



**CARE International in Honduras
United States Agency for International Development**

Food Security Program Title II

Community consultation

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Community consultation

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INDEX

Images of the community	page
Universality Communities participating in the process of consultation, and their codes	1
Strengths The most successful projects of the communities	2
Expansion Opportunities that the communities have to improve their living conditions	5
Abundance Resources that the communities have to improve their living conditions	7
Hope Desires of the communities Each community's own desires	9
Conservation The communities' interests in the protection of the natural resources Actions that the communities propose to protect their natural resources Actions proper to each community for the protection of their natural resources	13
Creativity Productive activities of greatest success and profitability	17
Equilibrium Desires of the communities to improve the health services Each community's own desires to improve its health services	19
Happiness and concentration Actions that the communities propose to improve the quality of the education Actions of their own that each community proposes to improve the quality of its education	22
Acceptance Topics in rights that the communities are interested in knowing Local organizations that promote human rights in the communities	26

Partnership	page 31
Valuation by the communities of their partnership with CARE	
Activities and events that the communities have liked most of their partnership with CARE	
Inspiration	33
Lessons from their partnership with CARE that the communities value most	
Ways in which the communities enjoy learning	
Impact	36
Impact on the families of the partnership with CARE	
Impact on the community of the partnership with CARE	
Harvest	39
The San Juan fair	
Path	40
New and different things that we would like to do with CARE	
Ways in which the communities would like to participate in partnership with CARE	

The Municipal vision

Vision	44
Successful experience where the municipality overcame a difficult situation	
Competition	46
Local and regional environmental priorities, areas of greatest fragility and vulnerability	
Dedication	48
Protection activities of greatest municipal success	
Foremost sources of funding and technology of the municipalities	
Trainings that the municipalities have received in risk management	
Initiatives of the municipalities to improve the health services	
Harmony	54
Initiatives of the municipalities to improve the quality of education	
Organizations and institutions nationwide working on rights	
Partnership	57
Activities and lessons most valued by the municipalities due to their partnership with CARE	

What we learned listening to the community	page
Opening	60
What had the greatest impact on me	
Growth	62
What I learned	
Mission	64
Elements for making changes	
Communication	66
Conversation in the community	
Conversation within the team	
Dedication	69
My hopes in the process	
And if we did it again	
Celebrating our successes	

The process

Beginning	75
How we got organized	
Our methodological agreements	
The convocation	
Mastery	78
The return of the information at the end of the day	

Images of the
community

Communities participating in the process of consultation, and their codes

Current CARE programming communities

Municipality of Santa Elena

Azacualpa

Carrizal

Municipality of San Juan

Llano Redondo

Carrizal

Municipality of Gualcinco

Llano Redondo

Carrizal

code

1

2

3

4

5

6

Potential communities for future CARE programming

Municipality of Santiago Puringla

Hornitos

Cedritos

Municipality of Intibucá

Miscure

Togopala

Municipality of San Manuel Colohete

San Pedrito

Corante

7

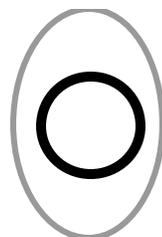
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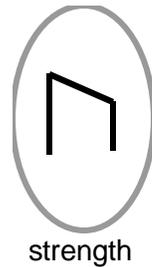
12



universality

The community is prepared to face any risk since we are well organized (1,11,12), and we know how to work as one – working together, we were not defeated... (3,5,11). We have the capability to mobilize in case of a disaster, there is goodwill and effort (11). We support each other, we laughed, I made more friends, maybe I used to just greet them (7). We are united (11,12). The community has grown thanks to the effort of all the people (2,5).

In the community we are capable of specific project because for the coordinated with institutions and and women in specific tasks (5,11,12). us because we had previous training among ourselves (5).



organizing ourselves in regard to a execution of our water project we organized the work well, involving men The significance of the project is clear to and there is dialogue and coexistence

I lived 50 years without water, I felt so happy when that small stream of water fell into my hand. I used up my life hauling water, I spent 2 hours every day (7). We learned the technical work of the water project, now we don't search, right here we have good people (5). There is union among the families maintaining the project (11), we have established our own rules and standards for the project (1), we give the water project good functioning (7).

What you work for, you care for (11,12).

I have learned that the strong potential of this community is the oneness of all (1,4).

We learned to work on our own, as a community facing a benefit (3,5,11). I learned that working within an organization you learn more and you appreciate the community more, you earn more confidence, when you want to you can (3,8). Males and females meeting, one group, one aim, is the primary base (5). We all work equally according to our desires and

possibilities (7). Now the entire community is active gathering signatures and performing transactions to attain the application of the dry law (2).

The community leadership is motivated and is capable of involving all the people (2,9,10). The women are becoming more involved in the work (1). Only when we are united can we move forward (2,3). I learned what organization meant and to be responsible, and that only united is success achieved (8). We have the will to work and achieve (5,6,7).



The most successful projects of the communities

	Communities			Communities	
	Current	Potential		Current	Potential
INFRASTRUCTURE			EDUCATION		
Potable water	1,2,3,4,5	7,8,9,10,11,12	Elementary Education, Elementary Center		8,10
Construction and/or enlargement of school	1,2,5,6	7,8,9,10,11,12	Teaching positions		8,
Construction of preschool (kindergarten)		10,11,12	Education	1,4	10
Construction of Health Center		7,8,12	School snack	2,6	
Community hall	3	10,12	Sports field		11
Construction and improvement of dwellings	1,2,3,6	10	ENTERPRISE AND TRADE		
Latrinization	3	7,8,11,12	Cooperatives		10
Community kitchen		10	Collection Center		9
Highways and roads	1,2,3,4,5,6	7,9,10,11	Rotating bank, Rural Cashbox, BRHIS	2,6	8,9,11
Bridges		7	Dressmaking project,		
AGRICULTURE			Alianza textiles	2	10
Irrigation	3,4		Production of Bread	10	
Sowing of vegetables	1	9	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION		
Agriculture	1,5		Municipal Planning	1	
Production of potatoes	2	10	Women's Group		9
Farm/henhouse projects	3	10	Parents association		10
Coffee enterprise		8	COPIN (Native Association)		9
HEALTH			Community organization, Board		10
HOGASA/Health Project	2,3,4,6		Training of the organizations		10
Growth control	6				
Food security	2,3,5,6				

Today we are better off than before, we can sell. Before we didn't know how to work, we buried the money. We got together and we care more about others (7). Only when we are organized can we improve the situation of poverty, community organization is the opportunity to get ahead (8,9,10). We have confidence in the future (2). I am willing to work, I like to help, no one needs to look for me, I volunteer (7,9,10). When there is a will, there are no barriers (6). To repeat a successful experience, the main thing is to identify the point you wish to attain and to work to get ahead (5). This successful experience may be repeated by helping another community (8). We have a sports project an experience of how to obtain the everything is possible, by giving you reach success united, now we feel project (11). Only union makes strength



that is a priority, and we already have projects (5, 8, 9,10), when there is a will receive (8). As we have been able to capable of carrying out another larger (9,10).

Health and education are the basis of expansion everyone's development (5). Work is the base for development (11,12).

The Free Trade Agreement helped in the taking of products to El Salvador (5).

The municipality has a strategic plan and is able to capture more resources for the community, there is more support from the financial organizations (1). We have the active participation of all the base organizations within the municipality (9,10). The Church and the base organizations communicate well (9). Groups of leaders participate in the mayoralty planning initiatives (9,10).

In the community assemblies, the planning is made known and decisions are made for the community's proposals (11,12).

What to do with the garbage? (8)

Discover the real potential of the community (3)...

Opportunities that the communities have to improve their living conditions



	Communities			Communities	
	Current	Potential		Current	Potential
NATURAL RESOURCES			ENTERPRISE AND TRADE		
Availability of water	1,2	7,9,12	Cooperative society		10
Land	1,2	7,8,9,10,11,12	Climate for diversification of crops	6	9,10,12
Forest, wood		8,9	Financing, communal credit	3	8,9
Lime pit		12	The highway, access structure	1,3,5	8,11,12
River material		8	Carrying out economic projects	2	
			The bread market		12
HUMAN RESOURCES			Collection center		9,10
Knowledge of agriculture		9,11,12	Poultry breeding		10
Skilled and trained manpower	1,2,3,5	8,9,11	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION		
Education	4	8,9,10,12	The people's will, their contribution	3,4,6	7,8,9,10,11
Disposition of the women	4		The organization of the community	1,3,6	7,8,9,10
Desire to be trained	5		Communal leadership	4,5	
Bricklayers, carpenters		9	Capacity of administration with popular participation		7,9
PARTNERSHIPS			Communal experience and knowledge	1,5	
Municipality Work	3		Women's groups	4	
Presence of NGOs, Church, local Org	1,3,4,5,6	7,8,9,10,11	Producers' groups		9
Formation of community alliances	2		The Health Center		7,11
Sharing of knowledge	6		People in the community that have bettered themselves		11
The example of other communities		9,12			
OWN CONDITIONS					
Community security	4				
Enlarge the water project		12			

We have people who are good at managing and local materials, nothing is purchased from outside since the community has everything (1). Our leaders motivate the townspeople, they awaken the people (7). We are a community that by itself makes proposals when we need something without waiting for the institutions to propel us (9,11,12)



Our rural cashbox has a capital of 70,000 with the participation of 25 partners, we have been operating for three years (7).

We rely on people who have bettered themselves and have been able to study (11,12).

We have the opportunity to learn from the examples of other neighboring communities (11,12).

