

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. PROJECT TITLE
CADASTER DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

APPENDIX ATTACHED
 YES NO

2. PROJECT NO. (M.O. 1023.2)
522-11-799-039.11

3. RECIPIENT (specify)
 COUNTRY **HONDURAS**
 REGIONAL INTERREGIONAL

4. LIFE OF PROJECT
Reference Center
A.I.D.
BEGINS FY **72**
ENDS FY **74**

5. SUBMISSION
 ORIGINAL **1 FEB 1972** DATE
 REV. NO. DATE
CONTR./PASA NO.

II. FUNDING (\$000) AND IN MONTHS (MM) REQUIREMENTS

A. FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR	B. TOTAL \$	C. PERSONNEL		D. PARTICIPANTS		E. COMMODITIES \$	F. OTHER COSTS \$	G. PASA/CONTR.		H. LOCAL EXCHANGE CURRENCY RATE: \$ US (U.S. OWNED)		
		(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) \$	(2) MM			(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) U.S. GRANT LOAN	(2) COOP COUNTRY (A) JOINT (B) BUDGET	
1. PRIOR THRU ACTUAL FY												
2. OPN FY 72	175.0	30.0	7			80.0	65.0	30.0	7			14.0
3. BUDGET FY 73	390.9	150.0	44			87.5	153.4	150.0	44			316.6
4. BUDGET FY 74	119.1	60.8	15				58.3	60.8	15			186.5
5. BUDGET FY												
6. BUDGET FY												
7. ALL SUBQ. FY												
8. GRAND TOTAL	685.0	240.8	66			167.5	276.7	240.8	66			517.1

9. OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

(A) NAME OF DONOR	(B) KIND OF GOODS/SERVICES	(C) AMOUNT

III. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

1. DRAFTER Robert J. Mausthammer	TITLE Program Economist	DATE 1 Feb 72
2. CLEARANCE OFFICER Edward Marasciulo	TITLE Director, USAID/Honduras	DATE 1 Feb 72

IV. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

1. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

2. CLEARANCES

BUR/OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE	BUR/OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE

3. APPROVAL AAs OR OFFICE DIRECTORS

SIGNATURE	DATE

4. APPROVAL A/AID (See M.O. 1023.1 VI C)

SIGNATURE	DATE

TITLE _____ ADMINISTRATOR, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A. RATIONALE

1. PROBLEM - The agricultural development of Honduras has proceeded slowly. Increases in agricultural production in the recent past have stayed somewhat ahead of population growth (due to increased production of bananas, coffee, etc.), so that per capita agricultural production has increased marginally. But basic food production has shown lower growth rates, and total food production per capita has remained almost constant.

Two of every three members of the labor force look to agriculture for employment. Agricultural development must receive priority consideration in the framing of an economic development policy in Honduras. The development program will necessarily include both public and private sector activities. The private sector will have to provide the bulk of investment. The public sector will, of course, provide some investment funds, mainly for infrastructure, but its most important inputs will be basic research and policy decisions and actions fostering a climate favorable to agricultural development.

Land tenure and occupancy problems are generally recognized to be major impediments to stronger private sector investment in agriculture and to the social progress of the rural population. Honduras has a chaotic system of titles and deeds, with around fifteen types of land tenure imposed on top of the traditional Spanish private (sitio) and public (ejido) land grant systems. Deed registration is regarded by many as an unnecessary formality. The resulting problem of uncertain titles and ad hoc or squatter tenancy is especially acute in Honduras, and its effect on investment in agriculture is further compounded by land invasions stemming from land pressure and rising expectations.

Moreover, the basic distribution of available agricultural land is very skewed. A large portion of farms are small in area, and these consequently make up a small percentage of the land. Further, these small farms by and large are located on marginal and sub-marginal lands. Most are either "rented" private lands or a mixture of leased or squatter occupied ejidal and national lands. Many also are operated

under other forms of secondary tenancy. On the other extreme are medium-large and large land holdings. They account for a large part of total farm area, and are most frequently located on the better lands (usually flat lands in river valleys). For the most part, they are not in maximum production relative to their potential; quite often large tracts of fertile land are used for extensive cattle grazing (unimproved pastures) rather than intensive field or truck farm crops. In addition, many large farms have encroached on some of the more fertile national and ejidal lands. The lack of an accurate titling system and up to date register has made the recuperation of these lands very difficult. The contrasts involved can be illustrated by the following national census data on land used in agricultural production:

	<u>% of holdings</u>	<u>% of area</u>
1. Size of holding		
7 acres or less	47.2	5.4
7 to 170 acres	50.4	46.7
170 to 4,000 acres	2.4	36.4
4,000 acres or more	0.1	11.5
2. Type of tenure		
Private (primary tenancy)	22.4	46.2
National (leased)	11.3	10.0
Ejidal (leased)	24.7	15.7
Mixed secondary tenancies	41.6	28.1

One of the major expressions of this situation can be found in the distribution of rural income. Three of every four Hondurans live in rural areas, and 85% of these rural inhabitants are dependent on agriculture, quite often at a subsistence level. Whereas the average per capita income for Honduras is around \$250 per year, in agriculture it is about half that amount at \$130 per year. After excluding the high wages for the 5% of the agricultural labor force engaged in banana

production, the average annual per capita income would be only \$50 for the remaining 95% of the rural population.

