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UTSAN



## Honduras

### Proyecto de Agricultura y Seguridad Alimentaria en el Corredor Seco

Misión de Preparación, 3 al 7 de marzo de 2014

#### Ayuda Memoria

1. Una misión del Banco Mundial visitó Honduras entre los días 3 y 7 de marzo de 2014 con el objetivo de llevar a cabo una misión de preparación del Proyecto de Agricultura y Seguridad Alimentaria en el Corredor Seco con fondos GAFSP. La misión estuvo compuesta por Eli Weiss (Gerente de Proyecto), Norman Piccioni (Co-Gerente de Proyecto), Augusto Garcia (Especialista Principal de Operaciones), Piet Werbrouck (Consultor de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural), Juan Morelli (Consultor de Análisis Económico y Costos), Otoniel Campos (Consultor de Monitoreo y Evaluación), Mary Parrish (Especialista Agrícola), José Rezk (Especialista de Finanzas Principal), Leonel Estrada (Consultor en Adquisiciones), Andrés Mac Gaul (Especialista Principal de Adquisición), Tuuli Bernardini (Especialista Ambiental) y Jason Paiement (Especialista Social).

2. La misión sostuvo reuniones con los Sres. Mariano Jiménez, Director Ejecutivo de la Unidad Técnica de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (UTSAN) y Marco Bográn, Director Ejecutivo de la Oficina Millenium Challenge Account-Honduras y sus equipos de trabajo. La misión también se reunió con representantes de otras agencias donantes de la Alianza para el Corredor Seco (ACS) y viajó a la zona de La Paz con especialistas de la oficina local de USAID para visitar a beneficiarios del Proyecto "ACCESO." La lista completa de los participantes se encuentra en el Anexo 1.

3. Los miembros de la misión agradecen a las autoridades de Gobierno por el apoyo y las diligencias otorgadas respecto a la organización de la misión. Este documento resume las conclusiones y acuerdos logrados.

#### 1. Decisiones Claves

- Los componentes del Proyecto se han reducido de cuatro a tres, dada la combinación de los componentes en las actividades agrícolas y no agrícolas.
- De tres posibles escenarios de implementación (ver sección 5 abajo), MCA-H continua analizando la estrategia de implementación más conveniente para el Programa, la cual se está revisando a nivel del Comité de la ACS.
- Respecto al staff del proyecto, se decidió pagar por porcentaje y compartir los costos con USAID y los otros donantes.

## 2. Acuerdos y Seguimiento

<b>Descripción de la Acción</b>	<b>Responsable</b>	<b>Fecha Límite</b>
Contratar a los consultores necesarios para preparar el MGAS y los instrumentos sociales.	MCA-H/UTSAN	10 de marzo 2014
Iniciar procesos de contratación para el consultor de conceptualización de monitoreo y evaluación	UTSAN	12 de marzo 2014
Hacer disponible información sobre “cajas rurales” (ej: parte legal, organización, sus políticas y estrategias, número de cajas en la zona, sus características, etc.).	UTSAN	14 de marzo 2014
Preparar un documento con: 1) los criterios de selección de los 33 <u>municipios</u> , en particular la inclusión de los municipios con nivel 3 por razones de logística; y (ii) selección de beneficiarios de componente uno y dos.	UTSAN	14 de marzo 2014
Enviar una matriz de arreglos institucionales para ejecutar el proyecto.	UTSAN/MCA-H	21 de marzo 2014
Finalizar el borrador de análisis económico y el borrador de costos.	Banco Mundial	21 de marzo 2014
Decisión tomada en cuanto al escenario de implementación	MCA-H	27 de marzo 2014
Enviar notificación al Ministro de Finanzas sobre la activación de su Política Operacional 7.50 de la salvaguarda legal de Cursos de Aguas Internacionales	Banco Mundial	28 de marzo 2014
Finalizar el borrador de marco de resultados, incluyendo metas de beneficiarios mujeres. Queda pendiente un indicador ambiental.	Banco Mundial/MCA-H	28 de marzo 2014
Buscar financiamiento para la preparación de la línea base.	Banco Mundial (con USAID) UTSAN (con BCIE)	7 de abril 2014
Borrador de inventario de actores locales y proyectos en el territorio.	UTSAN	5 de mayo 2014
Terminar y publicar el Marco de Gestión Ambiental y Social (MGAS) socializado, en la página web del Gobierno	MCA-H	20 de mayo 2014

3. **Marco de Resultados:** Se completó un primer borrador del marco de resultados durante la misión, el cual se continuará discutiendo para finalizarlo en las próximas semanas. El borrador del marco de resultados se puede encontrar en el ANEXO 2. Los componentes y actividades del proyecto fueron discutidos y finalizados en su mayoría. La descripción del proyecto (en borrador) se puede encontrar en el ANEXO 3. Se propone incluir un indicador relacionado con la gestión ambiental del proyecto en cuanto la consultoría ambiental haya avanzado suficientemente para proponer dicho indicador. Finalmente también se propone incluir indicadores específicos para mujeres beneficiarias.

- 4. Monitoreo y Evaluación (Componente 3):** Se discutió el diseño del monitoreo y evaluación del Proyecto. Se decidió que primero es necesario que UTSAN contrate un consultor experto para que: (i) conceptualice el Sistema de Control de Beneficiarios (SCB), el Sistema de Planificación Monitoreo y Evaluación de la Alianza (SPMEA) y la interfaz entre el SCB y el Sistema de Información Geográfica (SIG); (ii) defina la plataforma tecnológica y (iii) elabore la normativa para que las instituciones involucradas alimenten los sistemas oportunamente con información de calidad. Este consultor debe considerar los requerimientos de los miembros de la Alianza y las instituciones de Gobierno participantes, enfatizando en la construcción de tableros de control que permitan fácilmente identificar la situación actual, histórica y futura de los proyectos y sus indicadores. Adicionalmente el consultor debe elaborar los términos de referencia y participar como asesor en los procesos de adquisición de los sistemas a desarrollar o adquirir.

Se debe continuar con el análisis para incorporar en este componente el desarrollo de las capacidades y del sistema que administre el PIPSA.

En cuanto a la línea de base, USAID pronunció que con sus fondos bilaterales no puede financiar la línea de base correspondiente a la zona fuera de su área de influencia. Sin embargo, el equipo del Banco continuará en contacto con USAID para acordar una forma de financiamiento para preparar la línea de base. En paralelo, UTSAN se pondrá en contacto con BCIE, para ver si podrían financiar la línea base con fondos de pre-inversión.

- 5. Acuerdos de Implementación, Adquisiciones, y Finanzas:** Durante la misión se inició la evaluación de la capacidad del equipo de Adquisiciones y Finanzas de MCA-H. Esta evaluación es parte de la preparación del proyecto por parte del Banco y tiene como objeto identificar áreas que el Banco pudiera apoyar para facilitar la creación de capacidades en materia fiduciaria. Se observó que MCA-H ha realizado procesos siguiendo normas de Adquisiciones de la Corporación Reto del Milenio (Agencia del Gobierno de Estados Unidos) y del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID). Un aspecto importante mencionado por MCA-H es referente a la publicación de todos sus procesos de adquisiciones en su página web, Honducompras y los periódicos nacionales. Adicionalmente, MCA-H posee experiencia en la planificación y seguimiento de los Planes de Adquisiciones utilizando SEPA. Se observaron los archivos de adquisiciones de MCA-H (físicos y digital), y se recomendó que para la ejecución de este proyecto se adquiera un sistema de almacenamiento digital de los expedientes de adquisiciones de los diversos fondos. Quedó pendiente el envío de los CVs y TdR del personal de adquisiciones para su evaluación por parte del Banco.

