



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

QUARTERLY REPORT #13: APRIL TO JUNE 2014

USAID-ACCESO



June 2014

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The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USAID-ACCESO is a 46-month project, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Economic Growth in Honduras, to move rural Honduran households out of extreme poverty and under-nutrition by improving their incomes. USAID-ACCESO represents the core investment by USAID/Honduras in the US government's global hunger and food security initiative known as Feed the Future. The project is working through six key components to enable economic development at the household level:

1. Technical assistance and training to enhance the capacity of Honduras' poorest households in production, management, and marketing skills.
2. Market access focused on linking farmers to market opportunities.
3. Rural financial services through existing rural financial intermediaries, village banks, commercial banks, and other service and input providers.
4. Assistance in eliminating policy barriers that impede rural household access to market opportunities.
5. Malnutrition prevention activities to enhance the capacity of rural households to improve utilization and consumption of healthy food.
6. Sound environmental and natural resource management.

USAID-ACCESO is implemented by the US agribusiness firm Fintrac Inc., in association with Fundación Hondureña de Investigación Agrícola (FHIA), Escuela Agrícola Panamericana (EAP-ZAMORANO), Fundación para el Desarrollo Empresarial Rural (FUNDER), CARE International, and the Global Village Project. Seven additional local organizations are also under sub-contracts; these are Hermandad de Honduras, Save the Children, Cooperativa Regional Agroforestal Erandique Limitada (COPRAFEL), Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo Integral de Honduras (OCDIH), Proyectos e Iniciativas Locales para el Autodesarrollo Regional de Honduras (PILARH), Comisión Acción Social Menonita (CASM), and Instituto Hondureño del Café (IHCAFE).

The project began start-up activities in April 2011, fielded senior technical staff in May 2011 and the majority of the field team by the end of 2011. This is the thirteenth quarterly report for USAID-ACCESO, summarizing the principal activities carried out from April to June 2014.

Activities carried out during the quarter include the delivery of the technical assistance and training programs, expansion of market-based production programs, implementation of basic production packages, implementation of nutrition and health assistance program, delivery of technical support to small off-farm businesses, technical assistance to open and expand USAID-ACCESO clients' access to finance options, formalization of organized groups, establishment of renewable energy and water conservation projects, forming and organizing disaster mitigation groups, installation or repair of community potable water systems, and data and results sampling.

Results and status of indicators for the current quarter include:

- Increased rural MSMEs' access to inputs, practices, and technologies to improve market participation: as of June 2014, the project is providing training and technical assistance to 35,291 clients, including 30,739 poor and extreme poor household clients (28,180 extreme poor, 2,559 poor), in 2,737 communities in 130 municipalities in the six departments. To date, 73,438 training events have been carried out (including 8,635 during the quarter). 53,651 individuals have received training, including 18,119 women (34 percent). As of June 2014, project clients have received a total of 645,434 technical assistance visits from project technicians and specialists, including 79,023 recorded during the current quarter.

- This quarter, the project continued supporting coffee growers in developing planting systems, harvesting systems, drying systems, quality maintenance, and sales contacts. Training activities to reduce the problems with rust and borer were also continued during the quarter. Coffee growers continue to diversify their coffee production areas with calendarized plantings of high-value crops, and are experiencing successes with these new crops.
- Continued and expanded delivery of technical assistance and training to basic grain and small-scale coffee producers on soil preparation practices, the use of lime applications, seed selection, increasing planting densities, implementing weed control, and improving fertilization use. During the quarter, 468 hectares of coffee were planted, 7,364 hectares of corn, and 619 hectares of beans. 379 hectares of vegetables were planted, plus 2.3 hectares of tree fruits.
- Areas planted with basic grains during the quarter were lower than expected due to weather predictions with reduced rainfall, with growers taking the decision not to plant or to reduce the planting area. Yields in rain-fed corn production in low altitude zones will be reduced, with the effect being less in high altitude zones. The lack of rainfall is also expected to result in a reduction in coffee yields. In non-irrigated crops, the use of the basic production practices has helped reduce the negative effects in zones with reduced rainfall, but in zones with zero rainfall the problems will be more apparent.
- The total area under production that has received project assistance is 62,793 hectares. Overall, coffee accounts for 24,212 hectares, basic grains for 33,386 hectares, fruits and vegetables with 4,422 hectares, and tree fruits with 772 hectares.
- Private sector investment during the quarter totaled \$1.44 million, for a total to date of \$12.3 million. 2,173 individual investments were recorded in the quarter for a total of 23,253 individual investments made to date.
- As a result of project activities that eliminate barriers to rural MSME competitiveness and increase access to financing, 479 additional MSMEs accessed market-based financing, for a total to date of 5,654 MSMEs. The proportion of female participants in the project with access to productive economic resources (loans) now stands at 17.9 percent (1,010). Loans reported during the quarter were for \$1.07 million, for a total to date of \$10.05 million.
- The project developed one public-private sector alliance this quarter (47 to date) with 282 companies and organizations providing business development and extension services to project clients. 243 producer organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations have received technical assistance and training. 153 small farmer associations have been formally established as businesses, including 19 new ones during this quarter; an additional 131 are in the process of registration.
- One value chain/sector constraint was resolved during the quarter for a total of 24 barriers and six policies to date.
- The prevalence of underweight children under 2 years old in the communities supported by the project continues to decrease from a baseline of 22 percent in August 2011 to 13.3 percent as of June 2014. The number of children under 2 involved with the project averaged 5,310 per month in communities where the project has worked over time. Of the 559 children under the third percentile in June, 225 (40.2 percent) were growing adequately. The total number of new communities registered with the project over the past two quarters is 24, and 552 new children under 2 years of age were included in the project. The promotion of improved feeding practices, improved hygiene practices, and the introduction of the healthy household program is having a positive effect on the overall health status of entire families.
- Chronic malnutrition data among children under 2 years old who leave the growth monitoring groups was also recorded over the quarter reflecting a slight increase from the 26.9 percent in March to 28.4 percent in June 2014. To date 5,454 individuals were trained in nutrition and health, and 7,550 children under 2 years old has been reached by the project.

- 33 municipal governments are effectively implementing natural resource management policies and 61 vulnerable communities now have adequate disaster prevention and mitigation capacity.
- USAID-ACCESO installed 262 rural renewable energy projects during the quarter, for a total of 2,534 to date (including 1,306 eco-justa stoves, 993 solar dryers and 127 bio-digesters).

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Honduras' social and economic indicators rank it among the least developed countries in the western hemisphere, with 65.5 percent of its population living in poverty, the largest portions of which are found in rural areas.

The agriculture sector in Honduras employs 35 percent of the workforce, accounts for an estimated 75 percent of exports, and remains the most important source of income for the poor and extremely poor. USAID-ACCESO targets six departments that are among the poorest in the country. The majority of farm households cultivate traditional crops on small plots, often on hillsides, for which market access is hindered by poor roads and distance. The use of traditional cultural practices has produced poor yields, depleted soil of nutrients, and led to forest encroachment. Malnutrition is also a major problem, with nearly half of all children in extremely poor households exhibiting stunted growth.

USAID-ACCESO represents an important component of USAID/Honduras's new multi-year strategy for Feed the Future. Objectives of Feed the Future include increasing agricultural productivity, preserving natural resources, improving agricultural marketing, increasing the purchasing power of vulnerable households, and maximizing food security. This strategy is in line with the economic growth (Agriculture/Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise) and natural resource management related aspects of the "Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity" goals of the US government's Honduras Country Assistance Strategy covering fiscal years 2009 to 2013.

USAID-ACCESO works in six departments: Intibucá, La Paz, Ocotepeque, Lempira, Copán, and Santa Bárbara, with the following high-level targets:

- Bring 30,000 rural households living below the poverty line above the poverty threshold, of which a minimum of 18,000 will be from households living in extreme poverty.
- Generate \$73.95 million in net profits for client households assisted by the project.
- Create 10,425 permanent jobs in the assisted communities.

The original high-level targets and other indicators were modified for FT 2013/2014 based on progress, and taking into consideration the speed of change at the household level, external factors, and the coffee crisis. In the current quarter USAID Honduras advised that the targets for all indicators should be as originally established.

The project is increasing sales and incomes by introducing basic production practices and market-driven programs for high-value cash crops, as well as by expanding off-farm microenterprise and employment opportunities. The six key components explained above enable economic development and nutrition improvements at the household level.

The details on implementation methodology, strategies, and activities are provided in other documents prepared for USAID, including those on the work plan, gender, and environment. Additional information and details are provided in the June 2014 PMP Excel file presented in association with this report.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

USAID-ACCESO aims to lift 30,000 families in six departments in Western Honduras above the poverty line, with a minimum of 18,000 from extreme poverty, while also achieving improvements in the nutrition and health indicators of both women and children. The poverty reduction targets are being achieved through income generation at the household level via on and off-farm economic development activities and employment. They apply to 30,000 families, or approximately 10 percent of the total population in the six departments. The nutrition targets on the other hand, apply to the total population of the six departments. The implementation strategies were designed with these differences in mind. The project also provides technical assistance at the household and community level on disaster mitigation, natural resource management, finance, renewable energy, and policy. Implementation strategies have been developed to ensure full coordination and integration of all technical components to meet the principal poverty reduction and nutrition targets. The following section provides a summary of strategies, systems, and selected activities under the principal technical components.

3.1. PROJECT CLIENTS

The principal project clients are households in poverty and extreme poverty. These families normally live on subsistence farming of corn and beans and/or small-scale coffee farms. In addition to low incomes, they are characterized by low yields; zero technology; do not consider farming as a business; poor or non-existent infrastructure; no access to technology, finance, or markets; a high dependence on government or NGO support; poor living conditions; and high levels of nutrition and health problems. To lift the families out of poverty, they need to generate income, which small-scale corn, bean, or coffee production alone will not provide.

To enter into higher value crop production, households first need to ensure their basic grain supply, while the project needs to obtain the families' confidence to make changes. The project shows farmers basic technologies to double or triple corn and bean yields with no additional cost of production. The grains for self-consumption are then guaranteed while freeing up area for production of other crops with higher farm-gate value. The increased yields demonstrate the technologies' ability and provide the confidence to enter in new crops. At the same time, the nutrition and health component works with selected families to change and improve the household living conditions, food preparation, eating habits, hygiene, and child care. For those families with (or interested in) small-scale livestock such as cattle or chickens, support is also provided to increase milk and egg production for self-consumption, again with no or minimal additional costs. Family plots are also being established to supplement the dietary requirements. This integrated approach and technical support at the household level provides multiple solutions and options to a complicated problem, for which solving only one area will not produce the required results.

3.2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DELIVERY

The USAID-ACCESO team is made up of 199 full-time positions (June 2014), which is broken down as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-------------------------|----|
| Management | 3 | Disaster mitigation/NRM | 2 |
| Production | 115 | M&E | 19 |
| Value Added | 9 | Admin/Accountants/IT | 13 |
| Marketing | 4 | Donations | 3 |
| Business Skills & Finance | 11 | Renewable energy | 1 |
| Nutrition & Health | 18 | Policy | 1 |

The team is technical based. 139 staff members are directly related to income generating activities. All field activities are coordinated through 31 zone managers (agronomists) and six department managers. To reach the target population of 30,000 families each agronomy position is providing ongoing technical assistance to an average of 300 families. As a result, technical assistance and training activities in production and animal husbandry are given in a group format, where the technician rotates the farm visits between growers in the same group. These are not formal groups but grouping of growers around buyer and market production programs, various crops, and logistics.

Training and technical assistance in the related areas for economic development follow a similar system, including marketing, postharvest, business skills, finance, and renewable energy. Nutrition technicians also work under similar systems with training in group format and household visits, which play a major role in fomenting change. Technical support to off-farm business is normally directed to the individual MSMEs with specific training being given both direct and in group format.

To speed up the implementation and expand outreach, USAID-ACCESO has made many alliances with municipalities, private-sector buyers, input and equipment suppliers, NGOs, donors, government, and others. Most have funds and donations to support the poor and extreme poor, but most do not provide integrated solutions or quality technical assistance and training. For example, some municipalities donate fruit trees and some NGOs donate irrigation equipment, but on their own, neither will help families move out of poverty. USAID-ACCESO is able to bring together the different players to provide the integrated solutions.

The 12 community technical teams with department managers, zone managers, and roving technicians and specialists are actually structured with 11 sub-contractors under Fintrac's management. However, unlike many other projects, Fintrac provides overall management and direction of all zones, activities, and technical areas. The structure ensures all project technicians report to Fintrac managers, who set targets, provide oversight, training, support, and direction. In this way, the project operates under one umbrella, moves in one direction, speaks the same language, and is fully integrated and focused on the households and the targets. While some sub-contractors would prefer more independence, multiple sub-contractors operating independently would not be able to achieve this level of integration.

3.3. INCOME GENERATION COMPONENT

The poverty line in Honduras has been established by the government as a minimum of \$2.42/day/person, while families with incomes below \$1.81/person/day are considered to live in extreme poverty. To take individuals above the poverty line requires an annual income of \$883 per year – a six-person family requires a minimum of \$5,298 per year to move above the poverty line. With basic technologies, maize generates a net income of around \$300 per hectare while beans can generate around \$400 per hectare. While the yields and incomes increase with technology adoption, farmers would still require 5-hectare plots to generate the required income levels. High-value horticulture production with the basic production technologies generates between \$3,000 and \$4,000 per hectare depending on the crops. Growers would need to have access to at least 0.5 hectares of land, with year round water supply to produce two crops a year and at least \$5,000 of annual working capital to cover production costs. When they begin with the project, most client farmers have less than 0.5 hectares of land; grow coffee, corn, and beans with zero technology; and do not have access to water, finance, or markets.

As a result, USAID-ACCESO works with progressive strategies to generate income from multiple sources, and over time, has introduced basic technologies to increase yields of basic grains and coffee, to subsequently enter into production programs for higher value crops, diversify crops and markets, and generate off-farm income where possible. Small-scale household production plots and chicken, egg and milk production provide additional nutrient sources that do not need to be purchased and in some cases, can be sold to generate additional income. While it is projected that 75 to 85 percent of income

will need to come from high-value crop production, other income sources have been factored in and generated.

Off-farm activities with small-scale operations (MSMEs) are frequently groups or people. In most cases, these small businesses alone do not generate sufficient income to lift families out of poverty, but they can contribute to the overall family income. Pickled vegetables, plantain chips, tortillas, and crafts are good examples, but even with improvements in quality, reduced costs, buyer contacts, and legalization, income generation is limited when split between numerous members or owners. Bakery, dairy, and honey products are normally exceptions, where the margins are sufficient to generate higher levels of income. Efforts have been made to try to match project support to MSMEs with support to the same family members for on-farm production activities.

3.4. PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

Subsistence level growers of basic grains and coffee are introduced to some basic production practices that double or triple traditional yields. For corn and beans, four of five basic practices are introduced with no or minimal addition input costs, but which do require more work.

Corn and beans

- Basic land preparation and contouring where necessary
- Seed selection (with existing types)
- Specific planting distance with one seed per hole (high density)
- Fertilizer applications are applied in solution with more frequent applications (where fertilizers are used, the total volume of fertilizer used is equal to or less than that used traditionally)
- Weed control

Initially, most growers do not move completely to these practices, but instead “test” a small area in their production and then make comparisons. As mentioned previously, with increased yields the grower gains confidence in the basic technologies and, in subsequent plantings, can reduce the land area needed to obtain sufficient grains for self-consumption. The freed up area can then be used for higher value crops for planting in the rainy season, or year round if irrigation is possible. Given that technologies are introduced gradually, the crops selected are usually those that can still perform without full technology, are not expensive to produce and can withstand rural roads in (normally) poor conditions. These usually include carrots, broccoli, cauliflower, squash, potato, plantain, and others. Market driven production programs have been established with both formal and informal buyers; growers are introduced to these and normally start production with 1 or 2 *tareas* (1 *tarea* is equivalent to 1/23 of a hectare or 435 square meters). This again requires significant efforts in planting coordination between growers to ensure sufficient volumes are available at harvest to be able to fill pick-ups or trucks to minimize unit freight cost.

Coffee (existing plantations)

Basic production practices introduced for coffee production include:

- Liming soils
- Diluted and more frequent fertilizer applications (where fertilizers are used)
- Plant pruning (after harvest)
- Control of soil-borne insects
- Shade management

With the implementation of three or four of these practices, productivity can be doubled on existing plantings. Practices are also being implemented to dry more coffee on farm to increase incomes through added value and improved quality. However, it was known that most project coffee farmers will not

generate sufficient income from coffee alone and in these cases the project is promoting improved corn production systems, crop diversification, and other income sources.

The majority of project growers work with corn or coffee. Before the growers can be moved into higher value products, the project works to improve their existing operations to develop the confidence to introduce new crops or other income generating activities and ensure the availability of water. At this point, crops are selected based on market needs, logistics, cost, production conditions, and water availability. Normally, the lower cost and less technically challenging crops are selected including carrot, cabbage, plantain, watermelon, and passion fruit. A large program with yellow corn production for the local industry was carried out during the 2013 planting season using basic production practices; the activity has been continued on a smaller scale for the 2014 planting season, due mainly to production for reduced rain fall. Growers with interest, experience, and working capital enter into crop and income diversification activities, which include a wide range of crops.

Areas planted with basic grains during the quarter were lower than expected due to weather predictions with reduced rainfall, with growers taking the decision not to plant or to reduce the planting area. Yields in rain-fed corn production in low altitude zones will be reduced, with the effect being less in high altitude zones. The lack of rainfall is also expected to result in a reduction in coffee yields. In non-irrigated crops, the use of the basic production practices has helped reduce the negative effects in zones with reduced rainfall, but in zones with zero rainfall the problems will be more apparent.

3.5. NUTRITION AND HEALTH COMPONENT

As mentioned previously, the nutrition targets relate to the entire population in the six departments. A selection was made of priority communities based on the nutrition statistics (from the Ministry of Health) and the possibility of economic development activities (principally on-farm activities). In the majority of cases, communities with the highest nutrition problems were selected, under the basic premise that if these statistics can be improved the overall averages will also improve. As of June, this component is now working in 230 communities, and while most are also involved in economic development activities with the project, it is not the case in all of them as not all communities have the necessary agronomic conditions.

When the project started, the Ministry of Health was implementing the Atención Integral a la Niñez en la Comunidad (AIN-C) program through service providers or directly. Through a system of health volunteers, the AIN-C carried out monthly weighing of children under two years old, provided basic advice and messages, and tabulated the statistics for the Ministry of Health. In most cases the detailed data was not being utilized to determine the cause of problems nor was assistance provided at the household to address and prevent problems. Initial data analysis showed that at least half of the cases of underweight children were preventable, with the remainder being due to lack of balanced diet, calories, nutrients, and vitamins. Since January 2012, the AIN-C program has not been implemented by the government as initially done through the health service providers. USAID-ACCESO is working with AIN-C volunteers in target communities and is providing additional training to the volunteers, including them in economic development activities, and expanding the activities to the household level such as construction of eco-justa stoves and minor home improvements.

Solutions to the basic problems cannot be achieved with messages and basic training as changes are needed in culture, diet, and habits. The nutrition component implementation systems are similar to those used in economic development. A wide range of training activities are carried out in groups, from the preparation of fortified foods and meals, to ensuring a balanced diet, basic hygiene, and using locally available food items. Training activities are reinforced with household visits to determine problems and implement recommendations and procedures. In order to be successful, repeated training and visits are needed until the improvements form part of day-to-day activities.

The sources of preventable illnesses are determined and where possible, eliminated. The project has an integral “healthy household” activity to eliminate smoke from cooking fires, cover dirt floors and walls with a cement mix, ensure clean water and light inside the house, use waste disposal methods, keep animals outside (particularly chickens and pigs), and eliminate disease vectors. Once solutions to these problems are implemented they are usually permanent and do not require constant re-enforcement.

Activities also include the planting of home plots with crops that are needed to supplement the nutritional needs. These are crops that do not require the purchase of expensive hybrids seeds or pesticide applications to ensure production and from which planting materials can be taken from the plants themselves. They include both short- and long-term crops such as sweet potato, malanga (taro), banana, plantain, passion fruit, avocado, orange, mandarin, and locally available “weeds” high in iron (amaranthus, chipilin, juniapa – which already exist in many zones but are not available year round, nor considered as foods). These plots range from 100 to 400 square meters and are not commercial plots. They involve land preparation, beds, planting distances, weeding, and several of the basic practices used under commercial production systems, but this is to ensure production volumes not commercial viability. They are normally managed by the women of the household, but men are also becoming involved. Some of these plots have also been planted in schools and centers where AIN-C meetings are held, for use by the volunteers and mothers with the training activities.

Since January 2014 nutrition and health activities have been expanded to include support to 24 new communities served by decentralized service providers. This includes training in USAID-ACCESO’s implementation methodology, distribution of technical materials, and the implementation of healthy household program. With this, the project aims to improve the nutrition indicators across a larger population base, in addition to the project prioritized communities. Catholic Relief Services (with USDA funds) is in the process of conditioning the space in four communities in Intibucá and Jesus de Otoro for the establishment of four additional NTCs. Discussions and field visits with Wood Food Program for similar activities has not yet resulted in any conclusive decisions or actions in the field. Continuous technical support given during this period to household plots has resulted in the reactivation of plots in each NTC and most of the client households under the Health/Nutrition component.

Per a USAID/Honduras request, two additional indicators were added to the PMP in the previous quarter:

- Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs
- Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs

3.6. INTEGRATION OF THE TECHNICAL COMPONENTS

The integration of technical components is key to developing solutions and options for the households. Examples include:

- Production & Nutrition – household plots
- Nutrition & Renewable Energy – installation of eco-justa stoves, bio-digesters, natural light in houses using transparent roof sheets
- Nutrition & NRM – community potable water and clean community programs
- Nutrition & Processing & Value Addition – recipe development for short-term processing and storage
- Nutrition & Animal Husbandry – milk and chicken egg/meat production
- Production & Disaster Mitigation – improving market access by preventing floods, landslides, road damage
- Production & Finance – access to credit for market based production

- Production & Processing & Business Skills – recordkeeping, cost controls for income generating activities
- Renewable Energy & Processing – solar dryers
- Production / NRM / Health – use of microorganisms for decomposing coffee pulp

Project production technicians are also involved in giving basic nutrition messages during production trainings. Nutrition technicians are learning the basics for household production plots. Both men and women participate in nutrition and health activities.

3.7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

3.7.1. M&E UNIT

As of June 2014, the USAID-ACCESO M&E team consists of one M&E manager, three regional M&E specialists, 12 field-based M&E technicians, and three full-time data entry people. Part-time data entry people are also hired when necessary. In addition to the designated M&E team, each project field technician is required to report on their own activities (and results in certain cases), which accounts for around 5 percent of their time.

3.7.2. CIRIS

The Client Impact and Results Information System (CIRIS) is Fintrac's proprietary database software used to monitor all project activities and results. Activities such as technical assistance, plantings, training events, technologies in use and meetings are entered directly into the system by field staff, while more complex surveys covering outcome and impact indicators are collected and entered by designated M&E staff. Nearly all figures in this report are derived from primary information entered into CIRIS.

3.7.3. SAMPLING AND DATA COLLECTION

Details were provided in the September 2013 annual / quarterly report on household clients sampling and data collection systems for the high level and selected low level indicators.