2. GOH APPROACH - The GOH has decided that the agricultural sector needs an overall development policy coordinated among the various action agencies involved in the sector. One of the basic ingredients of this policy will be the provision of clear land titles where possible. A complete cadaster is recognized as being indispensable to doing this.

The DAITAH loan project was the first GOH step in this direction. The project, with a planned cost of \$4 million, including \$2.7 million in AID funds, was to carry out property mapping and land valuation in the principal valleys of Honduras (est. 14,000 Km²), identify or make pre-feasibility studies of priority agricultural development projects in these valleys, and map national and ejidal lands throughout the remainder of the country, including land capability and land use analyses (est. 100,000 Km²). The project was to assist financing: a) the consulting services to manage the project and give on-the-job training to GOH personnel, principally from the Instituto Nacional Agrario (INA); b) the procurement of equipment and supplies; and c) the construction of new facilities for the Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN). It was hoped that the project would improve INA's ability to plan and develop agricultural projects on a selective priority basis, undertake equitable and economically sound redistribution of rural land and establish the bases for implementation of a rural land tax system. It was further hoped that the project would create an institutional framework for establishing a rational cadaster system for urban and rural properties.

DAITAH was never carried out. The reasons are several, but boil down to two facts: first, there was not sufficient communication within the GOH to assure coordinated consideration and approval of the project; and second, the project's design, which called for work to begin almost simultaneously in all areas, would have made implementation very difficult. All in all, DAITAH represented too difficult an administrative undertaking without adequate political backing.

Recognizing both administrative and political problems, the GOH has requested a demonstration regional cadaster and related resource inventories project in order to gain the administrative experience necessary for a larger cadaster while at the same time reducing the magnitude of political risks.

The problem of finding a suitable region was discussed by GOH agencies and USAID. (By region is meant an area which, by its biological, social and economic conditions, can be considered homogeneous for applying political and economic development policies and studying the technical bases for specific projects or other inputs to agricultural development.) The GOH suggested the Choluteca/Valle region, and has indicated its preference for mounting a concentrated development effort in the region. This preference is strongly reflected in the number of GOH and international agency programs now operating in the area or slated to commence in the near future. INA, for example, has one of its major programs in this region (the other being in the Aguan Valley). This region has great agricultural potential and was studied in depth as part of the POCAP-financed study of the Gulf of Fonseca by the Stanford Research Institute. The Choluteca/Valle region contains about 10% of the river valley areas of the country and about 10% of the farms and farm land of the country. Its tenancy patterns are representative of the country as a whole. The region is one where pressure for land reform is very strong. The region has one of the better developed systems of primary, secondary and feeder roads in Honduras. Furthermore, it contains the Honduran part of the Pan American Highway important to CACM trade. Its proximity to Tegucigalpa central offices gives it a distinct advantage, in terms of project administration, over other more distant or remote sections of the country.

3. USAID APPROACH - Given the present weak institutional base of the GOH agencies involved and the limited financing possibilities for both the GOH and AID, the principle of a demonstration approach is supported very strongly by USAID. Our material support should take the form of grant assistance to the GOH to carry out the regional project, for the experience of the DAITAH loan has indicated that the GOH does

not have all the administrative and technical skills to carry out a cadaster.

This project represents a distinct improvement over DAITAH because of the following features: (1) first, the project is limited in geographic scope. The Choluteca/Valle area includes only 1400 Km² of valley land and 4400 Km² of non-valley land; (2) the project has a very clear administrative structure. This will make project implementation much easier to monitor and control; (3) the project's land delineation stage will work for approximate plot boundaries, using methodology quite similar to that of the Bolivian Titling Project (and derivative cadaster). We are confident that the rate of accuracy will be acceptably high, and expect that the remaining error can be eliminated through a simple administrative appeal procedure; (4) the design of the land classification activity is based on the Guatemalan experience that shows that extensive soils studies are not necessary if basic information is available (such as the OAS soils studies for Honduras). Sufficient information can be obtained, at significantly lower cost than for extensive field work, by looking at the physical characteristics of the soil (depth, texture, drainage, slope, etc.); (5) in general, both field work and analysis will be based on existing data files and studies where possible; (6) the quality of project outputs vis a vis that of DAITAH was changed where necessary. For example, delineation crews will work on all public and private land holdings. They will also work on delineating municipal boundaries and on defining urban zones. Thus the systems to maintain all property registers will be harmonized and the registers concurrently brought up to date; and (7) this project is, in effect, a necessary first step in sector loan assistance in agriculture. As such, the coordination of this project, both between the GOH and AID and within the GOH, will be a step towards working out the coordination arrangements needed for implementing a sector loan.

