



# FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



## GENDER INTEGRATION STRATEGY

# MERCADO

MAY 2015



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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## ACRONYMS

ADS	Automated Directives System
AIDAR	USAID Acquisition Regulation
BDS	Business development service(s)
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CIRIS	Client Impact and Results Information System (Fintrac M&E system)
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EDA	Entrenamiento y Desarrollo de Agricultores (Farmer Training and Development Program)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FTF	Feed the Future
FTF ZOI	Feed the Future Zone of Influence (Santa Bárbara, Copán, Ocotepeque, Intibucá, Lempira, La Paz)
GAP	Good agricultural practice(s)
GBV	Gender based violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Gender Integration Strategy
GMS	Gender Mainstreaming Strategy
ICM	Integrated crop management
INAM	National Institute for Women
INE	National Statistics Unit
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
LOP	Life of Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MFI	Microfinance institution(s)
MSME	Micro, small, and medium-size enterprise(s)
NGO	Nongovernmental organization(s)
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NZOI	Northern Zone of Influence (Santa Bárbara, Copán, Ocotepeque)
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
SAG	Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería
SZOI	Southern Zone of Influence (Intibucá, Lempira, La Paz)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States government
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
ZOI	Zone of Influence (Santa Bárbara, Copán, Ocotepeque)

## SUMMARY

By increasing incomes, expanding markets, and improving health and nutrition, the Feed the Future MERCADO activity will directly benefit 15,000 rural households. As the household is the focus of MERCADO, activities that prioritize the engagement of women will be central to Feed the Future MERCADO's income generation and food security strategies. MERCADO will target women and conduct women-friendly activities by:

- Introducing technologies that save women time and energy and increase yields and incomes.
- Transferring knowledge related to agriculture, health, and business practices to female farmers through trainings designed to target the whole household.
- Increasing women's access to key inputs and assets.
- Increasing incomes for the whole household by engaging women in production and value-addition activities.
- Increasing women's decision making authority both on the farm and in the home.

The activity's focus will be to maximize gender impact throughout the life of the contract. Specifically, MERCADO will focus on:

- Targeting and encouraging women's involvement in training and technical assistance to further ensure female engagement.
- Economically empowering female entrepreneurs in processing and value addition enterprises.
- Expanding access to credit for producers and MSMEs.
- Handing down gender integration strategies and priorities to partners and counterparts through workshops and trainings.
- Addressing perceptions related to gender-based violence.

These and other interventions will address challenges to full family participation in MERCADO initiatives and ensure whole households benefit from activity support leading to increased incomes, expanded markets, and improved health and nutrition.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

- **Data Disaggregated by Sex:** Data collected according to the physical characteristics of people (i.e. men and women). This allows data comparison, for example, between countries, regions, departments, municipalities, and communities, since it provides measurable and comparable data.<sup>1</sup>
- **Discrimination:** The special treatment of individuals or groups who violate the justice principles in which all persons should be treated as equals.<sup>2</sup>
- **Female Empowerment:** Achieved when women and girls acquire the power to act freely, exercise their rights, and fulfill their potential as full and equal members of society. Albeit empowerment often comes from within and individuals empower themselves, cultures, societies, and institutions create conditions that facilitate or undermine the possibilities for empowerment.<sup>3</sup>
- **Gender Equity:** The process of being fair to women and men. To ensure this justice, it is often necessary to arrange measures that compensate for historical and social disadvantages preventing men and women to act on equal terms.<sup>4</sup>
- **Gender:** Social attributes that are learned or acquired during socialization as a member of a given community. Gender is therefore an acquired identity. Because these attributes are learned behaviors, they are context and time-specific and changeable (with increasing rapidity as the rate of technological change intensifies), and vary across cultures. Gender therefore refers to the socially given attributes, roles, activities, responsibilities, and needs connected to being men (masculine) and women (feminine) in a given society at a given time, and as a member of a specific community within that society.<sup>5</sup>
- **Sex:** The biological characteristics between men and women, which are universal and do not change. These sets of biological characteristics are not mutually exclusive as there are individuals who possess both, but these characteristics tend to differentiate humans as males and females. As race, class, age, ethnic group, etc. the notion of gender needs to be understood clearly as a cross-cutting socio-cultural variable.<sup>6</sup>
- **Gender-Based Violence:** Violence that is directed at an individual based on his or her biological sex, gender identity, or perceived adherence to socially defined norms of masculinity and femininity. It includes physical, sexual, and psychological abuse; threats; coercion; arbitrary deprivation of liberty; and economic deprivation, whether occurring in public or private life.

<sup>1</sup> USAID. *Promoting Gender Equitable Opportunities in Agricultural Value Chains*, 2009.

<sup>2</sup> DFID. *The Gender Manual*. 2007.

<sup>3</sup> USAID. *Integrating Gender Equality and Female Empowerment in USAID's Program Cycle. Policy on Gender Equality and Female Empowerment*, 2012.

<sup>4</sup> ACDI, Canada. *Gender/Based Analysis, 1996: Guide for Policy Making, Status of Women*.

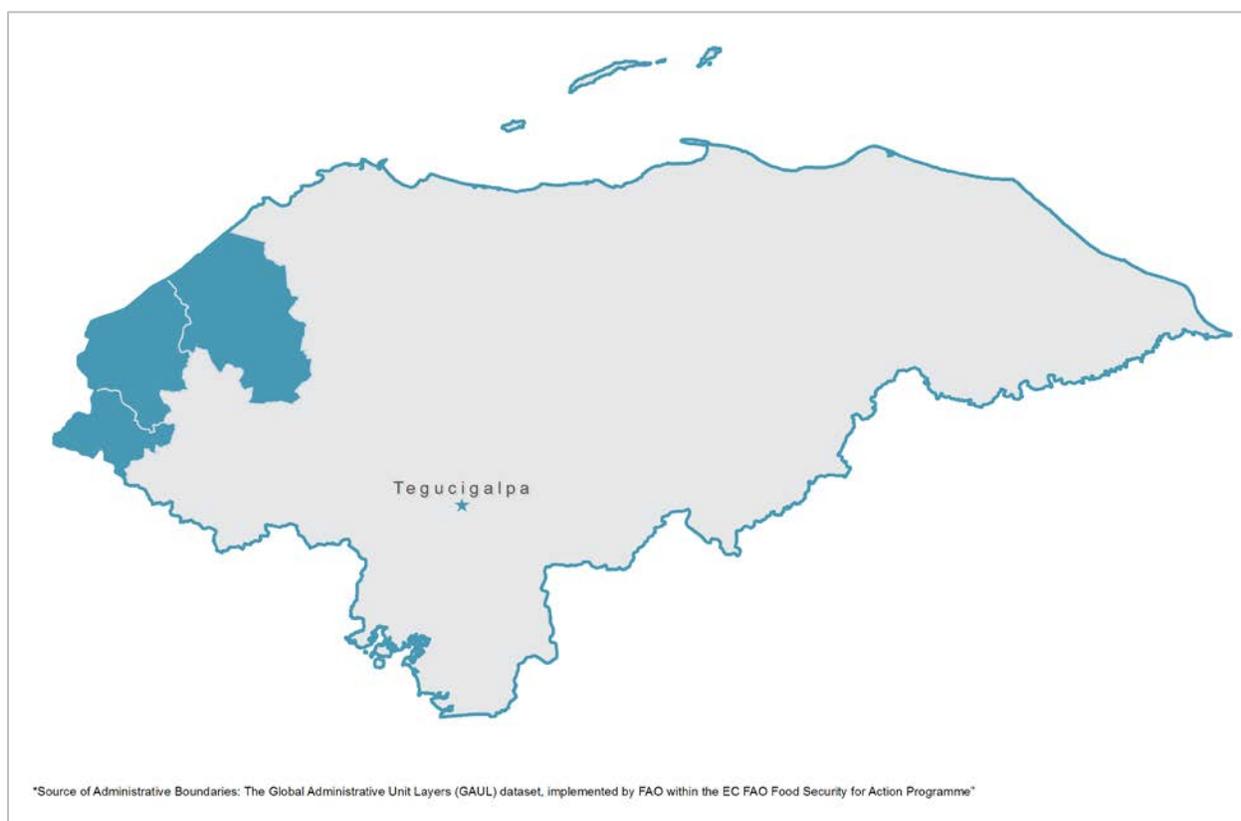
<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> *Glossary of Gender-related Terms. Compiled by Josie Christodoulou, August 2005 and updated by Anna Zobnina, August 2009.* [http://www.peacewomen.org/assets/file/AdvocacyEducationTools/genderglossary\\_migs\\_aug2005.pdf](http://www.peacewomen.org/assets/file/AdvocacyEducationTools/genderglossary_migs_aug2005.pdf)