Resources that the communities have to improve their living conditions



	Communities			Communities	
	Current	Potential		Current	Potential
NATURAL RESOURCES			ECONOMIC		
Availability of water	1,2,3,4,6	8,9,10,11,12	Rural cashbox	3	
Land, soil	1,3,4,5,6	7,8,9,10,12	Economic resource	3,5	10
Forest, wood	1,3,6	7,10,11,12	Access	1,3	9
River for irrigation		10	Help from wetbacks (remittances)	5	
Raw material, and for pottery		10,11,12	Brick-kilns, crafts	4	
Natural resources		9	Tools		8
Local materials	1,2,3,4,5,6	7,9,10,11,12	Animals to carry materials		12
Coffee plantations	3,4	8	Transport to carry materials		8
Orange		7			
HUMAN RESOURCES			COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION		
Manpower	2,3,4,5,6	10,11,12	Women with willingness to work	3	9
Skilled manpower/trained personnel	2,3,4,5	8,9,10,11,12	Community organization, participation	3,4,5	8
Knowledge, ideas, decision	4		Communal leadership, teachers, priests	2	7,8
Time	3,5,6		Health center		7
Will	1,3,4,6		Education infrastructure	3,4,5	7
Experience in working the land	1,3,4	10	Organized groups		8
			Organized women's groups		12
			Knowledge of work in groups		10
			Spiritual growth		9
PARTNERSHIPS					
The Institutions	2				

I would like to see changes in the young... (6,8). We were able to close down the tavern and now we are satisfied that the youths have another mindset (9,10). That there were sources of work for when the young leave school (5).

I have granddaughters who will not go beyond sixth grade, an elementary center even if it is on the farm, so that the girls don't travel so far (7).

The community is determined to do something about the excessive intake of alcoholic beverages (1). Never absent is the drunkard who interrupts meetings or religious ceremonies or social get-togethers (8). That there is control of the places that sell alcoholic beverages (6).

We women have wished to be heard on the matter of alcoholic beverages, we have overcome but we have not defeated, could it be that we have not been alert? (8)



hobe

To have artistic bands, guitars, accordion and mandolin (11).

That we all have basic services, water tanks, water, services (6).

We wish for support from an organization that will help us find where to sell the products at the best price and to make community granaries. We want to organize ourselves in cooperative societies to seek the best price outside the community (8). We producers need to organize ourselves department-wide for a fair and direct trade, establishing collection centers (1). At this time in order to trade, the brokers come to the site and they sell to the one who pays the most (6).

An enterprise that helps us industrialize (9).

I would like institutions to come train women in tailoring, cabinet making, growing of vegetables, family orchards... special funding for women's groups that can perform in the fields and in the home (8)

We want union among the communities, with distinctions of political party (9,10). All the neighbors working in harmony (6).

We wish to have greater representation in the mayoralty (9,10).

That the community have a human rights representative (8), more education for all the youths about rights and responsibilities (6).

Desires of the Communities



	Communities			Communities	
	Current	Potential		Current	Potential
INFRASTRUCTURE			EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS		
Better access roads, highways	1,2,3,4,5	8,9,10,11,12	Permanent teacher's position	4,5	10,11,12
Electrification	1,2,3,4,5	7,8,10,11,12	Good elementary education, with high participation	1,4,5	8,9,10
Improvement of dwellings, worthy, burners	1,2,3,4,5,6	8,9,10,11,12	Kindergarten	1,4	7,8,9,10
Water project, enlargement	3,4,6	7,8,9,10,11	Basic center	3,6	7,9,10,12
Water tanks	4	7,11,12	Trained women and men	1,5	10
Community park, children's		11,12	Soccer field and games		8,9
Latrinization	3,4,6	11,12	Children's lunchroom		8,10
Communication (telephone)	4,5		Agricultural training center		10,11
ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE			ENTERPRISE AND TRADE		
Protection of forests	3,4		Generate employment, sources of work for women	1,2,3,5,6	
Good food for everyone		7,10	Food for work	3,5	
Sustainable agriculture, improvement of production	1,2,3,4,6	8,10	Credit at low interest	1,5	
Cultivation of vegetables and fruit trees	1,3	7	Opening to markets, support in marketing	4,5	8
Irrigation systems	1,4	11,12	Small businesses	4,1	
Workshops on agricultural techniques		10,12	Breeding of animals, chickens	3,4	
HEALTH			COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION		
Permanent nurse		10,11,12	House of prayer. Hermitage	3	7,9,10,11,12
Physician's position		8,12	Community hall	2,3,6	8,9,10
Equipped health center and with medications	1,3,4,5,6	7,9,10,11			
Good health for all	1,2,4	7,8,9,10			
Listening to the dreams of the community					

Each community's own desires



1. Azacualpa, Santa Elena

Transparency in the citizenry
Literacy for adults
Municipal support
Presence of CARE for 5 years more
No drunkards
Local participation in construction of projects
Loyalty in the community organization

2. Carrizal, Santa Elena

Legal training
Food security
Support from the government

3. Llano Redondo, San Juan

United community

4. Carrizal, San Juan

Learn new things

5. Gualcea, Gualcince

Improved coordination of the work of NGOs
with the agricultural cycle

6. Congolón, Gualcince

7. Hornitos, Santiago Puringla

Bridge
Work at ONILH
Work on roads
Eliminate malnutrition

8. Cedritos, Santiago Puringla

Police station

9. Miscure, Intibucá

Store with groceries
Agricultural supplies
Receive conferences and workshops
Gravel beds on roads

10. Togopala, Intibucá

That we continue protecting the environment
Agricultural supply store
Formation of our culture in health and education
Respect for our culture
That we unite to work as employees
That we are taken into account in decision-making
Unity and understanding in the community
More school modules

11. San Pedrito, San Manuel Colohete

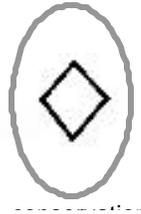
Organize a Cooperative society

12. Corante, San Manuel Colohete

The conscience of the community is our greatest strength in the face of the protection of natural resources. We bought the area of reforestation where the source is now, we bought it with our own funds, we did it through working together (8,9,10). We do not cut down the trees around the source (6).

Men, women, youths, and children the community (8), the teachers and

The municipalities are watching out (11). The leadership is very active in respect the mayoralty's rule to protect



participate in the protection activities in students are replanting trees (11).

for the community's natural resources regard to caring for the forests (9,10). We the forest (11,12).

Men patrolling to control fires (11)

Today most of the men have become aware that the stubble must not be burnt, it is food for the soil. We haven't burned for five years and now there is increased production of corn, people almost never buy it now (8).

There are more trees now, the environment feels cooler (11).

The communities' interests in the protection of their natural resources



	Communities	
	Current	Potential
Protection/rehabilitation of water sources and micro-watersheds	1,3,4,5,6	7,8,9,10,11
Care and protection of the forest	1,3,4,5,6	7,9,10,12
Reforestation	1,2,3,6	7,8,10,11,12
Control, avoid burning	3,5,6	9,10,11,12
Control the logging of trees	1,6	8,9,10,12
Control, reduce the hunting of wildlife		7,11
Living barriers	3,5	10
Migratory agriculture and its impact	6	8
Protection of the wildlife	4	12
Respect and obedience of environmental laws	1	12
Management of the forest, utilization of the wood	3	11
Administration of seeds and trees	2	8
Protect the streams from agricultural poisons		10,12
Protect the water's flora		7
Tree logging permits/vigilance committee	4,6	10
Plant fruit trees	1	
Tree nursery	2	
Burning of garbage		8
Cleaning up		8
Protect the soils		10
Protect the community well		7
Relocation of families located at water sources		7
Prevention of diseases (dengue)	3	
Strengthen the water board	2	
Rescue values to serve the community	5	
Maintain and improve the environment	5	
Listening to the dreams of the community		

Actions that the communities propose to protect their natural resources



	Communities	
	Current	Potential
MANAGEMENT OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES		
Reforestation	2,3,4,6	7,10,11,12
Protect water sources and micro-watersheds	1,3,	7,8,9,12
Protect water sources from agrochemicals		7,10,12
Collect seeds and make community nurseries	1,2,4	8,9
EDUCATION		
Raising of awareness on the use of the forest, reforestation	1,4,5,	9
Of the community on protection of NR		7,10,11
Trainings on hazards		7,11
Raising of awareness on conservation of the wildlife	5,6	
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION		
Creation of committee for vigilance and protection of the environment	1,3,6	8,10,11
Obedience of municipal legislation	4,5,6	11,12
Propose support to organizations	1,5	7,11
Organize teams for patrols		10,11
Report to authorities/vigilance	2,3,4,6	9,12
Implement plans for management and ordering	1,2	
Handling of garbage/dead animals	1,2,5	
Avoid, control burns, patrols	1,2,4,6	7,12

Actions proper to each community for the protection of its natural resources



1. Azacualpa, Santa Elena

Improvement of wood-burning stoves
Avoid the utilization of firewood

2. Carrizal, Santa Elena

Community crematorium

3. Llano Redondo, San Juan

Prevention measures
Don't allow water sources to dry up
Avoid migratory agriculture
Avoid the smuggling of wood
Maintain the forest with nurseries

4. Carrizal, San Juan

Make use of the trees properly

5. Gualcea, Gualcince

Clean-up campaigns
Campaigns on the proper use of latrines
Promote the protection of individual lots

6. Congolón, Gualcince

Training for the protection
Prevention of the dispersal of poisons in water sources
Maintain the forest with nurseries
No clearing
Municipality attentive to the logging

7. Hornitos, Santiago Puringla

Trainings on risks
Basic sanitation
Elementary education
School nurseries

8. Cedritos, Santiago Puringla

Nurseries
Reactivate unprotected areas
Vigilance
Intensive cultivations
Replace each tree that is logged

9. Miscure, Intibucá

Delimit the watersheds
Education in the use of chemical products
Avoid migratory agriculture
Don't allow the Municipality to cut wood

10. Togopala, Intibucá

Nurseries
Windbreak barriers
Handling of the garbage
Handling of organic fertilizer
Conservation of soils
Environmental fairs

11. San Pedrito, San Manuel Colohete

Trainings on risks
Urge the authorities that the laws be respected

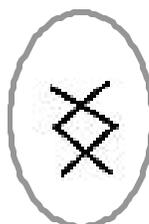
12. Corante, San Manuel Colohete

Care for the forest
Obtain materials to face the burnings

The women need work opportunities, it has already become clear that we manlings are not sufficient to maintain the home, it's necessary that the mistress of the house have her own activities (8)

Utilization of one's own produce is the priority of the family economics and of the community (11).