We recognize that there is an outside chance that the national cadaster may not materialize upon completion of the regional cadaster. We believe that the project will be of sufficient value to the area's development that its success will not hinge on a national cadaster being undertaken. However, the national cadaster is and will remain to be our objective for the sector.

B. GOAL

1. The goal of this project is to increase agricultural production as part of a program which will also involve redistribution of rural income and increased rural investment and employment.

2. Measurement of goal achievement - Cadastral activities in general are aimed at increasing agricultural production at the national level. Nevertheless, measurement of goal achievement for this project will have to be at the regional (project) level. Baseline regional data on production will be collected as a portion of the land use sub-study; these will supplement existing data. Data on changes in production over time will be obtained by special sample surveys. Since only gradual improvement is expected in measured agricultural production, these surveys would be carried out sometime (perhaps two years) after the end of the project.

3. Assumptions about goal achievement - In addition to regular assumptions about climate, etc., it is assumed that: (1) there will be general GOH economic policies (on support prices and effective exchange rates, for example) consistent with the attainment of this goal; (2) there will be specific GOH action programs supporting agricultural development (extension services, credit programs, etc.); and (3) other inputs (such as seeds and fertilizers) necessary to make increased production possible will be available at reasonable cost.

C. PURPOSE

1. The project purpose - To develop GOH institutional capability to undertake and systematically maintain a multipurpose coordinated cadaster, through a regional demonstration project.

2. End of project status - At the end of this project the following will have been accomplished: (1) a regional cadaster of Cholulteca and Valle, including boundary delineations of 18,500 rural properties, 25 counties (municipios), 120 Km² of national lands, and 230 Km² of ejidal lands; (2) definition of urban, suburban, subrural and rural zones; (3) examination of all claims to title (written and oral) for all private land holdings and examination of claims to leasehold for all national and ejidal lands; (4) registration of all private property holdings, cross indexed by owner and by location; (5) registration

of all national and ejidal land leases, cross indexed by leaseholder and by location; (6) start of title issuing processes where appropriate; (7) specialty maps produced (land use, land classification forestry resources, hydrological resource availability, etc.); (8) data files on land use, land classification, land tenancy and the status of land rights claims (contested and uncontested); (9) cadaster maintenance systems for: regional deed registries (private lands), central title registry (private lands), central lease registry (national and ejidal lands), regional lease registries (ejidal lands), and specialty data files and maps; (10) a system for administrative handling of appeals of official tenure findings reflected in new titles; and (11) an analysis of development alternatives for the region and a proposed action plan.

3. Important assumptions about the purpose - It is assumed that: (1) the GOH will maintain the basic decision to clear up the differences between land titles and tenancy; and (2) the systematic capability enhanced by the regional project will not be dispersed or allowed to atrophy before the national cadaster is undertaken. It should be pointed out here that the hypothesis implicit in the purpose is that the project area will be sufficiently representative of other parts of the country to present a wide range of experience to the cadaster team.

D. KINDS OF OUTPUTS

1. Outputs - Will include the following: (1) the formation of a national cadaster commission; (2) the elaboration of a detailed project implementation plan and the establishment of patterns of information flows; (3) the staffing and training of the six principal work groups carrying out the cadaster; (4) the completion of procedural handbooks and manuals for the work groups, and of overall guidelines for the project; and (5) the aerial photography of the region and the construction of a controlled mosaic at the scale of 1:5000.

The six work groups are : (1) administration, charged with overall management and inter-agency coordination; (2) delineation/land use, for delineating private, national and ejidal lands and compiling data on tenancy and land use; (3) cadastral administration and titling, which

will prepare existing deed and title data, prepare up-dated registries and investigate land rights; (4) land classification; (5) cartographic drafting, for elaborating all maps beyond the basic maps; and (6) analysis, in charge of formulating specific small development projects and recommending policy programs.

