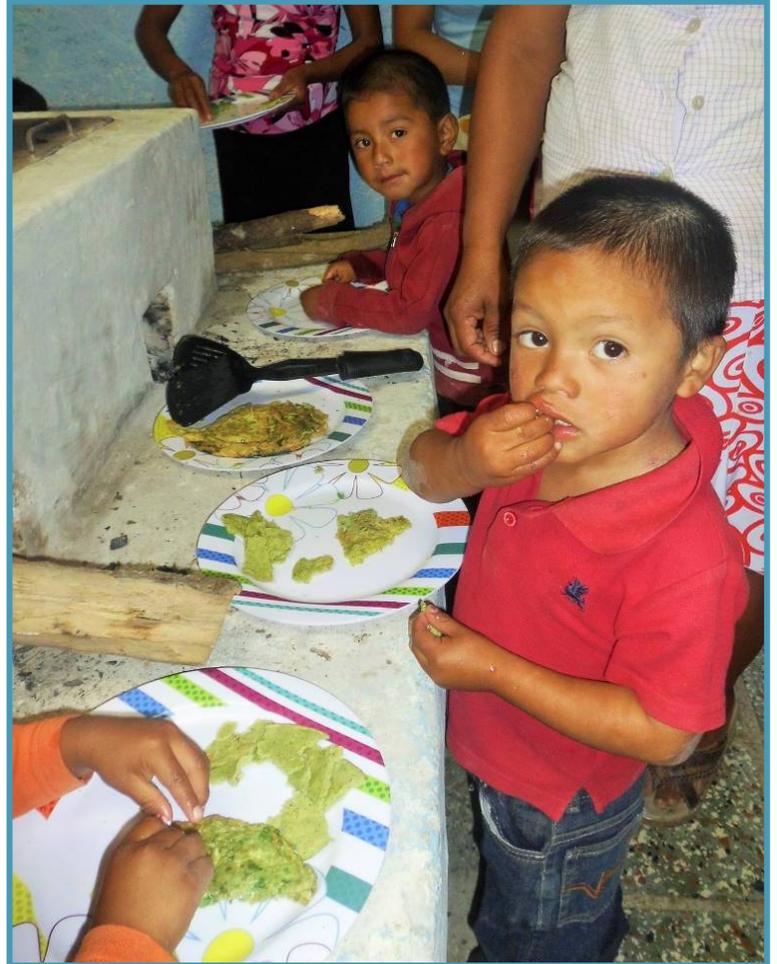




FEED ^{THE} FUTURE

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



ANNUAL REPORT # 01 **MERCADO** SEPTEMBER 2015



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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Fintrac Inc.

www.fintrac.com
info@fintrac.com

US Virgin Islands

3077 Kronprindsens Gade 72
St. Thomas, USVI 00802
Tel: (340) 776-7600
Fax: (340) 776-7601

Washington, D.C.

1400 16th Street, NW
Suite 400
Washington DC 20036
Tel: (202) 462-8475
Fax: (202) 462-8478
Email: info@fintrac.com

MERCADO

La Lima
Instalaciones FHIA
Contiguo Instituto Patria
La Lima, Cortés
Honduras

Tel:(504)2668-1190
E-mail: info@fintrac.com

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Feed the Future MERCADO builds on the strong results and best practices that Fintrac and its partner organizations have delivered in Honduras for USAID, the government of Honduras, farmer clients, households, and private sector clients for the past 15 years. MERCADO is a direct follow-on activity to USAID-ACCESO, and will continue to deliver successful interventions in agriculture, health, and nutrition for at least 15,000 client households in three departments of the dry corridor of Honduras.

This is the first annual report for MERCADO, summarizing the principal activities carried out from April to September 2015. MERCADO is utilizing and expanding the whole-systems approach developed under USAID-ACCESO at farm, household, and community levels to target multiple causes of poverty, food insecurity, and health issues to improve the overall well-being of both directly-assisted households and entire communities. After client household and community selection was carried out, in-field technical assistance and training began immediately as a continuation from USAID-ACCESO. A total of **8,286 household clients were transitioned from USAID-ACCESO to MERCADO**. An additional **1,528 new household clients** were incorporated during the first year. Major activities included:

- **9,817 individuals received agricultural sector productivity or food security training.** These consisted of 7,906 men and 1,911 women. Production accounted for the highest percentage (73 percent), followed by animal production (8 percent) and business skills (7 percent). For reference purposes, during the reporting period a total of 7,811 training events were carried out with 57,213 participants, including 49,228 male and 7,985 female.
- **11,050 technical assistance visits made.** The majority of these were under the production component (77 percent), animal production (6 percent), and processing (5 percent).
- **537 household clients accessed new market opportunities.**
- **246 household clients sold to buyers requiring quality standards.**
- **1,107 individual investments in fixed assets totaled \$1,341,649,** including \$1,208,787 by activity clients and \$132,861 from “others” as part of joint investments.
- **A total of \$1,663,479 in 845 loans obtained by MERCADO clients,** the majority of which went to calendarized production programs with collection centers and input suppliers. A total of 733 individuals were assisted in obtained loans of which 71 were women (9.7 percent).
- Nutrition and health technicians carried out **assessments in 123 communities in 30 municipalities** to identify those with at least 15 children under 2 years old and with existing AIN-C groups or potential for organizing one. 121 AIN-C groups are currently being supported.
- Project staff conducted a total of **602 training events in nutrition and health** during the phase of implementation, with a total of 12,680 participants of which 2.5 percent were men.
- **Six formal public-private sector partnership alliances** were signed, and five agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policy related activities are underway.
- A shortlist was developed of 16 ZOI-based anchor firms that may have the potential to increase purchases from MERCADO clients and eventually offer increased employment opportunities.
- Initial discussions held with representatives from 21 municipalities on **economic development planning**; meetings also held with representatives from *mancomunidades* in each of the three departments to present MERCADO activities and the possibility of joint investments in hiring agricultural and/or nutritional.

2. BACKGROUND

MERCADO is a five-year Feed the Future activity focusing on three departments in western Honduras characterized by some of the highest levels of poverty and malnutrition in the country: Santa Bárbara, Copán, and Ocotepeque. These departments constitute three of the six dry corridor (*Corredor Seco*) departments that USAID has targeted for development, which are collectively referred to as the Zone of Influence (ZOI). The three MERCADO departments form the Northern ZOI (NZOI), while the three departments of Intibucá, Lempira, and La Paz are known as the Southern ZOI (SZOI). A separate activity implemented by Honduran government agency INVEST-H targets the SZOI.

The MERCADO activity was signed in late December 2014 and will run for five years, concluding in December 2019. On request from USAID, the USAID-ACCESO activities in the three departments in the NZOI continued until the end of February 2015. Field activities under MERCADO were initiated in March 2015. This document presents the first MERCADO annual report and covers the initial implementation phase up to September 2015.

The project is working in six key components to enable economic growth and nutrition improvements at the household level:

1. Technical assistance and training to enhance the capacity of poor and extreme poor households in production, postharvest, management, and marketing.
2. Market access through linking smallholders with input suppliers and buyers to realize new supply opportunities, with emphasis on local anchor firms.
3. Rural financial services through existing and new financial intermediaries including *cajas rurales*; cooperatives; commercial banks; buyers and input suppliers offering credit; and other service providers.
4. Policy assistance in eliminating constraints that impede rural households from accessing market opportunities.
5. Malnutrition prevention by enhancing the capacity of rural households to improve utilization and consumption of healthy food; improving living conditions; and reducing health problems.
6. Health and nutrition services to increase outreach and effectiveness of community health and volunteer services.

MERCADO is implemented by the US agribusiness firm Fintrac Inc., in association with Fundación Hondureña de Investigación Agrícola (FHIA), Escuela Agrícola Panamericana (EAP-ZAMORANO), the Global Village Project (PAG), the Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo Integral de Honduras (OCDIH), and Proyectos e Iniciativas Locales para el Autodesarrollo Regional de Honduras (PILARH).

Much of the first few months of implementation focused on preparing and submitting management reports including the branding and marking plan, the environmental mitigation plan, the gender integration strategy, the sub award manual, the work plan and PMP, the M&E plan, the baseline survey, and the security plan. Meetings and presentations were held with USAID on the work plan, indicators, implementation strategies, and proposed partners.

MERCADO is working in 78 municipalities, 585 villages (*aldeas*), and 1,095 communities (*caseríos*). In order to receive routine and regular technical assistance and training, specific travel routes and group visits for each day have been developed for all agronomy technicians. A total of 211 routes have been developed to provide agronomy technical services to 681 groups of household clients. At present the majority of groups range from 10 to 15 households. Specialist technicians coordinate with the agronomy technicians to cover additional training needs. Technical assistance and training activities included:

Production:

- Provided training in good agricultural practices to field technicians and producers to improve productivity and reduce unit of cost of production.
- Introduced improved technologies and integrated crop management.
- Introduced new and /or improved varieties to increase yields, sales price and profitability.
- Selected specific crops for more intense support.
- Improved animal feeding, handling and hygiene to generate additional household income.
- Added value on-farm with improved postharvest handling and selection systems.
- Organized farmer visits to other farmers to accelerate adoption.
- Identify/install water sources/irrigation districts.

Marketing:

- Introduced new and /or improved varieties to increase yields, sales price and profitability.
- Linked farmers with buyers and markets to obtain high sales prices and volumes to minimize logistics costs.
- Identified markets and buyers interested in working with activity clients.
- Developed directory of buyers and products.
- Identified buyers requiring market standards.
- Trained growers in utilizing and meeting standards.
- Identified buyers purchasing under formal conditions and terms.

Business Skills:

- BDS provider identification, support and linkages with clients.
- Trained MSMEs in good business practices.
- Built rural financial services including increasing capacity of *cajas rurales* through bulk purchase and warehouse receipt programs.
- Promoted non-traditional lenders by assisting lower tier groups to access finance for on-lending.
- Developed alliances with financial institutions and NGO loan programs.
- Developed directory of lenders and products.

Nutrition and Health:

- Identified communities to receive project support (based on coordination with the economic development activities).
- Trained health volunteers, service provider and MoH technicians.
- Incorporated ingredients with high micronutrients into diets.
- Implemented healthy household program for illness prevention.
- Established household plots for dietary diversity.
- Direct training of mothers and caregivers in activity communities.
- Focused attention given to households with underweight children, including home visits.

In the implementation sections, the report follows the structure of USAID/Honduras' Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) in terms of Development Objectives (DO), Intermediate Results (IR), and Sub-Intermediate Results (Sub-IRs). As the activity operates on a fiscal year (FY) basis, targets and activities for the first year cover a nine-month period, concluding in September 2015.

3. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The activity has the following high-level targets¹:

- Bring 15,000 households living in poverty above the poverty threshold.
- Generate a per capita income of at least \$5,000 for 15,000 families.
- Attain at least 25 percent female participation in increased access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment).
- Reduce the prevalence of stunted children under 5 by 20 percent.
- Reduce the prevalence of underweight children under 5 by 20 percent.

Achieving these goals will contribute directly to USAID's DO2: "Extreme poverty sustainably reduced for vulnerable populations in Western Honduras." The implementation and work plan framework draws from the results framework in the CDCS and organized down to the specific tasks to be carried out at each Sub-IR level. Under DO2, MERCADO will support the following IRs and Sub-IRs:

- **IR 2.1: Resilience of livelihoods increased**
 - Sub-IR 2.1.1 Natural resource management and biodiversity protection improved
 - Sub IR 2.1.2 Adaptation of poor households to climate risks increased
- **IR 2.2: Incomes increased**
 - Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural productivity improved
 - Sub-IR 2.2.2 Market demand and access increased
- **IR 2.3: Human capital improved, with a focus on children**
 - Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic education and nutrition service delivery improved
 - Sub-IR 2.3.2 Local service management systems improved

MERCADO has two purposes geared toward achieving these IRs. Each purpose contains outputs that collectively provide the basic framework for implementation:

- **Purpose 1: Increased inclusive agriculture sector growth**
 - Output 1.1 – Agricultural productivity improved
 - Output 1.2 – Market demand and access increased
 - Output 1.3 – Increased investment in agriculture and employment opportunities
 - Output 1.4 – Access to financial services improved
- **Purpose 2: Nutrition status improved**
 - Output 2.1 – Improved access to diverse and quality food and nutrition-related behaviors
 - Output 2.2 – Improved community and household sanitation and hygiene
 - Output 2.3 – Improve utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services
 - Output 2.4 – Improved long-term sustainability of these systems in coordination with the Ministry of Health.

These purposes and outputs are directly supported by the specific interventions included in the MERCADO Performance Management Plan (PMP) with the list of indicators, descriptions, and selected tasks.

¹ The targets are notional and are to be revised based on the baseline report.

4. IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

MERCADO will increase sales and incomes in three departments of the Honduran dry corridor by introducing basic, market-driven production and postharvest practices for high-value crops and expanding off-farm microenterprise development and employment. Health and nutrition interventions will improve household diets, feeding practices, and sanitation while strengthening community health center and volunteer services.

4.1 COMPONENTS

As mentioned previously, six key components will be implemented to enable economic growth and nutrition improvements at the household level:

- Technical assistance and training to enhance the capacity of poor and extreme poor households in production, postharvest, management, and marketing.
- Market access through linking smallholders with input suppliers and buyers to realize new supply opportunities, with emphasis on local anchor firms.
- Rural financial services through existing and new financial intermediaries including *cajas rurales*; cooperatives; commercial banks; buyers and input suppliers offering credit; and other service providers.
- Policy assistance in eliminating constraints that impede rural households from accessing market opportunities.
- Malnutrition prevention by enhancing the capacity of rural households to improve utilization and consumption of healthy food; improving living conditions; and reducing health problems.
- Health and nutrition services to increase outreach and effectiveness of community health and volunteer services.

4.2 POVERTY REDUCTION

Households in extreme poverty and poverty do not generate a daily income over \$1.81 and \$2.42, respectively, for each family member. To move households above the poverty threshold, client households must generate a minimum annual income of \$883 for each family member. A family of six requires an annual income of \$5,300 to classify as above the poverty line. Under MERCADO, on- and off-farm activities and employment will achieve this target income.

MERCADO implementation is based on the following elements:

- Integrating interventions in agriculture and health (and other technical components).
- Market demand and market requirements drive the production activities and the introduction of basic practices and technology.
- Agriculture as a business – with diversified markets, crops, products, and services to reduce risks.
- The client household beneficiaries require consistent technical assistance and training to ensure they adopt and maintain the required production technologies and household practices.
- Local capacity development to increase outreach and contribute to sustainability.
- Collaboration among key public and private actors to maximize resources.
- Technical assistance and training follows the needs and requirements of the client household while also considering gender and youth.

MERCADO aims to work in the following value chains:

- **Horticulture:** vegetables, root crops, non-tree fruits, and smallholder flowers/plants.

- **Coffee:** particularly specialty, but including all differentiated coffees that earn price premiums with improved quality and productivity.
- **Small-scale animal production:** particularly dairy cows.
- **Tree fruits:** high- and low-altitude varieties.
- **Basic grains:** maize and beans.
- **Processing:** processed fruits and vegetables, and dairy products.
- **Off-farm microenterprises:** bakery products, tortillas, crafts, farm services, and others.

MERCADO is continuing USAID-ACCESO supported commercial production programs linking smallholder producers with local, regional, and international buyers. This program will expand as new clients join over the course of implementation. As part of a whole-farm system, MERCADO works to increase productivity and add value to traditional crops (corn, beans, and coffee) on beneficiary farms. Additionally, MERCADO focuses on high-value horticulture crops, roots and tubers, fruit, and coffee (with basic production practices), while promoting animal production, added-value services and products, and off-farm income and employment opportunities to increase overall household incomes. The whole-farm systems approach emphasizes maximizing income opportunities, developing new and diversifying income sources for all productive family members; reducing risks through crop and income diversification; reaching a balance in the use of natural resources; improving nutrition and increasing access to health services; and, promoting renewable energy technologies.

4.3 CLIENT SELECTION

MERCADO client households and communities are being identified for support based primarily on: willingness to work as demonstration clients in their communities, including moving from traditional subsistence practices to commercial production; possession or access to adequate land and water for producing high-value and nutrient-rich crops; the ability and potential to generate sufficient income to move out of poverty; and the presence of malnourished children less than 2 years of age.

Other clients include health and nutrition volunteers, larger-scale growers, financial intermediaries, and business owners and their employees (mostly micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs)) operating in key agricultural value chains. Although some clients in these categories will be above the poverty line, their participation is critical for generating broad-based economic growth and employment opportunities for client households below the poverty line. Other beneficiaries of training activities include extensionists, technicians, and volunteers working or collaborating with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), municipalities, *mancomunidades*, community health centers, and students.

The beneficiary is the household client and not just the male (grower), female (nutrition or processing), or the children (nutrition and health). In most cases, the whole family will be involved in the technical assistance activities in one or multiple components, as the family needs to be lifted above the poverty line, not the individual person. In some components, such as natural resource management and policy, selected activities will be implemented at the community level.

Up to 10,000 clients were expected to transition from USAID-ACCESO and begin immediately receiving technical assistance from MERCADO. Additional clients are being recruited from the communities where the USAID-ACCESO transitioned clients live and operate. The selection of communities and household clients for MERCADO activities is based mainly on the location of former USAID-ACCESO clients continuing under MERCADO and based on the following criteria:

- Willingness and interest to change production systems by implementing basic practices.
- The potential to generate sufficient income to move the household out of poverty.
- Client Impact and Results Information System (CIRIS) training, technical assistance (TA), investment, and planning reports.

- Presence of irrigation conduction systems (districts and individual).
- Communities/groups of growers with water availability, for new conduction or districts.
- Communities/groups of growers with a minimum of five clients close to the main logistics route for technical assistance delivery.
- Potential for crop diversification and animal production.
- Coffee clients with interest to make changes in basic practices and the ability and interest to diversify.
- The involvement of women growers and/or women in the household interested in income generating activities.
- Number of household members and the potential/interest to achieve income and poverty targets.
- Number of participant or potential household clients associated with existing grower groups.
- Organizational level of the growers.
- Road access to communities to deliver technical assistance and to transport goods and services.
- Support from local municipalities and NGOs.
- Exclude communities/routes with high crime risk potential/record.

Health and nutrition clients will form part of the 15,000 client families below the poverty line; this component will operate principally in communities with high levels of malnutrition. If necessary to ensure the child coverage, additional nutrition communities outside of the economic development activities may be added. All other supporting activities will assist the 15,000 client households and communities, including natural resource management (NRM), postharvest, on- and off-farm MSMEs, business development services, finance, and municipal development.

Of the 9,814 client households currently supported by the activity, 82 percent categorized as below the poverty line (< \$2.42/person/day), 74 percent below the extreme poverty line (<1.81 person/day) and 57 percent below the international poverty line (< \$1.25/person/day).

4.4. CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS

The success of activity outputs, purposes, and goals rely on the following critical assumptions beyond the scope of MERCADO:

- International commodity prices hold and do not fluctuate substantially.
- No major outbreaks of pests or diseases occur.
- No significant damage caused by climatic changes (e.g. excessive rain, drought, hail, strong winds) occurs.
- Other donors address food insecurity issue in urban areas.
- Food insecurity is primarily an issue of lack of income, not availability of food.
- Foreign exchange rate is not held artificially low.
- Government of Honduras enforces environmental policies and regulations.
- Installation of irrigation districts by the INVEST-H/Water Activity.

5. PARTNERS

Fintrac's primary implementing partners for MERCADO are Fundación Hondureña de Investigación Agrícola (FHIA) and the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana (EAP-Zamorano). Other local partners that will be subcontracted during the first quarter of implementation include Proyecto Aldea Global (PAG), Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo Integral de Honduras (OCDIH), and Proyectos e Iniciativas Locales para el Autodesarrollo Regional de Honduras (PILARH).

Subcontractor technical staff are an integral part of the MERCADO implementation team. Subcontractors are responsible for administrative management of community-based technical unit teams and selected long- and short-term specialists providing support in a number of technical areas. Subcontractor staff are trained, technically managed, and supervised under Fintrac's programmatic guiding principles, technical approach, and operational procedures to ensure full integration of the different technical components, uniform service delivery, and accountability.

In order to expand outreach, ensure commercial sustainability, and strengthen embedded technical and other services, MERCADO is developing partnerships for technical assistance and training delivery with both the private and public sectors, including selected municipalities, *mancomunidades*, small community groups, public programs, local and international NGOs, brokers, input and equipment suppliers, financial intermediaries, and commercial banks.

MERCADO is coordinating closely with the government of Honduras and USAID for the implementation of the activity, with particular emphasis on the Ministries of Agriculture (SAG), Health (SS), Economic Development (SDE), and Social Development (SEDIS). USAID/Honduras will also provide activity support and guidance on a continuous basis through ongoing management meetings and field visits.

MERCADO is also working directly with the ACS-USAID activity managed by INVEST-H, specifically the technical assistance in the SZOI, the water component covering the entire ZOI, and the trilateral program (with the Honduran Social Fund and Fondo Hondureño de Inversión Social (FHIS)). Where beneficial, MERCADO will also coordinate with projects funded by USAID, other donors and the Honduran government.

6. MANAGEMENT

6.1 TRANSITION AND MOBILIZATION

Essential transition and mobilization activities were carried out in the first quarter, including the selection and transition of household clients, staff, and field activities from USAID-ACCESO. Support was provided from Fintrac's in-house specialists in contract administration; procurement and logistics; monitoring and evaluation; gender; communications; and other areas as needed. Key MERCADO management activities carried out simultaneously with USAID-ACCESO partial close-out for the NZOI included the following:

- **Contract debrief.** A debrief with USAID was held in January 2015 to discuss key elements of the contract; several points were identified that required contract modifications.
- **Finance and administration.** Fintrac systems and policies for finance and accounting, procurement, logistics, human resources, communications, and other important management areas were established for MERCADO during the first month of operation.
- **Staff hires.** Staff was contracted under MERCADO, including those individuals moving over from USAID-ACCESO as well as new hires.
- **Client selection.** In the first quarter, the USAID-ACCESO communities, household and MSME clients were identified for transition to MERCADO.
- **Partner organizations.** Five implementing partners (identified in the MERCADO proposal) were subcontracted to provide services starting in the first quarter.

6.2 STAFFING PLAN

The MERCADO staffing plan is designed to provide optimal technical assistance coverage for all targeted departments. The project is managed by a chief of party (COP), two deputy chiefs of party (DCOPs),

and five component managers (on-farm productivity, value added, market development, nutrition and health, and M&E), plus three department managers. Other specialists are providing services (both internally to team members and externally to clients) in business skills/finance, NRM, postharvest, and municipal development. The department managers work with nine zone managers (senior agronomists) who will in turn manage and supervise (initially) 36 junior agronomists. The department managers are responsible for the coordination and integration of all of the technical components and the delivery of services to households and other clients.

Each junior agronomist is initially tasked with providing technical assistance and training to around 300 client households. Each senior agronomist manages, supervises, and provides continuous training to at least five junior agronomists. As indicated previously, the senior agronomists and field technicians are also supported at the household level (and in some cases at the community level) by specialists in marketing, processing, postharvest handling/certification, business skills and finance, livestock, and NRM.

The nutrition team will be made up initially of the nutrition manager, a deputy manager, and six field technicians. Activities will be carried out directly with household clients, and through health volunteers in the selected communities, decentralized service providers, and the Ministry of Health.

All members of this technical team will be equipped with vehicles/motorbikes, laptops, smart phones, GPS equipment, agronomic kits, and training tools, enabling them to spend 90 percent of their time in the field with implementing partners and household clients. Fintrac's program and department managers train and manage all technicians contracted by subcontractors and ensure clients receive uniform high-quality training and technical assistance.

To reduce the number of household clients that each field agronomist and nutrition technician needs to attend, alliances will be developed with the private sector, NGOs, and *mancomunidades*. These alliances will be cost sharing grants to partially cover the technician costs in technical assistance and training delivery. To achieve the high level targets and provide a higher quality and more consistent technical assistance delivery, the project will aim for a maximum of 200 household clients per agronomy technician. Fintrac originally proposed municipalities as partners in this activity but subsequently learned via USAID that direct payments cannot be made to the government of Honduras. During the current quarter it became apparent that alliances with joint investments with *mancomunidades* would not be possible (discussed in Section 6.3, Indicator 2.2.2-7). Additional focus will be required to increase private sector participation.

6.3 MANAGEMENT REPORTS/DELIVERABLES

The management reports/deliverables prepared during the quarter included:

- **Branding and Marking.** The Branding and Marking Plan submitted with the MERCADO proposal was prepared based on the contract, submitted, rejected by USAID, and then resubmitted after FTF guidelines were provided by USAID. Pending USAID approval. Final guidance is required from USAID based on discussions on whether the MERCADO or ACCESO project name will be used in field activities.
- **Environmental Mitigation Plan.** Prepared, submitted, revised and approved June 2015.
- **Gender Integration Strategy.** A short-term consultant, a Fintrac gender specialist, and members of the MERCADO team developed the MERCADO Gender Strategy in the first quarter of implementation. Revised based on USAID comments; approved September 2015.
- **Sub awards and technology fund.** The sub award and technology fund guidelines were drafted and initially submitted for USAID review in February 2015, reviewed by USAID, then revised and resubmitted. Approved during the June 2015 quarter.
- **Work Plan / PMP.** The work plan is based on CDCS Development Objectives, together with the IRs and Sub-IRs, integrating the Feed the Future framework (as required in Section C. 3.5 of

the contract), and contractual outputs and indicators. The work plan reflects the integration and synchronization of the indicators and the activities to be carried out. A sequential numbering system has been used to identify each element (as required in Sections C. 3.4 and C.3.6 of the contract). The FY 2014/2015 work plan / PMP was approved during the September 2015 quarter. In the MERCADO work plan selected targets are given as notional and some will change based on the baseline survey report. The FY 2015/2016 work plan was presented on September 15, 2015.

- **M&E Plan.** Submitted and approved during the September 2015 quarter. Modifications expected once baseline report and work plan are approved.
- **Baseline Survey.** Submitted and pending USAID comments/approval.
- **Security plan.** A consultant was selected to develop a security plan for MERCADO implementation. Submitted and approved during the September 2015 quarter.

Table 1. Status of Management Reports/Deliverables

Report	Date Due	Date Submitted	Status
Branding & Marking Plan	None	Ver. 1. 02/04/15 Ver. 2. 06/04/15	Pending USAID approval
Environmental Mitigation Plan (EMP)	03/15/15	Ver. 1. 03/11/15 Ver. 2. 04/24/15	Approved 05/15/15
Gender Integration Strategy	06/15/15	05/11/15	Approved 08/19/15
Sub award Manual	None	Ver. 1. 02/19/15 Ver. 2. 05/08/15 Ver. 3. 06/08/15 Ver. 4. 06/09/15	Approved 06/11/15
Work Plan / PMP	03/15/15	Ver. 1. 03/16/15 Ver. 2. 06/26/15 Ver. 3.	Approved 08/06/15
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Plan	03/15/15	03/16/15	Approved 08/11/15
Baseline Survey	06/15/15	06/15/15	Pending USAID approval
Security Plan	None	Ver. 1. 07/22/15	Approved 08/19/15

Monthly and quarterly reports, together with success story snapshots, are also being prepared:

- Quarterly reports: 2
- Monthly reports: 7
- Success story publications: 5
 - Climate-smart agriculture increases incomes while protecting natural resources
 - Basic practices almost double milk production
 - Changing directions and creating opportunities
 - Irrigation system opens opportunities for diversification
 - Irrigation system key to combatting drought

The PERSUAP carried out under USAID-ACCESO will be used for MERCADO; chia was added to this PERSUAP during the September 2015 quarter. Other crops will be added as needed.

