beneficiaries: Women.
Geographical focus: Cortés; Choluteca; Francisco Morazán; Comayagua; Copán; Olancho; Santa Bárbara; Yoro.
Types of programs:
Agricultural projects. Promotion of women's interests. Community Development. Health and sanitation.

Name: Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE)
Telephone: (506) 56.60.21
Fax: N/A

Mailing address: Apartado 7170
Turrialba, COSTA RICA
Street address: N/A
Type: N/A
Contact person: Dr. Jose Flores, Acting Head of Department of Renewable Natural Resources; Dr. Rodrigo Tarté Ponce, Director
Beneficiaries:
Geographical focus:
Types of programs:

Name: Centro de Estudio para la Mujer (CEM-H)
Telephone: (504) 32.71.53
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Colonia Las Colinas, Colegio de Profesores de Educación Media, 2º Piso Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: N/A
Contact person: Lic. María Elena Méndez
Beneficiaries: Women in Development Organizations
Geographical focus: N/A
Types of programs:
Evaluation studies of training, health, employment, and childcare.

Name: Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo (CEPROD)
Telephone: (504) 32.60.77, 32.12.89
Fax: (504) 32.97.74
Mailing address: Apartado 1761
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Street address: Colonia Palmira, Casa Nº 464
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: NGO
Contact person: Lic. Guillermo Molina, Director
Beneficiaries: Rural and urban populations
Geographical focus:
Types of programs:
NGO dedicated to scientific research, development, education and training, and technical assistance. Worked with UNICEF on review of women's health status. Ongoing research analyzes impact of economic crisis on women. Other work on: technical assistance for micro-entrepreneurs; identifying linkages between forest conservation, health and food production in the household and sustainable income generating opportunities; and a revolving fund for agricultural development, including increasing women's productivity.

Name: Centro Feminista de Información y Acción (CEFEMINA)
Telephone: (506) 22.86.11
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: Apartado 5249
San José 1000, COSTA RICA
Street address: N/A
Type:
Contact person: N/A
Beneficiaries:
Geographical focus:
Types of programs:

Name: Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres, Sección de Honduras (CIM)
Telephone: (504) 22.82.71
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: N/A
Contact person: Margarita Calix Solis
Beneficiaries: Women in general, especially young women.
Geographical focus: Inter-American and national.
Types of programs: Research. Institutional training in employment, education, population, and demography.

Name: Consejeros para el Desarrollo Rural de Honduras (CONDERH)
Telephone: (504) 34.13.40
Fax: Apartado 441
Comayagua, HONDURAS
Mailing address: Colonia Prado, continuo a Leyde
Comayagua, HONDURAS
Street address: NGO
Type: Lic. Oscar Cano Fontecha
Contact person: Rural populations, with emphasis on women.
Beneficiaries: Atlántida; Colón; Yoro.
Geographical focus: Technical assistance. Agricultural projects. Technical and administrative training.
Types of programs:

Name: Consejo para el Desarrollo Integral de la Mujer Campesina (CODIMCA)
Telephone: (504) 22.26.64
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: Apartado 1884
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Street address: Calle el Arbolito
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: N/A
Contact person: Sra. Rosa Dilia Rivera
Beneficiaries: Rural women's groups.
Geographical focus: Atlántida; Comayagua; Copán; Ocotepeque; Santa Bárbara.
Types of programs: Development projects. Training for participation in projects. Community and institutional development.

Name: División General de Previsión Social
Telephone: (504) 22.83.05
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Secretaría de Trabajo y Previsión Social
Comayagua, HONDURAS
Type: Government Organization (STPS)
Contact person: Lic. Clarisa Silva
Beneficiaries: Women workers, primarily urban.
Geographical focus: National.

Types of programs:

Training in microenterprise. Labor rights. Recreational activities.

Name: Educación Comunitaria para la Salud (EDUCSA)

Telephone: (504) 31.09.68

Fax: (504) 37.61.48

Mailing address: N/A

Street address: Barrio La Guadalupe, Calle Tiburcio Carias Andino, Casa 514, Apto. 3312
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS

Type: N/A

Contact person: Lic. Raul Hernández

Beneficiaries:

Geographical focus: Comayagua; Cortés.

Types of programs:

Research. Health and nutrition. Financing of community programs of natural medicine. Preventive medicine for women.