# INTRODUCTION

Feed the Future MERCADO is a five-year activity supported by the American people through Feed the Future, the US government's global hunger and food security initiative aimed at breaking the cycle of hunger and poverty in the developing world. The activity will increase agriculture sector growth and improve nutrition in Honduras' dry corridor, primarily the departments of Santa Bárbara, Copán, and Ocotepeque.

The activity will benefit 15,000 rural families in these departments by transferring technologies to farmers to maximize productivity; raising rural incomes through expanded market access and employment opportunities; and improving nutrition through the promotion of healthy, diversified diets and proper hygiene and sanitation practices. Working with public and private sector partners in Honduras, MERCADO will introduce farmers to basic crop production practices and incorporate high-value and high-nutrition crops into production activities to sustainably increase incomes and food security.



Incorporating women into MERCADO activities is essential to its success. The following Gender Integration Strategy (GIS) incorporates experiences and lessons learned from the predecessor activity, USAID-ACCESO, and includes up-to-date information on gender norms in Honduras. The GIS seeks to address specific needs in target areas so that MERCADO can maximize benefits for entire families.

# I. BACKGROUND

## I.1 COUNTRY CONTEXT

In Honduras, a country of approximately 8.5 million people, more than half of the population (53.3 percent) lives in rural areas where agriculture is the dominant livelihood.<sup>7</sup> Overall, 39.2 percent of the labor force is employed in the agriculture sector, which constitutes 14 percent of Honduras' Gross Domestic Product (GDP).<sup>8</sup>

Life in remote areas of Honduras is challenging, with a total of 68.5 percent of rural households living in poverty.<sup>9</sup> The task of managing families' daily needs falls to women, who are typically charged with caring for the home and family. Just 29.6 percent of women in rural communities are economically active, compared to 77.2 percent of men.<sup>10</sup> As a result, women have limited incomes and access to inputs, training, extension, and financial services. In addition, domestic violence continues to be a challenge in Honduran households and constrains women's contributions to the economy, with 22 percent of women between the ages of 15 and 49 having experienced domestic violence (psychological, physical, or sexual) within the past 12 months.<sup>11</sup>

Engaging and empowering women is critical for economic growth. Gender integration has also been an integral part of the Government of Honduras' (GOH) national development strategies. The GOH established the *Instituto Nacional de la Mujer* (INAM) to direct and coordinate the development of policies to support women in accordance with international agreements and national commitments. INAM develops mechanisms and supports initiatives that advance gender equality in Honduras. In 2010, INAM established the second Gender Equality and Equity Plan of Honduras (2010-2022), which set goals for achieving gender equality and incorporating these into the country's vision for the future. INAM has also implemented a legal framework that includes laws for equal opportunity and against domestic violence.

Developmental, cultural and economic barriers continue to limit women's full participation in the agriculture sector. Throughout Honduras, women possess limited access to critical resources and decision making authority. Women are also time-poor (compared to men) as a result of household responsibilities, leaving them with less time to spend on income generating activities. With respect to earning income in the formal sector, women are paid only 67.6 percent of the salaries of their male counterparts for the same work.<sup>12</sup>

Despite these limitations, as primary caretakers, women have decision making power when it comes to family health care (83 percent) and household purchases (74 percent).<sup>13</sup> This makes them important players in food security. All activity undertakings must therefore integrate women into the planning and delivery of services that respond to the needs of target households. Activities that prioritize the engagement of women will be central to MERCADO's income generation and food security strategies.

<sup>7</sup> National Statistics Institute (INE) Honduras. *Resumen Ejecutivo XLIV Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples Mayo 2013*. 1.

<sup>8</sup>"The World Factbook." *CIA.gov*. Central Intelligence Agency, Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

<sup>9</sup> National Statistics Institute (INE) Honduras. *Resumen Ejecutivo XLIV Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples Mayo 2013* 11.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. 6.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. 1.

<sup>12</sup> Política Nacional de la Mujer. *II Plan de Igualdad y Equidad de Género de Honduras 2010-2022*. 16.

<sup>13</sup> National Statistics Institute (INE) Honduras. *La Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud (ENDESA) 2011-2012. Situación de Las Mujeres y Violencia Doméstica*. 1.

## 1.2 USAID'S GENDER REQUIREMENTS

USAID's gender policy works to advance equality between males and females by empowering women and girls to participate in its programs' activities. The agency's integrated approach addresses gender gaps during strategic planning, project design and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. The policy works to achieve three main outcomes across sectors:

- Reduce gender disparities in access to, control over and benefit from resources, wealth, opportunities and services, economic, social, political, and cultural;
- Reduce gender based violence and mitigate its harmful effects on individuals and communities; and
- Increase capability of women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision making in households, communities, and societies.<sup>14</sup>

USAID's operations manual specifically addresses gender equality and analysis through Chapter 205 of its Automated Directive System (ADS), which states that "promoting gender equality and advancing the status of all women and girls around the world is vital to achieving US foreign policy and development objectives."<sup>15</sup> The requirements for gender integration in the ADS ensure gender integration is not a one-time accomplishment by any program or Mission. Gender integration is a continuous and variable process and an integral part of program design and implementation.

