An Annotated Bibliography of Socioeconomic Literature Guatemala

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Alders, Carine, Bertus Haverkort, and Laurens van Veldhuizen. 1992. <u>ILEIA Newsletter for Low External Input and Sustainable Agriculture</u>. Leusden, Netherlands: Information Centre for Low-External-Input and Sustainable Agriculture, ILEIA. 8: 3-47.

"This issue of the ILEIA Newsletter is a special one in the sense that it is based on the input and output of an international workshop...We are confident that through this workshop we have been able to clarify the concepts and potentials of networking and have increased the momentum for networking to enhance Low-External-Input and Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA) (2)."

The newsletter contains 22 articles/sections that are listed below.

1) From peasant to peasant.
2) Stewards of the land.
3) A farmer-based approach is crucial.
4) Andeans unite.
5) Networking for LEISA development.
6) Experiences from research networks.
7) A platform for grassroots' experts Networking for LEISA: a workshop report.
8) When networks do not work.
9) Joint efforts to reduce pesticide use.
10) Will NGO-GO links solve all problems?
11) Supporting LEISA-information networks.
12) Changing the agenda of the universities.
13) Reaching out to the public.
14) Organic Marketing.
15) Sources.
16) Creative ideas for networking.
17) Contest for papers on rural people's biotechnology.
18) New in print.
20) Networking.
21) ILEIA News.
22) Readers Write.

Barham, Bradford, Mary Clark, Elizabeth Katz, and Rachel Shurman. 1992. "Nontraditional Agricultural Exports in Latin America." <u>Latin American Research Review</u>. 24(2): 43-82.

"This article will set forth the issues that we perceive as germane to future attempts to analyze the effects of nontraditional exports on economic growth and development in Latin America. Our objective is as much to lay out what we do know about NTAE's in Latin America as to determine what we do not know- but should (43-44)."

The structure and content of the article resulted from a selective literature review and from field research of NTAE's in Chile, Costa Rica and Guatemala. NTAX is the notation used to represent NTAE's. The article has three sections. The first section is "Export Expansion and Diversification: Getting NTAX Growth Going." The second is "The NTAX Strategy: Its

Potential for Economic Growth and Development." The third is "Chile, Costa Rica, and Guatemala: Three Leaders in NTAX Expansion." In the third section, the authors focus on the ways NTAX expansion affects domestic growth, distribution of income at the social-class and household levels, and the division of labor within the household (45).

"From the U.S. perspective, NTAX have a central role to play in helping Guatemala grow out of its economic and political crisis:...on the political side by shoring up the neoliberal bourgeoisie, which has invested most actively in the sector. This group finds expression in the Gremial de Exportadores de Productos no Tradicionales and in the new daily Siglo 21 (71)."

There are four parts to the NTAX process: agricultural production, first-stage marketing, processing and packing, and exporting. Fresh specialty fruits and snow peas use a fully integrated export operation that grows the crop on owned or rented land, uses hired labor, has its own processing plant, and exports directly to the U.S. or to Europe. NTAX for broccoli is distributed among companies' own land, agricultural cooperatives, and contracts with individual farmers (72). Contracts with cooperatives and individual small farmers comprise over 50 percent of the broccoli NTAX production (72).

"The most complete study to date of the distributional impact of NTAX in Guatemala is the collaborative work of the Instituto de Nutricion de Centroamerica y Panama (INCAP) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) on the recent expansion in producing winter vegetables in the highlands west of Guatemala City (von Braun, Hotchkiss, and Immink, 1989) (72-73)."

A Cuatro Pinos study showed co-op members' incomes rising. The study also showed the effect of export expansion and on food production and food prices. The co-op members had higher corn yields in their personal plots that were due possibly to better access to fertilizers and other agricultural inputs. Though a nutritional analysis of co-op members' children and a control group showed very little differences even though the co-op group earned higher incomes and had higher grain yields. This implies that the resources gained are not distributed within the household. "These results suggest the importance of considering intrahousehold resource distribution in evaluating the socioeconomic impact of NTAX at the household level (74)."

Barkley, David L., and Paul N. Wilson. 1992. "Is Alternative Agriculture a Viable Rural Development Strategy?" Growth and Change. 23(2): 239-253.

Abstract: This article assesses the long-term rural economic and development potential through new jobs created by alternative agriculture. It portrays five case studies from the United States to illustrate alternative agriculture successes, limited successes, and failures (Guayule, Jojoba, Muscadine grapes, market windows for fresh fruit and vegetables, and aquaculture). The article concludes that alternative agriculture may be viable in select rural areas. However, total employment generation potential is too small and diffused to provide significant rural development impacts (239). Guayule demonstrates the failure of an industrial crop due to high start-up and production costs. Jojoba has production problems and rivalry and retaliation concerns. Muscadine grapes and market windows are examples of limited successes but they offer only limited employment impacts due to limited markets. Aquaculture is an example of a successful vertically integrated operation with significant employment impacts in select areas.

"Generally communities which will gain from value enhancement and nontraditional agricultural activities will have four principal characteristics: a comparative advantage, entrepreneurial and managerial resources, access to capital, and a supportive public sector. The keys, as always, are comparative advantage and entrepreneurial talent (249)."

In the long run, alternative agriculture does not address the root causes underlying the lag in rural economies which are caused by poorly educated and trained labor, inadequate infrastructure and services, under-mobilized community leadership, and high transaction costs. The competitive disadvantage of rural communities is their geographic isolation and years of under-investment in human and physical capital.

Berger, Susan A. 1992. Political and Agrarian Development in Guatemala. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.

The book contains twelve chapters entitled:
1) Introduction.
2) The Jorge Ubico Regime (1931-1944): An Oligarch Restructures the Countryside.
3) The Juan Jose Arevalo Government (1944-1951): The Dawning of Democracy.
4) The Jacobo Arbenz Government (1951-1954): The Structure of Radical Reform.
5) The Carlos Castillo Armas Regime (1954-1957): The Renovation of Traditional Policies.
6) The Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes Regime (1958-1963): The Modernization of the Agrarian Sector.
7) The Enrique Peralta Azurdia Regime (1963-1966): The Costly Development of the Northern Provinces.
8) The Julio Mendez Montenegro Regime (1966-1970): The Factionalization of the State and Policy.
9) The Carlos Arana Osorio Regime (1970-1974): The Coming of Age of the Military.
10) The Kjell Laugerud Garcia Regime (1974-1978): The Failure of Moderate Reformism.
11) The Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo Administration (1978-1985): The Breakdown of Democratization Politics.
12) Political and Agrarian Development Reconsidered.

As the chapter titles indicate, "political and agrarian development are intertwined in Guatemala...Since 1931, the Guatemalan state has defined economic development as an increase in national production for export, based on the expansion and diversification of agroexportation...These policies-with the exception of those during the years 1944-1954-generally have not benefitted the Guatemalan peasantry; instead, they have helped to polarize national and local politics and socioeconomic wealth (1)."

This book examines the political nature of the agrarian question and the relationship between state agrarian policy and political development in Guatemala after 1931 (4). "The hypothesis of this study is that there was an interdependent relationship between political development and agrarian policy in Guatemala during the period in question (4)." The study shows that the agrarian policies actually altered the form of the state and led to changes in regime types.

Land and Labor in Guatemala: Each zone has a different topography and also a different land tenure structure. "Today, approximately three-quarters of all agricultural land is owned by slightly more than 2 percent of all landholders, and the rest of the landholders own the other one-quarter of the land (7)." These inequalities are greatest in areas with better land. "In fact, only 76 percent of all farms are owned directly by their producers. Peasants on the other 24 percent of farms must therefore rent or enter into sharecropping relationships (7).