Otro tema que fue discutido ampliamente fue la estrategia de contrataciones para la implementación. Los tres escenarios de implementación que se discutieron fueron:

- a. Contratar un Operador que implemente todo el Proyecto a través de sus propios recursos y con la ayuda de sub contratistas que eventualmente se identificarían en la propuesta. Esta estrategia es la que está utilizando USAID y en principio la preferida por el Gobierno de Honduras. El que se trate de un único contrato tiene la ventaja de la simplicidad, pero limita la posibilidad de MCA-H de tener injerencia en las decisiones y de tener acceso a la información. De ese modo, se reduce la posibilidad de MCA-H de ganar experiencia y construir su propia capacidad mediante la participación en la implementación.
- b. Contratar un Operador que implemente todo el Proyecto, utilizando sus propios recursos y con la ayuda de subcontratistas que se contratarían sobre la base de una no objeción de MCA-H (y eventualmente del Banco, si hubiera subcontratos de alto valor). Estas subcontrataciones se harían siguiendo reglas preestablecidas y se pagaría sobre la base de los precios reales resultado de los procesos. El que MCA-H revise y provea No Objecciones a los Términos de Referencia, Proceso de selección y contrato de las sub contrataciones aumentará la injerencia de MCA-H en las decisiones, facilitará su labor de supervisión y contribuirá a la creación de su propia capacidad para el futuro. Se agregaría transparencia al proceso, ya que MCA-H tendría acceso a la información de detalle y a los costos de los subcontratos. Asimismo, se reducirían costos, ya que los subcontratos se pagarían sobre la base de costos reales y no de estimaciones del Operador al momento de la propuesta. Por último, el tener contratos y subcontratos separados ayudaría a reducir riesgos, ya que se facilitaría el reemplazo del Operador y/o de los subcontratistas en caso de mala performance.
- c. Contratar a tres Operadores (cada uno con una región geográfica determinada) y éstos utilicen sus recursos y ejecuten subcontratos. En este caso, el MCA-H sería responsable de proveer No Objecciones a los Términos de Referencia, Proceso de selección y contrato de las sub contrataciones como en el escenario anterior. Este escenario provee la ventaja de que los Operadores competirán entre sí para obtener los mejores resultados.

Se acordó que se continuará analizando cuál es el escenario de implementación más conveniente.

6. **Gestión Financiera:** Durante la misión, se comenzó la evaluación de los arreglos de gestión financiera a ser utilizados para el proyecto. Se realizaron reuniones con el personal de MCA-Honduras con el objetivo de hacer una evaluación inicial de la capacidad de la Agencia Implementadora para la ejecución del proyecto propuesto.

Asimismo, se realizaron reuniones con otros donantes con el fin de conocer los arreglos de gestión financiera que están previstos para otras operaciones que componen la Alianza del Corredor Seco, tanto en ejecución como en preparación. De las reuniones que se realizaron con USAID y BCIE, se relevaron los arreglos de implementación actuales y se acordó que se intentarán armonizar en la mayor medida posible los arreglos de Gestión Financiera entre los donantes participantes para reducir la carga administrativa del proyecto.

En relación al financiamiento del personal y costo administrativo, se acordó que es posible continuar con la práctica que actualmente utilizan con USAID y BCIE de distribuir la financiación total del personal afectado a los distintos proyectos en base a porcentajes en función de una base previamente acordada.

Se continuará trabajando con el MCA-H en los detalles de implementación durante las siguientes semanas hacia la definición de los detalles de implementación, los que serán detallados en una sección específica del Documento de Evaluación de Proyecto (PAD).

7. **Marco de Gestión Ambiental y Social (MGAS):** Se avanzó con la preparación del Marco de Gestión Ambiental y Social (MGAS) del proyecto. El equipo del Banco se reunió con los consultores ambientales, social y de género seleccionados para escribir el MGSA. MCA-H acordó firmar los contratos respectivos el día 14 de marzo. Durante la misión, MCA-H negoció con los mismos consultores y una reunión compartida también con UTSAN resultó útil para aclarar el alcance de cada consultoría, así como las dudas, expectativas y requerimientos de los involucrados. Las principales cuestiones debatidas fueron el calendario de preparación (tener un borrador para el 21 de abril), las actividades por ser financiadas con el proyecto, la coordinación entre MCA-H y los implementadores, los objetivos y el formato de las consultas públicas requeridas y las finanzas de los contratos de los consultores. La misión destaca la importancia de una coordinación estrecha entre MCA-H, UTSAN y los consultores para asegurar un suficiente flujo de información y consultas, y así una máxima eficiencia del trabajo. MCA-H informó a la misión que la transferencia de los fondos de preparación del proyecto para cubrir los costos de las tres consultorías estarían disponibles sobre el 24 de marzo.

MCA-H espera contratar a los tres consultores la semana siguiente, y se acordó un calendario de los entregables y sus respectivas revisiones por parte de MCA-H y el Banco. Los consultores deben entregar los primeros borradores de sus productos para el 21 de abril, y se organizarán consultas públicas del 6 al 8 de mayo.

Respecto al tema de consultas públicas con los grupos de interés del proyecto, el Gobierno compartió información sobre las reuniones relacionadas con “Mesas de Seguridad Alimentaria” desde el inicio de la preparación de la propuesta GAFSP. Para poder integrar los resultados de estas consultas en el MGAS, UTSAN compartirá con MCA-H los informes de estas consultas realizadas hasta la fecha. Se acordó organizar dos consultas públicas regionales para dar a conocer el proyecto y el MGAS durante la semana del 6 de mayo; no obstante para cumplir con este plazo es necesario que MCA-H disponga de los recursos que van a financiar los contratos con los Consultores externos especializados. El propósito de estas consultas será de integrar las recomendaciones recibidas de los actores interesados en el borrador final del MGAS. MCA-H enviará al Banco Mundial el borrador final del MGAS para el 20 de mayo, 2014.

Una aclaración clave que surgió con base en dicho intercambio es que el alcance de la aplicabilidad de las salvaguardas del Banco se extiende a las inversiones promocionadas por el proyecto aunque el proyecto no las financie directamente. En otras palabras, cuando el proyecto facilita la asistencia técnica para preparar planes de negocios/subproyectos y lograr financiamiento externo para su implementación, el MGAS se preparará contemplando todo el ciclo de los mismos desde la pre-factibilidad hasta la operación y cierre, según aplica.

El Instituto Nacional de la Mujer participó en las discusiones y se acordó que el enfoque principal para trabajar con las mujeres en el área de intervención del proyecto será por grupos de mujeres productores más bien que individuos. Igualmente, se aprovecharán las redes de mujeres existentes en los municipios y cuidará también para promover una mayor integración de hombres en las actividades relacionadas con nutrición mejorada a nivel de hogares. Adicionalmente, se acordó que el Instituto proporcionará datos diagnósticos e información secundaria de los municipios beneficiarios del proyecto.