Honduras' multi-year Feed the Future strategy emphasizes the importance of gender integration in programmatic activities, stating:

Given the critical role that rural Honduran women play in household food security, this strategy prioritizes both economic opportunities for women and gender equity. For example, the program will adapt agricultural extension, business development, and financial services to the unique constraints faced by women. Off-farm and home-based business opportunities (processing, retail sales, services, etc.) will be identified and supported so that both women and men who are limited by household and cultural constraints can take advantage of new economic opportunities. The program will foster equitable participation, address the distinctive needs of women, support women's economic advancement, and promote gender-equitable, market-driven solutions.<sup>16</sup>

USAID/Honduras requires that the activity identify and design interventions that address gender gaps in access to productive resources such as credit, income, assets, and employment. In addition, MERCADO has surveyed attitudes towards gender-based violence among beneficiaries and will support efforts to alter these perceptions in target communities.

## 1.3 FINTRAC'S GENDER MAINSTREAMING POLICY

Fintrac is a woman-owned company with a long legacy of promoting the participation, autonomy, and well-being of women in all of its projects. To further that end, in 2008 Fintrac developed a company-wide Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (GMS) designed to re-invigorate each project's dedication to gender mainstreaming, and to ensure the full participation of women in Fintrac's activities worldwide. Because many women in less developed countries do not have equitable access to land, credit, markets, and training opportunities, Fintrac's gender mainstreaming approach emphasizes the participation of women in program activities by building leadership among women in client producer groups, encouraging the growth of women-owned farms and enterprises, designing and delivering gender-

<sup>14</sup> USAID, *Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy* March 2012.

<sup>15</sup> USAID, *ADS Chapter 205: Integrating Gender Equality and Female Empowerment in USAID's program Cycle*. 3.

<sup>16</sup> Feed the Future. *Honduras FY 2011-2015 Multi-Year Strategy*. 16.

appropriate training, and introducing crops and products tailored to the strengths and abilities of each member of the household.

Fintrac strives to create meaningful and accessible trainings, and devises creative, practical solutions to the challenges faced by women. The company's in-house gender specialists provide support for each project. Appropriate gender mainstreaming approaches vary by country and region, and the MERCADO strategy is tailored to the Zone of Influence (ZOI) communities. Fintrac is also committed to ensuring field staff, office staff, and program management are equipped with the necessary tools to facilitate access to training and technical assistance for women, enabling maximum impact on women and creating sustainable success.

## 2. MERCADO GENDER DIAGNOSTIC

To develop the gender integration strategy presented in this document, Feed the Future MERCADO conducted an initial diagnostic in the project's three target departments: Ocotepeque, Copan, and Santa Barbara. The methodology consisted of guided discussions with focus groups of men, women, and adolescents. In total, 15 focus group discussions were held with the participation of 249 potential project clients: 111 women (from women's groups), 23 young women (students), 83 men (producers), and 32 young men (students).

The objective of the diagnostic was to determine, among the project's target population, the roles of men and women in their homes, communities, and in agriculture, and their perceptions of gender-based violence (GBV). Questions included:

- What are the responsibilities of men and women at home, in the community, and in the field?
- How is household income earned by men/women?
- How is household income used?
- Who makes the principle decisions about how to use household income?
- In which productive activities are women/men involved?
- Which household items belong to women/men?

A section of each interview was dedicated to the discussion of GBV among participants and encouraged them to share their interpretations of its manifestations and propose solutions to reduce or eliminate GBV in their homes and communities.

In addition to the focus groups, the gender consultants conducted training in each of the three departments for technical and administrative staff of the MERCADO (8 women and 72 men employees in total). The staff was consulted on productive, income-generating activities that can incorporate women and help lift whole families out of poverty.

### 2.1 PRELIMINARY RESULTS

In recent decades, the reproductive, productive, social, and cultural roles of women in Honduras have changed gradually. Their participation in income-generating activities has increased and 32 percent of them are now heads of households.<sup>17</sup> The vast majority of women in rural areas do not have access to extension services, but have continued working to support their families.

Of the women interviewed in the three departments, the majority (more than 95 percent of the 134 total women) asserted that they participate exclusively in domestic activities; very few participate in agriculture production. Women are primarily responsible for running the household and the majority of their time is dedicated to meal preparation (or related activities) for household members. Because of this, women who work in agriculture have the disadvantage of splitting their time between the field and home. However, their responses during discussions clearly indicate that many of them support their spouses in farming and throughout the value chain but do not recognize the value of their contributions.

The diagnostic results demonstrate that when women cannot access land, which is common in MERCADO's areas of intervention, there are no credit opportunities available (of which they are aware). Their participation is very limited in leadership positions of community organizations and in technical assistance sessions because they have little to no free time outside of their household duties (Annex I, Table I). They also often cited illiteracy as a reason for being unable or unwilling to participate.

<sup>17</sup> National Statistics Institute (INE) Honduras. *Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples 2011, Mayo*.

All of the men interviewed (83 total), excluding the adolescents, are agriculture producers working on plots of between 0.18 to 1.4 hectares (0.25 and 2 *manzanas*) in size. They produce basic grains, coffee, sugarcane, banana, plantain, pineapple, yuca, watermelon, and other horticultural crops (Annex I, Table 2). Contrary to findings from women surveyed, men tend to dominate leadership roles in organizations and in most cases are the sole income earners in their households.

Focus group discussions on gender-based violence sought to determine the extent of awareness of the communities. All groups were able to provide a definition for GBV, focusing mostly on physical violence such as slaps and punches. All groups acknowledged that it is negative and hurts the families and communities where it takes root. No groups admitted that GBV is a problem in their families or community, but did note that the problem is linked with the use of alcohol and drugs purchased by men with their earnings.

The existing disparities between men and women found during the diagnostic include access to resources such as technical assistance, inputs, credit, and land. The diagnostic also found that women are less likely to exercise decision-making power, which limits their ability to be economically autonomous and ensure a better life for themselves and their families. Women's restricted access to productive resources negatively affects their ability to contribute economically to their families and communities.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> See Annex I detailing notes obtained from focus groups of men and women in Ocotepeque, Copan, and Santa Barbara. April 2015.

## 3. MERCADO GENDER INTEGRATION STRATEGY

Feed the Future MERCADO will provide gender-appropriate assistance that targets women to improve income generation, food security, health and nutrition status and living standards, and knowledge under a “whole household” approach. The activity will emphasize the equality of men and women as a guiding principle for all interventions and provide appropriate gender training where necessary for staff, clients, and partners. MERCADO will also recognize the varying social and cultural roles that men and women traditionally play in microenterprise and agriculture – based on societal norms, geographic location, economic status, and targeted sub-sectors – and ensure effective participation and subsequent realization of benefits by all.

MERCADO’s gender strategy’s primary objective is to create equal conditions for male and female participation in program activities. The project will focus on key intervention areas to reduce the gender gaps identified in the diagnostic with the following expected results:

- Whole families, and particularly women and children, will have more and better access to services provided by the project and its partners, including technical assistance in all areas of the agricultural value chain, health and nutrition monitoring, training, and leadership development.
- Gender equality and awareness will be integrated into all levels of project activities as a cross-cutting theme for rural economic development.