2. Output indicators - (1) The existence of a national cadaster commission, probably under the National Agrarian Committee now functioning, comprised of representatives of the agencies involved. It will be concerned with policy and coordination questions; (2) the existence of a detailed project implementation plan; (3) staffing complete for the various sections: a) Administration - 13 GOH personnel, including project administrator, financial administrator, procurement administrator, administrative assistant and support staff, plus 1 long term contract project advisor; b) Delineation and Land Use- 48 GOH personnel, including the chief of section, 3 field supervisors, 22 two-man delineation teams (18 teams for private rural properties, 2 teams for national and ejidal lands, 1 team for urban-rural zones and 1 team for land use), plus 1 short term property mapping specialist (PASA-IAGS); Cadastral Administration and Titling - 20 GOH personnel, including the chief of section, seven title investigators, two special investigators, one card punch operator, two microfilm operators and supporting staff, plus 1 contract property titling expert; d) Land Classification - 6 GOH personnel (chief land classifier and five assistants), plus 1 contract land classification specialist; e) Cartographic Drafting - 17 GOH personnel, including the chief of section, 2 reproduction specialists, 3 area calculators and 9 draftsmen, plus 1 short term cartographic specialist (PASA-IAGS); and f) Analysis - 12 GOH personnel, including an agricultural economist (chief of section), two agronomists, two soils specialists, two hydrologists, one engineer, and one valuation specialist, plus 5 short term contract advisors (one agricultural economist, one pasture specialist, one soils specialist, one irrigation-drainage expert and one valuation specialist); (4) guidelines and field manuals will include delineation manuals, a land use procedures manual, revised title, deed and lease registry procedures, a land classification manual, an appraisal-valuation manual, and guidelines for

administrative handling of land tenancy disputes. Information questionnaires will be included in the manuals for delineators, for land use and land classification teams and for tenancy and title investigators (regular and special); and (5) completed aerial photography, controlled mosaic completed and base maps made available.

3. Important assumptions about the production of outputs - It is assumed that: (1) the staff can be expanded, where necessary, to the proper size and at the proper rate, to provide output elements when needed for subsequent activities; and (2) aerial photography can be completed before the end of the clear weather period, around April 1.

E. PROJECT INPUTS (by source and activity)

<u>(1) By source</u>	<u>AMOUNT (\$000)</u>	<u>NATURE OF INPUTS</u>
a. US/ID	(685.0)	
. Personnel	240.8	
Contract (230.5)		Long Term Admin. Chief Project Advisor, 20mm Cadaster: Property titling Expert, 15 mm Classification Expert, 12 mm Short Term Analysis: Various skills, 15mm
PASA-IAGS (10.3)		Delineation, property mapper, 2mm Cartographic drafting expert, 2mm
. Commodities	167.5	Vehicles for field work and administration (\$113.0) and equipment and supplies (\$54.5)
. Other Costs	276.7	Aerial photography, controlled photo mosaic and basic maps (\$65.0); field operating expenses--per diem (159.7) and vehicle operation (\$42.5); other (\$9.5)
b. GOH	(517.1)	
. Personnel	517.1	Normal salary costs and benefits for 116 project personnel for a total of 1699 mm, including 268mm in administration, 732mm in delineation & land use, 324mm in cadastral administration, 92mm in land classification, 233mm in cartographic support and 50mm in analysis activities.

(2) by activity

	<u>TECH. ASST.</u>		<u>COMMODITIES</u>		<u>OPERATING EXPENSES</u>			<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Contract</u>	<u>IAGS</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Per Diem</u>	<u>Vehicle Oper.</u>	<u>Other</u>	
1. Administration	74.3	-	6.7	3.4	0.9	2.5	1.0	88.8
2. Delineation/Land Use	-	4.6	92.8	11.1	123.1	34.9	2.5	269.0
3. Cadastral Admin.	55.8	-	3.4	5.6	14.7	1.3	2.0	82.8
4. Classification	44.6	-	10.1	2.4	15.6	3.8	1.5	78.0
5. Cartographic Drafting	-	5.7	-	29.2	-	-	0.5	35.4
5. Analysis	<u>55.8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>66.0</u>
	230.5	10.3	113.0	54.5	159.7	42.5	9.5	620.0
7. Aerial Photography and Mosaic								<u>65.0</u>
								<u><u>685.0</u></u>

F. COURSE OF ACTION

This project will be carried out in four basic stages which overlap: pre-project activity, pre-field work preparations, basic field work and analysis. The major activities programmed for each phase are given below. See Exhibit A for the time phasing of personnel and Exhibit B for the sequence of activities involved in the project.

1. Pre-project activity - In this first stage, which will last about two months, certain preparatory activities will take place. A minimum administrative staff appointed by the Coordinating Committee will prepare bid requests for the aerial photography and mosaic contract, and for vehicles and equipment. It will also draft a preliminary scope of work for contract technical assistance and recruit supervisory staffs for the major functional units. (See Activities 14 to 34 in Exhibit B).