#### **8. Estado de avance de los proyectos de apoyo al Programa ACS con otros donantes:**

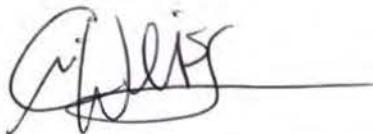
**Visita de Campo.** En compañía de funcionarios de MCA-H, UTSAN, USAID y FINTRAC, una parte del equipo de misión viajó al Departamento de La Paz para visitar a beneficiarios del proyecto ACCESO. La visita incluyó comunidades en Yarula, Santa Elena y Cane, en las cuales el equipo sostuvo un intercambio técnico sobre actividades y resultados del apoyo brindado por el proyecto en los últimos 3 años, a familias rurales que se encontraban bajo la línea nacional de pobreza. Con un dispositivo de acompañamiento técnico y financiero, el proyecto está ayudando a que pequeños productores agropecuarios y sus familias adopten nuevas tecnologías, amplíen la productividad, diversifiquen cultivos, accedan a mercados, incrementen ingresos y disponibilidad de alimentos, así como mejoren hábitos de alimentación y monitoreo de la desnutrición en infantes menores de cinco años. Además, esta visita permitió a la misión conocer muchos detalles sobre experiencias de implementación, lecciones aprendidas, historias y factores de éxito en el proceso de desarrollo, todos los cuales serán de mucha utilidad para el actual proceso de preparación del proyecto GAFSP. El ANEXO 4 incluye la agenda de la visita de campo.

#### **9. Cronograma de preparación y evaluación de la propuesta GAFSP por el Banco Mundial:**

Tarea	Fecha
Misión de pre-evaluación	5 al 9 de mayo
Documento enviado al GAFSP	19 de mayo de 2014
Publicación del MGAS socializado	20 de mayo de 2014
Reunión interna de decisión	2 de junio de 2014
Misión de evaluación	3 al 6 de junio de 2014
Negociaciones	Junio de 2014 (por confirmar)
Aprobación	30 de julio de 2014

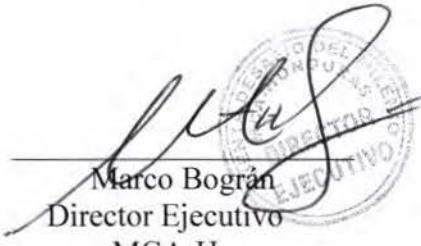
**10.** Los Anexos incluidos en este documento son borradores de trabajo.

Tegucigalpa, 7 de marzo de 2014



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Eli Weiss  
Gerente de Proyecto  
Banco Mundial



Marco Bográn  
Director Ejecutivo  
MCA-H



Mariano Jiménez  
Director Ejecutivo  
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**ANEXO 1**

**Lista de Participantes en las sesiones de trabajo**

Nombre	Institución	Email	Teléfono
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José Luis Segovia	Consultor Ambiental	<a href="mailto:a4020hn@gmail.com">a4020hn@gmail.com</a>	
Ronald Sánchez	Consultor Ambiental	<a href="mailto:rsanperez@yahoo.com">rsanperez@yahoo.com</a>	
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Jorge Soto	FINTAC	<a href="mailto:jsoto@fintrac.com">jsoto@fintrac.com</a>	
Anastacia	USAID		
Marco Galvez	USAID		

## ANEXO 2

### DRAFT: Results Framework and Monitoring

#### 1.1 MARCO DE RESULTADOS DE LA ALIANZA

**Higher level objectives** To contribute to the goals of the Alianza para el Corredor Seco Program which are: (i) to reduce extreme poverty by increasing rural incomes; (ii) to reduce stunting of children under five years of age by improving the nutritional status of women and children; and (iii) to increase national capacity in monitoring and evaluation of food and nutrition security.

Level Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values					Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description (indicator definition etc.)
				YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5				
1. Number of households living in poverty moved above the poverty line	A	# households	0					20,000	Year 3 and 5	Survey	Agency evaluation	
2. Number of households living in extreme poverty moved above the extreme poverty line	A	# households	0					24,000	Year 3 and 5	Survey	Agency evaluation	
3. Per capita expenditures (\$) of	A	US\$ expenditure	??					US\$4,775	Year 3	Survey	Agency	

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Level Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values					Frequency	Data Source/Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description (indicator definition etc.)
				YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5				
rural households (proxy for income)		es of rural households							and 5		evaluation	
4. Prevalence of stunted children under 5 in target	A	% reduction from baseline	0	5%	10%	15%	20%	Year 3 and 5	Survey	Agency evaluation		
5. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 in target								Year 3 and 5	Survey	Agency evaluation		

## 1.1 MARCO DE RESULTADOS DEL PROYECTO GAFSP

**Project Development Objective:** to contribute to achieving the overall goals of the Alianza para el Corredor Seco (ACS) by enhancing food and nutritional security of vulnerable households in selected geographical locations and by providing institutional capacity.

Level Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values					Frequency	Data Source/Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description (indicator definition etc.)
				YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5				
1. Direct project beneficiaries	B G A	# people	0			35,000		70,215 <sup>1</sup>	Quarterly	Registry of Beneficiaries	Implementer	Specify what percentage of the beneficiaries are female
		# households	0					15,000 <sup>2</sup>	Annual	Registry of Beneficiaries	Implementer	
2. Average yield achieved in maize and bean	A	QQ/MZ	Maize: 14.8					30	Annual	Registry of Beneficiaries	Implementer	
			Beans: 6.7					10	Annual	Registry of Beneficiaries	Implementer	
3. Adopted an improved agricultural technology	B G	# farmers	0					12,000	Annual	Progress report		Counted when applying one or more technologies

<sup>1</sup> See annex 1

<sup>2</sup> See annex 2



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UNIDAD NACIONAL

**Project Development Objective:** to contribute to achieving the overall goals of the Alianza para el Corredor Seco (ACS) by enhancing food and nutritional security of vulnerable households in selected geographical locations and by providing institutional capacity.

Level Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values					Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description (indicator definition etc.)
				YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YRS				
4. Value incremental sales	A G	# hectares	0						Annual	Progress report	Implementer	Specify what percentage of the beneficiaries are female
						12,000		24,000				
4. Value incremental sales	A U	US\$ million	0		7	14	30	57	Annual	Registry of Beneficiaries	Implementer	
5. New jobs created in participating rural MSMEs (non-farm)	A	# jobs	0					12,000	Annual	Registry of Beneficiaries	Implementer	Specify what percentage of the beneficiaries are female
6. Dietary diversity score											Implementer	
7. Percentage of mothers utilizing improved feeding	A	%	0					50%	Annual	Registry of Beneficiaries	Implementer	

**Project Development Objective:** to contribute to achieving the overall goals of the Alianza para el Corredor Seco (ACS) by enhancing food and nutritional security of vulnerable households in selected geographical locations and by providing institutional capacity.