Fertilizer is the base for everything (7,8). The system of living is improved propelling the area of agriculture, from there come the improvements in the life of the families, we need to revitalize the cultivation of coffee (8). The priest is very active in motivating the people and promoting the community's agricultural production (9,10). The entire family is involved in the agricultural activities (9).



creativity

The potato is the product that can be harvested every month of the year and the harvest goes out every three months and is sold, expensive or inexpensively, but it always has a market (9). The community organization was the initial step for the cultivation of potatoes (10).

Community with credit structure that supports the people (8). I am the treasurer looking after the others' money, being on boards of directors is what I enjoy (7)

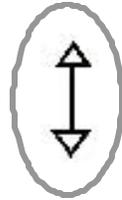
Productive activities of greatest success and profitability



	Communities			Communities	
	Current	Potential		Current	Potential
AGRICULTURE AND CATTLE RAISING			ENTERPRISE AND TRADE		
Corn	2,3,4,5,6	7,8,9,10,11,12	Textiles, weaving		10
Beans	3,4,5	9,10,11,12	Roof tiles	3	7,12
Vegetables	1,2,3,4,5,6	7,9,10,12	Laborer	4	
Coffee	2,3,4,6	7,8,10	Sale of coffee and cattle (middleman)	1	
Bananas		7,8,11	Lime		12
Potatoes	1,2,4,6	9,10	Production of organic fertilizer		11
Sugarcane		11,12	Sawmill		7
Tomatoes	3,6	10	Clay bricks		7
Bell peppers	3	10	Unrefined cane sugar		11
Celery, onions, kidney beans, chayote		10			
Cabbage, hybrid Chinese cabbage	4		COMMENTS		
Plantain, chilacayote	6		None	2,3,4,6	7
Millet	5		Don't know		7
Yucca	3		Our agriculture is at sustenance level		11
Izote		11			
Oranges		7			
Beekeeping		7			
Cattle	3				
Pigs		11			

In the community we have people capable of facing health problems (2).

When someone sick is seriously ill, the means to provide medical assistance placed in us, the midwives, we have respect of my children, my community trained traditional midwife (11).



community gets together and seeks the (1,7). The trust that the community has earned by hard work (1). I have the acknowledges me and respects me as a

The mayoralty involving itself with communal sanitation (11). The women have worked a lot for the control of dengue, diarrhea, there are organized health committees (8)

Desires of the communities to improve the health services



	Communities	
	Current	Potential
INFRASTRUCTURE		
Equipped Health Center		8,9,10,11,12
Health Center that is more accessible (nearer)	1,3,4,5,6	
Latrines	1,2,4,6	8,9,11,12
Medications in the community (basic medical kit)	1,3	8,9,10,12
Basic services for all (water tanks, water)	3,4,6	
Improvement of dwellings	5,6	8,9
Sewage system		11,12
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION		
Community organization to manage and distribute medications	2,4,5,6	7
Training and education on health	1,2,3,5	7,8,11
Training in natural medicine	2	10
Participation of the family in activities	2,4,6	
More physicians	3,4	8,12
More well-trained volunteers	3,5	8,10
Request for a nurse		8,11,12
Prevention campaigns and committees	1,2	
Clean, neat community		7,12
Medical brigades	3	11

Each community's own desires to improve its health services



1. Azacualpa, Santa Elena

Ambulance

2. Carrizal, Santa Elena

Count with the support of Institutions

Training in natural medicine

3. Llano Redondo, San Juan

Medical health brigades

Installation of a hospital

Plant nutritious crops

Maternity clinic

Punctuality and performance of the health staff

Family counseling

4. Carrizal, San Juan

That the mothers apply the knowledge

Training to tend to people

Training in first aid

Support health activities

5. Gualcea, Gualcince

That the mothers support the volunteers

6. Congolón, Gualcince

Organize volunteer health staff

Basic sanitation campaigns

Count with health staff

7. Hornitos, Santiago Puringla

Eradicate malnutrition

That each house have running water

Get organized

Personal hygiene

8. Cedritos, Santiago Puringla

Handling of garbage

Water treatment

Clean-up campaigns

Food for the children

Grow, know the use of natural medicines

Vitamins for the children

Children's lunchroom

9. Miscure, Intibucá

10. Togopala, Intibucá

Training of volunteers in natural medicine

Medications in the home

To have a communal fund for medications

Training in various subjects

A clinic

Training in first aid

11. San Pedrito, San Manuel Colohete

Medical brigades

Telephone for emergencies

Improved water system

12. Corante, San Manuel Colohete

Enclose the domestic animals

Hygiene practices

Clearing of lots

Whitewashing of the houses

Avoid mosquito breeding sites

We have sense and desire for self-improvement (2,7). An educated population is an opportunity for the country (1). Education begins in the family (8). My responsibility is to teach by example (1). We are satisfied since our children are moving ahead, what parent wouldn't like his child to get beyond sixth grade? (8). The women are proud since they were able to establish a basic center in their community (8)

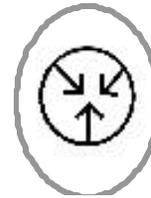
The parents collaborated with the teachers in the education of their children, they are concerned that they go to school (2,11). As a mother who has my child at school, I will not make him miss school (7). When the children come out of school they are taken to the fields, when they are in school they cannot be taken (8). The children go to cut coffee for one month, February, and afterwards are sent to school (2). The children must help clean the corn, on those days they don't go to school, when the father cannot pay youths because he does not have the resources (9). The members of the organizations are also looking out that the children go to school (8).

and improve the association



The parents meet monthly with the teachers to discuss matters education (9,10). When the teachers don't show up, the parents' investigates why (8).

The local authorities also are education of the children (11,12).



involved in the

The parents take turns walking their children to school. they cross them one by one on their shoulders so they school. Every day they walk two hours to get to school (7).

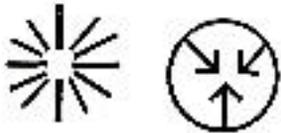
When the river swells, don't get dirty or miss

We give recreation great importance... (9,10)

The teacher has taught us about rights (8), the EDUCATODOS program fosters the respect for children's rights (11). EDUCATODOS is an institution that has helped families complete elementary schooling (9).

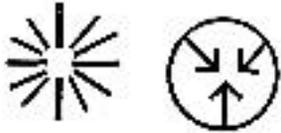
Not only teachers can work in education (1). No longer do we have to leave the settlement in order to learn to read (7). We have community education programs getting involved in teaching adults to read and write (11,12). My children respect me, they are five, they do not drink, I gave them an education (7).

Actions that the communities propose to improve the quality of the education



	Communities	
	Current	Potential
INFRASTRUCTURE		
Basic Center	4,5	7,10,12
Enlargement, remodeling of the school	1,3,4,6	7,10,11
A school	3,4	
Increase the number of grades	1,4	
Sports and recreational areas		7,9
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION		
Watch out for the performance of the teachers, form vigilance committee, visit them, make them responsible	1,2,5	8,9,10,11,12
Support the teachers, union between parents, teachers, and children		10,12
Greater responsibility of the parents	1,2,3,4,6	10
Commitment to sending the children to school	1,2,3,4	8,10,11,12
Settle posts for teachers	3,4,5,6	8,10,12
Support the children	1	8,10,11
Seek opportunities for the children to continue their studies		7,9
Improve the children's diet		7,9,10
School snack, children's lunchroom	1,2	7,9
Settle funding for a kindergarten and the teacher	5	8,11
Adult literacy program	2,3	12

Actions of their own that each community proposes to improve the quality of its education



1. Azacualpa, Santa Elena

Support the Parents' Association
Help with homework assignments in study circles
Participation of parents who do not have children at the school

2. Carrizal, Santa Elena

That the teacher be of the area
Support the programs more
Literacy of parents
Visit the schools
Counsel the children to pay attention

3. Llano Redondo, San Juan

Manage EDUCATODOS
Join the Patronato in making the teachers responsible
Work and negotiate to obtain school supplies
Follow up on the quality of the education

4. Carrizal, San Juan

Good teachers with permanent positions

5. Gualcea, Gualcince

6. Congolón, Gualcince

Foster the children's respect toward their elders

7. Hornitos, Santiago Puringla

Union between parents and teachers
Recreational area
Seek laws that help make the teachers responsible
Visits to the teachers

8. Cedritos, Santiago Puringla

9. Miscure, Intibucá

Sports and recreational area

10. Togopala, Intibucá

Union between parents and teachers
Take politics out of education
Depend on materials
Conscientious evaluation of the teachers
Make demands on the teachers' council
Improve the health services at the school

11. San Pedrito, San Manuel Colohete

Get support from the authorities so the children are sent to school
Help in school supplies and school voucher
Make demands on the teachers' council

12. Corante, San Manuel Colohete

Enroll the children
Attend meetings
Reach agreements between parents and teachers
Form groups of volunteers for teaching adults to read and write

We learned to get organized and not see any differences (5). There is a feeling of equality in the community (2,11,12), we work united and respect the rights of each neighbor (9,10,11,12). We all respect each other as brothers, what we're missing is guidance (7). When help has been given, men and women have been treated alike (11,12). In politics and religion there is no difference, each one is what they are, each one acts as is suitable to them, I have never seen a violent act when each person is what they wish to be (8).

Eliminate the description of the poor man with the rich, because we are all the same (9,10). We natives are interested in being taken into account in the equalness (10).

We have the right to participate in the community assemblies listen to the when we exercise our right to when the authorities have respected 80%, people stick to respect for others' citizen has rights and duties. Sticking of the community (8). Free opinion



acceptance

development of our community (2). The ideas of the people (11), they are moments participation (8). My satisfaction has been our rights. We move ahead at a rating of rights. We respect the authorities, the to the principles has been a responsibility and respect for what is said (6,11,12).