Name: Federación Hondureña de Mujeres Campesinas (FEHMUC)

Telephone: (504) 37.45.69, 37.06.13

Fax: N/A

Mailing address: Apartado 804

Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS

Street address: Oficina CGT, Parque Finlay
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS

Type: N/A

Contact person: Sra. Victoria Benavides; María Concepción Betanco, Secretaria General

Beneficiaries: Rural women's groups.

Geographical focus: National, except for Gracias a Dios, Islas de la Bahía, La Paz, and Santa Bárbara.

Types of programs:

Technical training. Women's rights. Social and productive projects. Organizational training.

Name: Federación Hondureña de Mujeres Campesinas (FEHMUC)

Telephone: (504) 37.06.13

Fax:

Mailing address: Apartado 804

Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS

Street address: Barrio El Manchén
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS

Type: NGO

Contact person:

Beneficiaries:

Geographical focus:

Types of programs:

Name: Federación de Asociaciones Femeninas de Honduras (FAFH)
Telephone: (504) 32.35.95
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Colonia Palmira, Ave. Juan Lindo
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: N/A
Contact person:
Beneficiaries: Women and organized groups of women.
Geographical focus: National, except for Gracias a Dios and Islas de la Bahía.
Types of programs:
Financing for projects for poor women. Women's legal rights. Institutional training. Improvement of status of women.

Name: Foster Parents Plan International (PLAN HONDURAS)
Telephone: (504) 32.44.24
Fax: (504) 32.05.11
Mailing address: Apartado 3148
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Street address: Colonia Alameda, 6 y 7 calle ° Ave., N° 539
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: International NGO
Contact person: Hubert Van Bavel
Beneficiaries:
Geographical focus:
Types of programs:

Name: Fundación Friedrich Ebert
Telephone: (504) 33.28.00
Fax: (504) 33.64.99
Mailing address: Apartado 1744
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Street address: 13ª La Granja y 2ª Ave., Casa N° 224
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: N/A
Contact person: Sara Elisa Rosales
Beneficiaries:
Geographical focus:
Types of programs:
Conducts research and development programs including work in agricultural and rural development, cooperatives, and strengthening role of rural women.

Name: Fundación Hondureña de Rehabilitación e Integración Limitada (FUHRIL)
Telephone: (504) 32.94.47, 32.2053
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: Apartado 3409
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Street address: Colonia Alameda, Casa 1424
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: NGO
Contact person: Lic. Yolanda Coello

Beneficiaries: Women. Children. Elderly. Physically and mentally handicapped. Professionals working with handicapped.
Geographical focus: Cortés; Francisco Morazán.
Types of programs: Rehabilitation of direct beneficiaries. Technical training in rehabilitation. Training in independent living. Sale of prosthesis.

Name: Fundación Hondureña para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (FUNHDEMU)
Telephone: (504) 37.74.45
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Barrio Abajo
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: NGO
Contact person: Lic. Marcia García
Beneficiaries: Self-employed women with few resources.
Geographical focus: National.
Types of programs: Finance, training, and technical assistance in micro-enterprise.

Name: Fundación Horizontes de Amistad
Telephone: (504) 53.24.90
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: Apartado 650
San Pedro Sula, HONDURAS
Street address: N/A
Type: NGO
Contact person: Lic. Isabel de Zapata
Beneficiaries: Women. Youth. Children.
Geographical focus: Cortés; Francisco Morazán; Intibucá; La Paz; Ocotepeque; Olancho; Valle.
Types of programs: Agriculture. Training and education for women. Health and nutrition.

Name: Fundación Panamericana para el Desarrollo (FUPAD)
Telephone: (504) 32.11.61, 32.11.62
Fax: (504) 32.73.06
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Oficinas OEA, 3° Piso, Edificio Compañía Interamericana de Desarrollo
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: N/A
Contact person: Lic. Beto Bruni
Beneficiaries: Rural poor women.
Geographical focus: Francisco Morazán
Types of programs: Artisan projects. Finance, training, and technical assistance. Health and nutrition.

Name: Hermandad de Honduras
Telephone: (504) 33.80.83
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: San Marcos de Ocotepeque

Type: Ocatepeque, HONDURAS
NGO
Contact person: Ing. Carlos Pineda
Beneficiaries: Poor women, peri-urban and rural.
Geographical focus: Ocatepeque
Types of programs:
Technical assistance and financing for agriculture and artisan projects. Organizational training. Housing, health, and nutrition.