6.4 OTHER MANAGEMENT

Key Personnel: The COP (Andy Medicott) and two DCOPs (Carol Elwin and Ricardo Arias) were fielded from March 1, 2015. On June 1, 2015 Ricardo Arias was transferred to the COP position in the ACS-USAID activity with INVEST-H and the Jorge Soto was approved as replacement DCOP by USAID.

Project Offices: The main MERCADO management and administrative offices is located within FHIA (a main subcontractor) in La Lima, with satellite office space in Tegucigalpa, and field offices in Santa Rosa de Copan, San Marcos de Ocotepeque, and Santa Barbara.

Local Team Transitioned/Hired: On March 1, 2015 USAID-ACCESO team members programmed to continue under MERCADO were rehired under Fintrac or the respective subcontractors. This also included new hires for selected positions.

Vehicle/Equipment Procurement: MERCADO is currently using vehicles and equipment from USAID-ACCESO as part of the disposition plan for that project. Documentation was submitted to USAID for procurement and waivers under MERCADO for motorbikes and pick-ups with approvals received in March and June 2015, respectively. The first set of motorbikes was delivered in August 2015, with pick-ups expected in November and December 2015. Computer equipment under MERCADO was received in August 2015.

Consortium Members Subcontracted: During the March 2015 quarter, subcontracts were signed with the two consortium subcontractors, FHIA and Zamorano, and three additional subcontracts with PAG, OCDIH, and PILARH.

Client Transition from USAID-ACCESO: Details on the selection process were given in Section 4.3. A total of 8,286 household clients were transitioned from USAID-ACCESO to MERCADO. During the two quarters an additional 1,528 new household clients were incorporated. The total of the two groups is 9,814 household clients, slightly below the target of 10,000.

MERCADO Intranet Site: an internal password protected intranet site for MERCADO and USAID access was developed for posting of activity materials and documents.

<https://intranet.fintrac.com/honduras-mercado/honduras-mercado-home>

Websites: following USAID guidance, no public website or social media accounts will be maintained. Information and publications will be sent periodically to USAID.

Information and status of management activities as part of the Year I work plan are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Status September 2015: Management Activities for MERCADO Work Plan, Year I (December 2014 to September 2015)

Activities	Year I: Output Targets (Dec. 2014 - Sept. 2015)			Year I	LOP	Reported 06/2015	Added from Previous 1/4	Status 09/2015	Status
	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY15	FY19				
I	Management								
I.1	Start-Up/Transition Activities								
I.1.1	USAID Contract debrief	1							Completed
I.1.2	Key Personnel fielded	3							Completed
I.1.3	Financial system established	1							Completed
I.1.4	Main and regional offices established		3						Completed
I.1.5	Local team transitioned/hired								Completed
I.1.6	Vehicles and equipment transitioned/procured								Ongoing
I.1.7	Consortium members subcontracted	2							Completed
I.1.8	Clients:								
a.	ACCESO clients transitioned		8,000		8,000	8,000	8,279	8,286	Completed
b.	New clients added		1,000	1,000	2,000	10,000	108	1,528	On-going
I.2	Management Reports/Deliverables								
I.2.1	Branding & Marking Plan drafted and submitted				1	1	1	1	Pending USAID approval
I.2.2	EMPR drafted and submitted				1	1	1	1	USAID Approved
I.2.3	Annual work plan drafted and submitted	1		1	2	5	1	2	USAID Approved FY2014/2015
I.2.4	Gender Strategy drafted and submitted				1	1	1	1	USAID Approved
I.2.5	Security Plan drafted and submitted				1	1		1	USAID Approved
I.2.6	Subawards manual drafted and submitted				1	1	1	1	USAID Approved
I.2.7	Monthly Bulletins	1	3	3	7	57	4	7	Ongoing
I.2.8	Quarterly/Annual/Final Progress Reports		1	1	2	18	1	2	Ongoing

6.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The PMP/M&E Plan was developed and submitted for USAID review in March 2015 and approved in September 2015. The activity's M&E database (CIRIS) was developed and installed in computers for all field and management staff. The MERCADO Baseline Survey was initiated in March 2015, completed in May 2015 and presented to USAID in June 2015; it is pending USAID comments and approval. Once approval is received on the baseline report, selected targets will be revised and adjusted where appropriate based on baseline data.

Information and status of M&E activities as part of the Year 1 work plan is summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Status September 2015: M&E Activities for MERCADO Work Plan, Year 1 (December 2014 to September 2015)

Activities	Year 1: Output Targets (Dec. 2014 - Sept. 2015)			Year 1 Total	LOP	Status 06/2015	Added from Previous 1/4	Total to Date	Status	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY15	FY19					
2	Monitoring & Evaluation Activities									
2.1	M&E Plan developed and submitted	1			1	1	1	1	1	USAID Approved
2.2	Fintrac M&E System (CIRIS) installed		1		1		1	1	1	Completed
2.3	Staff trained in M&E methodology and CIRIS									Completed
2.4	Baseline Survey Conducted and Submitted	1			1		1	1	1	Pending USAID approval
2.5	Snapshots Produced and Disseminated			3	3	54		5		
2.6	Annual Performance Indicator Review			1	1	1	1	1	1	

7. PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH

MERCADO is establishing market-driven production programs that match small suppliers to local, regional, and international buyers, with a focus on higher-value and value-added crops including vegetables, root crops, fruit, coffee, animal production, and off-farm businesses. Under the whole-farm approach, MERCADO promotes increased productivity and adds value to traditional crops while also emphasizing crop and income diversification. The approach improves household nutrition, maximizes income streams for all productive family members, limits risk through diversification, balances the use of natural resources, increases access to improved health services, and promotes renewable energy.

Extremely poor clients have been using traditional production methods passed down for generations and are understandably extremely risk averse. Under USAID-ACCESO, aggressive marketing within ZOI communities was required to attract the few initial farmers willing to take the risk of making simple but unproven (to them) production changes, with most other farmers taking a wait-and-see approach. For rain-fed production, this hesitation meant a delay of a year or more before significant numbers of farmers bought into new basic practices, and even longer for the adoption of more advanced agronomic skills and technologies. MERCADO is building and expanding upon the foundation developed under USAID-ACCESO, where communities now have faith in Fintrac methodologies and technicians; input suppliers are actively targeting the region (and participating in training activities); buyers are providing market access; and project-assisted financial institutions are lending to selected clients.

7.1 HIGH LEVEL TARGETS

The indicators related to CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED; CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved are as follows:

Indicator 2.2.1-1. Number of households living in poverty moved above the poverty line

Results for this indicator will be reported from data obtained from annual client household surveys to be carried out in August and September each year starting in Year 2. The given target is notional and is to be set based on the baseline survey report data, subject to approval from USAID.

Indicator 2.2.1-2. Number of households with annual income of at least \$5,000

Results for this indicator will be reported from data obtained from annual client household surveys to be carried out in August and September each year starting in Year 2. The given target is notional and is to be set based on the baseline survey report data, subject to approval from USAID.

Indicator 2.2.1-3. Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)

As given in the M&E Plan, this indicator is calculated from the following formula:

$$(Number\ of\ female\ training\ participants) / (Total\ number\ of\ training\ participants)$$

As of September 2015, 14.7 percent of the training participants in productive economic resources were women (excluding nutrition and health) (Table 4). The target for this period was 17 percent. The figure of 4.5 percent reported in the June 2015 quarter was based on female access to loans (as was used under the USAID-ACCESO project). This has now been adjusted to report participation in training related to economic development activities, as given in the PIR.

Table 4. Proportion of female participants in training (Status 09/2015)

Quarter	Male	Female	Total	% Female
Sep-15	23,805	4,090	27,895	14.7%

The status of the indicators, the indicator category, and high level targets in the Year I work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED; CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved** are provided in Table 5. Two of the three high level indicators are not reported for September 2015.

Table 5. Status September 2015 - High-level targets for MERCADO Work Plan, Year I (December 2014 to September 2015)

Indicators	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Year I: Output Targets (Dec 2014 - Sep 2015)			Year I Total FYI 5	Status 06/2015	Added from Previous 1/4	Current Quarter 09/2015	Status 09/2015	LOP	Units	
				Q 2	Q 3	Q 4								
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS														
CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED														
CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved														
2.2.1-1	Number of households living in poverty moved above the poverty line *	NO	Custom	YES				0				15,000	Households	
2.2.1-2	Number of households with annual income of at least \$5,000 *	NO	Custom	YES				0				15,000	Households	
2.2.1-3	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) *	NO	GNDR-2	YES				17%	4.5%	8.8%	14.7%	14.7%	25%	% female

*Targets are notional and will be revised as per baseline results

7.2 OUTPUT 1.1: IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED

CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved

PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH

Improved Agricultural Productivity (Output 1.1)

Selected activities, technical assistance and training for components relating work plan activities to achieve increased inclusive agriculture sector growth are summarized below.

7.2.1 Field Activities - Income Generation through Integrated Technical Assistance

MERCADO's group technical assistance methodology goes beyond technology transfer to increase agricultural productivity to increase incomes by using systems that enable implementation and management by results. Prior to initiating technical assistance, an inventory of the client household's available resources is established, growth and income potential are determined, and clear and scalable goals are set with and by the client. This provides the information to determine whether the household client has the potential to achieve the goal of a minimum income of \$2.42/family member/day to move above the poverty line.

This household profile (or *ficha*) includes information on the number of family/household members, the area occupied by each crop planted, the area with access to irrigation water and the water volume, the unused land area, and the forested area. The profile establishes the projected income from current crops while generating the cost of production budget totals. Information is included on client household off-farm income from animal production (dairy, heifers, chickens, pigs, goats), daily labor and salaries, from trading, businesses, grocery stores (*pulperias*), selling used clothing, freight services, nursery seedling production or other income sources. By including proposed new crops and other income sources into the calculations, gross and net household incomes can be projected and the expected income per family member per day can be established to determine whether the household has the potential to achieve the goal or not.

This is the household "roadmap," which first provides information of what currently exists, the installed and potential capacity, and what can be implemented to increase incomes. It assists the household to develop a business vision that will increase income and improve living conditions for the household.

Once the household profile is obtained for the growers participating in the group technical assistance, the production technicians can define who will be registered as Activity client households (who can meet the income targets) and who will be Activity participants (who cannot meet the income targets with their existing resources and can/should access NGO or GOH programs). It should be noted that all households can and do participate in the training, technical assistance, production programs, etc. This provides a clearer view of the specific technical assistance and training needs (selection of training topics, technical materials) required by the group and the integration of each MERCADO component that is required to achieve results (and maintain the interest of the households).

This methodology facilitates the grouping of the households (and technicians) with a view to uniformity in business operations, similar goals, and the need for consolidation for market linkages, negotiations, logistics, packing, economy of scale in transport, sales volumes, and planting areas. With larger planting areas and production volumes as a group, the growers become more attractive for input, equipment and service suppliers, financial organizations and buyers.

From MERCADO's perspective, this provides an effective mechanism to coordinate and integrate the technical assistance and training from the required activity components, whether it is production

technology, marketing, postharvest, business skills, financing, natural resource management, or value addition.

As of September 2015, 1,920 household profiles have been obtained of which 1,540 had the potential to generate the required revenues to achieve the household income targets. Standard procedures require all potential new households complete a profile with projected income potential to achieve the target before they can be registered as a client.

As an example, profiles were obtained with 10 households within a group in Azacualpa Santa Barbara. The MERCADO field production technician working with these households established a cassava program for a local processor that can incorporate 88 *tareas* (3.8 hectares) of production in areas that were not in use on the households' farms. This area, coupled with the new plantings of 52 *tareas* of corn and 72 *tareas* of technified bean production, can generate a total net income of \$15,735. This additional income increases the household income by \$0.85/person/day, which when added to income from existing crops (\$0.64 person/day) and off-farm income (\$1.31/person/day), results in a total of \$2.80/person day. Cost of production requirements for these additional crops totals \$12,400.

In El Bálsamo, Copán, the strategy of the production technician with 10 household profiles was to introduce 36 *tareas* of sweet potato for sale on the local market, together with 14 *tareas* of cucumber again for local market buyers, and 20 *tareas* of passionfruit for a local processor that exports to the UK. Net income from this production area totals \$15,493 and increases household income by an average of \$0.77/person/day. When added to the income from existing crops (\$1.22 person/day) and off-farm income (\$0.37/person/day), the households are moved to an average \$2.36/person/day. Cost of production requirements for these additional crops totals \$19,900. The \$2.36/person/day is below the required \$2.42/person/day. On further analysis by the production technician, four households did not meet the target, and additional income sources had to be identified for these household outside of the established production programs.

A wider range of income-generating opportunities were identified for a group in San Marcos, Ocotepeque, including dairy cows, avocado, coffee, cabbage, and beans. Household profiles showed an additional \$1.08/person/day could be obtained with the programmed areas for these crops and households to add to the income from existing crops (\$1.44/person/day) and off-farm (\$0.54/person/day). Cost of production for these crops totaled \$15,700.

In all cases, attempts are made to identify opportunities to increase household incomes with additional activities particularly with processing, value-added, or service businesses operated by other family members.

With the technical assistance based on management by results, the household takes charge of their business, can view and value the resources and opportunities that they have, and raise their goals and expectations. MERCADO can integrate the technical components based on household needs and expected results, obtain commitment from buyers, finance and other service providers, and facilitate support from local governments and other organizations working in the area.

7.2.2 Field Activities - Production

Technical assistance and training was provided in a wide range of crops, practices and technologies to provide new income generating opportunities, increased productivity and reduced risks.

- **Production practices:** soil preparation; countered plowing; raised beds; soil conservation practices; liming; overhead irrigation design and use; drip irrigation installation, use and maintenance; seed/planting material classification; planting densities; plantlet production; starter solutions; fertilization programs; fertilizer application in solution; identification, prevention and control of pests and diseases; use of plastic mulch; use of floating row covers; planting of live barriers; weed prevention and control; integrated crop management; stubble elimination;

pruning; harvesting frequencies; diversification of basic grain and coffee growers into higher value horticultural crops; planting calendarization.

- **Irrigation districts:** identification of water sources and potential districts for INVEST-H Optional Services (Fintrac), INVEST-H/Chemonics and FHIS-PODER (all USAID-funded), including data on water volumes, potential area, grower names, and GPS points; installation of irrigation in coffee demonstration plots; formal inauguration of irrigation districts in Copán and Ocotepeque; field visits to potential irrigation sites with representatives from INVEST-H/Chemonics and FHIS-PODER.
- **Household income plans:** at the household level - income calculations, potential income sources, income generation planning.
- **Crop selection:** production costs and incomes; market opportunities; buyer contacts; logistics requirements and costs; grower grouping.
- **Investments in fixed assets:** technical assistance and training that leads to the adoption of technologies or systems usually requires some form of investment in fixed assets directly by the household client, a grower group or joint investments with partners (municipalities, NGOs, private sector, etc.). Included coffee and tree fruit plants for new plantings, irrigation equipment and installation, small scale farm equipment, animal production infrastructure and genetics, household improvements, processing plant infrastructure, and a potable water system improvement.
- **Field training days:** *Ocotepeque:* plantain (Olosingo); beans (San Jorge); beans (Belen Gualcho), dairy cattle production (Cunce and San Jorge); carrot (Belén Gualcho). *Copán:* tomato (Florida); sweet potato (El Bálsamo); corn (Rio Amarillo). *Santa Bárbara:* irrigation (Azacualpa);
- **Grower exchange visits:** on stabled cattle production for meat and milk; coffee production practices; carrot production; pasture production.
- **Buyer field visits:** Agroindustrias El Coral (cattle); Aldea Global (green bean); APROALCE (vegetables); APROLAC (milk); ACCOPAH (passion fruit); Cooperativa COCATRAL/OLAM (coffee); Honduchip (beetroot); ALPROSA (passion fruit).
- **Coordination:**
 - CUROC/SAG: field visits with technicians (Copán); training of CUROC student in the design and use of irrigation systems.
 - Municipality of Mercedes: *ganaderos*, SAG y Plan Trifinio with a coordinated technical assistance plan for animal hygiene (Ocotepeque).
 - CESAL: with basic practices for corn production (Ocotepeque).
 - Municipality of Concepción, Ocotepeque: with the donation of a 5,000 gallon water tank and 100 PVC tubes to complete the potable water system.
 - CATIE and TRIFINIO: to establish household production plots in Cueva Honda, Sinuapa and San Jerónimo, Dolores Merendon; planting materials and inputs with MERCADO technical assistance.
 - Municipality of Guarita (Lempira – Ocotepeque): training provided by MERCADO to *Vida Mejor* volunteers in healthy household approach and basic production practices.
 - Municipality of Tambla, Lempira – Ocotepeque: coordination with MANCOSOL, PRO-SUELOS, CESAL, and CASM on standardized recommendations for milk production.
 - Municipality of La Arada, Santa Bárbara: with coordination of technical assistance to clients receiving a basic grain production package.
 - PROSTCAFE: with a women's group in San Jerónimo, Ocotepeque, producing fresh and pickled vegetables.
 - Plan Trifinio: MERCADO participation in avocado field day.
 - IHCAFE: installation of drip irrigation plot in coffee experimental station for assessment and demonstration purposes (San Nicolás, Santa Bárbara).

- ICF: coordination with NRM component for assessment of water sources for irrigation projects and reforestation of buffer zones.
- Manvasen, Ocotepeque: coordination meeting on Food and Nutrition Security (SAN) with project implementors.
- INVEST-H/Chemonics: visit to rural roads in poor conditions in MERCADO zones.
- Mancomunidad Higuito and Catie: information provided to be used for an “agricultural map” for the municipalities of La Unión, San Agustín, and Concepción (Programa Agroambiental Mesoamericano financed by the Government of Norway).
- INA: donation of cattle to clients in Santa Barbara and small scale finance program.
- Represa Hidroeléctrica, Desarrollo Energético (DESA): passion fruit production; activities coordinated with the NRM component.

7.2.3 Field Activities - Postharvest

Technical assistance and training was carried out with growers, irrigation districts and with buyers. Activities included:

- **Fresh produce:** covering a range of products and systems including tomato handling and temperature management (using charcoal cool stores); potato and carrot, washing, grading and packing systems; and use of recycled irrigation drip tape for the construction of low cost in-field grading and packing stations (rooves and tables) and garbage containers.
- **Agrochemicals:** application equipment calibration; safe use and handling of agrochemicals; product application and coverage; agrichemical mixing methods; pH adjustments; management and collection processes of empty pesticide containers; construction of low-cost agrochemical mixing stations, residue filters, emergency showers and stores.
- **Coffee:** calibration of pulping equipment; coffee milling; preparation of coffee micro-lots for quality differentiation.
- **Certification:** systems for certification in good agricultural practices; food safety systems for processing plant operations.

Other activities included the construction of charcoal field cooling structures; development of product standards and production programs in conjunction with the marketing component.

7.2.4 Field Activities - Animal Production

Animal production activities are implemented to provide support in expanding and increasing income sources to supplement grain, coffee or horticultural production activities. Dairy cattle production is the main area at the household level. Women’s involvement is supported with the production of tilapia, goat, eggs, and rabbits (new activity). Poultry production, particularly with broilers, is supported at the MSME level. The animal production specialist works in association with the production, business skills, and nutrition components. Examples of technical assistance and training areas include:

- **Cattle:** production plot establishment of pasture and protein sources (*morera* (mulberry), *ramie* (*Boehmeria nivea*) and *madreado* (*Gliricidia*)) for cattle feed including land preparation, planting material selection, planting distances, etc.; feeding practices for milking cattle; stabling systems and structures for cattle; identification of growers with *morera* to provide vegetative materials to other growers to establish protein sources; assessment of rooting and growth of vegetative material of *morera* and *madreado*; pasture and *madreado* harvesting, chopping and preparation; coordination with SEMEX for training and services in artificial insemination; systems for deworming of dairy cattle; dehorning calves; intraperitoneal serum application; subclinical mastitis detection through CMT testing (California Mastitis Test); preparation of concentrates and the use of efficient microorganisms in dairy cows feeds; use of trench silos; elaboration of multi-nutritional blocks; preparation of financial analysis in beef cattle production.

- **Goats:** pen design and construction.
- **Tilapia:** management and sampling to assess health and weight to calculate feed concentrate volumes; disinfection of ponds; pond construction; water exchange rates; sediment prevention.
- **Pigs:** preparation of concentrates for pig fattening; pig fattening management; balanced feed management; sow management.
- **Poultry:** general management on poultry production; use, development and implementation of the Newcastle vaccine (women's group); deworming; control of ecto and endo parasites; development and training on cost analysis on costs for broiler production; development of management plan for laying hens (women's group); construction of sheds for laying hens.
- **Rabbits:** assessment of client interest and local sales opportunities; production costs and income projections; production conditions/requirements; cage design/construction (women's group).
- **Bee production:** training in the general management of hives; hive management in the absence of flowering; development of new value-added products to increase income/bottle.
- **Mountain microorganisms:** use to prepare disinfectants to control flies with stabled animals.
- **Grower group field visits:** from Santa Bárbara to Copan to observe goat production practices; Ocotepeque to visit mulberry production systems.

7.2.5 Field Activities - Processing and Value Added

MSMEs: rural MSMEs are supported to open markets and facilitate sales by MERCADOs poor and extreme poor clients. Expanding their volumes, markets, capacities, productivity and competitiveness opens up opportunities to include outgrowers and suppliers from MERCADO household and household MSME clients. The majority of the household MSME are owned and operated by women. In addition to MSME client identification and promotion of processing and value-added activities at the household level, technical assistance and training activities included:

- **Pig meat processing** (held in collaboration with INFOP): covering four main areas a). Good Manufacturing Practices for meat processing. b). Slaughtering of pigs. c). sawing and preparation of meat packed in different forms for marketing. d). Sausage making; broiler processing plant broiler disinfection.
- **Poultry:** weight sampling methods in broiler operations; poultry vaccination; chicken slaughtering and evisceration processes; identification of farms and MERCADO assisted clients eligible for registration and certification in the PAN (Plan Avícola Nacional - National Poultry Plan) with SENASA; business planning; cost and profit calculations.
- **Dairy** product processing (held in collaboration with INFOP): cream cheese, cream cheese with chili, cream cheese with loroco, semi-dry cheese, yogurt, curd and quesillo; milk quality control measurements and procedures.
- **General:** guidelines on hygiene and processing area flows; information provided on the new invoicing law by the DEI; packaging options for honey; restructuring and management responsibilities; processing plant equipment upgrading to meet sanitary requirements; passionfruit plant registration, processes, certification and (DEI) invoicing.

Household MSME: most of these MSME clients are members (wives, family) of MERCADO household clients receiving assistance under the production component, where the value-added activities can generate additional income for the family. Technical assistance and training activities include:

- **Corn** processing (in collaboration with INFOP): covering a). Good Manufacturing Practices in food processing. b). Defining preparation formulas and ingredients. c). Development of *montucas*, *tamalitos*, tamales, *riguas*, corn bread, porridge, and *quesillo*.

- **Bakery:** *dulce de leche*; production of bakery products (*rosquillas, polvorones, semitas, rosquetes*, cakes, white bread, biscuits, *encanelados, volteado de piña, pastel 3 leches, pizza*); pickled vegetables.
- **Processing:** passion fruit juice extraction and freezing;; plantain, banana, cassava, potato, sweet potato, and taro chips; honey; fruits; coffee; beans; tacos; solar dehydration of bananas to make flour for use as part of nutrition training and diet diversification activities.
- **Poultry:** small scale chicken production; hen coup construction; chicken slaughtering.
- **General:** cost calculations; record keeping and cost calculations; credit sources and applications.

Investments in fixed assets: technical assistance and training which leads to the adoption of technologies or systems usually requires some form of investment in fixed assets directly by the household client, a grower group or joint investments with partners (municipalities, NGOs, private sector, etc.). Assistance was provided to an oriental vegetable exporter to identify possible sites in Santa Barbara or Copan to establish a small scale packing facility. Investments in fixed assets for processing were made mainly in dairy and poultry operations.

Collaboration: INFOP (several training workshops); CESAL (with selected MSMEs); World Vision (processing activities for MERCADO clients; household chicken production); Oficina Municipal de la Mujer, San Jorge, Ocotepeque (MERCADO training provided on raising broilers, construction of sheds for broiler (size, location, orientation, climate, water availability, density, registration, etc.);); Oficina Municipal de la Mujer, Sensenti and San Marcos, Ocotepeque to coordinate joint activities and initiate local government support to women groups and microenterprises; Oficina de la Mujer de Municipalidad de Dulce Nombre de Copán and Concepción, Copán, to identify potential clients; Belen Gualcho municipality/INFOP (bakery workshop); PROTCAFES de Plan Trifinio (technical coordination).

7.2.6 Field Activities - Marketing

Marketing activities cover both national large scale and local small scale buyers, and ranged from establishing production programs with outgrowers to simple buyer/seller contact and sourcing. They included:

- **Production and delivery programs** for tomato, peppers, cabbage, lettuce, carrot, baby corn, passion fruit, pineapple, hot peppers, plantain and others.
- **Large scale buyers:** support provide to oriental vegetable exporter from Comayagua (D'Eliete) to open reception and packing operations in Santa Barbara or Copan (which was subsequently determined as not viable); to a hot pepper processor with expanding semi-processing operations in Santa Barbara (EYL Comercial); outgrower program development for beetroot for processing for export (Honduchip); supplier sources for fresh potato (Grupo Comidas); passion fruit supplies (fresh and processed) for export to the UK (ALPROSA).
- **Intermediaries/wholesalers:** buyer contacts made for honey, green beans, loroco, watermelon, yucca (izote), tilapia; assistance to ACCOPAH with processed passionfruit buyers.
- **Retailers:** emphasis placed on developing local market outlets in the communities and small towns.
- **Green markets:** meeting with the municipalities of Dulce Nombre de Copan and Concepcion, Santa Barbara, to establish a local *mercados verdes* for Activity clients.
- **Coffee:** meetings and pre-season agreements made with buyers and Activity clients on coffee and specialty coffee purchases (including input financing options) (OLAM, Hondcafe, Volcafe and Bon Café).
- **Product standards:** for 22 different crops for the San Pedro Sula wholesale market; honey (humidity and pH); passion fruit (fresh and frozen pulp); oriental egg-plant; tilapia.

- **Needs assessment** of product/volumes/frequency: short buyer surveys carried out of selected brokers to determine products and volume requirements and possible matchmaking with Activity clients and calendarized production programs.
- **Introduction of embedded technical and other services:** meetings and training initiated with local collection centers, coffee buyers and input suppliers on embedding technical assistance and training services into purchasing agreements.

Other activities included field meetings with 4 exporters, 4 collection center and Hortifruti to promote the use of traceability software and low cost cold storage solutions (with the Fintrac DC based PI project); coordination with the avocado marketing chain (USAID-ACCESO supported growers); basic training to growers on marketing and market options.

