

TOWARD A TYPOLOGY OF "ASENTAMIENTOS"

Women in Development
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I. Methodology

The 32 "asentamientos" sampled were selected on the basis of the following criteria: (a) that they are located in the geographic regions where agrarian reform has been actively pursued; (b) that they are employing collective, individual, and mixed types of farming in various regions; (c) that they include settlements which have received AID credit through the National Development Bank; and (d) that they encourage organized women's groups. This stratified sample was culled from lists of asentamientos made available by INA (December, 1978) and AID (May, 1980) and from lists of women's groups and projects made available by INA (December, 1980) and updated with the help of INA regional staff members.

The survey was conducted for two months (January and February 1980) and included regular interviews with at least one asentamiento leader and one female resident of the asentamiento. In most cases responses were checked and amplified through additional interviews.

The geographic distribution of the sample is as follows:

- 3 cases from the department of Copan in the West
- 3 cases from San Pedro Sula in the department of Cortes in the Northwest
- 6 cases from the department of Choluteca in the South
- 5 cases from the department of Comayagua in the South-west
- 5 cases from Jamastran in the department of El Paraiso in the Southeast
- 5 cases from Aguan in the department of Colon in the North-East
- 5 cases from the department of Olancho in the East

The overall distribution according to the three great administrative zones in which the country is divided is as follows:

- 6 cases from the western zone
- 16 cases from the central zone
- 10 cases from the eastern zone

While all 32 asentamientos were established during the period 1964-80, the majority (63 percent) of those sampled were founded during 1973-78, that is, after the second law of land reform had been issued by the military government that came into power in 1972 with the support of peasant organizations (See Table 1). More specifically, one-third of the asentamientos were established during 1974-75, the most active period of agrarian reform; another third between 1964 and 1972, when land invasions were at their peak and just after the first law of land reform had been approved; and four asentamientos (9 percent of the sample) in 1969, coinciding with the tenure of Rigoberto Sandoval (a well-known activist official) as head of the Agrarian Reform Institute (INA - Instituto Nacional Agrario) and with the unsettling of the El Salvadoran peasants. Only two asentamientos were established in 1979-80, when a military concept of national security replaced the policies of social modernization and economic development that had constituted the guiding principles of the state's action during the previous years.

[Place Table 1 about here]

Despite the existence of agrarian reform laws, in most cases the peasants acquired the land by forceful occupation; in only about one-third was the process peaceful. Peacefully acquired land was the case in La Angostura, Jamastran, and in Pozo del Padre No. 1, Comayagua, where it was

bought in 1971 by the peasants. In other asentamientos located primarily in Copan, Aguan, and Choluteca, INA chose the land and gave it to the peasants in 1975.

In the cases of forceful occupation INA was directed by law to determine whether or not the land was legally owned by the affected landowner. If the owner had no clear legal title, INA had the authority to sanction its occupation by the peasants. This authority was, however, limited by the fact that landowners who had fenced off public lands at least ten years before, who economically exploited the land, and who claimed up to 200 hectares had a preferential right to be acknowledged as legitimate owners. If the landowners had a legal title to the estate, INA could purchase it and resell it to the peasants or could order the armed forces to forcefully evict the peasants. In any case, INA had to intervene in order to grant clear title of ownership to either the landowner or the contending peasants. In one asentamiento in Copan, INA and the peasants worked out a compromise. The peasants chose the land and INA advised them to fence the land off and occupy it unless a landowner filed a complaint. Since no one did, INA granted them the land in 1974. In another asentamiento in Choluteca, the peasants, wishing to act within the spirit of the law, asked INA to grant them land in a region where a single landowner controlled several villages. INA responded by initiating legal action, but because of legal obstacles no decision was taken in favor of the peasants. Finally, in 1969 the peasants got tired of waiting for INA's decision and occupied the land. This time it was the landowner's turn to wait for INA to act. Nine years later the peasants received provisional title to the land, suggesting either that INA had reached agreement with the landowner to buy him off or that the landowner had

no legitimate title to the land.

Regarding the title of ownership, the interviewed peasants seem to lack a clear understanding of the complexity of this matter. Those who bought the land can be assumed to hold the title to their land. Among those who originally received the land from INA, only two acknowledge holding the title; the rest do not say whether their title was being processed or that they do not have any title to the land. However, 34 percent of those asentamientos in which land was occupied acknowledge that they have since received the title from INA; while in 13 percent of the cases their title was still in process at INA's offices. The peasants' lack of clear-cut understanding of their status as owners, or tenants, or de facto settlers may be explained by the complexity of the laws regarding ownership and transference of real estate, which are in Honduras, like everywhere in Latin America, strongly influenced by the Spanish imperial laws of colonial days and by the technicalities developed during the republic. In addition, the bureaucratic language of INA's decisions might make very little sense to poorly educated peasants.

The size of the asentamientos included in the sample ranges between 28 and 1341 manzanas, one manzana equals 0.7 hectares, the average size being 332.5 manzanas per unit. 56 percent of the asentamientos fall between 28 and 163 manzanas. Two asentamientos have 350 and 415 manzanas each; three asentamientos have 200 and 240 manzanas; and 28 percent of the asentamientos have between 620 and 1341 manzanas. It is noteworthy that larger-than-average plantation-like asentamientos, most of them concentrated in aguan, have been sponsored by the Agrarian reform policymakers.

Membership size in the asentamientos sampled ranges from 7 to 136

members. Membership is understood as a family's right to a share in the asentamiento, either to a proportional part of the production and/or earnings when the land is subject to communal exploitation, or to an individual plot for each single family. The family is represented by the head of the household, who may be the husband/father or the mother -- either single, widowed or divorced. While single women without children had no right to land, single men without children, who had the right to land are seldom found in asentamientos, unless they are living with their dependent widowed mothers.

As expected, there are very few cases of female members (socias) in the 32 sampled asentamientos. When women are members, their participation ranges from 3 to 18 percent of total membership. In half of the cases women account for less than 6 percent of the members, and in the other half women represent between 9 and 18 percent of the members. It is interesting to note that it is in Tierra Blanca in Choluteca that we find the highest membership of women (Table 2), while in Aguan, where asentamientos receive more technical and financial assistance than in other regions, there are no socias. In addition to Tierra Blanca, a higher proportion (12 percent) of socias was reported in Flores de Mayo in Copan, where widows and deserted wives are accepted but do not work the land themselves. Sons and/or paid day laborers do the work. As we shall see later on, negative sex role stereotypes, which support the notion that agriculture is not a job for women, seem to be responsible for the rejection of women as socias.

[Place Table 2 about here]

Another aspect worth noting is that in 72 percent of the asentamientos sampled there has been a reduction in membership from its original size at

the time of the establishment of the settlement. This diminution of members that has already been observed by other analysts can be as high as 80-91 percent, or even higher when we focus on the total number of original members that has dropped out. In three cases, however, there has been no change in total membership and in six cases, there has been an actual increase. In one case membership increased by one and a half times; in another, it underwent a sixfold increase. The importance of group evolution patterns deserves detailed analysis, which will be undertaken in the following section.

II . Evolution of Group Size

High rates of membership turnover in the agrarian reform settlements have been observed in several studies (Rush and Suarez, 1976). In our sample we found that in only three asentamientos -- namely, La Libertad No. 2 in San Pedro Sula, Voluntades Unidas in Aguan and 12 de Noviembre in Choluteca, which were established between 1973 and 1976 -- all the original members remained. In one of those cases Voluntades Unidas, Aguan membership had actually doubled. But in twelve of the remaining 29 cases, membership had declined permanently as some of the original members left (Table 3). In twenty cases more than half of the original members had dropped out of the asentamiento, especially in Copan, Aguan and Jamastran. In Union San Francisco, Aguan, and only one of the original members of the asentamiento remained. In seven cases desertion of original members ranged between 25 and 50 percent, and in two cases a little over one-fifth of the early membership

had left. Only the asentamientos in San Pedro Sullá have had the lowest rate of desertion. It must be noted that in some cases leaving is not voluntary but forced by the rest of the group on members who do not adapt to the demands of collective work or who fail to comply with the system of rules that regulates the life of the group.

[Place Table 3 about here]

In addition to the turnover of original members, there is also turnover among newcomers, that is, new members who join the group either to replace someone that has already left or to increase actual membership.

The remaining members explain as follows why the others have left:

1. Some peasants have difficulty in adjusting to collective work. This is expressed in comments like "they wanted to work on their own," they didn't want to help the group," "they were individualists," "they didn't want to work collectively." (This explanation was mentioned in 11 cases.)
2. There are peasants who have difficulty in accepting hardship and risk. They are unable to cope with their new condition as independent farmers. "They didn't want to work the land," "they were afraid of large neighboring landholders," "they didn't want to pay a loan back," "they wanted personal loans and didn't get them," "the land was too poor for them," "we lost the crop," "the asentamiento's lands were far from their homes." (This explanation was mentioned in 16 cases.)
3. Some peasants prefer steady wages: This explanation (given in five cases) usually implied that the deserters were not as worthy as their peers. Expressions such as "they rather sell their lungs (or breath) to the landowner" express the low regard the peasants who cope with the hardships of their asentamientos have for those who accept a regular salary together with a continuous dependence on a landowner.
4. The collective nature of many asentamientos imposes additional strains on the lives of the peasants since it requires the successful implementation of a set of rules intended to strengthen the links that keep the group members together. Some people find it hard to accept demands on their free time, or their income, or their life styles. This refusal to comply with internal rules was alleged in five cases by expressions such as "they didn't like to attend the group meetings," "they didn't complete their assigned tasks," "they missed work on communal

lands for three days in a row," "they didn't pay their admission fees at all," "they were quarrelsome" or "they were drunkards." (This explanation was given in six cases.)

5. Other reasons include cases of illness; one case of conflictful membership in a peasant organization that requires them to work somewhere else; and one case in which the members joined the group only to help it out during the early stages of confrontation with authorities and influential landowners.

With regard to standards used by the group to reject new members, the following three basic criteria to screen applications for additional membership were used:

1. Perceived antisocial personality traits such as laziness, selfishness, opportunism, drunkenness, quarrelsomeness, thievery and the like were reasons that prevented a group from accepting new applicants in its ranks. By paying attention to these features of an applicant a group forecloses the chances of future desertions and/or expulsions on grounds of inability to work in collective undertakings or of refusal to comply with internal rules. (This was the most commonly mentioned basis for a decision to reject a new member's application used in 8 out of 19 asentamientos.)

2. The candidate's failure to comply with admission requisites. Lacking recommendation letters from asentamientos to which the applicant belonged in the past; failing the trial period; or having bad records in other asentamientos were reasons to turn down an application in 5 out of 19 asentamientos.

3. Lack of land. In seven of the asentamientos members realized that they had too little land to sustain an additional family.

Additional reasons given for rejection of new members: (a) allegations that the particular applicants were activists in the peasants' organizations, in which case there would be conflict between regular work in the asentamiento and active duty in the peasant movement; (b) one case in which former members of the group attempted a comeback and were not accepted because in the past they had not been up to the group's standards of work; and (c) another case in which the applicants had come from a different region and the current members were afraid that if accepted, the new arrivals might pull out with no warning, thus leaving the group worse off than before.

III. Style of Operation

The style of operation in an asentamiento is determined by the way the land is allocated, the degree to which the members organize into formal groups and the type of decisionmaking followed by the management.

a. Collective/Individual Use of Land:

In implementing agrarian reform, preference has been given to cooperative arrangements for the exploitation of lands assigned to land reform projects. Accordingly there has been a policy to encourage collective exploitation of the land despite the fact that it does not always correspond to peasants' preferences. Peasants have grown individualistic during centuries in which they have had to rely on their own and on their family's energies for the exploitation of the land, although they may occasionally join forces to help each other in peak season's or in the most arduous tasks of farming. Besides, their social model of personal success is the rich, independent landowner, whom they have encountered in real life. Membership in a prosperous cooperative does not usually fulfill peasants' aspirations. Instead, a cooperative is something he has to settle for and get adjusted to for survival. Of course there are social and economic advantages associated with the cooperative approach for land reform settlements, but most peasants are not yet accustomed to nor impressed by the cooperative way of farming and management. The considerable number of peasants who leave an asentamiento because they have difficulties in adjusting to collective work is an indication of the fact that cooperatives represent a new mode of production

that has been imposed upon them. It is interesting to note that in our sample the adjustment to collective work was more critical in groups in which more than 50 percent of the original members dropped out than among those with a lower rate of desertion.