Level Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values					Frequency	Data Source/Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description (indicator definition etc.)
				YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5				
practices												
8. User perception of quality of M&E	B	% satisfaction index	0%			90%	90%	90%	Annual	System Users / Survey	MCA	Include:  Availability  Reliability  Friendliness

## INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

Intermediate Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values					Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description (indicator definition etc.)
				YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5				
<b>Componente 1: Generación de ingresos</b>												
<i>Indicator 1.1:</i> Technical assistance and training of farmer groups in good agricultural practices (GAP)		# farmers trained in GAP	0	?	?	?	?	?	Mensual			Specify what percentage of the beneficiaries are female
<i>Indicator 1.2:</i> Irrigation areas		# ha	0	?	?	?	?	?	Semestral			
<i>Indicator 1.3:</i> Landless people participating		# people	0	?	?	?	?	?	Mensual	Registry of Beneficiaries		
<i>Indicator 1.4:</i> Business plans funded		# business plans	0						Mensual			
<i>Indicador 1.5:</i> Supported initiatives in non-farm livelihoods		# initiatives	0	?	?	?	?	?	Mensual	Promoters development / registration of participants		Specify what percentage of the beneficiaries are female
<b>Componente 2: Nutricional y de higiene</b>												
<i>Indicator 2.1:</i> Nutrition education		# trained volunteers	0	?	?	?	?	?	Mensual			Specify what percentage of the beneficiaries are female



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Intermediate Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values					Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description (indicator definition etc.)
				YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5				
<i>Indicator 2.2: Works of sanitation and hygiene</i>		# works	0	?	?	?	?	?	Mensual	Progress report	MCA	Las obras incluyen: Letrinas, Pisos Fogones Acceso agua potable
<i>Indicator 2.3: Centros de salud fortalecidos</i>		# centros de salud										
<b>Componente 3: Monitoreo, Evaluación y Gestión</b>												
<i>Indicator 3.1: Systems information implemented</i>		# implemented system	0	?	?	2	3	?	Annual	Actas	MCA	The systems are:  Beneficiaries Control Systems  Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation  Georeferencing System
<i>Indicator 3.2: System of monitoring implemented</i>		# implemented system		1					Annual	Quality of information reports	MCA	Monitoring will be conducted to validate the quality of the information Implementers
<i>Indicator 3.3: Implementation of the project</i>		% implementation		85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	Semestral	Progress report	MCA	Products delivered / Products Planned



Annex 1

Beneficiaries	Alianza # of HH out of Extreme Poverty	GAFSP
# of households (HH)	24,000	12,000
# of men	21,432	10,716
# of women	22,997	11,499
# of children	96,000	48,000
<b>Total # of beneficiaries</b>	<b>140,429</b>	<b>70,215</b>

Annex 2

Income thresholds and outcomes	# Households (HH) earning less than > \$1.25 day	# Households (HH) earning less than > \$1.25 day	# Households (HH) earning less than > \$1.25 day	Geographic Focus
	15,000 HH	12,000 HH	10,000 HH	Definir las comunidades

## ANEXO 3

### Project Description

#### Component 1: Food Production and Rural Household Revenue Generation

1. The objective of this component is to increase household availability of quality food and revenues of poor and extreme poor rural residents in 33 municipalities. This will be achieved through the adoption of irrigation, good agricultural<sup>3</sup> practices and technologies, increased market access and off-farm income generating activities. This will provide the basis for improving nutrition and reducing child stunting (component 2).
2. In the selected municipalities, the component will provide :
  - (i) matching grants for small infrastructure works, equipment, technical assistance, agricultural inputs, training and operating costs to increase agricultural production;
  - (ii) technical assistance, training and other forms of support to strengthen rural organizations such as producer (marketing) groups, savings and loan societies and women's groups;
  - (iii) technical assistance, training and marketing intermediation services to link producers with markets; and
  - (iv) support to off-farm income generation activities;
3. **Production.** To increase production, the Project will finance the items and programs enumerated below. The Project participants will provide co-financing in accordance with their poverty level (see co-financing matrix):
  - i. small irrigation infrastructure works including irrigation head works such as small water reservoirs, water retention dams and deviations sufficient to irrigate up to 15 hectares; the works will serve the common irrigation needs of several producers and the water quantities will be dimensioned for drip irrigation;
  - ii. irrigation equipment such as storage tanks, rainwater harvesting systems, treadle pumps and drip irrigation equipment.
  - iii. technical assistance and training of farmer groups in good agricultural practices (GAP), in post-harvesting techniques improving storage and food preservation to cover "lean" season and prolong shelf-life, and specific crop technologies taking into account environmental sustainability and market requirements. The project will focus on: food crops including crop bio-fortification to enhance nutritional content, animal husbandry and high-value cash crops such as fruit and vegetables as well as coffee. Specific attention will be given to coordinate with nutrition volunteers and women's groups to ensure that nutrition sensitive agriculture practices are encouraged and women's needs are adequately addressed.
  - iv. agricultural inputs and labor involved in the start-up and first production season of agricultural production ventures on rented land by landless young farm laborers<sup>4</sup>;
  - v. agricultural inputs and technical assistance for the local agricultural research committees (CIAL) that test the introduction of higher-value or more nutritive crops and animal production; and
  - vi. post-harvest equipment including on-farm processing equipment and food storage tanks.

<sup>3</sup> Agriculture includes: plant production, animal production, forest management and fish farming.

<sup>4</sup> The Project would not finance land rental

4. The agricultural technologies promoted under the Project have demonstrated results in the CIDA-financed PROSADE and in the USAID-Financed Feed the Future projects and are well understood. For the producers in extreme poverty, the package consists of liming soils, careful seed selection, planting in beds, appropriate spacing, vigorous weed control, efficient organic fertilizer application, etc. By using good agricultural practices (increased planting density, improved weed control, more efficient use of water and fertilizer), farmers participating in the USAID Feed the Future project have more than doubled maize and bean yields at little additional cash cost. Experience in PROSADE has shown that the local committees for agricultural research can develop into early adopters of higher productivity technologies and even into improved seed producers and plant propagators.
5. The Project will help those producers reaching a higher level of productivity to move away from exclusive subsistence farming and diversify into higher value crops, such as vegetables, fruits, and coffee. In the coffee sector, the Project will help small producers to adopt agricultural techniques (pruning, shade-growing, soil fertilizing based on soil analysis, etc.) reducing the impact of the coffee rust fungus.
6. In animal production, the Project will focus on poultry, small ruminants and where possible some fish ponds that poor HH can manage and which can provide additional proteins. Dairy, cashews and honey may also be appropriate, depending on the market and agronomic conditions.
7. Given the vulnerability to climate change, climate-smart practices for soil and water conservation will be embedded in the agronomic packages to increase resilience and sustainability.
8. **Market links.** To increase the links with the market, the Project will assist producers and market intermediaries (input and equipment suppliers, produce buyers at local and national level, transport providers) to establish marketing relationships. Such assistance will consist of:
  - i. organizing business round tables with producers, buyers and suppliers and arranging direct contacts between producers and buyers;
  - ii. strengthening producer groups in collective marketing and the establishment of marketing alliances with market agents;
  - iii. building capacity of groups and their representatives to negotiate, secure better market information on quality standards, facilitate transportation and storage;
  - iv. building the capacity of market intermediaries interested in longer-term business relationships with producer groups;
  - v. helping transportation providers increase their reach and efficiency to isolated poor farmers;
  - vi. assisting institutional buyers like the World Food Program (one of the largest grain buyers in Honduras) to link with smaller producers through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) program;
  - vii. assisting producers and producer groups to assess and act on market opportunities in El Salvador and other export markets;
  - viii. carrying out market identification studies for the benefit of producers and market intermediaries; and
  - ix. supporting producers and producer groups to obtain fair trade/organic farming certifications.
9. **Rural organizations.** Apart from supporting farmer groups in production and marketing, the Project will strengthen several types of rural organizations through training and technical assistance: producer cooperatives, producer groups, savings and loan societies, women's

groups. This will include assistance for: (i) legalization of informal groups; (ii) management training; (iii) book keeping; and (iv) leadership training (especially for women).