Name: Instituto de Investigación y Formación Cooperativista (IFC)
Telephone: (504) 32.18.26, 32.39.27
Fax: (504) 31.10.24
Mailing address: N/A

Street address: Boulevard Morazán
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS

Type: NGO
Contact person: Prof. Leónidas Avila; T.S. Fidelina Robles
Beneficiaries: Women. Agricultural-Industrial Cooperatives.
Geographical focus: National
Types of programs:

Research. Cooperative Training. Projects for poor women, fishermen, shrimp fishermen, and farmers.

Name: Instituto de Investigaciones Socio-Económicas (IISE)
Telephone: (504) 37.38.99, 37.86.57
Fax: (504) 38.13.05
Mailing address: Apartado 440

Street address: Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Edificio Paz Barahona, 4 Calle entre 3a y 4a Avenida, Calle Peatonal
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS

Type: N/A
Contact person: Dr. Ramon Velasquez Nazar, Director
Beneficiaries: N/A
Geographical focus: N/A
Types of programs:

Work with FEMUC to train women leaders of rural community groups. Problems addressed include division of labor within the family, social organization, cultural biases against women, and comparative advantage in employment or occupation. Program also aims to develop self-esteem, community solidarity and national pride, and role of family in transmitting values.

Name: Instituto Hondureño de Desarrollo Rural (IHDER)
Telephone: (504) 22.32.70
Fax: (504) 38.0798
Mailing address: Apartado 2214

Street address: Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Barrio Abajo, 2 Ave. abajo, N° 1263
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS

Type: NGO
Contact person: Gilberto Rios
Beneficiaries:
Geographical focus:
Types of programs:

Name: Instituto Nacional Agrario, Departamento de Mujer y Joven Rural (INA)
Telephone: (504) 32.84.00
Fax: (504) 32.83.98
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Colonia Alameda, 4 Avenida entre 10 y 11 Calle, N° 1009
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: Government Organization
Contact person: Juan Ramón Martínez, Executive Director
Beneficiaries:
Geographical focus:
Types of programs:

Name: Instituto para el Desarrollo de Honduras (IDH)
Telephone: (504) 37.62.96, 37.62.95
Fax:
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: 1a Ave., 6a Calle, Edificio Castillo N° 101
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: NGO
Contact person: N/A
Beneficiaries:
Geographical focus:
Types of programs:

Name: Instituto para el Desarrollo Hondureño (IDH)
Telephone: (504) 37.62.96
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: Apartado 28208
Comayagua, HONDURAS
Street address: N/A
Type: NGO
Contact person: Lic. Rodolfo Gradiz
Beneficiaries: Women.
Geographical focus: Choluteca; Comayagua; Cortés; Francisco Morazán; Olancho; Valle.
Types of programs:
Training, marketing assistance, and credit for artisans.

Name: Mosquitia Pawisa (MOPAWI)
Telephone: (504) 37.28.64
Fax: (504) 37.28.64
Mailing address: Apartado 2175
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Street address: Barrio Guadalupe, Callejón Oeste Iglesia Guadalupe N° 156
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: NGO
Contact person: Oswaldo Munguia, Executive Director
Beneficiaries: Indigenous (Miskito, Sumuj/Tawahka, Pech, and Garifuna) Women and Men.
Geographical focus: Mosquitia.
Types of programs:
Community Development. Agriculture. Credit. Marketing. Education. Training of Women. Land Titling.
Integrated Development Project of Río Plátano Biosphere. Health. Potable water.

Name: Mujer, Salud, y Desarrollo (OPS)
Telephone: (504) 22.57.73
Fax: (504) 38.09.84
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Secretaría de Salud Pública
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: Government Organization (SSP, support of OPS)
Contact person: Lic. Maribel Lozano
Beneficiaries: Women in general. Employees of GOH/SSP.
Geographical focus: National
Types of programs:
Training in women's status. Development. Health. Research.

Name: Organización Intercomunal de Triunfo de la Cruz
Telephone: (504) 37.63.49 (a/c FUTH)
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Triunfo de la Cruz
Atlántida, HONDURAS
Type: NGO
Contact person: Francisco Bermúdez
Beneficiaries:
Geographical focus:
Types of programs:

Name: Organización para el Desarrollo Empresarial Femenino (ODEF)
Telephone: (504) 52.35.71
Fax: (504) 52.83.49
Mailing address: Apartado 357
San Pedro Sula, HONDURAS
Street address: N/A
Type: Ing. Francisca de Escoto
Contact person: N/A
Beneficiaries: Women.
Geographical focus: Cortés; Yoro.
Types of programs:
Training and technical assistance. Financing of production projects. Microenterprise.