In order to obtain the advantages resulting from collective land cultivation without frustrating the individualistic needs of socios, a compromise has been often achieved in most asentamientos by dividing the land into two blocks: one that is worked collectively, another that is apportioned in equal lots among the members of the group. In our sample there are five asentamientos in which all land is cultivated individually, three of which are located in Choluteca (Table 4). In another five asentamientos all land is collectively exploited and the members have no individual plots. Two of those asentamientos with exclusively collective farming are in Choluteca, two in Olancho and one in Copan. In the majority of cases, however -- that is, in 22 out of 32 asentamientos -- the peasants chose a mix of individual and collective farming. In six asentamientos the peasants reserved much less than a quarter of the land for individual farming, the highest concentration of those asentamientos (3 out of 5) found in Aguan. In the asentamientos of the rest of the regions -- except for Choluteca, where the two extremes coexisted -- between one-fourth and half of the land was reserved for individual farming. The most workable compromise seems to be that of practicing collective farming in at least half and up to three quarters of the land, turning the rest over to individual farming. In this way it is possible to secure the advantages of collective farming with regard to access to agricultural credit and inputs without entirely losing the benefits of individual farming.

[Place Table 4 about here]

It is also interesting to add that in nine out of the 32 asentamientos there was a lot reserved for the women to cultivate. This lot was intended to allow them to earn some income through collective work.

It must be noted that an asentamiento is not automatically a cooperative. It must have substantial collective farming and the management must have received cooperative training.

b. Formal Organization:

In reviewing the organizational framework of land reform projects, Parsons (1976) describes the differences between cooperatives and asentamientos as institutions. During the activist years that marked Rigoberto Sandoval's tenure as director of INA, the official policy was to encourage the establishment of cooperative farms. About 1971, the government withdrew the support it had lent to the agrarian reform, but in December 1972 there was a change in official attitude expressed in Decree No. 8 of that year. Under the provisions of this law, INA was authorized to take over private lands that were not effectively utilized and make them available to settlers on a two-year lease agreement. Peasants had, thus, access to privately owned lands as well as to public lands and INA-sponsored settlements by informally organized peasant groups. During this period each group had the opportunity to decide how to organize farming activities, namely, through collective, individual or mixed land exploitation. When a group chose group farming, their organization was very much like that of a cooperative farm, though not identical. After the agrarian reform law of

1975 both systems coincided.

The first difference between an asentamiento and a cooperative farm is that the former received the land for a maximum time of two years, while the latter was permanently settled either on national lands or on lands that INA had purchased. The second difference was that an asentamiento lacked a "recognized legal personality" as a cooperative and, therefore, could not act as an autonomous entity in matters of law. This meant that asentamientos as such did not qualify to apply for loans from the National Development Bank unless their applications were secured by INA, which was seldom the case because of the limited nature of funds available to INA.

In our sample we found 15 cooperatives and 7 pre-cooperatives, or groups in different stages of organization towards a cooperative. While the decision to farm collectively is essential to the organization of a cooperative, the relationship between the two is by no means perfect. In 20 asentamientos the campesinos farm at least one-third of the land collectively and are organized in a cooperative, or a pre-cooperative and in six asentamientos they farm from 41-100 percent of the land collectively but have not organized into a cooperative or pre-cooperative (Table 5). In most (four out of five) of the asentamientos where there is no collective farming there is also no cooperative organization, with the exception of San Blas, Comayagua, where there is a pre-cooperative. In the case of San Blas members work collectively in order to be able to obtain credit, but they prefer to work on their own. In the six asentamientos where there is collective farming but no cooperative or pre-cooperative, this anomaly is due to the fact that they do not meet the requirements for such an organizational structure due to small membership (less than 12 members) and/or small size of

land per member (less than 7.5 manzanas per member).^{*} Despite this inability to meet organizational requirements, some of these asentamientos have managed, however, to obtain credit on the basis of their collective farming (e.g. 3 Ases).

[Place Table 5 about here]

c. The Decision-Making Process

A group that works in an agrarian reform settlement faces a number of decisions that affect their life as a work community and as an economic unit. Such decisions are: admission of new members, selection of crops for collective and for individual lands, and land allocation. Usually decisions are made within the group, although influence exerted by outside groups may sometimes play an important role. Decisions may be made by the entire assembly of group members, or by elected officers, or by a coordinator or labor manager, or by drawing lots, or by each member on his own. The managing of individual lots is left up to the families that farm them, although there are a few cases in which the assembly selects the crops to be planted in those lots. Outside influences may be exerted through INA, the Federation of Agrarian Reform Cooperatives (FECORA), and the National Development Bank (BANAFON).

Regarding admission of new members, in 11 out of 13 asentamientos it was the entire assembly of group members that decided the fate of newcomers'

^{*} It should be noted that the requirement of at least 7.5 manzanas per member is not arbitrary. It has been established that 6 manzanas is the minimum for survival (White, 1972).

applications. It must be noted that in the case of Voluntades Unidas in Aguan, the cooperative accepted some of the candidates that INA had submitted for consideration.

The selection of crops to be planted in communal lands is in most cases (in 23 out of 26 asentamientos) an assembly decision. In six cases INA took part in the decisionmaking process, but in five of them the assembly discussed and agreed on INA's suggestion. In the case of Del Valle, Aguan, INA's decision to cultivate African oil palm and citrus was implemented without further discussion. In two out of the 26 cases, namely, in La Angostura and Santa Rita, Jamastran, the decision was imposed on the cooperative by BANAFON and FECORA as a condition for the approval of a loan needed by the cooperative for cotton cultivation.

Decisions on crops to be grown on individual lots were usually left to the family involved, and only in two cases -- Barrio Suyapa, Copan and Guayabito No. 1, Olancho -- the decision was made by the group assembly.

As for land allocation for collective or individual farming there are many different procedures by which the decision is made. In 9 asentamientos, decisions were made by casting lots; in 2 asentamientos in Copan decisions were made by agreement among the elected officers of the cooperative; in Voluntades Unidas, Aguan, decisions were left up to a coordinator or labor manager; in 7 asentamientos land reserved for individual farming was distributed according to the order of appearance of a member's name on the roster; in five asentamientos each member was allowed to choose the lot he wanted to farm; in two asentamientos land was assigned by majority vote of members; and in one asentamiento the cooperative member chooses a lot and the assembly approves his selection.

This above review of decisionmaking patterns shows that peasants favor group participation in decisions that have an impact on their collective work and do not tend to delegate or rely on a sole representative of the group or to be affected by outside influences.

IV. Farming Systems

a. Crops and Livestock

Although there are some important differences between crops in communal and individual lots, corn is the predominant crop in both types of lots. It is only in the communal land of Del Valle and Union San Francisco in Aguan and in El Porvenir in Choluteca that corn is not cultivated. On the other hand, cash crops such as palm oil is cultivated only in the communal land of all asentamientos in Aguan, and citrus in three out of 5 asentamientos and in no other of the surveyed asentamientos. Thus the crops cultivated in the communal land of Aguan stand apart from those in other regions, underlining the advantaged status of these asentamientos. Another important cash crop, cotton, is cultivated in three asentamientos in Olancho (Table 6).

[Place Table 6 about here]

In the individual lots, where women often take a very active role, we find many more than one or two crops and a variety of fruits, vegetables as well as onions and chile. Cashew as a cash crop is, however, cultivated in three out of six asentamientos in Choluteca.

With regard to livestock, poultry and pork can be found almost in all

asentamientos and cows can be mostly found in Olancho (4 out of 5 asentamientos), Jamastran (3 out of 5 asentamientos) and Choluteca (3 out of 6 asentamientos) and in two asentamientos in Comayagua. Livestock is most often kept in the backyard and/or individual lot and only in six asentamientos is also kept in communal land. Only in San Blas, Comayagua there is a special lot reserved for animals.

b. Agricultural Machinery Used. Only in seven asentamientos peasants do not use agricultural machinery (Table 6). These asentamientos are concentrated in San Pedro Sula (two out of three) and in Choluteca (three out of six). The agriculture machinery most often used is a tractor (in 24 asentamientos), and a plough and a rake (in 11 asentamientos each one of them). This machinery, however, is owned only by the peasants in the five asentamientos in Aguan, which enjoy sufficient credit, and in two asentamientos in Olancho (Santa Cruz del Potrero No. 1 and San Marcos No.3) which have also received large loans. In practically all asentamientos, agricultural machinery is operated only by men.

C. The Use of Labor

1. The Work Force. The farm labor force on the asentamientos consists of three groups of people: heads of the families who are members (socios) of the asentamiento, other family members, and hired help. The participation of these different groups in the activities of an asentamiento, and whether family members are paid for their work or not, varies greatly among the

asentamientos sampled. Membership in the asentamientos, as it was discussed earlier, usually, involves the entire family, although it is the head of the family who exercises the rights of membership and who is primarily responsible for working and maintaining farm production. This, however, is not exclusively a male duty. When women are accepted as members of the asentamiento, they are expected to work as hard as their male peers. They can escape this responsibility only when they send in their place their adult children or a hired man whom they must pay themselves.

Additional labor is provided by the socio's family members, such as wives,, and children, and on occasion even other relatives such as cousins, nephews and in-laws. Finally, outside labor may be hired when additional work is required during planting or harvesting. The basic idea, however, is that asentamientos created through agrarian reform must be self-sufficient in terms of labor requirements and that outside help may be hired only when needed for specific tasks or to compensate for short-term manpower shortages.

In asentamientos with collective farming, we found that in four cases work was not required from wives and children and no outside workers were ever hired. In nine cases it was reported that women were required to work on communal lands, although most probably the participation of women in collective farming activities is more widespread than reported. With respect to children's work, in nineteen asentamientos it was reported that girls and boys from an age as early as seven were engaged in farming activities. In ten cases only boys performed certain farming tasks in collective lots; in two cases both girls and boys participated; in La Providencia de Oriente,

Jamastran, only girls were mentioned as being involved in farming activities; and in six cases children's gender was not specified. Given the broad range of tasks that must be carried out on a farm and the differences in the efforts they demand, we can also expect a broad range in the age distribution of working children.

The distribution of tasks on communal lands tend to follow a certain degree of specialization among family members. Husbands and adult males in general undertake the more permanent activities of farming, wives and adult daughters fill in during the peak season, and all children fill in menial jobs whenever, their help is needed. However there are many differences from one case to another. Husbands form the permanent force in collective farming: they are in charge of machine operation, land clearing, ploughing, planting, weeding, fertilizing, and applying herbicides and pesticides, harvesting African oil palm and other crops difficult to pick, as well as of general upkeep and vigilance of the fields. Women take on themselves to prepare the soil for ploughing, to harvest (especially corn, beans and cotton), to shuck the ears of corn and to clean and sort out the grain. Women also help with clearing the land of herbs and bushes, with weeding, and with planting. In rice plantations women also are in charge of thinning the seedlings and bending them onto the soil.

Children in turn help in every farming operation that is not regarded as too strenuous. They are especially active in thinning out rice seedlings, in harvesting, in clearing the land with cutlasses, in the preparation of herbicides and pesticides, and in fertilizing. In some cases sons age twelve and over replace their father whenever they are sick.