- 10. Off-farm income generation.** In communities where farming is not feasible, incomes and food security can be more sustainably increased through employment and off-farm business activities. Non-farm employment opportunities are often more accessible for rural women including in bakeries, eateries, artisanal activities, and commerce. The project will finance the following activities to improve non-farm rural livelihoods:

- i. a participatory analysis of the income and employment options in the communities: community members will participate in sessions exploring local resources and how they could be used for non-farm income generation;
- ii. co-finance business start-ups producing tools and equipment the Project will promote (such as the installation of energy-saving kitchen ovens, metallic family storage units, slab for kitchen floors and roofs);
- iii. agro-processing of food and adding value including nutritive elements to be sold in local markets (including for example school lunches);
- iv. artisanal production of items to be sold in local markets or in neighboring countries;
- v. business technical assistance and training for people who have or want to start small businesses in particular for women and young people; and
- vi. small grants and co-financing with municipalities non-farm employment opportunities especially for women and young people.

- 11. Access to finance.** The investments at the level of the individual participant will be co-financed wherever possible by the participants themselves with own funds or credit from local savings and loans societies (SLS- cajas rurales). Moreover the Project aims to use the SLS as instruments for stimulating rural savings and providing local production and business credit. As such the project financing mechanisms (see below) will enhance the capital structure of the SLS and provide them with productive lending experience and training.

The Cajas Rurales (Rural Savings and Loans Societies) are community organizations based on trust, solidarity, transparency and democratic decision-making. They have been successfully promoted since 1993 under the Law for the Modernization and Development of the Agricultural Sector (Decree 201-93 - Art. 42) which gave legitimacy to rather informal savings and loans societies (SLS). Continuous support from SAG, NGOs and development agencies has led to the creation of more than 4,000 SLS in Honduras. An executive decree of December 2013 (PCM 057-2013) declared the promotion of SLS as national policy. The SLS are constituted as rural organizations that provide several services: savings, small loans, storage, input supplies, bulk purchasing of basic necessities and other services. Because of their small size and limited geographic coverage they are not covered by the financial sector laws and regulations.

- 12. Impact on nutrition.** It is expected that producers will diversify their agricultural production which opens the possibility to diversify the family diet to include vegetables, fruit, root crops and tubers. To enhance further the diversity and quality of the family diet, the Project will provide technical assistance and training to members of school gardens and family/community gardens as didactic spaces for food production and nutrition education. All agriculture practices will be reviewed from an environmental sustainability and a nutrition sensitive standpoint to ensure that potential for household level dietary diversity is increased.

13. The Project will disseminate post-harvest and processing best practices that preserve food safety and nutritional properties and the environment. The Project aims to leave installed capacity at the local level to train and strengthen the producers and processors in best practices for handling food, from production to post-harvest handling, storage and processing. Women involvement will be critical, due to their function in food handling and preparation, and it will be pursued through continuous evaluation, training and technical assistance.
14. **Implementation Approach.** The Project will provide demand-driven, flexible support and technical assistance to poor and extremely poor producer households (HH). The Project will focus on **15,000 HH** in the 33 municipalities that (i) are registered under the RUB (the official register of poor households benefiting from conditional income transfers under the Bono 10000 program), (ii) are willing to participate in the Project activities and be committed to an integrated program that also includes improving family nutrition and living conditions (self-selection); (iii) have potential for access to water resources; and (iv) fulfill other conditions as stipulated in the Operational Manual. Exceptions to the first eligibility criterion will be possible on a case by case basis for demonstration or gender policy purposes. Producers may be required to organize into producer groups, to change practices and take on risks<sup>5</sup>.
15. The Project will finance the services of firms, NGOs or local institutions that employ professional extension agents. They will receive additional training in geographically specific water management, production techniques, good nutrition, good storage and food preservation as well as good hygiene and food handling practices. Invest-H (the implementing agency) will advise and carry out quality control of the extension services to ensure that the most appropriate methodologies and technologies are applied. The extension agents will assure the link between this component and component 2: nutrition improvement. As component 2 deals primarily with women often on gender sensitive issues, the Project will engage local female promoters working with women's groups.
16. **Financing techniques.** The matching grant system will be a tripartite arrangement between the Project, the project participants and the local multi-service farmer cooperatives or savings and loans societies (SLS –see box above).
17. The Project will financially support the investments of those participants who have a financially viable investment proposal or business plan<sup>6</sup> and are able to obtain a loan from the local SLS covering at least 30 percent of the cost of the proposed investment. The Project will match this loan with a grant for the remaining maximum 70 percent to the participants. If the SLS does not have sufficient funds to provide the loan, the Project will provide the equivalent of the SLS contribution (in kind). The participants will reimburse the SLS contribution with interest to the SLS on the basis of a loan agreement. In this way the participants will be able to finance their investments and the SLS will be able to increase their assets and capital for future lending with the proceeds of the loan reimbursements of the participants.

Example: A participant wants to invest in a field irrigation scheme evaluated at a cost of 100,000 Lempiras (US\$5,000). The Project eligibility criteria have determined that it can support this investment for 50 percent. The following steps are applicable:

- (i) The Project's extension service evaluates the investment proposal and declares the proposal to be viable

<sup>5</sup> This requires some entrepreneurial spirit, which not all producers will embrace (at first). However, in the ongoing USAID project, through two years of implementation, farmers that were originally not interested in participating are now seeking to enlist in the program.

<sup>6</sup> The viability parameters will be detailed in the Project Operational Manual

- (ii) SLS evaluates the creditworthiness of the participant following its own rules for the amount of 50,000 Lempiras (50%)
  - (iii) Option 1:
    - a. If the SLS credit committee approves the loan and the SLS has the funds to finance the loan, it signs a loan agreement for 50,000 Lempiras with the participant and liberates the loan funds according to its own rules. The Project provides its share of the irrigation scheme costs (50%) in kind to the participant.
    - b. The participant reimburses the loan to the SLS according to the terms of the loan agreement.
  - (iv) Option 2:
    - a. If the SLS credit committee approves the loan but the SLS cannot finance the loan from its own funds, it signs a loan agreement for 50,000 Lempira with the participant. At the same time the Project signs an agreement with the SLS stating that the Project will provide the equivalent of 100,000 Lempira in kind to the participant (of which 50% are a grant and 50% are a loan from the SLS).
    - b. The participant reimburses the loan (50,000 Lempira) to the SLS according to the terms of the loan agreement.
18. The matching grant percentages will depend on the level of poverty of the participant and the type of investment.