MERCADO has identified a number of gender intervention areas that address women-specific challenges in the ZOI to guarantee impact on whole families and reduce the social and economic vulnerabilities of women. While this strategy focuses on women, Fintrac recognizes that incorporating men into project activities is also crucial to the project’s success and sustainability. This GIS will serve as a conceptual and practical guide for the achievement of gender integration during the life of the project.

### 3.1 TIME

This GIS aims to increase food security and income generation by introducing technologies that save women time and energy. Women are often time-poor compared to men because of their many responsibilities in the home. By introducing the following practices and technologies that increase productivity while decreasing workloads and time commitments, MERCADO will free up women to spend time on other household or income-generating activities.

#### ***Improving water access and quality***

Roughly 19 percent of rural households in Honduras do not have access to adequate water supply, making water access one of the top time and effort consuming activities carried out by women as well as the most significant constraint to agriculture production for smallholders.<sup>19</sup> Women are charged with providing the household with water on a daily basis, but typically do not have control over the use of the water they collect.<sup>20</sup> MERCADO will work with families and local governments to introduce techniques and technologies to improve water availability and quality, including: water filters, the practice of boiling water, bringing water pipes from the garden to inside the house, and potable water/chlorination systems at the community level. Additionally, MERCADO will introduce technologies

<sup>19</sup> National Statistics Institute (INE) Honduras. *Resumen Ejecutivo XLIV Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples Mayo 2013*. 1.

<sup>20</sup> Fintrac. Gender assessments for the MCC-funded Entrenamiento y Desarrollo de Agricultores (EDA). 2006. Raw data. Honduras.

such as hydraulic water pumps that permit water access from streams to higher-altitude homes. In addition to saving both men and women time and energy to ensure the family needs for water for cooking, cleaning, and bathing, such technologies will help also improve health and hygiene by preventing certain illnesses.

### ***Drip irrigation***

Drip irrigation enables the most efficient use of distributing water to crops, saving household time and energy spent on irrigation, freeing them to engage in implementing basic production practices or other income-generating activities. Where appropriate, MERCADO will also introduce basic drip irrigation at the household plot level to help women save time spent collecting water and to improve overall household water management.

### ***Eco-friendly stoves***

Many rural families in the ZOI rely on traditional wood-burning stoves for food preparation. The daily time-consuming task of collecting firewood falls to the whole family, but women especially need the wood for cooking. The collection of firewood depletes environmental resources and also contributes to women's drudgery; if it is not collected it has to be purchased. Traditional stoves produce large amounts of smoke that pollute household air and can lead to family respiratory illness. MERCADO will continue the healthy household program begun under USAID-ACCESO to promote eco-stoves that burn less wood more efficiently thus freeing up the time used for wood collection and stove heating, and channel harmful smoke outside the home, improving family health. Where firewood is purchased, they also reduce costs.

### ***Forestation***

Because firewood is the most common source of fuel for cooking, MERCADO will promote the production of firewood trees near homes to help reduce the pressure on forests and also to reduce the time and costs of collecting or buying firewood for families.

### ***Biodigesters***

Biodigesters break down organic material and generate biogas and organic fertilizer. The gas can be used to power stoves and reduce the amount of time needed to light wood for food preparation. The renewable energy generated from biodigesters also eliminates the use of firewood, the collect time and costs associated with purchase. MERCADO will continue the biodigester program begun under USAID-ACCESO implemented in association with stabling of cows and milk production.

## **3.2 KNOWLEDGE**

Women traditionally have less access to knowledge gained through extension services than men because of greater constraints on their time (including household responsibilities) and lesser ability or willingness to travel. In a survey of 97 countries, women received only 5 percent of agriculture extension services and comprised only 15 percent of extension agents.<sup>21</sup>

Decentralized technical assistance and training allows men and women greater access to information. This is particularly helpful for women who do not attend trainings because they are unable to travel far from the duties of home and family. Fintrac recognizes that in order for trainings to be beneficial, they need to be tailored for the specific needs of female beneficiaries. By ensuring women attend trainings and field-days, MERCADO will guarantee access to knowledge for both men and women.

<sup>21</sup> "The Female Face of Farming." *FAO.org*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, n.d. Web. 10 Jan. 2014.

### ***Create gender-appropriate training materials***

Illiteracy is a problem for both men and women in Honduras, where 21.5 percent of the rural population over the age of 15 cannot read or write.<sup>22</sup> This has implications for the way messages and extension services should be delivered. MERCADO will adapt its technical information and training materials for delivery to clients with reading proficiencies ranging from basic to advanced levels to ensure the entire family has access to the services the activity provides.

### ***Invite families to trainings***

Based on experience from multiple projects, Fintrac has found that one of the most basic and effective ways to increase women's participation in training sessions is often as simple as inviting and encouraging them to attend. Under MERCADO, agronomists will explicitly invite entire families to trainings to increase the participation rate of women. To ensure women have the flexibility to attend events when invited, project staff will ensure trainings are given to other caregivers in the household and community so that women are able to work while their children are at home with trusted group members. By encouraging both genders to attend trainings on topics that are relevant to them, MERCADO will expand options and create new opportunities for men and women and will maximize the activity's impact.

### ***Provide training and technical assistance in places and at times accessible to women***

During focus group discussions conducted during the field assessment, women indicated a preference for short and afternoon trainings, which would allow them to complete their other duties. While afternoon trainings alone are not possible given the number of client beneficiaries (and commercial focus), by providing short trainings in convenient locations, MERCADO can maximize female participation. On-farm and in-house technical assistance visits and field days will bring trainings directly to women making it easier to access assistance and information.

### ***Deliver trainings on topics relevant to both men and women***

Participation in agriculture in Honduras is determined by a variety of factors including geographical location, cultural influences, socioeconomic status, and physical ability. Generally, men participate in more labor-heavy activities such as land preparation, while women frequently have more responsibility for postharvest handling, processing, sales, and household health and nutrition, although this varies by community. MERCADO will implement a customized approach to deliver specialized trainings to women and men with a practical focus on topics that are most relevant to them. This includes integrating training topics so that there is something that appeals to each member of the family at training events. In addition to agriculture production, topics will include health, nutrition, business skills, and GBV.

### ***Sharing successes***

Successes highlighting the positive impact of women's involvement in MERCADO interventions will be shared to ensure male buy-in and encourage further female involvement. Sharing successes and best practices will keep women engaged in interventions while demonstrating results in real terms. Activity staff will share best practices and successes with all beneficiaries, helping to inspire participants and their families.

<sup>22</sup> National Statistics Institute (INE) Honduras. *Resumen Ejecutivo XLIV Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples Mayo 2013*. 1.

### 3.3 ASSETS AND INPUTS

While access to finance is a problem for many smallholder farmers, women face even greater barriers due to limited decision-making authority, lack of collateral, time, and income. By working to increase women's access to assets and inputs, MERCADO will increase overall household yields and incomes.