Regarding work in individual lots, it seems that most of the farming is

carried out by children helped by their parents. There were only two asentamientos in our sample where neither wives nor children work in the individual lots. In 24 asentamientos that reserved lots for individual exploitation children participated in farming activities, and in 9 of them wives were also enlisted as farmhands. Girls were less often reported as being part of the farm work force (in three asentamientos), and in seven cases no sex distinction was made regarding the working children. There is no clear-cut pattern as to the age at which children should start performing farm tasks. In our sample there are only two cases of six-year old children who are reported working on their parents' lots, and in the other cases there is a scattered age distribution from eight to eighteen years. Regarding distribution of tasks, there is also no pattern of specialization among the members of the family. In some cases husbands do everything from clearing the land to cropping, with children filling in when their work is needed; in other cases it is the children who do the work and their parents help in their spare time; and in some cases everybody works, doing whatever is needed when he/she goes to the fields.

2. The Pay. Pay in the sampled asentamientos for work performed in the collective lands is based either on the unit of agricultural work called tarea or on a day's work. The tarea is defined in terms of area covered by workers, or in terms of the number of trees or plants growing in a given area, or in terms of sacks filled with fruits of a given crop. For example, in a plantation of African oil palm and citrus a tarea would mean weeding, pruning and cleaning an area planted with 32 trees; in another asentamiento growing African oil palm the tarea refers to only 25 trees. In asentamientos

growing rice a tarea relates to a work done in an area of 30 to 40 square yards. Informants described in some detail what constitutes a tarea in different asentamientos, ranging from work accomplished in an area of 6 to 35 square yards. When the work unit is measured in terms of number of trees in a given area or in terms of grain or fruit collected, it is possible for a worker to complete an average of one to three tareas per day depending on the individual's skill. A seasonal harvest picker, for example, is expected to complete five to eight sacks per day, or an average of a quintal, which is equivalent to two tons.

Actual salaries vary from asentamiento, to asentamiento depending on the type of crop and on whether they apply to the male members of an asentamiento, to their wives, to their children, or to hired labor (Table 4). In 7 cases (primarily in Jamastran) it was reported that the adult male members are paid 4.00 lempiras a day; in two asentamientos in Olancho, they are paid 5.00 lempiras/day; in 4 cases the pay is 3.00 lempiras a day; in two cases it is 3.00 lempiras per tarea, and in one case it is 4.00 lempiras per tarea. In Aguan, however, the pay is low: 3.00 lempiras/tarea or 3.00 lempiras/day, except for Aguan where socios are paid five lempiras/day.

Wives are not always paid for their work in communal lands. In only four of the nine asentamientos in which wives were reported to work in the communal land, are they paid for this work. In two cases they are paid per day (at a rate of 3.00 and 4.00 lempiras, respectively) for all types of tasks they perform; in three cases they are paid per saco (one lempira per sack) or per quintal (four lempiras for every two tons), suggesting a remuneration limited to the cropping season. Children's work, on the other hand, was reported to be paid in only 10 cases out of 17, and pay rates for

their work vary widely. In one case children are paid only 1.50 lempiras per day; in another they receive 2.00 lempiras per day when under the age of 12 and 4.00 per day if older than 12. In one case girls of 7 or older are paid 2.50 per day, and in another, boys older than 7 are paid 5.00 lempiras a day.

Outside hired labor is used in 12 asentamientos, and wage rates vary according to region and type of crop. In two cases in Aguan, where the main crop is African palm oil, hired labor is paid 3.00 lempiras per tarea; in two rice plantations, hired labor is paid 4.00 lempiras per tarea. In most cases, however, salaries are calculated on a day's work. Thus, in two asentamientos in Copan the wage rate ranges between 4.00 and 5.00 lempiras a day; in two Choluteca asentamientos wages are 3.00 lempiras a day; in Olancho, as in Aguan, they range from 4.00 to 5.00 lempiras; and in Comayagua the rate is 4.00 lempiras a day.

V. Access to Credit and Technical Assistance

More than two-thirds (22 out of 32) of the asentamientos had access to some credit but the size of credit ranged widely from only 7,000 lempiras (\$3,500) to 700,000 lempiras (\$350,000). The largest amounts of credit were available to asentamientos in Aguan but also to two asentamientos in Jamastran and two in Olancho. With regard to the type of crops, Table 7 shows that palm oil, citrus and cotton are the crops for which credit is most consistently available.

[Place Table 7 about here]

Table 5, however, shows that whether or not the campesinos in the

asentamientos are organized into a cooperative or pre-cooperative is the determining factor for access to credit. However, in the absence of a cooperative or a pre-cooperative, a high degree of collective farming can often be conducive to obtaining credit, as is true in the case of 3 Ases in Alanco with 100 percent collective farming,; the Liga Campesina Fatima in Comayagua, and Cuyali in Jamastran, with 60 and 66.6 percent collective farming respectively; but not in the case of Las Liconas in Comayagna with 90 percent collective farming.

Table 8 presents data on the credit history of the different asentamientos indicating the following trends:

(a) Long-term agricultural loans (10 to 20 years) have been granted only to Aguan asentamientos despite the fact that their repayment history has not been very good due to floods, hurricanes, or embezzlements of funds.

(b) Default of payment due to natural disasters, misappropriation, or mismanagement of funds does not seem to affect the settlements' ability to attract further loans.

(c) The lowest interest rates have been obtained by asentamientos in Jamastran and slightly higher rates by those in Aguan.

[Place Table 8 about here]

With regard to organizational assistance received, Table 7 shows that in about one-third of the asentamientos no such assistance was ever available. The assistance (predominantly provided by INA) was aimed usually to help the campesinos organize into a cooperative or pre-cooperative and to teach them how to run these organizations, except for Del Valle in Aguan, where the assistance consisted of information about credit management. The most favored asentamientos seem to be those in the regions of Aguan, Copan and Choluteca, and the least favored one in Jamastran, although three out of five asentamientos in Jamastran have managed to organize into cooperatives.

It must be noted that the relationship between receiving organizational assistance and the existence of a cooperative or pre-cooperative is by no means perfect. Table 5 shows that in five cases in which no organizational assistance was made available, there is no cooperative or pre-cooperative. In four cases, however, although organizational assistance was made available there is no organization mainly because the campesinos have decided against collective farming. Finally, in five cases there is a cooperative despite the fact that no organizational assistance was made available, possibly because the campesinos already had sufficient organizational knowledge from their peasant organization.

Half of the asentamientos had received some kind of technical assistance, most of the favored ones (four out of five) concentrated in Choluteca (five) and Comayagua (Table 7). INA and RRNN equally frequently offer technical assistance either separately or in conjunction, and the most frequent type of technical assistance extended is pest control. It must be noted that the access to technical assistance does not seem to be related to the existence of a cooperative or pre-cooperative. Table 9 also presents detailed information regarding the frequency of visits during the last year (Jan. 1, 1980 - Jan. 31, 1981) on the part of a variety of community agents and the nature of assistance extended to asentamiento members. Health agents (all men) seem to seldom visit asentamientos, even those that are located far away from health centers and could use their services. Sampled asentamientos in Aguan, for example, are located far from health centers, as we shall see in the next section, but only one received one visit from a health agent the previous year.

[Place Table 9 about here]

female INA agents (promotoras) visited much more often in some regions, but not in Aguan, where only two asentamientos received one visit during the previous year. The most frequently visited settlements were those in Olancho, particularly Santa Cruz del Potrero No. 1; those in Choluteca, especially 12 de Noviembre and Liga San Rafael; and San Blas in Comayagua. The purpose of the visits is mostly organizational, either to organize a women's group, to discuss issues and increase women's skill or to exchange agricultural information regarding collective projects of vegetables and/or cashew trees. In a few cases nutrition education was also part of the visit.

Male INA agents, (promotors) addressed themselves to male peasants helping them with organizational and cooperative matters and with credit management, and in a few cases they also provided agricultural information. The most frequently visited regions were: Comayagua, Choluteca and Olancho.

Regarding visits from agronomists, INA and RRNN sent out male agronomists, so we will examine the visit pattern jointly. Again agronomists interacted only with male peasants and visited asentamientos in Olancho, Jamastran and Choluteca most frequently. More specifically, the most frequently visited asentamientos were: El Porvenir, Liga San Rafael and Camorra in Choluteca; San Marcos No. 3 and 3 Ases in Olancho; La Angostura and Santa Rita in Jamastran; and Pozo del Padre No. 1 in Comayagua.

It seems, therefore, that

(a) With two notable exceptions of a male INA agronomist in San Blas, Comayagua, who organized an agricultural course for women and one in San Juan de Linaca, Jamastran, who worked with the women's group, promotors and male agronomists interact only with male peasants. Thus, the only source of agricultural information and skills for women are the INA promotoras, who usually do not have an agricultural background.

(b) The most favored regions by all types of agents seem to be Olancho and Choluteca, but Jamastran asentamientos are also frequently visited by agronomists.

Finally, with regard to training programs, in about two-thirds of the asentamientos there were (or have been) some kind of training programs most often open only to men. These training programs usually consisted of farming techniques concerning specific crops such as vegetables, rice, corn, palm and cashews and training in the operation of agricultural machinery (including tractors) and were most often offered by RRNN, INFOP, and/or INA. Women had access to training, primarily about vegetables, in only five asentamientos.

VI. Access to Services and Facilities

a. Access to firewood and water. In the large majority of asentamientos people have to go long distances in order to find firewood. Only four asentamientos -- two in Aguan, one in Jamastran, and one in Comayagua -- are located in less than ten minutes walking distance from firewood sources and in two cases firewood is purchased (in La Confianza) by the cooperative. The distance from home to firewood is the longest for Choluteca and Olancho asentamientos, where the primary responsibility for collecting firewood is reportedly up to husbands. In Olancho asentamientos the distance is often so great that it is given only in terms of driving time, ranging between 20 minutes and an hour (Table 10).

[Place Table 10 about here]

When it comes to the distance between home and water, it is on the average much smaller than the distance from firewood, but the frequency of trips is so many times greater that bringing water can be in fact a much more time-consuming activity than collecting firewood. In about one-third of the

cases, however, there is running water at home or there is water at one, two or three minutes distance, as is most often true for Copan and San Pedro Sula, and to a lesser extent for Choluteca, Jamastran and Comayagua. What is an important fact to take into consideration is that primarily women (and daughters) are responsible for fetching water and washing clothes, so that these two activities must be examined jointly. In general it is in Olancho asentamientos that men's and women's time is severely taxed in order to provide the family with the basic needs of firewood, water and clean clothes. In a few other asentamientos, such as La Angostura in Jamastran, women are severely burdened, having to spend 6 hours/week to collect firewood, 3.5 hours/week for water,; and 2 hours/week for washing clothes -- or a total of 11.5 hours/ week.

b. Access to roads, schools and health centers. With regard to access to main roads, about one-third of the asentamientos are located by the road; more than one-third are at a distance of 10'-30' and only 4 asentamientos are far from a road (Table 8).

The situation with health centers seems to be more serious, especially in Jamastran, Olancho and Aguan, where the distance ranges up to 3 or 4 hours on foot or an hour by car (in 3 Ases in Olancho). Schools, however, seem in general to be accessible, except for La Angostura in Jamastran, where the school is one hour away on foot.

VII. Women's Organizations

In the majority of the asentamientos in our sample (18 out of 32, or 56 percent), there was some kind of women's organization -- most often a Club de Amas de Casa -- that is, a housewives' group (Table 11). In an additional three asentamientos, there was a group in the past that had dissolved. The distribution of these women's groups is uneven. The tendency is for more such women's groups to exist in lower income areas such as Choluteca (in 4 out of 6 asentamientos) and Olancho (in 4 out of 5 asentamientos) than in better-off areas such as, Aguan (in 2 out of 5 asentamientos, and the one group is an inactive one) and San Pedro Sula (in one out of three asentamientos). In addition, as expected we find a high concentration of women's groups in Jamastran (in 4 out of 5 asentamientos) because many international and national organizations have paid attention to the creation of income-generating activities for women. The existence of women's groups seems to be related to the lack of men's formal organization. Thus, we find that there are many more women's groups in asentamientos in which men have not formed a pre-cooperative or a cooperative (in 7 out of 10 cases) than when men have become formally organized (in 12 out of 22 cases). This tendency tends to at least partially reflect the fact that no formal organization of members takes place in asentamientos in which the decision has been made not to cultivate the land collectively but to retain only individual family lots, thus, having no access to agricultural credit. Indeed we see that in four out of five asentamientos in which such a decision was taken, women are organized into groups in order to help their families survive. In all cases the objectives of these groups were economic but they did not always involve agricultural production. More than half of the groups (11 out of 18) involve productive activities such as farming a lot

collectively, poultry production and beekeeping and may use the sale of homemade products as an important source of income in addition to members' fees. Few among those, however, have attracted outside financial help (only three), so that they all remain struggling self-help efforts. Most of the women's groups were initially organized by INA except in Olancho, where FEMUCH was the stimulus. Their membership is usually around 12-15 members. There is, however, a consumer cooperative with 17 members, a farming housewives' group with 27, a farm/poultry housewives' group with 18, and a corn farming consumers' cooperative with 19 members.