We men must struggle so that the woman is an administrator in the government, that they be mayors (2). Women are filling posts in directive positions and their opinion is taken into account in the community meetings (1,4). The expression that we women have in the meetings (6,10). We women have more freedom to express ourselves, to opt for directive positions (7).

Today woman is autonomous for the service of the community, since she has authority equal to her spouse's (4). My wife is respected due to her working on the bricklaying in the construction of the school and she had her own money (7).

The authorities have a good relationship with the townspeople, the mayor visits this sector often and has taken our word, she has taken the population into account. The mayor thought it wise to create a security office, we move well in that direction (8). Women are struggling so their rights may prevail (2). They say men now are the ones that have fewer rights, women are ones who have more rights (8).

Through work, the integrity of the family is respected (6,9,10). Begin from the home, teaching our children (1). When I was a child I felt that my father watched out that we were respected, despite the fact that he drank. I learned to respect and to obey (7).

I am responsible and I have respected others' rights (8). One must command respect in order to be respected (3). Working with responsibility and integrity in the communities so that later we can claim rights from our authorities (1).

In the 1960's and 1970's, the right to freedom of speech was not respected, this has been recovered. Today children's, women's, and men's rights are respected (2). We have had the freedom to get organized, and this has served to receive greater support from the institutions (1). There are spaces so the community may participate in the municipal government, the authorities, the mayoralty have credibility (1).

There are recognized organizations in rights (2). Within the municipal (8). The right to life (2). Collective for work (6). The right to choose people been respected is that I have been happy, has been respected because they believe working at what I enjoy (7). Here several girls have been deceived by men and we end up pregnant, we went to court but nothing was resolved (7).



the community that promote human mayoralty we find the root of the rights (9,10). The right to claim payment to represent us (5). My right that has people have let me be happy (7). My right in what I say (3). I exercise my rights in

We participate in our community's decision-making when we vote for the declaration of the dry law of the municipality (11,12).

I participate when I feel that it is necessary to offer an opinion (6).

The Church represents human rights (9,10). In the Church there is equality of participation in men, women, children, and youths (5). Our group got organized on the spiritual part, we attained respect, whether socially or spiritually there is a way to behave (8). I feel respected in the Church, I am treated the same, my achievement was to leave hatred to others, I stopped offending people, all the people of the community respect me (7). I have committed myself to carry a message of honesty, of peace, respect among us, let there be justice! (8)

In order for rights to be respected, we must have access to more information (2).

Topics in rights that the communities are interested in knowing



	Communities			Communities	
	Current	Potential		Current	Potential
RIGHTS			LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO		
Human	1	8,9,10,11,12	Environment, management of NR,		
To basic services	1,3,4,5,6	7,9,10,11,12	protection of the forest	3,4	9,10,11
Women's and children's	1,2,5,6	7,8,11,12	Penal prosecutions	1	
Men's		7,8,11	Dry law	3	8
Children's and family		7,8,11,12	Municipal Laws	1	
To food		10,11,12	Equality among men and women,		
To education (adult, elementary, kindergarten)	3,4	7,9	participation	2,5	11,12
To recreation		11,12	Marketing and trade	3	
To organization, citizen participation,			Family code	1	
to speech	2,3,6	8,11	Defense in case of rape	5	
Of senior citizens		11	Domestic violence and between neighbors	6	8,11,12
Labor, to work, to payment for work	6	9,11	Transparency	1	
To property (invasion of lands),			Payment of taxes		11
to the soil		9,10	Privatization of the water		9
To religion, spirituality		9,10	Security of the citizenry		8
To voting		10	Parliamentary Standards		10
To a name and a nationality		11			
To having counsel		11	DIVERSE SUBJECTS		
To clothing		10	Equality of genders	1	10
To food, to access to foodstuffs		7,10	Coexistence of the citizenry, human		
Rights, responsibilities and values	2,3,6		relations	1,3,5	
			Community and women's participation	1,2,3	
COMMENTS			Self-esteem, self-appreciation	1,3	8,10
The subject is unknown	2,3,6	7,9,10,12	Training in learning to listen to others		
			and to respect their rights	4	
			Training in law	5,6	8
			National reality		10
			Mechanisms of citizen participation	1,5,6	

Local organizations that promote human rights in the communities



	Communities			Communities	
	Current	Potential		Current	Potential
INSTITUTIONS			NGOs		
Ministry of Health, Public Health	1	8	ASONOC	5	
Municipality	1,2,4,6	12	Mennonites, Delegates Committee	5	
School	5	8,10,12	Church	1,2,4,5,6	7,8,9,10,11,12
Basic Center		8	Evangelical Church		7
EDUCATODOS		7	CRS	5	
Mayorality	3,4,5	7,9,10,11	GUANESPAR	5	
National Commissioner for Human Rights		10,12	APROCAFE	5	
			FHIS	5	11
			CARE	1,4,5,6	11
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS			CODECO, COSEPRADIL	3,4,5	
Parents' Association	3,5,	10,11	PLAN en Honduras		11,12
Community Assemblies		10,11	ONILH		11,12
Landowners' Association (Patronato)	3,4,	7,8,10	FEDECO		11
Cooperative societies		10	Solidarity International		11,12
The family		8,10,11,12	UNICEF		7
Water Boards, Water Project Committees	3	10	COPIN		8
Community helpers		7			
Committee in Support of Women		7			
Community Credit Enterprise		8			

Valuation by the communities of their partnership with CARE

What we like most is living together with CARE personnel (1), people coming and going (5), that the whole community has the programs, health, roads and responsibility that exists between CARE development of the community (2), lot with food, with PODER, we've all other production opportunities (4), income for the home (4), that they



partnership

participated (2,6), the integral focus of agriculture (6), the respect and and the community, their interest in the the HOGASA Program because it helps us a received foodstuffs (6), that we discovered that the women can work and generate have known to listen to us (6).

We women have divested ourselves of our occupation in the home to be able to support the presence of CARE (3).

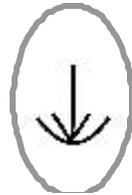
Activities and events that the communities have liked most of their partnership with CARE



	Communities Current		Communities Current
AGRICULTURE AND ENTERPRISE		COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	
The BRHIS's	1,4,6	Opening and maintenance of roads	1,2,3,4,5,6
Training in improvements of the land and soil conservation	2,4,6	Training to build sewage systems and access routes	6
Support in productive activities (irrigation)	3,5	Improvement of dwellings	1,2,3
Distribution of seeds, irrigation system, fruit trees and fertilizer	2	Infrastructure	5
Work in agriculture	6	Integrated focus of the programs	2,4,5,6
Loans for irrigation systems	2	Protection of the forest	1
New agricultural techniques	2,3,4	Trainings	1,3
		Volunteering	2
		Organization for the practice of the knowledge	5
HEALTH AND FOOD SECURITY			
Prevention and control of diseases	1,3,4,5,6		
Payment in foodstuffs, PODER work	1,2,3,4,5,6		
Workshops on health (CEAN)	3,5,		
Weight control	1,5		
Food for mothers and children	2		
Water Boards, Water Project Committees	3		
Source of employment	1		
Medicine	3		

I learned to drink the fluid already decontaminated (2), that the cost comes from oneself and not from outside (1), to level the soil in agriculture (2), to serve others and to teach my children (1), being a woman I have learned to use the pickaxe and to use all the tools (1), to plan, supervise and evaluate the work (1), matters of administration and values (1), to be punctual and responsible (1), to identify signs of danger (3), to carry out small productive projects (6), to improve the children's diet (6), to acquire a worthwhile dwelling (11,12).

To continue working with what was
parcel, to put the knowledge into



learned on the apple project, plant a peach
practice (6).

Teach to fish and to not eat the fish

(3).

The community's desire to share its experiences with others (1).

What one learns in the meetings and trainings, we must be multiplying agents in our homes
(1).

We learned how to involve women in the work of the community, to work together women and
men (1).

Lessons from their partnership with CARE that the communities value most



1. Azacualpa

Evaluation and weighing
To construct roads and sewage systems
Soil conservation
Build flooring and roofing of houses
To administrate tools
Family planning

2. Carrizal

Work in groups, organization
Taking care of and feeding the family
To construct roads and sewage systems
Be more responsible, punctual and to work honorably
Improve agricultural product of basic grains and irrigation system
To develop our capabilities
To impart conferences and counseling
None

3. Llano Redondo

New agricultural techniques
To take care of and feed the family
To construct roads and sewage systems
To communicate amongst ourselves
To lose timidity
Soil conservation
New agricultural techniques and to plant in better conditions
Be more responsible, punctual and to work honorably
To work in agriculture
To impart conferences and counseling

4. Carrizal

To construct roads and sewage systems
New agricultural techniques and plant in better conditions
Improve agricultural production of basic grains and irrigation systems
Leveling of soil
Improved live barriers and granaries
To work

5. Gualcea

Work in groups, organization
To construct roads and sewage systems
The CARE model, solidity, seriousness and strength
To invest the money in other things
To plant trees and grow foodstuffs
CEAN, AIN, OIS

6. Congolón

To take care of and feed the family
Evaluation and weighing
Planting of crops
To construct roads and sewage systems
To give advice to the families

Ways in which the communities enjoy learning



	Communities Current
Training and organization	3,4,5,6
Conferences and counseling	6
Doing it themselves	1,2
From the extensionists	2,6
Meetings	5
Workshops	6
Family groups	5
Doing as they say, putting into practice	2
Working	5
Community work	2
By the standards that they give us	5
From CARE	2

A great advance in my life, in caring for my family (2). Now there is more prevention of diseases, since we have been trained and there are volunteer health personnel (1).