7.2.7 Field Activities - Business Skills & Finance

Under the business skills and finance component, training and technical assistance was provided direct to Activity clients, rural village banks (*cajas rurales*), cooperatives and others. Women owned and operated MSMEs form a key part of the client activities. Examples include:

- **Cajas rurales:** grain warehouse receipts systems and implementation (*pignoración*); legalization of *cajas rurales*; support to *centros de cajas (rurales)* with training and preparation of documentation to access FIRSA funds in Ocotepeque (UESSEBEL and UNIOSEN) and Copan (UNICEMOCH).
- **MSMEs:** requirements for legalization, RTN, sanitary licenses, product bar codes; requirements for organization and functions of the assembly, board of directors and supervisory boards in group organizations; maintenance of record keeping and log books; delivery and presentation of completed legalization documents; product costings, including honey production, plantain chips, and broiler chicken production.
- **Growers:** maintenance of log books and record keeping; sales data; production cost calculation and budget preparation (for various fresh products, hot pepper for processing, oriental eggplant for export sales, beetroot for processing, goats, and plantlet production); fresh milk production costs for different sizes of operation; cattle meat production.
- **Financial institutions:** activities carried out with Activity clients with loan options and programs with Hermandad de Honduras (Ocotepeque), Corredor de Quetzal (Santa Bárbara), Banrural, BANADESA, PILAHR, Instituto para el Desarrollo Hondureño (Santa Bárbara), Cooperativa Ocotepeque, BANADESA/Belen Gualcho municipality (USAID-ACCESO initiated alliance activity); Fundación Jicatuyo/BANHCAFE; Cooperativa Pinalejo; PRAF.
- **Triangulation/input financing:** MERCADO clients, oriental vegetable buyer and Del Campo for input finance; costing of DISAGRO corn production package; CADELGA input financing options to hot pepper growers; Del Campo input financing in Ocotepeque.
- **Project profiles and business plans for financing:** range of projects including export packhouse operations; egg-laying operations; *caja rural* expansion; microenterprises with chorizos and tortillas; papaya producer; COPRAUL collection center financial profile for plantlet production for a women's group (for submission to CATIE).
- **Mobil Money:** various meeting with Tigo Money, including the revision of Tigo's agreement with the WFP.
- **Coordination:** with PRONADEL on the promotion of the use of FIRSA funds for *cajas rurales*; SAG manager of *cajas rurales* in Santa Rosa de Copan on the requirements for the use of FIRSA funds; Centro de Desarrollo Empresarial, Santa Rosa de Copan on coordination of joint activities and services; Tomala municipality and CESAL with grain storage reserves; participation in MSME training activities with COMRURAL and *Red de Comercialización*.

Other activities included support to UNILEVER to make a video of activities carried out with N&H volunteers in Ocotepeque under USAID-ACCESO with income generating activities with the sale of UNILEVER personal health care products (and others); work with new companies for document collection for new legal registration; organization of training workshops with the DEI for new invoicing requirements; organization of private sector participation and sponsorship in MERCADO field day events; support to Mancomunidad del Valle de Sensenti, MANVASEN in the preparation of a financial profile to reactivate a SAG experimental station.

7.2.8 Field Activities – Natural Resource Management

Technical assistance and training in NRM activities were provided in a variety of areas including:

- **Irrigation districts:** integrated Natural Resources Management and protection of water production areas; watershed protection and conservation; compliance monitoring visits for the EMPR, with the provision of technical environmental recommendations to the producers; empty container, plastic and garbage disposal; preventive measures to use during pump engine and oil maintenance; visits to the water sources of potential irrigation districts to ensure compliance with technical and environmental specifications (for both as irrigation and as potable water sources).
- **Potable water boards:** importance of needs to form JAAs; requirements and process for the legalization of water sources with JAA; mechanisms to follow to obtain community potable water projects; calculation of water tariffs; book keeping management; development the internal rules for the administrative boards of “Water Supply and Sanitation”.
- **Coffee:** treatment of *aguas mieles* through the use of “efficient mountain microorganisms”, with the primary objective of avoiding water source contamination.
- **MERCADO Nutrition Component:** calculation of the amount of firewood plants (*Leucaena*) needed for households with eco-justas installed under USAID-ACCESO (2,100 stoves – projected 62,000 plants).
- **Infrastructure:** follow-up on road improvements in Bella Vista and El Guarín, Ocotepeque (carried out with USAID-ACCESO assistance); the population of both communities is using the routes. Follow-up on potable water system installation in El Higuito, Trinidad, Santa Bárbara (carried out with USAID-ACCESO assistance). The population has access to water in homes with the new system using the old tank; the JAA, in coordination with households, purchased with their own funds 0.7 hectares of land around the new source of water to ensure protection.
- **Collaboration:**
 - **Municipality of Sinuapa** - Unidad Municipal Ambiental (UMA): treatment of *aguas mieles*.
 - **Mancomunidad Consejo Higuito** - Unidad de MRN y Ambiente: joint activities on protection and conservation activities of the water supply sources for irrigation districts.
 - **Mancomunidad Consejo Higuito** - meeting with 4 mayors (Dolores, Dulce Nombre, Concepción and Corquín) and 4 vice-mayors (St. Augustine, San José, Santa Rosa and San Juan de Opoa) for programming joint activities with the respective municipal technical units; evaluation of existing potable water source identifying contamination from *aguas mieles* and stools to households in six communities, with recommendations provided to relocate water collection point higher in the watershed;
 - **Mancomunidad de Municipios del Valle de Quimistán (MAVAQUI):** meetings covering environmental issues for the protection of water sources and areas of collaboration; the mancomunidad is working with USAID-NEXOS in of strengthening potable water management boards in areas of delineation of watersheds, provision of hypo-chlorinators, construction of latrines and training.

- **Instituto de Conservación Forestal (ICF):** development of joint activities on water source protection for MERCADO irrigation districts; field visits from ICF representatives to proposed irrigation districts with water sources inside of buffer zones, including technical reports, water source conflict resolution in water sources, required protection and conservation processes; working meetings with ICF and UMA representatives in Ocotepeque to implement plans to prevent deforestation and promote reforestation; agreement with reforestation manager to promote and coordinate hardwood production on farm borders and as coffee shade with MERCADO clients in Ocotepeque and Copan as a long term investment; ICF assistance with tree planting materials and certification (38 clients already identified in Copán); delimitation of watersheds (with ICF), prioritizing reforestation areas and ICF donating 300 liquidambar trees which were planted.
- **ICF/MERCADO:** training of MERCADO field technicians in NRM related activities including protected areas, watershed protection and water source management; watersheds; National System of Protected Areas (SINAPH); strategies for the installation and operation of irrigation districts from an environmental perspective;
- **Empresa Hidroeléctrica Desarrollo Energético S.A:** in San Francisco de Ojuera, Santa Bárbara - collaboration with establishing a nursery for vetiver and trees for protection and reforestation of water sources for a potable water project; training of the water board.
- **INVEST-H/Water Activity (Chemonics):** introductory meetings; field visit with Chemonics representatives to 9 watersheds/potential irrigation districts in Ocotepeque, 13 in Copan and 7 in Santa Barbara.

7.2.9 Field Activities – Municipal Development / Policy

A wide range of activities carried out with municipalities, mancomunidades, MSMEs (including legalization of women groups) and others. Examples include:

- **Company legalization:** collection of documents, presentation, follow-up and receipt.
- **Alliances:** development and follow up of alliances with UNITEC, University of San Pedro Sula and the *Secretaría de Desarrollo Económico*.
- **Mancomunidades:**
 - Integrated management plan for garbage - MANVASEN and GUI SAYOTE .
 - Municipal tax plans to standardize rates and collection of municipal taxes - MANVASEN, GUI SAYOTE, MANCOSUR and MUNASBAR.
 - Manual of performance evaluations - MANCOSUR (Consejo El Higuito).
 - Strategic plan and operational plan development – MUNASBAR.
- **Municipalities:**
 - San Pedro Copán on garbage management.
 - Local Economic Development Plans: preparation of materials for support activities; start-up activities with the municipalities of La Union and Dulce Nombre de María, Copán; and Azacualpa, Santa Bárbara.
 - Visit to garbage land fill in San Francisco del Valle, Ocotepeque and training provided on composting.
 - Manual of performance evaluations: La Unión, Copán.
- **Policy:** multiple meetings with government representatives:
 - SENASA: re-inscription of poultry operations (initiated under USAID-ACCESO).
 - CENIS/SEDIS: coordination with the director of the *Centro Nacional de Información del Sector Social* (CENISS) to obtain Activity household poverty data and RUP data; MERCADO and ACS-USAID client data was provided to enable additional data

collection; several meetings with SEDIS leading to the provision of the RUP listings, and the verbal agreement that Activity household clients would be beneficiaries of the GOH *Vida Mejor* program; meeting with Minister and Vice-Minister of SEDIS to coordinate household investment activities with Activity clients.

- DEI: various meetings on the 1 percent retention on ISR for agricultural products; coordination with the DEI for Activity staff and client training in obtaining RTNs and the new invoicing procedures; requests for support on DEI-mobile offices for training workshops on RTNs and for new invoicing requirements.
- SERNA: meetings with Vice Minister on defining, standardizing and delegating the issue of environmental certificates to the municipal level; technical level of SERNA - *Dirección de Gestión Ambiental (DGA)* and the *Dirección de Evaluación y Control Ambiental (DECA)* with the development of a training plan for the UTI of the mancomunidades and the UMA of the municipalities on the technical guidelines for issuing environmental certificates; proposal drafted for mancomunidades to streamlining processes.

7.2.10 Climate Effects and Mitigation Activities

The production of basic grains, pasture, and coffee crops in the ZOI basically depend on water from the rains, while almost all irrigation systems use surface water generated in the watershed as part of the natural hydrological cycle. Changes in the climate have resulted in lower rainfall volumes and varied or unpredictable rainfall patterns. Deforestation compounds the problem and in some cases makes it worse with flooding and soil erosion.

According to FEWSNET, 2015 has the least amount of registered rainfall in the last 35 years (to September). Rain-fed basic grain production plantings of clients (and others) in May and June 2015 were affected by drought conditions throughout the ZOI. In extreme cases this resulted in crop losses and in others with improved basic production practices, reduced yields are expected. Given the sometimes extreme conditions, some water sources in irrigation districts had reduced or no water which resulted in reduced planting areas.

Reversing these processes of deforestation and degradation of watersheds go beyond the scope of the MERCADO Activity. Identifying surface water sources for irrigation and preventing deforestation and degradation of the micro-watersheds is a priority and helps establish sustainable management plans. It is one of the best ways to ensure their protection as the users see their obviously value and they are the best positioned to sustainably preserve the water sources due to the direct economic and social impact. The organization of irrigation districts, membership rules, charges for water services, protection committees, the involvement of ICF and UMAs are also part of the process. Irrigation systems enable the move from migratory agriculture to planned production based on water availability at different times of the year and can prevent the overexploitation of the source. To maximize the use of the water, market-based calendarized production programs and crop rotation are required. Micro-watershed management recommendations include natural regeneration, and in cases where regeneration is slow, the reforestation with fast growing non-invasive species, that provide some benefit to wildlife and do not have the commercial value of timber (to prevent future logging).

Discussions were held with other projects and with SAG on potential technical responses. MERCADO staff participated in a USAID Climate Smart Agriculture workshop, presenting components of the practices, systems and technologies being implemented.

For areas without access to irrigation, recommendations include rescheduling planting dates according to weather forecasts, not planting if water requirements during the production cycle exceed the expected accumulated rainfall, or changing to a shorter cycle crop based on water needs rather than profitability. The implementation of basic production practices for basic grains and coffee is a necessity. A hectare of basic grains with basic production practices has a water efficiency three to four times

greater due to increased productivity compared to traditional systems. Under low rainfall or drought conditions, traditional production systems have to be avoided as they will have marginal or no harvests.

MERCADO recommendations based on the implementation of basic production practices include:

- Soil preparation (including minimum tillage) where the improved pore spacing allows a greater accumulation of water and improved and deeper root development to avoid water stress and maximize use of available nutrients.
- Suitable plant spacing, normally with a higher density (compared to traditional systems), which maximizes sunlight without competition for space and provides quick ground cover that prevents soil and plant moisture loss by evaporation and weed competition.
- Management of soil acidity through soil amendments (normally liming – acid soils), which allows the plant to utilize the natural soil fertility and fertilizers where applied. This also allows the soil microorganisms to increase organic matter breakdown and improve soil structure.
- Early prevention and control weeds that compete for space, water and nutrients, while also being hosts for pests and diseases.
- Fertilizer applications in solution that enable the immediate availability and absorption of nutrients by the roots.
- The best water harvester is the soil with cover provided by permanently growing plants; crop rotation is recommended to allow maximum use of the area throughout the year.

In addition to these basic practices, during the periods of low rainfall, pest monitoring and sampling must be carried out as many insect populations increase with the lack of rain and high temperatures.

In the case of permanent crops such as coffee, shade management helps retain moisture and reduce water stress. When accompanied by management of soil acidity through liming and the use of diluted fertilization, plants are more robust and resistant and able to maintain productive levels.

Recommendations include the incorporation and/or addition of organic matter to the soils, especially crop stubble or parts of the plant which are not saleable. In many cases, this also enables the recycling of nutrients which accumulate in plant tissues and can reduce fertilizer requirements for the following crop. Coffee pulp is a classic example. Other recommendations include the introduction of firewood species for use in the eco-estufas; stabling of cattle and planting of pasture to reduce soil compaction and erosion and guarantee feed sources; planting of species to provide protein in the diet of animals and stakes for tutoring. All help reduce the pressure to the forest for wood, sticks and increase the vegetative cover.

Over the longer term, more irrigation districts are required to produce high value crops to generate income, with the required technical assistance, market driven production and with the appropriate water sources protection systems. Water sources will have to be identified that will enable production for selected periods during the year, rather than throughout the year, and in some cases will need to be supplemented with water storage reservoirs or ponds. This can then be associated with technologies which will go further to reduce water use, including plastic mulch, drip irrigation rather than overhead, fertigation programs, the use of climate station data to determine evapotranspiration rates, etc. Rain water harvesting has been suggested and can work if constructed and used appropriately, but these will incur additional costs for the overall irrigation investments.

In 2015 no new irrigation districts have been installed by USAID-ACCESO or MERCADO. A few selected projects will be installed by FHS with USAID funds in the USAID-ACCESO departments now covered by INVEST-H/ACS. The INVEST-H/ACS water project covering irrigation installation was initiated in June 2015, but is unlikely to begin installations in 2015. Fintrac through the INVEST Optional services activity will begin installing new districts in December 2015.

Indicator 2.2.1-4. Gross margin per hectare, animal, or cage of selected product

09/2015	Target: 46%	Achieved: Coffee: +30%; Corn: -10%, Milk: +117%
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The gross margin is the difference between the total value of smallholder production of the agricultural product and the cost of producing that item, divided by the total number of units in production (hectares of crops, number of animals for milk). Gross margin per hectare or per animal is a measure of net income for that farm/livestock/fisheries-use activity. Data is collected in surveys carried out in August and September each year and reported annually. The given LOP target is notional and will be set based on the baseline survey report data, subject to approval from USAID.

Data is reported for corn, coffee and milk (Table 6). Vegetables were not included as there were insufficient data points in the baseline survey.

Table 6. Gross Margin Change per Hectare for Coffee and Corn and per Animal for Milk (09/2015)

Crop	Baseline		Results FY2015		Change FY 2015	
	Gross Margin / Ha. (W)	Yield (QQ/Ha.)	Gross Margin / Ha. (W)	Yield (QQ/Ha.)	Gross Margin / Ha. (W)	Yield (QQ/Ha.)
Coffee	1,278	14.8	1,663	18.4	30%	25%
Corn	239	38.0	215	32.7	-10%	-14%
	GM (\$) / Animal	Lts / Animal / Year	GM (\$) / Animal	Lts / Animal / Year	GM (\$) / Animal	Lts / Animal / Year
Milk	131	416	264	902	102%	117%

The coffee data is from harvest season 2014/2015 compared to 2013/2014 and shows a 25 percent increase in yield and a 30 percent increase in gross margin. Increases can be attributable to the introduction of basic production and harvesting practices and increased value-added on-farm. Market prices may have contributed to part of the increase as market prices at the beginning of the 2014/2015 season were higher than the previous year. Corn yields decreased by 10 percent and gross margin by 14 percent. This is due primarily to reduced rainfall affecting yields and saleable quality (in addition, the baseline value is relatively high). Milk productivity increased by 102 percent and gross margin by 117 percent, indicating the benefits of improved management and feeding practices, and added value.

Indicator 2.2.1-5. Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions

09/2015	Target: 10,000	Achieved: 9,814 (98%)	Difference: -186
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A total of 8,286 household clients were transitioned from USAID-ACCESO to MERCADO with an additional 1,528 new household clients being incorporated during the reporting period (Table 7). The total of 9,814 household clients is just below the Year 1 target of 10,000 household clients. Breakdown by category, department and type is provided in Tables 8 to 10.

Table 7. Number of Clients assisted (Status: 09/2015)

Department	ACCESO Transferred	New Clients	Total
Copán	3,053	250	3,303
Ocatepeque	2,375	653	3,028
Santa Bárbara	2,858	625	3,483
Total	8,286	1,528	9,814

Table 8. Client breakdown by category (Status: 09/2015)

Category	# Clients	% of All Clients
Extreme Poverty	7,216	61%
Poverty	784	7%
Non-poverty	1,814	15%
Off-Farm MSMEs	32	0%
Others	1,902	16%
Total	11,748	100%

* Others include: Off-farm MSMEs, BDS providers, CBOs, Municipalities, buyers, AIN-C Groups, N&S beneficiaries

Table 9. Client breakdown by department (Status: 09/2015)

Department	Extreme Poverty	Poverty	Non Poor	MIPYME	Others*	Total
Copán	2,428	264	611	10	835	4,148
Ocotepeque	2,226	242	560	11	481	3,520
Santa Bárbara	2,561	278	644	11	508	4,002
Others*					78	78
Total	7,215	784	1,814	32	1,902	11,748

* Others include: Off-farm MSMEs, BDS providers, CBOs, Municipalities, buyers, AIN-C Groups, N&S beneficiaries

Table 10. Client breakdown by Type (Status: 09/2015)

Type	# Clients	% of All Clients
Household	9,814	83.5%
Off-Farm MSMEs	32	0.3%
BDS Providers	126	1.1%
AIN-C Group	140	1.2%
Community Based Association/Organization	4	0.0%
GOH	31	0.3%
Household Health & Nutrition	1,178	10.0%
Buyers	367	3.1%
Irrigation District	56	0.5%
Total	11,748	100.0%

Details were provided in Section 4.3 on the client selection criteria for transfer from USAID-ACCESO to MERCADO. New clients are being selected to join existing client groupings using the same criteria. Assessments are being carried out with each potential client household to determine production resources, production and income options and estimated income generation.

MERCADO is working in 78 municipalities, 585 villages (*aldeas*) and 1,095 communities (*caseríos*). In order to receive routine and regular technical assistance and training, specific travel routes and group visits for each day have been developed for all agronomy technicians. A total of 211 routes have been developed to date to provide agronomy technical services to 681 groups of household clients. At present the majority of groups range from 10 to 15 households. Specialist technicians coordinate with the agronomy technicians to cover additional training needs.

Table 11. Number of Municipalities and Communities assisted (Status: 09/2015)

Department	Sept-15		
	# Municipalities	# Villages (<i>aldeas</i>)	# Communities (<i>caseríos</i>)
Copán	24	216	358
Ocotepeque	23	140	290
Santa Bárbara	31	229	447
Total	78	585	1,095

Indicator 2.2.1-6. Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance

09/2015	Target: 5,000	Achieved: 12,670 (253%)	Difference: 7,670
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For Year 1, end of harvest forms have been used to determine the results to date. Starting in Year 2, results for this indicator will be reported from data obtained from annual client household surveys to be carried out in August and September each year. The given LOP target is notional and will be set based on the baseline survey report data, subject to approval from USAID.

The indicator measures the area of land cultivated with improved technologies or management practices. Technologies are agricultural-related, land-based technologies and innovations including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation. Technologies include those related to crop genetics, cultural practices, pest management, disease management, soil fertility and conservation, irrigation, water management, climate mitigation or adaptation, and land preparation.

As of September 2015 a total of 12,670 hectares with one or more technologies are under improved technologies of management practices, against a target of 5,000 hectares. These included 11,025 hectares with technologies related to cultural practices, 7,240 hectares to soil fertility, and 7,450 hectares to disease management. Disaggregation by technology type and sex is provided in Tables 12 and 13. The frequency of the number of technologies utilized is given in Table 14.

Table 12. Technology Type Disaggregation – Hectares (Status: 09/2015)

Type	# Hectares	# Clients
Crop genetics	529	1,435
Cultural practices	11,025	8,086
Pest management	2,306	2,670
Disease management	7,450	4,552
Soil-related fertility and conservation	7,240	5,061
Irrigation	199	571
Water management	0	0
Climate mitigation or adaptation	2,306	6,157
Other	375	2,562
Total with one of more improved technology	12,670	9,166

Table 13. Technology Sex Disaggregation – Hectares & Clients (09/2015)

Sex	# Hectares (Extrapolated)	# Clients (Extrapolated)
Male	10,006	7,006
Female	2,664	2,160
Total	12,670	9,166

Table 14. Frequencies of # of Technologies Applied - Hectares & Clients (09/2015)

# Technologies Applied	# Hectares (Extrapolated)	# Clients (Extrapolated)
1	3,417	633
2	2,930	1,312
3	2,745	864
4	1,619	1,219
5	693	895
6	374	941
7	449	633
8	186	679
9	45	417
>=10	214	1,574
Total	12,670	9,166

Identification/installation of water sources/irrigation districts:

- Major efforts were made to identify potential irrigation districts based on water sources, water volumes, grower interest, etc. Details of these potential systems were provided to three activities funded by USAID:
 - INVEST-H, Special Activity 01 (implemented by Fintrac): 15 systems; 149 hectares and 489 beneficiaries.
 - INVEST-H, Water Component (implemented by Chemonics): 53 systems; potential area of 645 hectares and 954 beneficiaries.
 - FHIS: 15 systems; potential area of 346 hectares and 482 beneficiaries.

Indicator 2.2.1-7. Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance

09/2015	Target: 5,000	Achieved: 9,166 (183%)	Difference: 4,166
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For Year 1, end of harvest forms have been used to determine the results to date. Starting in Year 2, results for this indicator will be reported from data obtained from annual client household surveys to be carried out in August and September each year. The given LOP target is notional and will be set based on the baseline survey report data, subject to approval from USAID.

The indicator measures the total number of direct beneficiary farmers, other primary sector producers, MSMEs, traders, etc. that applied improved technologies anywhere within the food system. Technologies include innovations in efficiency, value-addition, postharvest management, marketing, sustainable land management, forest and water management, managerial practices, and input supply delivery. Technologies and practices counted are agriculture-related, including those that address climate change adaptation and mitigation (including, but not limited to, carbon sequestration, clean energy, and energy efficiency as related to agriculture).

Technologies include those related to crop genetics, cultural practices, livestock management, aquaculture management, pest management, disease management, soil fertility and conservation, irrigation, water management, climate mitigation or adaptation, marketing and distribution, postharvest handling and storage, and value-added processing.

As of September 2015 a total of 9,166 farmers, processors and other actors in the agricultural supply chain are now using one or more improved technology/practice, against a target of 5,000. These included 8,086 clients with technologies related to cultural practices, 6,157 related to climate mitigation

or adaptation, and 5,061 soil-related. Disaggregation by technology type and sex is provided in Tables 15 and 16. All clients reported are household clients.

Table 15. Number of Clients who have applied improved technologies – (Farmers, Processors & Other Actors) (Status: 09/2015)

Type	# Clients
Crop genetics	1,435
Cultural practices	8,086
Pest management	2,670
Disease management	4,552
Soil-related fertility and conservation	5,061
Irrigation	571
Water management	0
Climate mitigation or adaptation	6,157
Livestock management	2,438
Aquaculture management	0
Marketing and distribution	0
Postharvest handling & storage	2,484
Value-added processing	324
Other	2,562
Total with one of more improved technology/practice	9,166

Table 16. Technology Use by Sex (Status 09/2015)

Sex	# Clients
Males	7,006
Females	2,160
Total	9,166

Activities carried out under this indicator were directly related to those under 2.2.1-6.

Indicator 2.2.1-8. Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training

09/2015	Target: 10,000	Achieved: 9,817 (98%)	Difference: -183
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Data is collected from training forms recording the national identity number from each participant. The number of individuals is determined from the number of unique national identity numbers. The indicator tracks the individuals to whom significant knowledge or skills have been imparted through interactions that are intentional, structured, and purposed for imparting knowledge or skills. Reports are provided quarterly. The indicator includes farmers, ranchers, fishers, and other primary sector producers who receive training in a variety of best practices in productivity, postharvest management, and linking to markets. It also includes rural entrepreneurs, processors, managers, and traders receiving training in application of new technologies, business management, linking to markets, and training to extension specialists, researchers, policymakers and others who are engaged in the food, feed, and fiber system and natural resource and water management.

As of September 2015, 9,817 individuals received agricultural sector productivity or food security training, slightly below the target of 10,000. These consisted of 7,906 men and 1,911 women (19.5 percent women). Note: data reported in June 2015 for this indicator included individuals receiving nutrition and health training, which have now been removed. Breakdown by department, sex, and technical component is given in Tables 17 and 18. Production accounted for the highest percentage (73 percent), animal production (8 percent), and business skills (7 percent). Individuals may have received training in different technical areas and as a result the total number presented is higher than the 9,817.

Table 17. Summary of Individuals Trained by Department (Status: 09/2015)

Department	Sept-15		
	# Males	# Females	Total
Copán	1,670	338	2,008
Ocotepeque	3,354	987	4,341
Santa Bárbara	2,876	586	3,462
Others	6	0	6
Total	7,906	1,911	9,817

Only individuals with unique National ID numbers are included

Table 18. Summary of Individuals Trained by Technical Component (Status: 09/2015)

Technical Component	Sept-15		
	# Males	# Females	Total
Animal Production	828	221	1,049
Business Skills	700	200	900
Certifications	355	33	388
Finance / Credit	32	1	33
Market Information / Marketing	54	16	70
Natural Resource Management (NRM)	103	12	115
Other	5	6	11
Postharvest	398	58	456
Processing	65	257	322
Production	7,425	1,570	8,995
Project	3	3	6
Renewable Energy	19	3	22
Total	9,987	2,380	12,367

Only individuals with National ID numbers are included (9,817). Individuals can receive trainings in more than one activity area

For reference purposes, up to September 2015 a total of 7,811 training events were carried out with 57,213 participants, including 49,228 male and 7,985 female (14 percent). Production training accounts for the highest percentage of participants (85 percent) followed by animal production (5 percent) and business skills (4 percent). Data is given in Tables 19 and 20.