Indicators relating to marketing that were reported based on sampling data in September 2013 are now not reported in the PMP as the sampling is carried out annually. These include:

- PMP #4: Number of MSMEs accessing new market opportunities
- PIRS #12: Number of brokers providing market linkages
- VP #5: Number of MSMEs that have entered formal preferred supplier or contract agreements
- PIRS #13: Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet market standards

These indicators are based on definitions that include multiple deliveries from multiple suppliers and multiple buyers. With more than 30,000 household clients, more than 150,000 individual plantings, more than 500 buyers, and many crops with multiple harvests, there have been hundreds of thousands of individual sales transactions carried out during implementation to date. For FY 2014, there will be at least 125,000 individual sales transactions. In FY 2013, the project hired a data entry person to collect data in these areas to supplement those collected in the field. In the end, client sampling data was used. Sampling will also be used going forward for the 09/2014 targets. This means that results against targets on a quarterly basis are not reported.

4. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

This section highlights some of the activities and results achieved by the project across the areas of intervention during the reporting period. It details the actions taken by the project to meet the intermediate (IR) and sub-intermediate results (sub-IR) established in the contract, and presents the project's progress in achieving milestones and output indicators. The IRs are as follows:

- Rural MSME growth increased (*IR 2.1*).
- Honduran biodiversity and natural resources conserved (*IR 2.2*).
- Capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change strengthened (*IR 2.3*).
- Use of quality maternal and child health and family planning services increased (*IR 4.1*).

Following USAID guidance in the current quarter the modified targets established for the FY 2014 work plan and PMP were reverted to the initial targets.

4.1. PROJECT CLIENTS

As of June 2014, a total of 35,291 clients are registered with the project and receiving technical assistance (compared to 35,525 clients in March 2014). Status of clients may be reclassified from active to inactive if they cease to produce, stop attending training and technical assistance activities, move location, die, etc. In addition, assistance has been terminated to clients in selected communities due to security risks. The total number of household clients with baseline incomes below the poverty line is 30,739 (28,180 extreme poor and 2,559 poor). The project is also working with 3,757 non-poor and 795 business enterprises and others. Details on the number of clients during implementation are provided in Table I.

Table I. Project Client Breakdown

| CLIENT TYPE | April-Sept 2011 | Oct-Sept 2012 | Oct-Sept 2013 | Total Sept 2013 | Updated Jun 2014 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| HH Extreme Poverty | 3,722 | 11,420 | 13,193 | 28,338 | 28,088 |
| HH Poor | 375 | 1,014 | 1,192 | 2,602 | 2,550 |
| HH Non Poor | 762 | 1,163 | 1,868 | 3,769 | 3,725 |
| HH-MSMEs Extreme Poverty | 21 | 98 | 5 | 127 | 92 |
| HH-MSMEs Poor | 2 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 9 |
| HH-MSMEs Non Poor | 15 | 22 | 5 | 42 | 32 |
| MSMEs Microenterprise | 57 | 176 | 212 | 441 | 457 |
| MSMEs Small Enterprise | 10 | 48 | 9 | 70 | 41 |
| MSMEs Medium Enterprise | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| MSMEs Large Enterprise | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Others | 103 | 149 | 61 | 313 | 289 |
| Grand Total | 5,069 | 14,101 | 16,555 | 35,725 | 35,291 |

The project is working in 2,737 communities in 130 municipalities in the six departments.

Table 2. Number of municipalities and communities with project presence

| Department | # Municipalities | # Communities |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| Copán | 23 | 437 |
| Intibucá | 16 | 423 |
| La Paz | 19 | 403 |
| Lempira | 28 | 616 |
| Ocotepeque | 16 | 293 |
| Santa Bárbara | 28 | 565 |
| Total | 130 | 2,737 |

4.2. RURAL MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE GROWTH INCREASED (IR 2.1)

USAID-ACCESO's main activities and interventions are targeted toward achieving increased household incomes through MSME growth. Not only will increased incomes and increased productivities at the household level have a positive effect on the communities' overall economic growth, it will also increase client purchasing power to reduce the food insecurity situation in western Honduras and the related health problems.

In this section, USAID-ACCESO is reporting on activities that are directly contributing to three USAID sub-intermediate results (Sub IRs). These are:

- Rural MSMEs access to inputs, practices, and technology for market participation improved (*Sub IR 2.1.1*).
- Rural MSMEs access to new market opportunities increased (*Sub IR 2.1.2*).
- Barriers to competitiveness of rural MSMEs improved (*Sub IR 2.1.3*).

4.2.1. RURAL MSMES ACCESS TO INPUTS, PRACTICES, AND TECHNOLOGY FOR MARKET PARTICIPATION IMPROVED (SUB IR 2.1.1)

The greatest impact on the livelihoods of USAID-ACCESO-assisted households occurs when market-driven production programs are implemented with basic production practices to enable access to markets and buyers. Competitive, consistent, and coordinated production operations with defined markets are critical to ensuring increased incomes, the ability to continue generating incomes and resilience to climatic conditions, pest and diseases, and price fluctuations. To achieve this goal, a range of activities are being implemented by the project. This principally involves the provision of technical assistance and training to on- and off-farm MSMEs to implement technology and updated production practices; expand direct links with markets and buyers; work with groups of growers to introduce market-led production programs and the logistics requirements; develop private sector alliances; use the small grants program accompanied with technical assistance; and increase the technology transfer capacity, knowledge, and process of local NGOs, agricultural schools, and the private sector.

Implementation of updated production technologies (on- and off-farm)

The status of activities in the Project Monitoring Plan (PMP) under this component during the reporting period, updated information from the previous quarter, and the year to date is provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Rural MSME Access to Inputs, Practices and Technology for Market Participation

| Indicator | Year 1. May to Sept. 2011 | Year 2. Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012 | Year 3. Oct. 2012 to Sept. 2013 | Total Sept. 2013 | Oct. 2013 to Mar. 2014 | Apr. to June 2014 | Total June 2014 |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| WP #1: Number of individuals who have received government-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (LOP target: 55,000) | 7,723 | 15,671 | 21,110 | 44,504 | 8,203 | 944 | 53,651 |
| WP #2: Number of extension visits to program beneficiaries (LOP target: 378,400) | 13,571 | 134,840 | 267,955 | 416,366 | 147,057 | 79,023 | 645,434 |
| WP #12: Number of technical materials produced (bulletins, manuals, presentations and tools) (LOP target: 225) | 63 | 142 | 50 | 255 | 53 | 4 | 312 |
| WP #10: Number of MSMEs (off-farm and processing) assisted by project (LOP target: 805) | 285 | 417 | 132 | 834 | 801 | 795 | 795 |
| PIRS #6: Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation (\$ millions) (LOP target: \$21.6 million) | 0.079 | 3.018 | 4.451 | 7.548 | 1.297 | 1.439 | 12.301 |
| WP #11: Number of female individuals in training activities (LOP target: 8,300) | 2,202 | 5,729 | 5,711 | 13,642 | 3,427 | 2,938 | 18,119 |
| PIRS #7: Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of government assistance ¹ (LOP target: 22,050) | - | 4,592 | 14,270 | 18,862 | 18,862 | 18,862 | 18,862 |

¹ tracked annually in client sampling survey

WP #1: Number of individuals who have received government-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.

WP #11: Number of female individuals in training activities.

During the quarter an additional 944 individuals received agricultural sector productivity or food security training. As of September 2013, 44,504 individuals had received training. The accumulated total as of June 2014 is 53,651 (35,532 male, 18,119 female). A breakdown by technical component is provided in Table 4 (individuals may receive training in different technical areas). Production accounts for the activity with the highest percentage of individuals trained (57 percent), followed by business skills (9 percent), and nutrition and health (8 percent). Names and identification numbers for each participant are taken from training logs and entered one by one in CIRIS M&E; identification numbers are then used to determine the number of individuals. Individuals may have participated in one or multiple training events.

Table 4. Summary of Individuals Trained by Activity Area

| Activity Area | Accumulated June 2014 | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|
| | # Females | # Males | Total |
| Animal Production | 1,300 | 2,479 | 3,779 |
| Business Development Services | 5 | 22 | 27 |
| Business Skills | 1,987 | 4,233 | 6,220 |
| Certifications | 203 | 827 | 1,030 |
| Disaster Mitigation | 436 | 913 | 1,349 |
| Finance / Credit | 106 | 268 | 374 |
| Forestry | 86 | 381 | 467 |
| Information Technology | 196 | 479 | 675 |
| Market Information / Marketing | 122 | 583 | 705 |

Table 4. Summary of Individuals Trained by Activity Area

| Activity Area | Accumulated June 2014 | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | # Females | # Males | Total |
| Natural Resources Management | 647 | 1,706 | 2,353 |
| Nutrition & Health | 4,613 | 841 | 5,454 |
| Postharvest | 580 | 2,472 | 3,052 |
| Processing | 1,792 | 591 | 2,383 |
| Production | 10,330 | 30,479 | 40,809 |
| Project | 454 | 900 | 1,354 |
| Renewable Energy | 472 | 1,391 | 1,863 |
| Research/Others | 23 | 37 | 60 |
| Total | 23,352 | 48,602 | 71,954 |
| <i>Only individuals with National ID numbers are included (53,651). Individuals can receive trainings in more than one area</i> | | | |

For reference purposes, a total of 8,635 training events were carried out between April and June 2014 with 70,550 participants (23,701 female and 46,849 male). To date, production training accounts for the highest percentage of participants (73 percent), followed by nutrition and health (16 percent), and business skills (3 percent). Participant numbers and sex are recorded directly in the CIRIS M&E program; names and identification numbers are not recorded in the database.

Table 5. Training Events and Participants (by technical area)

| Technical Area | Accumulated March 2014* | | | | April to June 2014 | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | # Events | Male | Female | Total | # Events | Male | Female | Total |
| Animal Production | 1,687 | 9,435 | 5,069 | 14,504 | 210 | 1,043 | 478 | 1,521 |
| Business Skills | 3,464 | 20,629 | 11,001 | 31,630 | 211 | 1,225 | 693 | 1,918 |
| Certifications | 213 | 2,260 | 529 | 2,789 | 18 | 201 | 86 | 287 |
| Finance / Credit | 242 | 2,319 | 1,077 | 3,396 | 8 | 43 | 39 | 82 |
| Food Safety | 1 | 11 | 1 | 12 | | | | |
| Forestry | 120 | 1,186 | 277 | 1,463 | 24 | 207 | 23 | 230 |
| Health & Nutrition | 4,471 | 5,069 | 62,400 | 67,469 | 693 | 653 | 10,793 | 11,446 |
| Information Technology | 68 | 514 | 350 | 864 | | | | |
| Market Information | 275 | 2,638 | 652 | 3,290 | 26 | 127 | 17 | 144 |
| Monitoring & Evaluation | 11 | 234 | 37 | 271 | | | | |
| Postharvest | 1,131 | 9,146 | 2,645 | 11,791 | 117 | 598 | 186 | 784 |
| Processing | 1,808 | 2,533 | 11,552 | 14,085 | 189 | 278 | 1,042 | 1,320 |
| Production | 49,092 | 328,154 | 85,498 | 413,652 | 7,005 | 41,555 | 10,038 | 51,593 |
| Project | 253 | 2,606 | 1,210 | 3,816 | | | | 0 |
| Renewable Energy | 1,029 | 6,083 | 1,432 | 7,515 | 98 | 456 | 159 | 615 |
| Research | 6 | 61 | 59 | 120 | | | | |
| Specialty Coffee | 37 | 492 | 12 | 504 | 2 | 27 | 3 | 30 |
| Natural Resource Management (NRM) | 615 | 7,223 | 2,660 | 9,883 | 33 | 393 | 133 | 526 |
| Natural Disaster Management & Mitigation | 280 | 3,813 | 1,882 | 5,695 | 1 | 43 | 11 | 54 |
| Grand Total | 64,803 | 404,406 | 188,343 | 592,749 | 8,635 | 46,849 | 23,701 | 70,550 |

* March 2014 data updated to include those reported after this date.

WP #2: Number of extension visits to program beneficiaries

During the quarter, a total of 79,023 technical assistance visits were made. A breakdown by technical component is provided in Table 6. As of June 2014, the project had conducted 645,434 technical assistance visits. The majority of these are under the production component (76.4 percent) and nutrition and health (6.2 percent). Of the 645,434 technical assistances provided, 74 percent were to males, 25 percent to females, and 1 percent not specified.

Table 6. Technical Assistance Provided by Technical Component

| Component | Accumulated Mar. 2014 ¹ | Apr. To June 2014 | Accumulated June 2014 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Administration | 51 | 0 | 51 |
| Certifications | 1,560 | 351 | 1,911 |
| Renewable Energy | 6,803 | 628 | 7,431 |
| Finance / Credit | 1,978 | 132 | 2,110 |
| Forestry | 1,816 | 523 | 2,339 |
| Business Skills | 23,761 | 4,090 | 27,851 |
| Marketing | 3,910 | 499 | 4,409 |
| Natural Resource Management | 7,303 | 702 | 8,005 |
| Disaster Mitigation/Management | 4,109 | 72 | 4,181 |
| Nutrition and Health | 33,075 | 6,836 | 39,911 |
| Postharvest | 9,932 | 929 | 10,861 |
| Processing | 22,860 | 3,378 | 26,238 |
| Production | 434,478 | 58,703 | 493,181 |
| Animal Production | 14,469 | 2,169 | 16,638 |
| Project Implementation/Results | 306 | 11 | 317 |
| Total | 566,411 | 79,023 | 645,434 |

¹ Accumulated March 2014 updated to include those reported in the current quarter.

WP #12: Number of technical materials produced (bulletins, manuals, presentations and tools)

During the quarter four technical bulletins were prepared, for a total of 312 (Table 7). Materials include 127 bulletins, 135 technical presentations, 25 Excel tools, plus manuals, posters, surveys, and toys.

Table 7. Number of Technical Materials Produced by Component

| Technical Area | Accumulated Mar. 2014 | Apr. To June 2014 | Accumulated June 2014 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Animal Production | 16 | | 16 |
| Business Skills/Finance | 81 | | 81 |
| Disaster Mitigation | 21 | | 21 |
| Forestry | 8 | | 8 |
| Marketing | 13 | | 13 |
| NRM | 13 | | 13 |
| Nutrition & Health | 12 | | 12 |
| Policy | | 1 | 1 |
| Postharvest | 18 | 2 | 20 |
| Processing | 9 | | 9 |
| Production | 114 | 1 | 115 |
| Renewable Energy | 3 | | 3 |
| Total | 308 | 4 | 312 |

WP #10: Number of MSMEs (off-farm and processing) assisted by project

A total of 795 off-farm and processing MSMEs are receiving technical assistance and training from the project. During the quarter, the status of six businesses were changed from “active clients” to “sporadic” due to the fact that no technical assistance activities were provided to them during the reporting period. MSMEs include 506 small- and micro-scale companies, 287 rural banks, and two not specified.

PIRS #6: Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation (\$ millions)

During the quarter a total of \$1,439,480 of private sector investment has been made (excludes USAID-ACCESO investments). Total value of private sector investment as of June 2014 was \$12,301,384. A total of 2,173 individual investments were made during the quarter for a total of 23,253 individual investments as of June 2014. The majority of investments have been in production, processing, animal production, nutrition and health, and renewable energy.

Overall the value of private sector investment is below the target, but is still a significant investment in fixed assets. Investment by area is provided in Table 8. Additional details are provided in the PMP 06/2014 Excel file.

Table 8. Private Sector Investment in Fixed Assets (\$), June 2014

| Area | Accumulated June 2014 | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Client | Project | Other | TOTAL Non-Project |
| Alliances | 6,300 | | 65,000 | 71,300 |
| Animal Production | 936,743 | 1,542 | 128,525 | 1,065,268 |
| BDS | 727 | | | 727 |
| Business Skills | 200 | | 3,641 | 3,841 |
| Certifications | 2,960 | | | 2,960 |
| Forestry | 3,950 | | 1,253 | 5,203 |
| Health & Nutrition | 855,201 | 234,549 | 117,790 | 972,991 |
| Information/Other | 250 | | 2,500 | 2,750 |
| Marketing | 261 | | 39,184 | 39,445 |
| Natural Disaster Mngt | 37,477 | 39,558 | 221,360 | 258,837 |
| Natural Resource Mngt | 126,968 | 125,057 | 127,056 | 254,024 |
| Postharvest | 110,563 | 9,495 | 72,627 | 183,189 |
| Processing | 1,178,809 | 94,566 | 278,795 | 1,457,604 |
| Production | 6,462,535 | 1,161,752 | 928,863 | 7,391,397 |
| Project | 111,267 | 2,240 | 21,979 | 133,245 |
| Public Services | 21,141 | | 54,687 | 75,829 |
| Renewable Energy | 269,960 | 233,676 | 112,815 | 382,775 |
| Grand Total | 10,125,310 | 1,902,435 | 2,176,074 | 12,301,384 |

SELECTED PRODUCTION SNAPSHOTS

- One of the key limitations encountered by growers to ensure sustained production year round is access to irrigation technology. To address this, USAID-ACCESO has implemented cycles of joint investments with municipalities and clients in irrigation technology. Clients involved in these processes must meet certain requirements, including demonstrated commitment to invest in technologies and commit to improved practices, have access to water source, and be willing to invest in programmed plantings in response to specific markets. As a result more than 4,600 project growers now have close to 2,500 hectares with irrigation technology. These project growers can now access local and regional markets such as Supermercado la Colonia, Wal-Mart, Aldea Global, Deloitte, and Industrial de Alimentos. A wide range of crops are being produced under programmed and calendarized planting for these markets including green beans, cucumbers, carrots, lettuce, onions, passion fruit, and potatoes.
- Coffee growers receiving technical assistance continue to improve their productivity and quality and reach new markets. Five of the 22 coffee growers selected for prizes during the “Cup of Excellence 2014” were project clients from Santa Barbara who are receiving up to \$9.00 per pound from buyers in Norway. In addition to continued work with Boncafé, farmers established market linkages with exporters VOLCAFE and OLAM, and local supplier CATRACHA Coffee. In the last season, sales from project growers to Boncafé alone totaled \$1.13 million. Through the new market alliances the project expects to benefit close to 500 coffee producers from La Paz and Santa Barbara (OLAM and CATRACHA Coffee) and Lempira (VOLCAFE).
- During this reporting period, 50 producers from 15 communities in Santa Barbara continued attending a series of 12 training sessions on vegetable production. Training topics this quarter focused on plant nutrition and the design, implementation, and maintenance of irrigation systems. This training module aims to empower the participants to become trainers themselves, teaching through both examples and technical assistance to other growers in their area. Three of the 50 participants are young men who are being financed by a group of elder growers from their community to attend the training with the understanding that they will then go back to train others in the community.

SELECTED VALUE ADDED SNAPSHOTS

- 10 women from the microenterprise “Women with a Purpose” located in Cucuyagua, Copan, are now generating sufficient income to provide for their families. The women began working with USAID-ACCESO in January 2013 and have received training in bakery, pastry, and dairy products. Prior to working with the project, these 10 women had no source of income. Now they offer a diversified portfolio of products including artisanal bread, milk candies, and sweet tamales. Total sales this quarter were \$2,800 and the women have saved \$1,500 to invest back in their business. Once the company legalization process is completed during the upcoming period, “Women with a Purpose” will be able to access formal markets and increase production.
- Technical assistance and training to five dairy processing microenterprises in Copan has resulted in an overall reduction of cost by 42 percent and a corresponding 67 percent increase in profits. Improvements in procedures for sour cream processing to respond to client demands have generated access to new markets and a significant increase in sales. In addition, these new procedures also allow *Lacteos Danesy*, *Lacteos el Buen Gusto*, *Lacteos Moreno*, *Lacteos Jehova Jireh*, and *Lacteos Hermanos Garcia* to improve their capacity to supply products during periods of low milk production. Sales of these five microenterprises during the quarter totaled \$223,230.
- As a result of their participation in a market fair this quarter in San Pedro Sula, two microenterprises, *El Comalito* and *Café Arimel*, are now in negotiations to sell their products in Supermarket Los Andes in San Pedro Sula. Company legalization documents are in process and projections show that the contract with the supermarket will increase their sales by 25 percent. Total sales during the quarter were \$21,625 for *El Comalito* and \$8,057 for *Café Arimel*.

PIRS #7: Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of government assistance

As of September 2013, a total of 18,862 farmers applied new technologies or management practices as a result of project assistance against a target of 11,592. Under this indicator, in order to be counted the farmer has to implement a minimum of five technologies or practices. This was measured as part of the M&E sampling process carried out in August 2013 and extrapolated for project clients that started receiving technical assistance prior to March 2013. Results for this indicator will be reported in September 2014 from sampling to be carried out in August 2014 (Section 3.7.3).

- The project is promoting basic production technologies for corn, bean, and coffee, with additional technologies for high-value crops. Crop selection is based on the potential of each specific region in terms of crop development, cost of production, and availability and proximity to logistics and markets. Since most of the farmers are new to these crops, they start with introducing basic improved technologies on small plots.
- The main crops receiving project assistance are coffee (the majority under production with some new plantings), basic grains (to secure food supply), and higher value fruits and vegetables (for income generation). Plantings made during the quarter, together with those for each FY and accumulated to date are provided in Table 9. This will continue to increase as the project's investments in irrigation are completed and become fully operational over the following quarter, and growers (and neighbors) see the results.

Table 9. Hectares Assisted as of June 2014

| Value Chain | Year 1 (Apr. to Sept. 2011) | Year 2 (Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012) | Year 3 (Oct. 2012 to Sept. 2013) | Oct. 2013 to Mar. 2014 ¹ | Apr. to June 2014 | Total June 2014 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Fruits and Vegetables | 387 | 890 | 1,176 | 1,366 | 379 | 4,422 |
| Coffee | 13,716 | 1,769 | 2,351 | 5,908 | 468 | 24,212 |
| Grains | 2,029 | 5,396 | 14,792 | 3,140 | 8,030 | 33,386 |
| Tree Fruits | 509 | 83 | 165 | 236.89 | 2 | 772 |
| TOTAL | 16,641 | 8,138 | 18,484 | 10,651 | 8,879 | 62,793 |

¹ Accumulated March 2014 updated to include those reported in the current quarter.

- A total of 8,879 hectares were planted by 15,493 client households during the quarter. Crops with the largest planting area include corn, beans, coffee, potato, watermelon, and cabbage. Details of the accumulated area for the main crops planted up to June 2014 and during the current quarter are presented in Table 10.

Table 10. Crops with the highest planting areas (hectares)¹

| Product | Accumulated Mar. 2014 ² | Apr. to June 2014 | Accumulated June 2014 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Corn | 20,547 | 7,364 | 27,910 |
| Beans (dried) | 4,523 | 619 | 5,143 |
| Coffee | 23,744 | 468 | 24,212 |
| Potato | 1,011 | 91 | 1,102 |
| Watermelon | 287 | 72 | 359 |
| Cabbage | 237 | 28 | 265 |
| Plantain | 330 | 23 | 353 |
| Pasture | 168 | 19 | 187 |
| Corn (on the cob) | 173 | 9 | 182 |
| Allspice | 364 | 0.30 | 365 |

¹ Areas reported are for active clients at the time of the report preparation.

² Accumulated March 2014 updated to include those reported in the current quarter.