#### *Increased access to agricultural inputs*

Feed the Future MERCADO will increase access to inputs for both men and women as part of its production package. These inputs include hybrid seed, fertilizer, equipment, and postharvest technologies. By training farmers in proper input selection and use, while linking them to agro-dealers, MERCADO will ensure all beneficiary farmers have access to the agro-inputs they need to produce higher yields and incomes. Access to inputs will be increased by:

- **Establishing input distribution sites in rural areas.** Through strategic partnerships with input suppliers, agro-dealers, and rural village banks, MERCADO will expand the availability of inputs in remote areas. This will allow greater access to high-quality inputs necessary to improve crop yields and quality, and is especially important to women who may not have the time or money to travel long distances to purchase inputs.
- **Offering input packages in appropriate sizes.** Because women often own and farm smaller plots of land, it is important to ensure input packages are available in package sizes that are appropriate to their needs. MERCADO will expand the availability of low-cost and small-scale input packages for use by women on small plots.
- **Facilitating discounts for inputs.** Finding the capital to make an initial investment in agriculture inputs is a challenge faced by both male and female farmers in the ZOI. MERCADO will facilitate access to finance and credit to farmers accessing inputs through partnerships with agro-dealers. Since women tend to have less control over income, lowering the initial cost of supplies will be instrumental to ensuring equal access to critical inputs.

#### *Financial services*

In Honduras, the difficulty faced by women in securing financial services for the purchase of inputs and assets limits their ability to start new or expand their existing businesses as well as the overall growth of the sector. To enable greater savings and access to credit, MERCADO will promote services that are accessible to women, such as mobile banking, grain pledging, loans with local government endorsement, equipment leasing agreements, and revolving loans for inputs. To ensure women can access these resources despite being unable to provide the traditional collateral often required by lenders, MERCADO will link women with *cajas rurales* and provide trainings on family budgeting, savings, how to build credit worthiness/scoring and finance options. In addition, the activity will promote *créditos solidarios* whereby a group of women or a family (spouse or extended family members) can guarantee each other's financing.

#### *Healthy households*

Under its healthy household program (see Section 4), MERCADO will promote improved floors and walls, eco-stoves, transparent roof sheeting, water filters, water inside of the kitchen, and household plots that will help increase women-owned assets.

### 3.4 INCOME

Although women are traditionally not the principle actors in the agriculture sector in Honduras, they are increasingly involved in income-generating activities throughout the value chain. Considering that MERCADO is working with the household unit (benefiting men, women and children), it is imperative that women have access to economic opportunities. In many ZOI communities, women are active

participants in microenterprises that add value to agriculture products, such as bakeries and processing companies. Income from these microenterprises on their own, will rarely life families out of poverty. Opportunities in these types of businesses do increase the total household incomes, enable women to have more control over the income they earn, and will also allow them to reinvest earnings in the household. MERCADO's GIS focuses on female farmers, entrepreneurs, and groups, providing them with production and processing skills, market information, and financial and business training necessary to increase and better manage their income. MERCADO also recognizes the importance of the involvement of men and will work to increase their awareness of the potential value of women's contribution to the household economy.

### ***Value-added processing***

In Honduras, women are typically active in value addition activities, and in the case of USAID-ACCESO comprised 86 percent of all processing clients. By facilitating access to and providing training on value-added processing, MERCADO will help women access new markets and increase their sales. Processed products include pickled vegetables, plantain chips, fruit concentrates, dried fruits, and baked goods. Processing technologies promoted by MERCADO (such as solar dryers) allow women to add significant value without significantly increasing their workloads. Processed products also typically have an extended shelf life and usually offer higher profit margins.

### ***Small livestock management***

In Honduras, small-scale livestock management is an income-generating activity primarily controlled by women.<sup>23</sup> Women are not only responsible for raising pigs, chickens, goats, fish, and other small livestock; they also retain control over the income that results from these activities. Because small livestock are kept close to the home and require day-to-day management, it is an area of comparative advantage for female farmers. By introducing improved technologies such as feed production and feeding systems, MERCADO will ensure beneficiaries maximize the health and production potential of small livestock. Small livestock will be promoted as a source of nutrition for families and an additional income source for rural women. Though to a lesser extent, women also care for dairy cows and can be responsible for milking them for home consumption. Training on dairy cows presents another opportunity to work with women, though it should be noted that the diagnostic found that commercial dairy operations are usually run by men.

### ***Seedling nurseries***

Nursery production presents opportunities for women since labor requirements are less exhaustive than traditional methods of seedling cultivation. Nurseries can also be located close to the home. Seedlings can be used on family or community farming plots (eg. schools), or sold as an additional source of income. Seedling nurseries also ensure relatively high germination levels, especially with the use of hybrid seeds, and allow for more predictable production programming.

### ***Business development services***

To ensure women have the skills needed to market and sell their products, MERCADO business development specialists will work with groups including both women and men to develop business plans and provide trainings on recordkeeping, budgeting, analyzing production costs, and determining profit margins and income. They will also provide training on packaging, labeling, and branding for sales to women and men involved in formal and informal retail activities.

### ***Market and trade support***

Finding reliable buyers and accessing markets is a common challenge for Honduran smallholders and processors. Marketing is especially difficult for women because of their inability to travel and a lack of

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<sup>23</sup> USAID-ACCESO. *Gender Mainstreaming Strategy*. December 2011. 8.

access to formal market information. MERCADO will improve women's access to commercial markets by making direct links with buyers. The marketing component will also inform female farmers and processors about the requirements of buyers in their area. Women will receive further training on opportunities, volume requirements, delivery frequency, and quality standards. Connecting women to markets and incorporating them in production calendars for defined markets/buyers will enable them to control their income and make quality investments in their households.

### **3.5 DECISIONS**

Gaining access to the power to make decisions is the most significant challenge facing women, both in the home and on the farm. Feed the Future MERCADO will ensure women benefit from interventions by demonstrating that involving women in the decisions leads to benefits for the whole family and community.

#### ***Conducting gender awareness training for activity staff, partners, counterparts and clients***

To maximize the impact of training sessions and technical assistance visits, all activity staff members will be trained to deliver messages on gender equity and integration to clients. The training will also include gender sensitization for partners and counterparts so that all members of the extended MERCADO team can emphasize the importance of women's ability to make decisions for the benefit of the household.

#### ***Integrating gender messages***

Gender messages, as well as information on health, nutrition, business skills, and GBV are fully integrated with central production activities to allow for a cohesive and well-rounded extension approach. Staff members have been trained to emphasize the benefits of whole-family involvement in income-generating activities. These messages not only encourage women to participate in activities, but also ensure male buy-in and impact their perceptions of youth and women's participation in economic activities. During MERCADO start-up, emphasis will be on staff training to build capacity in gender integration strategies as applied to all project activities.

## 4. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

A cornerstone of Feed the Future MERCADO's approach to improving food security in Honduras is integrating messages of health and nutrition with agriculture training. More than half of the children under 5 in the ZOI suffer from chronic under nutrition, compared to a 25 percent rate of prevalence in the rest of the country.<sup>24</sup> Improving access to nutritious foods will be instrumental to their growth. Since women make most of the decisions around household nutrition, the activity will work with women to introduce high-nutrient crops and household plots to improve the health of the entire family. It will also be key to integrate men in health and nutrition activities so they support and accept the women's adoption of promoted practices.