You learn to manage economic accounts, to grow and maintain plants (2). Good management of the land, new agricultural techniques, economic change within the family (2). When it rains the soil isn't eroded any more nor is the fertilizer or the manure lost (2). To work in basic grains agriculture, the easy terms of payment that we are given in loans for irrigation (2). I can work hard in agriculture and the risk I face is less (3).

With the employment generated by the invest in other things the money that



food for work modality, this allows us to we earn in other activities (5).

When CARE came we weren't of the mayoralty we got organized one another (5). As community

organized and with their support and that (2). Now there is greater closeness amongst leaders, we have learned to know the

reality of our municipality (1).

The highway is an opportunity to get out sick people in emergencies (5).

It has contributed in my family, in my way of thinking (2), it has changed my life (3). We have learned to communicate among ourselves, we are not timid any more nor are we afraid to speak (4,6)

Impact on the families of the partnership with CARE



1. Azacualpa

My family is motivated
I have improved my diet
I have a worthwhile dwelling

2. Carrizal

I have more experience
It changed my life, I have the opportunity to feed us
Greater production and lessened cost
I have changed my way of thinking

3. Llano Redondo

Greater production and lessened cost
I have a worthwhile dwelling

4. Carrizal

It changed my life, I have the opportunity to feed us

5. Gualcea

Greater investment of money on other needs due to
counting with the distribution of foodstuffs
I have greater knowledge
I produce and store more
Now I know what to do when my children get sick
My life changed, I have the opportunity to feed us
I have applied appropriate health practices
More awareness of teaching others
I learned to invest money
I have a worthwhile dwelling

6. Congolón

My living conditions have improved
I feel more valuable in myself
I am no longer too shy to talk
Greater satisfaction in the home

Impact on the community of the partnership with CARE



	Communities Current
Foodstuffs	3,4,5,6
Better trading and access due to having improved the road	2,4,5
Greater agricultural production	4,5
Better dwellings	3,5
Working together, organization	1,5
Greater opening, we are visited more because we improved the road	5
Better interpersonal relationships	1
Less children with malnutrition	1
More sources of work	1
Better roads	1
Less reproduction (babies)	1
More skilled manpower	5
Volunteering	2

The San Juan fair...

The food security fair was on everyone's lips, people now want to carry out their patronal fair just as CARE organized it with their three projects. Not until then had we realized what CARE does in each community.

All the institutions participated, as well as all the beneficiaries including from the mountains, we congratulate them for what CARE did and wish it to happen every year.

CARE invested both its personnel and and lovely, at its closure ceremony a is requested. The irrigation system very modern and of excellent quality.



harvest

many resources but it was very successful document was created where a farmers' fair CARE has is something that impresses us, it is

As for the projects, we see improvement is more dynamic, before the fair

with the producers and the promoters we thank CARE for this contribution. The technicians are very pro-active and coordinate well with the corporation.

and progress especially in EXTENSA, the work everything had been thoroughly planned

The degree of responsibility and punctuality in the communities where CARE is, the motivation to be seen in the beneficiaries...

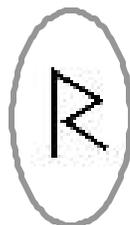
Let the community propose! (2). For there to be a project in the community, a decision of the children of the community is required (8). The institutions must take into account the opinion of the entire community, if most decide to support a project then it's yes, and if it is only a few, it is no (11).

That the institutions and organizations don't come at the time of planting basic grains (5).

One must be a part of the organizations because the institutions turn to the leaders (5). The proposal must be with everyone's participation (9,10).

We desire transparent citizen participation (11). That all the representatives of the organizations be present for the community's decision-making (9,10).

We would like to have institutional communities (2). We wish there to be community and the institutions, led by be dialogue in the community to propel community be taken into account in institutions meet with the community



path

according to the needs present in the community (11). The institutions set the standards and in this we've been asleep (6). That we establish rules to have supervision and evaluation of the help and assistance that we receive (1). We would like to participate in the administration of the programs' funding (2), developing a mechanism to account for the destiny of funds and projects (4).

networks that strengthen the efforts of the better coordination between the the municipal government (1), that there our priority projects (11). That the the community plans (2,11), that the and together we develop the projects

Greater coordination between the municipalities to deal with environmental issues, such as the dumping of garbage contaminating shared sources of water (5).

That the youths are taken into account... (11)

We prefer to participate as a group in the case of a community project, when the activity is private, individually is better (7). Working together, but setting roles, works better (3). Men and women take different roles and contribute in different ways in community work (11,12). Working in groups formed only of women where there are things that women can do (6).

Form committees to make oral proposals (6).

New and different things that we would like to do with CARE



1. Azacualpa

Enlarge the coverage in agriculture
Enlarge the dwellings project
Gravel beds for roads
Agricultural loans, bank trade
Include corn in the ration
Workshops on dressmaking
Workshops on packing of foodstuffs, confectionery,
and arts and crafts
Improved wood-burning stoves
Education for the men on women's rights
Cattle breeding
Fish

2. Carrizal

Increase the number of health volunteers
Enlarge the dwellings project
Electrification, solar energy
Gravel beds for roads
Agricultural loans, bank trade
Build an elementary school and a kindergarten
Natural medicine
Workshops on carpentry
Improved wood-burning stoves
Literacy for adults

3. Llano Redondo

Enlarge the dwellings project
Electrification, solar energy
Gravel beds for roads
Build a health center
Construction of bridges
Chicken raising

4. Carrizal

Enlarge the dwellings project
Electrification, solar energy
Build communal halls
Build a health center
Soccer field for children

5. Gualcea

Enlarge the dwellings project
Latrines
Electrification, solar energy
Agricultural loans, bank trade
Diversify subjects for trainings
Dressmaking workshops
Workshops on packing of foodstuffs, confectionery, and arts and crafts
Sources of employment
APT to build and fence church

6. Congolón

Build communal halls
Build a health center
Positions for teachers and nurses

Ways in which the communities would like to participate in partnership with CARE

R

	Communities Current
Women's groups	1,3,4,5,6
Youth groups	6
Mixed groups	3,4,5,6
Community group in organized form	3,4,5,6
In groups	1,2,4,6
Family projects, family work	3,5,6
Individual	2,3,5
Individuals for fruit trees	5,6
As a volunteer	5
As trainers	2
Groups for foodstuffs	6

The Municipal vision

As a result of the Hurricane Mitch experience, we organized a committee and have more fluid communication with the landowners' associations of each community in order to know the hazards in a timely fashion, we built a road that is not in the roads funding and produced an emergency map indicating the municipality's hazards. We are more prepared in the organizational aspect than in economic capacity (9).

The impact of Hurricane Mitch was resolved, it has been resolved... (7)

The municipal corporation obtained a relocation of the townspeople affected



vision

fund and purchased land for the by Hurricane Mitch (11).

In hazards, the local organizations

are the ones who support the most (3).

We are prepared mentally to seek safety

in moments of crisis, the population has

the capacity to seek refuge, we have local radio and affiliation with COPECO (11). We have personnel trained for emergencies and community leaders to negotiate economic funding in this type of situations (5).

We learned to be more alert and to participate more in meetings, to know what role is played by each constituent part of the base organizations (5).

We have learned that the development of the communities themselves depends on the level of organization that the communities have (1).

The municipality of San Juan has had police authorities for the control of have been very collaborative, since, in emergencies they have provided due to which there was no need to



vision

response from its inhabitants and the fires. In times of crisis the communities although there is no emergency committee, logistics for foodstuffs, human resources, touch the mayoralty's funds (3).

Successful experiences where the municipality overcame a difficult situation



	Communities	
	Current	Potential
Hurricane Mitch	1,3	7,9
Hurricane Fifi	3	
Flooding of rivers and streams	3	
Tornadoes	3	
Fire	3	
Plagues (locust and sapping worm)	3	

Mudslides

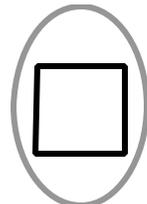
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11

We have supported the population for the production of organic fertilizer and negotiated financial support for the production, cattle breeding, small business, and rural cashboxes (11).

There is a municipal budget that assigns amounts by community to carry out their projects, these amounts oscillate between L. 5,000 to 10,000. The projects are approved based on municipal planning (5).

Coffee is the best item of the ones who get the best cut (7).



community... the intermediaries are the

Trade is supported by the municipality promotion of new markets. We support brokers don't pay prices that are too low, strengthening the municipal market and improving the access routes to the villages (9).

mostly in legal transactions and the the potato trade interceding so that the

The municipality has its strategic plan certified by the government (1).

The community has various sectors such as the coffee growers, weavers, peasants, however all are sensitized towards sustainable agriculture and the planting of dendroenergetic plants (3).

Landowners in Santiago are very few... (7)

The municipality works under processes of organization and prioritization by community, thus returning the municipal taxes, and a community counterpart is requested (3).

Local and regional environmental priorities, areas of greatest fragility and vulnerability



	Communities			Communities	
	Current	Potential		Current	Potential
NATURAL RESOURCES			ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE		
Avoid burnings and logging	3,5,	11	Decontamination of the San Juan river (commonwealth)	3	
Areas in geological faults	3	7	Filtering of sewage water	3	
Water sources, micro-watersheds	1,5	11	Contamination of the river by coffee debris	3	
Wildlife and birds	3	11	Entry of prohibited chemical products	3	
Reforestation	5		Diversification of agriculture	1	
Pine weevil	3		Loss of crops due to excess of water		9
Utilization of the forest	5		Chagas disease		
Delimitation of micro-watersheds		11			
Environmental impact studies	1				
Mudslides		9			
HAZARDS AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION					
Response to hurricanes and tornadoes	3				
Maintenance of roads in winter		9			

*Response sheet from Santiago Puringla (Cod 7) incomplete.

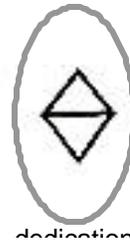
We manage the municipality's natural resources with naturalness, there is no technical influence to change the forest, we work on the basis of forest management plans (9).