USAID-ACCESO is working to diversify on-farm income sources, including beef cattle. The cattle outgrower program established with a meat processing plant and six small-scale farmers with five cattle each resulted in average net incomes of \$800 per cycle. The project provided technical assistance and training in a wide range of activities, including stabling, feeding, and pasture production. This is an example of how incomes can be supplemented with small-scale operations. A second phase was initiated in the previous quarter, with certain modifications in the management of the cattle, with the aim of achieving \$1,500 net income for the five cows. In addition, project specialists continued to train project clients in the preparation of animal feed with special nutrients, the insemination of cows, as well as assisting clients in obtaining permits from SENASA for poultry production, hence reducing the cost to clients and increasing their income. More than 60 hectares of pasture has now been planted with improved systems for continuous feed supplies for around 1,200 cattle.

Private sector alliances and integration of private sector equipment, input and service providers

The status of activities in the Project Monitoring Plan (PMP) under this component during the current quarter and overall to June 2014 is provided in Table 11.

Table 11. Private Sector Alliances and Integration

| PIRS/WP # | Accumulated Mar. 2014 | Apr. to June 2014 | Accumulated June 2014 |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| PIRS #30: Number of organizations / companies providing business development / extension services to MSMEs (LOP Target 465) | | | |
| | 196 | 86 | 282 |
| PIRS #32: Number of public-private partnerships formed (LOP Target 65) | | | |
| | 46 | 1 | 47 |

PIRS #30: Number of organizations or companies providing business development or extension services to MSMEs

To date a total of 282 organizations/companies are providing business development services/extension services to project client of which 86 were added during the reporting period. These include input and equipment suppliers, cooperatives, foundations, and others (details are provided in the ACCESO PMP Excel file 06/2014).

PIRS #32: Number of public-private partnerships formed

PIRS #33: Number of private sector alliances developed

The 2012/2013 PMP work plan merged the indicators relating to public-private sector alliance and private sector alliances into one indicator under “public-private sector alliances”. The new target was at the sum of the two original targets.

One public-private alliance was signed during the quarter for a total of 47 to date (Table 12). Details are provided in the PMP Excel file 06/2014; copies of all alliances and letters of agreement are available on the project’s intranet site. The alliance signed this quarter with the Asociación Nacional de Avicultores de Honduras, includes the provision of 1,200 eggs daily to Schools and CENs in the departments of Lempira, Ocotepeque, Copán, Santa Barbara and Intibucá to improve the diet of 437 children between 6 and 24 months of age in 15 NTCs and children of school age. This activity was initiated in June and will continue throughout the life of the project.

Table 12. Public-Private Sector Partnerships

| Month/ Year | Organization/Company | Department | Service |
|----------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Jul-11 | SwissContact | Santa Bárbara, La Paz, Intibucá | Honey production |
| Nov-11 | Del Campo Soluciones Agrícolas | All 6 | Inputs & equipment: discounts, finance, training, TA |
| Mar-12 | OCDIH | Copán | TA to growers/seed & small livestock donations |
| Mar-12 | ODECO | Copán | TA to growers |
| Jun-12 | COAPIGOR | Santa Bárbara | Allspice production & exports |
| Jun-12 | ILAMEX | Santa Bárbara | Allspice production & exports |
| Jun-12 | PRODUCTOS PANTHEODS | Intibucá | Snow pea, sugar snap, green bean exports |
| Jul-12 | Original Maya | Copán & Lempira | Oriental egg-plant, fresh herbs |
| Jul-12 | Hermanidad de Honduras | Copán | TA to growers |
| Aug-12 | AGROS International | Santa Bárbara | TA to growers |
| Sep-12 | Frozen Foods/Grupo Madeesma | All 6 | Baby corn, passion fruit; |
| Sep-12 | Bioplanet | All 6 | Moringa |
| Jun-11 | VECO MA | Intibucá | Produce consolidation |
| Sep-11 | Bomohsa | All 6 | Equipment |
| Sep-11 | MexiChem | All 6 | Equipment |
| Nov-11 | ADHESA | All 6 | Ecojusta Stoves |
| Nov-11 | DICONSA | All 6 | Inputs and equipment |
| Nov-11 | IHCAFE | All 6 | TA / training to growers (coffee) |
| Feb-12 | SEREMA | All 6 | Equipment |
| Feb-12 | DURMAN | All 6 | Equipment |
| Feb-12 | DISAGRO | All 6 | Inputs and equipment |
| Mar-12 | Bayer | All 6 | Inputs and equipment |
| Mar-12 | SEAGRO | All 6 | Inputs and equipment |
| Apr-12 | AGRITRADE | All 6 | Inputs and equipment |
| Sep-12 | COHORSIL | All 6 | Inputs and equipment |
| Sep-12 | DUWEST | All 6 | Inputs and equipment |
| Oct-12 | D'Eliete | Lempira, Santa Bárbara, Copán | Oriental vegetables |
| Oct-12 | CAMOSA | All 6 | Equipment/training/discounts |
| Jan-13 | Techo Honduras | La Paz | Low cost housing |
| Jan-13 | Programa Educativo El Maestro en Casa | Intibucá | greenhouse / training |
| Jan-13 | Agroindustrias del Coral | Copán | Cattle production program |
| Jan-13 | CropLife | All 6 | Pesticide training |
| Feb-13 | Syngenta | All 6 | inputs / training |
| Feb-13 | UNAH/CUROC | Copán | Student training |
| Mar-13 | UNITEC (+SIC) | All 6 | Company registrations |
| Mar-13 | AHPROABA / DUWEST | All 6 | Marketing/Corn |
| Jul-13 | Beneficio Santa Rosa | Copán, Lempira, Ocotepeque | Coffee marketing/quality |
| Jul-13 | Supermercados La Antorcha | All 6 | Marketing |
| Aug-13 | EYL Comercial | All 6 | Inputs and equipment |
| Sep-13 | Boncafe | All 6 | Coffee marketing/quality |
| Sep-13 | FENAGH | All 6 | Policy |
| Oct-13 | Pineapple growers/buyers/SAG | Ocotepeque/Copán | Pineapple Value chain |
| Nov-13 | Water Engineers for the Americas | Intibucá | Cost sharing for potable water systems |
| Dec-13 | Municipality of Candelaria, Lempira | Lempira | Cost sharing for irrigation system |
| Mar-14 | Centro Agronómico Tropical De Investigación y Enseñanza | Intibucá | Equipment cost sharing |
| Mar-14 | CADELGA | All 6 | Inputs and equipment |
| May-14 | ANAVIH | Santa Bárbara /Intibucá | Eggs for diet diversity |

Letters of Agreement

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Jun. 2011 | IHMA |
| Jun. 2011 | PRONADERS |
| Sep. 2011 | Ministry of Health |
| Oct. 2011 | Vision Mundial |
| Nov. 2011 | SOLARIS |
| Jan. 2012 | Ministry of Work and Social Security |
| May 2012 | Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock |
| May 2012 | Ministry of Health Region 14 – Ocotepeque |
| May 2012 | Ministry of Health Region 04 – Copán Ruins |
| May 2012 | Ministry of Health Region 10 – Intibucá |
| May 2012 | Ministry of Health Region 12 – Marcala |
| May 2012 | Instituto Polivalente San José Cupertino |
| Dec. 2012 | Banadesa |
| May 2013 | Registro Nacional de la Personas / SAG |
| Jul. 2013 | Instituto Nacional de Conservación y Desarrollo Forestal (Nor-Occidental) |
| Jul. 2013 | Municipality of Jesús de Otoro, Intibucá |
| Aug. 2013 | COPECO |
| Sep. 2013 | Municipality of Talgua, Lempira |

Grower organization and the development of market-driven production programs

The status of activities in the Project Monitoring Plan (PMP) under this component during the reporting period and the year to date is provided in Table 13.

| Table 13. Grower Organization and Market-Driven Production Programs | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| PIRS/WP # | Accumulated Mar. 2014 | Apr. to June 2014 | Accumulated June 2014 |
| PIRS #31: Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance (LOP Target 210) | 235 | 8 | 243 |
| WP #3: Number of small farmer associations formally established as businesses (LOP Target 55) | 134 | 19 | 153 |

PIRS #31: Number of producer organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance

USAID-ACCESO is developing activities with organizations and associations, particularly community-based organizations, to increase outreach and improve the quality and quantity of services. By working with community level organizations, the project generates client confidence. In many cases, problems and opportunities are identified through a participatory process by the communities themselves. During the quarter, eight additional organizations were incorporated into the project, with an accumulated total of 243 organizations enrolled as USAID-ACCESO beneficiaries. These include 186 water/irrigation associations, 17 community-based organizations, 26 grower associations, and 14 others. Many of the water and irrigation boards were set up with project assistance.

All have involved coordination and support from the local municipalities. In some cases, new MSMEs have been established and new income generated. Agriculture fairs have also been carried out in other departments to stimulate interest.

WP #3: Number of small farmer associations formally established as businesses

USAID-ACCESO business skills, policy, production, and marketing specialists work together to identify the needs and requirements of groups of growers to formally register as businesses. In addition to the work with the growers themselves, input from the project's policy component has shortened processes and reduced costs, and has improved the efficiencies of the registration process. Alliances were initially made with UNAH and SIC, but this was not formalized; a formal alliance was then made with UNITEC

and SIC to assist in the legalization of the businesses. During the quarter, 19 registrations were obtained for a total to date of 153, while 89 are in the process of registration and 52 are compiling documentation. Those involved in this process include:

- Grower associations: 5
- Rural banks (*cajas rurales*): 208
- Companies with multiple services: 28
- Water boards: 49
- *Campesino* groups: 3

The total number of groups who are currently receiving technical assistance under this activity is 294, covering 6,944 members with an average of 24 members per group.

Increasing the technical capabilities of agricultural schools and local NGOs

As project implementation evolves, coordination with local actors continues to increase. NGOs, local governmental organizations, and agricultural, technical, and social promotion schools participate in many project training events and activities, and in some cases, specialized training courses have been developed to meet their specific needs.

During the reporting quarter, USAID-ACCESO continued close working relationships with technical schools and universities both within and outside the project's zone of influence regions. As of June 2014, more than 489 students had held internships with the project in areas such as processing, business skills and finance, production, health and nutrition, and administration. Interns came from 40 different schools, technical colleges, and universities and received a total of 627 weeks of on-the-job technical training. Twenty have been at the university level. Other schools have been trained in executing community cleaning campaigns and others are participating in the food preparation workshops. Coordination has been carried out with the World Food Program in training the mothers who prepare the *merienda escolar* in select communities within the project regions.

More than 40 counterpart organizations, including private sector companies, NGOs, and projects have participated in project-sponsored activities. These include: Aldea Global, ANDESAIN, Caritas, CASM, CESAL, CEPUDO, CHF Honduras, Child Fund, CODESSE, COMUCAP, COOMUPL, COPRAFEL, Catholic Relief Service, Escuela San Pablo, EDUCAR, Escuela Agrícola Pompilio Ortega, FAMA, FAO, FIDA, FIDE, FOPRIDEH, Fundación Adelante, FUNDAHRSE, Fundación Banhcafe, Fundahmicro, Fundación Vida, Funder, Red Cross, Heifer, IHCAFE, OCDIH, ODECO, Veco-MA, Oxfam, PILARH, Save the Children, SOCODEVI, Swiss Contact, World Food Programme (WFP), and World Vision. An additional 40 government and donor institutions, and projects, have also participated in USAID-ACCESO activities. Representatives from government organizations receiving USAID-ACCESO training include PRONADERS, DICTA, and selected municipalities and municipal organizations.

Most of the NGOs under subcontract to Fintrac have also increased their capabilities – especially on accounting and administration – with changes and improvements being made to meet USAID regulations and documentation requirements.

The project has also provided health and nutrition training to NGOs, municipalities, Ministry of Health Regional staff, and health volunteers in project target areas. During the current quarter, 17 health professionals and community promoters from Regional Health System in Lempira, COMIPRONIL in Intibucá, and Aldea Global in Ocotepeque received health and nutrition training.

4.2.2. RURAL MSMEs ACCESS TO NEW MARKET OPPORTUNITIES INCREASED (SUB-IR 2.1.2)

Development of buyer linkages and logistics

The status of activities in the Project Monitoring Plan (PMP) under this component is provided in Table 14. Note: WP#4 and PIRS #12 will be determined as part of the annual survey and reported in September 2014. No new markets surveys were carried out during the quarter; 12 have been done to date.

Table 14. Rural MSME Access to New Market Opportunities

| Indicator | Year 1 (May to Sept. 2011) | Year 2 (Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012) | Year 3 (Oct. 2012 to Sept. 2013) | Total Sept. 2013 | Oct. 2013 to Marc. 2014 | Apr. to June 2014 |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| WP #4: Number of MSMEs accessing new market opportunities through a broker (LOP Target 10,932) | | | | | | |
| | 35 | 1,403 | 5,486 | 6,924 | Survey 09/2014 | Survey 09/2014 |
| PIRS #12: Number of brokers providing market linkages to MSMEs (LOP Target 500) | | | | | | |
| | 10 | 19 | 41 | 70 | Survey 09/2014 | Survey 09/2014 |
| WP #6: Number of market surveys conducted (LOP Target 24) | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 0 |

WP #4: Number of MSMEs accessing new market opportunities through a broker

This indicator is not being reported quarterly based on census data (Section 3.7.3). Results toward this indicator will be determined in the next sampling survey for September 2014.

Activities carried out during the quarter that will contribute to this indicator include calendarized vegetable production programs for local supermarkets (particularly La Colonia), formal and informal intermediaries that sell to the supermarkets, and passion fruit sales to a processor for export.

PIRS #12: Number of brokers providing market linkages to MSMEs

This indicator is not being reported quarterly based on census data (Section 3.7.3). Results toward this indicator will be determined in the next sampling survey for September 2014.

USAID-ACCESO marketing specialists continue to monitor new product and market opportunities, as well as recommending crops, varieties, and value-added products for calendarized production programs and commercial trials. Calendarized production programs are being implemented in each of the six departments for both the local and export markets, and will expand as more growers join these programs and new ones are developed. In addition to fresh produce, the project has emphasized developing new markets and improving logistics for MSME processed and off-farm products, including sweets, baked goods, pickles, sauces, plantain chips, raw sugar, honey, wines, and crafts. Trials for new products with good export potential have been carried out in Intibucá (stevia) and Lempira (chia). The project will expand chia production over the upcoming quarter based on market demand, with 140 hectares programmed for sales to *Industria de Alimentos* (EYL Comercial) and other national and regional individual buyers.

Because of low production volumes (small plots, partial technologies) and difficulties competing in the large markets in the main and secondary cities (poor roads, long distances, high transport costs, low volumes), USAID-ACCESO has developed local farmers markets and distribution routes for sales to local markets, home shops, and intermediaries in the same zones where they are produced. This reduces transport costs and speeds up payment time, especially given the low volumes, limited transport logistics, and poor roads. But most do not count toward these indicator targets.

Another key activity carried out is the development of new and expansion of existing local produce fairs (*ferias del agricultor* or *mercaditos verdes*). As the growers are selling themselves, this activity does not specifically contribute to the indicator target. Active *mercaditos verdes* to date in project target areas include four in Copán and three in Ocotepeque. In La Paz growers supported by USAID-ACCESO occasionally sell their products in agriculture fairs located in the three largest cities of the department.

WP #6: Number of market surveys conducted

To date, 12 market surveys have been carried out for potential products. No surveys were carried out this quarter. Previous reports covered allspice, cardamom, processed onions, gherkins, eggplant, zucchini, essential oils from pimento leaf, pimento berry, cardamom, chia, stevia, and turmeric. Allspice, cardamom, and eggplants are being exported. Informal market surveys were carried out for a range of crops in El Salvador (via market visits) and with exporters and importers for fresh herbs, snow peas, sugar snap peas, and French beans.

Production and systems implementation to meet buyers' quality and standards

WP #5: Number of MSMEs that have entered formal preferred supplier or contract agreements with brokers

The status of activities in the Project Monitoring Plan (PMP) for years 1, 2, and 3 is provided in Table 15 – 2,071 to date. This indicator is not being reported quarterly based on census data (Section 3.7.3). Results towards this indicator will be determined in the next sampling survey for September 2014.

Table 15. Number of MSMEs that have entered formal preferred supplier or contract agreements

| PIRS/ WP # | Year 1 (Apr. to Sept. 2011) | Year 2 (Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012) | Year 3 (Oct. 2012 to Sept. 2013) | FY 2013 / 2014 |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| WP # 5: Number of MSMEs that have entered formal preferred supplier or contract agreements with brokers (LOP Target 2,996) | | | | |
| | - | 550 | 1,521 | Survey 09/2014 |

The indicator is counted when actual sales to a specific market demanding a particular quality or standard take place. In order for micro and small businesses (including farmers) to build sustainable relationships with new markets, it is essential they comply with buyer expectations, not only for volumes, consistency, and frequency, but also in terms of quality and product standards. USAID-ACCESO's marketing, postharvest, and certification specialists provide direct technical assistance to farmers so they can achieve this goal. Additional training is provided by the actual buyers themselves, who visit the farms and participate in training and technical assistance activities or provide feedback to growers when produce is delivered.

These buyers include collection centers, cooperatives, supermarkets, processors, and exporters. Details of those recorded to date are provided in the PMP 06/2014 Excel file.

Implementation of business certification programs

The status of activities in the Project Monitoring Plan (PMP) for years 1, 2, and 3 is provided in Table 16 – 1,753 to date.

Table 16. Number of MSMEs that have entered formal preferred supplier or contract agreements

| PIRS/ WP # | Year 1 (Apr. to Sept. 2011) | Year 2 (Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012) | Year 3 (Oct. 2012 to Sept. 2013) | FY 2013 / 2014 |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| PIRS #13: Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet market standards for their products (LOP Target 2,000) | | | | |
| | 35 | 882 | 836 | Survey 09/2014 |

This indicator is not being reported quarterly based on census data (Section 3.7.3). Results toward this indicator will be determined in the next sampling survey for September 2014.

USAID-ACCESO specialists are providing support to vegetable growers to enter formal markets with quality and food safety standards and obtain farm and product certifications. Project specialists are also assisting coffee growers to meet the requirements for a range of certifications, including Rainforest Alliance, UTZ, 4C, Certified Organic, and Fair Trade. Growers participating in the yellow corn program will have to comply with strict market quality standards and specific delivery and logistics compliance.

Details of the MSMEs meeting market standards for buyers are provided in the PMP 06/2014 Excel file.

USAID-ACCESO has worked with many buyers to develop quality standards for several crops, including passion fruit and select vegetables for supermarkets, allspice for North American markets, and potato and carrot for CICOM. Other examples include fresh herbs and oriental vegetables for export to the US; a range of fresh products for buyers from El Salvador; cardamom for a European importer; potatoes for the local market; honey, *panela*, and Chinese eggplant for export; baby corn for the processing market; green beans to Guatemala; snow pea and sugar snap pea for the export and local supermarket buyers; cucumber, loofah, and coffee to local buyers for subsequent export; yellow and white corn for the local grain industry; stevia for a local processor; passion fruit processing for export.

Given the informal nature of local markets, there are very few buyers with specifications for fresh produce. For this reason, postharvest specialists, working with marketing specialists, have worked with informal buyers to develop basic standards and quality inspections to formalize some of the relations. This is in addition to the continued focus on helping clients meet buyer quality standards so they can enter more reliable formal markets with potential for expansion. Support has been provided to both buyers and growers in the development and use of product standards. Additional activities have been initiated with quality and standards for processed and other off-farm products, such as pickled vegetables, raw sugar, processed garlic, dehydrated herbs, dairy products, honey products, wood, and woven items. Specific activities carried out this quarter included working with new growers for the supply of passion fruit for processing for export, and identifying new markets for coffee and chia.

4.2.3. BARRIERS TO COMPETITIVENESS OF RURAL MSMEs REDUCED (SUB-IR 2.1.3)

Increased access to finance

PIRS #14: Number of MSMEs accessing market-based financing as the result of government assistance

The status of activities in the Project Monitoring Plan (PMP) under this component during the reporting period and the year to date is provided in Table 17.

Table 17. Barriers to Competitiveness of Rural MSMEs Reduced

| Indicator | Year 1 (May to Sept. 2011) | Year 2 (Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012) | Year 3 (Oct. 2012 to Sept. 2013) | Accumulated Sept. 2013 | Accumulated Mar. 2014 | Accumulated June. 2014 |
|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| PIRS #14: Number of MSMEs accessing market-based financing as the result of government assistance (LOP Target 4,314) | 315 | 1,577 | 2,826 | 4,718 | 5,175 | 5,654 |
| PIRS #15: Value of agricultural and rural loans made to MSMEs (\$ millions) (LOP Target \$6.33 million) | 0.200 | 1.554 | 6.072 | 7.826 | 8.980 | 10.05 |
| PIRS #11: Number of MSMEs implementing sound business management practices (LOP Target 8,482) | - | 695 | 4,498 | 5,193 | Survey 09/2014 | Survey 09/2014 |

During the quarter, 479 MSMEs accessed market-based finance with project assistance against a target of 25. The total to date is 5,654 MSMEs with 8,727 loans, broken down by sex:

| | |
|---------|--------------------|
| Total: | 5,654 |
| Male: | 4,644 (82 percent) |
| Female: | 1,010 (18 percent) |

PIRS #15: Value of agricultural and rural loans made to MSMEs (\$ millions)

USAID-ACCESO clients accessed \$1,073,369 in loans, with \$555,318 being reported from the previous quarter. To date, loans total \$10,053,023. 287 different finance sources have been used including rural village banks, input stores, cooperatives, buyers, NGOs, and municipalities. These are the formal loans. There are many informal loans, particularly between family members and intermediary buyers. Traditional banks do not normally work with this segment. Data broken down by sex:

| | |
|---------|--------------------------|
| Total: | \$10,053,023 |
| Male: | \$8,883,732 (88 percent) |
| Female: | \$1,170,092 (12 percent) |

Average loan size is \$1,179. 16 percent of loans are less than \$100; 59 percent are loans of less than \$500; and 94 percent are loans less than \$5,000. More details on loans and lenders are provided in the Excel PMP file 06/2014.

SELECTED BUSINESS SKILLS AND FINANCE SNAPSHOTS

- *BANASUPRO en Mi Barrio* is a program through which 20 basic food items (sugar rice, salt, pastas, beans corn, vegetable oil, eggs, chicken, etc.) are made accessible to populations who live in very remote communities at a very low cost while providing members or community organizations with an opportunity to do business and earn an income for their families. During the quarter, the project identified one *caja rural* (community bank) in Santa Barbara and two in Lempira as eligible to participate in the program. It is expected that first deliveries of food products will begin next quarter, giving more than 200 families access to these foods at reasonable prices.
- Finance specialists are working closely with *cajas rurales* in the design and implementation of a pilot project to supply vegetables, dairy products, fruits and eggs to schools for use in the *merienda escolar*. In cooperation with the WFP, selected *cajas rurales* will benefit through increased income and project growers with a new market option, in addition to improving the nutrition of the children. During the quarter two pilot projects involving approximately 12 schools in two communities in La Paz.
- Access to financing is a key factor preventing growth of MSMEs on- and off-farm. Finance specialists work with input providers, *cajas rurales*, cooperatives, and other institutions to assist them in developing administrative tools to improve their portfolio management capacity. This also includes the design of financial products and services in response to the specific needs of growers and business owners. During the quarter, eight *cajas rurales* in Lempira and Santa Barbara received technical assistance to broaden their coverage of services to offer financing to non-members. As a result of technical assistance and the development of administrative tools over the past year, *Caja Rural Copantillo* in Lempira established an alliance with BECAMO for the delivery of credit services to coffee producers. BECAMO assigned a line of credit worth \$340,000 (\$146,000 in inputs and \$194,000 in cash) for on-lending to coffee producers.