### ***Diversifying diets***

MERCADO will introduce fast-growing, high-nutrient food security crops such as sweet potatoes, green leaves, plantains, and fruit trees to increase family food security while also generating new income. Crops that are both highly nutritious and high value can be grown for sale in local and export markets while crops that are highly nutritious but may not have the same market demand can be introduced in household plots. In Honduras, many women do not own land, nor do they have any say in how agricultural plots are used. However, most women are able to access small plots of land near their homes, giving them the freedom to choose to plant highly nutritious vegetable and fruit crops to feed their families or to generate income. MERCADO will train women in the cultivation of household plots near their homes to create a reliable source of seasonal fruits and vegetables to improve the nutrition of the entire household, as well as the potential to generate income by selling surplus production. These plots will serve as entry points for women's participation in technical assistance and training sessions.

### ***Nutrition and hygiene education***

MERCADO will integrate education on basic nutrition and hygiene topics into agriculture extension to improve men's awareness of their roles in ensuring the well-being of their families. Special attention will be given to vulnerable communities. Topics will include household hygiene, anemia testing, disease awareness and prevention, family dietary needs, breastfeeding, and crop nutritional content.

### ***Reproductive health education***

Rural women in Honduras have an average of four children, with some women interviewed having as many as eight.<sup>25</sup> It is difficult for a rural family to economically support this many children and young children require women to stay home to care for them, limiting their ability to participate in economic activities. It is also very difficult for large families to generate sufficient income to move above the poverty income thresholds. MERCADO will coordinate with health centers and hospitals at the local level and the Ministry of Health at the national level to empower women through education on reproductive and sexual health. Trainings will focus on maternal mortality, family planning, and reducing the instances of adolescent pregnancy.

### ***Household improvements***

Many households in MERCADO's ZOI are constructed with adobe, have dirt floors, and use traditional stoves, all of which expose occupants to health threats such as respiratory diseases and parasites. MERCADO will promote low-cost, environmentally-friendly home improvements to reduce these threats. These include eco-stoves that process fuel more efficiently, cement covered floors that are easier to clean and keep out unwanted pests, transparent roof sheets to allow more daytime light, water

<sup>24</sup> USAID. *USAID/Honduras Feed the Future Multi-Year Strategy (2011-2015)*. 17.

<sup>25</sup> INE. *Encuesta de Demografía y Salud – ENDESA 2005-2006*.

filters for drinking, water for household and personal hygiene, and where necessary the installation of latrines and water tanks.

## 5. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

USAID defines gender-based violence as “violence that is directed at an individual based on his or her biological sex, gender identity, or perceived adherence to socially defined norms of masculinity and femininity. It includes physical, sexual, and psychological abuse; threats; coercion; arbitrary deprivation of liberty; and economic deprivation, whether occurring in public or private life.”<sup>26</sup>

USAID strategically focuses on four areas to prevent and respond to GBV:

- Addressing the root causes of violence.
- Improving prevention and protection services.
- Responding to the health and economic needs of those affected.
- Supporting legislation and its enforcement against GBV.<sup>27</sup>

MERCADO will work primarily in the first two areas to sensitize the populations of target communities on GBV and create more awareness of prevention strategies and resources available to affected families. Specific activities will include:

- Coordinating with organizations that specialize in GBV such as the National Institute for Women, the municipal offices for women, human rights NGOs, and other cooperating agencies.
- Training project staff on GBV so they can support and coordinate with community organizations and government institutions (both local and national) to reduce the cases of GBV.
- Working with local schools to provide children and parents with information about GBV (its causes and how to prevent it) and support strategies.
- Implementing awareness campaigns in target communities with communications materials highlighting the dangers of GBV and providing resources for more information and support.
- Identifying men and women that can work with the women’s offices in the municipalities to form support groups and work with GBV in their communities.
- Including women in all project activities as detailed in the GIS to strengthen women’s rights and eliminate gender discrimination and inequality.

By working in various levels of the community, MERCADO will be able to change perceptions about the acceptability of GBV and make communities safer for all members of the family.

<sup>26</sup> USAID. *United States Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence Globally*. 2012 6.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.* 10.

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## 6. CREATING PARTNERSHIPS TO STRENGTHEN CIVIL SOCIETY

Working with municipalities, NGOs, international agencies, and private companies as strategic partners will be critical for the sustainability of gender integration in the activity's undertakings. Over the past 15 years, the Honduran government has committed to support participatory arrangements that promote equality of opportunities and gender equity. This declaration is supported by the inclusion of a goal for the reduction of gender inequalities in the section on human development, and legislation approving signature of the international Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women framework. In 2002, the *Política Nacional de la Mujer* (National Policy for Women) was made part of national state policy and a second version of this policy was released in 2010. Today, the National Institute for Women (INAM) plays an advisory role to other ministries on gender integration. INAM's governing board is comprised of eight members drawn from governmental agencies and five from civil society organizations. Fintrac will draw on INAM's network to target rural women's groups for leadership training, on-farm technical assistance, and organizational strengthening. Technicians on the ground will also link community groups with the *Oficina Municipal de la Mujer* (Municipal Office for Women) in their regions to coordinate more information-sharing.

Fintrac will work with partners from the public and private sector to provide coordinated support to smallholder and rural MSMEs in extension, business management, marketing, credit/finance, research and development, natural resource management, disaster planning, renewable energy, nutrition and health services coordination. To maximize the reach and impact of the MERCADO GIS, Fintrac, municipality and company extensionists, community health volunteers, and subcontractor staff will be trained in the whole-family approach to build local capacity in gender analysis and techniques for addressing gender-based constraints.

## 7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Fintrac uses its proprietary monitoring and evaluation system, the Client Impact and Results Information System (CIRIS) to track indicators in the field and disaggregate all data by gender. Additionally, Fintrac's home office gender specialists work with the M&E and communications staff on each project to monitor gender activities on a quarterly basis. MERCADO includes a number of indicators to measure progress in the reduction of gender-based constraints and improvement of gender equality and women's empowerment, including:

- Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment).
- Percentage of target population that views gender-based violence as less acceptable after participating in or being exposed to USG programming.

Income and financial management indicators are disaggregated by gender to ensure women's participation in these areas is measured. When women are able to utilize sound management principles and new technologies to increase their sales and net income, they are able to control resources and assets independently of their spouses. Additionally, women are able to use this income for investment in household nutrition as well as business growth. Gender-disaggregated indicators in the MERCADO Performance Management Plan (PMP) include:

- Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG intervention.
- Gross margin per hectare for commodities targeted by USG assistance.
- Number of individuals receiving USG-supported short-term agricultural productivity training.
- Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance.
- Number of farmers, processors and others who have adopted new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance.
- Number of jobs attributed to FTF implementation.
- Value of agricultural and rural loans.
- Perception of gender-based violence (verbal).
- Perception of gender-based violence (physical).