Name: Programa al Joven y la Mujer Rural
Telephone: (504) 32.84.23
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Secretaría de Recursos Naturales
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: Government Organization (SRN, support of FAO)
Contact person: Lic. Orfilia Valle
Beneficiaries: Women and children in rural areas.
Geographical focus: Choluteca; Comayagua; Copan; Danlí; Juticalpa; La Ceiba; La Esperanza; Olanchito; San Pedro Sula; Santa Bárbara.
Types of programs:

Name: Programa de Empresas Maternales (EMMAs)
Telephone: (504) 37.16.23
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Junta Nacional de Bienestar Social
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: Government Organization (JNBS)
Contact person: Prof. Amanda Rodriguez
Beneficiaries: Women with children.
Geographical focus: National.
Types of programs:
Training in administration. Technical assistance in production and microenterprise. Training for women leaders. Training in women's status. Childcare centers.

Name: Programa de la Mujer
Telephone: (504) 32.19.33
Fax: (504) 32.83.98
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Colonia La Alameda, Instituto Nacional Agrario
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: Government Organization (INA, support of FAO)
Contact person: Guillermo Alvarado
Beneficiaries: Adult rural women.
Geographical focus: National.
Types of programs:
Training, technical assistance, and financing for productive projects.

Name: Proyecto de Capacitación de la Mujer Campesina
Telephone: (504) 32.52.28, 32.47.12, 32.43.21
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: Apartado 1801
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Street address: N/A
Type: FAO (support to SECPLAN, INA, SRN)
Contact person: T.S. Haydee de Martinez
Beneficiaries: Women leaders and rural organizations.
Geographical focus: Choluteca; Copan; Ocotepeque; Valle.
Types of programs:

Name: Proyecto de la Mujer
Telephone: (504) 34.03.53
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Secretaría de Planificación, Coordinación, y Presupuesto
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: Government Organization (SECPLAN)
Contact person: Lic. Nesy Martinez
Beneficiaries: Young and adult women, rural and urban.
Geographical focus: National.
Types of programs:
Political relations. Database re: women. Health, nutrition, education, employment, housing, and communication.

Name: Secretaría de Recursos Naturales, Dirección General de Agricultura, Departamento Nacional de Extensión Agrícola, Unidad de la Mujer y el Joven Rural (SRN - UMYJOR)
Telephone: (504) 32.48.29
Fax: (504) 31.24.62
Mailing address: Apartado 303
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Street address: Boulevard Miraflores, Ave. FAO
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: Government Organization
Contact person: Mario Nutio Gamero, Minister; Orfilia Valle de Suazo, Chief of the Unit
Beneficiaries:
Geographical focus:
Types of programs:

Name: Sociedad Amiga de los Niños (SOS)
Telephone: N/A
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Colonia Miraflores, 8 Calle Sur
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: NGO
Contact person: Sor María Rosa Leggol
Beneficiaries: Children and youth in difficulty. Adolescent girls. Pregnant young single women.
Geographical focus: Atlántida; Comayagua; Cortés; Francisco Morazán.
Types of programs:
Medical attention. Group homes. Training in microenterprise, artisan skills, and domestic skills. Formal education.

Name: Unidad de Docencia e Investigación e Población (UDIP)
Telephone: (504) 32.21.10
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (UNAH)
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: University Department
Contact person: Lic. Armida Lopez de Mazier
Beneficiaries: Population in general, including young and adult women, rural and urban.
Geographical focus: National.
Types of programs:
Research. Training. Forums and conferences related to women's position.

Name: Unidad de Servicios de Apoyo para Fomentar la Participación de la Mujer Hondureña (UNISA)
Telephone: (504) 22.82.40
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: N/A
Street address: Edificio Alonso, 2º Piso, N° 7
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS
Type: NGO
Contact person: Lic. Melba Zuñiga, Director
Beneficiaries: Women.
Geographical focus:

Types of programs:

Training programs for small entrepreneurs; health and education clinics; preschool programs; community banking services; literacy programs. NGO formed by group of Honduran professionals interested in incorporation of women and family in the development process as active participants and agents of change.