PIRS #11: Number of MSMEs implementing sound business management practices

This indicator is now not being reported quarterly based on census data (Section 3.7.3). Results towards this indicator will be determined in the next sampling survey for September 2014. As of September 2013, 5,193 MSMEs were implementing sound business practices.

To count as an MSME toward this indicator, the MSME has to implement a minimum of three of the following business management practices:

- Access to credit
- Annual accounts (internal or external)
- Annual audits (internal or external)
- Break-even point analyses
- Budgeting (operative / investment)
- Business operations
- Cash flow operations and control
- Credit scoring
- Financial indicator analysis
- Financial links
- Inventory controls
- Legal procedures/documentation
- Payroll systems and controls
- Promotional activities (materials, trade shows)
- Recordkeeping
- Sales records and control
- Tax management

Policy and value chain sector constraints identified and eliminated

Prioritized policies and value chain/sector constraints were identified through a short-term consultancy finalized in December 2011. This activity identified the needs and feasibility of adjustments, changes, and additions in prioritized areas of agricultural policy in force, and in selected administrative procedures and requirements to produce, market, process, and export agricultural products and derivatives, which are needed to remove obstacles or barriers that affect the growth and competitiveness of USAID-ACCESO clients in the domestic and foreign markets.

The most important problems related to policies or regulations were found primarily in the areas of access to credit; access to technologies and agricultural extension services; access to markets and business practices; access to land or titles; food safety and plant/animal health; the coffee value chain; and some institutional aspects of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG).

In terms of administrative barriers, the most significant problems identified were related to the high costs and requirements for registrations, and procedures for exports or imports of agricultural products and inputs.

Of the policy barriers identified, 11 were prioritized in seven areas, in addition to 11 prioritized administrative barriers. To date, more emphasis has been given on policy activities than the barriers, given the amount of time and work required to change, develop, and implement policies.

Table 18. Status: Policy and Value Chain Sector Constraints

| Indicator | Year 1 (May to Sept. 2011) | Year 2 (Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012) | Year 3 (Oct. 2012 to Sept. 2013) | Accumulated Sept. 2013 | Accumulated Mar. 2014 | Accumulated June. 2014 |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| PIRS #16: Number of value chain / sector constraints identified and resolved (LOP Target 40) | | | | | | |
| | - | 1 | 16 | 17 | 23 | 24 |
| PIRS #17: Number of policy reforms, regulations, administrative procedures passed for which implementation has begun with USG assistance (LOP Target 4) | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 6 |

PIRS #16: Number of value chain / sector constraints identified and resolved

One value chain/sector constraint was resolved this quarter (for a total to date of 24 barriers). The following value chain/sector constraints have been resolved as a direct result of USAID-ACCESO assistance:

- National Plan for Integrated Assistance to Small-Scale Coffee Growers affected by Coffee Rust (with IHCAFE) (current quarter).
- Official Recognition of Potato Production Manual to harmonize and improve the quality of agricultural extension services – presented by SAG-DICTA.
- Official Recognition of Onion Production Manual to harmonize and improve the quality of agricultural extension services – presented by FHIA.
- Official Recognition of Cocoa Production Manual to harmonize and improve the quality of agricultural extension services – presented by FHIA.
- Official Recognition of Carrot Production Manual to harmonize and improve the quality of agricultural extension services – presented by USAID-ACCESO.
- Simplification of the RTN applications from the DEI for companies and individuals.
- Legalization process for MSMEs.
- Simplification of export permit processes to regional markets of agriculture products.
- Reform of the operational guidelines of the MCA-H/ACA Trust Fund for Farmers' Credit Access (via Policy Measures to Expand Credit Service to Farmers).
- Normative evaluation and classification of the loan portfolio issued by the National Banking and Insurance Commission (via policy measures to expand credit service to farmers).
- Agricultural Insurance operated by BANADESA (via policy measures to expand credit service to farmers).
- Streamlined process for the establishment and operation of water administration boards.
- Streamlined process for the registration of poultry farms engaged in the production of poultry meat and eggs.
- Official recognition of corn production manual under integrated crop management in order to harmonize and improve the quality of agricultural extension services.
- Official Recognition of Bean Production Manual in order to harmonize and improve the quality of agricultural extension services.
- Reform of the operational guidelines of the MCA-H Trust Farmers' Credit Access (ACA) to finance projects in the cattle value chain.
- Reform of the operational guidelines of the MCA-H Trust Farmers' Credit Access (ACA) to finance projects in the chicken value chain.
- Reform of the operational guidelines of the MCA-H Trust Farmers' Credit Access (ACA) to finance projects in the coffee value chain.
- Reform of the operational guidelines of the MCA-H Trust Farmers' Credit Access (ACA) to finance projects in the agricultural inputs value chain.
- Development of credit access mechanism for small producers assisted by USAID-ACCESS with trust funds managed by BANADESA.
- Reform of the operational guidelines of the MCA-H/ACA Trust Farmers' Credit Access (ACA) for the qualification of new financial intermediaries.
- Executive Order to facilitate access to credit to MSMEs without collateral.
- Socialization of objectives, use and operation of the mobile guarantee register.
- Custom technical instructions for the waiver of payment of 15% on sales of inputs used in the process of production, processing and distribution of milk, beef and pork as set out in the law of the National Fund for The Competitiveness of the Agricultural Sector.

While this activity is slightly behind target, there are four more in process of being resolved: plantain and oil palm production manuals with SAG; accreditation of natural and legal persons to provide agricultural inspection services with SAG-SENASA; and fund development for the control and disposal of pesticide packaging with SAG and Croplife.

PIRS #17: Number of policy reforms, regulations, administrative procedures passed for which implementation has begun with USG assistance

A total of six policy reform procedures have been achieved to date.

- National Policy of *Cajas de Ahorro y Crédito* (approved by Council of Ministers) (current quarter).
- Country Investment Plan for the Agricultural Sector.
- Copyright law for protection for plant materials.
- Sector policy paper (FENAGH & COHEP) of actions to eliminate political and administrative barriers that limit sector growth.
- Regulation of Agricultural Mutual Guarantee Fund (FAGRE) to facilitate access to credit to MSMEs.
- Policy Measures to Expand Credit Services to Farmers (approved by Council of Ministers).

PIRS #GNDR 2: Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (*added Year 3: October 2012-September 2013*)

The total number of individuals receiving loans to date is 5,654, of which 1,010 were women, (17.9 percent). Additional breakdown by gender:

- Value of loans to date total \$10,053,823, of which \$1,170,092 were to women (12 percent).
- The number of new individuals receiving loans this quarter total 479, of which 81 were women (16.9 percent).
- The number of loans this quarter total 772, of which 113 were to women (14.6 percent).
- The number of loans to date total 8,727, of which 1,488 were to women (17 percent).

Applied research and development programs developed

All research and development activities have been completed.

4.3. HONDURAN BIODIVERSITY & NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVED (IR 2.2)

On-farm natural resource management activities to maintain healthy soils and conserve water are integrated into the good agricultural practices at the centerpiece of the USAID-ACCESO extension program. Under this component, the project works in collaboration with community groups to improve overall natural resource management practices at the community, micro-watershed, and municipal levels. USAID-ACCESO uses a participatory municipal and community planning process to develop and implement municipal natural resource management plans that identify existing, proposed, and potential areas of public interest; biological and economic corridors, including areas with potential for ecotourism and irrigation or hydropower development; as well as areas under current or future environmental threat due to deforestation, soil erosion and sedimentation, chemical and organic pollution, and natural hazards. The status of results reported to date is provided in Table 19.

Table 19. Status: NRM practices

| Indicator | Year 1 (May to Sept. 2011) | Year 2 (Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012) | Year 3 (Oct. 2012 to Sept. 2013) | Accumulated Sept. 2013 | Accumulated June. 2014 |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| PIRS #8: Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (LOP Target: 14,904) | | | | | |
| | - | 8,321 | 7,693 | 16,014 | Survey 09/2014 |
| PIRS #10: Number of companies (including farms) that have made conservation-friendly changes in their business practices (LOP Target: 22,050) | | | | | |
| | - | 356 | 351 | 707 | Survey 09/2014 |

*Implementation of natural resource management practices on farm***PIRS #8: Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance**

This indicator is not being reported quarterly based on census data (Section 3.7.3). Results toward this indicator will be determined in the next sampling survey for September 2014.

During FY 2013, 7,693 hectares of production were placed under improved technologies or management practices. As of September 2013, 16,014 hectares are under improved technologies. This indicator was calculated with data from the client survey and extrapolated to the clients registered with the project up to March 2013. 14,030 hectares were managed by male clients (88 percent) and 1,984 by female clients (12 percent).

PIRS #10: Number of companies (including farms) that have made conservation-friendly changes in their business practices

This indicator is not being reported quarterly based on census data (Section 3.7.3). Results toward this indicator will be determined in the next sampling survey for September 2014.

During FY 2013, 346 companies made conservation-friendly changes. As of September 2013, 707 companies had made the changes. This indicator was calculated with data from the client survey and extrapolated to the clients registered with the project up to March 2013. To be counted toward this indicator the company has to implement a minimum of five changes (from the predefined list). This is behind target because the five changes requirement was included after the target was set. USAID-ACCESO type clients cannot make all of the required changes over a short period of time.

USAID-ACCESO incorporates on-farm natural resource management activities to maintain healthy soils, prevent contamination, and conserve water as part of the good agricultural practices package. The following practices are being promoted on a regular basis in all regions covered by the project:

- **Land preparation:** use of contoured beds, raised beds, drainage systems, low tillage techniques, and wind/erosion barriers; introduction of appropriate tools and machinery.
- **Crops:** crop rotation (including use of leguminous cover crops that fix nitrogen in a more economical way than chemical fertilizers), elimination of crop residues, use of border weed control (alternative hosts), use of hybrid seeds, and improved planting materials with greater disease tolerance.
- **Water:** protection of water sources from contamination for better water management, better water quality, less soil erosion, and less pesticide and fertilizer use. This also increases yields for farmers, reduces input costs, and increases gross and net incomes.

Implementation of natural resource management practices at community and municipal levels

During the life of project, USAID-ACCESO will work with at least 20 municipalities to develop and implement natural resource management policies. The USAID-ACCESO natural resource management

team has developed activities with 64 municipalities. These municipalities were selected based on existing project presence, rates of poverty and child malnutrition, and high vulnerability to environmental disaster. Many NRM practices have now been implemented by these municipalities and community involvement is high. Assisted municipalities have made significant progress and are in different stages of the process, from awareness to implementation.

The project is currently working with 64 municipalities in this area, of which 33 municipalities have achieved the project criteria for successful implementation.

Table 20. Status: NRM Practices at Community and Municipal Levels

| Indicator | Year 1 (May to Sept. 2011) | Year 2 (Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012) | Year 3 (Oct. 2012 to Sept. 2013) | Accumulated Sept. 2013 | Accumulated June. 2014 |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| PIRS # 9: Number of Local Municipal Governments effectively implementing natural resource management policies (LOP Target: 20) | | | | | |
| | - | 7 | 24 | 31 | 33 |

Per the indicator's precise definition, a municipality is counted once implementation of four out of seven of the following NRM practices have begun:

- Water Boards capacity built
- Coffee waste management
- Solid waste disposal
- Forest fire prevention
- Legalization of water producing zones
- Watershed protection / reforestation
- Basic sanitation and water treatment

The 33 municipalities that have achieved and are implementing four or more practices are:

- **Intibucá:** San Isidro, Jesús de Otoro, Intibucá, Yamaranguila, San Marcos De La Sierra.
- **La Paz:** Yarula, Santa Elena, Guajiquiro, Opatoro
- **Lempira:** La Unión, Tomalá, Erandique, La Iguala, San Manuel De Colohete, Tambla, Guarita, San José Guarita, San Sebastian
- **Ocotepeque:** Belen Gualcho
- **Santa Bárbara:** Trinidad, Santa Bárbara, Quimistan, Las Vegas, Nueva Frontera, Protección, San Pedro De Zacapa
- **Copán:** La Unión, San José, Santa Rosa, Trinidad, Santa Rita, Florida, Dulce Nombre

4.4. CAPACITY TO MITIGATE AND ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE STRENGTHENED (IR 2.3)

Two main activities tracked in the PMP are being developed under this component:

Table 21. Status: Disaster Vulnerability Reduced

| Indicator | Year 1 (May to Sept. 2011) | Year 2 (Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012) | Year 3 (Oct. 2012 to Sept. 2013) | Accumulated Sept. 2013 | Accumulated June. 2014 |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| PIRS #28: Number of communities in high vulnerability municipalities with adequate disaster prevention and mitigation capacity (LOP Target: 40) | | | | | |
| | | 11 | 50 | 61 | 61 |
| PIRS #29: Number of rural micro-generation clean/renewable energy projects established (LOP Target: 805) | | | | | |
| | 4 | 724 | 1,094 | 1,649 ¹ | 2,534 ² |
| ¹ 1,649 by USAID-ACCESO plus 173 of University of Florida (total 1,822) | | | | | |
| ² 2,534 by USAID-ACCESO plus 722 of University of Florida (total 3,256) | | | | | |

4.4.1. DISASTER VULNERABILITY REDUCED (SUB IR 2.3.3)

Development and implementation of disaster mitigation plans

PIRS #28: Number of communities in high vulnerability municipalities with adequate disaster prevention and mitigation capacity

During the life of project, USAID-ACCESO will work with at least 40 communities to develop and implement adequate disaster prevention and mitigation capacity. The USAID-ACCESO disaster prevention team has developed activities with 81 communities. These communities were selected based on existing project presence, rates of poverty and child malnutrition, and high vulnerability to environmental disaster. Many disaster prevention and mitigation practices have now been implemented by these communities and community involvement is high. Assisted communities have made significant progress and are in different stages of the process, from awareness to full implementation.

The project is currently working with 81 communities in this area, of which 61 communities are implementing the required practices. No additional communities achieved the target during the quarter.

Work under this component includes support to communities with high vulnerabilities in disaster prevention, mitigation, and preparedness. Reducing communities' disaster vulnerabilities will ultimately put USAID-ACCESO-assisted households in a position to increase their incomes or reduce losses during disasters. Systems to reduce vulnerability to disasters are being implemented at the farm level with the introduction and implementation of the basic production practices. Activities under this component are targeted to reduce vulnerability to disasters at the community level. USAID-ACCESO is utilizing the small grants mechanism for select projects.

Per the indicator's precise definition, a community is counted once implementation of six out of eight of the following activities has begun:

- Plans for local prevention and response (PLPR)
- Personnel trained to prepare and update PLPRs
- Risk mapping
- EDAN Capacity
- Early warning systems implemented
- Identification and management of emergency centers
- First aid systems
- Simulation exercises

The 61 communities which are implementing six or more practices are as follows:

La Paz:

- Yurula: Tierra Colorada, Zacate Blanco, Cipres.
- Guajiquiro: Bajillal, Linderos.
- Opatoro: Florida Opatoro, El Sauce, Las Mercedes, Las Delicias, San Antonio, El Paraíso, El Matazano, San Manuel, Barrio Suyapa, Buenos Aires, Valle de Ángeles.

Intibucá:

- San Isidro: Macuelizo.
- Intibucá: Belen Manazapa.

Lempira:

- La Iguala: Llano Largo.
- San Manuel de Colohete: Nuevo Cedro, Poza Verde, Rancho Obispo.
- Tomalá: Copánate, San Marquitos.

Santa Bárbara:

- Santa Bárbara: Las Crucitas, El Zapote
- Trinidad: El Higuito
- Protección: Nuevas Delicias
- San Pedro De Zacapa: La Majada, La Isla

Copán:

- Santa Rita: Londres, El Rabinal, El Último Vado
- San Juan de Opoa: Los Linderos
- Florida: Las Juntas, Pueblo Nuevo
- Santa Rosa: El Mogote, El Derrumbo, Sector San Miguel
- Dolores: Vega Redonda
- San José: Buena Vista, El Porvenir
- Dulce Nombre: El Limón, El Zapote
- San Agustín: Cerro Negro

Ocatepeque:

- Belén Gualcho: El Paraíso, Tejeras, Belén Centro, Suyapa, El Calvario, El Magueyal, San Antonio
- La Labor: Llano Largo, Pashapa, Santa Lucia, Rio Chiquito, El Azufrado, El Ingenio, Cerro Grande, San Antonio
- San Marcos: Rio Hondo

An additional community is currently implementing five practices, three communities with four practices, four communities with three practices, one community with two practices, and five communities with one practice.

*Installation of renewable energy technologies***PIRS #29: Number of rural micro-generation clean/renewable energy projects established**

USAID-ACCESO's renewable energy component is focusing on promoting low-cost renewable technologies for individual rural households and selected nutrition training centers. Priority project support is being given to investments that provide energy for individual households and health training centers and clinics.

During the quarter, 262 renewable energy projects were installed by USAID-ACCESO for a cumulative total of 2,534. In addition, the University of Florida renewable energy program also coordinates with USAID-ACCESO to install systems with project clients (total 722 systems). The status for both is provided in Table 22.

Table 22. Installation of Renewable Energy Projects (at household level)

| Renewable Energy - Type | USAID-ACCESO | | | USAID Trilateral University of Florida | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------|
| | Accumulated Sept. 2013 | Oct. 2013 to Mar. 2014 | Apr. to June 2014 | Accumulated Sept. 2013 | Oct. 2013 to Mar. 2014 | Apr. to June 2014 |
| Solar Dryers | 336 | 543 | 114 | | | |
| Biodigesters | 102 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| Eco-justa cooking stoves | 1,168 | 56 | 82 | 168 | 382 | 165 |
| Solar panels | 42 | 3 | 60 | 5 | | 2 |
| Ram pump | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| Total | 1,649 | 623 | 262 | 173 | 382 | 167 |

This activity is being carried out in close coordination with both the production and nutrition components. Solar dryers are being installed in key areas with coffee production with drying systems being implemented to add value and generate additional income; they are also being used to dry corn and beans, allspice, loofah, cashew, adobe blocks, and clothes. This activity will continue to be implemented throughout FY2014. Biodigesters are being installed with households who work under the production component with cattle (mainly for milk production). The gas produced with the biodigester is being used for cooking and for lights. The *eco-justa* cooking stoves are being installed in households prioritized by the nutrition component, focusing principally on those households with children under 2 years old. In addition to the installation, the project is giving training on use and maintenance of all the systems to ensure they are operated correctly. *Eco-justas* are also being installed in the nutrition training centers established by the project. Additionally, trainings have been directed to staff of NGOs and municipalities on the installation of the renewable energy systems.

USAID-ACCESO works with NGOs, municipalities, and other organizations to schedule trainings, analyze financing opportunities, and establish alliances for the installation of future systems that will benefit USAID-ACCESO clients. This includes the collaborative activities carried out with the University of Florida/USAID Trilateral Agreement, where the project technicians work with USAID-ACCESO and install renewable energy projects with USAID-ACCESO client households and nutrition training centers. To date, this has focused on the installation of *eco-justa* stoves in client households and stoves and solar panels in USAID-ACCESO nutrition training centers. The activities have been expanded to include the solar dryers being recommended and used by USAID-ACCESO clients (for coffee, corn, and other products).

4.5. USE OF QUALITY MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES INCREASED (IR 4.1)

USAID-ACCESO has fully integrated the health and nutrition activities with all other technical areas, including economic development (access to food), renewable energy (improved stoves), natural resource management (drinking water access and chlorination, waste disposal), and value-added products and animal production (diet diversity).

Since January 2014, two key strategies have been implemented to expand coverage of project's health and nutrition services: community mobilization to identify and add to AIN-C records all children under 2 years old in the community; and expand to new communities based on presence of a decentralized health service provider, trained community health volunteers, and the USAID-ACCESO agriculture production component.

As a result of these strategies, expansion of services continued during the past quarter and to date, 24 new communities and 552 children under 2 years old have been added representing a 10.4 percent increase in the number of children receiving nutrition and health services. As of June, the project is serving a total of 5,278 children under 2 in 230 communities across all six departments. Of these, 4,640 attended growth monitoring sessions in June accounting for 88 percent coverage of nutrition and health services (88.3 percent in old communities, and 84.6 percent in new communities).

SELECTED NUTRITION & HEALTH SNAPSHOTS

- Through an agreement with ANAVIH (National Association of Poultry Producers in Honduras), USAID-ACCESO has secured a supply of eggs on a daily basis to a total of 437 children under 2 years old in 15 nutrition training centers across the zone of influence.
- 484 community health volunteers completed four days of training on growth monitoring of children under 2 years old, data recording, child nutrition principles and practices, appropriate feeding practices, and food preparation. Their participation in this activity has generated a new level of motivation to better serve their communities.

The status of indicators tracked by USAID-ACCESO reported in the quarterly report is presented in comparison to data reported in the September 2013 annual report. Data related to underweight children comparing results during the quarter to previous year results is given in Table 23. Note that data in Table 23 corresponds to children under 2 in existing project communities only. Tables presenting data from new communities added over the last two quarters are identified as such since data from these communities will be tracked against baseline data collected when they began with the project.

Table 23. Prevalence of underweight children under 5²

| Indicator | Baseline (Aug. 2011) ¹ | Sept. 2012 | Difference | | % reduction/increase from baseline | | % June 2014 |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | | Sept. 2012 | Sept. 2013 | Sept. 2012 | Sept. 2013 | |
| PIRS #19: Prevalence of underweight children under 5 ² (LOP target: -20%) | | | | | | | |
| | 22.00% | 16.74% | -5.26% | -7.44% | -23.92% | -33.79% | -39.13% |
| ¹ PIR# 19 baseline from AIN-C data for the communities with USAID-ACCESO nutrition intervention. ² PIR#19 data collected monthly with health monitors for the communities with USAID-ACCESO nutrition interventions; data collected by health monitors only for children under 2 years old. | | | | | | | |

PIRS #19: Prevalence of underweight children under 5

Attendance to growth monitoring sessions varied slightly from April to June with highest rate of attendance being in La Paz and the lowest being Ocotepeque. Total attendance during the quarters was 3,867, 4,201, and 4,173 for April, May, and June, respectively. As of June 559 (13.3 percent) children under 2 years old in the old targeted communities were reported as under the third percentile, of which 225 (40.2 percent) were growing adequately.

As indicated above, the new communities were selected based on the criteria that the community is served by a decentralized health service provider and the existence of trained community health volunteers implementing AIN-C. Despite these conditions, the baseline of *Prevalence of Underweight Children Under 2 Years* in new communities is consistent with what it was in the old communities when USAID-ACCESO first began working with them in 2011. It is also important to note that as a result of project interventions in these new communities, the rate of undernourished children has dropped from 18.8 percent in March to 16.3 percent in June. Complementary activities aimed to improve child feeding practices, food availability at the community level, household conditions, and personal hygiene in these poor communities are crucial to further reducing the prevalence rates.