"It is estimated that peasants with 0.5 to 2.5 hectares of land work 50 to 70 days a year on their own properties. During the rest of the year, they must find seasonal employment on large plantations, do craft work, or take jobs in urban centers (8). Over the last twenty years, the state's agrarian policies have contributed directly to the decomposition of the peasant economy and to the impoverishment of the rural masses (10)."

Post-1931 agrarian policies led to a "greater complexity in the dominant class and an increase of subordinate-class opposition. Ultimately, these developments helped to bring about the militarization of the state after 1963 (16)."

The twelve chapters are organized chronologically by regime beginning with the oligarchic state of Jorge Ubico (1931-1944). The last chapter summarizes the study findings and answers key questions about agrarian and political development in Guatemala. These questions are: 1) How and why did the state make and implement agrarian policies? and 2) What impact did these policies have on future agrarian and political developments in Guatemala.

Bull, David. 1982. <u>A Growing Problem Pesticides and the Third World Poor</u>. Oxford: OXFAM.

The chapters of this book include: 1) Pesticides and Natural Enemies; 2) The Problem of Resistance; 3) Pesticides, Malaria and Vector Control; 4) Occupational and Accidental Poisoning; 5) Residues in Food; 6) Pesticides and the Third World Environment; 7) Weighing the Costs and Benefits; 8) How the Costs and Benefits are Distributed: the Effect on the Poorest; 9) Advertising, Promotion and Labelling; 10) Integrated Pest Management and the Poor Farmer; 11) The Pest Controls and Future Needs.

"Chapter 4 looks at the human cost of inappropriate and ill-advised pesticide use. Chapters 5 and 6 deal with the residues of pesticides in food and in the environment. Chapters 7 and 8 try to balance the costs and benefits of agricultural pesticide use in the Third World and examine how these costs and benefits are distributed. These chapters seek to answer the question of how far pesticides actually help in feeding the hungry (8)." Chapter 11 ends with a summary of recommendations directed at third world governments, the UK government, the EEC, WHO and FAO, the pesticide industry, governmental and non-governmental development agencies, and future research.

CITGUA. 1991. <u>La Maquila en Guatemala</u>. Mexico: Ciencia y Tecnologia para Guatemala, A.C.

(This book is in Spanish.) It contains nine chapters entitled:

1. Introduction.
2. Definitions, concepts, and antecedents.
3. The international textile industry.
4. From an underdeveloped country to an "Asian Tiger": the case of South Korea.
5. The textile industry (maquiladora)in Guatemala.
6. The machine as a key element in the neoliberal (development) model: Is this a means of development for Guatemala?
7. The work conditions in the textile factories (maquiladoras).
8. The unions in the textile factories (maquiladoras).
9. Conclusions.

The maquiladora industry in Guatemala has grown significantly within the past decade. In 1986 there were 20 factories employing 4,000 persons but by 1991, there were 250 factories employing 40,000 persons (intro, 1).

This book analyzes the debate about the role of textile factories in the industrialization and development of Guatemala. One view is that Guatemala can follow in the footsteps of Korea and thus the factories are viewed as a short-term solution for creating jobs and generating economic returns. The opposing view doubts any positive impact and believes that only negative consequences result from the factories because they exploit the labor force and create economic dependence on external trade.

The objectives of this book are to: 1) Establish the magnitude and importance of the maquila in Guatemala, including the extent of their production, their work modes, and their geographic location; 2) Study their impact on the national economy and their prospects for as a development model for the country; 3) Analyze how and why the textile industry in South Korea became the starting point for its industrialization and development and compare the political economy and process of development of South Korea with that of Guatemala.

In addition, this book will study the relationships between the management and workers in order to obtain a vision of the labor conditions, salary levels and benefits, and whether or not there is freedom of expression and organization of unions.

The preliminary hypotheses regarding the comparative advantages that attract foreign investors to Guatemala are the following characteristics of labor in Guatemala: 1) cheap and abundant labor; 2) intensive production; 3) lack of regulations protecting the worker and flexibility in the application of existing regulations (referring to health, environmental impacts, work environment conditions, social security, breaks, union organization, collective pact negotiations, and wage pay, and 4) absence of a strong union with experience making decisions at the national level.

Cloud, Kathleen. date? "Women's Productivity in Agricultural Systems: Considerations for Project Design" in <u>Gender Roles in Development Projects</u>. eds. Catherine Overholt, Mary B. Anderson, Kathleen Cloud, and James E. Austin. place: publisher?

"This paper is intended to help development professionals think systematically about the work that women do in agricultural systems... Evidence has mounted over the past decade that

women are important actors in most agricultural production systems, that women are important actors in most agricultural production systems, that many responsibilities are gender-specific, and that failure to address women's roles within a specific system undercuts the degree of project success (17)."

This article contains five sections entitled: 1) Introduction; 2) An Analytic Framework for Agricultural Projects; 3) Identifying Women's Activities in Agricultural Production Systems; 4) Factors Influencing Women's Productivity in Agricultural Systems; and 5) Addressing Women's Productive Activities in Agricultural Projects.

Davidson, Fernando Gonzalez. 1987. Guatemala, la Agroexportacion y las Relaciones Internacionales. Guatemala: Editorial Universitaria Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala.

(This book is in Spanish.) It focuses on traditional export crops and the political relationships behind them. It has a chapters on Guatemala in the global market; on the importance of promoting contemporary agroexport products; separate chapters each on sugar, coffee, cotton, and bananas; and the UNCTAD fund.

Deere, Carmen Diana. 1985. "Rural Women and State Policy: The Latin American Agrarian Reform Experience." World Development. 13(9): 1037-1053.

"Summary: This review of 13 Latin American agrarian reforms shows that most of these programs have directly benefitted only men. It is argued that this is largely because of the common designation of 'households' as the beneficiaries of an agrarian reform and the subsequent incorporation of only male household heads into the new agrarian reform structures. It is shown that a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for rural women to benefit on par with men is that they too be designated as beneficiaries. Women as well as men must be given access to land or the opportunity to participate within the agrarian cooperatives or state farms promoted by an agrarian reform. This comparative analysis of the Latin American agrarian reform demonstrates that this has happened only in countries where the incorporation of rural women to the reform is an explicit objective of state policy (1037)."

The reforms discussed are from the following countries: Peru, Cuba, Mexico, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The mechanisms of exclusion within the reforms include gender and kinship status. In Honduras and Mexico, the reforms included provisions for widows and female household heads but discriminated against single women with children. Cuba and Nicaragua have progressive agrarian reform processes that are inclusive of women (1043).

FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. 1993. Rural Women of Latin America and the Caribbean. Santiago, Chile: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

This report contains four sections entitled: 1) Rural Women in the Caribbean Subregion; 2) Rural Women in the Mesoamerican Subregion; 3) **Missing this section**; and 4) The Subregional Workshops and the Network in Support of Rural Women.

The first section concludes that "in the comparatively small island states, differentiation between rural and urban is not very clear...Women's participation in organizations has increased considerably. Small and medium-sized women's organizations in food marketing, processing of agricultural products and handicrafts, are aware of the importance of establishing contacts with similar entities from other regions to share analyses, experiences and lessons. In spite of the existence of national institutions linked with women, agricultural policies do not dully recognize women's participation (24)."

Section two depicts conditions affecting rural women in Central America, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Cuba.