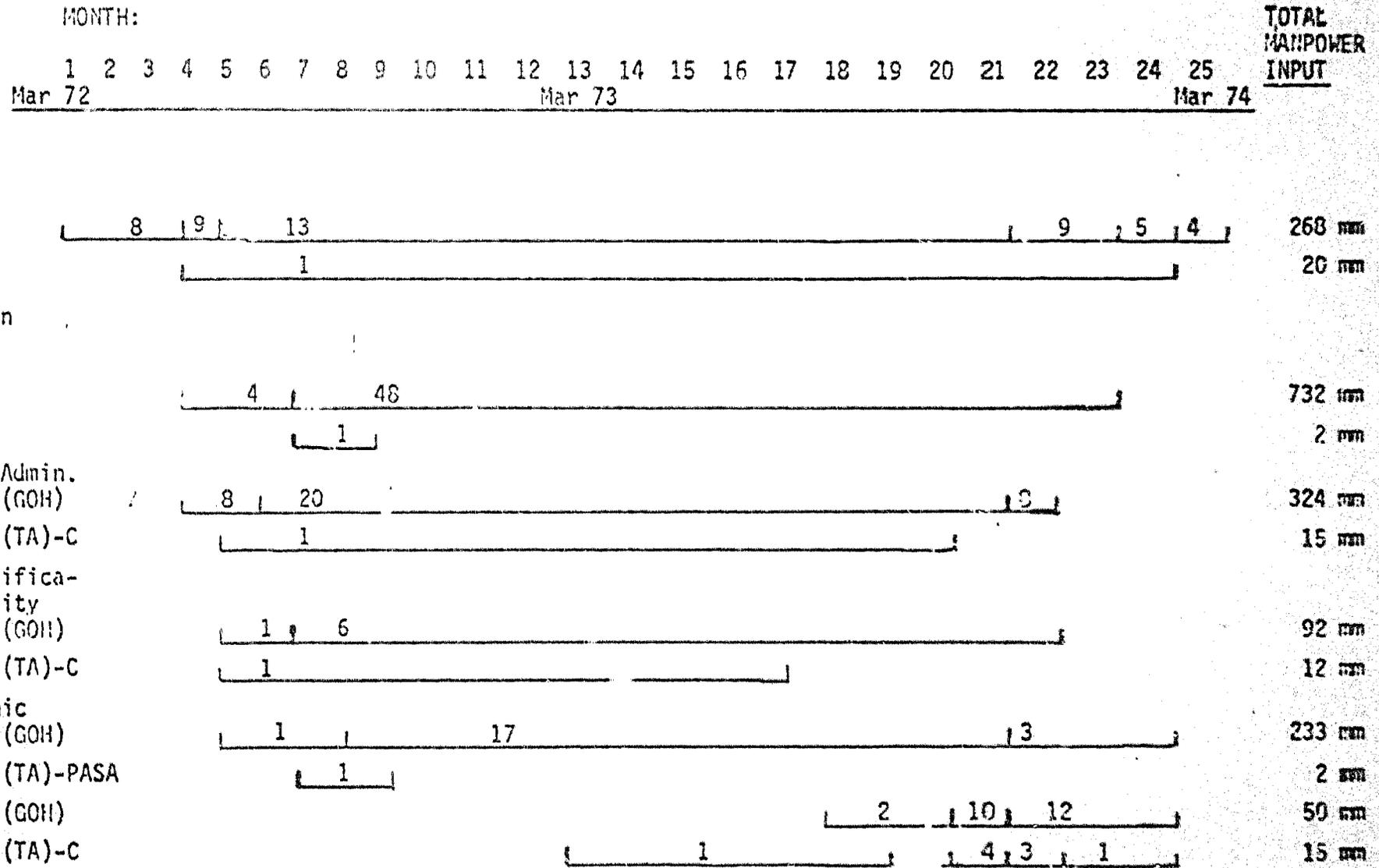
2. Pre-field work activities - The availability of A.I.D. financing will mark the initiation of the five-month second stage (Activities 34-60). Contracts will be let; aerial photography will be taken and the construction and delivery of priority sections of the mosaic and base maps will be initiated. The supervisory staffs will come on board and begin recruiting other staff members. Upon arrival of the long-term contract technicians, a detailed implementation plan will be worked out. All other preparations for field operations will occur in this phase, such as the design of questionnaires, staff training and delivery of first vehicles.

During the first two phases, on-going activities will be continued or accelerated. INA, for example, will speed up processing of deed and other cadastral information on private holdings and of lease information on national and ejidal lands in the project zone.