Objectives are: improve quality of life of Honduran family; define role of the family and women in social context; improve actions to incorporate women and family through coordination of resources and services; and make women participants as well as beneficiaries of development programs.

Name: Unidad de Servicios de Apoyo para Fomentar la Participación de la Mujer Hondureña (UNISA)

Telephone: (504) 22.82.40

Fax: N/A

Mailing address: N/A

Street address: Calzada la Fuente, Casa 1414
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS

Type: NGO

Contact person: Lic. Melba Zuñiga

Beneficiaries: Socially disadvantaged women and children.

Geographical focus: Choluteca; El Paraíso; Francisco Morazán; Yoro.

Types of programs:

Research. Development of methodologies for work with women. Productive projects. Technical assistance, financing, and training.

Name: Uno Más Uno

Telephone: (504) 32.40.93

Fax: N/A

Mailing address: N/A

Street address: Barrio San Rafael, Primero Calle, Casa N° 1514
Tegucigalpa, HONDURAS

Type: N/A

Contact person: Lily Caballero

Beneficiaries:

Geographical focus:

Types of programs:

Development research firm formed by five consultants who work in women's issues. Research efforts include investigation into status of rural women in Honduras. Collaborated with Fundación Friedrich Ebert to conduct an impact evaluation of effect of economic crisis on women in Honduras.

CENTRAL AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS

Name: Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE)

Telephone: (506) 22.86.11

Fax: N/A

Mailing address: Apartado 5249

Street address: San José, COSTA RICA
Calle 19 con Ave. 6
San José, COSTA RICA

Type:

Contact person: N/A

Beneficiaries:

Geographical focus:

Types of programs:

Name: Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)
Telephone: (506) 53.18.11
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: Apartado 5429
San José 1000, COSTA RICA
Street address: N/A
Type:
Contact person: Camacho Monge, Director
Beneficiaries:
Geographical focus:
Types of programs:
Coordinating institution for comprehensive regional survey and analysis of effects of economic crisis on women in Central America and publisher of resulting volumes, *Mujeres Centroamericanas* (1989).

Name: Servicio Especial de la Mujer (SEM)
Telephone: N/A
Fax: N/A
Mailing address: Apartado 1985-1002
San José, COSTA RICA
Street address: Paseo de los Estudiantes
San José, COSTA RICA
Type: News Agency
Contact person: N/A
Beneficiaries:
Geographical focus:
Types of programs:
News agency for Third-World women. Correspondents cover 15 countries in Latin America, Caribbean, Africa, and Asia, reporting on women's roles in development. Publishes bi-monthly magazine, *Mujeres*, collection of best reports on women and development, sustainable development, ecology, natural resources, politics, economics, and family planning. Worked with IUCN/ORCA to develop series of reports on IUCN projects in Central America.

Name: Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza y los Recursos Naturales; Oficina Regional para América Central (ORCA/UICN)
Telephone: (506) 24.82.15
Fax:
Mailing address: Apartado 91-1009
San José, COSTA RICA
Street address: N/A
Type: International NGO
Contact person: Vivienne Solís, Coordinator, Women and Sustainable Development Program
Beneficiaries: Women.
Geographical focus:
Types of programs:
In collaboration with CEFEMINA, undertook project, "Women and Sustainable Development in Central America," a study to determine how women's groups are confronting the serious environmental problems affecting Central America. Second phase includes regional training workshops, production of training materials, and creation of network of Central America women involved in sustainable development.

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SECTION IV

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SECTION IV
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Caldera, Hilda. *Organizaciones no gubernamentales que realizan acciones en el area de la mujer*. Prepared for USAID/Honduras. Tegucigalpa: November 1991.

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Callejas, Cecilia, and María de la Paz Borjas. *Directorio de organizaciones que trabajan para y con la mujer en Honduras*. Prepared for Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Tegucigalpa, 1990.

Canadian International Development Agency. *Guidelines for Integrating WID into Project Design and Evaluation*. Hull, Quebec: Canadian International Development Agency, Program Evaluation Division, Policy Branch, May 1986.

Caro, Deborah, James Riordan, and Melissa Cable. *The Cochabamba Rural Household Survey: Preliminary Findings*. Prepared for USAID/Bolivia and AID/Office of Women in Development. Washington, D.C.: GENESYS and LACTECH, 1992.