**Table 1: Project matching contributions**

	Category	Poverty level of participant	Project grant share
1	Investment in irrigation	Above poverty line	30%
		Poor (below poverty line)	50%
		Extremely poor (below extreme poverty line)	70%
2	Agricultural inputs for cash crops and animal production		0%
	Agricultural inputs for nutrition sensitive subsistence crops and small ruminants production	Below the poverty line	0%
		Above poverty line	30%
3	Production, post harvesting and storage equipment	Poor (below poverty line)	50%
		Extremely poor (below extreme poverty line)	70%
4	Inputs and labor for landless young laborer production schemes for first production cycle		70%
5	Organic farming/ fair trade certificates		50%
6	Technical assistance and hands-on training.		100%

19. Through this financing system, the SLS can receive a capital influx through the loan reimbursements and gain lending experience in the agricultural sector. To make these gains sustainable the Project will (under the component capacity building of local organizations – see below) provide them with management training and/or technical assistance.

20. The Project will also seek to establish business relationships with input suppliers to introduce payment options so that poor HH can have access to equipment and inputs in a sustainable manner (after the end of the Project).
21. Remittances could play a role in local development and food security. As out-migration is high in some of the Corredor Seco, remittances represent a major source of family income. The Project will develop co-financing schemes that put a premium on the use of remittances for community and enterprise development. Illustrative activities include: partnerships with SLS to create financial products that are collateralized by remittances; and financial products to invest in home improvements that reduce malnutrition (such as connections to clean water and covered kitchen floors).
22. Moreover, where feasible, the Project could foster Home Town Associations (HTA), grassroots organizations based upon social networks of migrants that are from the same communities of origin. HTAs support development or business initiatives both in their communities of origin and the communities in which they currently reside. Research found that people are supportive of the idea of HTAs and the use of remittance income for community development projects on condition that the projects would be implemented by local organizations, coordinated by a board of directors, and composed of recognized and responsible community leaders<sup>7</sup>.  
Remittances can be leveraged to increase local investment and reduce malnutrition through:
  - a. financial education for HH receiving remittances in order to improve their financial management and increase their ability to productively invest these funds. In addition, financial education should be aimed at increasing the savings rate among remittance receivers to mobilize funds that could be available for local investments;
  - b. awareness campaigns at home and abroad regarding the importance of remittances. Family members often have little awareness of the hardships and sacrifices that migrants make in order to earn and send money home. An awareness campaign may assist to increase the savings rate by allowing families to understand not only the efforts of the migrant but how vulnerable they are if they do not develop sustainable livelihoods; and
  - c. development of financial products and services including savings and credit products, specific types of investment loans (i.e. for agriculture, land, business, export/import, and micro credit).

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<sup>7</sup> Field report no. 19: Assessment of remittances in Honduras, The role of remittances along the *Corredor Seco*, Katherine Brogan and Elizabeth McGuinness of ACDI/VOCA and Erwin Alvarez, October 2013, USAID, ACDI

**Table 2: Expected Outputs:**

Type of intervention	Project outputs	Amount
Irrigation infrastructure works	<b>Increase number of Ha in irrigated agriculture</b>	
Good agricultural practices	Increased number of ha under Good Agricultural Practices	
New technologies	<b>Number of participants (and ha) who have adopted an improved agricultural technology promoted by the project</b>	
Landless laborer start-up schemes	Increase in the number of young farmers (<30 years old) or number of Ha under the landless laborers start-up schemes.	
Post-harvest equipment Post harvest and processing best practices	Increase in the number of HH with additional post-harvest equipment or storage equipment and post harvest best practices.	
Financing	Increase in the loan portfolio of SLS through loans for Project-related activities	
Individual marketing arrangements	Increase in the number of individual and collective marketing arrangements (sales?) between individual producers and market agents	
Collaboration with WFP	Increase in sales (Lempira) to WFP agents	
Export arrangements	Increase in documented sales to San Salvador buyers through Project induced arrangements	
Certifications	Increase in certifications (sales?) for organic produce/ fair trade produce	
Organizational capacity building	Increase in the organizational capacity index of participating organizations	
Non-farm income opportunity analysis	Studies	
Co-financed business start ups	Number of cofinanced business-start-ups	
Food processing business ventures	Sales of processed food by processors supported under the Project	
Artisanal production	Sales of artisanal products by artisans supported under the Project	

## **Component 2: Household Food Consumption and Household Hygiene**

23. In addition to enhancing food security through productivity increases, the project aims to improve the nutrition status of pregnant women and children below five years old in the poor communities of the 33 municipalities. The Project focuses on the subgroup because the often irreversible damage to physical and cognitive growth and development from under-nutrition during pregnancy and the first five years. The component aims at improving consumption of a high quality and adequate quantity diet for pregnant mothers and children below five years increasing the utilization of locally produced nutritious foods; and improving household access to clean water and hygiene (to avoid water born diseases in particular diarrhea). The component's impact will be measured by changes in behavior towards consumption and utilization of a higher quality and quantity diet: Percentage of children under the age of 5 and pregnant women consuming an age and condition appropriate high quality diet – (KAP-survey).
24. In the selected municipalities the component will:
- i. strengthen child growth promotion through improved monitoring and counseling for behavioral change in coordination with health authorities;
  - ii. increase household utilization of diversified crop production by educating mothers and HH members in nutrition (linking agriculture and nutrition through improved collaboration between agriculture extension agents under component 1 and nutrition volunteers, joint technical assistance and training); and
  - iii. in collaboration with municipalities improve household access to potable water, latrines, improved stoves (energy-saving and smoke-emission reduced) as well as improved kitchen floors.
25. More specifically, this component will finance:
- i. Nutrition training for nutrition volunteers and agriculture extension agents;
  - ii. Child growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) activities, including nutrition education for parents;
  - iii. Small equipment and communication materials for mother-child centers where training and GMP takes place;
  - iv. (non-monetary) incentives for nutrition volunteers;
  - v. Technical assistance to increase the capacity of health workers/supervisors of nutrition volunteers and create a training of trainers cadre in nutrition education of **agriculture and rural health center staff**;
  - vi. Technical assistance to leverage participation from rural health center staff in child growth promotion activities, household hygiene and sanitation promotion, and '*mesas de seguridad alimentaria*';
  - vii. Technical assistance to promote agriculture diversification for improved diets (component 1; including communal and school gardening);
  - viii. Technical assistance to increase utilization of locally-grown nutritious crops through cooking classes; and
  - ix. Technical assistance and limited financing to leverage utilization of remittances, small grants and other projects for improved access to potable water; latrines and hand-washing basins (with soap); low-tech improvement of kitchen floors and installation of improved stoves at the household level and in local schools.
26. While this sub-project of the ACS is primarily focused on agriculture, nutrition and direct nutrition interventions are included to respond to the twin ACS goals of improving food and nutrition security and reducing stunting levels. During implementation therefore there will be very close collaboration between key sectors to ensure integration. For example, nutrition

volunteers and/or their supervisors would participate in the ‘Mesas de Seguridad Alimentaria’ to present and discuss the nutritional status and determinants of malnutrition in the district. This will help create more awareness about the determinants of malnutrition and the role agriculture plays. These Mesas are an established formal mechanism for dialogue among rural communities, private and public sector and donor agencies. Agriculture extension agents and nutrition volunteers will receive nutrition education as part of the overall package of technical assistance, and this will be done in joint sessions.