"The situation of poverty in this region, excluding Mexico, Cuba and Costa Rica, "leads to the highest malnutrition rates and the worst living conditions, with women being the most harmed. The contribution of women in the economic and socio-political sphere is not recognized, because it is considered that their productive activities are intimately related to reproductive ones, and are carried out within the bounds of the family household and in subsistence economy. Women are marginalized from community life and have a weak participation in organizations (38)."

Section four concludes with recommendations for improving the role of rural women in development in order to better manage the environment, production systems, and genetic resources.

Flora, Cornelia Butler. 1992. <u>Building Sustainable Agriculture: A New Application of Farming Systems Research and Extension</u>. Haworth Press, Inc.

"Summary: Sustainable agriculture requires the balancing of a variety of goals...For this reason, transdiciplinary teams containing advocates of the various goals, with ability to negotiate priorities, provide an important input into research and extension toward a sustainable agriculture. Further, farmer membership on these teams is particularly crucial, because a sustainable agriculture means that the farmer shifts from a user of technology to a producer of technology and a monitor of its impacts.

Farming systems research and extension (FSR/E) has traditionally involved multidisciplinary teams, which have included farmer participation. However, both the composition and process of FSR/E must be altered to include the multidimensions of sustainable agriculture. Such adaptations are possible in all phases of FSR/E: for diagnosis, to design, to on-farm trials, to monitoring and evaluation, and finally extension (37)."

This brief document defines the philosophy of sustainable agriculture as an approach to agriculture that attempts to find a balance among agronomic, environmental, economic and social optimums (38). It involves several goals that are decreased environmental degradation, long-term yield, long-term profitability, and contribution to community (38). The author recommends using

the farming systems and research methodologies developed in the 1970s and 1980s to organize research and extension teams (38).

The main theme presented is entitled: Sustainable Farming Systems Research and Extension. The conclusion restates the importance of having "transdisciplinary teams that include farmers and other agricultural practitioners who have the potential of keeping the multiple goals of sustainability in focus (47)."

Flora, Cornelia Butler. Date? "Gender and Agriculture Projects: An Evaluation." Source?

"The Ford Foundation and the Population Council over a period of six years, invested approximately $200,000 to integrate gender analysis into Farming Systems Research and Extension (FSR/E) as a way to leverage the inclusion of gender issues into agricultural research and development. The strategy involved writing case studies from actual FRS/E projects, training individuals in how to write and how to teach cases, and inserting that training in a variety of development and research organizations world wide.

The GAAP formed an active network of women and men trained in gender analysis and convinced of its utility as a development tool. Almost unique in gender training, this project combined production scientists involved with technology development with social scientists to address the problems of agricultural development in an approach that included the users of technology.

Finally, the GAAP has had a major role in the effort by the CGIARs to include gender training in all the IARCs. By providing a concrete set of tools which are formulated in the terms of the production scientists to help them reach their goals, GAAP has gained legitimacy...Impacts on the lives of women and men that are a direct result of the GAAP are much more difficult to detect. There is anecdotal evidence of improvement in efficiency, productivity, equity, and well-being. But more systematic and direct observation is necessary to evaluate that impact, particularly given the focus of the project at the research/extensionist and trainer level (Executive Summary)."

Irvin, Carol V. 1993. "Gender, Cash Cropping, and Land Purchase Programs in Guatemala." Madison, Wisconsin: Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

"The preparation of this report was funded under LTC's USAID/WID project (cover)." The paper contains five chapters: 1) Introduction; 2) Land purchase program surveys; 3) Descriptive statistics on households; 4) Multivariate analysis of cash-crop production and female labor; 5) Summary and conclusions.

"By examining data generated from a 1991 survey administered by the Land Tenure Center and the Facultad Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, this study looks at the impacts of recent Guatemalan land purchase programs on the lives of rural women (1)." The study focuses on the effects of traditional agricultural crops such as coffee that are placing greater demands on women's

time and labor (17). A preliminary labor supply analysis of coffee production shows that female heads are more involved in agricultural activities when the coffee trees are producing than when the trees are in the pre-production stages (18).
"Land purchase programs must recognize that the introduction of cash cropping, and the subsequent shifting in labor supply patterns among particular family members, may be adding labor burdens on women. This may result in less time for childcare and household maintenance and reduced improvement in the quality of life for beneficiary families (18)."

Jaquette, Jane, Norma Stoltz Chinchilla, Maria de los Angeles Crummett, and Mayra Buvinic. 1994. "Women and the Transition to Democracy: the Impact of Political and Economic Reform in Latin America." The Latin American Program Working Paper Series. Washington, D.C.: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

This paper is divided into two parts. "Part one focusses on women in Latin American politics. Dr. Jane Jaquette's presentation, 'Women's Movements and Democracy in Latin America: Some Unresolved Tensions,' describes the conflict between the revolutionary roots of many women's movements and the current need for women to achieve power within formal institutional structures...Dr. Norma Stoltz Chinchilla's presentation, 'Women's Movements, Feminist Movements, Political Parties and the State,' points out that when women use formal institutions to further their causes, they risk losing their organizational and political autonomy (preface, 1-2)."

Part two "looks at the impact of structural adjustment policies on women in Latin America and the kinds of public policies needed to address it...Dr. Maria de los Angeles Crummett's essay, 'Changing Class and Gender Roles After a Decade of Austerity: Rural Households in Calvillo, Aguascalientes, Mexico,' describes the disproportionate impact of neoliberal reforms on women...Mayra Buvinic's essay, 'Women's Situation in Latin America and the Caribbean: Recent Trends and Implications for Public Policy' reinforces Crummett's findings that the economic crises of the 1980s and the increased presence of women in the work force have been characterized by a feminization of low-wage work (preface, 3-4)."

Karp, Philip E. 1988. "Guatemala" in Struggle Against Dependence: Nontraditional Export Growth in Central America and the Caribbean. ed. Eva Paus. Boulder, CO: Westview Press. 65-85.

This chapter focusses on the efforts made by Guatemalan farmers to enter new agricultural export markets. The author notes that their efforts are hampered by an "inefficient industrial structure, developed under the protectionist umbrella of the Central American Common Market (CACM), and growing regional instability that discourages new investment (65)."

The author analyzes the export performance of both traditional and non-traditional agricultural products. The conclusions focus on recommendations for improving exportation of Guatemalan products. The author does not discuss social impacts of agrarian policies.

Katz, Elizabeth. 1992. Intra-household Resource Allocation in the Guatemalan Central Highlands: The Impact of Non-traditional Agricultural Exports. Michigan: University Microfilms International, UMI.

Abstract: "The dissertation explores the impact of non-traditional agricultural export (NTAE) crops in the Central Highlands of Guatemala in the context of an alternative model of the household economy that allows for non-pooling of household income and bargaining over intra-household resource transfers.

An introductory chapter describes the policy environment, in which indigenous smallholders are producing several vegetable crops largely on a subcontracting basis for export the United States. The thesis then devotes two chapters to the critique of the New Home Economics and Household Bargaining models and to the development of the alternative 'reciprocal claims' model of household decision-making and resource allocation. It is shown that in the alternative model, resource allocation decisions are made by individual household members, conditional upon others' allocations (and the substitutability or complementarity thereof) and on the values of a series of intra-household resource transfers. It is also shown that changes in exogenous parameters such as wage and prices, by affecting an individual's bargaining power, alter the relative values of the intra-household transfers and therefore each person's allocational decisions.