Data on coverage and nutritional status of children under 2 years for this quarter is presented in tables below disaggregated by “old” and “new” communities.

Table 24. Coverage of Nutrition and Health Services - April to June 2014 (Existing Communities)

| Department | # of Children < 2 Years in Records | | | # of Children < 2 Years Attending Meetings | | | Percentage | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Apr. | May | June | Apr. | May | June | Apr. | May | June |
| La Paz | 763 | 732 | 743 | 659 | 653 | 676 | 86.3 | 89.2 | 90.9 |
| Intibucá | 834 | 895 | 919 | 683 | 775 | 790 | 81.8 | 86.5 | 85.9 |
| Sta. Bárbara | 663 | 665 | 704 | 588 | 603 | 613 | 88.8 | 90.6 | 87.1 |
| Lempira | 947 | 986 | 940 | 769 | 867 | 841 | 81.2 | 87.9 | 89.4 |
| Copán | 938 | 993 | 975 | 816 | 904 | 872 | 86.9 | 91.0 | 89.4 |
| Ocotepeque | 421 | 466 | 445 | 352 | 399 | 381 | 83.6 | 85.6 | 85.6 |
| Total | 4,566 | 4,737 | 4,726 | 3,867 | 4,201 | 4,173 | 84.7 | 92.0 | 88.3 |

Table 25. Coverage of Nutrition and Health Services - April to June 2014 (New Communities)

| Department | # of Children < 2 Years in Records | | | # of Children < 2 Years Attending Meetings | | | Percentage | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|--|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Apr. | May | June | Apr. | May | June | Apr. | May | June |
| La Paz | 119 | 117 | 115 | 107 | 101 | 104 | 89.9 | 86.3 | 90.4 |
| Intibucá | 82 | 64 | 77 | 58 | 54 | 53 | 70.7 | 84.4 | 68.8 |
| Sta. Bárbara | 123 | 121 | 116 | 94 | 89 | 97 | 76.4 | 73.5 | 83.6 |
| Lempira | 67 | 70 | 72 | 65 | 69 | 70 | 97.0 | 98.6 | 97.2 |
| Copán | 31 | 141 | 145 | 26 | 122 | 118 | 83.8 | 86.5 | 81.4 |
| Ocotepeque | 24 | 24 | 27 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 87.5 | 95.8 | 92.6 |
| Total | 446 | 537 | 552 | 371 | 458 | 467 | 83.1 | 85.2 | 84.6 |

Table 26. Prevalence of Underweight Children Under 2 Per Department (Existing Communities)

| Department | # children < 2 years | | | | # children under 3 ^o percentile | | | | Percentage | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Aug 2011 | Sep 2012 | Sep 2013 | June 2014 | Aug 2011 | Sep 2012 | Sep 2013 | June 2014 | Aug 2011 | Sep 2012 | Sep 2013 | June 2014 |
| La Paz | 634 | 603 | 669 | 676 | 123 | 102 | 73 | 57 | 19.4 | 16.9 | 10.9 | 8.4 |
| Intibucá | 629 | 793 | 750 | 790 | 185 | 191 | 124 | 122 | 29.4 | 24.1 | 16.5 | 15.4 |
| Santa Bárbara | 887 | 595 | 630 | 613 | 131 | 63 | 64 | 50 | 14.8 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 8.1 |
| Lempira | 1,260 | 1,177 | 979 | 841 | 293 | 165 | 136 | 119 | 23.3 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 14.1 |
| Copán | 424 | 950 | 838 | 872 | 112 | 162 | 145 | 97 | 26.4 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 11.1 |
| Ocotepeque | 419 | 636 | 427 | 381 | 92 | 113 | 84 | 114 | 22.0 | 17.8 | 19.7 | 29.9 |
| Total | 4,253 | 4,754 | 4,293 | 4,173 | 936 | 796 | 626 | 559 | 22.0 | 16.7 | 14.6 | 13.4 |

Table 27. Prevalence of Underweight Children Under 2 Per Department (New Communities)

| Department | # of Children < 2 Years | | | # of Children under 3 ^o percentile | | | Percentage | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|---|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Apr. | May | June | Apr. | May | June | Apr. | May | June |
| La Paz | 107 | 101 | 104 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 13.0 | 15.8 | 15.3 |
| Intibucá | 58 | 54 | 53 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 22.4 | 25.9 | 22.6 |
| Sta. Bárbara | 94 | 89 | 97 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 10.6 | 7.8 | 6.2 |
| Lempira | 65 | 69 | 70 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 24.6 | 26.1 | 22.8 |
| Copán | 26 | 122 | 118 | 6 | 15 | 19 | 23.0 | 15.6 | 16.1 |
| Ocotepeque | 21 | 23 | 25 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 33.3 | 34.7 | 28.0 |
| Total | 371 | 458 | 467 | 66 | 78 | 76 | 17.8 | 17.0 | 16.3 |

Table 28. Prevalence of Underweight Children Under 2 Years Old Per Month (Existing Communities)

| Month-Year | # Children < 2 years old | # Children under the 3 ^o percentile | Percentage |
|------------|--------------------------|--|------------|
| Aug-11 | 4,253 | 936 | 22.0 |
| Mar-12 | 4,419 | 834 | 18.9 |
| Apr-12 | 4,700 | 892 | 19.0 |
| May-12 | 4,944 | 902 | 18.2 |
| Jun-12 | 4,664 | 879 | 18.8 |
| Jul-12 | 4,972 | 950 | 19.1 |
| Aug-12 | 4,895 | 916 | 18.7 |
| Sep-12 | 4,754 | 796 | 16.7 |
| Oct-12 | 4,835 | 780 | 16.1 |
| Nov-12 | 3,815 | 703 | 18.4 |
| Dec-12 | 3,615 | 649 | 18.0 |
| Jan-13 | 3,911 | 645 | 16.5 |
| Feb-13 | 3,903 | 634 | 16.2 |
| Mar-13 | 4,042 | 648 | 16.0 |
| Apr-13 | 4,191 | 682 | 16.3 |
| May-13 | 4,207 | 649 | 15.4 |
| Jun-13 | 4,299 | 649 | 15.1 |
| Jul-13 | 4,260 | 663 | 15.6 |
| Aug-13 | 4,403 | 651 | 14.8 |
| Sep-13 | 4,296 | 626 | 14.6 |
| Oct-13 | 4,204 | 607 | 14.4 |
| Nov-13 | 4,103 | 508 | 12.4 |
| Dec-13 | 3,905 | 556 | 14.2 |
| Jan-14 | 3,799 | 514 | 13.5 |
| Feb-14 | 3,842 | 529 | 13.7 |
| Mar-14 | 3,930 | 544 | 13.8 |
| Apr-14 | 3,867 | 519 | 13.4 |
| May-14 | 4,201 | 551 | 13.1 |
| Jun-14 | 4,173 | 559 | 13.3 |

Chronic Malnutrition (Stunting). According to ENDESA 2011-2012, 23 percent of children between the age of 6 months and 5 years of age experience stunting, with the highest percentage in Intibucá and Lempira. In January 2013, USAID-ACCESO began tracking height and weight per age for all children turning 2 and over during their last attendance to AIN-C growth monitoring sessions. An analysis of this data during the first two quarters of FY 2013/2014 gives results consistent with those of ENDESA. For December 2013, the result for all six departments was 49.1 percent with a significant reduction in March 2014 to 26.9 percent. During the past quarter the variation between the three months is a consistent slight decrease, with the highest rate being Intibucá with 41.2 percent and the lowest being Santa Barbara with 12.5 percent, and a combined rate of 28.4 percent for all six departments for the month of June 2014. The major difference in results between December 2013 and the last two quarters is due primarily to the limitations in the ability of the community health volunteers in height measurement of children and data recording. This limitation was identified at the beginning of January 2014 and is gradually being addressed by project nutrition team working directly with the volunteers during the monthly weighing sessions / training meetings.

Table 29. Stunting in Children 2 Years of Age per Department (October to December 2013)

| Department | # of Children 23 months of age in AIN-C | | | # of Children with Stunting | | | Percentage | | |
|---------------|---|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Oct | Nov | Dec | Oct | Nov | Dec | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| La Paz | 15 | 19 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 40.0 | 31.6 | 40.0 |
| Intibucá | 0 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0.0 | 36.4 | 85.7 |
| Santa Bárbara | 10 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 40.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 |
| Lempira | 21 | 20 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 28.6 | 30.0 | 85.7 |
| Copán | 32 | 31 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 40.6 | 22.6 | 30.0 |
| Ocotepeque | 18 | 11 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 38.9 | 36.4 | 20.0 |
| Total | 96 | 101 | 61 | 36 | 30 | 30 | 37.5 | 29.7 | 49.2 |

Table 30. Stunting in Children 2 Years of Age per Department (January to March 2014)

| Department | # of Children 23 months of age in AIN-C | | | # of Children with Stunting | | | Percentage | | |
|---------------|---|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Jan | Feb | Mar | Jan | Feb | Mar |
| La Paz | 12 | 14 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 25.0 | 35.7 | 24.0 |
| Intibucá | 8 | 22 | 12 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 50.0 | 59.0 | 66.6 |
| Santa Bárbara | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 50.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 |
| Lempira | 11 | 22 | 36 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 9.0 | 18.1 | 11.1 |
| Copán | 8 | 14 | 17 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0.0 | 28.5 | 35.2 |
| Ocotepeque | 14 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 21.4 | 57.1 | 40.0 |
| Total | 59 | 85 | 104 | 14 | 32 | 28 | 23.7 | 37.6 | 26.9 |

Table 31. Stunting in Children 2 Years of Age per Department (April to June 2014)

| Department | # of Children 23 months of age in AIN-C | | | # of Children with Stunting | | | Percentage | | |
|---------------|---|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Apr. | May | June | Apr. | May | June | Apr. | May | June |
| La Paz | 14 | 30 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 28.6 | 16.7 | 22.2 |
| Intibucá | 12 | 16 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 50.0 | 43.8 | 41.2 |
| Santa Bárbara | 6 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 16.7 | 0 | 12.5 |
| Lempira | 27 | 49 | 23 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 33.3 | 22.4 | 21.7 |
| Copán | 18 | 20 | 25 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 33.3 | 40.0 | 32.0 |
| Ocotepeque | 6 | 29 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 50.0 | 55.2 | 30.8 |
| Total | 83 | 153 | 95 | 29 | 47 | 27 | 34.9 | 30.7 | 28.4 |

PIRS #22: Prevalence of exclusive breast feeding of children less than 6 months

The percentage of children receiving exclusive breastfeeding has decreased from 83.6 percent in March to 79.9 percent in June 2014. Project specialists and technicians continue to assist community health volunteers in properly collecting and reporting on this data during the monthly meetings. While 79.9 percent is closer to national rates, it is expected that this number will continue to decrease as training of community volunteers regarding the concept and data collection is completed throughout all six departments.

Baseline for this indicator collected among children less than six months of age recorded in AIN-C groups in new communities added during the previous quarter was 82.6 percent in March and 67.5

percent in June 2014. As project nutrition technicians and specialists continue to work with these new groups and train community health volunteers in proper data collection methods, the level is expected to reduce before we can see an increase due to project interventions.

Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of life continues to be one of project technicians' key messages to pregnant women and mothers of young children. The data collected with health monitors is presented for reference in Table 32. This is not presented in the PMP for this quarter and will be presented in September 2014.

Table 32. Prevalence of Exclusive Breastfeeding of Children Under 6 Months

| Department | # children < 6 months | | | | # children with exclusive breastfeeding | | | | Percentage | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|---|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Aug. 2011 | Sep. 2012 | Sep. 2013 | June 2014 | Aug. 2011 | Sep. 2012 | Sep. 2013 | June 2014 | Aug. 2011 | Sep. 2012 | Sep. 2013 | June 2014 |
| La Paz | 132 | 88 | 177 | 142 | 115 | 85 | 177 | 135 | 87.1 | 96.6 | 100 | 95.0 |
| Intibucá | 80 | 128 | 146 | 121 | 67 | 117 | 127 | 101 | 83.8 | 91.4 | 87.0 | 83.4 |
| Santa Bárbara | NA | 74 | 131 | 134 | NA | 74 | 131 | 62 | ND | 100.0 | 100.0 | 42.2 |
| Lempira | 285 | 148 | 160 | 192 | 269 | 141 | 154 | 178 | 94.4 | 95.3 | 96.3 | 92.7 |
| Copán | 93 | 147 | 159 | 151 | 90 | 143 | 146 | 127 | 96.8 | 97.3 | 91.8 | 84.1 |
| Ocotepeque | 80 | 103 | 100 | 78 | 77 | 103 | 97 | 51 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 65.4 |
| Total | 670 | 688 | 876 | 818 | 618 | 663 | 840 | 654 | 92.2 | 96.4 | 95.3 | 79.9 |

PIRS #27: Modern contraceptive prevalence rate

The modern contraception prevalence rate among mothers of children under 2 years of age who attend growth monitoring sessions increased from 62.5 percent in December 2013 to 64.3 percent in March 2014 and 65.8 percent in June 2014. Baseline for this indicator collected among mothers of children less than 2 years of age recorded in AIN-C groups in new communities added during the previous quarter in the departments of La Paz, Intibucá, and Santa Barbara was 53.2 percent. For June 2014 the prevalence rate for new communities in all six departments was 66.6 percent. As with the results for PIRS #22, nutrition and health technicians will continue to work with community health volunteers to improve the data collection and reporting on this indicator. The data collected with health monitors is presented for reference in Table 33. This is not presented in the PMP for this quarter and will be presented in September 2014.

Table 33. Prevalence of Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods (April to June 2014)

| Department | # children < 24 months | | | # mothers using modern contraceptive methods | | | Percentage | | |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Apr. | May | June | Apr. | May | June | Apr. | May | June |
| La Paz | 659 | 653 | 676 | 340 | 386 | 371 | 51.6 | 59.1 | 54.8 |
| Intibucá | 683 | 775 | 790 | 378 | 382 | 482 | 55.3 | 49.2 | 61.0 |
| Lempira | 589 | 603 | 613 | 491 | 479 | 455 | 83.3 | 79.4 | 74.2 |
| Copán | 769 | 867 | 841 | 491 | 628 | 585 | 63.8 | 72.4 | 69.5 |
| Ocotepeque | 816 | 904 | 872 | 551 | 608 | 585 | 67.5 | 67.2 | 67.0 |
| Santa Bárbara | 352 | 399 | 381 | 213 | 261 | 270 | 60.5 | 65.4 | 70.8 |
| Total | 3,868 | 4,201 | 4,173 | 2,464 | 2,744 | 2,748 | 63.7 | 65.3 | 65.8 |

WP #8: Percentage of children less than two years old with two consecutive low monthly measurements

Data from March 2012 through June 2014 of children under 2 in project communities with “persistent inadequate growth” (two consecutive low monthly measurements) is provided in Table 34.

Table 34. Percentage of children less than two years old with two consecutive low monthly measurements

| Year | Month | TOTAL # Children | Sum of # Girls with “PIG” | Sum of # Boys with “PIG” | Sum of TOTAL # Children with “PIG” | % total | |
|------|-------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 2012 | Mar | 4,419 | 180 | 136 | 316 | 7.2% | |
| | Apr | 4,700 | 241 | 165 | 406 | 8.6% | |
| | May | 4,944 | 317 | 231 | 548 | 11.1% | |
| | Jun | 4,678 | 272 | 213 | 485 | 10.4% | |
| | Jul | 4,972 | 315 | 249 | 564 | 11.3% | |
| | Aug | 4,922 | 294 | 233 | 527 | 10.7% | |
| | Sep | 4,754 | 246 | 213 | 459 | 9.7% | |
| | Oct | 4,778 | 214 | 180 | 392 | 8.2% | |
| | Nov | 3,807 | 241 | 209 | 449 | 11.8% | |
| | Dec | 3,615 | 214 | 185 | 397 | 11.0% | |
| | 2013 | Jan | 3,903 | 176 | 135 | 311 | 8.0% |
| | | Feb | 3,974 | 177 | 163 | 340 | 8.6% |
| Mar | | 4,042 | 214 | 163 | 377 | 9.3% | |
| Apr | | 4,189 | 207 | 187 | 394 | 9.4% | |
| May | | 4,205 | 308 | 226 | 534 | 12.7% | |
| Jun | | 4,299 | 296 | 240 | 536 | 12.5% | |
| Jul | | 4,331 | 267 | 202 | 469 | 10.8% | |
| Aug | | 4,403 | 268 | 196 | 464 | 10.5% | |
| Sep | | 4,293 | 260 | 210 | 470 | 11.0% | |
| Oct | | 4,204 | 264 | 213 | 477 | 11.4% | |
| Nov | | 4,103 | 235 | 226 | 461 | 11.2% | |
| Dec | | 3,905 | 225 | 226 | 451 | 11.5% | |
| 2014 | Jan | 3,799 | 183 | 162 | 345 | 9.1% | |
| | Feb | 3,842 | 176 | 156 | 332 | 8.6% | |
| | Mar | 3,930 | 208 | 192 | 400 | 10.2% | |
| | Apr | 3,867 | 235 | 191 | 426 | 11% | |
| | May | 4,201 | 265 | 226 | 491 | 11.6% | |
| | Jun | 4,173 | 238 | 227 | 465 | 11.1% | |

IND-3.1.9-1. Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs (New 03/2014)

The total number of individuals to date who have received training in health and nutrition is 5,454, including 4,613 women and 841 men. Overall, 5,138 training events have been carried out with 78,451 participants (72,776 women and 5,675 men).

IND-3.1.9-15. Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs (new 03/2014)

To date 7,550 children under 2 years old have received assistance from the project. This is calculated based on the total number of children participating in monthly weighing sessions, an average attendance rate of 80 percent, and a monthly average of 80 children moving over 2 years old. As this indicator was requested this quarter, data was collected on the actual attendance rate.

Sustained Service Delivery

USAID-ACCESO beneficiaries are provided training in health and nutrition-related activities, complementary to assistance being provided in production systems and economic development where both components are present in the community. As of June 2014, the project is working with nutrition activities in 230 communities in 53 municipalities, directly reaching 3,153 households. Both men and women are receiving basic training in child care, prevention of illnesses, nutrition practices, keeping a healthy household, and family planning. Training subjects include exclusive breastfeeding for children under six months, hand washing, good household hygiene practices, safe water for human consumption, family planning, and consumption of vitamin- and nutrient-rich foods.

Project implementation strategies for the treatment and prevention of malnourished children under 2 years continued this quarter with emphasis on increasing coverage and improving community health volunteers' motivation to continue carrying out their roles, while sustaining the delivery of key nutrition and health services:

- **Household visits:** Technicians continued to work closely with community members, health committee members, and health volunteers to identify households with children under 2 years old that are not attending group sessions for growth monitoring. This includes children recorded on group records as well as children who are not. In addition to the regular home visits to refresh mothers' knowledge of food preparation and feeding practices, household visits were conducted by community health volunteers and technicians to educate mothers on growth monitoring sessions and identify and record children who are not currently attending these sessions. In addition to improving coverage, this strategy is providing technicians with the opportunity to increase knowledge transfer to community health volunteers and motivate them to carry out household visits on their own, which is key to sustainability. During the quarter, nutrition and health technicians conducted 6,836 technical assistance visits (39,911 to date).
- **Counseling on child nutrition, training and demonstrations for food preparation:** During the quarter, a total of 407 food preparation demonstrations were conducted. These training and demonstrations are done during household visits, at the Nutrition Training Centers (NTCs), and at the community health volunteers' homes. Nine nutrition centers were inaugurated this quarter, for a cumulative total of 37. All are equipped, installed, and operational. In communities where a NTC has not been established, demonstrations of food preparation and training to mothers are carried out at the homes of mothers and community health volunteers on a rotating basis. Four NTCs are expected to be inaugurated during the upcoming quarter in communities of Intibucá and Jesus de Otoro in collaboration with CRS. During this quarter, restructuring activities have been ongoing in all four centers and procurement processes for equipment has been initiated. Negotiations with PMA for equipping 20 additional NTCs in USAID-ACCESO target communities have continued. USAID-ACCESO has conducted additional field visits with PMA staff and resubmitted to PMA information on suppliers and proposed target communities without any positive results.

During the quarter, specialists and technicians held 693 training events with 11,446 participants (78,451 participants to date). Current quarter participants were 841 male and 4,613 female, for a total to date of 5,675 male and 72,776 female. Participation of school teachers and adolescent girls in fourth, fifth and six grades in training sessions held in the NTCs located in schools continued during the quarter.

- **Ministry of Health:** The project continued to work closely with leaders and technicians from ministry of health facilities in target areas for the coordination of field activities related to delivery of a basic services package. During the quarter a total of 265 (40 percent increase from last quarter) basic services packages were delivered in targeted communities. The majority of these

services were provided in Copán while in Intibucá emphasis was on the delivery of Primary Health Care Services (PHCS) carried out through home visits.

- **Activities to ensure food availability/diet diversity at the household level:** Family plots have been successful in the homes of most community health volunteers and at NTCs housed in schools. However, this has not been the case in the majority of households with children under 2 that need these food sources most. After a successful first cycle, many have not replanted because mothers need more guidance, technical assistance, or training in good agricultural practices. During the quarter nutrition technicians continued to work with production technicians to increase and improve the level of technical assistance given to mothers and families on these small plots with excellent results. Given that the rainy season has begun in most of the communities, most households and each NTC has been successful in reactivating the plots.

Some clients are involved in poultry production as another source of both food and income. Through an agreement with ANAVIH (National Association of Poultry Producers in Honduras), USAID-ACCESO has secured a supply of eggs on a daily basis to a total of 437 children under 2 years of age in 15 NTCs in the departments of Lempira, Ocotepeque, Copán, Santa Barbara and Intibucá. This activity was initiated in June and will continue throughout the life of the project.

- **Promotion of healthy household concept among client households.** Initially, this activity focused on health volunteers and families with children under 2 years old to improve basic household sanitation and health through improvements to stoves, floors, walls, and water sources. This quarter, healthy household activities extended to the wider community. A total of 1,306 *eco-justa* stoves have been installed to date, mainly in households with children under 2 (plus an additional 715 installed by the University of Florida). The project's natural resource management component has complemented this activity with land fill construction for solid waste management and residual water treatment systems at both household and community levels.

5. SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

5.1. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

Most of the senior level technical and management team were in place within two weeks of project start-up. Contracts were developed in the first quarter, with the initial five subcontractors operating six of the 12 local field implementation teams by the end of the second quarter. In the third quarter, contract mechanisms were developed with six local NGOs for five local implementation teams. By the end of 2011, 11 of the 12 Community Technical Units (CTUs) were operational. The final CTU was finalized in January 2012.

Project staff turnover during the past year has been high, particularly at the junior level. With relatively low salaries and low annual increases, it is difficult to retain staff; after they have been trained by the project, they are frequently taken up by other organizations who offer improved salaries and less work pressure to accomplish targets. During the reporting period, project management continued to work closely with subcontractors to identify reasons for staff turnover and ensure proper measures are put in place to address the issues. During the last quarter four field staff had to be replaced. Some initiatives to improve staff motivation and promote job satisfaction among all levels of staff are in place and will continue during upcoming quarters. However, the knowledge of and end date of employment with the project continues to motivate field staff to accept job offers that ensure an employment time beyond the end of the project.