[Place Table 11 about here]

What is very striking is the prevailing negative attitude of men (in 23 out of 32 asentamientos, or in 67 percent of the cases) toward women playing an independent economic role. Undoubtedly, this is the most important reason for which more women do not join existing groups and there are no more women's groups.

VIII. The Family Budget

The information gathered on this topic can be expected to be of low reliability since it is quite difficult for the campesinos to think in terms of averages. Some trends can be observed, such as wives' relative greater tendency not to earn an income in regions such as Aguan and San Pedro Sula where husbands can earn a relatively higher income than in other regions. There is also the tendency for wives in the less developed regions such as Choluteca and Olancho, and the more organized regions (with respect to women), such as Jamastran, to earn a considerable proportion of the total

family income (Table 12). This proportion ranges from more than one-half in Santa Rita, Jamastran; to one-third in Los Ciriles and Camorra, Choluteca; and to one-fourth in El Porvenir, Choluteca, in Guayabito No. 1, Olancho and in San Juan de Linaca, Jamastran. It is also worth while to mention that in 4 out of 5 asentamientos in Jamastran wives contribute 50 (in 3 cases) to 66 percent of food expenses and 20 to 66 percent of clothing expenses.

[Place Table 12 about here]

With respect to sources of wives' income, the most frequently reported ones are: agricultural work (in 12 cases), homemade snacks (in 9 cases), and domestic work (in 7 cases).

Children are also reported as making important economic contributions through agricultural work, but the available data are inadequate and unreliable to provide us with a clear picture. The detailed data collected in the in-depth interviews presented in the second part of the study provide a wealth of information on the subject of daughters' and sons' economic and labor contributions.

IX. Attitudes toward Women's Agricultural Roles and Income Generation

As we have already seen, the overwhelming trend (in 67 percent of cases) is for husbands to hold negative attitudes towards women's access to independent sources of income. In an additional two cases (7 percent), husbands could accept their wives earning an income as long as the husbands received and controlled this income (Table 13).

[Place Table 13 about here]

When the managers of the different asentamientos were asked why more

women were not included as members in the settlements, the most frequent answers were: (a) women or more women did not apply for membership (in 11 cases) and (b) farming is not a suitable occupation for women, (or women are not capable of farm work in 10 cases). Only the managers in Voluntades Unidas, Aguan, admitted that the organizational efforts in INA had been directed solely to men.

Looking now to the nature of the circumstances under which a woman is admitted as a socia, we find that most often this occurs when her husband (who was a member) has died or deserted her (in 8 cases). In an additional two cases the woman took over the right of a departed or a minor son, and in another two cases the woman was in extreme need, presumably because of her husband's death or desertion. In one case the woman bought her membership right, and in two cases the woman was admitted because she had a vocation for farm work or was a hard worker.

Finally, prevailing attitudes toward women's active involvement in agriculture are also reflected in comments made regarding women's ability to operate machinery. One theme revolves around women's lack of training and experience with machinery (in 7 cases); another revolves around the fact that women cannot operate machinery because it is too heavy work (in 4 cases); and another deals with the fact that operating machinery is a man's job (in 4 cases).

Table 11 also shows that in many asentamientos women and children have another time-consuming task: carrying lunch to the men in the fields, which are often one hour distances from home. In Copan, for example, where the fields are at a distance of 30 to 40 feet wives, or wives and daughters, carry lunch to the men. It seems, however, that in most asentamientos

(except in Aguan) when the distance from the fields is one or one and a half hours, the wives' task is shared by boys, as is true in Choluteca, Olancho, and Comayagua. It is important to keep in mind that women shoulder this duty in addition to water-carrying and cloth washing, thus, often spending a large part of the day walking.

TABLE 1. -

BASIC GROUP DATA

	Name of Region	year established	Acquisition of land			Current status of Ownership			Land Size "Manzanas"	Group Size			Women's organizations
			pur-chased	forced occup.	INA	title	In Process	No title		T&P	M	F	
El Sisín	Copan	'75			X			80	37	37		yes	
Flores de Mayo	Copan	'68						147	50	44	6	no	
Barrio Suyapa	Copan	'74	X	X		X		350	60	58	2	no	
Buena Vida	S.P.S.	'74	X	X				160	26	22	4	no	
3 de Noviembre	S.P.S.	'76	X			X		60	15	15		no	
La Libertad No.2	S.P.S.	'79	X				X	77	12	12		yes	
Del Valle	Aguan	'78	X				X	697	86	86		yes	
Union San Francisco	Aguan	'74	X				X	644	18	18		no	
Pasoaguan	Aguan	'75			X	X		835	12	12		no	
Voluntades Unidas	Aguan	'75			X	X		620	31	31		no	
La Confianza	Aguan	'70			X			1341	76	76		yes	
Tierra Blanca	Choluteca	'69	X			X		1190	136	111	25	yes	
El Porvenir	Choluteca	'78	X	X		X		163	12	12		no	
Los Ciriles	Choluteca	'75	X			X		34	12	12		yes	
12 de Noviembre	Choluteca	'73	X					236	45	41	4	yes	
Liga San Rafael	Choluteca	'69	X					700	47	43	4	yes	
Camorra	Choluteca	'75			X			60	10	9	1	no	
Santa Cruz del Rotrero No.1	Olancho	'69	X					200	21	20	1	yes	
San Marcos No.3	Olancho	'73	X			X		138	17	17		yes	
Lincoln Coleman	Olancho	'80	X					240	37	36	1	yes	
Guayabito No.1	Olancho	'78	X			X		130	11	11		yes	
3 Ases	Olancho	'64	X					48	*7	7		no	
La Prov. de Oriente	Jamastran	'76	X		X			800	19	19		yes	
La Angostura	Jamastran	'71	X					415	26	26		yes	
Santa Rita	Jamastran	'69	X				X	625	39	39		yes	
San Juan de Lina.	Jamastran	'72	X			X		150	60	58	2	yes	
Cuyali	Jamastran	'73	X			X		70	14	14		no	
Liga Campesina Fatima	Comayagua	'74	X					100	16	16		yes	
San Francisco de Cane	Comayagua	'75	X			X		55	*12	12		no	
Poza del Padre No.1	Comayagua	'71	X					152	37	35	2	no	
Las Licomas	Comayagua	'77	X		X			28	7	7		no	
San Blas	Comayagua	'75	X			X		92	16	15	1	yes	

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TABLE 2. - Tierra Blanca: List of Women Members

<u>Number</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Has Husband</u>	<u>Who Uses Land</u>
1	39	no	sons
2	35	yes	husband
3	30	no	sons
4	60	yes	son
5	32	yes	husband
6	56	yes	son
7	38	no	brother
8	20	yes	husband
9	50	yes	husband
10	19	no	alone (she) - pays day laborers
11	24	yes	husband
12	46	yes	husband
13	56	no	son

Since 1969, the land has been parcelled out for individual use on a yearly basis - though some members have worked some parcels for considerably longer. Originally there were approximately 30 members - some because they had children but no husbands, some because their husbands did not have the necessary documents and some because their husbands were not Honduran.

The number of women members has declined, although some new ones have entered (to do this, a quota must be paid and the land is parcelled out according to the capacity to cultivate it). The group divided, and some of the women joined the other group. Other women ceased to be members when their husbands obtained their documents or when their sons were old enough to become members (16 years old). None of the women work the land themselves, though one pays day-laborers.

The majority of the members are from the nearby village of Tierra Blanca, and many have additional small plots in the surrounding hills. Very little of the group's land is worked collectively, and in this case, only about fifteen members participate.

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Table 3.

EVOLUTION OF GROUP

Name of Asentamiento	Name of Region	Actual Group Size	Original Members	Number of members who dropped out	Percent of original members who dropped out	Reasons for deserting group	Screening criteria for new members
El Sisin	Copan	37	45	28	62.3	1	--
Flores de Mayo	Copan	50	30	25	83.3	2	1
Barrio Suyapa	Copan	60	46	10	21.1	2	3
Buenavida	San Pedro Sula	26	18	5	27.7	1,2,4	2
3 de Noviembre	San Pedro Sula	15	24	9	37.5	2	NI
La Libertad No.2	San Pedro Sula	12	12	0	0	--	--
Union S. Francisco	Aguan	18	18	17	94.2	2	1,2
Pasoaguan	Aguan	12	35	33	94.2	2	NI
Voluntades Unidas	Aguan	31	16	0	0	2	NI
La Confianza	Aguan	76	86	79	91.8	2	NI
Tierra Blanca	Choluteca	136	260	124	47.6	5	3
El Porvenir	Choluteca	12	25	13	52.0	1,3	2
Los Ciriles	Choluteca	12	27	15	55.5	2	1,3
12 de Noviembre	Choluteca	45	45	0	0	--	--
Liga S. Rafael	Choluteca	47	118	71	60.1	1,4	3
Camorra	Choluteca	10	18	16	88.0	1	NI
Santa Cruz del Pitrero	Olancho	21	36	15	41.6	4	4
San Marcos No. 3	Olancho	17	40	23	57.5	5	1
Lincoln Coleman	Olancho	37	82	45	54.8	1,2	NI
Quayabito No. 1	Olancho	11	20	16	80.0	4	4
3 Aves	Olancho	(20)7	80	70	87.5	--	--
La Prov. de Orienta	Jamastran	19	26	10	38.2	3	3
La Angostura	Jamastran	26	32	20	47.6	1,2	1,2
Santa Rita	Jamastran	39	159	121	80.6	2	1,3
S. Juan de Linaca	Jamastran	60	22	16	72.7	2	3
Oryali	Jamastran	14	80	66	82.5	3,5	NI
Liga Campesina Patiza	Comayagua	16	45	29	64.4	4,5	4
S. Francisco de Cane	Comayagua	(18)12	60	43	71.6	2,3	NI
Pozo del Padre No.1	Comayagua	37	46	9	19.5	1,3	2
Las Liconas	Comayagua	7	15	8	53.3	1,2	1
San Blas	Comayagua	16	29	13	44.8	1,2	NI

Criteria to reject new arrivals:

- 1) Perceived antisocial personality traits (thieves, lazy, selfish, opportunist, quarrelsome, drunkards).
- 2) Failure to comply with admission requisites (lacking recommendation letters from other projects, failing trial period, bad record other projects)
- 3) Insufficient land
- 4) Other

Reasons for deserting settlement:

- 1) difficulty in adjusting to collective work
- 2) difficulty in accepting hardship/risk
- 3) preference for steady wages
- 4) refusal to comply with internal rules
- 5) other