27. **Growth Monitoring Program** GMP ensures that children’s growth is monitored from birth to at least two years of age, which represents the most important growth period during which the basis is set for a further healthy and productive life<sup>8</sup>. Within food security, having the right quality and quantity of food available is necessary but insufficient to achieve nutrition security which requires improving dietary habits to consume adequate quality food. Consumption patterns in the *Corredor Seco* show that HH consume mainly staple foods (corn and beans) even when improved homegrown high-nutrients foods (fruits, vegetables, small livestock) are available. GMP aims at changing household dietary and hygiene behavior. It consists of monthly monitoring of infants and young children growth (weight and height) and is accompanied by counseling regarding improved breastfeeding and maternal nutrition, infant and young child (6 to 18 months) feeding practices, household dietary intake, using local and fortified foods and hygiene, especially for those families whose children are not gaining enough weight or height for their age. During GMP, nutrition education is provided to parents. The health sector provides additional services during GMP such as micronutrient supplementation, referral of acutely malnourished children and birth spacing.
28. The GMP activities build on an existing program (*Atención Integral a la Niñez en la Comunidad, AIN-C*) which has shown successful implementation resulting in reductions of up to 6 percentage points in childhood stunting, among participating children under 2 years of age after two years of participation (ICR, 2896, 2013). GMP is implemented by a network of nutrition volunteers supervised by rural health center staff and local NGOs. The majority of the targeted communities have a trained nutrition volunteer and ongoing GMP. The project would built on these existing structures and strengthen the capacity of the nutrition volunteer as well as the supervision in GMP, counseling and linkage with the agriculture and water and sanitation activities in the *Corredor Seco*.
29. **Nutrition education.** The component will finance small equipment and communication materials for Health Units to increase their capacity to help families in improving feeding practices, child care and attention to malnourished children. Activities in this area will be strengthened through partnerships with actors with a health mandate, such as PAHO/WHO and UNICEF, under the leadership and coordination of Ministry of Health. Training and advocacy activities will be directed to health staff in rural Health Units which have large potential impact on the improvement of rural population’s health, food and nutrition (SAN). Training will not be limited to profesional health staff, but will also address health assistants and volunteers, as well as midwives. Health staff will receive not only technical training in SAN best practices but also on issues related to the treatment of malnourished patients particularly women and children who are a majority of patients assisted in Health Unit. Health staff will be sensitized on gender issues to better understand the differentiated and specific needs of these vulnerable groups. To carry this action in a more effective way, the project will strengthen its alliances with the

<sup>8</sup> After two years of age, growth retardation is irreversible with negative consequences for life, including reduced cognitive ability and later life productivity.

national Women's Institute (INAM), the Municipal Women Offices and other health instances that might operate within the selected municipalities.

30. The project will educate HH with children under five to encourage the adoption of healthy behaviors and good nutrition practices in the household transmitting a key message: nutrition and health practices at a household level are not only women's responsibility, but a duty that concerns the family group as a whole. A training program for the empowerment of community leaders in the promotion and extension of breast feeding, nutrition and health practices within the household will be implemented in close collaboration with FAO<sup>9</sup>. The knowledge and practice of food handling and preparation with traditional and nutritious recipes will be reinforced through methods of teaching and learning using the Positive Deviance methodology.<sup>10</sup>
31. **Clean water and hygiene.** The benefits of increased food availability and improved dietary consumption will not be realized if children continue to suffer from diarrheal and respiratory diseases. Half of stunting level can be attributed to reduced absorption of nutrition due to 'tropical enteropathy'<sup>11</sup>. Lack of potable water and poor hygiene increases risk and exposure.
32. The project will increase the access to clean water by introducing water filtration systems, bringing clean water closer to home, support the construction of latrines as well as more energy efficient stoves that release less indoor pollution, and smoothing of floors and walls. These investments will be implemented with partner institutions- NGOs, and other organizations- and will be accompanied with training on healthy behaviours within the household. It will be particularly relevant to educate families in the redefinition of the traditional ways of food distribution in families, which often disadvantage women and young girls. Personal and household hygiene education is included in the GMP and nutrition education sessions
33. Gender equality, mainstreaming gender: Women are key in generating good nutrition and household food security. This project will contribute to empowering women and improve gender equality through several actions: ensure women's voices are heard at gatherings such as the above mentioned 'mesas'; freeing up women's time by improving access to water, new technologies; training at venues that are sensitive to women; provide child care during trainings; encourage female producer groups; encourage non-farm income generation.

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<sup>9</sup> In close collaboration with the Ministry of Education, FAO has recently implemented the project "Food and Nutritional Education in Primary School" which contributed to the design of strategies and educational material that support the pedagogical practice of teachers conducive to develop knowledge, attitudes and practices on food and nutrition among children and their families. The project trained approximately 250 departmental technicians on education selected among teachers in all level of all levels of basic education. This action will seek a multiplier effect.

<sup>10</sup> This is an approach to behavioral and social change based on the observation that in all communities, there are people whose uncommon but successful behaviors or strategies enable them to find better solutions to a problem than their peers, despite facing similar challenges and having no extra resources or knowledge than their peers. These individuals are referred to as positive deviants. Researchers observed that despite the poverty in a community, some poor families had well-nourished children. Some suggested using information gathered from these outliers to plan nutrition programs.

<sup>11</sup> Chronic infection of the small intestine which reduces severely the nutrient absorption capacity.

**Table3: Expected outputs**

Type of Intervention	Project outputs	Measured as / data-source	Amount
Nutrition training for nutrition volunteers, health staff , midwives and agriculture extension agents;	Increased awareness about importance of dietary quality and quantity, GSHP, GNP,GHP/FH,	Knowledge/Attitude/Practice (KAP) survey at start and end of project	KAP survey cost about 40,000 USD
Child growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) activities, including nutrition education for parents;	Increased number of children in GMP programs in the targeted areas;	No. of children in GMP -Program administration data; KAP survey	
Small equipment and communication materials for mother-child centers where training and GMP takes place;	Increase in number of joint nutrition education sessions  Increase the number of families with GSDF,GNP, GHP/FH	Program administration data  Base line on GSDF,GNP, GHP/FH. (star-end of project)	
(non-monetary) incentives for nutrition volunteers;	Reduced turn-over among nutrition volunteers	Program administration data	
Technical assistance to improve the capacity of health workers/supervisors of nutrition volunteers;	Increase in capacity among nutrition volunteers and supervisors to implement GMP and nutrition education sessions	Increase in awareness about adequate diet among participating families (KAP survey)	
Technical assistance to leverage participation from rural health center staff in child growth promotion activities, household hygiene and sanitation promotion, and ' <i>mesas de seguridad alimentaria</i> '	Increase in coordination activities	Joint participation in ' <i>mesas</i> ' and nutrition education sessions.	
Technical assistance to leverage agriculture diversification for improved diets (component 1; including communal and school gardening);	Increase in diversity and quantity of nutritious crops to households participating in the program	Measurement of Dietary Diversity in representative sample star and end	
Technical assistance to leverage utilization of locally	Increased use of local products and newly introduced nutritious	KAP survey	

improved crops (cooking classes);	foods		
Technical assistance to leverage utilization of remittances and small grants for improved access to potable water; latrines and hand-washing basins; low-tech improvement of kitchen floors and installation of improved stoves at the household level and in local schools.	Increase in number of household with access to potable water and sanitation among participating households	Household survey? Base line survey health situation of the household GHP/FH	
Materials for works on home improvements (floors, potable water, roofs)	Increased number people with year-round access to water within a distance of 200 m from the home or production fields		
Improved ovens			

### **Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation**

The objective of the component is to build institutional capacity to measure the progress of the ACS implementation and its contribution to the PIPSA.