5.2. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

Activities carried out by the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) unit enable all project employees to report their activities in the field, to provide recurrent and real-time feedback to department managers on major advancements in their regions, and to collect information on assisted client households. Specific activities carried out during the period include:

- Ongoing maintenance to CIRIS database and data quality assessments.
- Preparing inputs for monthly and quarterly reports.
- Data analysis for monthly and quarterly reports.
- Updating the project's PMP.
- Preparing progress reports for subcontractor's feedback and follow-up.
- Ongoing CIRIS data registration of FY2014 EOH forms and trainees lists collected on field.
- Ongoing field data collection using the tablets (EOH data).
- Off-farm income (OFI) form incorporated into the tablet and field data has been collected.
- Follow up to TECHO research study document "Poverty Assessment from a Multidimensional Perspective by project beneficiaries located in the departments of Copán, Intibucá, Lempira and La Paz."
- Ongoing progress reports preparation for follow up.
- Ongoing feedback and training on CIRIS management.
- Participating in departmental meetings, presenting CIRIS reports, and providing critical feedback on project progress.
- Managing CIRIS N&H data entry personnel.
- CIRIS N&H: children participation in AIN-C meetings completed for years 2012-2013 and from January to April 2014.
- Training M&E Specialist on SQL, Excel and mapping tools.
- Baseline follow-up form prepared and integrated into tablets; data will be collected next quarter.

5.3. SMALL GRANTS, SUBCONTRACTS AND ALLIANCES PROGRAM

Activities during the past quarter focused on the development of technology and partner funds in marketing, production, postharvest, nutrition and health, and disaster mitigation. It should be noted that large-scale irrigation projects, needed for the economic development component, were initiated in 2012 and will continue through the duration of the project as these activities require that growers comply with certain requirements for eligibility such as: demonstrated commitment by their actions, has passed through at least one crop cycle, followed recommendations and are committed to change traditional practices.

- **Technology fund / grants to households:**
 - Accumulated to September 2013: 12,841 grants.
 - Accumulated to June 2014: 16,573 grants.
 - Current quarter: 3,021
- **Nutrition and health grants:**
 - Accumulated to September 2013: 11 grant activities
 - Accumulated to June 2014: 13 grants activities.
 - Current quarter: 0
- **Disaster mitigation/NRM:**
 - Accumulated to September 2013: 9 grant activities
 - Accumulated to June 2014: 9 grant activities
 - Current quarter: 0
- **Renewable energy:**
 - Accumulated to September 2013: 1,649 grant activities (with project funds)
 - Accumulated to June 2014: 2,534 grant activities (with project funds)
 - Current quarter: 262

A summary on the small grants and sub-contracts made is provided in Table 35.

Table 35. Small Grant and Subcontracts Program

| Activity | Area | Date | # | Status | HH Status 06/2014 |
|--|------------|--------|------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Installation of Photovoltaic Systems (33) | R. Energy | Nov-11 | TF 2011-01 | Completed | 32 |
| Solar Dryers (300) | R. Energy | Nov-11 | TF 2011-02 | Completed | 287 |
| Installation of Small Scale Biodigesters (120/240) | R. Energy | Jan-12 | TF 2011-03 | Ongoing | 91 |
| International Marketing Jumpstart (20) | Marketing | Nov-11 | TF 2011-04 | Ongoing | 0 |
| Installation of MSME Training Kitchen (400) | MSME | Nov-11 | TF 2011-05 | Completed | 0 |
| Construction of Eco-Stoves (Eco-Estufas) (500) | Nutrition | Nov-11 | TF 2011-06 | Completed | 500 |
| Herb Seeds (230) | Production | Dec-11 | TF 2011-09 | Completed | 3 |
| Snow and Sugar Snap Pea Seeds (320) | Production | Jan-12 | TF 2012-02 | Completed | 311 |
| Allspice Thresher and Cleaners for COAPIGOR (48) | Production | Mar-12 | TF 2012-03 | Completed | 0 |
| Irrigation Equipment (1,500) | Production | Mar-12 | TF 2012-04 | Completed | 311 |
| Pea Packing Plant Equipment (200) | Production | Apr-12 | TF 2012-05 | Completed | 0 |
| Weather Stations (6) | Production | May-12 | TF 2012-06 | Completed | 0 |
| Nutritional Training Centers - Equipment (40) | Nutrition | Apr-12 | TF-2012-07 | Ongoing | 20 |
| Improving Rural Health Center Capacity to Manage | Nutrition | Apr-12 | TF-2012- | Completed | 20 |

Table 35. Small Grant and Subcontracts Program

| Activity | Area | Date | # | Status | HH Status 06/2014 |
|--|--------------|--------|------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Under-Nutrition | | | 08 | | |
| Bean Seeds (2,100) | Production | May-12 | TF 2012-09 | Completed | 1,736 |
| Improved Diet Diversity in Households (Parcelas) (1,000) | Nutrition | Jul-12 | TF 2012-10 | Ongoing | 1,074 |
| New Crop and Product Development | Production | May-12 | TF 2012-11 | Ongoing | 704 |
| Box Culvert Materials, Intibuca | NRM/Disaster | Jun-12 | TF 2012-12 | Completed | 1 |
| Irrigation Phase II (885) | Production | Jul-12 | TF 2012-13 | Completed | 1,854 |
| Household Water Filters (600) | Nutrition | Jul-12 | TF-2012-14 | Ongoing | 606 |
| Kitchen Water Connections (1,000) | Nutrition | Aug-12 | TF-2012-15 | Ongoing | 761 |
| Construction of Eco-Stoves (Follow-Up) (500 + 80 CEN) | Nutrition | Sep-13 | TF-2012-16 | Ongoing | 500 |
| Biological Pest Control for Coffee (480) | Production | Sep-12 | TF-2012-17 | Completed | 200 |
| Floor & Wall Improvements (1,000) | Nutrition | Oct-12 | TF-2012-18 | Ongoing | 921 |
| Strengthening Market Associations (12) | Marketing | Oct-12 | TF 2012-19 | Ongoing | 1 |
| Agromercados Agricultural Fair | Marketing | Oct-12 | TF 2012-20 | Completed | 0 |
| Water Systems Improvement | NRM/Disaster | Nov-12 | TF 2012-21 | Ongoing | 0 |
| Yellow corn seed (4,000) | Production | Nov-12 | TF 2012-22 | Completed | 2,457 |
| Crop Competitions | Production | Nov-12 | TF 2012-23 | Ongoing | 3 |
| Training Workshops | Misc | Jan-13 | TF 2013-24 | Ongoing | 126 |
| Training Materials and Equipment for CODELs (60) | NRM/Disaster | Feb-13 | TF 2013-25 | Ongoing | 0 |
| Road Rehabilitation Opatoro | NRM/Disaster | Feb-13 | TF 2013-26 | Completed | 118 |
| Irrigation Systems - Phase III (1,449) | Production | Jun-13 | TF 2013-27 | Approved | 1,417 |
| Greenhouses – El Maestro en Casa- Intibucá (1) | Production | Feb-13 | TF 2013-28 | Completed | 0 |
| Home Improvements Follow Up (1,000) | Nutrition | May-13 | TF 2013-30 | Ongoing | 540 |
| Improving Diet Diversity Through Access to Animal Protein (318) | Nutrition | May-13 | TF 2013-31 | Completed | 318 |
| Water Tanks & Latrines (380) | NRM/Disaster | May-13 | TF 2013-32 | Ongoing | 0 |
| Improving Diet Diversity Through Access to Animal Protein-Goats (13) | Nutrition | Jul-13 | TF 2013-33 | Completed | 13 |
| Solar Coffee Drier Technology- Phase II (600) | Production | Jun-13 | TF 2013-34 | Ongoing | 582 |
| Value added equipment (40) | MSME | Jul-13 | TF 2013-35 | Ongoing | 0 |
| Health & Nutrition Equipment and Training | Nutrition | Dec-13 | TF 2013-36 | Approved | 0 |
| Yellow Corn Harvest & Marketing Support | Production | Dec-13 | TF 2013-37 | Approved | 0 |
| Electronic Scales- PAG | Production | Dec-13 | TF 2013-38 | Approved | 0 |
| Production Manuals | Production | Mar-14 | TF 2013-39 | Approved | 0 |
| FHIA. Research and Development for Increased Productivity | Production | Nov-11 | PF 2011-02 | Ongoing | 0 |

Table 35. Small Grant and Subcontracts Program

| Activity | Area | Date | # | Status | HH Status 06/2014 |
|--|--------------|--------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|
| ICADE. Disaster Mitigation (EDAN) Training (90) | NRM/Disaster | Apr-12 | PF 2012-02 | Ongoing | 310 |
| UNITEC. MSME Formalization & Training (200) | MSME | May-12 | PF 2012-03 | Ongoing | 128 |
| Agroindustrias Del Corral. Cattle Production Program (40) | Production | Nov-12 | PF 2012-04 | Ongoing | 6 |
| Boncafe. Specialty Coffee Program (600) | Production | Nov-12 | PF 2012-05 | Ongoing | 163 |
| R&D for Nematode activity in drip irrigation systems and soil | Production | Nov-12 | PF 2012-06 | Completed | 0 |
| Bakery Workshops (Ana Dilet Manzanares) (75) | MSME | Nov-11 | FPC 2011-01 | Completed | 60 |
| El Gourmet Katracho Promotional Cooking Events | Marketing | Aug-12 | FPC 2012-01 | Completed | 109 |
| Potable Water Studies for Two Communities - Santa Bárbara (Maxvin Trejo) | NRM/Disaster | Sep-12 | FPC 2012-02 | Completed | 0 |
| Potable Water Studies for Two Communities- Intibucá & Lempira (Rigoberto Sandoval Reinbold) | NRM/Disaster | Sep-12 | FPC 2012-03 | Completed | 0 |
| 10 Mitigation Studies (Oscar Carbajal) | NRM/Disaster | Sep-12 | FPC 2012-04 | Completed | 0 |
| Legalization of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (Bufete Eduardo Pinto Chinchilla) (81) | MSME | Jun-13 | FPC 2013-06 | Ongoing | 0 |
| El Gourmet Katracho Promotional Cooking Events- Part 2 | Marketing | Sep-13 | FPC 2013-07 | Ongoing | 290 |
| Multidimensional Poverty Study by TECHO | Nutrition | Dec-13 | FPC 2013-08 | Approved | 0 |

5.4. GENDER MAINSTREAMING

USAID-ACCESO continued to emphasize and implement its gender mainstreaming strategy. The gender strategy includes details on gender disaggregated indicators and data analysis, as well as for including women in technical training in the cultural context of Honduras. The strategy identifies the types of technical assistance, technologies, and crops that best address the constraints faced by women. Key activities targeting women include focusing crop selection on production of herbs that require smaller areas of land for cultivation; production of garden-grown vegetables to generate food for the family; and fruit tree production. Good opportunities exist to increase women's involvement in the economy in animal production and off-farm and value-added microenterprises. Targeted technologies include drip irrigation and the introduction of low-cost greenhouses. Sowing, harvesting, and postharvest activities are also activities that provide women with labor opportunities. Selected gender related activities and numbers include:

- 18,119 of the 53,651 individuals that have received project agricultural sector productivity or food security training are women (34 percent).
- Fintrac's gender specialists are making plans to repeat the focus groups with client households to determine the progress on roles, responsibilities, division of labor, and decision making for household expenses and investments.

5.5. IFPRI

IFPRI has been contracted by USAID to carry out selected M&E activities and impact evaluations. As of September 2013, IFPRI has conducted the baseline survey and the midterm evaluation among USAID-ACCESO client households. USAID-ACCESO's involvement with IFPRI has been as follows:

- Participation in an IFPRI presentation on baseline data.
- Comments provided on baseline data report.
- USAID-ACCESO client data provided when requested in 2012 and 2013.

USAID-ACCESO has not seen the mid-term report; no correspondence or meetings were held with IFPRI during the current quarter.

5.6. COMMUNICATIONS

Activities during the quarter included:

- Publication of project activities in local newspapers and business magazines.
- Publication of project technical manuals.
- Participation in trade events including coffee and fresh produce markets; cooking demonstration and product promotion; and business fairs.

Field Visits

Various field visits were organized for staff and visitors from USAID and other local and international organizations. These included:

- Visit by the President of the Honduras, the Ambassador of the United States of America, the Minister of Health and Education, and other high government officials in May. During the visit, a group of community health volunteers were recognized by the President and the Minister of Health for their outstanding performance in monitoring the nutritional status of children in their communities. Following the receipt of Certificates of Recognition issued by the President and the US Ambassador, Alex Cantarero, Marvin Martinez, Antonio Sanchez and Alejandra Aleman, all community health volunteers from San Pedro de Lomas commented: "We are very excited and emotional about this recognition. This is the first time anyone has recognized the work we do for the community, and it motivates us to continue working to improve the health of the children in our community. We now feel like people value us and are valuing the work that we do."
- Visit by the First Lady and Ministers of Economic Development, Agriculture, Education, Health to a community in Intibucá to learn about USAID-ACCESO's approach to reducing poverty and improving child health.
- Visit by representatives of the US Congress, the US Ambassador, and USAID/Honduras representatives to project clients in Santa Bárbara.
- Visit by PMA Director and other representatives to La Paz to observe the operations of activities carried out with mothers and children in the Nutrition Training Centers.
- Visit by the US Ambassador and USAID/Honduras representatives to inaugurate an irrigation system in Intibucá.
- Visit by the USAID Director and the Vice Minister of Agriculture to inaugurate an irrigation system in Jesus de Otoro, Intibucá.
- Field visits by RIG Auditors and USAID representatives.
- Routine field visits by USAID/Honduras representatives.

Selected Activities with Government Ministries

USAID-ACCESO is collaborating with several government ministries and institutions, both informally and formally through signed memorandum. These include:

- **SAG:** meetings with the Minister and Vice Ministers of Agriculture on various policy-related activities, technical assistance delivery, cattle production and finance. Included a meeting with the President of Honduras on technical assistance services/delivery and finance.
- **Ministry of Health:** The project continued to work closely with leaders and technicians from ministry of health facilities in target areas for the coordination of field activities related to delivery of a basic services package. During the quarter a total of 265 (40 percent increase from last quarter) basic services packages were delivered in targeted communities. The majority of these services were provided in Copán while in Intibucá emphasis was on the delivery of Primary Health Care Services (PHCS) carried out through home visits.

While the project does not work through the government, the relationships and agreements with them facilitate implementation; expand outreach; promote information; technology and methodology exchange; and increase visibility.

Municipal Governments

USAID-ACCESO has coordinated field activities with 80 municipalities of the 129 municipalities in the six departments:

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Copán | 10 of 23 municipalities |
| Intibucá | 5 of 15 municipalities |
| La Paz | 18 of 19 municipalities |
| Lempira | 13 of 28 municipalities |
| Ocatepeque | 14 of 16 municipalities |
| Santa Bárbara | 20 of 28 municipalities |

Local NGO and Organizations

USAID-ACCESO is working with more than 100 private and public organizations to coordinate activities and facilitate project implementation. Technical areas of collaboration include production, nutrition and health, renewable energy, natural resource management, and disaster mitigation. These range from grower organizations, cooperatives, local and international NGOs, donor projects, *mancomunidades*, and government institutions. Examples include Plan de Honduras, ASONOG, Caritas, Childfund, Red Cross, Fundación Banhcafe, Heifer International, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, COMRURAL, SwissContact, and SOCDEVI.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE CONSTRAINTS

Several administrative constraints have been presented in previous reports. These include:

- Staff turnover
- Vehicle registration/exoneration
- Security
- Time for certain approvals

All of these points remain as previously reported and discussed.

7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

Rural MSMEs access to inputs, practices, and technology for market participation improved

- Continue the development of existing market-driven production programs in all six departments for high-value cash crops to meet local and regional markets demand, including potato, carrot, broccoli, cauliflower, peppers, garlic, French beans, Asian vegetables, plantain, onion, and cucumbers.
- Continue procurement and installation of irrigation infrastructure for producers in all six departments.
- Continue training and providing technical assistance to coffee growers on basic production practices, with particular emphasis on prevention and control of coffee rust; increase market links with buyers of quality coffee.
- Continue implementing technology investment fund small grants projects for productive infrastructure.
- Continue delivery of technical assistance to off-farm MSME's to improve efficiencies, reduce production cost, improve food safety, product packaging, and market promotion.
- Continue and expand the animal production initiatives in Copán and La Paz.
- Begin negotiations with selected municipalities for the sustainability of selected project productive activities among growers.
- Continue technical assistance in postharvest to all project growers, with specific emphasis on coffee growers under agreement with BonCafé and growers producing French beans under contract with UNISPACE.
- Expand warehouse receipts projects (*pignoración*) with selected basic grain growers.
- Safe pesticide use and application training to *agrotiendas* and growers.
- Expand the installation of low cost field cooling facilities.

Rural MSMEs access to new market opportunities increased

- Consolidate, formalize, and promote local farmers' fairs in new locations in all six departments.
- Increase the number of local buyers for increased market linkages and production programs.
- Expand the local distributor and retail outlet network in local towns for MSME sales with off-farm value added products.
- Expand outgrower programs for local exporters and processors.
- Expand calendarized production programs for local market buyers.
- Continue the legalization process of selected MSMEs.
- Continue support to selected MSMEs to increase their productivity and marketing capacity.
- Continue the implementation of *agrotiendas* in selected departments.

Barriers to competitiveness of rural MSMEs reduced

- Continue with SAG on the standardization of the technical production packages for plantain and lettuce.
- Continue and expand implementation of project clients' access to financial products developed with input providers, exporters, cooperatives, and other financial service providers in all six departments.
- Accreditation option for independent people to provide selected SENASA related services.

- Establish fund for control and disposal of agricultural pesticide containers.
- Implement strategy for expanding raw material production for bio-energy plants and for firewood production.

Biodiversity and natural resources conserved

At the farm level

- Expand and continue technical assistance in soil conservation, water resource management, wildlife preservation, pest and disease identification and control, and the safe use of pesticides.

At the municipal and community levels

- Continue implementing projects funded under the small grant program for disaster mitigation, potable water, and basic sanitation projects.
- Continue promoting and implementing natural microorganisms as alternatives for coffee pulp treatment.
- Continue the rehabilitation of chlorinators where possible.
- Continue assisting water boards and community and municipal leaders in effluent treatment projects and management of water chlorinators.

Disaster vulnerability reduced

- Continue implementation of mitigation plans in 20 communities.
- Continue the implementation of projects funded under the small grant program for disaster mitigation projects (roads, flood prevention, landslide prevention, disaster mitigation capacity building).
- Continue disaster mitigation training to CODELS in coordination with COPECO.
- Establish alliances with new municipal authorities and continue training of Municipal Emergency Committees to strengthen their operational capacities.
- Continue the organization and strengthening of at least 30 local emergency committees.

Renewable energy projects

- Continue to install and train on the concepts and critical points of design and installation of eco-stoves, biodigesters, and solar crop dryers in the six departments.
- Continue to train users and owners on the use and maintenance of improved stoves, biodigesters, and solar dryers.
- Continue coordinating activities with the trilateral program United States/Honduras/Brazil in renewable energy activities.

Use of quality maternal and child health and family planning services increased

- Continue with the expansion of the IEC strategy in targeted communities.
- Continue providing assistance to client households for family plots for increased food availability.
- Continue operating nutrition training centers.
- Continue promoting family planning, reproductive risk, and quality maternal and child health practices through basic messages.
- Expand training events in food preparation and diet diversity to ensure nutrient uptake.
- Continue and expand household visits to provide direct technical assistance to those families with children under 2 years old.
- Continue coordinating field activities with the health units and other service providers in targeted communities.
- Continue the population of data to CIRIS/Nutrition.

- Data collection for monitoring prevalence of anemia and minimum acceptable diet in women children.

Gender mainstreaming

- Continue to promote and follow up on gender inclusion activities in the day-to-day implementation of USAID-ACCESO.
- Monitor project activities' consistency with recommendations highlighted in the gender mainstreaming plan.
- Ensure training events and technical assistance delivery schedules and methodologies are promoting participation of women and youth.

Project management and administrative activities

- Continue developing formal alliances with selected counterpart institutions and private sector companies.
- Continue providing support, supervision, and oversight to implementation activities.
- Monitor PMP indicators for preparation of reports and guidance to implementation plans for the following quarter.
- Detailed review with individual field technicians of activities and targets.
- Continue developing project closeout plan.

Monitoring and evaluation activities

- Ongoing assessment of data entered into CIRIS and Tablet.
- FY2014 fff-farm income and investment data collection from April to September.
- Continue using tablets for EOH data collection from sampling clients.
- Start collecting baseline follow-up data from sampling clients using tablets.
- Continue registering trainees lists on CIRIS.
- Continue registering nutrition and health results in CIRIS based on AIN-C monthly meetings.
- Provide results/outcome reports to department and zone managers for performance evaluation and decision making.
- Prepare of inputs for monthly, quarterly and annual reports.
- Update PMP monitor.

Small grants, subcontracts, and alliances program

- Continue close-out procedures and documentation for closed projects.
- Continue the support and assistance in the procurement and distribution of services, equipment, and supplies under the existing activities as well as new activities proposed.
- Re-evaluate small NGO subcontractor budgets to determine if realignments are necessary.
- Monitor projects' implementation in concurrence with small grants operational manual.
- Update small NGO subcontractor invoicing to ensure a solid closeout before starting 2015-01 quarter (October).