CODECO has been vital to the protection of the natural resources. We have had successful collaboration with CODECOs in the protection of water source and micro-watersheds, and in the control and prevention of burnings. Through the CODECOs the Water Board, the UMAs, teachers, children, institutions all participate (11).

The community has been working in solving the environmental contamination situations, attaining overcoming the filtering of sewage water in the municipal area, but faces new challenges that pertain to the contamination of the rivers. They have the vision of addressing the environmental aspect through the San Juan River commonwealth, creation of the environmental unit, and support from organizations such as Vision Mundial, CARE, and IHCAFE (3).

We must coexist with the forests... (3)

Through organization in commonwealth), we have achieved stopping the exploitation of the forest, legalizing watersheds, and nurseries



commonwealths ("the center" things important to the zone such as protection of hydrographic watersheds, (9).

We learned from experience exchange tours visiting other communities, giving trainings and seminars to the municipal employees. We have learned to create our own strategic plans (1).

The communities create project plans and they are presented by the CODECO to the municipality (5).

Our alliances and partnerships are mainly with Cáritas de Honduras (7).

There are women's organizations in small businesses where they address topics of human rights, they make proposals through landowners' associations united by zones (9).

PROECO is a line indicated for the government since it visualizes community empowerment that leads to improving education and better performance (3).

Protection activities of greatest municipal success



	Communities			Communities	
	Current	Potential		Current	Potential
NATURAL RESOURCES			COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION		
Protection of watersheds	3	11,9	Creation of the environmental unit	3	
Avoid burnings and forest fires	5	11	Creation of San Juan River commonwealth	3	
Reforestation with dendroenergic plants	3		Water project with Vision Mundial and CARE	3	
Control of logging of trees	5		Training of Environmental Councils	1	
Reforestation of coffee plantations	3		Organization of commonwealths for the protection of the forest		9
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE			Preparation of management plans	1	
Repair of roads		9	Preparation of funding proposals	1	
Construction of dwellings		9	Legalization of watersheds		9
Sustainable agriculture	3				

*Response sheet from Santiago Puringla (Cod 7) incomplete.

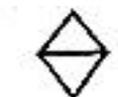
Foremost sources of funding and technology of the municipalities



	Communities			Communities	
	Current	Potential		Current	Potential
FUNDING			TECHNOLOGY		
Solidarity International		11	AFE-COHDEFOR		9,11
Lempira Sur	5		SERNA	1	
Gobernability	5		Cefar	3	
Prosoc	1,3		Vision Mundial		9
European Union	3		SNV		9
CARE	3		Fondo Cafetalero		9
Prorona	3		Ministry of the Interior		7
Cefar	3		PAR		7

*Response sheet from Santiago Puringla (Cod 7) incomplete.

Trainings that the municipalities have received in risk management



	Communities	
	Current	Potential
Installation ecological machine to counteract agues, honeys		9
Collection of garbage		9
Lorena stoves		11
Diversification of crops		11
Nurseries		9
Organic fertilizer		9
Utilization of the forest		9
Handling of herbicides		9
Transactions for environmental impact studies	1	
COMMENTS		
We haven't received	5	

*Response sheets from Santiago Puringla (Cod 7) and San Juan (Cod 3) incomplete.

Initiatives of the municipalities to improve the health services



1 Municipality of Santa Elena

Organization of Committees at community level
Diagnosis of water sources
Community consultation
Economic contribution

3 Municipality of San Juan

Lectures on contamination
Sampling and analysis of water
Analysis of outbreak of diseases
Inducements to Cuban physicians
Support of vaccination campaigns
Eradication of alcoholism
Priorization of maternal-children's clinic

5 Municipality of Gualcince

Emergency fund
Management of network with links in health
Decentralization of the Hospital

7 Municipality of Puringla

Construction of the Health Center
Arrange for students of medicine
Training in integral education
Latrinization
Negotiation of projects
Organization of Vigilance Committee

9 Municipality of Intibucá

Construction of the Health Center
Arrange for equipment, medications, and personnel
Arrange for and endow with an electric power plant–solar panel for the Health Center
Inducements to Cuban physicians
Support basic package
Control of expiry date of products of the staple commodities
Market clean-up expenses
Payment for health personnel

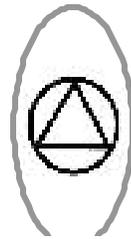
11 Municipality of Manuel Colohete

Construction of Health Center
Construction of Maternity Home
Arrange for equipment, medications, and personnel
Clean-up campaigns with townspeople
Training of volunteer personnel
Arrange for an ambulance
Arrange for and endow with an electric power plant–solar panel for the Health Center

The municipal corporation through ordinary meetings informs the citizenry regarding the progress and arrangements that they have made in the projects. In the preparation of projects, the community leans on institutions present in the municipality (5).

The women know where to turn to to demand their rights and are learning about the law, there are organized groups and education in the schools (3).

The degree of participation of all the levels in the planning and execution is good, the communities prepare their own strategic plan. The CODECOs are trained to prepare and present their project profiles. A requirement for the approval of projects by community is that most of the organization in the communities there must be at least 30% participation by women (11).



plan. The CODECOs are trained to prepare and present their project profiles. A requirement for the approval of projects by community is that most of the organization in the communities there must be at least 30% participation by women (11).

The civil society has become involved, providing the municipalities with standards for improved coexistence in the municipality, such as no sale of alcoholic beverages, no wandering animals, the protection of the forest and the water sources. Citizen participation is high and this contributes to the development of the municipality (5).

We develop a planning strategy through a community consultation, resulting in a strategic plan through the year 2013. The communities are informed regarding the revenues and expenditures through open town council meetings (3 or 4 per year), and the municipal corporation through municipal reports that today will be made monthly (9).

The civil society has collaborated so that the agreements are complied with in the plebiscites, the successful participation in the solutions to the problems of the civil society is due to the strategy of holding meetings by sectors (7).

There is an auditorship that looks out for the transparency of the resources (1).

Initiatives of the municipalities to improve the quality of education



1 Municipality of Santa Elena

Community Consultation
Mayoralty, parents require
performance from the teacher
Implementation of vocational
education in arts and crafts

3 Municipality of San Juan

EDUCATODOS support
Municipal fund for primary school
modules with FHIS support
Arrange payment teachers–PROECO
Arrange technical career
Arrange for Kindergartens
Scholarships for students

5 Municipality of Gualcince

Oversee the punctuality of the teachers

7 Municipality of Puringla

Support in construction of
school buildings
Support in the opening of
PROECO and PREDI
EDUCATODOS support

9 Municipality of Intibucá

Payment of kindergarten
assistants
Payment of CEPEN volunteer
Scholarships for students
Donation of school supplies
and of basic utilization
Construction of school fence

11 Municipality of Manuel Colohete

Arrange payment teachers–PROECO
Family orchards
Request school supplies from UNICEF
Payment of 5 teachers for 2 years
Obtaining 5 teacher positions

Organizations and institutions nationwide working on rights



	Communities	
	Current	Potential
ORGANIZATIONS		
COFADE	5	11
INTERFOROS	1	
CODEH	1	
Church	5	
INHFA	5	7
SERNA	1	
ACJ	1	
UNITEC	1	
FUNDEMUN		9
Women's Small Business		9
INSTITUTIONS		
National Commissioner for Human Rights	3,5	11
National Police	3	7,11
Supreme Court of Justice	3	11
Office of the Public Prosecutor	5	
Office of the Pact for Childhood		9
Ministry of the Interior		9
Courts	3,5	7
Municipality	5	7
Defense Counsel for Women		7

CARE's greatest contribution to the municipality is the foodstuffs, the trainings, the supplies, the technical advising, the equipping, and the cadastral ordering (1).

The road infrastructure, where there was no production now there is production and there is diversification, the improvement in the diet, the improvement in health (3).

The able management of the to the trainings received from CARE. supports the activities handling the responsibility and transparency. CARE's (1).



partnership

municipality in different actions is due With CARE as a model, the civil society administrative part with much model is the best for the municipality

We would like that in future the PROHACE educational program be included, that includes a component focused on rights, in addition the implementation of the cadastre for improved collecting, enlargement of the health project to men and women and other communities, enlarge our cooperation agreement improving the administrative and social projection aspects, extending the program for some five years more, covering the environment and the management of microwatersheds and natural resources, support ecotourism projects and the rescue of the cultural identity (1).

The communities ask that the open town council meetings be made use of to make public the investments that CARE makes in the municipality (3).

In the future we would like to provide follow-up for the strategic plan, support the risk potential, the creation of small businesses, market searches, improve the quality of the roasted coffee, the processing of yucca, oranges, plantain, sugarcane for the local level and the national market, initiatives to transform making, confectionery, consolidate formation of alliances, support in trade, infrastructure to transform what is already produced, packed, bread cooperating departmental organizations, promoting the PELP to other instances, products, support of tourism (3).



partnership

Our future plans are to improve the education project so that school-age children have an agricultural project, the construction of an agricultural mini-project, having agricultural supplies, enlarge the improvement of dwellings and construction, basic sanitation (5).

The formation of alliances in order to provide follow-up to the PELP (3).

Activities and lessons most valued by the municipalities due to their partnership with CARE



1. Santa Elena

Municipal strengthening
Degree of responsibility and punctuality of staff
How to encourage citizen participation
Administrative management of resources
Preventive attention to children

3. San Juan

Food Security Fair
Management of crops, diversification
Rotation of volunteers
Management of foodstuffs in HOGASA
Degree of responsibility and punctuality in staff

5. Gualcince

Construction and improvement of roads
Negotiation, mobilization of own projects
Empowerment of our own development on seeing the people's participation

What we learned listening to the community

Comments by the consultation group



opening

What had the greatest impact on me...