NI = No Information

TABLE 4. -

STYLE OF

OPERATION

	TASKS				Organizational Structure	Affiliation to peasants' organizations	Mule Numbers	PAY		
	Comm'l Lands Wives	Lands Children	Individual Lands Wives	Lands Children				Wives	Children	Hired labor
El Sisin	no	boys>12	no	boys	Coop.	FECORAH	no salaries			
Flores de Mayo	yes	boys>10	no	no	Pre-coop.	ALCON	4.00/day		>12 yr/4 tarea	4.50-5.00/day
Barrio Suyapa			no	boys>9	No coop.	Inc.	no salaries		3/day	4-5.00/day
Buena Vida	yes	boys&girls>14	yes	10	Pre-coop.	UNC	no salaries	no pay	no pay	6.00/day
3 de Noviembre	no	boys>12	no	boys>12	Coop.	UNC	no salaries		no pay	
La Libertad No.2	no	boys>18	W/g	boys>18	No coop.	UNC	no salaries		no pay	
Del Valle	no	boy>12	no	yes	Coop.		no salaries	no pay	no pay	
Union S. Francisco	no	NI	no	boys>8	Coop.		3/tarea		no pay	3.00/tarea
Pasoaguan	no	no	no	boys>11	Coop.		3/tarea		no pay	
Voluntades Unidas	no	no	no	boys>10	Coop.	FECORAH	3.00/day		some pay	
La Confianza	yes	>10	no	boys>12	Coop.	FECORAH	3.00/day		no pay	
Tierra Blanca			W/g	boys>6	No coop.	UNC	5.00/day	1.00/saco	1.00/saco	3.00/tarea
El Porvenir	yes	>7	yes	yes	Pre-coop.	FECORAH	3.00/day	no pay	no pay	
Los Ciriles	no	boys>15			Pre-coop.	FECORAH	4.00/day	3.00/day	>12 yr/3/day	3.00/day
12 de Noviembre			W/g	boy>15	No coop.	FECORAH	4.00/day		4.00/day	
Liga S. Rafael			yes	yes	No coop.	Ind.	no salaries	no pay	no pay	
Camorra	no	no			Pre-coop.	UNC	no salaries	no pay	no pay	3.00/day
S. Cruz Potrero No. 1	no	boys>7	no	boys	Coop.	ANACH	no salaries		no pay	
S. Marcos No.3	yes	yes			Pre-coop.	ANACH	5.00/day		>7 yr/5/day	
						UNC	4.00/day		>12 yr/4/day	
Lincoln Coleman	no	boys>9			No coop.	UNC	no salaries		<12 yr/2/day	4.00/day
Guayabito No.1	no	girls>7,	no	boys>15	Coop.	UNC	5.00/day		no pay	
		boys 12							daughters>7/	
3 ASES	no	boys>8			No Coop.	ANACH	3.00/day		2.50/day..Boys	no pay
La Provid. de Oriente	yes	>10	yes	>6	Coop		4.00/day		1.50/day	5.00/day
La Angostura							4.00/day	NI	NI	
								4.00/quintal	NI	4.00/tarea
Santa Rita	yes	girls>10	no	boys>12	Coop	FECORAH	4.00/day	4.00/ quintal	NI	4.00/tarea
S. Juan de Linaca	yes	yes	no	boys	coop	FECORAH	4.00/day		no pay	
Oyali	YES	>12	Yes	Yes	Coop	ANACH	no salaries		no pay	
Liga Comp. Fatima	no	no	no	no	No coop		4.00/tarea			4.00/day
S. Francisco de Cane	NI	boys>10	NI	boys	No Coop	UNC	no salaries		>10 yr/4/tarea	
Pozo del Padre No.1	no	no	no	boys>12	Coop	ANACH	no salaries		NI	
Las Liconas	no	no		boys>18	Coop	ANACH	no salaries		no pay	4.00/day
San Blas	no	no	yes	14	No Coop.	ANACH	no salaries	no pay	20.00/week	

Pay: Del Valle tarea= 32 trees (average 1-3/day)
 La Confianza saco= 5-8 sacks per day
 tarea= 25 plants
 La Angostura quintal= 2 tons per day
 tarea= 30-40 yards
 Santa Rita tarea= 35 yards
 Liga Compesina Fatima tarea= area of 6x6 yards

Name of Asentamiento	Name of Region	Year estab.	% of land collectively farmed	Type of organ.	Type of cultivated crops	landed women's groups	Access to credit	to organizational Assn.	to Tech. Assnat	size of cultivable land/member
El Sisín	Copan	1975	50.0	Coop	corn, rice, beans	yes	yes	yes	yes	2.2
Flores de Mayo	Copan	1968	50.0	Pre-coop	corn, beans	no	small	yes	no	2.0
Barrio Suyapa	Copan	1974	0.0	no coop	none	no	yes	yes	yes	4.2
Buena Vida	San Pedro Sula	1974	56.6	pre-coop	corn, beans	no	no	yes	no	2.3
3 de Noviembre	San Pedro Sula	1976	62.5	coop	corn	no	small	yes	no	2.7
La Libertad No.2	San Pedro Sula	1979	55.5	no coop	corn, beans	yes	no	no	no	2.3
Del Valle	Aguan	1978	82.0	coop	palm oil, citrus	yes	yes*	yes	yes	6.9
Union S. Francisco	Aguan	1974	95.0	coop	palm oil, citrus, coconut, plantain	no	yes	yes	yes	23.9
Pasoaguan	Aguan	1975	2.6	coop	corn, palm oil	no	yes	yes	no	63.8
Voluntades Unidas	Aguan	1975	60.9	coop	corn, palm oil, citrus	no	yes*	yes	no	10.1
La Confianza	Aguan	1970	71.4	coop	corn, beans, rice, palm oil	yes	yes*	yes	no	4.1
Tierra Blanca	Choluteca	1969	0.0	no coop	none	yes	yes	yes	no	0.0
El Porvenir	Choluteca	1978	65.7	pre coop	cashew, rice, watermelon, cantelope, sesame	no	yes	yes	yes	6.3
Los Ciriles	Choluteca	1975	100.0	pre coop	corn, rice, cotton	yes	yes*	yes	yes	2.8
12 de Noviembre	Choluteca	1973	0.0	no coop	none	yes	no	yes	yes	4.8
Liga S. Rafael	Choluteca	1969	0.0	no coop	none	yes	no	yes	yes	7.5
Camorra	Choluteca	1975	100.0	pre coop	corn	no	yes	yes	yes	6.0
Santa Cruz del Potrero no. 1	Olancho	1969	68.5	coop	corn	yes	yes*	yes	yes	9.5

Name of Asentamiento	Name of Region	Year estab.	collectively funded	Type of organ.	Crops	organs.	credit	Assis.	Assist.	land/member
Quayabito No.1	Olancho	1978	80.0	coop	corn, cotton	yes	small	no	no	9.1
San Marcos No.3	Olancho	1973	100.0	pre coop	corn, rice, cotton	yes	yes*	yes	yes	6.3
Lincoln Coleman	Olancho	1980	41.0	no coop	corn	yes	no	no	no	6.5
3 Ases	Olancho	1964	100.0	no coop	corn, cotton	no	small	no	yes	6.9
La Providencia de Oriente	Jamastran	1976	37.3	coop	corn, beans	yes	yes	no	yes	3.5
La Angostura	Jamastran	1971	74.6	coop	cotton	yes	yes*	no	yes	12.1
Santa Rita	Jamastran	1969	43.6	coop	cotton	yes	yes*	no	no	7.1
S. Juan de Linaca	Jamastran	1972	50.0	coop	corn, beans	yes	no	yes	no	2.3
Oyali	Jamastran	1973	66.6	no coop	corn, maicillo	no	yes	no	no	3.0
Liga Campesina Fatima	Comayagua	1974	60.0	no coop	corn, rice	yes	small	no	yes	5.0
S. Francisco de Cane	Comayagua	1975	72.7	coop	corn	no	yes	yes	no	4.6
Roza del Padre No.1	Comayagua	1971	68.0	coop	corn, onions, tomato	no	no	no	yes	2.7
Las Liconas	Comayagua	1977	90.0	no coop	corn	no	no	yes	yes	2.9
San Blas	Comayagua	1975	0.0	pre coop	none	yes	no	yes	yes	2.6

LAND USE

Name of Asentamiento	Total No. of members	Ttl. area of culti-vable land	% culti-vable land	Land per member (cultivable)	% of land cultivated by group	Size of indiv. lots (mz)	C R O P S	
							Communal lands	Individual lots
El Sisin	37	80	100.0	2.2	50.0	1.0	Corn, rice, beans	Corn, rice, beans, plantain, Cassava, sugarcane
Flores de Mayo	50	100	68.0	2.0	50.0	1.0	Corn, beans	Corn, beans
Barrio Suyapa	60	250	70.0	4.2	0.0	5.0		Corn, beans, sugarcane cassava, mango, pineapple, gourd-tree
Buenavida	26	60	37.5	2.3	56.6	1.0	Corn, beans	Plantain, cassava, chile cucumber, pumpkin
3 de Noviembre	15	40	66.6	2.7	62.5	1.0	Corn	Corn, beans
La Libertad No.2	12	27	50.0	2.3	55.5	1.0	Corn, beans	Corn, beans, Avocado, lime, coconut, papaya, mango, cocconut
Del Valle	86	596	85.6	6.9	82.0	1.25	Palm oil, citrus	Corn, beans
Union San Francisco	18	430	93.4	23.8	95.0	1.0	Palm oil, citrus cocconut, plantain	Corn, beans, sugarcane cassava, mango, pineapple gourd-tree
Pasoguan	12	1094	91.6	91.16	2.6	1.5	Corn, palm oil	Corn, beans
Voluntades Unidas	31	313	70.6	10.0	60.9	1.0	Corn, palm oil, citrus	Corn, beans, rice, cassava coffee, plantain
La Confianza	76	313	32.6	4.0	71.4	1.0	Corn, beans, rice palm oil	Corn, beans, rice, cabbage tomato
Tierra Blanca	136				0.0	5-6.0		Corn, sorghum, sesame, (cassava, tomato, chile, watermelon, cantalope, cashew)
El Porvenir	12	76	46.6	6.3	65.7	2.0	Cashew, rice, watermelon, sesame, cantalope	Corn, maicillo cashew, cassava
Los Ciriles	12	33.7	100.0	2.8	100.0		Corn, rice, cotton	
2 de Noviembre	45	215	91.0	4.7	0.0	4.5		Corn, maicillo rice, sesame

Family Livestock

MACHINERY USE

Kind	land where kept	Restrictions on ownership	Type	MACHINERY USE	
				Owned by Asient.	Leased
Poultry, cows	Indiv.		1	yes	
Poultry, Pork	at home	crop protec.	2		yes
Poultry, pork	Indiv.		none		
Horses, cows	communal/ Individual		3		yes
Poultry, pork	at home	crop protec.	none		
Poultry, pork	communal/ Individual		none		
Poultry, pork	at home	crop protec.	3	yes	
Poultry	at home	fields afar	4	yes	
Poultry, pork	at home	fields afar	4	yes	
Poultry	at home	crop protec.	4	yes	
Poultry, pork	at home	none	4	yes	
Poultry, pork, cows	indiv.		none		
Poultry, pork	at home	crop protec.	4		yes
Poultry, pork	at home	crop prot.	5	yes	
Poultry, pork, cows	Indiv.	none	3		yes

LAND USE

Name of Asentamiento	Total No. of members	Ttl. area of culti-vable land	% culti-vable land	Land per member (cultivable)	% of land cultivated by group	Size of indiv. lots (mz)	C R O P S	
							Communal lands	Individual lots
Liga San Rafael	47	350	87.5	7.4	0.0	3.5		Corn, maicillo plantain, cassava, cashew
Camorra	10	60	100.0	6.0	100.0		Corn	
Santa Cruz del Potrero	21	200	100.0	9.5	68.5	3.0	Corn	Corn
San Marcos No.3	17	108	78.0	6.3	100.0		Corn, rice, cotton	
Lincoln Coleman	37	240	100.0	6.4	41.0		Corn	
Guayabito No.1	11	100	76.4	9.0	80.0	1.3	Corn, cotton	Corn
3 Ases	7	48	100.0	6.8	100.0		Corn, cotton	
La Providencia de Oriente	19	67	8.0	3.5	37.3	1.8	Corn, beans	Corn, beans
La Angostura	26	315	76.0	12.0	74.6	3.0	Cotton	Corn, beans
Santa Rita	39	275	44.0	7.0	43.6	2.0	Cotton	Corn, beans
San Juan de Linaca	60	140	93.3	2.3	50.0	1.0	Corn, beans	Corn, beans
Oyali	14	42	60.0	3.0	66.6	1.0	Corn, maicillo	Corn, maicillo
Liga Campesina Fatima	16	80	80.0	5.0	60.0	2.0	Corn, rice	Corn, beans, rice
San Francisco de Cane	12	55	100.0	4.5	72.7	1 1/4	Corn	Corn, beans, maicillo