Table 19. Training Events and Participants by Technical Area (Status: 09/2015)

Technical Area	Sept-15			
	Male	Female	Total	# Events
Animal Production	2,143	602	2,745	373
Business Skills	1,652	551	2,203	246
Certifications	563	114	677	54
Finance / Credit	55	10	65	8
Market Information	82	20	102	8
Other	5	6	11	1
Postharvest	1,032	100	1,132	227
Processing	269	812	1,081	134
Production	42,792	5,651	48,443	6,695
Project	50	33	83	6
Renewable Energy	40	10	50	10
Natural Resource Management (NRM)	545	76	621	49
Total	49,228	7,985	57,213	7,811

Table 20. Training Participants by Department (Status: 09/2015)

Department	Sept-15	
	Total	# Events
Copán	12,940	2,249
Ocotepeque	22,685	2,657
Santa Bárbara	21,584	2,902
Other	4	3
Total	57,213	7,811

Indicator 2.2.1-9. TA/extension visits by activity & partner technicians

09/2015	Target: 16,000	Achieved: 11,050 (69%)	Difference: -4,950
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Data is recorded by all field technicians direct into the CIRIS M&E system. Reports are provided quarterly. This is a work plan indicator. As of September 2015 a total of 11,050 technical assistance visits have been carried out against a target of 16,000. The majority of these were under the production component (77 percent), animal production (6 percent) and processing (5 percent). Breakdown by technical area and department is provided in Tables 21 and 22.

Table 21. Technical Assistance Visits by Technical Area (Status: 09/2015)

Area	# TA visits	% TA Visits
Animal Production	606	5.5%
Business Skills	488	4.4%
Certifications	91	0.8%
Finance / Credit	8	0.1%
Health & Nutrition	320	2.9%
Market Information	71	0.6%
Natural Disaster Management & Mitigation	11	0.1%
Natural Resource Management (NRM)	104	0.9%
Postharvest	288	2.6%
Processing	582	5.3%
Production	8,548	77.4%
Project	42	0.4%

Table 21. Technical Assistance Visits by Technical Area (Status: 09/2015)

Area	# TA visits	% TA Visits
Renewable Energy	15	0.1%
Total	11,050	100.0%

Table 22. Technical Assistance Visits by Department (Status: 09/2015)

Department	# TA Visits
Copán	2,949
Ocotepeque	4,140
Santa Bárbara	3,940
Other	21
TOTAL	11,050

In the June 2015 report, 30,189 technical assistance/extension visits were reported. These were technical assistance participants. Data has been adjusted in the PMP to report visits rather than participants. For reference, 74,201 participants have received technical assistance to date. Breakdown by technical component and department are provided in Table 23.

Table 23. Technical Assistance Participants by Technical Area (Status: 09/2015)

Area	# TA visits	% TA Visits
Animal Production	3,823	5.2%
Business Skills	3,190	4.3%
Certifications	1,003	1.4%
Finance / Credit	62	0.1%
Health & Nutrition	2,998	4.0%
Market Information	355	0.5%
Natural Disaster Management & Mitigation	15	0.0%
Natural Resource Management (NRM)	1,279	1.7%
Postharvest	1,531	2.1%
Processing	3,345	4.5%
Production	56,308	75.9%
Project	213	0.3%
Renewable Energy	79	0.1%
Total	74,201	100.0%

Indicator 2.2.1-10. Technical materials produced or updated

09/2015	Target: 12	Achieved: 12 (100%)	Difference: 0
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A wide range of technical materials will be developed to use as part of the training activities directly with household clients and with technicians in NGOs, the private sector and the government. These include manuals, bulletins, Excel tools, presentations, surveys, and others. This is carried out on an ongoing basis. Reports are provided quarterly. This is a work plan indicator. As of September 2015, 12 technical materials were produced against a target of 12. Details are provided in Table 24.

Table 24. Number of Technical Materials Produced by Component (Status: 09/2015)

Technical Area	Bulletin	Tool	Manual	Pres.	Total
Marketing			1	3	4
NRM				2	2
Policy				1	1
Postharvest				2	2
Production	1	1		1	2
Total	1	1	1	9	12

The status of indicators, the indicator category, high level targets and the current status (where applicable) in the year 1 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED; CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved, Purpose 01 Increased Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth, Output 1.1 Improved Agricultural Productivity** are provided in Table 25.

Table 25. Status June September. Output I.1 Improved Agricultural Productivity for MERCADO Work Plan, Year I (December 2014 to September 2015)

Indicators	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Year I: Output Targets (Dec 2014 - Sep 2015)			Year I Total FY15	Status 06/2015	Added from Previous 1/4	Current Quarter 09/2015	Status 09/2015	LOP	Units	
				Q2	Q3	Q4								
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS														
CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED														
CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved														
PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH														
Improved Agricultural Productivity (Output I.1)														
2.2.1-4	Gross margin per hectare, animal or cage of selected product*2	YES	FTF 4.5 (16,17,18)	YES				46%	n/a			Coffee: +30% Corn: -10% Milk: +102%	200%	US\$/Hectare
2.2.1-5	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (13)	YES				10,000	8,387		9,814	9,814	18,000	Households
2.2.1-6	Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (2)	YES				5,000	n/a		12,670	12,670	18,000	Hectares
2.2.1-7	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	YES	FTF 4.5.2 (6)	YES				5,000	n/a		9,116	9,116	18,000	Farmers
2.2.1-8	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (7)	NO				10,000	7,070	(1,435)	4,182	9,817	30,600	Individuals
2.2.1-9	TA/extension visits by activity & partner technicians	NO	NO	NO	1,000	5,000	10,000	16,000	30,189	(24,516)	5,337	11,050	440,000	On-farm TA visits
2.2.1-10	Technical materials produced or updated	NO	NO	NO	2	5	5	12	3		9	12	80	# Materials

7.3 OUTPUT 1.2: MARKET DEMAND AND ACCESS INCREASED

CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED

CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved

PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH

Market Demand and Access Increased (Output 1.2)

Activities from selected tasks outlined in the Year 1 work plan for this output are provided in Sections 7.2.1 to 7.2.10.

Indicator 2.2.2-1. Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to Feed the Future implementation

Results for this indicator will be reported from data obtained from annual client household surveys to be carried out in August and September each year started in Year 2. The given target is notional and will be set based on the baseline survey report data, subject to approval from USAID.

Indicator 2.2.2-2. Number of MSMEs accessing new market opportunities

09/2015	Target: 500	Achieved: 537 (107%)	Difference: +37
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This indicator measures the number of MSMEs who gain access to new market opportunities as a result of MERCADO intervention. A MSME is only counted once under this indicator and is not counted for any subsequent market opportunities that it accesses during the same year with the same buyer. The establishment of new market opportunities and linkages between MSMEs and other actors in agricultural value chains is crucial to the development of sustainable income streams. New market opportunities are established when the project is able to facilitate an agreement (formal or informal) between an MSME and another agent in the value chain (buyer, processor, etc.). Results for this indicator are reported quarterly, based on End of Harvest Forms. As of September 2015, a total of 537 household clients accessed new market opportunities against a target of 500 (Tables 26 and 27).

Table 26. Number of Clients Accessing New Market Opportunities (09/2015)

Copán	Ocatepeque	Santa Bárbara	Total
188	183	166	537

Table 27. Number of Clients Accessing New Market Opportunities by type client (09/2015)

Household-Production	Household-MSMEs	MSMEs	Total
500	5	32	537

Indicator 2.2.2-3. Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet market standards for their products

09/2015	Target: 200	Achieved: 246 (123%)	Difference: +46
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This indicator measures the number of MSMEs who have been verified to meet market standard as a result of MERCADO intervention. Market standards refer to a set of precisely defined requirements of a product for a particular buyer or industry in either the local or international markets. This includes both private and international standards. MSMEs are reported as having achieved a particular standard once it enters the market and a sale is made. The MSMEs have to implement practices that could include sorting and packing fresh, unprocessed agricultural products into the appropriate maturity, sizes, shape, and

color; plus other requirements such as sanitary registrations, environmental, business licenses, Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) program, good agricultural practices, pesticide handling and use, and product traceability systems. Results for this indicator are reported quarterly, based on grower/buyer linkages.

As of September 2015, a total of 246 MSMEs have been verified to meet market standard against a target of 200 (Table 28). MERCADO is working with 178 buyers who require market standards, including 44 intermediaries, 95 shops, 21 wholesalers and 6 supermarkets.

Table 28. Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet standards for their products by department (Status: 09/2015)

Department	# Clients Delivering
Copán	172
Ocatepeque	15
Santa Bárbara	59
Grand Total	246

Table 29. Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet standards for their products by client type (Status: 09/2015)

Household - Production	Household-MSMEs	Total
178	68	246

Indicator 2.2.2-4. Number of MSMEs that have entered into a contract agreement

09/2015	Target: 200	Achieved: 316 (158%)	Difference: +116
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This indicator measures the number of MSMEs that have entered into a written contract, verbal agreement, letter of intent to purchase or formal grower registration with a buyer. Agreements help formalize business relationships based on mutual trust and can be expanded over time. MSMEs have the incentive to supply the agreed upon amount of commodities to a known buyer, and buyers have the incentive to continue to purchase commodities from a trusted supplier. Results for this indicator are collected through End of Harvest forms conducted after each major harvest.

As of September 2015, a total of 316 MSMEs have been verified to have entered into a contract agreement against a target of 200 (Tables 30 and 31).

Table 30. Number of MSMEs that have entered into a contract agreement by department (Status: 09/2015)

Department	# Clients Delivering
Copán	177
Ocatepeque	79
Santa Bárbara	60
Grand Total	316

Table 31. Number of MSMEs that have entered into a contract agreement by client type (Status: 09/2015)

Household - Production	Household-MSMEs	Total
218	98	316

Indicator 2.2.2-5. Number of MSMEs, including farmers, providing business development services from USG assisted sources

09/2015	Target: 30	Achieved: 58 (193%)	Difference: +28
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This indicator tracks the number of MSMEs providing business development sources from Activity assisted sources: micro (1-10) small (11-50) and medium (51-100) enterprises (parenthesis = number of employees). Services may include, among other things, business planning, procurement, technical support in production techniques, production services, quality control, marketing, micro-enterprise loans, etc. Examples of enterprise-focused services include: market access, input supply, technology and product development; training and technical assistance; finance, infrastructure, and policy/advocacy. MSMEs are counted once even if multiple services are provided. Results for this indicator are reported quarterly, based on the services provided and client registration.

As of September 2015, a total of 58 MSMEs are providing business development services against a target of 30 (Tables 32 and 33). The majority of these providers are irrigation districts, and also include service provider related to land preparation, artificial insemination, plantlet production, input sales, and trading.

Table 32. Number of MSMEs providing BDS by type (Status: 09/2015)

Type	Number
Household	8
Service providers	50
Total	58

Table 33. Number of MSMEs providing BDS by sex (Status: 09/2015)

Type	Number
Male	57
Female	1
Total	58

Indicator 2.2.2-6. Intermediate brokers incorporated as Activity clients

09/2015	Target: 40	Achieved: 244 (610%)	Difference: +204
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This indicator tracks the number of brokers incorporated as clients and purchasing directly from clients. It is a work plan indicator and is reported quarterly, based on client registration and purchases.

As of September 2015, a total of 244 brokers are registered as clients and purchasing from clients. These include 62 intermediaries, 27 wholesalers, 6 exporters, 7 supermarkets and 132 retailers. The target is significantly overachieved due to the incorporation of the local retailers. This is due to the strategy of starting the Activity clients (which are all very small-scale) with local markets which require small volumes, mixed products and are closer to the production zones.

Indicator 2.2.2-7. Extension services provided by mancomunidades, NGOs, and private sector

This is a work plan indicator and is reported quarterly. Activities related to embedded extension services initially focused on development the MERCADO grants manual, meetings with *mancomunidades* and municipalities, selected NGOs and private sector companies to present MERCADO activities and to determine interest and needs for collaboration. This was followed by two “requests for proposal” (RFP) from *mancomunidades* and from the private sector.

Of 13 *mancomunidades* who expressed initial interest, eight submitted proposals. After providing feedback and clarifications, seven withdrew their applications. The main reason for the withdrawal was the lack of resources to invest in this activity given their current economic situation. Specifically they were unable to commit to the sustainability required through investments in technicians on their payroll. Negotiations were initiated with the remaining *mancomunidad*, but after clarifications they withdrew, again because of the lack of financial capacity. Their past interventions with similar donor projects have included additional funds for administrative costs, and more lenient legal requirements with regards to employee labor status. They subsequently withdrew the application.

For the private sector, 29 companies were provided the RFP, seven submitted and clarifications were requested. The top three were selected and negotiations were initiated. These were two coffee companies and one NGO, covering cost sharing for seven production technicians and two health and nutrition technicians. Administrative activities are currently being completed and these are expected to begin in the next quarter.

Indicator 2.2.2-8. Farm-gate price SMS reporting system

Agreement was made with SIMPAH to receive market price reports that were used in MERCADO activities and shared where necessary with MERCADO clients. No additional activities were carried out in this reporting period on the farm-gate reporting system.

The indicators, the indicator category, high level targets and the current status (where applicable) in the Year 1 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED; CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved, Purpose 01 Increased Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth, Output 1.2 Market Demand and Access Increased** are provided in Table 34.

Table 34. Status September 2015. Output 1.2 Market Demand and Access Increased for MERCADO Work Plan, Year I (December 2014 to September 2015)

Indicators	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Year I: Output Targets (Dec 2014 - Sep 2015)			Year I Total FY15	Status 06/2015	Added from Previous 1/4	Current Quarter 09/2015	Status 09/2015	LOP	Units	
				Q2	Q3	Q4								
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS														
CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED														
PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH														
CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.2 Market Demand and Access Increased														
Improved Access to Markets (Output 1.2)														
2.2.2-1	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to Feed the Future implementation*	YES	FTF 4.5.2 (23)	YES			0	n/a			n/a	\$70.00	US\$ million	
2.2.2-2	Number of MSMEs accessing new market opportunities	YES	CUSTOM	YES		200	300	500	86	284	167	537	10,000	Linkages
2.2.2-3	Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet market standards for their products	NO	CUSTOM	YES		50	150	200	138	40	68	246	3,000	MSMEs
2.2.2-4	Number of MSMEs that have entered into a contract agreement	YES	CUSTOM	YES		50	150	200	n/a	218	98	316	3,000	MSMEs
2.2.2-5	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, providing business development services from USG assisted sources ³	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (37)	YES				30	6		52	58	200	MSMEs
2.2.2-6	Intermediate brokers incorporated as Activity clients	NO	NO	NO		20	20	40	157		87	244	240	Brokers
2.2.2-7	Extension services provided by mancomunidades, NGOs and private sector companies	NO	NO	NO			5	5	n/a			n/a	15	Technicians
2.2.2-8	Farm-gate price SMS reporting system	NO	NO	NO				0	n/a			n/a	1	System operating

7.4 OUTPUT 1.3: INCREASED INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED

CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved

PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH

Increased investment in agriculture and employment opportunities (Output 1.3)

Activities from selected tasks outlined in the Year 1 work plan for this output are provided in Sections 7.2.1 to 7.2.10.

Indicator 2.2.2-9. Value of new private and public investment facilitated by Feed the Future assistance

09/2015	Target: \$0	Achieved: \$1,341,649	Difference: +\$1,341,649
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This indicator tracks the investment made by the private sector in fixed assets. Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources (including growers, households and MSMEs investments in fixed assets) intended to increase future production output or income, to improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources (soil, water, etc.), to improve water or land management, etc. The food chain includes both upstream and downstream investments. The indicator only includes capital investments. It does not include operating capital. Upstream investments include any type of agricultural capital used in the agricultural production process such as animals for traction, storage bins, and machinery. Downstream investments could include capital investments in equipment, etc. for postharvest transformation/processing of agricultural products as well as the transport of agricultural products to markets. The private sector includes any privately-led agricultural activity managed by a for-profit formal company. A CBO or NGO resources may be included if they engage in or invest in for-profit agricultural activity. Based on the definition of this indicator public sector investments are not included (these are reported separately to USAID on a quarterly basis). Results for this indicator are reported quarterly, based on investments made by household clients and others in fixed assets.

As of September 2015, 1,107 individual investments in fixed assets were made totaling \$1,341,649, including \$1,208,787 by activity clients and \$132,861 from others as part of joint investments. 6 percent of the value and 11 percent of the number of investments were made by women. No activity funds were used. Breakdowns by technical component, department, and sex are provided in Tables 35-37.

Table 35. Summary of Investments by Activity Area (Status: 09/2015)

Area	Sept-15			Total	
	Client \$	Others \$	Project \$	\$	#
Animal Production	196,824	227		197,051	121
Forestry	134,824	40,657		175,481	114
Health & Nutrition	-	334		334	5
Natural Resource Management	5,523	1,051		6,574	4
Processing	72,412	8,227		80,639	47
Production	796,832	75,796		872,629	763
Renewable Energy	2,373	6,568		8,941	53
Total	1,208,787	132,861	-	1,341,649	1,107

Table 36. Summary of Investments by Department (Status: 09/2015)

Copan		Ocotepeque		Santa Barbara		Total \$	Total #
\$	#	\$	#	\$	#		
491,870	329	522,001	516	327,778	262	1,341,649	1,107

Table 37. Summary of Investments by Sex (Status: 09/2015)

Female		Male		Total \$	Total #
\$	#	\$	#		
80,231	120	1,261,418	987	1,341,649	1,107

Indicator 2.2.2-10. Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the Future assistance

09/2015	Target: 10	Achieved: 6 (60%)	Difference: -4
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This indicator tracks the number of public-private partnerships formed and implemented. They can include activities related to both agricultural or nutrition. Private partnerships can be long or short in duration. Partnerships with multiple partners are only counted once. A public-private alliance (partnership) is considered formed when there is a clear agreement, usually written, to work together to achieve a common objective. There must be either a cash or in-kind significant contribution to the effort by both the public and the private entity. For-profit enterprises and NGOs are considered private.

Results for this indicator are reported quarterly based on the alliance agreements signed. As of September 2015, six alliance agreements have been signed, below the target of 10 (Table 38). There are however an additional five agreements in process.

Table 38. Public-private sector partnerships formed

Organization/Company	Department	Service	Category
Corredor Quetzal	Santa Bárbara, Copán	Loans/training	Finance
ANAVIH	All 3	Egg donation to CENs	Nutrition
World Vision	All 3	Technical assistance	Agricultural Production
Universidad de San Pedro Sula/Secretaria de Desarrollo Económico	All 3	Company legalization/student internships	Production, nutrition, MSMEs
Universidad Nacional de Agricultura	All 3	Student internships	Production
UNITEC/Secretaria de Desarrollo Económico	All 3	Company legalization	Production, MSMEs

Indicator 2.2.2-11. Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance

09/2015	Target: 0	Achieved: 4	Difference: +4
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This indicator tracks the number of agriculture- and nutrition-enabling environment policies in the areas of institutional architecture, enabling environment for private sector investment, trade, inputs, land and natural resource management, and nutrition:

- I. Underwent analysis (review of existing policy and/or proposal of new policy).

2. Underwent public debate and/or consultation with stakeholders on the proposed new or revised policy. This could also include proposed repeal of an existing policy.
3. Were newly drafted or revised.
4. Received official approval (legislation/decreed) of the new, revised, or repealed policy by the relevant authority (legislative or executive body).
5. Were fully and effectively implemented by the relevant authority (this includes USG support to implementing the effective repeal of a policy).

Policies can include laws, legal frameworks, regulations, administrative procedures, or institutional arrangements. "Total policies passing through one or more processes/steps of policy change" will count the total number of policies that completed any process/step, regardless of the number of processes/steps each policy completed during the reporting year. Results for this indicator are reported quarterly based on the policy support provided.

As of September 2015, four policy activities (out of five) have passed through one or more processes, against a target of zero (Table 39). Two activities initiated in the June 2015 were dropped. The reported amount is reduced compared to the June 2015 report, as the 7 reported were those being worked on, rather than those who have been moved from one status level to another.

Table 39. Enabling environment policies supported

Partner/Beneficiary	Policy	Status (1-5) 06/2015	Status (1-5) 09/2015
MANVASEN / GUI SAYOTE	Plan for solid waste disposal	1	Removed
Consejo Higuito	Manual for the performance evaluation of member municipalities	1	2
SERNA / Mancomunidades / Clients	Analysis of payment schedules to standardize the payment tariffs for permissions and environmental status	1	2
USAP / SDE	Inter-institutional agreement for legal assistance to activity MSMEs	4	4
DEI / MERCADO	Clarifications/exceptions on decree DEI-217-2010, on withholding 1% ISR tax	2	Removed
SERNA / Mancomunidades / Clients	Development of regulations for issuing environmental records by the UMA's	1	2
MUNASBAR / MERCADO	Support for the development of the <i>mancomunidad</i> Environmental Operational Plan	1	1

1. Analysis 2. Stakeholder consultation/public debate 3. Drafting or revision
4. Approval (legislative or regulatory) 5. Full and effective implementation

Indicator 2.2.2-12. Number of jobs attributed to Feed the Future implementation

09/2015	Target: 300	Achieved: n/a	Difference:
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Jobs are all types of employment opportunities created during the reporting year in agriculture- or rural-related enterprises. This includes hired (immediately paid) on-farm employment, self-employment (grower) and family employment (with payment being received when crops are sold). This indicator measures how many laborers were used by farming households, farmer and family labor. Because of the nature of temporal farm labor, this indicator will not be restricted to jobs that last greater than one month as per FTF guidance. Results for this indicator will be reported from data obtained from annual client household surveys to be carried out in August and September each year starting in Year 2. The given target is notional and will be set based on the baseline survey report data, subject to approval from USAID.

Identification of ZOI-based anchor firm partners to generate new jobs and income:

- A shortlist was developed of 16 ZOI-based anchor firms that may have the potential to increase purchases from MERCADO clients and eventually offer increased employment opportunities (Table 40). Assessments of the firms were carried out.

Table 40. Potential ZOI-based Anchor Firm Partners

Department	Product Type	Company/Organization
Copán	Horticulture	ACOPA
Copán	Horticulture	CAEOL
Ocotepeque	Horticulture	APANESA
Ocotepeque	Horticulture	APROCEL
Ocotepeque	Horticulture	COPRAL
Ocotepeque	Horticulture	COPRAUL
Ocotepeque	Horticulture	Comercializadora de Productos Hortícolas del Volcán
Intibucá	Horticulture	ECARAI
Intibucá	Horticulture	ASOFAIL
Intibucá	Horticulture	CODESSE
Intibucá	Horticulture	APRALIN
Intibucá	Horticulture	Grupo Rodeo
Intibucá	Horticulture	AHPROFI
La Paz	Horticulture	MORALENCA
La Paz	Horticulture	COMSA
La Paz	Horticulture	VEGETALES LENCA

Indicator 2.2.2-13. Municipal economic development planning

09/2015	Target: 2	Achieved: 3 (50%)	Difference: +1
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This is a work plan indicator and tracks the number of municipalities provided support in economic development planning. As of September 2015, three municipalities have received direct support on economic development planning (La Union and Dulce Nombre de Copán, Copán; and Azacualpa, Santa Bárbara).

The indicator, the indicator category, high level targets and the current status (where applicable) in the year 1 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED; CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved, Purpose 01 Increased Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth, Output 1.3 Increased Investment in Agriculture & Employment Opportunities** are provided in Table 41.

Table 41. Status September 2015. Output 1.3 Increased Investment in Agriculture & Employment Opportunities for MERCADO Work Plan, Year 1 (December 2014 to September 2015)

Indicators	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Year 1: Output Targets (Dec 2014 - Sep 2015)			Year 1 Total FY15	Status 06/2015	Added from Previous 1/4	Current Quarter 09/2015	Status 09/2015	LOP	Units
				Q2	Q3	Q4							
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS													
CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED													
PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH													
CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.2 Market Demand and Access Increased													
Increased Investment in Agriculture & Employment Opportunities (Output 1.3)													
2.2.2-9	Value of new private and public investment facilitated by FTF assistance* 4	NO	Custom	YES			0	0.300	0.416	0.626	1.342	\$30.00	US\$ Million
2.2.2-10	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the Future assistance	YES	FTF 4.5.2 (12)	YES		3	7	10	3	3	6	30	PPPs
2.2.2-11	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: 1. Analysis 2. Stakeholder consultation/public debate 3. Drafting or revision 4. Approval (legislative or regulatory) 5. Full and effective implementation	NO	FTF 4.5.1 (24)	YES			0	7	-6	3	4	10	Policies
2.2.2-12	Number of jobs attributed to FTF implementation*	YES	Custom	YES			300	n/a			n/a	5,000	FTEs
2.2.2-13	Municipal economic development planning	NO	NO	NO			2	n/a		3	3	10	Plans

7.5 OUTPUT 1.4: ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES IMPROVED

CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED

CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved

PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH

Access to financial services improved (Output 1.4)

Activities from selected tasks outlined in the Year 1 work plan for this output are provided in Sections 7.2.1 to 7.2.10.

Indicator 2.2.2-14. Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans

09/2015	Target: \$100,000	Achieved: \$1,663,477 (1,663%)	Difference: +\$1,563,477
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This indicator sums cash loans made (i.e. disbursed) to direct beneficiary producers (farmers, fishers, etc.), input suppliers, transporters, processors, and loans to other MSMEs in rural areas that are in a targeted agricultural value chain as a result of USG assistance. The indicator counts loans disbursed to the recipient, not loans merely made (e.g. in process, but not yet available to the recipient). The loans can be made by any size financial institution from micro-credit through national commercial bank, and includes any type of micro-finance institution, such as an NGO. The FTF indicator only counts cash loans and does not include in-kind loans. It also only counts loans made by financial institutions, and not informal groups such as village savings and loan groups that are not formally registered as a financial institutions. MERCADO also reports the loans made to Activity clients by rural village banks, input suppliers, buyers and other non-formal banks providers. Results for this indicator are reported quarterly, based on reported loans obtained by Activity clients.

As of September 2015 a total of \$1,663,477 in 845 loans were obtained by 733 MERCADO clients. Average loan size was \$1,969, ranging from \$45 to \$68,182. 36 percent of the loans were less than \$500, and 58 percent less than \$1,000. 41.4 percent of the loan value (\$689,046) and 37.8 percent of the loan number (319) were from formal sources. Calendarized production programs with collection centers and input suppliers made up the majority of these loans. Selected data is presented in Tables 42 to 45.