3. Basic field work - In the third phase (Activities 61-81) which will last about a year, delineation and land use activities will be started up; these will begin to generate the field data input used by the cartographic support section. Land classification studies will be undertaken and the final portions of the mosaics and base maps will be delivered. Preliminary staffing of the analysis group will occur.

4. Analysis - Midway in the final six-month phase (Activities 81-93), most work groups will wind down their operations to the level needed for maintenance of the cadaster and data systems. The analysis group, however, will be brought up to full strength, initiate its studies and formulate its recommendations. Final reports will be disseminated to user agencies. All groups, except administration and analysis, will continue to operate in their respective GOH agencies.

EXHIBIT A: TIME PHASING OF PERSONNEL



Numbers on activity lines show staff on board.

I. PROJECT PREPARATION

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>
CCC	1-14	Project Manager and Minimum Administrative Staff appointed.
CCC/AID	14-19	Staff coordination with USAID Mission.
AID	19-20	Preparation of project documents; signing of agreement.
AID	20-34	Project funds available.
IGN/INA/CCC	14-15	Preparation of requests for bids on aerial photography/map products.
IGN/INA/CCC	15-16	Requests for bids (pre-qualification)
IGN/INA/CCC	16-34	Selection of contractors.
INA/CCC	14-17	Preparation of equipment lists and requests for bids.
INA	17-18	Requests for bids (pre-qualification).
INA	18-34	Selection of suppliers.
CCC	14-21	Preparation of requests for bids for technical assistance.
CCC	21-22	Requests for bids (pre-qualification).
CCC	22-34	Selection of contractors.
CCC	34-35	Addition administrative staff obtained.
CCC/C	35-36	Administrative Activities for project.
CCC/C	36-93	Denobilize project administration.
IGN/INA/CCC	34-37	Negotiate contract for aerial photography and map products.
C	37-51	Contractor mobilizes and arrives in Honduras.
C	51-53	Aerial photography obtained 1:20,000 scale.

KEY: CCC - Cadaster Coordinating Commission.
IGN - Instituto Geográfico Nacional.
C - Contractor
MPW - Ministry of Public Works.
MNR - Ministry of Natural Resources.

AID - Agency for International Development
INA - Instituto Nacional Agrario.
MG - Ministry of Government
SC - Supreme Court.
PC - Planning Council.

EXHIBIT B: WORK SCHEMA

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>
'C	53-60	Six sets of prints made available for field activities.
C	53-54	Contractor demobilizes aircraft and crew.
CCC/C/IGN	14-52	Coordination with IGN.
IGN	52-54	All existing control of area compiled
C	54-56	Additional field control points selected for mosaic laydown.
IGN	56-57	Additional control points established.
C	57-58	Mosaics constructed of immediate work area; cont. drafting (56).
--	M	M indicates first mosaics (see event 74)
C	58-59	Remainder of mosaics supplied; cont. drafting after (56) - 3 mos.
--	N	N indicates remaining mosaics (see event 74).
C	53-55	Negatives supplied IGN.
--	L	Enlargements for delineation teams (see Event 66).
AID	20-41	Dummy activity (AID ready to begin PASA arrangements).
CCC	34-41	Dummy activity (CCC ready to begin PASA arrangements).
AID	41-42	PASA contract negotiated with IAGS (2 short-term people).
--	J	J identifies delineation expert for input at event (62).
--	K	K identifies cartographer for input at event (74).
AID	42-60	Dummy activity (PASA people available).
CCC	34-38	Negotiate contract for vehicles, equipment and supplies.
AID	38-39	Letters of Credit made available.
C	39-40	Vehicles, equipment, supplies delivered to Honduras.
CCC	40-60	Dummy activity (vehicle, etc. available).
CCC	34-43	Negotiate contract for technical assistance.
C	43-44	First group contract personnel arrive (project advisor, Land Classification Specialist, Land Registration/Tenure Specialist).

EXHIBIT B: WORK SCHEMA

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>
--	F	F identifies land classification specialist (see Event 79).
--	G	G identifies land registration/tenure specialist (see event 64).
--	H	H identifies specialists for analysis activity (see Event 84).
--	I	I identifies valuation specialist (see Event 85).
CCC/INA	14-23	Supervisory staff recruited or made available.
CCC/INA	23-24	Scope of work in draft.
CCC/INA	24-45	Detailed work plan in draft.
CCC	45-46	Copies made of drafts.
C	44-46	Dummy activity (contractor personnel available).
C	46-48	Contractor personnel review detailed work plan.
CCC/INA/C	48-49	Detailed work plan agreed upon.
CCC/INA	49-50	Final plan published.
CCC/INA	50-60	Dummy activity (detailed work plan available).
INA	23-25	INA staff interviews additional personnel required.
INA	25-47	Additional personnel selected.
INA	47-60	Additional personnel hired.
CCC	14-26	Coordination with other GOH agencies (Economia, Hacienda, Educacion).
--	23-26	Dummy activity.
INA/CCC/C	26-27	Specifications for cadaster defined, info. required, etc.
CCC	27-60	Necessary forms printed.
INA	14-28	Coordination with Supreme Court re property registers.
SC/INA	28-29	Revision of S.C. guidelines to departmental registers.
SC/INA	29-27	Revisions put into practice.
--	C	C identifies materials to be introduced at events 11 and 63.