Applying the model to primary data from over 300 households in five communities, the dissertation finds distinct patterns of resource transfers and allocation in households that have adopted the new crops, the income from which overwhelmingly accrues to the male head of household. Women's labor transfers to their husbands are substantially higher in NTAE crop adopting households, while food allowances provided to wives are lower. Women's time to remunerated activities is not significantly lower in adopting households, possibly as a result of the counterbalancing higher claims on their agricultural labor and independent income. Female spending on non-food domestic items, such as cookware, is lower in adopting households. As regards nutrition, the dissertation does not find evidence that adopting households are generally worse off in terms of food availability, diversity, or nutrient intake; but neither is there evidence that these households are using their substantially increased incomes to improve these nutritional indicators.

This dissertation concludes by advocating enhanced female participation in and benefits from the NTAE development strategy (ii-iii). There are five chapters entitled: 1) Non-traditional Agricultural Exports in Guatemala; 2) Theories of Household Economy; 3) A "Reciprocal Claims" Model of Intra-household Resource Allocation; 4) Research Methodology; 5) Intra-household Resource Allocation in the Guatemalan Central Highlands: A Descriptive Approach.

Murray, Douglas L. and Polly Hoppin. 1992. "Recurring Contradictions in Agrarian Development: Pesticide Problems in Caribbean Basin Nontraditional Agriculture." World Development. 20(4): 609-618.

"Summary: This paper analyzes the continued reliance on pesticides in the current development strategy and the socioeconomic implications for the ecological disruption the chemical technology generates. Relying on interviews with producers, exporters and government

officials from Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, and the United States, as well as surveys of Guatemalan farmers, the authors argue that the current agricultural development strategy perpetuates social and technological factors which heighten the potential for renewed crisis in the agrarian sector. Inadequate knowledge of pesticide hazards and a lack of control over pesticide use is leaving farmers, farm workers, and exporters increasingly vulnerable to economic, public health and environmental problems. Paradoxically, some measures to overcome these problems threaten to undermine efforts to improve social equity by further concentrating land and resources in the hands of large national and transnational production units.

The author comments on the partially successful measures to control pesticide residue and pesticide-related production problems, and to reduce the number of residue violations. However, these measures appear to be part of a transformative process that results in land and production being concentrated in the hands of large national and transnational interests. The small farmer is either integrated into the larger production units or excluded from the nontraditional sector. The author suggests that greater emphasis of local needs is necessary so developing countries can pursue growth with less vulnerability to the crisis generating forces in the world economy.

Paus, Eva. 1988. Struggle Against Dependence: Nontraditional Export Growth in Central America and the Caribbean. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.

This book contains ten chapters about the role of nontraditional exports in the economic development of Central America and the Caribbean. Eva Paus is the editor and the author of the introduction and the summary chapters. The other eight chapters are dedicated to case studies from different countries in the region around the theme of "problems and prospects of export diversification." Chapter four is about Guatemala and it is written by Philip E. Karp. Chapter eight is about Jamaica and it is written by John A. Mathieson.

Pelupessy, Wim, and John Weeks. 1993. Economic Maladjustment in Central America. New York: St. Martin's Press, Inc.

"Versions of most of the essays in this book were presented at the Economic Restructuring Symposium of the Annual Conference of the Association for European Research on Central America and the Caribbean in September 1990 (xvi)." The foreword is by Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

The context of the book reviews the theoretical and political flaws and social costs of the stabilization and adjustment packages inspired by the multilateral organizations that were implemented by all of the Central American countries during the 1980's and into the 1990's.

"It is in this context that the contributors to the present volume draw attention to internal and external institutional limits to the implementation of mainstream macroeconomic policy-making. One hopes that our results prove useful in the design of alternative development strategies for the region, strategies that do not require 'safety nets' as an afterthought (xvi)."

This book is divided into three parts: domestic economy policy, international trade policy, and agrarian policy. Chapter eight written by Ana Maria Colindres is specifically about nontraditional exports in Guatemala. This chapter investigates which products reacted more

rapidly to government stimuli or instruments (credit interest rate, exchange rate, etc.), using regression analysis (112).

"The chapter also provides an analysis of the export promotion programme implemented after 1986 by the Guatemalan government. This is followed by a statistical analysis of the performance of non-traditional exports. Conclusions and policy implications are treated in the final section with emphasis on the advantages and disadvantages of promoting non-traditional exports in a selective manner (112)."

Sachs, Carolyn. 1992. "Reconsidering Diversity in Agriculture and Food Systems: An Ecofeminist Approach." Agriculture and Human Values. 4-10.

"Abstract: This paper discusses four aspects of diversity related to agriculture: biological, social, cultural, and product and suggests that viewing diversity solely as difference skirts the issues of redistribution of power and shifting social relations. Ecofeminist conceptions of diversity are discussed with a focus on seeds, forests, and sustainable agriculture. Women's activities at the grassroots level provides new insights and pathways to diversity that combine social, agricultural, and biological issues (4)."

Thrupp, Lori Ann. 1994. "Challenges in Latin America's Recent Agroexport Boom. Sustainability and Equity of Nontraditional Export Policies in Ecuador." Development. vol.?

This report analyzes NTAEs in Ecuador. The report summarizes field surveys, policy analysis, and multisectoral workshop discussions (held in June, 1992).

"The methods used in the study were review and analysis of secondary data and literature; a field survey of 105 workers and 54 technical managers in NTAE plantations in the Highland region of Ecuador focussing on pesticide-use issues and environmental questions: a field survey of the majority of Ecuador's fresh flower producers for general production issues; systematic interviews with policy officials and analysts who are concerned with NTAE's." (p.1)

This analysis addresses the issues of economic and environmental sustainability and social equity of NTAE's. The author reviews policies and the emergence of institutions for NTAE's, especially for coastal shrimp, flowers, and fresh and processed fruits, vegetables, and wood products. The report includes a growth trends chart from 1985 to 1991 of NTAE products from Ecuador (pp. 3-4). A helpful list of key characteristics of NTAE's is also included (p. 4).

The author reviews economic and trade policies regulations affecting NTAEs. "Macroeconomic policies, trade liberalization and political conditions mandated by development agencies influence the development of agroexport production (5)." The author states that most decision makers have focussed on maximizing growth and foreign exchange earnings without giving attention to sustainability and equity of NTAEs.

The report details various social and economic costs and inequities of NTAEs. Small farmers are impacted significantly because they cannot compete within the investment

requirements of the NTAE market. Jobs on the NTAE farms are "insecure, sporadic, and unpredictable. Many of the workers do not have legal contracts and do not receive benefits.

Wage-based agriculture affects women who are the preferred workers on the flower plantations. Labor conditions and impacts on women are discussed in the report. The women's positions are low in the hierarchy and the women are discouraged from forming worker organizations (9). The women interviewed expressed concern about the physical and psychological stress of managing their wage labor jobs in addition to their domestic, and childcare tasks.

Unsafe working conditions and the consequent health problems from exposure to hazardous pesticides are also discussed in the report. Worker and environmental safety are not enforced.

The author concludes with policy changes, action, and research needed to avoid the negative impacts of NTAEs. The suggested methods include training and education of sound NTAE production, development of small farmer cooperatives, use of participatory approaches and empowerment of local growers, crop diversity and growing organic NTAE's, and development of processing plants.

Von Braun, Joachim, David Hotchkiss, and Maarten Immink. 1989. <u>Nontraditional Export Crops in Guatemala: Effects on Production, Income, and Nutrition</u>. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute.

The book contains seven chapters entitled: 1) Summary; 2) The Research Issues and Approach; 3) Commercialization of Guatemala's Agriculture; 4) Initiators and Operators of Export Cropping in Smallholder Agriculture: The Cuatro Pinos Cooperative; 5) Effects of the New Export Crops on Agricultural Production, Income, and Employment; 6) Effects of the New Export Crops on Expenditures, Consumption, and Nutrition; 7) Policy Conclusions and Generalizations.