The return of the information. How the people felt so content when the information was being transferred once again. It served as empowerment, they felt like people more. (Gerardo Palacios)

What impressed me most is the fact that the people can express things that they have and they know but in another way. Knowledge that they have but that they haven't commented because nobody has asked them questions relating to the subjects. Their sincerity in expressing what they feel in a very harmonious manner. (Manuel)

Some things had a positive impact on me, and others a negative one. Positive, in the great potential of the leaders and of the communities, and in how easy it is to intercede with our experience to empower their capabilities. Negative, in the fact that we have not made good use of it, we have fallen short regarding development, the knowledge is found locally, we do not have to go to other countries, what we have to do is listen (Rodolfo Cuevas).

That when sharing the information with the community there were hopeful reactions (facilitation team).

The experience in Togopala, because I interviewed a man who almost seemed to already know the guide, he gave me concrete answers with brilliant knowledge. He was a born leader (Raúl Iglesias).

It affirms knowledge as to valuing our people's opinion, how many things are known by my people. It further affirms that we must continue educating our children (Alba Luz Ramírez).

That the people are very clear on what they want and can define priorities. The people have a desire for the presence of CARE (Carmen Aleyda Hernández).

The attitude of the community in wanting to end poverty if they set their minds to it, more in new communities than in the ones we currently support (Rodolfo Cuevas).

That there is potential in the communities but we haven't discovered it. How many things we have but we don't know it (Manuel).

The knowledge the people have, how they have forged ahead especially in the communities where CARE is not present, despite the little experience I have in field work, it taught me a lot, people know a lot in spite of not having great amounts of schooling (Karen Mejía).

The people don't ask for material things, they want more knowledge, they want to learn, not precisely that things be done for them. I was also impressed by a youth who mentioned that he had never participated in any organization but he has big ideas, impressive. The community knows a lot (Francisco Almendarez).



growth

What I learned...

I learned that with dialogue one faces people and it is done through this more dynamic methodology (Manuel).

The enormous potential that the people of the fields has, the power of wisdom of the elderly in narrating chronologically the activities developed in the community and expressing the success attained in the projects (Gerardo Palacios).

A way was found to make the communities and the municipal authorities into participants and this opens to us a different, innovative view of work, and it opens spaces to what people see as important and as opportunities. It leads us to make development processes according to what people want (Raúl Iglesias).

I learned from my colleague who did not adjust himself to the guide but instead saw the way to get the products. A young girl showed me the gift of service, despite not being a professional. The authorities must be strengthened so they make take their true role, comprehension of their work (Alba Luz Ramírez).

It was a great lesson, I spent so many hours conversing with people without growing bored, I thought I knew what they were going to tell me but it was not so (Rodolfo Cuevas).

I learned that people can achieve things through themselves but they also need support. I put myself in their place and I do not know how I could ever live there. The entire process was one of learning; facing people who listen to you and tell you things, feeling the satisfaction of doing something for people in spite of having been at a more administrative level (Karen Mejía).

It is a new modality, it interests me, there was agreement of the people, perhaps it was only due to a coordination or that people are incorporated into the process, you can see that they are interested in being supported (Jesús Figueroa).

I strengthened my teamwork qualities because there is greater commitment and moreover the work is complemented with another fellow worker. I identified with the solidarity with the rest of the team in complementing the assigned activities (Manuel).

That in communities where CARE does not support there is greater knowledge on the subject of rights, this is due to the presence of the Church, ASONOC, FAO and Lempira Sur. In addition, that the greater knowledge on rights is in the leaders and organized groups (facilitation team).

I learned to see things positively and as opportunities, not negatively, this was a great lesson, within CARE IA should be utilized. IA would also help in investigative processes since what people really want is discovered (Francisco Allendale).



Elements for making changes...

The methodology has served me as a change to work more harmoniously with other people (Manuel).

It opened spaces to talk not only of things that CARE can do, but also of other subjects, it allows the formation of alliances. Give the community and the municipality a role that is more important, devote oneself more to conversing with people. Value the work of the extensionist in other terms, for his/her coexistence with the community instead of for the

attainment of physical goals. The extensionist responds to an institutional scheme that comes from above (Rodolfo Cuevas).

It is being useful in my professional life and in my political life, in addition I am practicing it in organizing the statistical charts or lists in the communities for the next election (Gerardo Palacios).

The experience shed light on how the project can focus its actions, the new communities already have organized bases but need coaching. New projections to the UCS—Foodstuffs must be thought of in accordance with these new zones that are a little more developed. The new communities had more of an impact on me (Karen Mejía).

The community wishes to participate, there are conditions to reach them and so they may participate in decision-making. We will have three levels of municipalities, depending on the amount of time that we have of working with them, thus will be the interventions, we will change our work modality (Carmen Aleyda Hernández).

If we initiated making an analysis of community potential, we would have good results. The planning processes must be reviewed and made good use of in order to reach each community more specifically as a complement to the consultation strategy. Give follow-up to the community proposals, form alliances. The operative structures must be different, at some times we will be facilitators more and at others, we will be executors (Raúl Iglesias).

Begin with the people who are in the field. I identify personages with credibility in the communities. Review our organization chart, beginning with the level in the community, perhaps form consulting councils, seek successful organization models. And what if in the program meetings the people of the community participate? (Rodolfo Cuevas).

When we place ourselves at the people's level, use a vocabulary that gives trust, converse with them about everything, not only of what interests me at the time. Give them an opening to speak of their concerns, know how to listen (Alba Luz Ramírez).

The consultation is continuous, always open, it is the only way to eliminate poverty (Rodolfo Cuevas).

We must focus the interventions, we cannot go only to certain groups, we must work with the entire community. There are certain groups with which we do not work and they have many ideas, such as the youth who impressed me (Francisco Almendarez).



communication

Conversation in the community...

The people were left with good expectations and motivation depending on whether CARE decides to work in the communities, in addition they were left possessed of the process. It made them awaken new expectations in their own thinking (Gerardo Palacios).

The community has hope but realized that there are limitations, they did not understand certain questions, they needed a good level of effort to respond, they were left analyzing (Raúl Iglesias).

The communities told us that they had never had the opportunity to reflect on how they had managed to achieve their projects (facilitation team).

The community was satisfied, they valued that the institution came to listen to them, to converse, they felt that their way of thinking, their experience, was taken into account (Rodolfo Cuevas).

The people were impressed that in a short while they had talked so much, there was a feeling of happiness, satisfaction, they liked CARE's form of approach very much (Carmen Aleyda Hernández).

Not until that moment had they valued how many things they have done and how many they have yet to do. The people were content with hopes, we must return, a seed has been planted, they are the pioneers. The municipalities were left with many hopes. They felt that all have the same desire, the same thought (Alba Luz Ramírez).

Even though it was explained very clearly to the community the objective of the consultation and the fact that CARE had not come to promise anything, I think that the people were left full of hopes anyway (Francisco Almendarez).

After the process, I think that the community was filled with expectations and they were left informed. They learned our names and complained when something that they had said was not shared at the time of returning the information. They remained aware that it is not assured that CARE will come, surely some commented on the experience with others (Karen Mejía).

Conversation within the team...

We were doing a kind of evaluation of the day. Every day we changed roles so everyone could experience the different focal groups. It gave us an opening to think about other options for development in the communities. As an institution, our focus must change in some forms of work that we have doing in the communities (Gerardo Palacios).

Within the team we discussed that we must dedicate more time to reflecting on our work, to see what the people need, to pay more attention to them and listen to them. I think within the institution, more than in the community, they are there and will go on thinking, but we, what must we do? How to re-orient our work? What must happen within us? We must work more with the extensionists on how to work with the communities, listen to them more, that the coordinators listen more (Rodolfo Cuevas).

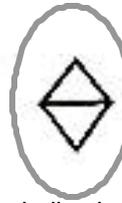
The team is interesting, involved in a task, the position did not matter, competition among the other teams to do a good job, the aims were fulfilled 100%, there was support, we were all alike looking out for the program's objective (Jesús Figueroa).

After the consultation we chatted with the team on how the manner of preparing and designing the DAP has varied, we feel proud of how we have evolved and of the inclusion of the subject of rights (Carmen Aleyda Hernández).

How to address the subject of rights? We need more training within (Rodolfo Cuevas).

We realized that we know very little about rights and that we could not facilitate the conversation when the subject was new to the people (facilitation team).

Within the group we have conversed that now we have a greater degree of knowledge on the organizations in the villages where we work. Potential good in the communities but not made good use of in aspects of organization, agriculture, education, etc. (Manuel).



dedicator

My hopes in the process...

My hopes in the process are that the information be taken into account for the formulation of the new phase of Titulo II. To arrive with projects focused on improving the weak areas that the communities presented (Manuel).

That the new DAP cause a transformation in the country and the process carried out be taken as an example and that we have influence in other secretariats for the application of this process. This process has similarity with the PEDM (municipal strategic planning) and is having an impact. I wish to come to the process of monitoring and evaluation of the results (Gerardo Palacios).

That there be changes throughout within and outside the institution, not be left philosophizing, we must change our attitude, teach by example. CARE sets goals but does not get too involved in how it does it, we must leave behind the boss attitude and provide coaching. Synergy, breaking our traditional outline that separates us in projects (Alba Luz Ramírez).

There must be an answer for the people, give our all, people want to work. Leave everything documented, debug it, exhibit it and socialize it to all the staff and, if possible, do this externally (Jesús Figueroa).

The results must be socialized and the evolution of the methodology rescued. Separate audiences, levels of CARE, communities, counterparts. Return the information to the communities, leave them a document (Carmen Aleyda Hernández).

Each project must organize its teams and empty the information into a matrix, then socialize it. Delve into more problems and underlying causes of poverty. Groups for each project delve deeper into some subjects (Raúl Iglesias).

That we were to present the information to the group of the 24 and have an informal reflection without expectation of concrete results. Discuss important subjects without pressure to have results at the end of the workshop, subjects such as different ways of working with the community, different organizational models, organizational changes, a different organization chart for the program, why the extensionists have to work outside their community, etc. This group proposes how sharing with the rest of the team continues. Implement it in shifts, try to break people's routine, allow the staff to fly, liberate the extensionists

Z. Begin to see ourselves in an integrated fashion and be clear regarding where we want to go. What is it that we value? (Rodolfo Cuevas).