ANNEX I: PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

The PMP and work plan targets for each indicator is provided below, together with the overall status as of June 2014. These are separated by IRs and sub-IRs to be consistent with the quarterly and work plan formats. Note: data for selected indicators are collected on an ongoing basis while others are collected via annual surveys. Note: following USAID Honduras guidance the LOP targets have been changed back to the original ones.

| ACTIVITY | YEAR 1 (FY 2011) | YEAR 2 (FY 2012) | YEAR 3 (FY 2013) | STATUS | YEAR 4 TARGETS (Oct. 2013 to Sept. 2014) | | | | Year 4 Target | Total END OF Year 4 | LOP (Feb. 2015) | DELIVERABLE / UNITS | Year 4 Target Breakdown | | Previous Reported Status (03/2014) | Additional Reported for Previous Quarter | Current Quarter (06/2014) | Updated Status (06/2014) |
|----------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--|----------|-----|-----|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | ACHIEVED Apr. 2011 to Sept. 2011 | ACHIEVED Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012 | ACHIEVED Oct. 2012 to Sept. 2013 | | Sept. 2013 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | | | | | Q4 | Male | | | | |
| 1 | Program Administrative Activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Start-Up Activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | done | | | | | | | | | | | | | | done | | | |
| 1.2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | done | | | |
| 1.3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | done | | | |
| 1.4 | cars/motorbikes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | done | | | |
| 1.5 | done | | | | on-going | on-going | | | | | | | | | done | | | |
| 1.6 | done | | | | on-going | | | | | | | | | | done | | | |
| 1.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | done | | | |
| | Communications & Reporting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.8 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | done | | | |
| 1.9 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | done | | | |
| 1.10 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | done | | | |
| 1.11 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 42 | 46 | Reports | | 36 | | 3 | 39 | |
| 1.12 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 15 | Reports | | 12 | | 1 | 13 | |
| 1.13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | Workplans | | 4 | | | 4 | |
| 1.14 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | Reports | | | | | | |
| 1.15 | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | Meeting Minutes | | 3 | | | 3 | |
| 2 | Project Monitoring & Evaluation Activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | done | | | | | | | | | | | | | | done | | | |
| 2.2 | done | | | | | | | | | | | | | | done | | | |
| 2.3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | Plan | | done | | | | |
| 2.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | Data | | done | | | | |
| 2.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | Data | | on-going | | | | |
| 2.7 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | | | | | done | | |
| 2.8 | 2 | 18 | 17 | 37 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 49 | 53 | Publications | | 42 | | 0 | 42 | |
| 3 | Small Grants Program | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | | 5,160 | 7,681 | 12,841 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 2,000 | 14,841 | 10,146 | | | 13,552 | | 3,021 | 16,573 | |
| 3.2 | | 4 | 7 | 11 | | | | | 0 | 11 | 10 | | | 13 | | 0 | 13 | |
| 3.3 | | 4 | 5 | 9 | | | | | 0 | 9 | 9 | | | 9 | | 0 | 9 | |
| 3.4 | 4 | 724 | 921 | 1,649 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 100 | 1,749 | 805 | | | 2,272 | | 262 | 2,534 | |
| 3.5 | | 5,896 | 8,614 | 14,510 | 525 | 525 | 525 | 525 | 2,100 | 16,610 | 10,970 | | | 15,816 | | 3,313 | 19,129 | |

| ACTIVITY | YEAR 1 (FY 2011) | YEAR 2 (FY 2012) | YEAR 3 (FY 2013) | STATUS | YEAR 4 TARGETS (Oct. 2013 to Sept. 2014) | | | | Year 4 Target | Total END OF Year 4 | LOP (Feb. 2015) | DELIVERABLE / UNITS | Year 4 Target Breakdown | | Previous Reported Status (03/2014) | Additional Reported for Previous Quarter | Current Quarter (06/2014) | Updated Status (09/2014) | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|--|--------|--------|--------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---|-------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | ACHIEVED Apr. 2011 to Sept. 2011 | ACHIEVED Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012 | ACHIEVED Oct. 2012 to Sept. 2013 | | Sept. 2013 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | | | | | Q4 | Male | | | | | Female |
| High Level Targets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GOAL: Increased Rural Household Incomes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PIRS # 1 | Number of households living in poverty moved above the poverty line | 1,183 | 1,053 | 2,236 | | | | | 27,550 | 29,786 | 30,000 | Households | 22,040 | 5,510 | 2,236 | | 0 | 2,236 | |
| PIRS # 2 | Number of rural households living in extreme poverty moved above the poverty line ¹ | 834 | 796 | 1,630 | | | | | 17,550 | 19,180 | 18,000 | Households | 14,040 | 3,510 | 1,630 | | 0 | 1,630 | |
| PIRS # 3 | Value of new net income of participant rural farmers and MSMEs | 7.100 | -6.937 | 0.163 | | | | | 66.55 | 66.71 | 73.95 | US\$ Million | 59.90 | 6.66 | 0.163 | | 0 | 0.163 | |
| PIRS # 4 | Number of jobs attributed to FTF implementation | 2,332 | 243 | 2,575 | | | | | 9,383 | 11,958 | 10,425 | FTEs | 7,506 | 1,877 | 2,575 | | 0 | 2,575 | |
| Increased Agricultural Productivity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PIRS # 5 | Value of incremental sales (collected at farm/firm level) attributed to FTF implementation | 12.400 | -4.388 | 8.012 | | | | | 120.28 | 128.29 | 133.65 | US\$ Million | 108.25 | 12.03 | 8.012 | | 0 | 8.012 | |
| IR 2.1: RURAL MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (MSME) GROWTH INCREASED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-IR 2.1.1: RURAL MSMEs' ACCESS TO INPUTS, PRACTICES, AND TECHNOLOGY FOR MARKET PARTICIPATION IMPROVED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Implementation of updated production technologies (on-farm and off-farm) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WP # 1 | Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training | 7,723 | 15,671 | 21,110 | 44,504 | 2,500 | 3,250 | 3,250 | 1,000 | 10,000 | 54,504 | 55,500 | Individuals | 8,066 | 1,935 | 52,707 | 0 | 944 | 53,651 |
| WP # 2 | Number of extension visits to program beneficiaries | 13,571 | 134,840 | 267,955 | 416,366 | 25,000 | 29,500 | 29,500 | 28,000 | 112,000 | 528,366 | 378,400 | Extension Visits | | | 564,470 | 1,941 | 79,023 | 645,434 |
| WP # 12 | Number of technical materials produced (bulletins, manuals, presentations and tools) | 63 | 142 | 50 | 255 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 263 | 225 | Technical materials | | | 308 | 0 | 4 | 312 |
| WP # 10 | Number of MSMEs (off-farm and processing) assisted by project | 285 | 417 | 132 | 834 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 834 | 805 | MSMEs | 0 | 0 | 801 | 0 | -6 | 795 |
| PIRS # 6 | Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation | 0.079 | 3.018 | 4.451 | 7.548 | 2.50 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.81 | 10.81 | 18.36 | 21.60 | New private sector investment (Millions) | | | 9.815 | 1.047 | 1.439 | 12.301 |
| WP # 11 | Number of female individuals in training activities | 2,202 | 5,729 | 5,711 | 13,642 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 800 | 14,442 | 8,300 | Female Individuals | | | 17,069 | 0 | 1,050 | 18,119 |
| PIRS # 7 | Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance | | 4,592 | 14,270 | 18,862 | 1,000 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 3,250 | 22,112 | 22,050 | MSMEs | 2,600 | 650 | 18,862 | | n/a | 18,862 |
| Private sector alliances and integration of private sector equipment, input and service providers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PIRS # 30 | Number of organizations / companies providing business development / extension services to MSMEs | 0 | 78 | 110 | 188 | 50 | 50 | 79 | 75 | 254 | 442 | 465 | organizations / companies providing services to MSMEs | | | 196 | 0 | 86 | 282 |
| PIRS # 32 | Number of public-private partnerships formed | 3 | 23 | 15 | 41 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 24 | 65 | 65 | PPP formed | | | 46 | 0 | 1 | 47 |
| PIRS # 33 | Number of private sector alliances developed | merged to PIRS # 32 | | | | | | | | | | | PSA's Formed | | | | | | |
| Grower organization and the development of market driven production programs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PIRS # 31 | Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance | 40 | 150 | 31 | 221 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 221 | 210 | Organizations / associations / CBO's receiving assistance | | | 235 | | 8 | 243 |
| WP # 3 | Number of small farmer associations formally established as businesses | | 0 | 118 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118 | 55 | Associations formally established as businesses | | | 134 | | 19 | 153 |

| ACTIVITY | YEAR 1 (FY 2011) | YEAR 2 (FY 2012) | YEAR 3 (FY 2013) | STATUS | YEAR 4 TARGETS (Oct. 2013 to Sept. 2014) | | | | Year 4 Target | Total END OF Year 4 | LOP (Feb. 2015) | DELIVERABLE / UNITS | Year 4 Target Breakdown | | Previous Reported Status (03/2014) | Additional Reported for Previous Quarter | Current Quarter (06/2014) | Updated Status (06/2014) | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|--|-------|-------|-------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---|--------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | ACHIEVED Apr. 2011 to Sept. 2011 | ACHIEVED Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012 | ACHIEVED Oct. 2012 to Sept. 2013 | | Sept. 2013 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | | | | | Q4 | Male | | | | | Female |
| SUB-IR 2.1.2: RURAL MSMEs' ACCESS TO NEW MARKET OPPORTUNITIES INCREASED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development of buyer linkages and logistics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WP #4 | Number of MSMEs accessing new market opportunities through a broker | 35 | 1,403 | 5,486 | 6,924 | 750 | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 3,500 | 10,424 | 10,932 | MSMEs | 3,150 | 350 | 6,924 | | n/a | 6,924 |
| PIRS # 12 | Number of brokers providing market linkages to MSMEs | 10 | 19 | 41 | 70 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 400 | 470 | 500 | Brokers providing market linkages to MSMEs | | | 70 | | n/a | 70 |
| WP #6 | Number of market surveys conducted | 1 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 24 | Market Surveys | | | 12 | | 0 | 12 |
| Production and systems implementation to meet buyers quality standards | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WP #5 | Number of MSMEs that have entered formal preferred supplier or contract agreements with brokers | | 550 | 1,521 | 2,071 | 100 | 300 | 350 | 175 | 925 | 2,996 | 2,996 | MSMEs | 786 | 139 | 2,071 | | n/a | 2,071 |
| Implementation of business certification programs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PIRS # 13 | Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet market standards for their products | 35 | 882 | 836 | 1,753 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 300 | 2,053 | 2,000 | MSMEs | | | 1,753 | | n/a | 1,753 |
| SUB-IR 2.1.3: BARRIERS TO COMPETITIVENESS OF RURAL MSMEs REDUCED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased access to finance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PIRS # 14 | Number of MSMEs accessing market-based financing as the result of USG assistance | 315 | 1,577 | 2,826 | 4,718 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 100 | 4,818 | 4,314 | MSMEs accessing finance | 80 | 20 | 5,175 | 0 | 479 | 5,654 |
| PIRS # 15 | Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans made to MSMEs | 0.200 | 1.554 | 6.072 | 7.826 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 1.00 | 8.83 | 6.33 | Value of loans (millions) | 0.80 | 0.20 | 8.425 | 0.555 | 1.073 | 10.054 |
| PIRS # 11 | Number of MSMEs implementing sound business management practices | | 695 | 4,498 | 5,193 | 500 | 750 | 1,250 | 750 | 3,250 | 8,443 | 8,482 | MSMEs | 2,600 | 650 | 5,193 | | n/a | 5,193 |
| PIRS # 16 | Number of value chain / sector constraints identified and resolved | | 1 | 16 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 23 | 40 | 40 | Constraints | | | 23 | | 1 | 24 |
| PIRS # 17 | Number of policy reforms, regulations, administrative procedures passed for which implementation has begun with USG assistance | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | 5 | 4 | Policies, regulations or administrative procedures passed | | | 6 | | 0 | 6 |
| PIRS # GNDR-2 | Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (ADDED FY 2012-2013) | | | 17.4% | 17.4% | | | | | 19% | 19% | 20% | Percentage | | | 17.8% | | 17.9% | 17.9% |
| Applied research and development programs developed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| xx | R&D projects and Activities Identified | 1 | 8 | 2 | 11 | | | | | 0 | 11 | | | | | 11 | | | 11 |
| IR 2.2: Honduran Biodiversity and Natural Resources Conserved and IR 2.3: CAPACITY TO ADAPT AND MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE STRENGTHENED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Implementation of NRM practices on farm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PIRS # 8 | Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance | | 8,321 | 7,694 | 16,014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16,014 | 14,904 | Hectares | 0 | 0 | 16,014 | | n/a | 16,014 |
| PIRS # 10 | Number of companies (including farms) that have made conservation-friendly changes in their business practices | 0 | 356 | 350 | 707 | 2,500 | 3,500 | 5,000 | 2,500 | 13,500 | 14,207 | 22,050 | Companies (including farms) | 12,150 | 1,350 | 707 | | n/a | 707 |
| Implementation of NRM practices at community and municipality levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PIRS # 9 | Number of Local Municipal Governments effectively implementing natural resource management policies | | 7 | 24 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 20 | Local Municipal Governments | | | 33 | | 0 | 33 |

| ACTIVITY | YEAR 1 (FY 2011) ACHIEVED Apr. 2011 to Sept. 2011 | YEAR 2 (FY 2012) ACHIEVED Oct. 2011 to Sept. 2012 | YEAR 3 (FY 2013) ACHIEVED Oct. 2012 to Sept. 2013 | STATUS Sept. 2013 | YEAR 4 TARGETS (Oct. 2013 to Sept. 2014) | | | | Year 4 Target | Total END OF Year 4 | LOP (Feb. 2015) | DELIVERABLE / UNITS | Year 4 Target Breakdown | | Previous Reported Status (03/2014) | Additional Reported for Previous Quarter | Current Quarter (06/2014) | Updated Status (09/2014) | | |
|--|--|--|--|----------------------|---|----|----|----|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | | | | Male | Female | | | | | | |
| SUB-IR 2.3.3: DISASTER VULNERABILITY REDUCED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development and implementation of disaster mitigation plans and systems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PIRS # 28 | Number of communities in high vulnerability municipalities with adequate disaster prevention and mitigation capacity | | 11 | 50 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 40 | Communities with adequate disaster prevention and mitigation capacity | | | 61 | 0 | 61 | | |
| Installation of renewable energy technologies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PIRS # 29 | Number of rural micro-generation clean/renewable energy projects established | 4 | 724 | 921 | 1,649 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 100 | 1,749 | 805 | Projects established | | | 2,272 | 262 | 2,534 | | |
| IR 4.1: USE OF QUALITY MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES INCREASED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PIRS # 18 | Prevalence of households with moderate to severe hunger | | | | | | | | | | | -20% | % reduction from baseline | | | | | n/a | | |
| PIRS # 19 | Prevalence of underweight children under 5 | | 33.8% | -33.8% | 33.8% | | | | | | | -5% | -5% | -20% | % reduction from baseline | -5.0% | -5.0% | -37.1% | -39.1% | -39.1% |
| PIRS # 20 | Prevalence of stunted children under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | -20% | % reduction from baseline (FIGURES PRESENTED ARE ACTUAL NOT "REDUCTION") | | | 26.9% | 28.4% | 28.4% |
| PIRS # 21 | Percent of children 6-23 months that received a Minimum Acceptable Diet | | | | 60.6% | | | | | 30% | | 30% | % increase over baseline | | | 60.6% | | n/a | 60.6% | |
| PIRS # 22 | Prevalence of exclusive breast feeding of children under 6 months | | 4.5% | 3.3% | 4.47% | | | | | 5% | 5% | 20% | % increase over baseline | | | 2.83% | | n/a | 2.83% | |
| PIRS # 23 | Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age | | | | -0.4% | | | | | | | -5% | % reduction from baseline | | | -0.4% | | n/a | -0.4% | |
| PIRS # 24 | Prevalence of anaemia in children 5 - 59 months | | | | 7.4% | | | | | | | -10% | % reduction from baseline | | | 7.4% | | n/a | 7.4% | |
| PIRS # 25 | Women's dietary diversity: mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age | | | | 4.3% | | | | | 20% | | 30% | % Change in HDDS | | | 4.3% | | n/a | n/a | |
| PIRS # 26 | Number of health facilities with established capacity to manage acute under-nutrition (REMOVED for FY 2012-2013) | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | Health Facilities | | | | | | | |
| PIRS # 27 | Modern contraceptive prevalence rate | | 103.6% | 103.6% | 103.6% | | | | | 2.5% | | 10% | % Increase over baseline | 2.5% | 2.5% | 103.6% | | n/a | 103.6% | |
| WP # 8 | Percentage of children less than two years old with two consecutive low monthly measurements | | 9.7% | 11.0% | 11.0% | | | | | | | | % | | | 10.2% | | 11.6% | 11.6% | |
| WP # 9 | Percentage of mothers utilizing improved feeding practices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | n/a | n/a | |
| IND-3.1.9-1 | Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs (New 03/2014) | | | | | | | | | | | | Individuals - new indicator starting 03/2014 | | | 4,475 | | 979 | 5,454 | |
| IND-3.1.9-15 | Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs (new 03/2014) | | | | | | | | | | | | Individuals - new indicator starting 03/2014 | | | 7,245 | | 7,550 | 7,550 | |

ANNEX II: MONTHLY SUMMARIES



Boletín Mensual *Abril 2014*

NOTICIAS DESTACADAS

- USAID-ACCESO está atendiendo a 34,715 clientes hogares en las comunidades más vulnerables del país, promoviendo y transfiriendo tecnología y buenas prácticas de producción agrícola, nutrición y salud, y de desarrollo empresarial que incrementan los ingresos e impactan positivamente en la calidad de vida. El proyecto está beneficiando a 184,637 personas de las cuales el 89% se encuentran en condiciones de pobreza y extrema pobreza, con servicios en las áreas de producción agrícola, manejo de recursos naturales, energía renovable, enlaces de mercado, valor agregado por medio de procesamiento, manejo y mitigación de desastres naturales, nutrición y salud, entre otros.
- Durante el mes de abril se cultivaron 168,6 nuevas hectáreas alcanzando un área total de producción bajo asistencia técnica del proyecto de 53,370 hectáreas, que incluyen 23,666 hectáreas de café, 24,891 hectáreas de granos básicos y 4,813 hectáreas de frutas y hortalizas. Los cultivos con mayor área de siembra este mes incluyen: café en vivero y plantilla, papa, repollo, frijol, maracuyá, cebolla amarilla, zanahoria, lechuga y tomate.
- 300 clientes hogares más se beneficiaron de la instalación de sistemas de riego durante el mes de abril en los departamentos de Copan y Ocotepeque. Con la instalación de estos sistemas de conducción de riego y sistemas parcelarios, estos productores iniciaron programas de siembra de granos básicos y hortalizas como ser pepino, habichuela, rábano, lechuga, remolacha, zanahoria, cilantro, camote, yuca, plátano, tomate, chile y maracuyá.
- Durante el mes de abril se dio inicio a la segunda etapa del proyecto de ganado de engorde a través de la alianza con El Corral en Copan, con la entrega de 25 terneros a 10 familias. Mediante la alimentación con pasto producido por la misma familia, los terneros han tenido un promedio de una libra de ganancia de peso/día en los últimos meses, por lo que se proyecta que para diciembre tendrán el peso óptimo esperado para su comercialización con El Corral.



Acceso a conocimiento técnico sobre cultivos de alto valor productor revisando repollo en doble y triple hileras con riego por aspersión; Brandique, Lempira.



Acceso a prácticas básicas: capacitación de productores en el manejo seguro de plaguicidas, incluyendo el uso de equipo de protección personal, mezcla de productos y calibración de equipos; Ocotepeque.

| Clientes Hogar, Beneficiarios y Otros Clientes de USAID-ACCESO, Abril 2014 | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Departamento | Clientes Hogar | Beneficiarios | Otros Clientes* |
| Copan | 5,459 | 24,124 | 1,468 |
| Intibucá | 5,639 | 37,140 | 1,235 |
| La Paz | 5,773 | 27,604 | 1,045 |
| Lempira | 6,873 | 44,753 | 1,998 |
| Ocotepeque | 4,408 | 24,928 | 875 |
| Santa Bárbara | 6,763 | 26,088 | 1,721 |
| Otros | 0 | 0 | 788 |
| TOTAL | 34,715 | 184,637 | 9,128 |

*Incluye: MIPYMES, Compradores, Proveedores de Insumos y Servicios, Corporaciones Municipales, Organizaciones Artesanales, entre otros.

Acerca de USAID-ACCESO

USAID-ACCESO es un proyecto de cuatro años, apoyado por el pueblo y gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América a través de la Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (USAID). Es la principal inversión de USAID en Honduras de la iniciativa global "Alimentar al Futuro" del pueblo y gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

USAID-ACCESO atiende a más de 30,000 clientes hogares viviendo en condiciones de pobreza en los departamentos de Copán, Intibucá, La Paz, Lempira, Ocotepeque y Santa Bárbara. La meta del proyecto es que estos clientes hogares superen el umbral de pobreza y desnutrición a través del desarrollo económico, aumentando los ingresos y generando empleo.



Acceso a tecnología de poscosecha: área de empaque en el campo, de bajo costo con cinta de goteo usada! Sinsenti, Orotopaque.

VALOR AGREGADO

Los especialistas en procesamiento de USAID-ACCESO continúan trabajando en las comunidades, desarrollando nuevos productos derivados de la materia prima disponible, fomentando la generación de empleos fuera de la finca. Este mes de abril, 461 participantes fueron beneficiados en 59 eventos de capacitación donde aprendieron sobre buenas prácticas de manufactura, procesamiento de vegetales y frutas, elaboración de productos lácteos y panadería, proceso de.

Los especialistas de agro-forestaría continúan incentivando el uso racional y sostenible de los bosques, trabajando con los transformadores de madera para la creación de muebles, puertas, cofres, baúles y otros productos que se comercializan en el mercado.



ACCESO y promoción de productos: promoción del uso de productos frescos de productores de USAID-ACCESO para la preparación de ricas y nutritivas recetas en Supermercados La Gloria.

ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA

El equipo de USAID-ACCESO realizó 19,891 visitas de asistencia técnica durante el mes de abril de las cuales 14,369 fortalecieron el conocimiento y habilidades de los productores en temas como: prácticas básicas y culturales en café, granos básicos y hortalizas; preparación y manejo de suelos; identificación y control de plagas, enfermedades y malezas; trasplante y siembra; manejo de programas de fertilización; funciones y balance de los nutrientes; uso adecuado de agroquímicos; conservación de suelo y curvas a nivel, entre otras.

Se realizaron 1,807 visitas de asistencia técnica en nutrición y salud, haciendo énfasis en la importancia del control y vigilancia del crecimiento del niño, espaciamento de los embarazos, y la importancia del hogar saludable y prácticas de higiene personal y ambiental; 1,040 en procesamiento; 1,306 en habilidades de negocios orientadas al uso de la bitácora de producción tanto para productores como también para MIPYMES, reducción de costos, entre otros; 391 visitas de asistencia técnica en producción animal orientadas al manejo adecuado de la avicultura y ganadería; 253 visitas de asistencia técnica en manejo de recursos naturales y prevención y mitigación de desastres; y 319 en poscosecha y certificaciones.



Acceso a conocimiento técnico: elaboración de cajas para colmena de abejas: San José de Gopán, Gopán.

ACCESO A MERCADOS

En abril, 113 participantes se beneficiaron de 19 eventos de capacitación sobre información de mercado. Los productores y compradores aprenden acerca de requerimientos de calidad, abastecimiento y negociación.

Los especialistas de mercadeo continúan promoviendo y realizando giras a las parcelas productivas, exponiendo a los productores de pequeña escala a las demandas de mercado, rutas y requerimientos de los compradores formales. Este mes se realizaron un total de 230 visitas de asistencia técnica para brindar información sobre mercados locales y regionales, y los detalles de logística y coordinación, para el transporte de productos de finca a mercados.



ACCESO a una mejor nutrición y salud: técnicos de nutrición continúan realizando jornadas de demostración de preparación de alimentos nutritivos en las que ahora participan niñas y niños de tercer, cuarto, quinto y sexto grados de las escuelas donde están ubicados los CENs.

NUTRICIÓN Y SALUD

Durante el mes de abril, el equipo de Nutrición y Salud realizó 188 eventos de entrenamiento en donde 3,338 madres y padres de familia tuvieron la oportunidad de fortalecer prácticas básicas de nutrición y salud. 1,548 participantes fueron capacitados en la importancia del control y vigilancia del estado nutricional del niño con el propósito de mejorar la asistencia a las sesiones de control de peso, 923 en espaciado de embarazos, promoviendo la importancia de mantener un periodo de dos años entre un embarazo y el siguiente embarazo, y así contribuir a mejorar la calidad de vida de los niños y las madres. 201 participantes conocieron sobre los grupos alimenticios y la preparación de alimentos nutritivos y recetas ricas en hierro y vitaminas que son de bajo costo y de ingredientes accesibles y disponibles para los miembros de las comunidades rurales. 345 participantes adquirieron conocimiento en prácticas de higiene personal ambiental y de la vivienda, aprendiendo a establecer ambientes sanos y agradables, que permitan prevenir enfermedades infantiles y del adulto.