Table 42. Loans by Lender Category (Status: 09/2015)

Provider	\$	# Providers
Association/Foundations	24,655	3
Banks	377,015	6
Village Banks	164,368	10
Local Buyers	256,635	3
Cooperatives	447,160	10
Exporters	94,818	3
NGOs	2,727	1
OPDFs	78,258	6
Lenders (Prestamistas)	26,182	2
Input Suppliers	188,538	5
Government Projects	3,121	2
Total	1,663,477	51

Table 43. Value, Number and Clients - Agricultural and Rural Loans by Department and Sex (Status: 09/2015)

Quarter	Copán			Ocotepeque			Santa Bárbara			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Value (\$)	7,409	355,871	363,280	63,205	738,296	801,501	7,125	491,572	498,696	77,738	1,585,739	1,663,477
Value (%)	2.0%	98.0%		7.9%	92.1%		1.4%	98.6%		4.7%	95.3%	
Number of Loans	6	139	145	63	432	495	9	196	205	78	767	845
Number of Loans (%)	4.1%	95.9%		12.7%	87.3%		4.4%	95.6%		9.2%	90.8%	
Number of Clients	6	132	138	59	369	428	6	161	167	71	662	733
Number of Clients (%)	4.3%	95.7%		13.8%	86.2%		3.6%	96.4%		9.7%	90.3%	

Table 44. Loans by Lender Type (Formal & Informal) (Status: 09/2015)

	Formal		Informal		Total		% Formal	
	US\$	# Loans	US\$	# Loans	US\$	# Loans	US\$	# Loans
Sept-15	689,046	319	974,432	526	1,663,477	845	41.4%	37.8%

Table 45. Loans by Department and Client Type (Status: 09/2015)

TYPE	Copán		Ocotepeque		Santa Bárbara		Total	
	Value (\$)	Number of Loans (#)	Value (\$)	Number of Loans (#)	Value (\$)	Number of Loans (#)	Value (\$)	Number of Loans (#)
Household	204,190	142	795,819	492	211,310	196	1,211,318	830
MIPYME	159,091	3	5,682	3	287,386	9	452,159	15
Total	363,280	145	801,501	495	498,696	205	1,663,477	845

Indicator 2.2.2-15. Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans

09/2015	Target: 250	Achieved: 733 (293%)	Difference: +483
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This indicator tracks the number of MSMEs accessing loans, where MSMEs are: micro (1-10 employees), small, (11-50), and medium (51-100). Number of employees refers to full time-equivalent workers during the previous month. MSMEs include producers (farmers). Producers are classified as micro, small or medium-enterprise based on the number of FTE workers hired (permanent and/or seasonal) during the previous 12 months. If a producer does not hire any permanent or seasonal labor, s/he should be considered a micro-enterprise. To be counted an MSME must have received MERCADO assistance which resulted in a loan from any financial institution, formal or informal, including MFIs, commercial banks, or informal lenders, as well as from in-kind lenders of equipment (e.g. tractor, plow) or other agricultural inputs (e.g., fertilizer or seeds), or transport, with repayment in cash or in kind. USG assistance may include partial loan guarantee programs or any support facilitating the receipt of a loan. MSMEs are reported only once per reporting year, even if multiple loans are accessed. Results for this indicator are reported quarterly, based on reported loans obtained by Activity clients.

A total of 733 individuals were assisted in obtained loans, against a target of 250. 71 of the MSMEs were women (9.7 percent). Data by department and sex is provided in Tables 42 to 45 (above) and Tables 46 and 47 below.

Table 46. Clients with Loans by Department and Client Type (Status: 09/2015)

Department	Household		MIPYME		Total	
	# Client	Value (\$)	# Client	Value (\$)	# Client	Value (\$)
Copán	137	204,190	1	159,091	138	363,280
Ocotepeque	426	795,819	2	5,682	428	801,501
Santa Bárbara	161	211,310	6	287,386	167	498,696
Total	724	1,211,318	9	452,159	733	1,663,477

Table 47. Clients with Loans by Client Type and Sex (Status: 09/2015)

Type	Male		Female		Total	
	# Client	Value (\$)	# Client	Value (\$)	# Client	Value (\$)
Household	654	1,133,762	70	77,556	724	1,211,318
MIPYME	8	451,977	1	182	9	452,159
Total	662	1,585,739	71	77,738	733	1,663,477

Indicator 2.2.2-16. Number of beneficiaries using mobile money services

Meetings with providers of mobile money service providers to establish services, locations and costs:

- Initial meetings were held with Tigo and Banco Atlántida and a list of agencies obtained together with costs. After several delays (due to their commitments with the World Food Programme and World Bank) meetings were held. Agreements have been made with Tigo to begin a pilot activity in December 2015.

The indicators, the indicator category, high level targets and the current status (where applicable) in the year 1 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED; CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved, Purpose 01 Increased Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth, Output 1.4 Access to Financial Services Improved** are provided in Table 48.

Table 48. Status September 2015. Output 1.4 Improved Financial Services for the Poor. MERCADO Work Plan, Year I (December 2014 to September 2015)

Indicators	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Year I: Output Targets (Dec 2014 - Sep 2015)			Year I Total FY15	Status 06/2015	Added from Previous 1/4	Current Quarter 09/2015	Status 09/2015	LOP	Units	
				Q 2	Q 3	Q 4								
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS														
CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED														
PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH														
CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.2 Market Demand and Access Increased														
Improved Financial Services for the Poor (Output 1.4) (ALL ZOI)														
2.2.2-14	Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (29)	YES				\$0.10	\$0.433	\$0.611	\$0.619	\$1.663	\$10.00	\$ millions
2.2.2-15	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (30)	YES				250	202	362	169	733	2,500	MSMEs
2.2.2-16	Number of beneficiaries using mobile money services	NO	Custom	YES				0	n/a			n/a	2,500	Beneficiaries

CDCS IR. 2.1. RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS INCREASED**CDCS Sub-IR 2.1.2 Adaptation of Poor Households to Climate Risk Increased****PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH****Access to financial services improved (Output 1.4)**

Indicator 2.1.2-1. Number of people with a savings account or insurance policy as a result of USG assistance

This indicator counts the number of people who first acquired a savings account or insurance policy during the reporting year as a result of USG assistance. A savings account refers to any type of an account in a financial institution that serves as a store of an individual's financial wealth as well as savings in traditional institutional structures such as community savings groups. An insurance policy refers not only to agricultural insurance in the case of crop failure but also any other type of insurance, such as property, fishing access rights, health or life insurance that cushions an individual/household against financial shocks that could otherwise potentially make the individual or household food insecure. Obtaining the value of a savings account can be difficult, and therefore will not be collected. The purpose of this indicator is to measure progress towards changed behavior of saving money as a buffer to the shock of income loss, and counting the number of savings or insurance accounts begins to measure this. Data will be collected from a representative sample of beneficiary households and MSMEs in annual surveys to be carried out in August and September of each year, starting in year 2. Not target was set for year 1 and no result is reported.

Activities up until September 2015 were focused on building the capacity of the *cajas rurales* and developing alliances with the traditional lending sources (both banks and other financial institutions).

Expansion of weather station network through PPP:

- Initial discussions were held with the World Wildlife Fund. MERCADO (and ACS) will be included in WWF applications for project funds to expand the weather station network (in association with IHCAFE).

Build rural financial services including increasing capacity of *cajas rurales*:

- As given in Section 7.4.

Promote traditional bank expansion to ZOI:

- As given in Section 7.4.

The indicator, the indicator category, high level target and the current status (where applicable) in the year 1 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.1. RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS INCREASED; CDCS Sub-IR 2.1.2 Adaptation of poor households to climate risk** is provided in Table 49.

Table 49. Status September 2015. Adaptation of poor households to climate risk for MERCADO Work Plan, Year I (December 2014 to September 2015)

Indicators	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Year I: Output Targets (Dec 2014 - Sep 2015)			Year I Total	Status 06/2015	Added from Previous I/4	Status 09/2015	LOP	Units	
				Q2	Q3	Q4							FY15
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS													
CDCS IR. 2.1. RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS INCREASED													
CDCS Sub-IR 2.1.2 Adaptation of poor households to climate risk													
2.1.2-1	Number of people with a savings account or insurance policy as a result of USG assistance	YES	Custom	YES				0	n/a		n/a	2,500	Beneficiaries

8. PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

USAID-ACCESO built out and expanded on the AIN-C system of child care through a community health volunteer system, supported by decentralized health service providers and the Ministry of Health, for child weight and illness monitoring and general messaging to mothers and other caregivers. Nutrition and health technical assistance and training services at the community level were integrated with access to economic development activities, healthy household interventions, a nutrition training center concept demonstrating meal preparation and feeding practices using available ingredients, conducting routine household technical visits in cases where behavioral change has not taking hold, and placing a focus on primary child illness prevention.

MERCADO is using the USAID-ACCESO methodology as a foundation to expand outreach to a broader population, by expanding training to other existing service providers and adding new products and services as necessary. The main training and technical assistance activities being carried out at all levels (household, service providers, municipalities, Ministry of Health) are based around five key areas:

- Child health and nutrition key messaging
- Food preparation and ingredient selection to ensure adequate intake of calories
- Feeding practices (especially for children under 2 years)
- Basic infrastructure (healthy households) to allow implementation of behavioral changes and prevention of illnesses and diseases
- Economic development to provide income for food purchases

Start-up involved the transition of selected clients and communities from USAID-ACCESO to MERCADO. The process of selecting communities for the health and nutrition interventions was carried out by the health and nutrition team in close coordination with the economic development team by identifying communities with clients of the economic development component who met the criteria for transitioning to MERCADO.

Having completed this process health and nutrition field technicians initiated the conduction of rapid assessments in a total of 123 communities in 30 municipalities in the three departments to identify those that had at least 15 children less than 2 years and with existing organized AIN-C groups or potential for organizing one. During this initial stage, MERCADO staff also visited health centers responsible for the selected communities and met with health staff responsible for the oversight and monitoring of community workers. This was also used to initiate working relationships with key staff members of the health centers.

From this initial stage 120 communities were selected for the baseline survey. Data on all indicators was collected and processed for analysis. In addition, data was also collected on conditions of the households (existence of eco-justa stoves, latrines, other infrastructure), access to water for human consumption, access to land for household plots, and needs of the community health volunteers in relation to the condition of their homes as well as their needs for training.

In the last quarter additional communities were added, to a total of 123 communities, in 103 villages, in 31 municipalities throughout the 3 departments. 121 AIN-C groups are being supported.

Field activities carried out under Purpose 2 included the following:

- **Interventions:** MERCADO has continued to implement strategies well tested and validated under USAID-ACCESO to impact the prevalence of underweight children less than five years of age, focusing on children 0 to 23 months of age. Of the 123 communities selected for Health and Nutrition interventions under MERCADO, 35 percent (14 of the 41 in Ocotepeque, 6 of the 40 in Copan and 23 of the 42 in Santa Barbara) do not have an active AIN-C group. Candidates for training as community health volunteers have been identified for participation in formal training for AIN-C monitors.
- **Training:** meal preparation, use of locally-available ingredients, incorporation of protein sources, balanced diets, feeding practices, feeding portions and frequency, and using locally-available food items; basic hygiene practices; exclusive breastfeeding; spacing of pregnancies; training activities reinforced where necessary with household visits to determine problems and implement recommendations and procedures to prevent them. Other activities included the development of a solar dryer for dehydration of bananas to make flour for use as part of nutrition training and diet diversification activities.
- **AIN-C:** calendarization of monthly meetings with decentralized service providers (where present) and health volunteers; training of volunteers in child measurements systems.
- **Exclusive breastfeeding:** to address the low prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children 0 to 5 months of age, MERCADO is working with pregnant women in preparation for breastfeeding at birth. Community health volunteers target pregnant and lactating women in the community and when possible form lactating women's groups for women to women counseling and experience sharing. In addition messages emphasizing the importance of breastfeeding during the first six months of the child's life are being delivered during all AIN-C group meetings.
- **Nutrition Training Centers (CENs):** identification of 16 communities to install new CENs for training and demonstration activities. MERCADO Health and Nutrition specialists have begun identifying communities with potential for the establishment of NTCs (CENs) and mayors and other community leaders are being invited to visit existing centers in communities previously serviced under USAID-ACCESO so that they fully comprehend the concept and its value in addressing the complex health problem of child malnutrition. Institutions known for supporting this activity are being contacted to identify opportunities in the three departments for collaboration in establishing new NTCs.
- **Healthy households:** promotion of household improvement initiatives among families as preventive measures to address household conditions which contribute to child illness (floors, walls, eco-justas, etc.).
- **Potable water:** coordination with NRM to identify MERCADO communities as possible beneficiaries for the INVEST-H/Chemonics water activities.
- **Ministry of Health:** coordination for the delivery of the "basic health packages" to AIN-C participants in Peñas Segundo and San Jerónimo, Copán
- **ANAVIH:** an alliance agreement was developed to enable the weekly supply of fresh eggs to schools and CENs in 15 communities supported by the nutrition and health component.
- **UNILEVER:** support to make a video of activities carried out with N&H volunteers in Ocotepeque under USAID-ACCESO with income generating activities with the sale of UNILEVER personal health care products (and others).
- **Coordination:**
 - Consejo el Higuito on nutrition and health activities.
 - Municipality of Dolores, Copan: coordination to installed improved floors in Activity client households in El Bálsamo.
 - Municipality of Belen Gualcho, Ocotepeque and ODECO: coordination of technical assistance activities.
 - Municipality of El Níspero, Santa Bárbara: coordination of technical assistance activities.

- ADASAN, Santa Bárbara: coordination with household plot development and programming of AIN-C meetings.
- Students: provided training in basic operations and activities in the AIN-C meetings

CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN

CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved

PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITION STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Following USAID-ACCESO activities, MERCADO has continued to focus on five main areas of interventions mentioned previously which are crosscutting and directly or indirectly impact on all indicators. Other activities, including household plots, planting fruit trees, use of locally available plant materials, and small-scale production of eggs, milk, and fish are also promoted to complement core dietary intake.

For training activities to improve awareness and change behavior MERCADO utilizes training materials and messages already developed by the Ministry of Health, other service providers, and during USAID-ACCESO. These materials are currently under review and adaptation by MERCADO technical staff. Since AIN-C is traditionally for children 0-23 months of age, basic recommendations is being provided to mothers during monthly group meetings to ensure that children older than two years and less than five years continue to attend group meeting on a quarterly bases for growth monitoring.

While household nutrition activities are typically directed toward women and children, an integrated approach requires training events specifically for men not only to increase awareness of health problems that afflict men but also to reinforce the importance of men in improving the nutrition of the entire household. Fifth- and sixth-grade students will also be invited to participate in trainings held during food preparation demonstrations at Nutritional Training Centers (NTCs) since older siblings frequently care for their younger siblings. The behavioral change work includes improving food preparation practices; introducing locally available ingredients high in micronutrients to supplement the current base of corn and beans and to diversify diets; and increasing awareness of developmental ramifications for underweight children.

Indicator 2.3.1-1. Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age

09/2015	Target: -2.0%	Achieved: -38.0% (2 years old)	
Baseline < 5 years old		28.4%	Achieved: n/a
Baseline < 2 years old		25.8%	Achieved: 16.0%
			Change: - 38.0%

Stunting is a height-for-age measurement that reflects chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months who are stunted as defined by a height for age Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all stunting, i.e. both moderate and severe stunting. While stunting is difficult to measure in children 0-6 months and most stunting occurs in the 9-23 month range (1,000 days), this indicator reports on all children under 59 months to capture the impact of interventions over time and to align with DHS data. The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children 0-59 months in the sample with a height for age Z score < -2. The denominator is the total number of children 0-59 months in the sample with height for age Z score data. This indicator will be measured as per guidance for FTF standard indicator FTF 3.1.9(11), but data will be collected only from MERCADO population, not for entire ZOI.

This indicator is being collected through direct measurement of children 0-23 months of age at monthly monitoring sessions and the measurement of children 24 to 59 months every six months. Data is collected on a monthly basis by field technicians and health and nutrition community volunteers and

introduced into a customized database by MERCADO staff. Data is collected and reported annually. Targets are notional and will be revised as per baseline results.

A total of 4,638 children under 5 years old were surveyed of which 4,482 were measured for stunting with 1,274 falling in the categories of moderate and severe stunting (28.4 percent). A total of 2,203 children under 2 years old were surveyed of which 2,137 were measured for stunting with 551 falling in the categories of moderate and severe stunting (25.8 percent).

It is important to note that data collected during baseline was done by MERCADO technical staff who had standardized procedures for measurement of both weight and height, while measurements carried out in September was done by community health and nutrition workers of which an estimated 75 percent are new and require formal training. Therefore, fluctuations in results are expected for at least the first year of field work, which is the estimated time it will take MERCADO field staff to properly train community workers and standardize measurement procedures.

Table 50. Prevalence of Stunted Children under two years of age (Status 09/2015)

Quarter	# Children	# Stunted	%	% Change
Jun-15 Baseline	2,137	551	25.8%	
Sep-15	2,078	332	16.0%	-38.0%

Indicator 2.3.1-2. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age

09/2015	Target: -2%	Achieved: -59.6% (2 years old)
2 DE <2 Z Score (New System)		
Baseline < 5 years old	9.5%	Achieved: n/a
Baseline < 2 years old	9.3%	Achieved: 3.8% Change: - 59.6%
Under 3^o Percentile (Previous System)		
Baseline < 5 years old	29.6%	Achieved: n/a
Baseline < 2 years old	29.4%	Achieved: 15.9% Change: - 45.9%

Underweight is a weight-for-age measurement. Underweight is a reflection of acute and/or chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months who are underweight, as defined by a weight for age Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity of underweight can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all underweight, i.e. both moderate and severe underweight. The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children 0-59 months in the sample with a weight for age Z score < -2. The denominator is the total number of children 0-59 months in the sample with weight for age Z score data. This indicator will be measured as per guidance for FTF standard indicator FTF 3.1.9(16), but data will be collected only from MERCADO population, not for entire ZOI.

This indicator is being collected through direct measurement of children 0-23 months of age at monthly monitoring sessions. Data is collected by health and nutrition community volunteers and provided monthly to MERCADO staff and introduced into a customized database. Data is compiled and reported quarterly. Targets are notional and will be revised as per baseline results.

There is a significant reduction for this indicator from baseline in less than six months which is assumed to be due to the difference in measurement procedures done by MERCADO technical staff for baseline data and community health workers for follow-up data. MERCADO staff has begun hands on training of community health workers during growth monitoring meetings and formal training sessions are planned to take place in the first and second quarters of FY 2015-2016.

As indicated in the first Quarterly Report, baseline data for the prevalence of underweight children was collected among the 0 to 23 month age group only, as this is the group of focus for the AIN-C strategy. Of the 2,147 children 0-23 months of age surveyed, 9.3 percent was underweight. These measurements were done using the new standards and measurement methods of the World Health Organization (WHO) which is why the status of this indicator appears to be relatively acceptable. However, when comparing these results to the old standards and measurement methods 29.4 percent of the population 0-23 months of age is under global malnutrition which is the equivalent of population of children under the 3rd Percentile. Based on the definition of this indicator the project will focus on reducing the 9.3 percent, which are the severe and moderate stages of underweight, but will also work to address the needs of the children with malnutrition.

Table 51. Prevalence of Underweight Children Under 2 Years Old (Status: 09/2015)

Quarter	# Children	# Underweight	%	% Change
2 DE <2 Z Score (New System)				
Baseline Jun-15	2,127	199	9.3%	
Sep-15	2,078	78	3.8%	-59.6%
3° Percentile (Previous System)				
Baseline Jun-15	2,119	622	29.4%	
Sep-15	2,078	330	15.9%	-45.9%

The indicators, the indicator category, high level targets and the current status (where applicable) in the year 1 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN; CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved, PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITION STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN** are provided in Table 52.

Table 52. Status September 2015. Purpose 2. Improved Nutrition Status, Especially for Women and children for MERCADO Work Plan, Year 1 (December 2014 to September 2015)

Indicators	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Year 1: Output Targets (Dec 2014 - Sep 2015)			Year 1 Total FY15	Status 06/2015	Added from Previous 1/4	Current Quarter 09/2015	Status 09/2015	LOP	Units	
				Q2	Q3	Q4								
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS														
CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN														
CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved														
PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN														
2.3.1-1	Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age *	NO	Custom	YES				-2%	25.8%		16.0%	-38.0%	-20%	% reduction from baseline
2.3.1-2	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age *	NO	3.1.9-16	YES				-2%	9.3%		3.8%	-59.6%	-20%	% reduction from baseline

* Data provided is for children under two years old using the new system as given in the PIRs

8.1 OUTPUT 2.1: IMPROVED ACCESS TO DIVERSE AND QUALITY FOOD AND NUTRITION-RELATED BEHAVIORS

CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN

CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved

PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITION STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Improved access to diverse and quality food and nutrition-related behaviors (Output 2.1)

Indicator 2.3.1-3. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months

09/2015	Target: +2%	Achieved: 80.1%	Change: +53.9%
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This indicator measures the percent of children 0-5 months of age who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey. Exclusive breastfeeding means that the infant received breast milk (including milk expressed or from a wet nurse) and may have received ORS, vitamins, minerals and/or medicines, but did not receive any other food or liquid, including water. This indicator is collected through surveys conducted with a sample of mothers who attended growth monitoring sessions and reported quarterly.

Of the 4,638 children surveyed for the baseline in June 2015, only 475 with data were in the age group of 0 to 5 months of age. The prevalence of exclusive breast feeding was 52.0 percent. It was measured using the standard question developed and tested internationally and nationally with a recall of the day prior to the survey. This result was then verified with the response to the questions for diet diversity.

As of September 2015, of 386 children 0-5 months of age 309 were reported with exclusive breastfeeding (80.1 percent), resulting in an increase in prevalence of 53.9 percent. As with the indicators of malnutrition, the significant increase from baseline is expected to fluctuate over upcoming periods while community health and nutrition volunteers are properly trained to collect this data.

Indicator 2.3.1-4. Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet

This indicator measures the proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive minimum acceptable diet (MAD), apart from breast milk. The MAD indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity, as appropriate for various age groups. If a child meets the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity for their age group and breastfeeding status, then they are considered to receive a minimum acceptable diet. This indicator is collected through surveys conducted with a sample of mothers who attend growth monitoring sessions and reported in March and September.

Minimum meal frequency for breastfed children is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 6-8 months and three or more feedings of solid, semi-solid or soft food for children 9-23 months. Minimum dietary diversity for breastfed children 6-23 months is defined as four or more food groups out of seven food groups. Minimum dietary diversity for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more food groups out of six defined food groups.

Tabulation of this indicator requires that data on breastfeeding, dietary diversity, number of semi-solid/solid feeds and number of milk feeds be collected for children 6-23 months the day preceding the survey.

The baseline for prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving a Minimum Acceptable Diet in the targeted communities is 13.6 percent. A total of 1,723 children 6-23 months were surveyed of which 1,529 had adequate data; 14.5 percent of the males and 12.7 percent of the female were receiving a minimum acceptable diet.

Due to the effect of seasonal activities on the impact of this indicator, control data for tracking progress on this indicator as well as the indicator of anemia in children 6 to 23 months of age and women's diet diversity, will be collected in March and September through surveys conducted to a sample of mothers and their children attending growth monitoring meetings.

To increase the prevalence rate of Minimum Acceptable Diet, the project will work closely with the economic development components to ensure that families with children less than 5 years of age are participating from the different activities that will contribute to increase the availability of foods so that their knowledge can actually translate into best practices.

Indicator 2.3.1-5. Percent of children less than 2 years old with two consecutive low monthly measurements

This indicator measures the proportion of children 0-23 months of age who register two consecutive low monthly measurements. Data for measuring this indicator is based on children who did not reach the expected weight for age during the last two measurement meetings. Data is collected through direct measurement of children 0-23 months of age at monthly monitoring sessions and is reported quarterly. Data collection for this indicator was initiated in July 2015. Data from September 2015 will be used as baseline: 12.3 percent.

Table 53. Percent of Children Less than 2 Years Old with Two Consecutive Low Monthly Measurements

Month	# Children	# Children Two Low Measurements	%
Jul-15	2,050	201	9.8%
Aug-15	1,973	213	10.8%
Sep-15	2,078	256	12.3%

Indicator 2.3.1-6. Number of underweight children less than 2 years old

Underweight is a weight-for-age measurement. Underweight is a reflection of acute and/or chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the number of children 0-23 months who are underweight, as defined by a weight for age Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity of underweight can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all underweight, i.e. both moderate and severe underweight. This indicator will be collected through direct measurement of children 0-23 months of age at monthly monitoring sessions. Data is collected by health and nutrition community volunteers and provided monthly to MERCADO staff for entry into a customized database and is reported quarterly.

Fintrac's CIRIS-Health and Nutrition Software package is now fully operational and data entry is ongoing in order to populate the system with data collected at baseline as well as regular monthly data collected through growth monitoring meetings. Data for measuring indicators will be compiled in Excel format for processing in ANTHRO, software developed by World Health Organizations (WHO), for the standardized measurement of the child growth and development progress. Follow-up data collected for this indicator in September 2015 was manually tabulated using the corresponding child cards which can differ significantly from what results from the electronic calculation using ANTHRO. See table below where Baseline data was calculated using ANTHRO and control data three months later indicates a reduction of more than 40 percent according to the Z score method and more than 60 percent in the percentile method.

Data show a reduction by 121 children between June and September 2015 (Table 54). As indicated in previous sections of this report, results of measurement of these indicators will continue to fluctuate over the first year of implementation until procedures for data collection are standardized through

training of community health and nutrition volunteers as well as the standardization of calculations through and electronic mechanism using ANTHRO software.

Table 54. Number of Underweight Children under 2 years old (2 DE <2 Z Score - New System)

Quarter	Total #	Underweight	%
Jun-15	2,127	199	9.4%
Sep-15	2,078	78	3.8%

Table 55. Number of Underweight Children under 2 years old (3rd Percentile - Previous System)

Quarter	Total #	Underweight	%
Jun-15	2,549	586	23.0%
Sep-15	2,078	330	15.9%

Indicator 2.3.1-7. Women's dietary diversity: mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age

This indicator aims to measure the micronutrient adequacy of the diet and reports the mean number of food groups consumed in the previous day by women of reproductive age (15-49 years). Nine food groups are used in the calculation. The mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age indicator is tabulated by averaging the number of food groups consumed (out of the nine food groups) across all women of reproductive age in the sample with data on dietary diversity. Data is collected through annual surveys in August and September of each year, beginning in year 2. No target was set for year 1, and no result is presented. Targets are notional and will be revised as per baseline results.

In the baseline survey carried out in June 2015, the mean number of food groups consumed by women in reproductive age the day prior to the survey is 4.4 food groups with a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 7. 36.2 percent of women interviewed indicated having consumed food from four or more food groups.

Within the activities and tasks under this component, several core cross-cutting strategies being implemented will improve access to diverse and quality food and nutrition-related behaviors among women:

- Training of health volunteers, service providers, and Ministry of Health technicians
- Direct training of mothers and caregivers in activity communities
- Increase the availability of food groups through home production, increased awareness of ingredients, etc.
- Increase the use of recipes for food preparation in the household

The indicators, the indicator category, high level targets and the current status (where applicable) in the year 1 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN; CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved, PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITION STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Output 2.1 Improved access to diverse and quality food and nutrition-related behaviors** are provided in Table 56.