"This study deals with a case of export vegetable production and its effects on food production, employment, consumption, and nutrition in Guatemala...The focus of this study is on the recent introduction of labor-intensive production of vegetables for export in the traditional small-farm sector in the Western Highlands-an area well known for its problems of poverty and malnutrition...the study provides both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses of effects. The research is based upon two detailed rural household surveys (400 families) that were undertaken in 1983 and 1985. The sample is divided into two groups of households- those who produce the new export vegetables (snow peas, broccoli, cauliflower, and parsley) under a cooperative scheme and those who do not. Differences in duration of participation (one to seven years) in the export crop scheme- the Cuatro Pinos cooperative-characterize the subsample of the export crop growers (11)."

While export crop cooperative farmers allocate only 52 percent of their land to traditional crops so they can grow more nontraditional crops, their traditional crop yields are up to 30 percent higher than noncooperative members. This is due to increased fertilizer inputs and labor intensive cropping practices.

Labor input on the farms producing NTAEs increased 45 percent and half of this increase

came from family labor and half from hired labor.

"A substantial share of the incremental increase in family labor is from women and children. As a consequence of increased on-farm employment, off-farm work and interregional migration of members of export vegetable producers' households are found to be reduced. The production-and income-related analysis concluded with favorable effects of nontraditional crops for food crop productivity, employment, income growth, and income distribution. The expenditure and food consumption analysis found that incremental income earned from the nontraditional crops tends- at same-income levels-to be relatively less on food than other income...Thus, food expenditures and consumption increased relatively less than expected. Improvement in the nutritional status of children, most significantly in decreased wasting, is associated with increased income and food consumption in export crop-producing households (12-13)."

Von Braun, J., D. Hotchkiss, and M. Immink. 1993. "Nontraditional Export Crops in Traditional Smallholder Agriculture: Effects on Production, Consumption and Nutrition in Guatemala" in Agricultural and Food Marketing in Developing Countries, Selected Readings. ed. by John Abbott. England: C.A.B. International. 378-388.

This book contains 34 chapters divided into seven parts. These parts are entitled: 1) Diagnosis, Innovation and External Assistance; 2) Marketing Enterprises; 3) Physical Infrastructure for Marketing; 4) Institutions and Policies for Marketing; 5) Provision of Seeds and Fertilizers; 6) Food Grain Supply Management; 7) Exports. Von Braun et al wrote chapter 33. This chapter is a condensed version of their book cited above.

Warnken, Philip F. 1989. Agricultural Policies of Guatemala: Implications for Women in Agriculture. Missouri: University of Missouri Columbia.

"Of central concern are the effects of macro-economic, agricultural sector, and subsector policies on rural women's agricultural production, income and employment, trade and consumption and, in turn, the significance of these effects on the agricultural and the general economies. This is the first known inquiry into the impact of a nation's policies on rural women (7)."

"Executive Summary: This study assesses the impacts of national economic and agricultural policies on women in Guatemala's agricultural sector. The analysis focuses on the effects of macro-economic and sectoral policies on women's agricultural production, income and employment, trade and consumption-within the context of women's roles in traditional export crop production, small-farm food crop production and nontraditional horticultural production and processing.... Since a high proportion of Guatemalan farms are small, family operated units, most rural women are involved in unremunerated domestic production and marketing activities. Women's direct production roles on small farms vary with ethnic tradition and other factors, but typically involve care of the household's livestock, food grains preservation and processing and

limited field work. Women market most of the livestock, livestock products, vegetables and surplus food grains production.

On a seasonal basis, many women migrate with their families from the highlands to work as wage laborers in export crop production. Women work in the cultivation, weeding and picking of cotton, in the transplanting of coffee trees and picking coffee beans and in the harvesting of cardamon.

Guatemala's agriculture has shifted away from food grain production to nontraditional, agro-industrial crops, and with this shift, women have become increasingly involved in producing and processing these crops. Women contribute over a third of the total field labor required to produce these crops and virtually all labor used in the processing of these crops for export.

Women employed in the production and processing of nontraditional crops have significantly contributed to the increases in household income. With greater household income, expenditure levels, especially for women and children have improved.

Guatemala's economic and agricultural policies do not have effects uniquely specific to women. Clearly, some policies affect women more than other policies, but this is because proportionally more women are involved in some activities than others. In Guatemala, women are disadvantaged or benefitted when policies affect any given subsector in which they are involved; they are proportionally more disadvantaged or benefitted if they make up a proportionally large share of that subsector (6)."

Whitaker, Morris D., and Dale Colyer. 1990. Agriculture and Economic Survival, the Role of Agriculture in Ecuador's Development. Boulder: Westview Press.

The book is divided into thirteen chapters each written by specific authors. The general chapter headings are: 1) Agriculture and Economic Growth; 2) Development Policy and Agriculture; 3) The Performance of Agriculture; 4) Development of Ecuador's Renewable Natural Resources; 5) The Human Factor and Agriculture; 6) Production Agriculture: Nature and Characteristics; 7) Irrigation and Agricultural Development; 8) The Agricultural Marketing System; 9) Credit and Credit Policies; 10) Social Institutions, Gender and Rural Living Conditions; 11) Agriculture and the Public Sector; 12) The Human Capital and Science Base; 13) Modernizing Agriculture.

Chapter 10 includes information on gender roles in agriculture, findings of the rapid rural appraisal, community life, and part-time farming.

Williams, Robert G. 1986. Export Agriculture and the Crisis in Central America. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press.

"This book questions the widely held view that the economic cure for instability in Central America is another program of export expansion and diversification. The approach is to examine critically the two most successful cases of export expansion and diversification in Central

America's recent past: cotton and beef. From negligible levels in the 1950s, by the mid-1960s cotton had become the region's second-most-important export after coffee, and beef ranked fourth after bananas. More so than the other new exports, cotton and beef attracted the attention of foreign and local investors and stimulated the introduction of modern technology (8)."

There are nine chapters in the book entitled: 1) The Cotton Boom and Its Primary Causes; 2) The Cotton Boom and Its Primary Beneficiaries; 3) Cotton and the Common Man; 4) The Beef-Export Boom and Its Primary Causes; 5) The Beneficiaries of Beef; 6) Cattle and the Campesino; 7) Cotton, Cattle and the Crisis; 8) Governments and the Crisis; 9) Challenge for a New U.S. Policy.

"This book shows that the most successful policies promoting economic growth in the 1960s had the long-run result of destabilizing the region...In the short run, more money for military aid, social reforms, investment incentives, and export promotion will serve to shore up existing regimes in Central America. At a cost of billions of dollars and thousands of lives, the program will prolong the rule of the current governments of Guatemala and El Salvador...all recommendations of the Kissinger Commission, should generate more foreign exchange and faster economic growth; they will also intensify struggles over the land. More military aid and counterinsurgency training will make evictions more effective; they will also kill civilians and create lasting hostilities. The combined effect of the military and economic programs could even produce guerrilla movements where they do not currently exist (190-191)."

Wilson, Fiona. 1985. "Women and Agricultural Change in Latin America: Some Concepts Guiding Research." World Development. 13(9): 1017-1035.

This article explores the conceptual and political differences among the commentators in the literature on the impact of commercialized agriculture on the lives of rural women. The author criticizes the impact model for its weaknesses, and favors alternative concepts that stress the interplay of gender, class and ethnicity.