Family Kind	Livestock: Land where kept	Restrictions on owner- ship	Type	M A C H I N E R Y U S E	
				Owned by Asient.	Leased
Poultry, pork, horses, cows		none	none		
Poultry, pork	at home	none	none		
Poultry, pork, horses, cows	Indiv.	crop prot.	6	yes	
Poultry, pork, oxen, cows	communal	crop prot.	4	yes	
Poultry, pork, cows	at home	crop prot.	none		
Poultry, pork, cows	at home	crop prot.	3		yes
Poultry	at home	fields afar	3		yes
Pork, cows	communal/ Individual		6		yes
Poultry, pork, horses, oxen	Indiv.	crop prot.	7		yes
Poultry, pork, cows, horses, oxen	Indiv.	crop prot.	7		yes
Poultry, cows horse	Com'l.		2		yes
Poultry, pork, horses	Com'l-Ind.		8		yes
Poultry, pork horses	Com'l.	crop prot.	3		yes
Poultry, pork	at home		3		yes

LAND USE

Name of Asentamiento	Total No. of members	Ttl. area of culti- vable land	% culti- vable land	Land per member (cultivable)	% of land cultivated by group	Size of indiv. lots (m ²)	C R O P S	
							Communal lands	Individual lots
Pozo del Padre No.1	37	100	66.6	2.7	68.0	1.0	Corn, onions, tomato	Corn, onions, tomato
Las Liconas	7	20	71.4	2.8	90.0	1/4	Corn	Corn
San Blas	16	42	45.6	2.6	0.0	1 1/2		Corn, beans, watermelon

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Family Kind	Livestock: Land where kept	Restrictions on ownership	Type	MACHINERY USE	
				Owned by Asient.	Leased
Poultry, pork	at home	crop prot.	3		yes
Poultry, pork horses, cows	Special lots reserved for animals		3		yes
Poultry, pork			3		yes

1. tractor, furrow press, thresher, irrigation pump
2. tractor, thresher
3. tractor
4. tractor, plough, rake
5. irrigation pump, fumigator
6. tractor, rake, plough, cultivator, sower, fumigator
7. tractor, plough, rake, cultivator
8. tractor, rake, plough, sower

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DEGREE OF CREDIT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

	CREDIT		Purpose	Organizational Assistance		Technical Assistance		TRAINING PROJECTS		Participants
	Source	Amount		Source	Kind	Source	Kind	Source	Kind	
San Juan de Lunaca	NONE		corn, beans	INA	coop.		none	RRNN	planting fertilizing	no info.
Oyali	BANAFOM	26000	machines, corn	none			none	INPOP	planting	1 man.
Liga Campesina Fatima	BANADESA	10000	seed	none			RRNN farming	—	none	
San Francisco de Cane	BANAFOM	12527	Bomb	INA/ ANACH	coop.		none	—	none	
Pozo del Padre No.1	none			none		IIV/ RRNN	farming	RRNN	corn, rice onions	"socios"/ M
Las Liconas	none			INA	organizing	RRNN	pest control	INA	Farming/ accounting	"socios"
San Blas	none			INA	organizing	RRNN	crops control	RRNN	soil protection	"socios"

+ Loan granted to three cooperatives working together

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TABLE 7. -

DEGREE OF CREDIT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

	CURRENT CREDIT		Purpose	Organizational assistance		Technical assistance		TRAINING PROGRAMS		Participants
	Source	Amount		Source	Kind	Source	Kind	Source	Kind	
El Sisán	BANADESA	20000		INA/ INP	Coop.	INA	vegetables		None	
Flores de Mayo	BANAFOM	7000		INA	General	no			None	
Barrio Suyapa	BANADESA	16000		INA/UNC	General	INA/RRNN	general		none	
Buena Vista	NONE			INA	Coop.	INA/RRNN	general	no data	Yuca-vegetables	HMC
3 de Noviembre	BANADESA	7000		INA	Coop.	no		INPOP	vegetables	H
La Libertad No.2	none			none		no		INA	general orientation	W
Del Valle	BANADESA	100000	Palm/ citrus	INA/ RRNN	credit management	INA	general	INPOP		H MC
Unión S. Francisco	BANAFOM	10000	Corn	INA	Coop.	INA	pest control fertilizer		Palm/machinery	
Pasoaguan	BANAFOM	16000	Land reclm./corn	INA	organizing	no		INPOP	machine operation	
Voluntades Unidas	BANAFOM	463000	Palm/ citrus	INA	organizing	no		INA	Palm/ tractor	"socios"
La Confianza	BANAFOM	700000	Palm	PRO- CARA	organizing	no		INPOP/ RRNN/ INA	Tractor/ subsoil	"socios"
Tierra Blanca	FUNDESA	20000	Cashew	INA	Organizing	no		INA	no data/cashew processing	M/W
El Porvenir	BANAFOM	33000	Rice	INA/ FEORA	organizing coop.	INA/ RRNN	farming/ pest control	RRNN	agricultural	"socios"
Los Cifiles	BANAFOM	65000	Sugarcane	FEORA/ INA	coop.	ACTISA/ RRNN/INA	crop selection	CAICOL/ INPOP	machinery/ vegetables	socios/ W
12 de Nov	none			INA	organizing	INA/ RRNN	crop selection	--	none	
Liga San Rafael	none			INA	organizing	INA/ RRNN	Pest control	--	none	
Camorra	BANADESA	20000	cashew	INA	organizing	INA/ RRNN	Pest control	--	none	
Santa Cruz del Potrero No.1	BANADESA	101000	Rice						general accounting	"socios"
San Marcos No.3	BANADESA	430000	Cotton, corn, squash						agriculture machinery	H MC
Lincoln Coleman	none			none			none	INA	vegetables	W
Quiyabito No.1	BANADESA	7000	corn	none			none	INA	general	socios
3 Años	BANADESA	8000	cotton	none			RRNN	pest control	INA	rice/ corn
La Providencia de Oriente	CARAOL	37000	corn	none			RRNN/ poco coord.	general/ bamb tonis	--	none
La Angostura	BANAFOM	665000+	cotton	none			INA	pest control	--	none
Santa Rita	BANAFOM	665000+	cotton	none			none	no info.	vegetables	W

CREDIT HISTORY

Name of Settlement	Source of Credit	Amount	Purpose	Year	Interest	Term	Fully Paid?	Being Paid?	Reason for default
El Sisin	BANADESA	25000		1979	12	1 yr.	yes		
	BANADESA	20000		1980	12	1 yr.		yes	
Flores de Mayo	BANAFOM	12000			12		yes		
	BANAFOM	9000			12		yes		
	BANAFOM	7000		1980	13				
Barrio Suyapa	BANADESA	18000		1979	11	8 mon.	yes		
	BANADESA	16000		1980	13	1 yr.		yes	
Buenavida	None								
3 de Noviembre	FUNDESA	800		1977	12	5 mon.	yes		
	BANADESA	6530		1978	12	1 yr.	yes		
	BANADESA	6000		1979	12	1 yr.	yes		
	BANADESA	7000		1980	12	1 yr.			probably
La Libertad No.2	None								
Del Valle	BANADESA	100000	Palm/ citrus		11			yes	
Union S. Francisco	BANAFOM	100000	Palm/ citrus	1977	11	20 yr.			
	BANAFOM	100000	Palm/ citrus	1979	11	20 yr.			
	BANAFOM	10000	Corn	1980	11	1 yr.	no		Flood
Pasoaguan	BANAFOM	35000	Clear land	1976	11		no		Embezzlement of funds
	BANAFOM	4400	Basic grains	1977	11		no		Hurricane
Voluntades Unidas	BANAFOM	22000	Basic grains	1976	9	6 mon.	no	yes	Flood
	BANAFOM	263000	Palm	1977	11	20 yr.			
	BANAFOM	200000	citrus	1978	12	20 yr.			
La Confianza	BANAFOM	59000	Banana	1971	9	10 yr.	yes		
	BANAFOM	700000	Palm	1974	11	11 yr.			
Tierra Blanca	FUNDESA	20000	Cashews		12	4 yr.	no	no	Lack of technical assist. FUNDESA failed to buy out production
El Porvenir	BANAFOM	2600	Sesame	1979	13	1 yr.	yes		
	BANAFOM	27000	Rice	1979	13	1 yr.	yes		
	BANAFOM	18000	Watermelon	1979	13	1 yr.	yes		
	BANAFOM	33000	Rice	1980	13	1 yr.		yes	
Los Ciriles	BANAFOM	19900	Watermelon	1976	11	1 yr.	yes		
	BANAFOM	38000	Cotton	1977	11	1 yr.	yes		
	BANAFOM	14000	w/sesame	1978	11	1 yr.	yes		
	BANAFOM	65000	sugarcane	1979	14	5 yr.		yes	
12 de Noviembre	None								
San Rafael	None								
Carorra	BANADESA	20000	Cashews/ rice	1978	12	44	no	no	Technical advisor failed Flood
Santa Cruz del Potrero No. 1	BANADESA	81000	Irrigation	1977	11	7 yr	no	no	The irrigation expert hired (military man) knew nothing
	BANADESA	20000	Corn	1980	14	1 yr			
San Marcos No. 3	BANADESA	165000	Corn Sorghum	1979	12	1 yr	no		
	BANADESA	108000	Cotton	1980	12	5 yr			
	BANADESA	107000	Corn Sorghum	1980	12	1 yr			
	BANADESA	50000	Cotton	1980	12	1 yr			
Lincoln Coleman	None								
Guayabito No. 1	BANADESA	7000	Corn/cotton	1980	14	1 yr	no		Flood
3 Ases	BANADESA	7000	Corn/cotton	1978	11		yes		
	BANADESA	5000	cotta:	1979	11		yes		
	BANADESA	8000	cotton	1980	12			yes	

C R E D I T

Name of Settlement	Source of Credit	Amount	Purpose	Year	Interest	Term	Fully Paid?	Being Paid?	Reason for default
La Providencia de Oriente	BANADESA	9000	Corn	1976	12				
	BANADESA	5000	Clear Land	1977	12	4 yr	yes	yes	
	BANADESA	16000	Corn	1977	12	1 yr	yes		
	CARAOL	21000	Corn	1980	14	1 yr	yes		
	CARAOL	16000	Corn	1980	14	1 yr	yes		
La Angostura	BANAFOM	110000	Clear land	1971	8				
	BANAFOM	150000	Cotton	1971	8				
Santa Rita	BANADESA	150000	Cotton	1973					Drought Flood Flood
	BANADESA	200000	cotton	1972	2		no	no	
La Angostura/Santa Rita/Ideas en Marcha	BANAFOM	550000	cotton	1978	14		yes		
	BANADESA	600000	cotton	1979	14		yes		
	BANADESA	665000	cotton	1980	14			yes	
S. Juan de Linaca	BANAFOM	10000	Corn/beans				yes		
	CARAOL	2500	corn/beans				yes		
S. Francisco de Cane									
	BANAFOM	12500	Equipment	1980				yes	
San Blas								1	
	BONAFOM	30000	Tomato/onion/ watermelon	1980				yes	