Table 56. Status September 2015. Output 2.1 Improved access to diverse and quality food and nutrition-related behaviors for MERCADO Work Plan, Year 1 (December 2014 to September 2015)

Indicators	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Year 1: Output Targets (Dec 2014 - Sep 2015)			Year 1 Total FY15	Status 06/2015 **	Current Quarter 09/2015	Status 09/2015	LOP	Units	
				Q2	Q3	Q4							
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS													
CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN													
CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved													
PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN													
Improved Access to Diverse & Quality Food & Nutrition-Related Behaviors (Output 2.1)													
2.3.1-3	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age *	YES	FTF 3.1.9.1 (4)	YES				2%	52.0%	80.1%	53.9%	20%	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-4	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet *	YES	FTF 3.1.9.1 (1)	YES				2%	13.6%	n/a	n/a	20%	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-5	Percent of children less than two years old with two consecutive low monthly measurements	NO	CUSTOM	YES				-4%	n/a	12.3%	12.3%	-30%	% reduction from baseline
2.3.1-6	Number of underweight children less than two years old *	NO	CUSTOM	YES				0	n/a	78	-121	-500	# children < 2 yo
2.3.1-7	Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age**	NO	FTF 3.1.9.1 (2)	NO				TBD	4.4		n/a	TBD	Food Groups

*Targets are notional and will be revised as per baseline results

** Baseline numbers

8.2 OUTPUT 2.2: IMPROVED COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLD SANITATION AND HYGIENE

CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN

CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved

PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITION STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Improved community and household sanitation and hygiene (Output 2.2)

- As in USAID-ACCESO, MERCADO will work to address aspects that contribute to child illness using a systematic approach in addition to the counseling for illness management. Some activities being promoted among target population are:
- Expansion of the healthy household program: covering floors and walls to facilitate cleaning; removing dust and dirt; preventing pests; extending water supply from the garden to the kitchen to improve human and food hygiene; increasing use of filters for drinking water; constructing small gates to prevent animal entry into houses; and recommending transparent roof sheeting to allow light inside the house to facilitate cleaning and food preparation. This initiative also encourages increased investments in low-cost *eco-justa* stoves to reduce smoke in the house.
- Expansion of private sector alliances to companies producing and distributing hygiene products so their sales teams can make available and promote low-cost options in rural communities. A pilot activity carried out under USAID-ACCESO with Unilever is being analyzed for replication through other socially responsible companies.
- USAID-ACCESO worked on the installation, repair, or improvement of potable water systems throughout the ZOI. This outreach will be expanded under MERCADO to improve and increase the coverage of households with potable water. It will also involve basic improvements such as re-establishing chlorination systems, developing systems that enable small charges to cover operational and maintenance costs, repairing water lines, and where appropriate installing ram hydraulic pumps to replace old diesel pumps. MERCADO will provide technical assistance, including design and budgeting, while target municipalities and individual communities will cover the costs, though potentially supplemented by the INVEST-H/ACS water component and NGO funds, and with limited MERCADO cost-share.
- MERCADO will continue to work with municipalities and communities on local NRM policy implementation and enforcement, protection of water sources, effluent water treatment, recycling, and reforestation. Water boards will be strengthened to assume a greater role in the management of community water resources.

Indicator 2.3.1-8. Percent of children under 5 with diarrhea in prior two weeks

09/2015	Target: -3.0%	Achieved: 5.9%	Change: -6.2%
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This indicator is the period prevalence of diarrhea based on the two-week recall of the child's primary caretaker (usually the mother). It is defined as the proportion of children in a given sample who have diarrhea at the time the information is collected or who have had it anytime in the two preceding weeks. Diarrhea is defined as more than three loose stools passed in a twenty-four hour period. Data is collected during monthly monitoring sessions through direct questioning of mothers present and is reported quarterly.

Of the 4,638 children less than 5 years of age participating in the baseline survey in June 2015, 12.1 percent experienced episodes of diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey

As per data collected during the quarter and compiled for September 2015, 5.9 percent of the 2,078 children under 2 years old had diarrhea in the prior two weeks compared to 12.1 percent in the baseline data from June 2015. This represents a 6.2 percent reduction. This data will be collected for children 24 to 59 months of age for quarterly reports in March and September. (Table 57 below corresponds to children 0 to 59 months for June 2015 baseline data and 0 to 23 for September 2015 data)

Table 57. Percent of children under age five years old who had diarrhea in the previous two weeks

Quarter	# Children	# Children Diarrhea	%	% Reduction
Jun-15	4,630	588	12.1%	
Sep-15	2,078	122	5.9%	-6.2%

Indicator 2.3.1-9. Number of households with improved sanitary conditions

This indicator requires the use of questions that determine first if there is a sanitary facility in the household, and second if that sanitary facility meets the improved sanitation standards defined below. The indicator measures access to an improved sanitary facility and does not measure use of the improved sanitary facility. Access means that the household has a private facility or shares a facility with others in the building or compound.

Improved sanitation is defined as: *

- Flush or pour/flush facilities connected to a: piped sewer system; septic system; or pit latrine
- Pit latrines with a slab
- Composting toilets
- Ventilated improved pit latrines

Unimproved sanitation includes: *

- Flush or pour/flush toilets without a sewer connection
- Pit latrines without slab/open pit
- Bucket latrines
- Hanging toilets/latrines
- No facilities, open defecation

This indicator will be collected through annual household health surveys in August and September each year starting in year 2. A target of 1,000 households was set for year 1. MERCADO does not have the budget to carry out these investments and activities were projected and coordinated with the GOH *Vida Mejor* and FHS PODER. These were not carried out due to inactivity on their part. A list of all Activity clients was provided to FHS PODER and communities to *Vida Mejor*. At baseline 90.3 percent of the population surveyed has access to improved sanitation.

Activities to September 2015 have included:

- Promotion of healthy household concept including sanitation.
- Household improvements made with and by clients include:
 - 169 improved floors
 - 2 improved walls
 - 2 water/wash tanks installed

Indicator 2.3.1-10. Percent of households using improved drinking water source

This indicator measures the number of households with access to improved drinking water sources and that utilize the improved source for the predominant amount of their drinking water. Access to an improved water source means that the home or compound is connected directly to a piped system or

that a public fountain, well, or stand-post is located within a reasonable distance from home (often categorized as within 200 meters – see data limitations below). Using an improved drinking water source means that the improved drinking water source must be the predominant source for the household.

Improved drinking water sources are: *

- Piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard
- Public tap/standpipe
- Tube well/borehole
- Protected dug well
- Protected spring
- Rainwater collection
- Bottled water

Unimproved drinking water sources are: *

- Unprotected dug well
- Unprotected spring
- Cart with small tank/drum
- Tanker truck
- Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel)

This indicator will be collected through annual household health surveys in August and September each year starting in year 2. No targets were set for year 1 and no data is reported.

Baseline data collected in June 2015 showed 95.8 percent of the individuals surveyed have access to an improved drinking water source.

The indicators, the indicator category, high level targets and the current status (where applicable) in the year 1 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN; CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved, PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITION STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Output 2.2 Improved community and household sanitation and hygiene** are provided in Table 58.

Table 58. Status September 2015. Output 2.2 Improved community and household sanitation and hygiene for MERCADO Work Plan, Year I (December 2014 to September 2015)

Indicators	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Year 1: Output Targets (Dec 2014 - Sep 2015)			Year 1 Total FYI 5	Status 06/2015 **	Current Quarter 09/2015	Status 09/2015	LOP	Units	
				Q 2	Q 3	Q 4							
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS													
CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN													
CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved													
PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN													
Improved Community & Household Sanitation & Hygiene (Output 2.2)													
2.3.1-8	Percent of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	NO	F 3.1.8-33	YES				-3%	12.1%	5.9%	-6.2%	-25%	% reduction from baseline
2.3.1-9	Number of households with improved sanitary conditions *	YES	Custom	YES				1,000				10,000	# Households
2.3.1-10	Percent of households using an improved drinking water source *	YES	Custom	YES				TBD	95.8%			TBD	% of Population

*Targets are notional and will be revised as per baseline results

** Baseline numbers

8.3 OUTPUT 2.3: IMPROVE UTILIZATION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION SERVICES

CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN

CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved

PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Improve utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services (Output 2.3)

To ensure long-term sustainability of community-level nutrition interventions, MERCADO will work closely with Ministry of Health staff at regional and community levels. During the first quarter of implementation, MERCADO Health and Nutrition staff visited a total of 59 health centers in the ZOI (14 in Ocotepeque, 20 in Copan and 12 in Santa Barbara) to inform health staff of the project and discuss areas of collaboration.

- Development and implementation of Information, Education and Communication (ICE) plans for personnel at institutional and community levels, based on required nutrition and feeding practices. ICE activities will train health volunteers, field staff from decentralized health service providers, Ministry of Health, community leaders, and direct project beneficiaries. As of September 2015, materials for use with target groups and community health volunteers have been selected and updated for reproduction. Training plans for Activity and partner technical staff are in progress.
- Technical support and training to selected health centers operated by the Ministry of Health, municipalities, and others to strengthen implementation of counseling and follow-up for undernourished children. This guidance considers existing capacities and nutrition indicators, and will include basics on exclusive breastfeeding; establishing or strengthening support centers for pregnant and lactating mothers; promoting modern contraception; testing for parasites; using updated WHO norms for nutrition status surveillance; ensuring supply of micronutrients such as iron, folic acid, zinc, and vitamin A; and operating nutritional recovery centers for acute malnutrition. As of September, projects staff in the tree departments have begun working with field staff from Ministry of Health facilities as well as decentralized service providers in the implementation of activities at the community level related to AIN-C group reactivation/organization and the delivery of the “basic health package” services during group meetings.
- Providing intensive training for health center employees and promoters to strengthen referral and counter-referral systems. Expanding community participation and inter-institutional alliances to ensure an integrated and more results-driven approach to increase the quality, range, and timeliness of overall health and nutrition services. Efforts will also include expanding data collection and sharing it on a quarterly basis to better develop short-term response activities and contribute to more strategic longer-term planning. Bases for formalizing activities related to the strengthen referral and counter-referral systems are ongoing with discussions with the departments of Continued Service Quality, Primary Health Care and Decentralization, in the Ministry of Health. Field activities as a result of this cooperative effort are expected to begin in the second quarter of FY 2015-2016.

Indicator 2.3.1-11. Percent of children under 5 years with diarrhea treated with ORT

09/2015	Target: 3.0%	Baseline: 48.4%	Change: n/a
		09/2015 data used as baseline	

This indicator measures the number of children under five years of age with diarrhea who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), defined as receiving oral rehydration solution (ORS), recommended home fluids (RHF), or increased fluids. In order to standardize responses with indicator Custom/F 3.1.8-33 *Percent of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks*, this indicator measures prevalence of children under five years old with diarrhea treated with ORT within the prior two weeks based on the two-week recall of the child's primary caretaker (usually the mother). Diarrhea is defined as more than three loose stools passed in a twenty-four hour period. Age is calculated in completed months at the time the information is collected from the caretaker. Data for this indicator is collected during monthly child monitoring sessions and reported quarterly.

The indicator and data is related to information given under "Indicator 2.3.1-8. Percent of children under 5 with diarrhea in prior two weeks".

The percent of children under 5 years with diarrhea treated with ORT in the June 2015 baseline was 0.5 percent. In September 2015, 48.4 percent of children who experienced episodes of diarrhea received ORT. Analyzing the results of the baseline survey, responses provided by mothers to the question on ORT clearly indicates that the question was not correctly understood, which explains the significant difference when compared to results obtained in September 2015 through data collected during growth monitoring meetings where community volunteers and technical staff were able to provide clarity to the question asked. Due to this finding in the analysis of the interpretation of the question on ORT during baseline data collection, the result obtained for September 2015 will be used as baseline data for the measurement of progress for this indicator in upcoming periods.

Table 59. Percent of children under five years old with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)

Quarter	# children with Diarrhea	# children with ORT	%	% increase
Jun-15	558	5	0.5%	
Sep-15 (to be used as baseline)	122	59	48.4%	-

Indicator 2.3.1-12. Percent of children with pneumonia taken to appropriate care

09/2015	Target: 3.0%	Baseline: 71.5%	Change: +22.3%
		Achieved: 93.8%	

This indicator measures the prevalence of children under five years old with suspected pneumonia who are taken to an appropriate health-care provider in the two weeks prior to the survey. Data is based on the two-week recall of the child's primary caretaker (usually the mother). The indicator measures the behavior change in the child's primary caretaker in regards to access and use of care providers for the treatment of suspected pneumonia.

The suspected pneumonia cases who were taken to an appropriate health-care provider at baseline in June 2015 were 71.5 percent. This increased to 93.8 percent in September 2015.

Table 60. Percent of children with pneumonia taken to appropriate care

Quarter	# Children	# Reporting Pneumonia	# Adequate Treatment	%	% Change
Baseline Jun-15	4,630	200	143	71.5%	
Sept-15	2,078	16	15	93.8%	22.3%

Indicator 2.3.1-13. Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs

09/2015	Target: 350	Achieved: 12,680	Difference: +12,330
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This indicator tracks the number of participants (health professionals, primary health care workers, community health workers, volunteers, mothers/caregivers, policy-makers, researchers, and other non-health personnel) in child health care and child nutrition training provided by MERCADO. For this indicator, the training attendance numbers are counted without distinguishing whether the same person received multiple trainings. Counting individuals multiple times is acceptable for this indicator.

During the first quarter of project implementation, significant amount of time was invested in the identification of communities to transition to MERCADO, conduction of rapid assessments to identify status of communities and define list of communities for baseline survey and the conduction of the baseline survey. Training activities began in full in the second quarter.

As of September 2015, project staff conducted a total of 602 training events with a total of 12,680 against a target of 350 (Tables 61 and 62). 2.5 percent were men.

Table 61. Training Events and Participants in Nutrition and Health (Status: 09/2015)

Technical Area	Sept-15			
	Male	Female	Total	# Events
Health & Nutrition	311	12,190	12,680	602

Table 62. Training Events and Participants in Nutrition and Health by training Area (Status: 09/2015)

Training Area	# Males	# Females	Total	# Events
Basics groups of nutrition and food	0	49	49	2
Exclusive breastfeeding	4	82	85	3
Family lot management	2	69	75	6
Follow up healthy housing	3	13	14	1
Food preparation	77	1,323	1,399	78
Health and nutrition strategy	82	1,652	1,719	69
Healthy spaces and hygiene practices	27	1,789	1,863	98
Monitoring nutritional status	32	1,967	2,034	101
Spacing of pregnancies	84	5,246	5,442	244
Total	311	12,190	12,680	602

For reference purposes, 3,237 individuals have received training in nutrition and health related topics (Table 63).

Table 63. Individuals Trained in Nutrition and Health by Department and Sex (Status: 09/2015)

Department	# Males	# Females	Total
Copán	29	1,183	1,212
Ocotepeque	38	1,096	1,134
Santa Bárbara	43	848	891
Total	110	3,127	3,237

Only individuals with National ID numbers are included

Indicator 2.3.1-14. Percent of target population that views gender-based violence as less acceptable after participating in or being exposed to USG programming

Meetings were held during the first quarter to identify possible partners for this activity. Specific tasks that project staff will implement to impact this indicator include:

- Organize and train youth theater groups for delivering key messages through plays at the community level
- Reinforce messages of empowerment, gender equity, and domestic violence prevention through plays and other practical methodologies
- Train school teachers, religious and community leaders on raising awareness of domestic violence in the community

The indicators, the indicator category, high level targets and the current status (where applicable) in the year 1 work plan related to **CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN; CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved, PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITION STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Output 2.3 Improve utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services** are provided in Table 64.

Table 64. Status September 2015. Output 2.3 Improve utilization of maternal and child health and nutrition services for MERCADO Work Plan, Year I (December 2014 to September 2015)

Indicators	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Year I: Output Targets (Dec 2014 - Sep 2015)			Year I Total FY15	Status 06/2015 *	Added from Previous 1/4	Current Quarter 09/2015	Status 09/2015	LOP	Units	
				Q2	Q3	Q4								
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS														
CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN														
CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved														
PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN														
Improved Utilization of Maternal & Child Health & Nutrition Services (Output 2.3)														
2.3.1-11	Percent of children under five years old with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)	NO	Custom	YES				3%	n/a		48.4%	n/a	25%	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-12	Percent of children with pneumonia taken to appropriate care	NO	Custom	YES				3%	71.5%		93.8%	22.3%	25%	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-13	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	NO	FTF 3.1.9 (1)	YES				350	3,690	166	8,645	12,501	1,000	# trained
2.3.1-14	Percent of target population that views gender-based violence as less acceptable after participating in or being exposed to USG programming	NO	GNDR-7	NO				17.3%	n/a			n/a	23.2%	Percentage

* Data provided is the baseline level

9. CROSS-CUTTING AREAS

MERCADO implementation will incorporate the following cross-cutting areas.

9.1 GENDER INTEGRATION

CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED

CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved

High level target - Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)

Gender is a cross-cutting factor that will be integrated into all MERCADO interventions. Under Purpose 1, MERCADO will work with a range of products, both on and off farm, taking into account growth opportunities for all clients. Under Purpose 2, at least 90 percent of the training and technical assistance beneficiaries are expected to be women. As mentioned previously, MERCADO clients are households rather than the individuals of the household, and as a result, increased incomes and improved nutrition are expected to have wider benefits.

A field-based gender assessment was undertaken using field surveys and focus groups in the target departments to identify gender integration constraints and perceptions of gender-based violence and determine strategies and actions for addressing these issues. The MERCADO gender strategy details the specific actions that will result in increased inclusion of women in economic growth and family health and nutrition activities. The gender strategy includes heavy targeting of off-farm MSMEs as a high percentage of these enterprises are women-owned. In addition, since men traditionally dominate crop cultivation in Honduras, MERCADO has selected a number of crops for which female producers are more competitive in their cultivation to provide them with new opportunities. Other enterprise activities with off-farm MSMEs, where owners are predominantly women (about 70 percent), include the production and marketing of baked goods, snacks, beverages, pickled vegetables, crafts, and dairy products among others. These will offer opportunities for households to diversify and supplement household incomes, and place income directly into the hands of the women.

MERCADO will also promote female involvement in community-led biodiversity conservation and NRM. Previous findings under USAID-ACCESO show that men and women typically share equal roles in community based organizations (CBOs). Women are particularly active, and tend to fill senior positions, in water boards and other CBOs dealing with community NRM and health matters.

Installation of renewable energy technologies is aimed in part at relieving the burden of firewood collection, which usually falls to women. Renewable energy technologies should have significant positive effects on women's time and health, which will relieve strain on a family's income as health costs likely decrease. In particular, MERCADO's promotion of alternatives to, or reduction of firewood for cooking, will benefit women, men, children, the elderly, and vulnerable populations.

MERCADO support for quality maternal and child health and family planning services under Purpose 2 will contribute to women taking control of reproduction. As with all interventions, MERCADO will be mindful of long-established traditions and cultural issues, including the perception of male and female roles. To combat backlash, MERCADO will also train men to illustrate the benefits of family planning. Since improving the quality of child and maternal health is typically the role of women, MERCADO will also promote the involvement of men in child care.

MERCADO's considerations for the gender strategy include men's roles and expectations as well as those of women. To this end, MERCADO will design technical assistance, training, and other interventions in a manner that does not disrupt tradition, but that supports gradual and smart change.

Experts on addressing masculinity as an important aspect of achieving gender integration in productive activities dominated primarily by men are being identified and approached to propose a package of services for project staff and clients. In addition, alliances with other entities are being pursued in order to implement mechanism to address the perception of community members related to gender based violence. Data for selected indicators for women's participation is given in Table 65.

Table 65. Summary: Women's Participation

Indicator/Quarter	09/2015	
	Value	% of Total
Individuals trained as % of total (excluding N&S)	1,911	19.5%
Participants in trainings as % of total (excluding N&S)	7,985	14.0%
Access to finance as % of total loan value	77,738	4.7%
Access to finance as % of total number of loans	78	9.2%
Access to finance as % of total individuals with loans	71	9.7%
Area planted as % of total area (hectares)	621	7.4%
Area with improved technologies (hectares)	2,664	21.0%
Number of farmers applying improved technologies	2,160	23.6%
Number of individual plantings as % of total number	536	9.0%
Value of investments in fixed assets (\$)	80,231	6.0%
Number of investments in fixed assets	120	10.8%

9.2 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

MERCADO will play a key role in improving NRM in the NZOI. The activity's Environmental Management Plan (EMP) describes in detail MERCADO's contributions to improved NRM and mitigation measures for potential negative impacts resulting from interventions.

These activities under Purpose 1 are aimed at introducing technologies and practices that promote sustainable agricultural production, including proper land preparation; good agricultural practices such as intercropping, rotation, no/low tillage cultivation, and others; conserving water resources using technologies such as drip irrigation; farm chemicals safety training for all household members; and minimizing dependency on and use of agrochemicals, among others. Several NRM activities relate to improving agricultural productivity:

- Environmental mitigation plans will be developed for irrigation systems, coffee plants, and processing plants.
- Development and implementation of water source protection plans and preparation of compost using coffee pulp waste.
- Working with municipalities where required to ensure approvals, implementation, and sustainability.

Purpose 2 interventions will see support to municipalities and *mancomunidades* for sustainable management of water and forest resources, including development and implementation of re-forestation plans and community-based water management plans; the establishment of protected areas; and the integration of sustainable farming practices and NRM in municipal economic development plans. NRM activities will directly improve community and household sanitation and hygiene, including:

- Evaluation of potable water sources for quality, contamination, volume, and legal status.
- Strengthening of existing and establishing new water boards, including organization (committees), administration (charges), watershed protection, treatment (chlorination), operation and maintenance, and female involvement.

- Household water management.
- Expanding and improving the potable water network systems, including distribution lines, chlorination, distribution network, and water capture and storage.
- Basic sanitation improvements, including diagnostics, preparation of integrated proposals between the community, municipality, and donors for investments in sanitation infrastructure.

In addition, MERCADO technicians will also utilize the findings and recommendations of the Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safe Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) finalized for the USAID-ACCESO project in October 2013. Examples of specific activities up to September 2015 were provided in Section 7.2.8.

9.3 ACTIVITY PROMOTION / FIELD VISITS

MERCADO is expected to receive regular field visits from USAID and representatives from local and international organizations, including the government of Honduras, World Bank, FAO, WFP, donors, NGOs, etc. These trips normally include observations on implementation methodology; household and farm infrastructural improvements; technology introduction and adoption; and client household interviews and field activities. The integration of the technical components and the integrated solutions is emphasized, as are the changes needed to reduce poverty levels and increase the living standards. These visits are set up and organized based on requests and logistics requirements provided by USAID.

Santa Bárbara, March 2015

- Lindsey Anna (USAID M&E, BFS) and Anastasia Buyanova (USAID/Honduras). Familiarization with MERCADO activities and Fintrac M&E systems. Visit to 4 production sites, 2 processing sites, 1 *caja rural* and 1 nutrition site.

Santa Barbara, July 2015

- CIAT and USAID representatives. CIAT is developing a GIS tool on behalf of USAID to identify potential sites for irrigation. Familiarization with MERCADO activities and production technologies. Visit to various production sites with varying crops (corn, beans, pasture, coffee, vegetables, passionfruit) and irrigation systems (overhead, drip, gravity fed, ram pump)

Santa Barbara & Copan, September 2015

- USAID/Washington (Jacob Greenstein) and USAID/Honduras. Visit to identify opportunities to link farmers to market through rehabilitation and maintenance of secondary and tertiary roads. Site visits made to roads, grower groups and irrigation districts.

Copan, September 2015

- USAID-Environment (Joe Torres & Peter Hearne), INVEST-H and others. Part of a USAID-organized meeting on Regulation 216, good agricultural practices, pesticide use, and others. Visit made to MERCADO to show production practices and technology related to the environmental systems being implemented. Included representatives of Invest-H, and ACS (Fintrac and Chemonics).

Copan, September 2015

- Field visit by representatives of Sun Mountain International. Contracted by USAID to carry out an evaluation of the use of good agricultural practices, irrigation and the use of pesticides.

Field visits were made by USAID-Honduras to activity clients:

Santa Bárbara, Copan & Lempira, April 2015

- Hector Santos (USAID/Honduras). Participation in MERCADO gender workshop (Santa Barbara); visit to 5 irrigation districts with horticultural production, 3 MSMEs and 1 *caja rural* (Copan and Lempira).

Copan, July 2015

- Hector Santos (USAID/Honduras). Field visits to 1 production site / irrigation district, 1 AIN-C nutrition activity, and 1 MSME.

Ocotepeque, August 2015

- Jorge Reyes (USAID/Honduras). Field visits to 5 production sites, 1 nutrition, and 1 MSME site during the delivery of routine technical assistance.

Santa Barbara September, 2015

- Jorge Reyes (USAID/Honduras). Field visit to four production sites and participation in meetings with the Las Vegas municipality.

9.4 COLLABORATION WITH USG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES

Collaboration is expected and will be fomented with other Feed the Future and US government-funded projects and activities at local, regional, and international levels, including ACS-USAID (INVEST-H); PROPARQUE; USAID Innovation labs; USDA; FHIS (USAID/Trilateral); and gender projects (INGENEAS, Horticulture Innovation Lab - “Women in Agriculture Networks in Honduras” project, Penn State University and Zamorano).

ACS-USAID will work directly with MERCADO as they are inter-related (in technical assistance and investment in water-related infrastructure). FHIS activities as they relate to USAID and renewable energy are likely to provide direct support in irrigation and other technologies to MERCADO household clients. If other dry corridor projects are implemented with the government of Honduras or donors, some collaboration is expected. USDA’s regional project worked with USAID-ACCESO providing tailor-made training workshops in productive technologies and specific crops, and this partnership is expected to continue under MERCADO. Collaborative activities in the first year included:

- Provision of a list of possible irrigation districts and beneficiaries for eco-justa stoves and solar dryers to FHIS.
- Sharing of information on USAID-ACCESO irrigation districts with PROPARQUE.
- Discussions with Horticulture Innovation Lab – women in horticultural research on possible areas of collaboration and joint support (Penn State / Zamorano).
- Participation in a USAID-organized workshop in Gracias, Lempira (July 2015) where information was presented by USAID, INVEST-H and each activity to facilitate information exchange and coordination. Included MERCADO, INVEST-H/ACS, PROPOAQUE, FHIA, Trilateral Renewable Energy, US Forestry Service, and NEXOS. Included field site visits in Lempira to production, MSME and production activities developed under USAID-ACCESO.
- Participation in a USAID-organized workshop in Gracias, Lempira on environmental regulations (September 2015). Included USAID environmental officers, INVEST-H, ACS activities (Fintrac and Chemonics) and Sun Mountain.
- USDA organized workshop by US specialists carried out in Ocotepeque on potato integrated pest management, involving MERCADO technical field staff (September 2015).
- CIAT: working with USAID to develop a GIS tools to identify potential irrigation sites. Meeting to discuss USAID-ACCESO and MERCADO activities relating to good agricultural practices, the environment and water use. Included a field tour.
- INVEST-H/Water Activity (Chemonics): provision of details of potential irrigation systems for MERCADO clients to INVEST-H. The 53 irrigation districts total 645 hectares for 954 growers. During the quarter, assistance was provided to the implementer with at least 29 site visits to introduce growers from the potential districts.

- INVEST-H / irrigation (Fintrac Optional Services): details were provided for 15 systems covering 149 hectares of irrigation systems and 489 growers. These were approved and activities were initiated for determining system designs, components, environmental requirements, and quotes.

10. SUBAWARDS

Subawards will constitute an important element of both purposes during MERCADO implementation, and the project will employ the following subaward mechanisms to expand the outreach and impact of services provided:

- **Subcontracts:** cost-reimbursable subcontracts will serve as the primary sub award mechanism for engaging with the organizations named in the MERCADO proposal as implementation partners.
- **Partner fund awards** (grants under contract): grants with *mancomunidades* and private companies (i.e. input suppliers, commercial buyers, SMEs) will support initiatives contributing to MERCADO targets and goals. The *mancomunidades* have not passed the initial administrative stages due to the unavailability of unwillingness to cost share. Following guidance from USAID, partner funds directly with municipalities cannot be carried out. Partner funds with 2 private operations and 1 NGO are in process.
- **Loan guarantee fund:** guarantees in the form of small-scale grants, largely with informal financial intermediaries (i.e. *cajas rurales*), input suppliers, and buyers expand micro-loans, credit, and on-lending with activity clients. Currently on hold due to prioritization of activities and funds.
- **Technology fund:** while not a subaward in the traditional sense of a subcontract or grant, technology fund investments will be financed using subaward funds for the purpose of investing in communities. Technology investments using this fund include farm and community irrigation systems, improvements under the healthy household program, building materials for WASH facilities, small-scale clean energy pilots, road rehabilitations, and other initiatives that support community economic development and NRM plans.