Estes, Valerie. *Social Assessment of the La Unión Project Area: Small-Scale Forest Enterprise Activity*. Prepared for USAID/Honduras and COHDEFOR. Gainesville, Florida: Tropical Research and Development, Inc., September 1991.

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Flora, Cornelia Butler. *Proyecto manejo de recursos naturales en Honduras. Informe: componente de la mujer*. Washington, D.C.: Chemonics International, April 1987.

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ATTACHMENT A

S))

**CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA) GUIDELINES
FOR INTEGRATING WID INTO PROJECT DESIGN AND EVALUATION**

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ATTACHMENT A ¹¹
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA)
GUIDELINES FOR INTEGRATING WID
INTO PROJECT DESIGN AND EVALUATION

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The policy Framework of November 1984 outlines certain goals and objectives of WID within CIDA. Guidelines to consider in project design, implementation and evaluation include the following:

- Appreciate women as both agents and beneficiaries of the development process.
- Recognize the multiple roles of lesser developed countries' (LDCs') women (as agents of both production and reproduction).
- Include women explicitly in target group identification.
- Collaborate with, and encourage, recipient government's WID initiatives.
- Emphasize income generation and maintenance among LDC women.
- Alleviate workload of LDC women.
- Increase representation of women in training and scholarship programs.

¹¹ Source: Canadian International Development Agency. *Guidelines for Integrating WID into Project Design and Evaluation*. Hull, Quebec: Canadian International Development Agency, Program Evaluation Division, Policy Branch, May 1986, p. 2.

ATTACHMENT B

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**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:
MAIN FEATURES OF CURRENT WID LEGISLATION**

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ATTACHMENT B ¹²

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:
MAIN FEATURES OF CURRENT WID LEGISLATION

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- *EARMARKS \$5 MILLION FOR PROMOTING THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS*
- *OF WHICH, NOT LESS THAN \$3 MILLION IS TO BE USED AS MATCHING FUNDS TO SUPPORT ACTIVITIES DEVELOPED BY AID FIELD MISSIONS*

Both FY 90 and FY 91 legislation require the following from AID:

1. Incorporate women as beneficiaries of and contributors to its development activities at the level proportionate to their participation in the sector or to their representation in the total population, whichever proportion is higher.
2. Ensure that AID's country strategy, program, project, non-project assistance, and reporting documents explicitly describe strategies to involve women, identify benefits and impediments to women's participation in development, and establish benchmarks to measure women's participation in and benefits from development activities. When such efforts are difficult to achieve, bureaus and USAID missions will ensure that there is substantive analysis of the obstacles preventing completion of such efforts and will include an explanation of how these obstacles will be overcome.
3. Collect sex-disaggregated data in all its research and data-gathering activities.
 - a. Develop WID Action Plans for all Bureaus and USAID missions.
 - b. Develop and implement a WID training program for AID staff and train all AID staff.
 - c. Increase training opportunities for women from all regions and make necessary provision in its training programs for addressing the specific needs of women.
 - d. Increase girls' access to and participation in primary and secondary education.
 - e. The Administrator of AID should take steps to ensure that senior-level staff from each regional and technical bureau in decision-making positions are actively involved in and committed to:

¹² Source: Agency for International Development. *Main Features of Current (WID) Legislation*. Washington, D.C.: USAID, 1992.

- (1) overseeing implementation of this provision;
 - (2) assisting Agency missions in the development process;
 - (3) designing means to ensure that staff at all levels of the Agency are similarly involved in and committed to achieving the goals of incorporating women; and
 - (4) establishing specific criteria to measure and evaluate the Agency's performance in incorporating women in development activities and developing ways to institutionalize learning within the Agency on WID activities.
4. Include in project and program evaluations an assessment of the extent to which women are being integrated into the development process and the impact of such projects or programs on enhancing the self-reliance of women and improving their incomes.
 5. Incorporate to the maximum extent possible the active participation of local women and local women's organizations in all programs, projects, and activities carried out by AID or its contractors.
 6. Provide guidance on strategies for encouraging universities participating in programs under Title XII, other agencies of the U.S. government, and contractors involved in carrying out programs administered by the Agency to develop and implement WID training programs for their professional staffs.