VISITS BY DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMMUNITY AGENTS

Jan. 1, 1980 - Jan. 31, 1981

Settlement	Region	Type of Agent	No. of Visits	Gender of Agent	Nature of Assistance
El Siain	Copan	Promotor- INA	1	Man	Cooperative matters/ Credit Management
		Promotora - INA	1	Woman	Vegetable cultivation/ Nutrition
Flores de Mayo	Copan	Promotor - INA	4	Man	Organizational Orientation
Barrio Suyapa	Copan	Health Agent	1	Man	Health discussion
		Promotor - INA	1	Man	Information
		Promotora - INA	1	Woman	Attempted to organize women's group
		Agronomist - INA	1	Man	Crop information
		Agronomist - RRNN	1	Man	Crop information
		Promotor - INA	3	Man	Organization Orientation
Buena Vida	S.P.S.	Promotora - INA	2	Woman	Health Education
		Agronomist - INA	2	Man	Improved agricultural practices
		Agronomist - RRNN	4	Man	Improved agricultural practices
		Agronomist - INA	2	Man	Agricultural information
3 de Noviembre	S.P.S.	Agronomist - INA	2	Man	Agricultural information
		Agronomist - RRNN	1	Man	Agricultural information
La Libertad No. 2	S.P.S.	Promotora - INA	4	Woman	Organizational information/ Health Education/Horti- cultural course
Del Valle	Aguan	Promotora - INA	3	Woman	Tried to organize them/ taught them to sew
		Promotor - INA	3	Man	Cooperative organization and problem solving
Union San Francisco	Aguan	Health Agent	1	Man	Environments and health education
		Promotor - INA	4	Man	Organizational information/ Agrarian Reform
		Agronomist - INA	1	Man	Fertilizers, plant diseases
Paso Aguan	Aguan	Promotor - INA	1	Man	Organizational matters
		Promotora - INA	1	Woman	Organizational orientation
Voluntades Unidas	Aguan	Promotor - INA	1	Man	Organizational matters/ Work survey
La Confianza	Aguan	Promotora - INA	1	Woman	General orientation instead of organizing women's group
		Promotora - INA	1	Woman	General orientation instead of organizing women's group
Liga Tierra Blanca	Choluteca	Health Agent	3	Man	Distribution of medicine (Malaria)
		Promotor- INA	3	Man	Organizational problems/ Information re: cashew trees
		Promotora - INA	2	Woman	Information re: products and marketing of cashew tree products
		Promotor - JNES	2	Man	Environmental education

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Table 9. - VISITS TO ASLINDAMIENTOS BY DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMMUNITY AGENTS

Jan. 1, 1980 - Jan. 31, 1981

Settlement	Region	Type of Agent	No. of Visits	Gender of Agent	Nature of Assistance
El Porvenir	Choluteca	Health agent	2	Man	Health education/infant nutrition
		Promotor - INA	1	Man	Organizational and crop orientation
		Promotora - INA	1	Woman	Trying to organize a women's group/Health ed.
		Promotor - JNES	1	one man, one woman	General orientation
		Agronomist - RRNN	6	Man	Technical assistance re: plantation
Los Ciriles	Choluteca	Promotor - INA	1	Man	Agrarian reform and related issues
12 de Noviembre	Choluteca	Health agent	1	Man	Malaria vaccines
		Promotor - INA	6	Man	Organizational orientation
		Promotora - INA	6	Woman	Organization of a consumer cooperative/Organizational courses
		Agronomist - INA	1	Man	Cashew - tree cultivation
		Agronomist - RRNN	1	Man	Cashew - tree cultivation
Liga San Rafael	Choluteca	Promotor - INA	6	Man	Cashew - tree cultivation
		Promotora - INA	6	Woman	Organizational discussion/Cashew tree cultivation
		Agronomist - INA	1	Man	Cashew tree cultivation
		Agronomist - RRNN	1	Man	Cashew tree cultivation
		Provincial promotor	6	Man	Teaching them how to sow
		Promotor - INA	1	Man	Surveys
		Agronomist - INA	6	Man	Cashew tree cultivation
Cacorra	Choluteca	Promotor - INA	1	Man	Surveys
		Agronomist - INA	6	Man	Cashew tree cultivation
Santa Cruz de Potrero No. 1	Olancho	Health Agent	2	Man	Constructing latrines
		Promotor - INA	4	Man	Maintain a well-organized group
		Promotora - INA	24	Woman	
		Promotor - JNES	1	Man	Not much help
		Agronomist - INA	2	Man	To clear land to sow
		Agronomist - RRNN	1	Man	To clear land to sow
San Marcos No. 3	Olancho	Promotor - INA	1	Woman	Vegetable growing/Nutrition
		Agronomist - INA	6	Man	Cotton cultivation
		Promotor - FEMUCH	2	Man	To open wells
Lincoln Coleman	Olancho	Health Agent	1	Man & woman	Blood Samples
		Promotor - INA	4	Man	Organizational or productive problem solving
Guayabito No. 1	Olancho	Promotor - INA	2	Man	Discussions of different projects
		Promotora - INA	4	Woman	Organizational training/Agricultural projects
		Promotor - JNES	1	Woman	Nutrition education
		Agronomist - INA	1	Man	Crop examination
		Agronomist - RRNN	1	Man	Crop examination

Table 9. - VISITS TO ASENTAMIENTOS BY DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMMUNITY AGENTS

Jan. 1, 1980 - Jan. 31, 1981

Settlement	Region	Type of Agent	No. of Visits	Gender of Agent	Nature of Assistance
3 Aves	Olancho	Health Agent	1	Man	Health education re: childbearing
		Promotor - INA	1	Man	NI
		Promotora - INA	2	Woman	Trying to organize women
		Agronomist - INA	4	Man	Credit management
Providencia de Oriente	Jamastran	Agronomist - RRNN	4	Man	Sowing information
		Agronomist - RRNN	4	Man	Crop cultivation
		Peace Corps	4	Man	Income-generating activities for women/ Water pump/Crop cultivation
		Promotor - INA	4	Man	Group problem solving
		Promotora - INA	1	Woman	How women to obtain land/ Vegetable growing/advantages of collective work
		Agronomist - INA	15	Man	Sowing, pesticides, fertilizers, marketing
		Promotor - INA	4	Man	Group problem solving
Santa Rita	Jamastran	Promotora - INA	1	Woman	Infant nutrition/Women's income-generating activities
		Agronomist - INA	4	Man	Nutrition
San Juan de Linace	Jamastran	Agronomist - RRNN	4	Man	Fumigation (pesticides)
		Promotor - INA	4	Man	Organizational and group problem solving
		Promotora - INA	4	Woman	Organizational skills
Oyali	Jamastran	Agronomist - INA	1	Man	To work with women's group
		Health agent	2	Man	Child immunization
		Promotor - INA	1	Man	Help with group problems
		Promotor - JNBS	1		Gave them food
Liga Campesina Fatima	Comayagua	Agronomist - RRNN	1		Maize storage
		Health Agent	2	Man	Blood samples
		Promotor - INA	6	Man	Maintain organized group
		Promotora - INA	1	Woman	Tried to organize women
San Francisco de Cane	Comayagua	Agronomist - INA	1	Man	Crop cultivation/ Credit obtaining
		Promotor - INA	1	Woman	Trying to organize women's group
Pozo del Padre No.1	Comayagua	Agronomist - RRNN	1	Man	Crop inspection
		Health Agent	1	Man	Wells and latrines
		Agronomist - INA	8	Man	Crop visit
Las Liconas	Comayagua	Agronomist - RRNN	8	Man	Crop visit
		Promotor - INA	4	Man	Organizational skills
		Promotora - INA	2	Woman	Tried to organize women's group but never came back
		Agronomist - RRNN	1	Man	Pesticides
San Blas	Comayagua	Promotor - INA	1	Man	Cooperative organization
		Promotora - INA	6	Woman	Helped women to organize
		Agronomist - INA	1	Man	Course for women
		Agronomist - RRNN	1	Man	Crop supervision

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TABLE 10 --

ACCESS TO SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Name of Settlement	FIREWOOD			WATER		CLOTHES WASHING		TRANSPORTATION			HEALTH CENTER		School Distance from home
	Distance from home	Trips/week	Who goes?	Distance from home	Trips/Day	Distance from home	Times/week	Distance from main road	COST		Distance by foot	by car	
El Sisin	2h	4	H	4'	10	30'	2	by road	1	1/cargo	30'		
Flores de Mayo	1h	2	H	at home		10'	2	30'	1	3/cargo	10'		5'
Barrio Suyapa	It's bought			at home		5'	2	10'	1	12 reales/cargo	10'		10'
Buena Vida	1h	2	H	at home		at home		1h	1	1/cargo	15'		30'
3 de Noviembre	2h	3	boys > 10	1'	2	1'	3	30'	0.50	2/cargo	30'		15'
			H										2'
La Libertad No.2	1h	6	boys > 12	at home		at home		10'	0.50	1/cargo		15'	5'
			H										
Del Valle	1h	6	boys &	at home		at home	2	15'	no transp. avail.		20'		
			H										
Union San Francisco	5'	6	boys > 7	5'	8	1h	4	by road		1/cargo	3h	20'	5'
			H										
Pasoaguan	10'	6	W & H	10'	6	1h	4	20'	1.50	1/cargo	4h		5'
Voluntades Unidas	1h	6	H	10'	20	30'	1	by road	2	1/saco	30'		5'
La Confianza	Cooperative	provides it		1'	6	10'	4	5 klm.	1	1/cargo	20'		20'
Tierra Blanca	2h	6	boys &	3'	12	5'	6	30'	.60	1/cargo	30'		20'
El Porvenir	1h30'	1	H	2	8	1h	2	30'	.70	1.25 quintal	30'		20'
Los Ciriles	3h	6	H	at home		at home		by road	1	1/cargo	10'		5'
12 de Noviembre	1h	6	H	15'	6	15'	2	20'	.60	1/cargo	1h		10'
Liga San Rafael	4h	1	H	5'	5	5'	3	30'*	.60	1/cargo	30'		30'
Camorra	1h	6		at home		at home		by road		15/van	45'		10'
Santa Cruz del													10'
Potrero No.1	1h	20	H	10'	7	30'	1	by road	1.	1.50/cargo	2h	20'	15'
San Marcos No.3	4h	2	H	20'	5	20'	3	5 klm.	1.50	1/cargo	1h30'		3'
Lincoln Coleman	1h30'	3wks/1		at home		1h	2	1h	1.50	1/cargo		30'	5'
Guayabito No.1	1h30'	3	H	15'	6	15'	3	no data			5'		5'
3 Ases	2h	3	H	3'	4	3'	6	2 klm.		2/cargo		1h	3'
La Providencia													30'
de Oriente	2'	month/1		1'	10	at home	6	by road	1.50	2/saco	3h		30'
La Angostura	1h	6	W	30'	7	1h	2	by road	1.50	2.50/quintal	1h30'		30'
Santa Rita	2h	6	H	at home		at home		by road	1.50	2.50/quintal	10'		1h
San Juan de Linaca	2h	6	boys &	at home		at home	6	by road	1.50	1/cargo	3h	15'	5'
			H										5'
Oyali	30'	3	H	5'	4	15'	2	by road	.50	1/cargo	1h		5'
Liga Campesina Fatima	25'	3	H	30'	10	at home	6	1h	1.50	1.50/cargo	1h		2'
S. Francisco de Cane	1h	6	H	at home		20'	6	20'	.75	.75/cargo	5'		4'
Pozo del Padre No.1	20'	1	H	at home		at home	6	1h	.60		2'		10'
Las Liconas	30'	3	H	2'	6	2'	3	2'	.50	1.50/cargo	1h30'		5'
San Blas	5'	4	W & H	30'	2	3'	6	45'	.50	1.50/cargo	1h30'		30'