In addition to these mechanisms, MERCADO will draft Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) or *convenios* to engage communities, governments, and private sector partners. Although not legally or financially binding, MOUs provide a basis for the coordination of activities with activity counterparts and serve as the initial foundation on which other partnerships and interventions will be made.

The MERCADO Subawards Manual was submitted to USAID for review and approved. This manual includes Fintrac's strategy for using subawards for the implementation of interventions under both activity purposes, and also includes Fintrac's organizational processes and procedures for undertaking subawards on its projects worldwide.

II. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

Project Management

- Finalize the Year 2 PMP, work plan, and M&E plan.
- Adjustment of selected targets based on baseline data.
- Develop formal alliances with private and public sector organizations identified in the current quarter.
- Presentation and analysis of Year 1 results with the technical team and USAID.
- Coordination with INVEST-H activities and existing USAID projects.

Technical Assistance and Training

- Continue intensive technical training of production, health, processing, M&E, and business skills field technicians.
- Develop alliances to expand embedded technical assistance services and joint training activities.
- Continue recruitment of new household clients, buyers, MSMEs, and input suppliers.

Production

- Expand market-driven production programs to meet local and regional demand.
- Maximize production area of current irrigation districts based on water availability.
- Expand training and technical assistance to coffee growers on basic production practices, with emphasis on harvesting, handling, drying and micro-lots for quality coffees.
- Expand all aspects of the cattle production program.
- Provide product options to growers based on water availability.
- Continue to identify possible water sources and irrigation districts for INVEST-H/water activity.

Market Access

- Identify additional outgrower programs for local buyers, collection centers, exporters, and processors.
- Establish calendarized production programs for local market buyers.
- Promote MERCADO clients with established non-ZOI exporters and processors for investment and supplier opportunities.
- Continue updating buyer directory.

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Prepare inputs for monthly and quarterly reports; provide management reports to zone managers.
- Collect end of harvest forms.
- Develop activity and status reports for subcontractors.
- Revise Year 2 M&E plan.
- Meet with technical production staff to evaluate performance against results and to prepare strategies for the achievement of project goals.

Rural Financial Services

- Expand training activities to the *cajas rurales* to expand services and increase MERCADO client savings and loan options.

- Formalize and develop financial products for MERCADO clients with local buyers, and input and equipment suppliers.
- Determine the feasibility of new or expanded crop insurance programs and mobile money options.
- Activities related to the DEI and client RTNs and formal invoices.
- Develop business plans for selected MSMEs and medium-sized operations working with or alongside MERCADO clients.

Health and Nutrition

- Direct technical assistance and training to mothers and caregivers in group and household visits.
- Establish coordination mechanisms with Ministry of Health.
- Train government promoters and community health volunteers in basic practices in hygiene, disease identification and prevention, dietary diversification and water quality.
- Expand training activities to government *Vida Mejor* representatives.
- Continue promoting family planning and quality maternal and child health practices in the basic messages that are conveyed in the training events.
- Provide training in food preparation and diet diversity to ensure nutrient uptake.
- Continue adding activities of the healthy household program to the targeted families, until these have completed the targeted practices.
- Continue with the provision of direct technical assistance through the household visits to those families with children below the third percentile.
- Coordinate field activities with health units to improve access to the family planning methods.
- Identify interested service providers to receive MERCADO assistance.
- Expand the installation of family plots for increased food availability.

Natural Resource Management

- Identify municipalities to receive Project support with potable water supplies.
- Establish priorities with municipalities, *mancomunidades* and communities.
- Support activity clients in the implementation of micro-watershed protection.
- Expand technical assistance in soil conservation, water resource management, wildlife preservation, pest and disease identification and control, and the safe use of pesticides.
- Environmental assessments of potential irrigation districts and water sources.

Gender Mainstreaming

- Provide further training to MERCADO staff on the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy.
- Assess and promote financial options for women (as both direct clients and household members).
- Promotion of off-farm business options to women (individuals and groups) to increase household incomes.

Small Grants Mechanism

- Prepare partner fund documentation for joint cost sharing technical assistance activities with the private sector.
- Repeat of the process to receive proposals from private sector companies for joint cost sharing of technical assistance activities.
- Develop technology grant activities for nutrition and health.

ANNEX I. PMP (SEPTEMBER 2015)

Indicators/Activities/Tasks	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Year 1: Output Targets (Dec 2014 - Sep 2015)			Year 1 Total FY15	Status 06/2015	Added from Previous 1/4	Current Quarter 09/2015	Status 09/2015	LOP	Units	
				Q2	Q3	Q4								
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS														
CDCS IR. 2.1. RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS INCREASED														
CDCS Sub-IR 2.1.2 Adaptation of poor households to climate risk														
2.1.2-1	Number of people with a savings account or insurance policy as a result of USG assistance	YES	Custom	YES			0					2,500	Beneficiaries	
CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED														
CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.1 Agricultural Productivity Improved														
2.2.1-1	Number of households living in poverty moved above the poverty line *	NO	Custom	YES			0					15,000	Households	
2.2.1-2	Number of households with annual income of at least \$5,000 *	NO	Custom	YES			0					15,000	Households	
2.2.1-3	Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) *	NO	GNDR-2	YES			17%	4.5%	8.8%	14.7%	14.7%	25%	% female	
PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH														
Improved Agricultural Productivity (Output 1.1)														
2.2.1-4	Gross margin per hectare, animal or cage of selected product*	YES	FTF 4.5 (16,17,18)	YES			46%	n/a		SEE BREAKDOWN	200%		US\$/Hectare	
2.2.1-5	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (13)	YES			10,000	8,387		9,814	9,814	18,000	Households	
2.2.1-6	Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (2)	YES			5,000	n/a		12,670	12,670	18,000	Hectares	
2.2.1-7	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	YES	FTF 4.5.2 (6)	YES			5,000	n/a		9,166	9,166	18,000	Farmers	
2.2.1-8	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (7)	NO			10,000	7,070	(1,435)	4,182	9,817	30,600	Individuals	
2.2.1-9	TA/extension visits by activity & partner technicians	NO	NO	NO	1,000	5,000	10,000	16,000	30,189	(24,516)	5,377	11,050	440,000	On-farm TA visits
2.2.1-10	Technical materials produced or updated	NO	NO	NO	2	5	5	12	3		9	12	80	# Materials

Indicators/Activities/Tasks	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Year 1: Output Targets (Dec 2014 - Sep 2015)			Year 1 Total FY15	Status 06/2015	Added from Previous 1/4	Current Quarter 09/2015	Status 09/2015	LOP	Units	
				Q2	Q3	Q4								
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS														
CDCS IR. 2.2. INCOMES INCREASED														
PURPOSE 01: INCREASED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH														
CDCS Sub-IR 2.2.2 Market Demand and Access Increased														
Improved Access to Markets (Output 1.2)														
2.2.2-1	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to Feed the Future implementation*	YES	FTF 4.5.2 (23)	YES			0	n/a			n/a	\$ 70.00	US\$ million	
2.2.2-2	Number of MSMEs accessing new market opportunities	YES	CUSTOM	YES		200	300	500	86	284	167	537	10,000	Linkages
2.2.2-3	Number of MSMEs that have been verified to meet market standards for their products	NO	CUSTOM	YES		50	150	200	138	40	68	246	3,000	MSMEs
2.2.2-4	Number of MSMEs that have entered into a contract agreement	YES	CUSTOM	YES		50	150	200	n/a	218	98	316	3,000	MSMEs
2.2.2-5	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, providing business development services from USG assisted sources	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (37)	YES				30	6		52	58	200	MSMEs
2.2.2-6	Intermediate brokers incorporated as Activity clients	NO	NO	NO		20	20	40	157		87	244	240	Brokers
2.2.2-7	Extension services provided by mancomunidades, NGOs and private sector companies	NO	NO	NO			5	5	n/a			n/a	15	Technicians
2.2.2-8	Farm-gate price SMS reporting system	NO	NO	NO				0	n/a			n/a	1	System operating
Increased Investment in Agriculture & Employment Opportunities (Output 1.3)														
2.2.2-9	Value of new private and public investment facilitated by FTF assistance*	NO	CUSTOM	YES				0	0.300	0.416	0.626	1.342	\$30.00	US\$ Million
2.2.2-10	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the Future assistance	YES	FTF 4.5.2 (12)	YES		3	7	10	3		3	6	30	PPPs
2.2.2-11	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: 1. Analysis 2. Stakeholder consultation/public debate 3. Drafting or revision 4. Approval (legislative or regulatory) 5. Full and effective implementation	NO	FTF 4.5.1 (24)	YES				0	7	-6	3	4	10	Policies
2.2.2-12	Number of jobs attributed to FTF implementation*	YES	CUSTOM	YES				300	n/a			n/a	5,000	FTEs
2.2.2-13	Municipal economic development planning	NO	NO	NO				2	n/a		3	3	10	Plans
Improved Financial Services for the Poor (Output 1.4) (ALL ZOI)														
2.2.2-14	Value of Agricultural and Rural Loans *	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (29)	YES				\$ 0.10	\$ 0.433	\$ 0.611	\$ 0.619	\$ 1.663	\$ 10.00	\$ millions
2.2.2-15	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans	NO	FTF 4.5.2 (30)	YES				250	202	362	169	733	2,500	MSMEs
2.2.2-16	Number of beneficiaries using mobile money services	NO	Custom	YES				0	n/a			n/a	2,500	Beneficiaries

Indicators/Activities/Tasks	CDCS Indicator #	FTF Indicator #	Contract	Year 1: Output Targets (Dec 2014 - Sep 2015)			Year 1 Total	Status 06/2015	Added from Previous 1/4	Current Quarter 09/2015	Status 09/2015	LOP	Units	
				Q2	Q3	Q4								
				FY15										
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: EXTREME POVERTY SUSTAINABLY REDUCED FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN WESTERN HONDURAS														
CDCS IR. 2.3. HUMAN CAPITAL IMPROVED, WITH A FOCUS ON CHILDREN														
CDCS Sub-IR 2.3.1 Basic Education and Nutrition Service Delivery Improved														
PURPOSE 2: IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN														
2.3.1-1	Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age *	NO	CUSTOM	YES				-2%	25.8%		16.0%	-38.0%	-20%	% reduction from baseline
2.3.1-2	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age *	NO	3.1.9-16	YES				-2%	9.3%		3.8%	-59.6%	-20%	% reduction from baseline
Improved Access to Diverse & Quality Food & Nutrition-Related Behaviors (Output 2.1)														
2.3.1-3	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age *	YES	FTF 3.1.9.1 (4)	YES				2%	52.0%		80.1%	53.9%	20.0%	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-4	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet *	YES	FTF 3.1.9.1 (1)	YES				2%	13.6%		n/a	n/a	20.0%	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-5	Percent of children less than two years old with two consecutive low monthly measurements	NO	CUSTOM	YES				-4%	n/a		12.3%	12.3%	-30.0%	% reduction from baseline
2.3.1-6	Number of underweight children less than two years old *	NO	CUSTOM	YES				0	n/a		78	-121	-2,000	# children < 2 yo
2.3.1-7	Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age**	NO	FTF 3.1.9.1 (2)	NO				TBD	4.4			n/a	TBD	Food Groups
Improved Community & Household Sanitation & Hygiene (Output 2.2)														
2.3.1-8	Percent of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	NO	F 3.1.8-33	YES				-3%	12.1%		5.9%	-6.2%	-25%	% reduction from baseline
2.3.1-9	Number of households with improved sanitary conditions *	YES	CUSTOM	YES				1,000					10,000	# Households
2.3.1-10	Percent of households using an improved drinking water source *	YES	CUSTOM	YES				TBD	95.8%				90%	% of Population
Improved Utilization of Maternal & Child Health & Nutrition Services (Output 2.3)														
2.3.1-11	Percent of children under five years old with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)	NO	CUSTOM	YES				3%	n/a		48.4%	n/a	25%	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-12	Percent of children with pneumonia taken to appropriate care	NO	CUSTOM	YES				3%	71.5%		93.8%	22.3%	25%	% increase from baseline
2.3.1-13	Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	NO	FTF 3.1.9 (1)	YES				350	3,690	166	8,645	12,501	1,000	# trained
2.3.1-14	Percent of target population that views gender-based violence as less acceptable after participating in or being exposed to USG programming	NO	GNDR-7	NO				17.3%	n/a			n/a	23.2%	Percentage

* Targets are notional and will be revised as per baseline results

ANNEX II. MERCADO MONTHLY SUMMARIES



FEED THE FUTURE

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

MERCADO | March 2015



Feed the Future MERCADO is a five-year activity supported by the people and the government of the US, implemented through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). MERCADO is one of USAID's largest investments in Honduras as part of Feed the Future, the US government's global hunger and food security initiative.

MERCADO will work with more than 18,000 household clients living in poverty and extreme poverty across the departments of Ocotepeque, Copan, and Santa Bárbara. The activity aims to improve household malnutrition and poverty levels through economic development that will increase revenues and generate employment.

GOALS

Increase agricultural sector growth, including:

- Productivity
- Market demand and access
- Investments and employment opportunities
- Financial services

Improve nutritional status, including:

- Access to a diverse and quality diet
- Proper sanitation and hygiene practices in the community and at home
- Utilization of nutrition and maternal and child health services
- Ensuring the sustainability of health and nutrition systems with the Secretary of Health



INCOME GENERATION

Training and technical assistance at the household level to develop and foster income-generating activities across various value chains, including:

- Horticulture
- Coffee
- Animal production
- Fruit
- Basic grains
- Processed and value-added products
- Off-farm businesses
- Employment



COMPONENTS

Comprehensive and integrated support at the household, local, community, and government levels to provide access to opportunities, markets, and services, including:

- Agricultural production, marketing and postharvest, finance, and business skills
- Health and nutrition, healthy homes, and local services
- Natural resource management, protection of water sources, potable water, and water for irrigation



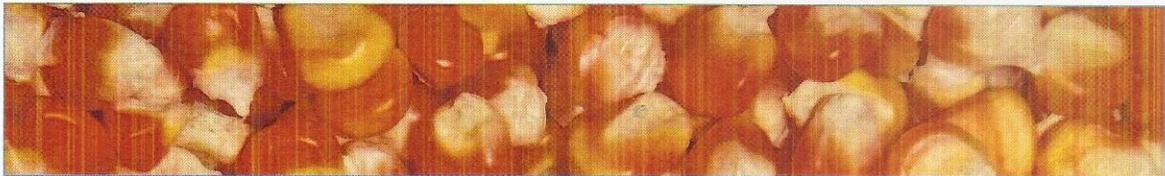
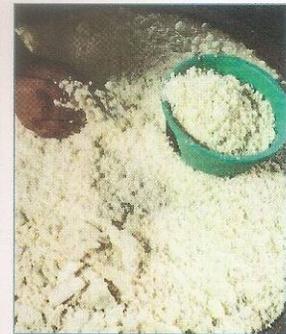
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ADMINISTRATION

The transition from USAID-ACCESO to Feed the Future MERCADO at the community level started March 1. To ensure a smooth transition for household clients, it was necessary to undertake the following administrative tasks:

Negotiations and agreements with sub-contractors. In addition to subcontracts with partners Fundación Hondureña de Investigación Agrícola (FHIA) and El Zamorano, subcontracts were also signed with Proyecto Aldea Global, Organización Cristiana para el Desarrollo Integral de Honduras, and Proyecto e Iniciativas Locales para el Autodesarrollo Regional de Honduras.

Personnel selection and reassignment. The majority of personnel under USAID-ACCESO have continued to work under the new MERCADO structure. Subcontractors reassigned workers according to geographic coverage. The hiring and selection process was completed in March, and each of the three departments have most of its technical team in place.



ACTIVITIES

Training period. Each of the three departments carried out a staff training to discuss the objectives and goals of the project; raise and review work strategies; and consider and reinforce administrative procedures.

Selection of clients and communities. MERCADO will continue to work with approximately 8,000 former USAID-ACCESO households across the three departments. A set of defined criteria to select the clients included access to water, advances in adoption of technologies, willingness to continue receiving technical assistance, and logistical access. This client selection helped identify communities that would benefit from an increase in the number of beneficiaries via MERCADO. Also, technical work plans were drawn up to ensure consistent and regular coverage for each client.

Health diagnostic in selected communities. After target communities have been identified, MERCADO staff responsible for the health and nutrition component started to gather the requisite information for a health diagnostic in each of these communities. Certain factors assessed include: the number of children under five years of age, presence of health volunteers, implementation of the community-based, integrated child care program, and the involvement of the community as a whole. MERCADO staff visit primary health centers in the communities to promote the project and identify potential ways to coordinate efforts.



FEED THE FUTURE

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

MERCADO | April 2015



Feed the Future MERCADO is a five-year project supported by the people and the government of the United States, implemented through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) as part of the US government's global hunger and food security initiative.

MERCADO will work with more than 18,000 household clients living in poverty and extreme poverty across the departments of Ocotepeque, Copan, and Santa Bárbara. The project aims to improve household malnutrition and reduce poverty levels through economic development that will increase revenues and generate employment.

Macro-level strategies include: promote profits, not subsistence; facilitate private sector investment; strengthen rural markets; reduce gender gaps; promote healthy households; and empower local leadership.

GOALS

Increase agricultural sector growth, including:

- Productivity
- Market demand and access
- Investments and employment opportunities
- Financial services

Improve nutrition, including:

- Access to a diverse and quality diet
- Proper sanitation and hygiene practices in the community and at home
- Utilization of nutrition and maternal and child health services
- Ensuring the sustainability of health and nutrition systems with the Secretary of Health



GENERAL

- Recruited 98 employees, including managerial and administrative, and specialists and technicians of each component.
- Economic development and health/nutrition components are working together to integrate the implementation of activities at the household level. Health and nutrition prioritized production communities for the start of the health diagnosis.

MANAGEMENT

- Reached out to representatives from *mancomunidades*, private businesses, and other potential strategic partners for the implementation of projects in the three departments. Fourteen representatives attended a meeting convened to present Expressions of Interest.
- Renewed the partnership with ANAVIH for the supply of eggs to nutrition education centers and preschools.



MARKETING

Project staff continued negotiations with OLAM regarding the continued purchase of specialty coffee from MERCADO clients. Areas of improvement were identified to ensure the partnership achieves expanded results in the next year.

A meeting with La Cooperativa Capucas, a purchasing and beneficiary cooperative that exports coffee in the municipality of San Pedro Copan, led to discussions and agreement on areas of common interest, such as the commercialization of chia, organic coffee, and lemongrass.

The planting of high-value vegetables for Hortifruti, La Colonia, APROCEL, and APROALCE was started.

Two small community markets (*mercaditos verdes*) in Reales Valladolid and Zacualpan Tomalá began operations; the identification of new communities for the establishment of *mercaditos verdes* continued.

FINANCE

MERCADO continued to facilitate access to credit for clients in the sowing period with the following organizations: CADELGA, BANRURAL, Hermandad de Honduras, Del Campo, BANADESA, Corredor del Quetzal, various cooperatives, *cajas rurales*, and others.



ACTIVITIES

Technical assistance. Offered technical assistance in the implementation of basic production practices with new plantings of maize, handling of coffee, and timetables for vegetable planting; trained MSMEs in new processing practices. Other activities included the identification of financing options for MERCADO clients and meeting for developing alliances with representatives of various municipalities, mancomunidades, private sector businesses, and health sector organizations.

Study on gender equality. This study was conducted with MERCADO clients to identify the dynamics of the relationship between men and women that affect economic development at the household and community level. The study was performed with nine focal groups in three departments. The information from this report was used to define strategies and activities the project can implement to promote gender equity and involvement in production processes promoted at the household and commercial level.

Diagnostic of health situation in selected communities. After identifying communities continuing under MERCADO, health and nutrition staff started to gather information for a diagnostic on the health situation in selected communities. They identified the number of children under 5 years old, the existence of health volunteers or monitors, the functioning of the AIN-C strategy, and the presence of other actors in the community. Additionally, visits were conducted to health centers that serve as the primary facilities for these communities to promote the project and find potential opportunities for coordination.

USAID visit: USAID representatives visited household clients and MSMEs in the department of Copan.



FEED THE FUTURE

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

MERCADO | May 2015



Feed the Future MERCADO is a five-year project supported by the people and the government of the United States, implemented through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) as part of the US government's global hunger and food security initiative.

MERCADO will work with more than 18,000 household clients living in poverty and extreme poverty across the departments of Ocotepeque, Copan, and Santa Bárbara. The project aims to improve household malnutrition and reduce poverty levels through economic development that will increase revenues and generate employment.

Macro-level strategies include: promote profits, not subsistence; facilitate private sector investment; strengthen rural markets; reduce gender gaps; promote healthy households; and empower local leadership.

GOALS

Increase agricultural sector growth, including:

- Productivity
- Market demand and access
- Investments and employment opportunities
- Financial services

Improve nutrition, including:

- Access to a diverse and quality diet
- Proper sanitation and hygiene practices in the community and at home
- Utilization of nutrition and maternal and child health services
- Ensuring the sustainability of health and nutrition systems with the Secretary of Health



MANAGEMENT

- Launched solicitation for applications for partnership agreements with private companies across the three target departments.
- Renewed partnerships with service providers, local and national buyers, and other stakeholders in each department.
- Met with FHIS-PODER representatives to coordinate activities related to irrigation and renewable energy.



GENERAL

- 8,809 client households received technical assistance in production; business skills and finance; processing and value addition; postharvest; marketing; natural resource management and disaster mitigation; and health and nutrition.
- 1,172 training events included 9,016 participants (23 percent women) around themes such as: basic production practices in basic grains, horticulture, and coffee; livestock management; irrigation; pests, weeds, and diseases; health and nutrition strategies; and financing, among others.



PRODUCTION

A total of 8,307 households in the three departments have transitioned from USAID-ACCESO to MERCADO as of May 31, of which 10 percent (815) are women.

Technical staff have conducted 7,317 agricultural production visits and 601 animal production visits. MERCADO has also continued to develop the planting program for selected crops (broccoli, cauliflower, lettuce, carrots, and beets) in the three departments to meet the demands of local and national buyers. In total, 64 new hectares have been planted in May for a total assisted area of 9,214 hectares, including permanent crops.

FINANCES

MERCADO continued negotiations with CADELGA, BANRURAL, Hermandad de Honduras, Del Campo, BANADESA, Corredor del Quetzal, UNICEMOCH, and various cooperatives, *cajas rurales*, and other finance institutions to facilitate access to credit for clients during the planting period. Also, negotiations with distributors of agricultural equipment are underway to offer discounted prices to project clients. With various *cajas rurales*, MERCADO initiated trainings in pledging grain and developing *agro-tiendas*.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS

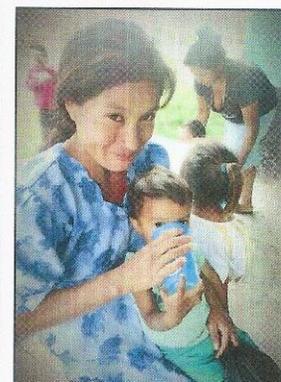
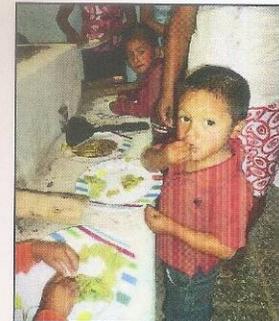
MERCADO met with 13 mayors of the Mancomunidad Consejo Higuito to present the project's objectives and strategies. This meeting discussed the different options for strategic alliances with each municipality to increase incomes and reduce poverty levels.

A meeting and field visit was conducted in Copan with management of the Centro Universitario Regional de Occidente (CUROC) to create a strategic alliance for collaboration with MERCAO in the agriculture, processing, and health components.

ACTIVITIES

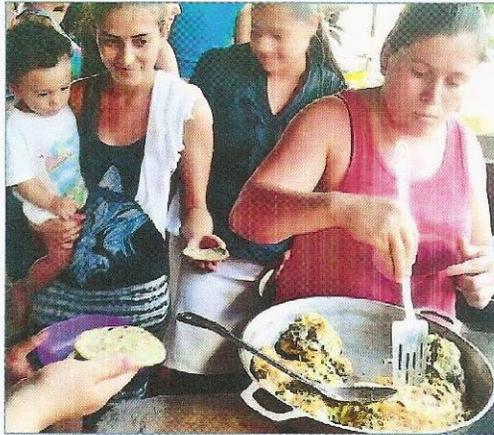
Coffee cupping. In coordination with the cooperative CAFEL, MERCADO organized a coffee cupping event in La Elencia with producers from La Elencia y Las Palmeras to identify quality coffee and promote good postharvest practices that could lead to better coffee prices. Seven samples were evaluated and three were of good enough quality that the buyer offered twice the price of the coffee that did not qualify.

Health and nutrition. Baseline data was completed on the health and nutrition status of 2,324 children under 2 and 2,687 children 2-5 years in 112 communities in 30 municipalities of the three departments. Each of the data collection visits measured weight and height, and where appropriate parents received counseling based on the findings as well as referrals to health centers.





MERCADO | June 2015



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PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Continued to develop partnerships with *mancomunidad* Consejo Higuito in Copan; *mancomunidades* in Ocotepeque; CATIE; Plan Trifinio; NGOs; and municipalities in Santa Barbara. Discussion topics included support to farmers with planting materials; logistics for moving products from farm to market; and the protection and conservation of water sources that supply irrigation systems.



GENERAL

- Technical staff conducted 10,853 visits this month; 90 percent of which focused on economic development.
- 10,781 participants (24 percent women) attended 1,462 training events on the following topics: basic practices in basic grains; livestock management; irrigation; pest, weed, and disease control; health and nutrition strategies; and financing.



PRODUCTION

A total of 8,387 client households have transitioned from USAID-ACCESO to MERCADO of which 10 percent (816) are women. This month, 356 new hectares were planted; main crops are maize, beans, rice, tomatoes, coffee, plantains, yuca, carrots, chilies, and watermelon. Several field days were carried out, including plantains in Olosingo, Lempira and beans in Santa Elena, Ocotepeque.



FINANCE / BUSINESS SKILLS

MERCADO continued to facilitate access to credit for clients during plantings, with CADELGA, BANRURAL, IHCAFE, Hermandad de Honduras, Del Campo, BANADESA, Corredor del Quetzal, OLAM, UNICEMOCH, OPDFs, cooperatives, *cajas rurales*, and others. Activities related to obtaining RTNs and invoices for farmers were expanded, including meetings with DEI in regional and headquarter offices.



ANIMAL PRODUCTION

In June, the animal production specialist focused on assisting household clients in developing of protein blocks using mulberry that are used to feed cattle, goats, chickens, and rabbits. More than 20 client households have introduced the mulberries in combination with *madreado* as a source of protein for animal feed.