Additionally, MERCADO will incorporate questions related to women's role in agricultural and household decision making in its annual data collection survey. Establishing a baseline for and measuring progress against these questions will allow for a more thorough understanding of the activity's impact on women's ability to influence decisions. The questions include:

- Who in your household decides which crops to plant?
- Who in your household decided when to plant?
- Who in your household decided to whom to sell?
- Who in your household decides when to sell?
- Who in your household decides what to do with sales income?
- Who in your household decided which inputs to use?

A carefully designed PMP will provide detailed targets for all activity indicators, along with thorough plans for data collection and analysis. In addition to the PMP, MERCADO will implement an operational plan for gender integration which will serve as a planning tool for details during execution of activities.

## 8. MERCADO GIS IMPLEMENTATION

To ensure successful implementation of the MERCADO GIS, it is essential that the staff and stakeholders have a toolkit of knowledge and information available to them as they work to incorporate women into their activities. The operational plan provides MERCADO implementers with the back-up they need to effectively carry out the specific activities detailed in the GIS. It recommends concrete mechanisms to ensure institutional commitment to gender integration in project activities. The operational plan consists of three strategic interventions that will: increase personnel's awareness of gender issues through capacity building; provide personnel with tools to identify and address gender gaps in the communities in which they work; and support personnel in the documentation and reporting of their progress in achieving gender indicators.

### ***Strategic Intervention 1: Build staff capacity***

The identification of the inherent challenges to the implementation of the GIS proposed by MERCADO requires that all staff members of the project adopt attitudes, knowledge, and practices that foster gender integration to achieve targets during the life of the project. MERCADO will take the following actions to ensure staff have the understanding and ability to implement the GIS:

- Designate or hire a gender specialist to lead and manage gender activities. The gender specialist will organize staff trainings and serve as an advisor to managers on the implementation and monitoring of the GIS.
- Organize a management meeting with the gender specialist, COP, DCOPs, and other departmental and sectorial managers to present the GIS and its recommendations and finalize the operational plan for gender integration.
- Implement a Staff Capacity-Building Plan for Gender Integration to transfer key messages to field and administrative personnel and refresh and deepen understanding of the role gender plays in project activities during the LOP. Trainings should be supported with specific case studies that demonstrate gender successes in production, commercialization, organizational processes, etc. Training topics may include: how to understand gender in personal and professional relationships, how to apply tools in the field, information analysis, incorporating gender and health, and identification of gender gaps and how to convert them into opportunities.
- Integrate gender and social perspectives into all personnel trainings at the field level in coordination with departmental managers and the gender specialist. Social development trainings can be delivered with the support of INAM and SAG-DICTA with topics that include: negotiation, conflict resolution, and rural development.
- Hold regular informative meetings with mid-level personnel (quarterly, for example) on issues specific to their needs in gender integration. Such topics include: trouble shooting, work plan review, and delivering gender messages. These meetings will serve as trainings for decision-making staff members and will help them promote gender integration among their direct employees. All sessions will include a work plan to determine specific goals and follow-up strategies.

### ***Strategic Intervention 2: Develop adaptable tools that promote gender awareness***

Women in each community in the ZOI live with unique challenges and opportunities. MERCADO will design tools to help staff identify and analyze the gender gaps so they can facilitate whole-family participation catered to the needs of each individual community. The project will also promote tools to help staff monitor their progress in helping women access the five key resources: time, knowledge, assets and inputs, income, and decision-making power. To promote sustainable gender integration, MERCADO will develop tools that allow field staff to identify the training needs of male and female

clients, determine access and control of assets and income, and track progress against gender and GBV targets.

Standardized tools that generate and utilize data disaggregated by sex will allow MERCADO to assess the reality of women in target communities. Through analysis of the information collected with specially-designed tools, the project will be able to facilitate gender-sensitive activities and promote staff awareness of issues that affect entire families. Becoming familiar with women's challenges and opportunities will allow staff members to approach planned activities with a gender focus.

### **Strategic Intervention 3: Manage information**

MERCADO will efficiently generate and share information related to gender integration and the impact it has on reducing poverty among project clients to demonstrate the importance of women's participation in economic activities. To promote women's experiences, the project will:

- Develop case studies and snapshots of successful women in production, female-owned and operated enterprises, and women in health, among others that will demonstrate the justification for gender integration. Sharing successes motivates both staff and clients to continue to work for the same achievements gained by others.
- Include gender-specific information in quarterly reports to monitor progress.
- Conduct exchanges between clients to showcase successful women's experiences throughout the agricultural value chain and share lessons learned.

Successful information sharing and management will allow for follow-up and updates on opportunities and barriers women have in rural Honduras. It will lead to an ongoing dialogue on the state of gender equality in MERCADO communities, foster the development and replication of best practices in gender, and encourage further commitment to whole families on behalf of staff members and the communities. The three strategic interventions that comprise the operational plan will equip the team with the abilities to ensure women have access to the time, knowledge, assets and inputs, income, and decision-making power.

### **MERCADO Operational Plan for Gender Integration**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
<b>Strategic Intervention 1: Build staff capacity</b>			
Foster gender support among management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct gender diagnostic</li> <li>• Designate a gender specialist</li> <li>• Organize management meeting to discuss GIS</li> </ul>	May-June 2015	Fintrac gender consultant, MERCADO management
Implement a Staff Capacity-Building Plan for Gender Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop plan</li> <li>• Explain training to managers</li> <li>• Conduct trainings</li> </ul>	July-August 2015 (trainings conducted through LOP)	MERCADO gender specialist, managers, personnel
Integrate gender and social perspectives into all personnel trainings at the field level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with INAM and SAG-DICTA and others</li> <li>• Schedule topics and trainings</li> </ul>	September – October 2015 (themes incorporated into field meetings through LOP)	MERCADO gender specialist, managers, personnel
Hold regular informative meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create schedule and develop topics per department</li> </ul>	September 2015 (meetings held through LOP)	MERCADO gender specialist, managers, personnel

### MERCADO Operational Plan for Gender Integration

Objective	Actions	Timeline	Responsible
<b>Strategic Intervention 2: Develop adaptable tools that promote gender awareness</b>			
Promote tools that help the field team identify and track gender gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create tools</li> <li>• Train staff on use of tools</li> </ul>	Tools implemented by September 2015 for use during LOP	MERCADO gender specialist, personnel
<b>Strategic Intervention 3: Manage information</b>			
Develop case studies and snapshots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify experiences</li> <li>• Write case study</li> <li>• Promote information</li> </ul>	One per quarter	MERCADO gender specialist, personnel, communications
Include gender-specific information in monthly reports and other regular updates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaggregate data</li> <li>• Write report</li> </ul>	All regular updates (monthlies, quarterlies, annuals, etc.) during LOP	MERCADO gender specialist, personnel, communications
Conduct exchanges between clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify cases</li> <li>• Plan activities</li> <li>• Organize logistics</li> </ul>	One per quarter	MERCADO gender specialist, personnel

The operational plan allows the project to track its progress and measure successes in gender. Ideally this plan will set timelines and priorities to implement trainings and develop and distribute tools and materials. The plan is a living document to be adjusted according to long, medium, and short-term needs of the project. It ensures the project's activities do not center only on identifying and describing gender relations, but also incentivize the team to include women in economic development activities to reduce poverty in client households.