ATTACHMENT C

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**AID/LAC: STRENGTHENING THE INTEGRATION OF GENDER IN LATIN
AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN PROGRAMS**

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ATTACHMENT C ¹³

AID/LAC:

**STRENGTHENING THE INTEGRATION OF GENDER
IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN PROGRAMS**

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**A Workshop for LAC Bureau Senior Managers
Washington, D.C.
June 25, 1992**

A. Executive Summary

On June 25, 1992 the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau became AID's first regional bureau to conduct a workshop for senior management on integrating gender at the program strategic objective level. This workshop, undertaken with the strong support of AA/LAC James M. Michel and the assistance of R&D/WID, marks an important step in implementing the Bureau's Women in Development (WID) mandate.

Overall the workshop addressed how LAC/W can work with missions to fully integrate gender issues into the process of determining and implementing strategic objectives, outputs, and indicators for Bureau programs. The following recommendations summarize the workshop deliberations:

- Produce better information on LAC Region successes and lessons learned in integrating gender.
- Consider gender throughout the strategic planning process.
- Improve guidance on integrating gender in Program Objectives Documents (PODs), Action Plans (APs), and New Project Descriptions (NDPs).
- Revise semi-annual Review (SAR) guidance to elicit more information on gender impact of projects.
- Provide training to help missions link SAR reporting to project design and program, as well as project impact assessment and reporting.
- Develop systems to promote assessment of people-level impact, including gender issues, for contractors and technical staff.

¹³ Source: *Strengthening the Integration of Gender in Latin America and the Caribbean Programs: A Workshop for LAC Bureau Senior Manager*. Final Report. Prepared by GENESYS for AID/R&D/WID, June 25, 1992.

- Develop a training module on people-level impact and gender issues for technical contract teams.
- Develop an overall gender training plan for the Bureau, keyed to programming demand.

Participants agreed that the workshop was only a first step toward implementation of the WID Plan and that the workshop's participants should continue beyond the workshop as implementation agendas for the plan.

B. Why Disaggregate Data By Sex?

Understanding the division of labor and resources between women and men is a basic part of understanding a country's economic and social conditions. Misunderstanding of gender differences leads to inadequate planning, designing, and evaluation of programs and diminished development results.

Sex-disaggregated data provide the following:

- A more accurate picture of the baseline situation: program planning and policy-making must be based on accurate data.
- A means to monitor male and female participation in AID activities and to identify potential gender-based barriers that need to be addressed to achieve program objectives.
- A necessary basis for anticipating and measuring the impacts of AID program activities on women and men in a country.
- A way to identify critical gaps in data and to collect, tabulate, and analyze data to fill those gaps.
- Greater awareness on the part of AID staff of gender differentials when planning beneficiaries' access to and benefits from Mission programs.
- Convincing data to report to Congress to demonstrate the progress that AID is making toward fully integrating women into all development efforts.

ATTACHMENT D

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REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS ON GENDER AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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ATTACHMENT D ¹⁴

REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS ON GENDER AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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Included in this document supplement are the following five publications that provide background material on gender issues in the natural resources sector.

- 1. Giasson, Marie. *El perfil de la familia campesina en el Cangrejal (estudio socioeconómico)*. Prepared for Government of Honduras, Proyecto de Desarrollo del Bosque Latifoliado. La Ceiba, Honduras: Programa Forestal, Honduras-Canada, June 1990.
- 2. Kawas, Celina, and Melba Zúniga. *Profile of the Honduran Woman*. Tegucigalpa, Honduras: Canadian International Development Agency, April 1991.
- 3. Melendez, Narda, Manuel Hernandez, and Elsa Lily Caballero. *Propuesta de estrategia para la participación equitativa de la mujer campesina en el contexto de la forestería social*. Tegucigalpa: COHDEFOR/ACDI/CAFOR/FSSF, January 31, 1991.
- 4. Russo, Sandra, Jennifer Bremer-Fox, Susan Poats, and Laurene Graig. *Gender Issues in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management*. The Gender Manual Series. Prepared for AID/Office of Women in Development. Washington, D.C.: Robert Nathan Associates, April 1989.
- 5. Paolisso, Michael, and Sally Yudelman. *Women, Poverty and the Environment in Latin America*. Washington, D.C.: International Center for Research on Women, September 1991.

¹⁴ Anyone based in Honduras who wants copies of the attachments should contact the USAID/Honduras Environmental Officer or WID Officer.