EXHIBIT B: WORK SCHEMA

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>
CCC	14-30	Coordination with Ministry of Government.
MG	30-31	Compilation of materials for delineation of Municipio Boundaries.
MG	31-60	Materials available for field activity.
--	D	D identifies materials to be introduced at Event (65).
CCC	14-32	Coordination with Ministry of Public Works.
MPW	32-33	Contact Municipal authorities in project area.
MPW	33-60	Compile material for urban zone delineation.
--	E	E indicates input to Event 77.
ALL	60-61	Mobilization of project activities.

II. AUXILIARY PREPARATIONS FOR PROJECT (On-going activities)

CCC/INA	1-2	Coordination with INA.
INA	2-3	Appointment of basic cadastral office staff for project.
INA	3-4	Receive annual delineations (on-going).
INA	4-7	Compile data of project area.
INA	7-10	Compile listings - alphabetical by Municipio, aldea/caserio.
INA	3-5	Receive documentation on ownership or other types of occupancy.
INA	5-8	Make proprietary records, etc., by Municipio, aldea/caserio.
INA	8-10	Make copies of proprietary records.
INA	3-6	Receive form on status of property changes/mutations from registry offices.
INA	6-9	Compile changes in project area.
INA	9-10	Dummy activity.
INA	C-11	Input of revised registry procedures (see Events 28 and 29).

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>
INA	10-11	Maintain records, lists, etc.
--	A	A identifies lists used as input for events (62) and (63).
CCC/INA	1-12	Coordination with INA.
INA	12-13	Compilation of lease records on national and ejidal lands in project area.
--	B	B identifies lists used as input for Event (75).

III. BASIC PROJECT ACTIVITIES

INA	61-62	Initiate property delineation activities.
INA	A-62	Input of records and lists for field verification (from Event 10).
INA	J-62	Input of T.A. for delineation activities (from Event 42).
INA	62-66	Complete delineation activities in one or more municipios.
--	L	L indicates input from Event 55.
INA	66-74	Start feeding field delineation data (photos) to drafting section.
INA	66-81	Terminate property delineation in project area.
MG	61-65	Dummy activity.
MG	65-69	Initiate delineation of Municipio Boundaries.
MG	D-65	Input of compiled data (from Event 31).
MG	69-74	Start feeding data to drafting section.
MG	69-81	Terminate delineation of Municipio Boundaries in project area.
INA	62-63	Initiate Cadastral Administration activities.
INA	A-63	Input of records and lists (from Event 10).
INA	C-63	Input of revised registry procedures (from Event 29).
INA	66-63	Input of cadastral field records.
INA	63-67	Compilation of cadastral records - on-going activity.
INA	67-64	Copy of records for investigation activities.

EXHIBIT B: WORK SCHEMA

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>
INA	66-70	Dummy activity.
INA	67-70	Dummy activity.
INA	70-71	Initiate cadastral maintenance - on-going activity.
INA	63-64	Initiate microfilm of registry records.
INA	G-64	Input of registration/tenure specialist (see Event 44).
INA/C	64-68	Carry out title and tenure investigations.
INA/C	68-72	Set up administrative mechanism for handling disputes.
INA/C	72-82	Terminate project activities on investigation.
INA	72-73	Issue titles/handle disputes.
INA	B-75	Input of documentation (from Event 13).
INA	61-75	Initiate delineation of nation/ejidal lands.
INA	75-76	Complete delineation of one or more "sitios".
INA	76-74	Start feeding data to drafting section.
INA	76-81	Terminate delineation of national/ejidal lands on project area.
MPW	61-77	Initiate delineation of urban zones (Municipal Limits).
MPW	E-77	Input of documents (from Event 33).
MPW	77-78	Delineate one or more urban zones.
MPW	78-74	Start feeding data to drafting section.
MPW	78-81	Terminate delineation of urban zones in project area.
MNR	61-79	Initiate land classification activity.
MNR	F-79	Input of T.A. (from Event 64).
MNR	79-80	Complete one month field work.
MNR	80-74	Start feeding data to drafting section.
MNR	80-81	Terminate activity in remainder of project area.
IGN	61-74	Mobilize drafting section.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX - PROJ WORKSHEET