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TABLE 11 -

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Name of Settlement	Nature of Organization	Objective	Member-ship	Reasons for Restric. Membership	Initial Organizers	Source of Resources	Women's Evalu.	Men's attitude women's organs.
El Sisin	housewives club	farming lot	11	-lack social awareness	comm. dev.- INA	none	group functions well	-neg.; women's role
Flores de Mayo	none							-pos.; mutual benefit
Barrio Suyapa	none							-pos.; mutual benefit
Buena Vida	None- in past							-neg.; women's role
3 de Noviembre	none							-neg.; women's role
La Libertad No.2	housewives club	Gen. improvement	11	-It's a waste of time	comm. dev.- INA	snacks/fees		-neg.; women's role
Del Valle	housewives club	Econ. improve.	12	-husbands don't allow them	Comm. dev.- INA	credit/own production		-neg.; women's role
Union S. Francisco	None			-troubles among women				-neg.; women's role
Pasoceguan	none- in past							-neg.; women's role
Voluntades Unidas	none- in past							-neg.; woman's role
La Confianza	Production (agri.)	Better life	7	-they don't like work	themselves	none		-pos.; mutual benefit
Liga Tierra Blanca	Housewives club	Improv. Environ.	10	-they need time at home	Catholic Chur.	outside help	group functions well	-neg.; women's role
El Porvenir	None							-pos.; mutual benefit
Los Ciriles	housewives club	farming			wives of former membs.	fees/out-side help	group functions well	-neg.; women's role
12 de Noviembre	consumers coop.	corn farming	19	-trouble among women	Comm. Dev.- INA	homemade products	group functions well	-neg.; women's role
Liga S. Rafael	housewives club	mutual help	13	-husbands don't want -won't want children -husbands don't want	wives of leader	none		-neg.; women's role

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WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Name of Settlement	Nature of Organization	Objective	Member-ship	Reasons for Restric. Membership	Initial Organizers	Source of Resources	Women's Evalu.	Men's attitude women's organs.
Camorra	none							-pos.; mutual benefit -neg.; women's role
Santa Cruz del Potrero No. 1	housewives group	Gen. Improvement	10	-grass roots organ. is Communist/don't like work	FEMUCH	homemade products		-neg.; women's role
S. Marcos No.3	housewives group	Consumer coop.	17	-don't like work in organizations/organiz. are Communists	FEMUCH	fees	Group works well	-neg.; women's role
Lincoln Coleman	housewives group	farming	27	-don't like work in organizations/organiz. Communists	FEMUCH	fees	Group works well	-neg.; political cons
Guayabito No.1	housewives club	poultry prod.	10	-lack organizational awareness	FEMUCH	homemade snacks/fees		-neg.; women's role
3 Ases	none							-pos.; mutual benefit
Prov. de Oriente	housewives group	poultry prod.	12	-husbands don't want -have childre	women on vol. work	Peace Corps.		-pos.; mutual benefit
La Angostura	housewives group		17	-don't want to belong to organization	Comm. dev.-INA	homemade products	group works well	-neg.; women's role
Santa Rita	housewives group	farm/poultry	18	-don't like work	Comm. dev.-FAO	poultry	group works well	-neg.; women's role
S. Juan de Linaca	Women's Committee	Comm'ty dev.	8	-don't like work	Comm. dev.-INA	fees	groups work well	-neg.; women's role
Cuyali	housewives club	bee keeping						-neg.; women's role
Liga Campesina Fatima	none			-don't agree on type or organization	Comm. dev.-			-neg.; women's role
Women's Group	Women's Group	Improv'ment of living	16	-don't want to join organization	Comm. dev.-INA	none	Group has not been estab.	-positive
S. Francisco de Cane	none							-positive
Pozo del Padre No 1	none							-positive
Las Liconas	none							-neg.; wom.'s role
San Blas	housewives club	farming	10	-don't like farm work				-positive

TABLE 12 -

THE FAMILY BUDGET

	Wife's income sources	Children's income sources	Family Expenses		Husband's share		FAMILY INCOME			
			Food week	CLOTHING L/year	Food	Clothing	Husband	Wife	Children	
El Sisin	sale of poultry	none	30	400	100%	100%				
Flores de Mayo	Domestic service	Agri. work	30	400	100%	100%	1200a	6 ea 1 d	3 day	175m
Barrío Suyapa	Agri. work		30	200	75%	100%		10 w	F/25 M/30 w	95w
Buena Vida	None	Factory work	40	300		100%				
3 de Noviembre	Homemade snacks	none	15	100	100%	100%	5w		30w	3220y
La Libertad No.2	Dom. Services		35	150	80%	80%		250y	500	2000y
Del Valle	Homemade snacks							400y	400	3500y
	Agri. work	Agri. work	40	200	40%	50%				
Union S. Francisco	Seamstress									
	None		60	400	100%	100%	9d		3d	
Pasoaguan	None	Agri. work	50	300	100%	100%	6d		6d	12d
Voluntades Unidas	Dom. Services	None	20	200	100%	50%	6d	100y		
La Confianza	Agri. work	Agri. work	60	300	75%	75%	9d	6d	2d	17d
Tierra Blanca	Selling fruits	Agri. work	50	400	75%	100%		100y	100y	465y
El Porvenir	seamstress		40	500	100%	100%		432y	432y	1728y
Los Ciriles	Homemade snacks	Agri. work	40	400	75%	100%		490y	F/240 M/300y	1530y
	Agri. work									
12 de Noviembre	Homemade snacks	None	40	400	85%	85%		100y		740y
	Selling fruits									
Liga San Rafael	Selling farm Prod.		30	300	75%		3d	100y	100y	800y
	Dom. Services									
Canorra	Dom. Services	Factory work	15	300	50%	90%		300y		950y
Santa Cruz de Potrero	Homemade snacks	Agri. Work	50	500	80%	80%		250y	800y	3175y
S. Marcos No.3	Dom. Services	Agri. work	50	400	75%	75%		450y	450y	3000y
Lincoln Coleman	Dom. Services	Agri. work	30	300	66%	50%		4d	M/250y	1800y
	Agri. Work									
Guayabito No.1	Homemade Snacks	Agri. Work	35	400	75%	75%		350y	250y	1500y
3 Aves	Agri. Work	Agri. Work	30	200	80%	100%		250y	150y	1500y
Prov. de Oriente	Homemade Snacks	Agri. Work	20	150	50%	50%		100	quin/ 4 3 mon.	1000y
	Agri. Work							quin/ 3 mnth/4		
La Angostura	Agri. Work	Agri. Work	30	400	50%	66%		300y	200y	1600y
Santa Rita	Agri. Work	Agri. Work	35	500	50%	20%	4d	800y	400y	1500y
San Juan de Linaca	Agri. Work	Agri. Work	50	600	80%	80%				
Oyali	Dom. Services	Agri. Work	25	200	66%	66%				
Liga Campesina Fati.	None	None	20	150	100%	100%		234y	F/150 M/200y	1000y
S. Francisco de Cane	Dom. Services	Agri. Work	20	150	80%	33%		100%	250y	800y
Rojo del Padre No.1	Homemade snacks	None	30	300	90%	90%		100y		1000y
Las Liconas	None	Agri. Work	20	200	100%	50%				1500y
San Blas	Agri. Work	Agri. Work	20	200				200y	Harv. meas./20 w 200y	800y 1000y

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NAME OF SETTLEMENT	LUNCH TIME AT THE FARM Who brings lunch to work line?	AT THE FARM How far is work line from home?	HUSBANDS ATTITUDES ON INDEPENDENT SOURCES OF WOMEN'S INCOME	REASONS FOR EXCLUSION OF WOMEN FROM MEMBERSHIP IN SETTLEMENTS	REASONS TO ACCEPT WOMEN AS MEMBERS IN SETTLEMENT	REASONS FOR EXCLUSION OF WOMEN FROM OPERATION OF MACHINERY
1. El Sisin	W	30'	Negative: women's role	-She isn't capable of farm work -She must look after house		-They haven't been taught -We women are afraid
2. Flores de Mayo	FC/W	40'	Negative: women's role	-Farming is not a proper work for women	-Husband's death -Husband run away	-Women are not strong as men to handle machines
3. Barrio Suyapa	W	30'	Negative: women's role	-They have not applied for membership	-One was a widower to a member -One bought her membership right	
4. Buena Vida	C>10/W	30'	Negative: women's role	-Haven't applied for membership	-They are equal to men -There's no difference	-Don't know how to work with them
5. 3 de Noviembre	MC > 8	15'	Negative: women's role	-They are not accustomed to farm work		
6. La Libertad No.2	FC/W	30'	Negative: social considerations	-There has been no need of including women		
7. Del Valle Azuan	Men themselves		Negative: women's role	-Somewhat it hasn't happened		-It's men's work
8. Union San Francisco	W	1h	Negative: women's role	-There has been no proper work for women in settlement		-It's a job too heavy for women
9. Paso Aguán	C/W	1h	Negative: social considerations	-There are not easy tasks for women in the farm		-That's not a woman's job
10. Voluntades Unidas	Men themselves		Positive: Mutual benefit	-INA's organizational effort was directed to men only		-There is not enough vocational development of women
11. La Confianza	Men themselves		Negative: women's role	-Land occupations are not a woman's activity. They demand great sacrifices.		-It is a man's job by custom
12. Liga Tierra Blanca	MC/W	1h	Negative: women's role		-That she has vocation for farm work	
13. El Porvenir	Men themselves		Positive: Mutual convenience	-Haven't applied for membership		-Women not capable of work. Too heavy.
14. Los Ciriles	MC/W	1h	Negative: women's role	-Women not as capable as men		-Only men trained to operate machines
15. 12 de Noviembre	MC/W	1h 30'	Negative: women's role Positive: "But husband must receive her earnings"	-Other women have not applied for membership		-They haven't decided to drive tractor yet

SEX ROLE ATTITUDES

NAME OF SETTLEMENT	LUNCH TIME Who brings lunch to work line?	AT THE FARM How far is work line from home?	HUSBANDS ATTITUDES ON INDEPENDENT SOURCES OF WOMEN'S INCOME	REASONS FOR EXCLUSION OF WOMEN FROM MEMBERSHIP IN SETTLEMENTS	REASONS TO ACCEPT WOMEN AS MEMBERS IN SETTLEMENT	REASONS FOR EXCLUSION OF WOMEN FROM OPERATION OF MACHINERY
16. Liga San Rafael	MC/W	30'	Negative: women's role	-Other women haven't applied for membership	-Husband died -They are equal to men	
17. Camorra	Men themselves		Negative: women's role	-Other women haven't applied for membership		
18. Santa Cruz del Potrero No.1	MC	1h	Negative: women's role	-They are afraid of official repression	-Husband died	-There are some men that do not want them to do it
19. San Marcos No.3	MC/W	1h 30'	Negative: women's role		-She was in need	
20. Lincoln Coleman	MC/W	1h	Negative: women's role	-They aren't able to keep pace at work with a man	-There is a woman member who is a hard worker	-Machines are extremely fragile and expensive
21. Guayabito No.1	Men themselves		Negative: social considerations	-Haven't applied for membership		
22. 3 Ases	Men themselves		Negative: women may become ill if they work too hard			
23. La Providencia de Oriente	Men themselves	30'	Positive: Mutual convenience	-Their differences from men		
24. La Angostura	C/W		Negative: women's role	-Haven't applied for membership		-They have no practice -Equipment too heavy
25. Santa Rita	Men themselves		Positive: Mutual convenience	-Men belong to the country. Women don't. -It is always men who get together in organizations.		-It's a man's work
26. San Juan de Linaca	MC/W	30'	Negative: women may get ill. Positive: but husband must receive earnings		-One helped in the early fighting -Another in extreme need	
27. Cryali	Men themselves		Negative: women's role	-Haven't applied for membership		
28. Liga Compesina Fatima	C	30'	Positive	-They are only good for kitchen work		
29. San Francisco de Cane	MC	1h.	Negative: men's ignorance	-They don't like organizations		
30. Pozo del Padre No.1	Men themselves		Positive		-Husband died -Took over right of son who left	

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NAME OF SETTLEMENT	LUNCH TIME AT THE FARM Who brings lunch to work line?	How far is work line from home?	HUSBANDS ATTITUDES ON INDEPENDENT SOURCES OF WOMEN'S INCOME	REASONS FOR EXCLUSION OF WOMEN FROM MEMBERSHIP IN SETTLEMENTS	REASONS TO ACCEPT WOMEN AS MEMBERS IN SETTLEMENT	REASONS FOR EXCLUSION OF WOMEN FROM OPERATION OF MACHINERY
31. Las Liconas	MC	1h	Negative: women's role	-They haven't applied for membership	-One entered on behalf of minor son	
32. San Blas	W	10'	Positive	-Haven't applied for membership		

W: Women
C: Children
MC: sons
FC: daughters