## ANNEX I: SAMPLE SURVEYS

### Question 1: ¿Cuál es el rol de la mujer en el hogar, la comunidad, y empleo/agricultura?

<b>Magueyal, Ocotepeque</b>		
<b>Hogar</b>	<b>Comunidad</b>	<b>Empleo/Agricultura</b>
Trabajo domestico	Comité de aseo	Hacer ropa
Lavar ropa	Patronato	Pulpería
Cocinar	Iglesia	Hacer pan
Madre	Escuela	Act. Agricola, maiz, hortalizas
Cuidar los hijos	Soc. de Padres de Familia	
Dar la comida al esposo para que lleve al campo	J.A.A.	
Merienda escolar		

<b>Mahoga, Ocotepeque</b>		
<b>Hogar</b>	<b>Comunidad</b>	<b>Empleo/Agricultura</b>
Preparan los alimentos	Sociedad de Padres de Familia	Micro Empresa procesando vino
Lavan la ropa	Comité de Higiene	Apoyan en la agricultura al hombre; hortalizas
Asean la casa	AIN-C	
Cuidan los niños/niñas	CoN Aldea Global	
Cuidan las gallinas	Apoyo en trabajo voluntario	
Van a dejar la comunidad al esposo lugar de trabajo		

<b>La Castellona, Copan</b>		
<b>Hogar</b>	<b>Comunidad</b>	<b>Empleo/Agricultura</b>
Hogar	Comunidad	Empleo/Agricultura
Lavar olla/maíz	Escuela	Dejar comida
Encender fuego	Monitoras	Limpieza en la milpa
Hacer la masa	Patronato	Corte de café
Hacer desayuno	Iglesia	Limpia de frijoles
Servir la comida	AIN-C	Cortar chile
Llevar a los niños a la escuela		Tomate
Lavar y limpiar la cocina		Mantenimiento de la finca
Bañar a los bebes		Cosecha
Lavar ropa		trabajo por dia/jornal
Preparar almuerzo		
Servir almuerzo		
Cuidar a las gallinas		

**Question 1: ¿Cuál es el rol de la mujer en el hogar, la comunidad, y empleo/agricultura?**

<b>Porvenir Segundo, Copan</b>		
<b>Hogar</b>	<b>Comunidad</b>	<b>Empleo/Agricultura</b>
Fuego	Reuniones en la escuela	Nada
Moler tortilla	Centro de salud	Vende pan, huevos, ropa
Calentar frijol	Cocina, hacer los alimentos	
Despachar al marido	Iglesia	
Cuidan los niños		
Mandar a la escuela		
Lavar ropa		

<b>El Pinal, Santa Bárbara</b>		
<b>Hogar</b>	<b>Comunidad</b>	<b>Empleo/Agricultura</b>
Hacer café	Patronato	Tamales
Aseo de la casa y cocina	Merienda escolar	Pan
Encender fuego	Padres/madres de familia	Pastelitos
Prepara desayuno	Cruz roja	Enchiladas
Hacer la masa	Junta de agua	Horchata
Despachar a los niños	Mujeres organizados	Huevos
Hacer merienda	AIN-C	Pollo
Lavar ropa	Directiva de comité de meriendas	Verduras
Hacer almuerzo		Plátanos
Dar la comida		Lavar ropa
Limpia cocina		
Moler el maíz		
Hacer la cena		
Planchar		

<b>Las Breas, Santa Bárbara</b>		
<b>Hogar</b>	<b>Comunidad</b>	<b>Empleo/Agricultura</b>
Fuego	Aseo de comunidad	CEPRED
Lavar maíz	Junto de agua	Vender papayas
Preparar tortilla	Consejera de red de mujeres	Pulpería
Desayuno	Capacitaciones sobre violencia y la prevención del embarazo adolescente	Baleadas y pastelitos
Aseo de la casa	Padres y madres de familia	
Lavar ropa; trastes	Patronato	
Preparar almuerzo	AIN-C	
Bañar a los niños		
Hacer la cena		

**Question 2: ¿Cuál es el rol del hombre en el hogar, la comunidad, empleo/agricultura?**

<b>Llano Largo, Ocotepeque</b>		
<b>Hogar</b>	<b>Comunidad</b>	<b>Empleo/Agricultura</b>
Comer	Iglesia	Compra de insumos
Recoger leña	Asociación de Padres de Familia	Preparar tierra para siembra
Cuidar bebés	Trabajo comunitario/ proyecto de luz, calles, agua	Sembrar
Traer biberes	Aportaciones económicas	Venta de café
Compras para el hogar	Patronato	Venta con intermediarios
Cuidar de la salud de la familia	Comité de Salud	Cuidar animales
Llevar agua	Apoyo a las instituciones ONGs que llegan a la comunidad	Sembrar zacate

<b>Juhalaca, Ocotepeque</b>		
<b>Hogar</b>	<b>Comunidad</b>	<b>Empleo/Agricultura</b>
Dan dinero	Trabajo comunitario	Ganado
Llevar leña	Apoya las instituciones que vienen a la comunidad	Trabaja en el campo(la tierra)
Aseo de la casa	JAA	
Comida a los animales	Salud	
	Electrificación	

<b>Brisas del San Juan, Copan</b>		
<b>Hogar</b>	<b>Comunidad</b>	<b>Empleo/Agricultura</b>
Apoyar en la casa	Salud	Agricultura
Llevar leña	Educación	Maíz
	Proyecto eléctrico	Hortalizas
	JAA	Café
	Patronato	Frijoles
	Padres de familia	Cacao

**Question 2: ¿Cuál es el rol del hombre en el hogar, la comunidad, empleo/agricultura?**

<b>Porvenir Segundo, Copan</b>		
<b>Hogar</b>	<b>Comunidad</b>	<b>Empleo/Agricultura</b>
Barrer	Patronato	Sembrar maíz
Llevar leña	JAA	Frijoles
Degravar maíz	Equipo de futbol	Arroz
Preparar comida	Electrificación	Café
	Proyecto de agua	Yuca
	Sociedad de padres de familia	
	Comité de salud	

<b>San Francisco, Santa Bárbara</b>		
<b>Hogar</b>	<b>Comunidad</b>	<b>Empleo/Agricultura</b>
Ver televisión	Futbol	Sembrar maíz
Despiertan a las 5am	Patronato	Frijoles
Desayunan a las 7am	Junta de Agua (JAA)	Yuca
Descansan a las 4pm	Sociedad de padres de familia	Zacate
No hacen tareas en el hogar		Ayote
		Plátano
		Ganadería
		Jornales

<b>Brisas del Ulua, Santa Bárbara</b>		
<b>Hogar</b>	<b>Comunidad</b>	<b>Empleo/Agricultura</b>
Barrer	Proyecto de agua	Sembrar maíz
Lavar trastes	Futbol	Plátano
Ender ocote		Sandías
Leña		Ganadería
Cargar los niños(as)		Ayotera