PRODUCCIÓN ANIMAL

Especialistas en producción animal de USAID ACCESO brindan a los productores a través de la asistencia técnica, la oportunidad de diversificar sus fuentes de ingresos. Los productores aprenden a reducir los costos de producción y mejorar las prácticas de alimentación de los animales mediante la preparación artesanal de alimento concentrado. En este mes de abril clientes hogares de Ocotepeque con vacas lecheras incrementaron un 20% la producción de leche alimentando sus vacas con pasto de corte que ellos mismos han sembrado. Familias han aprendido una variedad de técnicas que les permiten mejorar el manejo de la alimentación y así proporcionar raciones apropiadas para el animal en sus diversas etapas de crecimiento. Actualmente se brinda asistencia en manejo de tilapia, pollo de engorde, gallinas ponedoras, ganado reproductor, ganado de leche y crianza de cerdos.

Durante este mes de abril se han realizado 391 visitas de asistencia técnica en producción animal orientadas al manejo adecuado de la avicultura y ganadería.



Acceso a diferentes fuentes y diversificación de ingresos: productores producen su propio pasto para la alimentación de Ganado de Engorde; San Geromino, Copán.

Capacitaciones - Abril 2014

| Area | Participantes | Eventos |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Energía Renovable | 224 | 35 |
| Habilidades de Negocios / Finanzas | 590 | 53 |
| Manejo Recursos Naturales y Mitigación de Desastres Naturales | 203 | 14 |
| Poscosecha y Certificaciones | 257 | 28 |
| Procesamiento y Valor Agregado | 461 | 59 |
| Producción | 12,906 | 1,717 |
| Información de Mercado | 113 | 19 |
| Nutrición y Salud | 3,338 | 188 |
| TOTAL | 18,092 | 2,113 |

65% de los capacitados son hombres y 35% son mujeres.

Este resumen mensual fue preparado gracias al apoyo del Pueblo y Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América a través de la Agencia de los Estados Unidos de América para el Desarrollo Internacional. El contenido del mismo es responsabilidad de Fintrac Inc., el contratista implementador de USAID-ACCESO, y no necesariamente refleja la opinión de USAID o del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América.

USAID-ACCESO es implementado por Fintrac Inc. en asociación con FHIA, Zamorano, Aldea Global, FUNDER, y CARE, y con CASM, COPRAFEL, Hermandad de Honduras, IHCAFÉ, OCDIH, PILARH, Save the Children y Visión Mundial.



Boletín Mensual *Mayo 2014*

NOTICIAS DESTACADAS

- USAID-ACCESO está atendiendo a 34,655 clientes hogares en las comunidades más vulnerables del país, promoviendo y transfiriendo tecnología y buenas prácticas de producción agrícola, nutrición y salud, y de desarrollo empresarial que incrementan los ingresos e impactan positivamente en la calidad de vida. El proyecto está beneficiando a 184,245 personas de las cuales el 89% se encuentran en condiciones de pobreza y extrema pobreza, con servicios en las áreas de producción agrícola, manejo de recursos naturales, energía renovable, enlaces de mercado, valor agregado por medio de procesamiento, manejo y mitigación de desastres naturales, nutrición y salud, entre otros.
- Durante el mes de mayo se cultivaron 1,810 nuevas hectáreas alcanzando un área total de producción bajo asistencia técnica del proyecto de 55,781 hectáreas, que incluyen 23,999 hectáreas de café, 26,869 hectáreas de granos básicos y 4,913 hectáreas de frutas y hortalizas. Los cultivos con mayor área de siembra este mes de mayo incluyen: maíz, café en vivero y plantilla, frijol, sandía, arroz, papa, pasto de corte, plátano, tomate y repollo.
- Más de 1,560 hectáreas de maíz se sembraron durante el mes de mayo utilizando prácticas básicas de producción que permitirán lograr productividades altas aun cuando haya problemas con la distribución de las lluvias.
- En este periodo se estableció contacto con una nueva compañía de exportación de vegetales orientales de la zona de Quimistan. Se realizaron gestiones y se ha dado inicio a la siembra de berenjena, tres variedades de cunde, tres variedades de bangaña, pepino peludo y okra como prueba piloto en una manzana de tierra de la Escuela Pompilio Ortega.
- Durante el mes de mayo se continuó con la expansión del área bajo siembra con pasto para corte en los departamentos de La Paz, Copan y Ocotepeque. La producción tecnificada de pasto ha demostrado efectividad tanto para el incremento de producción de leche como para el incremento de peso de terneros de engorde. Hasta la fecha los clientes de USAID-ACCESO han sembrado 177 hectáreas de pasto.



Acceso a conocimiento técnico en prácticas básicas para granos básicos: productor revisando su cultivos de maíz y frijol (de rotación), ambos con siembras de alta densidad, riego por goteo y programas de fertilización: Llanito Verde, Lempira.



Acceso a reconocimiento: visita del Presidente de Honduras, la Embajadora de los EEUU, los Ministros de Salud y Educación, y otros dignatarios, a proyectos de USAID y USDA en San Pedro de Lomas, Intibucá, donde se dieron reconocimientos especiales a voluntarios de salud trabajando con USAID-ACCESO en Intibucá.

Clientes Hogar, Beneficiarios y Otros Clientes de USAID-ACCESO, Mayo 2014

| Departamento | Cientes Hogar | Beneficiarios | Otros Clientes* |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Copan | 5,459 | 24,072 | 1,553 |
| Intibucá | 5,641 | 37,061 | 1,280 |
| La Paz | 5,724 | 27,546 | 1,060 |
| Lempira | 6,689 | 44,858 | 2,004 |
| Ocotepeque | 4,397 | 24,875 | 895 |
| Santa Bárbara | 6,765 | 26,032 | 1,729 |
| Otros | 0 | 0 | 763 |
| TOTAL | 34,655 | 184,245 | 9,284 |

*Incluye: MPYMES, Compradores, Proveedores de Insumos y Servicios, Corporaciones Municipales, Organizaciones Contrapartes, entre otros.

Acerca de USAID-ACCESO

USAID-ACCESO es un proyecto de cuatro años, apoyado por el pueblo y gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América a través de la Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional (USAID). Es la principal inversión de USAID en Honduras de la iniciativa global "Alimentar al Futuro" del pueblo y gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

USAID-ACCESO atiende a más de 30,000 clientes hogares viviendo en condiciones de pobreza en los departamentos de Copan, Intibucá, La Paz, Lempira, Ocotepeque y Santa Bárbara. La meta del proyecto es que estos clientes hogares superen el umbral de pobreza y desnutrición a través del desarrollo económico, aumentando los ingresos y generando empleo.



USAID | ACCESO

DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA



Acceso a conocimiento técnico sobre cultivos de alto valor: producción de lechuga y frijoles con riego por goteo, con densidad de siembra, camas altas, libre de malezas y trampas para capturar insectos; San Manuel de Obolhueta, Lempira.

VALOR AGREGADO

Los especialistas en procesamiento de USAID-ACCESO continúan trabajando en las comunidades, brindando asistencia a microempresarios en el perfeccionamiento de sus productos y el desarrollo de nuevos productos derivados de la materia prima disponible, y así, fomentando la generación de empleos fuera de la finca. Este mes de mayo, 363 participantes fueron beneficiados en 59 eventos de capacitación donde aprendieron sobre buenas prácticas de manufactura, procesamiento de vegetales y frutas, elaboración de productos lácteos y panadería.

El especialista de agro-forestería realizó 144 visitas para brindar asistencia técnica en el uso racional y sostenible de los bosques a transformadores de madera, junto con 6 eventos de capacitación con 58 participantes.



Acceso a Servicios de Desarrollo de la Microempresa: Técnica de Habilidades de Negocio de USAID-ACCESO hace entrega a la Junta Directiva de la Asociación de Productoras el paquete de libros oficiales contables y administrativos junto con su Personería Jurídica; Quiala, Intibucá.

ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA

El equipo de USAID-ACCESO realizó 26,114 visitas de asistencia técnica durante el mes de mayo de las cuales 19,666 fortalecieron el conocimiento y habilidades de los productores en temas como: prácticas básicas y culturales en café, granos básicos y hortalizas; preparación y manejo de suelos; identificación y control de plagas, enfermedades y malezas; trasplante y siembra; manejo de programas de fertilización; funciones y balance de los nutrientes; uso adecuado de agroquímicos; conservación de suelo y curvas a nivel, entre otras.

Se realizaron 2,274 visitas de asistencia técnica en nutrición y salud, haciendo énfasis en la importancia del control y vigilancia del crecimiento del niño, espaciamiento de los embarazos, y la importancia del hogar saludable y prácticas de higiene personal y ambiental; 1,049 en procesamiento; 1,118 en habilidades de negocios orientadas al uso de la bitácora de producción tanto para productores como también para MIPYMES, reducción de costos, entre otros; 641 visitas de asistencia técnica en producción animal orientadas al manejo adecuado de la avicultura y ganadería; 318 visitas de asistencia técnica en manejo de recursos naturales y prevención y mitigación de desastres; y 459 en poscosecha y certificaciones.



Acceso a conocimiento técnico: Especialista en Agro-forestería imparte conocimientos a clientes de Cooperativa El Palisa, sobre las medidas requeridas para la elaboración de cubos de madera según las demandas del mercado; Yamaranguila, Intibucá.

ACCESO A MERCADOS

Este mes, 28 participantes se beneficiaron de 6 eventos de capacitación sobre información de mercado. Los productores y compradores aprenden acerca de requerimientos de calidad, abastecimiento y negociación. También se realizaron un total de 50 visitas de asistencia técnica para brindar información sobre mercados locales y regionales, y los detalles de logística y coordinación, para el transporte de productos de finca a mercados.

Los especialistas de mercadeo continúan promoviendo y realizando giras a las parcelas productivas, exponiendo a los productores de pequeña escala a las demandas de mercado, rutas y requerimientos de los compradores formales.



ACCESO a mejores condiciones de vivienda: casa con tres de las mejoras básicas de vivienda promovidas por USAID-ACCESO incluyendo un lechado de piso, estufa eco-justa y acceso a agua dentro de la casa; San Luis, Santa Bárbara.

NUTRICIÓN Y SALUD

Durante el mes de mayo, el equipo de Nutrición y Salud realizó 238 eventos de entrenamiento en donde 3,771 madres y padres de familia tuvieron la oportunidad de fortalecer prácticas básicas de nutrición y salud. 981 participantes fueron capacitados en la importancia del control y vigilancia del estado nutricional del niño con el propósito de mejorar la asistencia a las sesiones de control de peso; 1,524 en espaciamiento de embarazos, promoviendo la importancia de mantener un periodo de dos años entre un embarazo y el siguiente embarazo, y así contribuir a mejorar la calidad de vida de los niños y las madres. 433 participantes conocieron sobre los grupos alimenticios y la preparación de alimentos nutritivos y recetas ricas en hierro y vitaminas que son de bajo costo y de ingredientes accesibles y disponibles para los miembros de las comunidades rurales. 594 participantes adquirieron conocimiento en prácticas de higiene personal ambiental y de la vivienda, aprendiendo a establecer ambientes sanos y agradables, que permitan prevenir enfermedades infantiles y del adulto.

PRODUCCIÓN ANIMAL

Especialistas en producción animal de USAID ACCESO brindan a los productores a través de la asistencia técnica, la oportunidad de diversificar sus fuentes de ingresos. En el mes de mayo, clientes hogares de La Paz, Copan y Ocotepeque extendieron el área bajo cultivo de pasto de corte para asegurar una buena alimentación de su ganado. Las familias han aprendido una variedad de técnicas que les permiten mejorar el manejo de la alimentación y así proporcionar raciones apropiadas para el animal en sus diversas etapas de crecimiento. También, los productores aprenden a reducir los costos de producción y mejorar las prácticas de alimentación de los animales mediante la preparación artesanal de alimento concentrado. Actualmente se brinda asistencia en manejo de tilapia, pollo de engorde, gallinas ponedoras, ganado reproductor, ganado de leche, ganado para engorde, cabras y cerdos.

Durante este mes de mayo se han realizado 641 visitas de asistencia técnica en producción animal orientadas al manejo adecuado de la avicultura y ganadería.



Acceso a oportunidades para la diversificación de fuentes de ingresos: productora cosecha y prepara pasto de corte para su ganado; Brisas de San Juan, Copan.

Capacitaciones – Mayo 2014

| Area | Participantes | Eventos |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Energía Renovable | 193 | 33 |
| Habilidades de Negocios/ Finanzas | 478 | 47 |
| Manejo Recursos Naturales y Mitigación de Desastres Naturales | 231 | 9 |
| Poscosecha y Certificaciones | 418 | 57 |
| Procesamiento y Valor Agregado | 421 | 65 |
| Producción | 18,064 | 2,515 |
| Información de Mercado | 28 | 6 |
| Nutrición y Salud | 3,771 | 238 |
| TOTAL | 23,604 | 2,970 |

67% de los capacitados son hombres y 33% son mujeres.

Este resumen mensual fue preparado gracias al apoyo del Pueblo y Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América a través de la Agencia de los Estados Unidos de América para el Desarrollo Internacional. El contenido del mismo es responsabilidad de Fintrac Inc., el contratista implementador de USAID-ACCESO, y no necesariamente refleja la opinión de USAID o del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América.

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Boletín Mensual *Junio 2014*

NOTICIAS DESTACADAS

- USAID-ACCESO está atendiendo a 34,496 clientes hogares en las comunidades más vulnerables del país, promoviendo y transfiriendo tecnología y buenas prácticas de producción agrícola, nutrición y salud, y de desarrollo empresarial que incrementan los ingresos e impactan positivamente en la calidad de vida. El proyecto está beneficiando a 183,359 personas de las cuales el 91% se encuentran en condiciones de pobreza y extrema pobreza, con servicios en las áreas de producción agrícola, manejo de recursos naturales, energía renovable, enlaces de mercado, valor agregado por medio de procesamiento, manejo y mitigación de desastres naturales, nutrición y salud, entre otros.
- Durante el mes de junio se cultivaron 4,056 nuevas hectáreas alcanzando un área total de producción bajo asistencia técnica del proyecto de 62,793 hectáreas, que incluyen 24,212 hectáreas de café, 33,386 hectáreas de granos básicos y 5,194 hectáreas de frutas y hortalizas. Los cultivos con mayor área de siembra este mes de junio incluyen: maíz, frijol, café, papa, sandía, plátano, pasto de corte, repollo, yuca y berenjena.
- Durante este periodo se acordó formalmente con Supermercados La Colonia la adjudicación a USAID-ACCESO de un volumen de 110,000 libras semanales de 31 distintos vegetales como ser apio, lechuga, tomate, chile, zanahoria, remolacha, plátano, etc. Productores en los seis departamentos están trabajando para asegurar que esta oportunidad de mercado en San Pedro Sula y Tegucigalpa sea aprovechado al máximo.
- Avances significativos se lograron durante el mes de junio en el departamento de Copan en la siembra programada de vegetales para venta a Supermercado La Colonia y Aldea Global. Alrededor de 30 productores iniciaron siembra escalonadas de habichuelas, pepino, tomate, lechuga y repollo durante el periodo para venta a La Colonia. Además, cuatro productores iniciaron la siembra de semilleros para 0.35 hectáreas de lechuga con financiamiento de insumos con Del Campo / Aldea Global, con el fin de alcanzar un total de 30 productores con 0.35 hectáreas de lechuga semanal durante el próximo periodo.



Acceso a conocimiento técnico en prácticas básicas para granos básicos: productoras de frijol revisando su cultivo, sembrado con las prácticas básicas: riego por goteo y programas de fertilización; Copatoro, La Paz, Lempira.



Acceso a reconocimiento: visita de la Primera Dama de Honduras, junto con varios ministros y representantes de USAID, a clientes de del proyecto involucrado en actividades de nutrición y salud, hogar saludable y producción agrícola. Los Olivos, Intibucá.

| Clientes Hogar, Beneficiarios y Otros Clientes de USAID-ACCESO, Junio 2014 | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Departamento | Clientes Hogar | Beneficiarios | Otros Clientes* |
| Copan | 5,413 | 23,778 | 1,559 |
| Intibucá | 5,623 | 36,940 | 1,324 |
| La Paz | 5,707 | 27,307 | 1,074 |
| Lempira | 6,664 | 44,593 | 1,986 |
| Ocotepeque | 4,392 | 24,754 | 904 |
| Santa Bárbara | 6,697 | 25,967 | 1,727 |
| Otros | 0 | 0 | 768 |
| TOTAL | 34,496 | 183,359 | 9,342 |

*Incluye: MIPYMES, Compradores, Proveedores de Insumos y Servicios, Corporaciones Municipales, Organizaciones Contrapartes, entre otros.

Acerca de USAID-ACCESO

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USAID-ACCESO atiende a más de 30,000 clientes hogares viviendo en condiciones de pobreza en los departamentos de Copan, Intibucá, La Paz, Lempira, Ocotepeque y Santa Bárbara. La meta del proyecto es que estos clientes hogares superen el umbral de pobreza y desnutrición a través del desarrollo económico, aumentando los ingresos y generando empleo.



USAID | ACCESO

DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA



Acceso a conocimiento técnico sobre cultivos de alto valor: siembra de pepino para supermercado con todas las prácticas de producción (preparación de suelos, cama, mulch, riego por goteo, densidad de siembra, tutorado, etc. Florida, Copán.

VALOR AGREGADO

Los especialistas en procesamiento de USAID-ACCESO continúan trabajando en las comunidades, brindando asistencia a microempresarios en el perfeccionamiento de sus productos y el desarrollo de nuevos productos derivados de la materia prima disponible, y así, fomentando la generación de empleos fuera de la finca. Este mes de junio, 565 participantes fueron beneficiados en 72 eventos de capacitación donde aprendieron sobre buenas prácticas de manufactura, procesamiento de vegetales y frutas, elaboración de productos lácteos y panadería.

El especialista de agro-forestería brindó asistencia técnica en el uso racional y sostenible de los bosques a transformadores de madera, junto con 8 eventos de capacitación con 89 participantes.



Acceso a Servicios de Desarrollo de la Microempresa: Especialista en Habilidades de Negocio de USAID-ACCESO hace entrega de la documentación de personalidad jurídica a la caja rural Mi Montaña, Santa Bárbara.

ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA

El equipo de USAID-ACCESO realizó 29,179 visitas de asistencia técnica durante el mes de junio de las cuales 21,900 fortalecieron el conocimiento y habilidades de los productores en temas como: prácticas básicas y culturales en café, granos básicos y hortalizas; preparación y manejo de suelos; identificación y control de plagas, enfermedades y malezas; trasplante y siembra; manejo de programas de fertilización; funciones y balance de los nutrientes; uso adecuado de agroquímicos; conservación de suelo y curvas a nivel, entre otras.

Se realizaron 2,564 visitas de asistencia técnica en nutrición y salud, haciendo énfasis en la importancia del control y vigilancia del crecimiento del niño, espaciamiento de los embarazos, preparación de alimentos, y la importancia del hogar saludable y prácticas de higiene personal y ambiental; 1,523 en procesamiento; 1,586 en habilidades de negocios orientadas al uso de la bitácora de producción tanto para productores como también para MIPYMES, reducción de costos, entre otros; 751 visitas de asistencia técnica en producción animal orientadas al manejo adecuado de la avicultura y ganadería; 203 visitas de asistencia técnica en manejo de recursos naturales y prevención y mitigación de desastres; y 369 en poscosecha y certificaciones.



Acceso a conocimiento técnico: panadería tradicional que ha ampliado sus ventas e ingresos a través de la introducción de nuevos productos, control de costos y acceso a financiamiento, Llano Grande, Intibucá.



ACCESO a mejores conocimientos: madres aprenden a utilizar ingredientes locales y recetas en la preparación de alimentos para asegurar el contenido nutricional para los niños; El Listón, Quimistán, Santa Bárbara.

NUTRICIÓN Y SALUD

Durante el mes de junio, el equipo de Nutrición y Salud realizó 246 eventos de entrenamiento en donde 3,888 madres y padres de familia tuvieron la oportunidad de fortalecer prácticas básicas de nutrición y salud. 977 participantes fueron capacitados en la importancia del control y vigilancia del estado nutricional del niño con el propósito de mejorar la asistencia a las sesiones de control de peso; 1,633 en espaciamiento de embarazos, promoviendo la importancia de mantener un periodo de dos años entre un embarazo y el siguiente embarazo, y así contribuir a mejorar la calidad de vida de los niños y las madres. 403 participantes conocieron sobre los grupos alimenticios y la preparación de alimentos nutritivos y recetas ricas en hierro y vitaminas que son de bajo costo y de ingredientes accesibles y disponibles para los miembros de las comunidades rurales. 666 participantes adquirieron conocimiento en prácticas de higiene personal ambiental y de la vivienda, aprendiendo a establecer ambientes sanos y agradables, que permitan prevenir enfermedades infantiles y del adulto.

PRODUCCIÓN ANIMAL

Especialistas en producción animal de USAID-ACCESO brindan a los productores a través de la asistencia técnica, la oportunidad de diversificar sus fuentes de ingresos. En el mes de junio, clientes hogares de La Paz, Copan y Ocotepeque continuaron extendiendo el área bajo cultivo de pasto de corte para asegurar una buena alimentación de su ganado. Las familias han aprendido una variedad de técnicas que les permiten mejorar el manejo de la alimentación y así proporcionar raciones apropiadas para el animal en sus diversas etapas de crecimiento. También, los productores aprenden a reducir los costos de producción y mejorar las prácticas de alimentación de los animales mediante la preparación artesanal de alimento concentrado. Actualmente se brinda asistencia en manejo de tilapia, pollo de engorde, gallinas ponedoras, ganado reproductor, ganado de leche, ganado para engorde, cabras y cerdos.

Durante este mes de junio se han realizado 751 visitas de asistencia técnica en producción animal orientadas al manejo adecuado de la avicultura y ganadería.



Acceso a oportunidades para la diversificación de fuentes de ingresos: utilización de concha de maracuyá y hojas de madreño como parte de la dieta de ganado de engorde; Florida, Copan.

Capacitaciones – Junio 2014

| Area | Participantes | Eventos |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Energía Renovable | 169 | 23 |
| Habilidades de Negocios / Finanzas | 832 | 105 |
| Manejo Recursos Naturales y Mitigación de Desastres Naturales | 138 | 9 |
| Poscosecha y Certificaciones | 358 | 45 |
| Procesamiento y Valor Agregado | 565 | 72 |
| Producción | 19,615 | 2,620 |
| Información de Mercado | 3 | 1 |
| Nutrición y Salud | 3,888 | 246 |
| TOTAL | 25,568 | 3,121 |

67% de los capacitados son hombres y 33% son mujeres.

Este resumen mensual fue preparado gracias al apoyo del Pueblo y Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América a través de la Agencia de los Estados Unidos de América para el Desarrollo Internacional. El contenido del mismo es responsabilidad de Fintrac Inc., el contratista implementador de USAID-ACCESO, y no necesariamente refleja la opinión de USAID o del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América.

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APRIL TO JUNE 2014

USAID-ACCESO