I hope to learn the results and obtain elements so that the projects validate their intervention models, their work proposals. I would also like to know the different perceptions that are obtained as a result of this interview. I believe that, considering the stage the program is at, the information should remain more within CARE and only some key information be returned to the community. I do not think structures should be reduced, rather they should be strengthened with people who conduct processes, local technical facilitators that can guide processes of interest to the community – “not specialists, but guides”. Finally, I hope that we benefit as much as possible from the results of the community consultation, place what the

people said over the criteria of a technician, respect what the people said (Francisco Almendarez).

Focus this as a learning process and think how to make it dynamic, that it helps people express themselves and respect other opinions (Alba Luz Ramírez).

And if we did it again...

The people liked the return of the information very much (Francisco Almendarez).

Realize that we cannot ask the questions as they were written, so direct. Validate the consultation guide with community personnel. We need to take more time for the return of the information (Manuel).

Include the participation of the municipalities in the process, it teaches them and it gives them ideas on how to make their plan. Provide more space in which to prepare the return of information, incorporating the leaders. Participation of the children must be considered (Alba Luz Ramírez).

One of the changes would be to decrease the amount of questions, analyze the content of each question, adapting it to new things that we wish to discover (Gerardo Palacios).

Have the presence of the municipality at the assembly when the information is returned to the community so that they are aware of what the people express. Have a team reflection before performing the consultation and receive more training. It is important to reflect as a group on what information is sought, for example on rights, what was desired to be learned was how much the people know, and not necessarily that the questions be answered correctly. As a

group, review the guide carefully and validate it before beginning the consultation (group from La Esperanza).

Provide more time before the consultation to validate the instrument, be clearer on the topics of the instrument, guidance on the technique of the focal group, perhaps a little more training or more induction to the group so that we all were standardized (for example, I did not know much about the focal groups, maybe the others did) (Karen Mejía).

As a process all is fine, but the individual interviews were felt a little more, having more staff is recommended, providing more training to learn about the topic of rights is recommended (Jesús Figueroa).

It is necessary to perform the return of the information on the same day (group from La Esperanza).

We became aware that the information being gathered in the individual interviews was very similar to that of the focal groups. Likewise, the people were surprised that the same information came from the different groups (mixed groups vs. women's groups). We feel that in the focal group a more interesting dialogue was fostered and there was a tendency towards greater positivism. The individual interviews took a lot of time, and the person slid more to talking about needs and problems. In future, and depending on the subject matter of the study, perhaps only focal groups could be worked with (including mixed groups) since we saw no difference among the variables (facilitation team).

Give another focus to the subject of rights (Jesús Figueroa).

Hold less individual interviews, and carry out only one part of the survey, address only one topic with each individual person. The group draws forth the best from the people, other persons

illuminate one. For the validation, have more time. Train us further on how to address each topic, especially that of rights (Rodolfo Cuevas).

It must not be made tiring, identify and change individual questions, it was too loaded and tiring for them and for us (Raúl Iglesias).

Consider the role of the municipality as an observer, or even how to perform the community consultation without the presence of CARE. It would incorporate the municipality so they would accompany the community and interview them in the village (Rodolfo Cuevas).

The variable of age is very important. The elderly are a fabulous source of information and really appreciate being consulted. Young people are shy and participate less in mixed groups when adults are present. We believe that we need to broaden our minds when we seek information and try to consult the groups by age and marital status (facilitation team).

In the next one, we would like to try to document the stories better, those that are extraordinary and help us understand the dynamics of the communities (facilitation team).

I would not have individual interviews, it is too traditional. I would not do it in one day per village, in order to give greater emphasis to the return of information. I would discuss the questions among us a little more (validate before going to the field). I think it is very good that the teams be formed of people from different fields. Before drafting the guide on a given subject, we must know a little more about it, this is useful both for the preparation and the application of the guide. (Francisco Almendarez).

CARE must apply the role of facilitator, coach the processes, maybe it is necessary to change the structure a little and give the community a larger role, more independence (Karen Mejía).

Celebrating our successes...

The convocation was definitely a great success, there was greater participation than expected, the people stayed to the end anxiously awaiting the results. There was enthusiasm and good ambiance surrounding the consultation. The organization and logistics were perfect, facilitating the work of the personnel doing the interviewing. The great task of the municipal teams in organizing the convocation was crucial to the success of the consultation. It was very satisfying to see the power of convocation held by CARE.

Returning the information to the community at the end of the two days of consultation was inarguably another great success of the process, and the people's comments reflect this...

"It seems to me that we've talked ace if en famille and we have reached consensus."

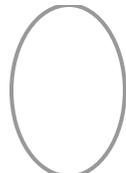
"We have coincided, we feel the same pain, we all discuss the same."

"The exercise was dynamic, we want to learn more of you."

"It's the first time that information of this type has been broached and it is never released, they always come to gather information and they leave and we never know what happens."

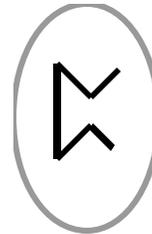
"I gave information and they gave me information, I learned a lot with this."

"They wake up our minds with those questions."



the unknown

The process



beginning

How we got organized...

The consultation took place in 12 villages; six where the program currently exists and will be included in the 2006-2010 proposal, and six new ones that will also be included in the proposal. The consultation took place from July 12 to 17, 2004.

Communities in the sample, by department and municipality

Department	Municipality	Villages
La Paz	Santa Elena	Carrizal Azacualpa
	Puringla (new)	Cedritos Hornitos
Intibucá	San Juan	Llano Redondo Carrizal
	Intibucá (new)	Togopala Mixcure
Lempira	Gualcinse	Congolón Gualcea
	San Manuel (new)	San Pedrito Corante

We fashioned ourselves into one team per department, making a total of three teams. Each team was made up of 8 people from the four projects (HOGASA, EXTENSA, PODER, PROHACE). Additionally, counterpart personnel from the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, and the Coordinator of the Food Security Program were incorporated into the teams. Becky Myton was in some communities addressing crucial aspects that she considers it is important to rescue.

On July 8 and 9, all the people who made up the work teams were trained in La Esperanza, with the aim of becoming standardized in the process.

Community Consultation Field Team

Lempira

1. Francisco Almendárez
2. Merlin Mejía
3. Carmen Hernández
4. Geraldina Chávez
5. Luis Jiménez
6. Denise
7. Marcos Perdomo
8. Jesús Figueroa

Intibucá

1. Raúl Iglesias
2. Ovilso Zúñiga
3. Carlos Fúnez
4. Nery Zelaya
5. Yecenia Madrid
6. Francisco Urquía
7. Karen Mejía
8. Lorena Rodríguez

La Paz

1. Alba Luz Ramírez
2. Rodolfo Cuevas
3. Esly Castañeda
4. Georgina Oconnor
5. Maribel Zelaya
6. Luis Pineda
7. Manuel Pérez
8. Juan Bautista

Our methodological agreements...

The consultation was addressed to all citizens above the age of 10 in the selected communities without discrimination by race, religion, age, and social condition, the minimum number of persons per community is 40 people. In each Community 4 groups were formed with a minimum of 10 persons in each and a maximum of 15. The consultation took place simultaneously in the community under the Focal group and individual interview technique in accordance with the prepared guides. Each group dedicated one day to each community for the performance of the consultation and afterwards for the return of the information. The groups that were formed in each community are the following:

Mixed groups of men and women, Women's group, Members of base Organizations,
Individual persons, men and women being interviewed.

Within the Municipal Area the consultation of the municipal authorities took place applying a different guide prepared for this type of crucial informants.

The convocation...

In charge of this were Merlin Mejía, Francisco Almendárez, and Ovilso Zúñiga, who coordinated with the municipal teams the time, date, and number of participants needed by community. The municipal authorities of the sample municipalities were also informed.

The municipal teams took care of convoking the people, organizing the focal interviews, the meeting halls, the food, etc. all was done to perfection, the convocation was very high, more people than expected came, people wanted to participate. When we the interviewing teams arrived, all was arranged and we were able to focus fully on the consultation.

The convocation was vital in the success of the process and we wish to acknowledge publicly the excellent labors of the municipal teams. Here we express our gratitude symbolically:



excellence

The return of the information at the end of the day...

Holding analysis meetings with the participants on the same day as the consultation was programmed with the purpose of being able to rescue to the utmost the opinions of the informers and be able to return to them the information and obtain their feedback.

This was also crucial to the success of the process, although to some groups it felt somewhat rushed, all were able to return the information and involve the dialogue with the community. The people received this with plenty of enthusiasm, and in all the cases the information was validated by the community, stating that they reflected its feelings.

The return took place in different ways, depending on the criteria of the group. Some tried to summarize the information from all the surveys and place them in flipcharts. Others chose the most popular success story and prepared the presentation through that story.

In another group, the surveys were divided according to consultation group, and little by little, the responses were read. This dynamic created an environment as of surprise since the ideas of a group were being revealed... "Let's see what the women answer in that question...." This dynamic is valuable to rescue in the future when there isn't that much time because it does not involve any preparation beforehand.

listening to the dreams
of the community

The symbols...

The symbols that we include in this document are called **RUNIC** symbols, and are believed to be 1,700 years old. Their meaning is mystery, secret, or murmur. Not much is known of their origins, but some believe that from the Turkish alphabet others, Latin or Greek. They are thought of as an ancient writing system, they are the alphabet of Mystery since they incorporate the social and mythological ideologies of the tribes, for example, the s is equal to sun and it also stands for health.

The **runes** are used in writings, poems, magic and divination. Each one has a meaning and qualities that go beyond the mundane, representing the forces of nature and the mind. They give us a direction to analyze the road we are traveling and its most probable destination. The future is not fixed, it changes with every thing we do.