Carmen Diana Deere was important in linking gender to discussions of modes of production. She argued that "capitalist expansion in the periphery has often intensified women's economic participation in non-capitalist modes of production (1018)." Deere said that capitalist production gave women a degree of autonomy over the distribution of their labor time (1019). Though family relationships need to be factored into the analysis to accurately assess women's labor.

Women's position in society is constrained by relations of inequality that are multidimensional in nature and are not limited solely to relations of gender (1026). Throughout Latin America, relations of class and ethnicity also profoundly affect women's lives. However, within class and ethnicity relations, women's experiences and perspectives are never the same as men's. "This has given rise to the conjecture that relations of gender are the deepest and most fundamental expressions of inequality in society in that they inform and condition all other relations of inequality with which they interact (1026)."

The author concludes with three points. First, the literature shows that the relations of gender and class are interactive. Second, the authors stress that both men and women's options are

decisively mediated by their belonging to a family. "A discussion of the family allows a more organic connection to be made between production and reproduction." Third, the authors share a view of capitalist processes as disquieting and contradictory.

"NOTES: 1. Bourque and Warren summarize four major explanatory approaches that can be discerned from the cross-cultural literature on women over the last 15 years (i) the separate spheres approach; (ii) the sexual division of labor approach; (iii) the class analysis perspective; and (iv) the social ideology approach. These authors draw on a combination of social ideology and class approaches to understand the working of gender subordination in an Andean context (1033)."

World Resources Institute (WRI), Seminar-workshop in Antigua Guatemala, Sept. 20-22, 1993. "The Sustainability of the Production of Nontraditional Agricultural Exports for Small Farmers in Guatemala." Instituto de Nutricion de Centro America y Panama (INCAP).

(This document is written in Spanish.) It contains 77 pages divided into four sections that describe the themes of four panels of the conference. Panel one was entitled "Social Aspects of Non-traditional Crop." This panel included themes from six presenters. Of particular interest are the following presentations: "Social sustainability and EANT: who benefits?" by Ana Beatriz Mendizabal; "Social sustainability: the experience of the farmers of Patzun, Chimaltenango" by Marcelo Mucia; "Women and work in non-traditional crops" by Elizabeth Katz; and "Social sustainability of the growing agricultural exporter: the impacts on the small farmers (i)."

The second panel was entitled "Economic Aspects of the Non-traditional Exports." This panel contains themes from three presenters. Manuel de Leon wrote about the Cuatro Pinos Cooperative. David Kaimowitz wrote about technology and EANT and sustainability. Michael Conroy wrote about EANT and its problems and alternative economy.

The third panel was entitled "Ecological Aspects of Non-traditional Crops." This panel contains six themes from different panelists. Of interest in this panel is Ronaldo Perez's "The impact of non-traditional export plants on pests, beneficial organisms and soil in the Guatemalan highlands." Also of interest is Richard Fisher's article "Ecological Sustainability in non-traditional export crops for small farmers of Guatemala: some considerations and experiences in the environmental protection and integrated pest and pesticide management." The fourth panel was the "Summary of the Themes of the Seminar."

Yudelman, Sally W. 1994. "Women Farmers in Central America: Myths, Roles, Reality." Grassroots Development. 17(2):2-12.

This article reveals the invisible role of women in agriculture in Central America, but with data mostly from Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Costa Rica. As the region recovers from more than a decade of civil war, a growing underclass of impoverished widows, single mothers, and female children are left with no rights to the land and minimal access to credit, new technologies, or extension services. The author notes that women farmers are not recognized for their work because they work as unpaid laborers on family plots, work seasonally in cash crops,

and also engage in informal sector activities off the farm and so they are not perceived as agricultural producers or full-time wage laborers (4).

The governmental policies of the region favor economic reforms focussed on privatization, and export-led growth. "Although traditional and nontraditional agriculture has grown, per capita food production has stagnated and the ability of Central Americans to feed themselves has dropped sharply (4)." The export agriculture growth has over exploited and mismanaged natural resources that undermines the agriculture base of these societies. The small-scale farmers increasingly work as seasonal workers and also grow their own subsistence crops on "steep hillsides, arid and semiarid lands, and fragile tropical lowlands where yields are minimal and the cultivation hastens environmental degradation (4)."

"Rural women are particularly vulnerable to the consequences of environmental degradation, including long-term health hazards. Deforestation, the drying up of watersheds, and pollution of streams and ponds by chemical fertilizers and pesticides force women and children to go farther afield in search of firewood and clean water (6)."

"Breast-milk samples from nursing mothers who work as seasonal laborers on cotton estates in Guatemala and Nicaragua have some of the highest levels of DDT ever recorded in humans (World Bank, 1991) (9)."

Chemical poisoning is under-reported and the limited data is not sex-disaggregated. "A recent 5 year study shows that 7,000 pesticide poisonings were medically certified in Guatemala and El Salvador (Leonard, 1987). Recent studies show that 75 percent of all farmers in Guatemala are increasing their pesticide use while only 7 percent of them know of other options (World Bank, 1992,p.10)."

The commercialization of agriculture has increased the workload of the women and decreased their disposable incomes.

"In Guatemala, small farm diversification to nontraditional vegetable exports has caused women to work longer hours tending cauliflower, broccoli, and snow peas without pay in family fields at the expense of growing food staples or making handicrafts to sell in local markets (9)."

The household may earn more money, but it is not evenly distributed. Also, women in Guatemala jeopardize their status within the family with the loss of their personal income and the declining nutritional levels of their families.

The article discusses Guatemala's land tenure history and current ownership distribution. Land ownership access is an issue in Guatemala with 43,000 official refugees in Mexico who want to return home (10). "Guatemala has never had an agrarian reform policy (8)." Government agriculture programs have limited helpful impact for women because they focus more on women's domestic roles than on their economic roles (10). Income generating projects favored by such programs add to women's already full work loads instead of helping them farm more effectively. Women without land cannot obtain credit. Co-ops and farmers' associations can help women gain access to land, credit, and technical assistance to grow and market their crops.

The author suggests ways to reduce the obstacles of the market for women who are small producers (11). Women need to be involved in the testing of new technologies. "Childcare

facilities at the agrarian reform cooperatives and settlements would enable women to participate more easily in decision making and management and could be operated by the women themselves (11)."

Participatory Research and Development Literature

Chambers, Robert, and Irene Guijt. 1995. "PRA-Five Years Later, Where Are We Now?" Forests, Trees and People Newsletter. No. 26/27: 4-14.

"This article highlights some important emerging issues, and is based on the thoughts and experiences of many trainers and practitioners of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) around the world (4)."

The themes of the newsletter issue are why RRA and PRA developed; a description of these methodologies; why PRA is spreading so quickly; the opportunities of PRA research; the benefits of PRA methods; the challenges of PRA methods; the myths about PRAs and conclusions.

Ellis, Pat. 1983. Getting the Community into the Act, 72 Participatory Activities for Field Workers and Trainers. Barbados: WAND, Women and Development Unit, University of the West Indies.

"This training manual provides material that can be used by those who work with villagers(foreword)." The methodology employed in these activities focuses on the experience of the participant, helping to build self-awareness and self-confidence and at the same time ensures relevance in the content of training and education programs (foreword). "The initial material for this manual was developed within a series of training activities used in the preliminary stage of a Pilot Project for the Integration of Women in Rural Development(foreword)."

This manual is divided into two parts: "Understanding People" and "Involving the Community". Part one contains five subsections. These are entitled 1) Getting Acquainted and Clarifying Expectations; 2) Personal Development; 3) Attitudes; 4) Communications; and 5) Working with Groups. Part two contains three subsections entitled: 1) Community Development; 2) Needs Assessment; and 3) Programme Planning and Evaluation.