Summary	Activities, Outputs and Impacts	Important Assumptions
<p>0.1.1.1 To increase agricultural production.</p>	<p>0.1.1.1.1 Baseline data on production will be collected as portion of study. Data on changes over time will be obtained by special sample surveys.</p>	<p>0.1.1.1.1.1 (1) General COH economic policies (on support prices and effective exchange rates, for example) consistent with this goal; (2) specific COH action programs supporting agricultural development (extension services, credit programs, etc.); and (3) other inputs (seeds, fertilizers, etc.) available at reasonable cost.</p>
<p>0.1.1.2 To expand and strengthen present COH capability to undertake and systematically maintain a coordinated cadaster, through a regional demonstration project.</p>	<p>0.1.1.2.1 (1) A national cadaster of 27 urban-towns including 19,000 rural properties, 25 communes (municipalities), 120 kilometers of national land, and 270 km of coastal lands; (2) definition of urban and rural zones; (3) title examination for private land and lease and lease examination for national and official land leases; (4) registration of private buildings; (5) registration of national and official land leases; (6) title issuing; (7) registration of (a) data files on land use, land classification, land tenancy, and the status of land rights claims; (8) cadaster maintenance systems for land registries, title registry, lease registry and specialty data files; (9) a system for an indication/monitoring of aspects of official findings reflected in new titles; and (10) a guide book for the implementation of the national action plan.</p>	<p>0.1.1.2.1.1 (1) COH will maintain basic decision to clear up land titles and tenancy; (2) capability will not be dispersed or allowed to atrophy.</p>
<p>0.1.1.3 (1) formation of national cadaster commission; (2) elaboration of detailed project implementation plan and patterns of information flows; (3) staffing and training of six work groups; (4) completion of procedural handbooks, manuals and overall guidelines; (5) aerial photography and controlled mosaic.</p>	<p>0.1.1.3.1 (1) formation of national cadaster commission; (2) completion of detailed project implementation plan; (3) staffing preparation of 40 sub-projects; (4) delineation and layout of aerial and land use maps; (5) land classification and identification of agricultural and other uses; (6) land use survey manual, revised lease, title and lease registry procedures; land classification manual, appraisal manual, and guidelines for handling tenancy disputes; and (7) completed aerial photography, controlled mosaic completed and map data made available.</p>	<p>0.1.1.3.1.1 (1) staff can be expanded to the proper size and at the proper rate, to provide output elements when needed for subsequent activities; (2) aerial photography can be completed before the end of clear weather period (April 1).</p>
<p>0.1.1.4 See page 10 of report</p>	<p>0.1.1.4.1 See page 10 of report</p>	<p>0.1.1.4.1.1 See page 10 of report</p>



AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AID MISSION TO HONDURAS

AMERICAN EMBASSY
TERRACALPA, HONDURAS

February 8, 1972

HONDURAS
Correction of PROP PROJECT NUMBER

AS/PR
Room B-930
New State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Sirs:

On February 2, 1972, this Mission sent a PROP for a Cadaster Demonstration Project. The PROP identified the project with number 522-11-790-039.11, whereas the correct number is now 522-11-790-036.2. Please make the appropriate changes in your records. Thank you.

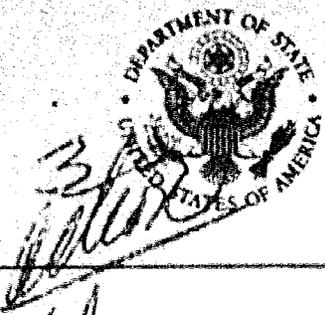
Sincerely,

Robert J. Maushammer
Robert J. Maushammer
Program Economist

RS/RS

Department of State

TELEGRAM



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AIDAC

SUBJ: CADASTER PROJECT PROP

REF: MANUAL ORDERS 1025.0

1. MISSION POUCHED PROP FOR CADASTER DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ON FEBRUARY 2 TO ADDRESS GIVEN REF M.O.
 2. TWO COPIES OF PROP WILL BE DELIVERED MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, HAND CARRIED BY ERIC ZALLMAN, TDY CONTRACTOR, ONE COPY FOR SHARLACH, ARAYLA/CEN, OTHER COPY FOR AS/PR.
 3. AS PER MAUSHAMMER LETTER OF FEBRUARY 8 TO AS/PR PROP IDENTIFICATION NUMBER SHOULD BE CHANGED FROM 522-11-792-039.11 TO 522-11-792-036.2.
- RYAN