This component is comprised of 3 parts:

**Monitoring:** funds from the Project will finance the monitoring of the Alliance which will be initially comprised of the GAFSP and USAID. The activities which will be financed are: (i) the development or procurement of the Beneficiary Control System (SCB) in order to centralize information of the beneficiaries of the Alliance and measure the results of interventions, (ii) the development of the interface between the SCB and the ~~systems~~ of MCA in order to locate beneficiaries and obtain information about the support received and the results obtained, (iii) the development or procurement of the Planning, Monitoring and Implementation System of projects of the ACS (SPMEA) in order to measure the financial progress ~~physical and compliance~~ ~~indicators~~ of the results framework. It is imperative that the systems have a module that allows people to access information in a transparent manner in order to promote social auditing.

The investments to be financed are: (i) the purchase of hardware and software; (ii) training; (iii) the recruitment of temporary staff for monitoring and maintenance, upgrading, and the operation of systems developed; and (iv) the recruitment of a consultant who: a) defines conceptually the SCB, SPMEA systems, and the interface between SCB and ~~systems~~; b) defines the technology platform, and c) ~~activities that the responsibility required for the systems are left by the institutions who manage them~~.

**Evaluation:** The Project will finance the intermediate and final evaluation. Both evaluations will measure the effects as defined in the Project results framework, and the impact of the ACS interventions, with an emphasis on the measurement of income and improved nutrition.

For these evaluations the Project will hire a firm with experience and credibility which will in addition to gathering information, measure and analyze results, and propose corrective and preventive measures to increase the likelihood of achieving the project objectives.

**Execution:** The project will finance the operation of the Project Management Unit will be ~~under the leadership of the MDS~~ and will be responsible for: (i) monitoring of Project activities under implementation; (ii) coordination of financial management, procurement, and administration; (iii) implementation of the SCB systems, the development of the ~~SCB~~ interface with SCB and the implementation of SPMEA to facilitate monitoring of the performance of all Project activities, (iv) the organization of the intermediate and final evaluation of Project, (v) the submission of semiannual and annual progress reports to the ACS members, (vi) the submission of audit reports and (vii) coordination with ACS members about the operation and project management, and as required to support the implementation of Project activities.

The investments for Project execution will be: (i) recruitment of monitoring personnel; (ii) develop annual surveys for beneficiaries to measure the progress of the established indicators in the results framework of the ACS.

#### Summary of Investments

Description	Amount (US\$)
<b>Monitoreo</b>	<b>400,000</b>
Sistema Control de Beneficiarios de la Alianza	70,000
Interfaz SCB / SIG	10,000
Sistema de Planificación, Monitoreo y Ejecución de los proyectos de la Alianza	150,000
Plataforma Tecnológica	50,000
Capacitación	100,000
<b>Evaluación:</b>	<b>1,600,000</b>
Firma responsable de recopilar, medir y desarrollar la evaluación intermedia y final	1,500,000
<b>Ejecución</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>
Consultores de monitoreo	¿?
	1,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>

## 1.2 PLAN:

Activity	Years				
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Monitoreo</b>					
Desarrollar o adquirir SCB					
Desarrollar interfaz SCB / SIG					
Desarrollar o adquirir SPMEP					
Adquirir plataforma tecnológica					
Capacitar					
<i>Contratar consultoría</i>					
Fase de Desarrollo					
Fase de Transferencia					
<b>Evaluación</b>					
Realizar Evaluaciones					
<b>Ejecución</b>					
Ejecutar proyectos de Alianza - MCA					

#### ANNEXO 4

### Visita de Representantes del Banco Mundial - Corredor Seco

Miércoles 05 de marzo del 2014

07:30 am	Salida de Marcala a Guaritas, Yarula, La Paz
08:15 am	Llegada a Comunidad a Guaritas, Yarula, La Paz  Visita a la parcela de Clímaco Gutiérrez - él está cultivando brócoli, repollo y tiene una vaca lechera. Cuenta con financiamiento de la vaca lechera y también insumos a la caja rural "Los Puentes" para la producción de hortalizas. Inicio con ACCESO en julio 2011.
09:15 am	Salida a Llano Alegre, Santa Elena, La Paz
09:35 am	Llegada a Comunidad de Llano Alegre, Santa Elena La Paz  Visita al Centro de Entrenamiento en Nutrición (CEN) localizado en la comunidad de Llano Alegre. En Llano Alegre hay 20 niños menores de 2 años que están participando dentro de la estrategia AIN-C, 15 niños asisten al kínder Garden y los que están en edad escolar asisten a la escuela de Santa Elena.  Los monitores de salud de la comunidad harán la demostración de pesado, graficado y consejería con las madres que asistan a la sesión mensual de peso en la comunidad. Adicionalmente, los monitores de salud y madres de familia harán la demostración de la preparación de alimentos fortificados (esta actividad sujeto a confirmación dado el corto tiempo para confirmar).
10:35 am	Salida Comunidad de El Chaguiton, Yarula, La Paz
10:50 am	Llegada a la comunidad del Chaguiton, Yarula, La Paz  Visita a la finca de Sr. José Martires Orellana – ahora cuenta con tres vacas estabuladas, picadora, gallinero, bio-digestor, café ya con prácticas básicas implementados con ACCESO (donde se puede ver también las diferencias con café tradicional (lote al par). También siembra maíz. La esposa comercializa la cuajada y la leche en las comunidades cercanas. Inicio con ACCESO en marzo 2013.
11:30 pm	Salida a Yarula, La Paz
12.00 md	Almuerzo, en Yarula

01:00 pm Salida a Cane, Yarula, La Paz

02:45 pm Visita a productores jornaleros en Cane

Grupo de productores no-pobres que han cedido una parcela para sembrar a medias con sus empleados. Siembran cebolla, calabaza, maíz y otros. Los empleados siempre han trabajado como jornaleros y no tienen tierra. Trabajan con el dueño de la tierra y al finalizar de la jornada trabajan en la parcela a medias. Ellos ponen la mano de obra y el productor los insumos, luego se reparten las ganancias. La más reciente cosecha de una parcela a medias les dejó L. 68 mil de ganancia. El ingreso adicional complementa el ingreso que reciben como jornaleros.

04.00 pm Salida a Tegucigalpa