Fals-Borda, Orlando. 1987. "The Application of Participatory Action-Research in Latin America." International Sociology. 2(4): 329-347.

"Abstract: A research methodology that combines theory, action, and participation (PAR)

committed to further the interests of exploited groups and classes...it challenges established academic routines without discarding the need to accumulate and systematize knowledge, and to construct a more comprehensive and human paradigm in the social sciences...(329)."

PAR encompasses research, adult education, and political action occurring within a "satisfying and productive cycle of life and labor" (330).

Participation and organization concepts presented include vivencia (existential concept), and authentic commitment (historical materialism and classical Marxism). Also, the author defines internal and external animators and the dialectical tension created between the two, called praxis, that is a window for achieving shared goals of social transformation. Academic plus popular knowledge may revolutionize scientific knowledge.

The subject to subject research data collection method is praised as a successful form of gathering accurate information. The use of trained local residents to do the interviews and surveys strengthens community confidence in the outcomes of the research.

PAR considers culture, ethnicity and region in its analysis. "Ebbs and flows are unavoidable because of personal conflicts, ecological rhythms, and lack of material resources. These factors cause communities to fall victim to the structural violence of the old order of poverty, exploitation, oppression and dependence." PAR must therefore persist at every level and over the long term.

PAR techniques from Mexico, Nicaragua, and Columbia are collective research, critical recovery of history, valuing and applying folk culture, story-telling, and production and diffusion of new knowledge.

Gerber, John M. 1992. "Farmer Participation in Research: A Model for Adaptive Research and Education." American Journal of Alternative Agriculture. 7(3): 118-121.

Abstract: "The participatory research and education model is designed to support a shared vision of research and education as a learning process among partners working in (a) community. The participatory model is offered as a way to achieve better communication and enhanced cooperation among farmers, researchers and extension educators."

This article analyzes the criticisms of the dominant scientific research methods versus the experiential sources of knowledge. "The participatory research model and a non-participatory approach may be thought of as two poles on a continuum, with the extent and quality of farmer participation being the primary controlling variable (119)."

The author describes the participatory model for research and education in the areas of problem identification, setting objectives, selection of alternative solutions and project design, implementation of the project, interpretation of the observations, and sharing the results.

"The participatory research and education model is not presented as a practice to be used by all agricultural researchers under all circumstances. Rather, it should be seen as one mode of inquiry, to be used in particular cases, primarily for developing and adapting practices and products to solve complex, local problems (121)."

Institute of Development Studies. 1993. "Relaxed and Participatory Appraisal. Notes on Practical Approaches and Methods. Notes for Participants in the Workshops to be held in Norwich, Oslo, Karachi, Hanoi, and Kunming in November and December, 1993." U.K.: University of Sussex, Brighton. 1-13.

"These notes are an updated outline introduction to some aspects of participatory appraisal, usually known as participatory rural appraisal (PRA) (1)."

Included in these notes is the history and roots of PRA research methods dating from 1988-1989 in Kenya and in India. The notes detail the evolution of the methods and their expansion and concerns. Also, the article clarifies the principles shared by RRA (Rapid Rural Appraisal) and PRA and describes their methods and approaches. Practical tips for uses of RRA and PRAs are also listed.

Recent developments propose better "ways of enabling local (rural and urban) people themselves to be investigators, analysts and consultants, themselves setting priorities, planning, implementing an owning the process as in PRA (3)." This in turn empowers people.

Mascarenhas, James. 1991. "Participatory Rural Appraisal and Participatory Learning Methods: Recent Experiences from MYRADA and South India." Forests, Trees and People Newsletter. 15/16: 10-17.

MYRADA is a non-governmental organization working in rural development since 1968 (17). "It works in approximately 2,000 villages in South India in the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (17)." Its six major program areas include:
1. Participatory resource development and management projects.
2. Resettlement and rehabilitation of released bonded labour and landless families.
3. Development of women and children in rural areas.
4. Development of rural credit systems.
5. Development of appropriate institutions and management systems in rural areas.
6. Training- evolving training methods which are appropriate to the Indian context-particularly rural areas.

"MYRADA has been on the front line in the development of innovative PRA methods (10)." This article presents some of the methods and how they have been used by MYRADA and the lessons that have been learned (10).

MYRADA emphasizes participation of the village people in their own development; being recognized, itself, as a catalyst and a partner in development and not as a patron or benefactor (10). This article describes PALM, (Participatory Learning Methods) that became integrated in MYRADA's approach. the PALM program takes five days and includes the following:
Day 1 - Introductory: History of the village, village layout, and village infrastructure.
Day 2 - Exploratory (Simple): Study of resources, livelihoods, trends and preferences, etc.
Day 3 - Exploratory (Complex): Seasonality, identifying resources, wealth ranking, class and

caste stratification, conflict, etc., and causes and effects.
Day 4 - Convergence: Identifying opportunities, listing priorities and "best bets", identifying roles and responsibilities (defining responsibilities of various partners including the people).
Day 5 - Concluding: Operational plan, documentation, etc.

The newsletter article also describes how to do the following: a transect, participatory mapping, participatory seasonal analysis, and ranking and scoring.

Mascarenhas, James, Parmesh Shah, Sam Joseph, Ravi Jayakaran, John Devavaram, Vidya Ramachandran, Aloysius Fernandez, Robert Chambers, and Jules Pretty. 1991. "Participatory Rural Appraisal, Proceedings of the February 1991 Bangalore PRA Trainers Workshop." PRA Notes. 13: 10-48.

The participants of this workshop had been involved in or conducted 145 different field exercises and every one of them was unique. The richness gained from this wealth of knowledge laid the foundation for this workshop that compiled information on what worked and why, and how the exercises were facilitated. The workshop summary is divided into ten sections that are the following:
1. Methods and Innovations.
2. Training and Multiplication.
3. PRA in Government.
4. Villagers as Analysts and Specialists.
5. Quality Assurance.
6. Attitudes and Behavior.
7. Documentation of PRA.
8. Role of PRA Methods in Monitoring and Evaluation.
9. Dangers, Weaknesses and Challenges.
10. The Impact and Implications of PRA.
11. Follow-up Networking Needs and Sources.

National Environment Secretariat, Egerton University, Clark University. 1990. Participatory Rural Appraisal Handbook: Conducting PRAs in Kenya. Center for International Development and Environment of the World Resources Institute.

"This handbook is a guide for village leaders and field extension officers working in local resource management. It enables agents to help rural communities define problems, prioritise project activities, and adopt village-based resource management plans (vii)."

The handbook contains nine chapters entitled: 1)Introduction and Background; 2) PRA: A Promising Approach "From the Ground Up"; 3) Getting Started; 4) Data Gathering; 5) Organization of Problems and Opportunities; 6) Ranking Problems and Opportunities; 7) Creating Village Resource Management Plans; 8) Epilogue: Evaluation, Monitoring and Follow-up; and 9) Suggested Readings.

Paul, Benjamin D., and William J. Demarest. 1984. "Citizen Participation Overplanned: The Case of a Health Project in the Guatemalan Community of San Pedro La Laguna." Social Science and Medicine. 19(3): 185-192.

This article chronicles the interplay of interests and strategies of the American health director who failed to increase community participation and create a representative community committee.

"The intent of this paper is to chronicle the course of project events, to supply relevant background information on the community and the principle actors, to compare the problems encountered by this project with problems encountered elsewhere in community development work, and to suggest some lessons to be learned about leadership, 'representiveness' and the pitfalls to expect when working in a factionalized community (185)."

The director created conditions for failure because she tended to "underestimate difficulties, overpromise results and avoid any evidence of incompatibility and conflict (191)." Sometimes it is not realistic to build community wide cooperation but rather to build a majority coalition with the one or two cooperative factions supporting the project.

The author gives five points of advice. First, if a community's need is already represented by competent leadership, accept their form of leadership; do not impose your own concept of proper representation. Second, if the community is polarized, you probably won't be able to create a community-wide committee. Third, if a community committee is charged with decision making, serve as its consultant, not as its director. Fourth, if you are really the director with ultimate authority, make your position clear at the outset; do not build up false expectations about community self-determination. Finally, community development specialists would do well to spend more time learning how the community is organized and less time trying to organize it (192).

Protz, Maria. 1993. "Some Gender Considerations for the Use of Video in Participatory Rural Appraisal and Sustainable Development." For the Workshop PRA, Gender and the Environment. International Institute for Environment and Development.

"This paper offers some reflections and gender considerations for the appropriate use of video in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) (1)." General, "gender neutral" characteristics and advantages of video as a tool for documenting indigenous knowledge and for PRA are discussed (1).

"The degree to which video may or may not be an appropriate medium to use for specific PRA activities, will depend on local cultural specificities and will also depend on the precise purpose or PRA exercise at hand (2)." There are three levels of factors related to gender that affect the appropriateness and effectiveness of using video in PRA activities. These are 1) Gender Identity at the personal level of those involved in the PRA experience; 2) Household gender relations; and 3) Gender relations within the community and society at large. The article lists the advantages and disadvantages of using video in PRA activities.

"As a process, PRA is concerned with documentation of indigenous knowledge and local

community resources by and for rural communities. Most of the instruments that PRA adopts for data collection are highly visual: drawings, maps and transects, for instance, that do not depend on literacy in order to be understood and analyzed by community members. As an audio visual medium, video obviously fits this category and can be especially useful for making indigenous knowledge associated with sustainable agriculture more visible for the planning and implementation of community projects (4)."

The author describes an incident on page 6 of a Jamaican woman who demonstrated an indigenous technique involving a mixture of lime and ash rubbed on cabbage to ward off pests that she used when she could not afford modern day pesticides. The woman could not define the exact quantities of the lime and ash because she learned to judge the amounts by feel and by experience. A video recording of this procedure would be useful in this case and it would encourage sustainable agricultural practices among farmers elsewhere (6).

In using video, the researcher must be sensitive to gender identity and the self-esteem of the women recorded. "The way that men's and women's work is engendered, therefore, has important implications for the use of media, especially video, because video sometimes shows back the reality all too glaringly (8)."

Rahman, M.D. Anisur. 1993. <u>People's Self-Development: Perspectives on Participatory Action Research. A Journey Through Experience</u>. London: Zed Books.

"This volume presents the essence of my experience and philosophical-methodological thinking on 'participatory development' or, as my conceptualisation developed, on 'people's self-development', over the last seventeen-eighteen years, starting with my service in the first Bangladesh Planning Commission (1972-4) and ending with my last months in the International Labour Office (ILO) in Geneva (1)."

The papers in this volume take the reader through the evolution of Rahman's praxis and theoretical thinking which questions the conventional orthodoxies in economics and development thinking and practice of both the 'right' and 'left' varieties. His theoretical thinking developed through his extensive involvement rural development and his contact with grassroots movements.

"Chapter 1 reconstructs my farewell address to the Bangladesh Planning Commission in which an informal invocation I rejected the conventional approach to planning. Chapter 2 represents an attempt to understand some conceptual questions on self-reliant development at an early stage of my journey. Chapter 3 reflects on some dimensions of people's participation in the Bhoomi Sena movement. Chapter 4 is an account of an experiment under PORP (Geneva's International Labour Office's Programme on Participatory Organisations of the Rural Poor) in initial animation work in four barangays in the Philippines which has subsequently become independent of PORP in a significant nationwide programme. Chapter 5 presents field observations, and reflections on them, of some organising work with the rural landless in Bangladesh.

"Chapter 6 presents my first formal theoretical reflection on the standpoint of participatory action research, on the question of social transformation and the epistemology of knowledge generation, based on practical experiences in PORP and intellectual interactions with the wider PAR movement. Chapter 7 presents further field observations from Bangladesh, and in Chapter 8

we travel to Africa to see some of its grassroots work and present reflections on them. The last four chapters are attempts to look at the whole experience of this journey an beyond it (8)."

The last four chapters are entitled: 9) The Praxis of PORP: a programme in participatory rural development; 10) People's development; 11) Qualitative dimensions of social development; 12) Towards an alternative development paradigm.

Rocheleau, Dianne, Barbara Thomas-Slayter, and David Edmunds. 1995. "Gendered Resource Mapping. Focusing on Women's Spaces in the Landscape." Cultural Survival Quarterly. Winter: 62-68.

These authors argue in favor of "gender-based analysis of how spaces and places are used, valued, and struggled over in specific cultures (62)." They contend that such an analysis is necessary to protect women's independent sources of income and livelihood, to balance the power relations between men and women, and to preserve the diversity of local flora and fauna. The article contains three examples of "geomatic imaging" or gender map drawing: one showing the gender division of plants and plant products; a second showing land uses by gender and also clarifying the intrahousehold division of control; and a third that is a household resource map.

There are three general principles of geomatic imaging that are important for researchers to take into account when mapping gendered space and place. These are 1) starting at the scale of everyday use; 2) incorporating multiple rights and responsibilities of resource user groups; 3) actively seeking out multiple perspectives on the use. Special effort should be made to include women's perspective of the land use.

The information can be gathered through key informant interviews, focus group interviews, transect walks with key informants and participant observation (65). The primary objective is that researchers learn to "see the rights, responsibilities, knowledge and perspectives of the respective user groups; map them in a way which recognizes the multiple uses of multiple users; and generalize without losing sight of the types of negotiated settlements reached in everyday practice of living in and sharing landscapes.

Rollins, Al, Virginia Hubbs, and Ron Grosz. 1992. A Trainer's Manual, Vol. 1. How to Conduct a Workshop to Integrate Gender Considerations into Development Programming. Silver Spring, MD: The MayaTech Corporation.

"This manual is a guide to the design and implementation of workshops on inclusion of gender issues in U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) projects and programs...it describes a workshop that will increase awareness of, information about, and skills for addressing gender issues in development programming. The manual derives from more than three years' experience by PPC/WID (Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination's Office of Women in

Development) and its agents supporting development professionals in following A.I.D.'s Women in Development policies and Congressional mandates, and in designing and implementing more effective development programs and projects.

The manual's target audience is the cadre of training specialists working within or working for A.I.D. who need additional knowledge and/or frameworks in order to assist A.I.D. personnel to better integrate gender considerations in development activities (1)."

The manual contains 143 pages and is divided into three parts: Introduction, Workshop Session Designs, and Training Organization. The Workshop Designs part is divided into ten sessions. These are: 1) Workshop Orientation; 2) Exploring Issues; 3) Gender Analysis and the Gender Information Framework; 4) Strategies to Overcome Barriers to Women's Participation in Development; 5) Project Design and the GIF; 6) Individual Application; 7) Data Gathering; 8) Policy and Gender; 9) Planning for Action; and 10) Workshop Summary, Evaluation, and Closure.

Part three contains four subsections entitled 1) Workshop Planning and Preparation; 2) Sample Pre-Workshop Package; 3) Sample Workshop Evaluation Forms, and 4) Resource Documents.