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

This month, health and nutrition technical staff conducted 227 technical assistance visits. Through strategic alliances with NGOs and *Vida Mejor*, client households in Ocotepeque and Copan now have bathrooms, latrines, and sinks in their homes; these organizations are exploring opportunities to extend this benefit to other communities in the three departments. As part of the alliance with ANAVIH, egg delivery is benefiting 687 children under the age of 5 in 16 communities.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

MERCADO has developed a draft of the environmental protocols for installing and operating irrigation systems, which is currently under review and validation in each of the departments. Five training events were held on the safe handling of pesticides, calibration of equipment, and management of empty containers.



MARKETING

The project began compiling a list of local buyers. Producers visited processing plant buyers in Copan to discuss the supply of cattle and chicken feed. New market links were established for passion fruit and corn. Additionally, MERCADO assisted an exporter in Comayagua to locate a site for a packing plant in Santa Bárbara.



FEED THE FUTURE

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

MERCADO | July 2015



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Macro-level strategies include: promote profits, not subsistence; facilitate private sector investment; strengthen rural markets; reduce gender gaps; promote healthy households; and empower local leadership.

GENERAL

- During July, technical staff conducted 12,422 visits, 93 percent of which related to economic development.
- Also, 13,090 participants (35 percent women) attended 1,525 training events on topics including basic practices for staple grains, horticulture, and coffee; identification and control of pests, diseases, and weeds; installation of irrigation systems; adequate use of agrochemicals; animal production; management of fertilizer programs; soil conservation and contour plowing; production of snacks, sweets, and wines; bakeries; grain pledges; finance; monitoring nutrition; exclusive breastfeeding; and daily food preparation.



PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Outstanding partnerships initiated this month include: Proyecto Aldea Global for green bean cultivation in Ocotepeque and Copan for export to Guatemala; APROLAC to include MERCADO producers as members of the association for the commercialization of milk and training on cheese production. Agreements were signed with USAP/Secretary of Development for legalization of MSMEs; with UNA for internships and thesis research; and with ANAVIH to incorporate protein into children's diets.



MARKETING

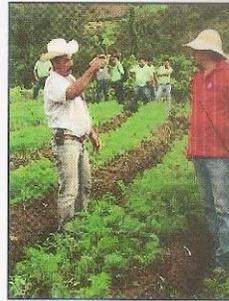
- Initiated efforts to extend potato deliveries from Grupo de Comidas to ASOFAIL and chili pepper production from Santa Bárbara to a processor. With the help of the local government, a green market in La Labor, Ocotepeque opened for vegetable sales.
- Advanced the negotiation and signing of agreements with buyers and exporters of coffee, including OLAM, HONDUCAFE, BONCAFE, and VOLCAFE.
- Technical assistance to exporters in finance management and the preparation of business plans.



PRODUCTION

As of July, 8,578 household clients have registered with the project and are receiving technical assistance and training to increase their family income.

During this month, 62.8 new hectares were planted, including 17 hectares for vegetables and 13 hectares for coffee. Field days for carrots, tomatoes, potatoes, and livestock were held. At trainings across the three departments, postharvest staff emphasized safe use of agrochemicals, postharvest handling of crops, and the construction and utilization of charcoal storage rooms.



FINANCE

Household clients in Santa Bárbara and Copan received technical assistance on the preparation of business plans to apply for funding through Corredor del Quetzal. Cajas rurales in Ocotepeque and Copan received training and guidance in accessing FIRSA funds. MERCADO has continued efforts to help household clients access credit with Hermandad de Honduras, BANADESA, PILARH, Cooperativas Ocotepeque and Pinalejo, and Soluciones Agrícola del Campo, among others.



ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Client households continued receiving support in cattle management, goats, chickens, and tilapia. 78 training events covered best practices in poultry farming, aquaculture, dairy cow management, and artificial insemination.



NUTRITION AND HEALTH

MERCADO conducted 419 technical assistance visits and held 161 training events. These trainings emphasized the importance of monitoring nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding, daily food preparation, and household and personal hygiene. Field activities continued to be coordinated with staff from health facilities in the communities targeted by the project.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

This month saw successful coordination with ICF for the protection and reforestation of water sources, watershed management in protected areas, and the preparation of technical assessments in the departments of Ocotepeque, Copan, and Santa Bárbara. The project followed up in a timely manner on the compliance to environmental protocols in the irrigation districts of the three departments.

PROCESSING AND VALUE ADDITION

Technicians continued working with household to identify off-farm income opportunities. During this month, 26 training events attracted 172 participants (92 percent women) and demonstrated the preparation and sale of snacks, bread, honey, and milk products.

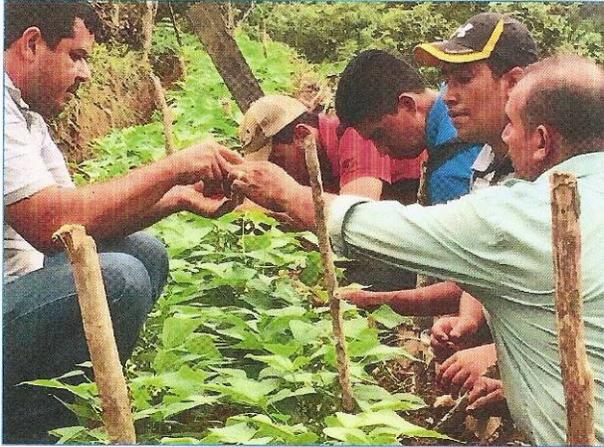




FEED THE FUTURE

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

MERCADO | August 2015

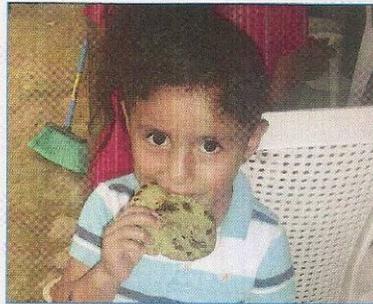


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GENERAL

- During August, technical staff conducted a total of 10,059 visits, of which 95% were related to economic development of households.
- Also 1,129 participants (30% women) attended 10,908 training events on topics including: basic practices for staple grains, horticulture and coffee, livestock farming, transplanting and planting, proper spacing of pregnancies, installation and management of irrigation systems, adequate use of agrochemicals, poultry farming, food preparation, soil conservation and contour plowing, and, management of healthy spaces.
- Activities were coordinated with INFOP, ICF, Trifinio, ANAVIH, INVEST-H, SEDIS, SAG, SERNA, DEI, and several municipalities and *mancomunidades*.



FIELD DAYS

The program held several field days and tours with producers in the three departments to promote production systems, technology and diversification, including: production of seedlings; inauguration of a drip irrigation system in Laguna Seca, Mercedes; production of avocado (El Trifinio); production of beans; safe use of pesticides; preparation of nutritional feed for livestock; corn and sweet potato production.



MARKETING

Activities during the period included programming for the export of French bean to Guatemala (Ocotepeque and Copán); determining delivery schedules for passion fruit to two processing plants; review of past performance and coordination of future plantings of chili pepper for a processor (Santa Barbara); commitments to buyers / exporters of quality coffee for the 2015/2016 season; and review of implementation and expansion of a planting program of beetroot for a processor.



PRODUCTION

As of August, a total of 9,182 household clients have registered with the project and are receiving technical assistance and training to increase their family income. This month 7,647 technical assistance visits were conducted and 846 training events held, with a total of 7,192 participants (12% women). The training topics included: soil preparation; contour crop rows; integrated pest management in potato; installation, maintenance and use of drip irrigation; development of internal regulations in the irrigation districts; use and safe handling of pesticides; construction of charcoal cold rooms.

This month, 51.7 new hectares were planted, including 27 hectares for vegetables and 19 hectares for coffee. Field days for carrots, tomato, potato, plantain, and cabbage were held in the three departments to supply the local and national demand.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

During the month 743 technical assistance visits and 81 training events were held with a total of 588 participants (26% women). Topics covered included best practices in production of laying hens; animal nutrition; dairy cows in stabling systems; preparation of nutritional feed; development of silos in bags; and basic management of tilapia. Held training on costs for establishment of chicken fattening projects and their nutrition. Additional work with various small businesses working in chicken fattening to determine costs, sales and profitability.

FINANCE & BUSINESS SKILLS

In August, 423 technical assistance visits and 35 training events were held with a total of 364 participants (30% women). Topics covered included: legalization of farmer groups; working with two input suppliers for the financing of irrigation districts; and determining the costs and profitability of chili pepper production.

NUTRITION & HEALTH

147 technical assistance visits and 94 training events were held with a total of 1,972 participants (95% women). Training topics covered included: proper spacing of pregnancies, food preparation, healthy spaces, and hygiene practices. Strengthened the capacities of health monitors through the monthly meetings of AIN-C and home visits.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Activities under this component included: working with the DESA hydroelectric power plant in San Francisco of Ojuera, Santa Barbara to install a forest nursery; scheduling water projects with several communities; developing training events to calculate the service rates for drinking water; teaching the reproduction and use of mountain microorganisms to treat coffee pulp; and conducting environmental audits of existing irrigation systems and of new potential systems that have been identified.

PROCESSING & VALUE ADDITION

This month 731 technical assistance and 35 training events were held with a total of 294 participants (81% women) in the preparation and sale of snacks made from plantain, malanga, yuca, and potato. In coordination with INFOP and the municipality of Belén Gualcho, a training workshop was conducted in bakery. Other activities included training on the use of solar dryers in the production of banana flour to be used in nutritious recipes.



ANNEX III. SUCCESS STORIES



SUCCESS STORY: MERCADO

CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE INCREASES INCOMES WHILE PROTECTING NATURAL RESOURCES

With new production systems and more crop variety, smallholders in Honduras move away from subsistence farming.

Feed the Future activities are working to reduce poverty and malnutrition in rural Honduras. The challenges associated with developing income generating production systems for traditional subsistence farmers to move their families above the poverty line are compounded further by unpredictable and extreme climatic conditions. Irregular and erratic rainfall has led to drought conditions and increases in crop pests, causing productivity declines and total or partial crop losses for a wide range of crops. Subsistence level farmers, with monocrop and traditional rain-fed production systems, are especially susceptible to crop and income losses.

Feed the Future MERCADO is introducing agricultural practices and technologies that provide adaptation and mitigation measures to increase productivity, profitability, and risk reduction over the short and long term, while at the same time have positive effects of the environment, biodiversity, and future adaptability. Results to date have shown that the use of good agricultural practices, technology, income generation, and climate mitigation are all linked. Incomes are increased and risks can be mitigated by the adoption of basic production practices, technology, and diversified crops and income sources. Farmers whose incomes are increasing are more open to adopting practices that reduce the climate risks and contribute to reduction of greenhouse gases.

The use of basic production practices is necessary for a climate-smart agriculture system to function. Practices and technologies that have been applied in Honduras include land preparation, contoured beds, drainage systems, application of organic material, mulching, soil pH adjustment, erosion barriers, pest and disease scouting, crop selection, rotation and diversification, drip irrigation, diluted fertilizer applications, pruning systems, and postharvest handling methods. Grower groups with new small-scale irrigation systems have formed to protect, manage, and reforest water sources. Monthly charges for use and maintenance have been introduced.

Crop and income source diversification is key to risk reduction. Feed the Future-assisted growers have increased their yields from basic grains to cover home consumption and freed up land to work with small areas of higher value crops. In the example below, the family moved from relying solely on coffee income and corn production to developing income sources generating \$3,720 during a one year period from 1.4 hectares, while producing basic grains for sales and home consumption.



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Farmers harvest carrots that they will wash and grade for sales to supermarkets in the main cities. Project training in the production systems is augmented with technical assistance in marketing and the coordination of planting calendars between growers and buyers.

Income Source	Area/Volume	Costs (\$)	Sales Income (\$)	Net (\$)
Corn (basic practices)	0.7 ha./2.9 MT	460	1,360	900
Beans (basic practices)	0.35 ha./1.4 MT	680	1,000	320
Coffee (basic practices)	0.7 ha./1.1 MT	1,725	2,500	775
Carrot (irrigated)	0.08 ha./5.0 MT	570	1,150	580
Potato (irrigated)	0.08 ha./3.2 MT	715	1,000	285
Cow (milk & calf)	1 cow/6 L.	190	1,050	860
Total		4,340	8,060	3,720

Families take at least two years to move from subsistence to the results shown. Over time, the farmers expand the area under high-value crop production, improve the application of practices and technologies, and obtain further increases in the yields of basic grains and coffee. This family has reduced their susceptibility not only to the climate, but also to pest and market conditions. With confidence in the new production systems and increased incomes, growers and communities are able to move from a day-to-day existence to long-term planning that includes investments in their health and in protecting valuable natural resources such as water, soil, and forests.





Success Story

BASIC PRACTICES ALMOST DOUBLE MILK PRODUCTION

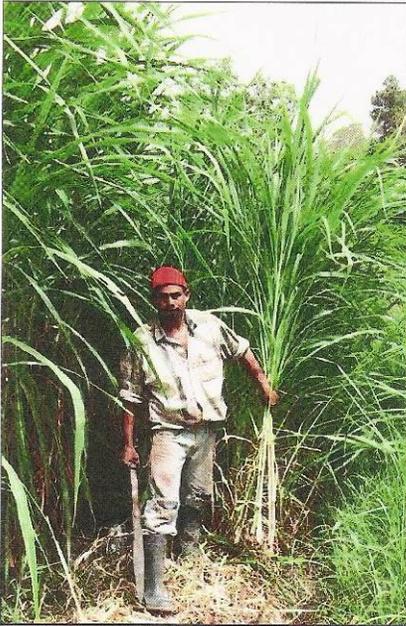


Photo by Fintrac.

Santos Alvarado on his plot of cut grass, which was planted to ensure and improve his livestock feed.

"We are very grateful with the project technicians and God because we have learned many things. Now our children at an early age already know techniques, which I learned only when older."

Santos Alvarado Chacón

Small-scale producers in remote areas of western Honduras lacked knowledge on updated production practices and technology, resulting in low yields and crops that are vulnerable to climate, pests, diseases, and market conditions.

Feed the Future, through MERCADO, is working to improve this situation, introducing basic production practices, low-cost technologies, business skills, and opportunities for generating income.

Santos Alvarado Chacón is a small-scale farmer from the community of Pasquingual, Dolores, Copán, who for years struggled to improve milk productivity from his cows. After participating in various training events and seeing the changes achieved by his neighbors, Chacón decided to follow the recommendations provided by the technicians and initiated suggested practices.

After six months of implementing different technologies for feed production, feeding, and livestock management, Chacón's milk productivity increased from an average of 7 liters per cow to 12 liters per cow – a total increase of 71 percent in his five productive cows.

To achieve this increase Alvarado semi-stabled his cows, prepared and limed the soil; raised beds and sowed 0.20 hectares of pasture; installed drip irrigation; and implemented a fertilizer plan to accelerate and maintain pasture production. Also, he supplemented the ration of daily feed with forage from leguminous tree species already established as live fences on his property.

With these good practices there has also been a reduction in production costs for the purchase of feed concentrate, decreasing from \$730 to \$250 per year; labor requirements also fell from \$1,060 to \$530 per year.

Parallel to milk production, Alvarado was linked with a meat processor that delivers steers for fattening on consignment to MERCADO producers. In seven months of feeding with only cut pasture, Alvarado's steers on average rose from 518 to 688 pounds, representing an additional \$682 net income from fattening four steers.

The adoption of basic production practices and low-cost technologies ensure productivity, quality, and competitive costs while reducing risks from pests, diseases, and market conditions. MERCADO promotes the exchange of experiences among farmers wishing to learn and implement good agricultural practices, and today, Alvarado is an exemplary producer for neighbors in his community.





Success Story

Changing Directions and Creating Opportunities

"Without a doubt, this experience has improved the conditions of life for my family and the outlook for us is now encouraging, thanks to USAID we have discovered new opportunities."

Antonio Reyes, producer



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

"This is the plant that started it all; I still have it and it is highly productive." Antonio Javier Reyes.

In Honduras subsistence farmers face serious problems of low or zero profitability, poor access to credit, and lack of vision on agriculture business.

In Azacualpa, Santa Barbara, 30 year old Angel Antonio Javier Reyes had been working as a day laborer in 2012 before deciding to become a small-scale commercial farmer.

"Less than three years ago I stopped being employed on a fruit tree farm," said Reyes. "With my savings I was able to acquire a 0.02 hectare plot close to my house. It is here where my life began to change and that of my family."

MERCADO technicians have taught farmers basic production practices, pruning methods, diluted fertilization application, postharvest handling, and marketing skills. Also, on Reyes' plot, group trainings were conducted on integrated pest management, soil preparation, water management, and nutrition balance.

"In the field there was a *loroco* plant that I started to cultivate," said Reyes. "In a few months it was producing between three and four pounds of *loroco* per week, and I would sell these to neighbors. With the rapid production growth, my wife and I had to go to the town to sell our production, while I also spent the time attending to the plot."

Already with more confidence in his business, Reyes has acquired a loan to buy a part of his neighbor's plot and, along with the donation of a small drip irrigation system, he was able to increase the planting area for *loroco*. Reyes has maintained steady production, much to the delight of his main buyer - a chain of supermarkets scattered throughout all Honduras.

Today, Reyes' revenues have increased 37 percent, from a salary of \$3,670 to \$5,034 in net income from *loroco* flower production only, plus giving him the opportunity to become his own boss.

Due to the success achieved in this experience, Reyes acquired an area of 4.2 hectares to expand his agricultural operations, which he plans to use for *loroco* and to diversify into other crops to ensure more revenue for his family.

Feed the Future, through MERCADO, will serve more than 15,000 households between 2015 and 2019 in production and postharvest practices, the introduction of high-value crops, and market linkages, with the goal of reducing poverty levels and improving the living conditions of its beneficiaries.





FEED THE FUTURE

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

Success Story

IRRIGATION SYSTEM OPENS OPPORTUNITIES FOR DIVERSIFICATION



Photo by Fintrac

Cultivation of beans in Elencia that were planted with good agricultural practices using drip irrigation. Irrigation is a key component, especially in times of drought, but it only works when used with basic production practices.

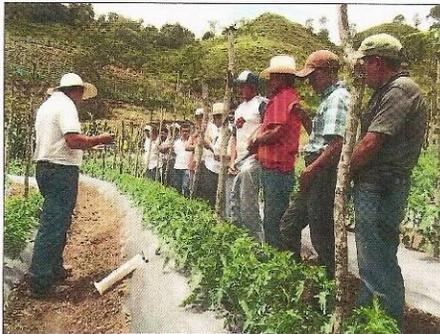


Photo by Fintrac

A group of producers from Elencia participate in a field day on the cultivation of tomatoes grown using good agricultural practices. These trainings are essential for demonstrations and for producers to share problems and solutions.

"Our plots serve as an example to others, and they admire what our efforts have accomplished."

Eusebio Orellana, leader of Elencia irrigation district

Climate change strongly affected Honduras in 2015, particularly in western areas where crop losses reached an estimated 70 percent.

A group of farmers from Elencia, Florida, Copan are implementing practices to reduce the impact of climate change on their agricultural and productive activities. With the support of Feed the Future, they have installed a water conduction system with drip irrigation on productive plots.

At the same time, producers also received training and technical assistance in best practices for use and maintenance of the irrigation system and the implementation of good agricultural practices. Combined, these valuable tools have helped producers increase yields.

"We wanted to grow vegetables, but we lacked water and could not do so until we started to listen to the technician about irrigation systems," said Eusebio Orellana, president of the Elencia irrigation district. "Today our dream is already a reality."

In addition to an irrigation system, these families have adopted environment-friendly technologies such as contour plowing, incorporating organic matter during soil preparation, live barriers, biological controls, and water source protection, which demonstrates the commitment of the group to environmental conservation.

The Elencia irrigation district consists of 13 families. Collectively, they have planted 2.8 hectares of high-value crops. Since the initial harvests of tomatoes, cabbage, chilies, and potatoes, they have obtained sales revenues of almost \$12,000, leaving net income close to \$5,000, which significantly improves their household economies.

This irrigation system has a potential of up to 10 hectares, and the group is seeking to expand the productive area by using the knowledge learned and their newly acquired income. Simultaneously, with the support of MERCADO, buyers from national supermarket chains have visited the area to develop programs to source vegetables from these farmers for their companies.

MERCADO is a Feed the Future activity in Honduras that seeks, among other goals, to bring 15,000 families above the poverty threshold, and overcome malnutrition through economic development and best practices in nutrition and health.





FEED THE FUTURE

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

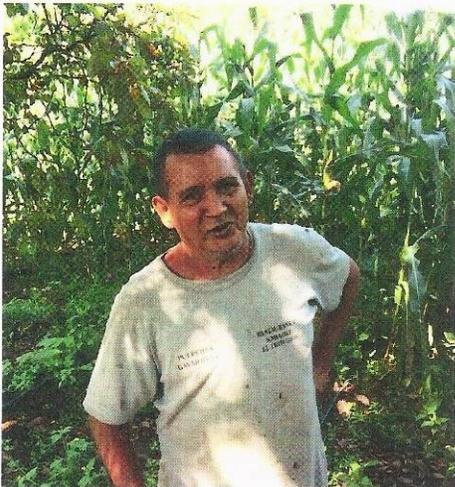
Success Story

IRRIGATION SYSTEM KEY TO COMBATTING DROUGHT



Photo by Fintrac.

Plot of maize in Olosingo, planted with good agricultural practices and drip irrigation. Irrigation is a key component, especially in times of drought, but it only works when used with basic production practices.



"We have diversified crops, and now can plant more pasture grass, plantain, pineapple, corn and other crops at any time of the year, which has strengthened the family and community economy."

Manuel Serrano, producer from Olosingo irrigation district.

According to the National Plan of Action Against Desertification and Drought, 46 percent of Honduran municipalities remain vulnerable to drought. For 2015, the drought has so far affected at least 161,000 families in 66 percent of the departments. The national weather service reported that if the dry summer continues to extend then crop losses could reach 70 percent.

Water is one of the most limiting natural resources and a determinant to strengthening production, food, and income in remote areas. Having access to adequate water is critical in farmers' ability to cope with adverse weather conditions.

Between 2011 and 2014, 150 water conduction systems were installed, with the capacity to irrigate 1,300 hectares, which has benefited 3,900 producers. MERCADO has also promoted drip irrigation as this technology make the most efficient use of water. The Olosingo irrigation district is one of these systems and has integrated 15 families into a scheme that has the potential to irrigate up to 14 hectares.

Olosingo is one of the areas traditionally affected by the drought. Before having access to water, the producers were engaged only in planting basic grains, subsistence-level cattle ranching, with their productivity and income being dependent on rainfall. Currently, these families have diversified their planting areas with 5.8 acres under production in commercial products such as banana, pineapple, watermelon, rice, maize, forage legumes, and cut pasture for livestock.

"The efficient use of water and the many practices and technologies learned has helped us to understand the importance of water for our lives," said producer Juan Ortega.

"Before, in the summer months, it was difficult to survive both for us and for our animals, but now we can keep our animals at a cost of only 30 percent of what we used to spend on purchasing animal feed."

The irrigation system goes hand in hand with technical assistance and training in good agricultural practices to ensure crop productivity and reduce risks. The producers have learned and are using techniques that include the preparation of soil; contour plowing; weed control; soil liming; fertilization plans for different crops; live barriers; planting density; installation, use, and maintenance of drip irrigation; fertigation; integrated pest management; management of livestock feedlot; and artisanal preparation of concentrate.



ANNEX IV. NON-EXPENDABLE PROPERTY REPORT

MERCADO Non-expendable Property Report as of September 30, 2015

Item Description	Voucher Date	Billing Code	Invoice Number	Acquisition Type	If Transferred from Others, Who?	Serial #	Purchase Cost (US\$)
DELL Laptop Computer	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	4X83G12	\$ -
Samsung Multifunctional Laser Printer 6545	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Z2SCB1CB500226X	\$ -
Samsung Multifunctional Laser Printer 6545	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Z2SCB1CB500224P	\$ -
HP Laserjet Enterprise printer	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	JPBCC3817N	\$ -
HP Laserjet Enterprise printer	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	JPBCC3817L	\$ -
1 Macbook Pro laptop 2.5 Ghz i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	C2VHQKATDTY3	\$ -
Dell Latitude E6420 laptop i7	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	BP3B6R1	\$ -
Dell Latitude E6420 laptop i7	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	3S4Q4R1	\$ -
Dell Latitude E6420 laptop i7	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	CS4Q4R1	\$ -
Dell Latitude E6420 laptop i7	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	915Q4R1	\$ -
1 XPS 15 laptop	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	HQJLTQ1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	C1ZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	3SYC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	74D4BS1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	4WYC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	6F0D5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	9T0D5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	GK0D5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	370D5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	F6ZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	G30D5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	5FZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	69ZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	GJZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	BGZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	JPYC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	892D5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	6LYC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	JHZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	8DZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	1TYC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	9WYC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	6KYC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	7VYC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	GX35BS1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	55ZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	H60D5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	DCZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	9GZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	7PN3BS1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	1XYC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	67ZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	8CZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	34ZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	FNYC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	53ZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	CLYC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	3JZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	83ZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	CH0D5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	1VYC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	CKYC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	DGZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	66ZC5Q1	\$ -
DELL latitude E6420 laptop i5	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	85ZC5Q1	\$ -
Samsung Multifunctional Laser Printer	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Z30NBAJB600005W	\$ -
Samsung Multifunctional Laser Printer	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Z30NBAJB600008T	\$ -
Infocus Lumen Projector	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	BEJB10600395	\$ -
Infocus Lumen Projector	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	BEJB10600442	\$ -
Infocus Lumen Projector	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	BEJB10300494	\$ -
Infocus Lumen Projector	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	BEJB05100765WE	\$ -
Infocus Lumen Projector	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	BEJB10300374	\$ -
Infocus Lumen Projector	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	BEJB10600429	\$ -

Item Description	Voucher Date	Billing Code	Invoice Number	Acquisition Type	If Transferred from Others, Who?	Serial #	Purchase Cost (US\$)
Infocus Lumen Projector	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	BEJB10300231	\$ -
Infocus Lumen Projector	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	BEJB10600272	\$ -
Samsung Multifunctional Laser Printer 6546	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Z30NBHC40000RY	\$ -
Vostro 460 mini tower for admin	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	35GSSR1	\$ -
Vostro 460 mini tower for admin	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	35HRSR1	\$ -
Sony DSLR SLT A55 Digital Camera	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	1127051	\$ -
(1) DELL Optiplex Mid Tower	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	CN-OH900N-76162-17C-0002-A03	\$ -
Dell Laptop Vostro 3460	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	1JHQ1Y1	\$ -
Dell Laptop Vostro 3460	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	3JHQ1Y1	\$ -
Dell Laptop Vostro 3460	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	5JHQ1Y1	\$ -
Dell Laptop Vostro 3460	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	GC7YVW1	\$ -
Dell Laptop Vostro 3460	N/A	EF-1	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	DC7YVW1	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9BPA65063 Plate #: PDK9111	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 0BPA65064 Plate #: PDK1975	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 2BPA65065 Plate #: PDK9087	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 6BPA65067 Plate #: PDK1935	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: XBPA65069 Plate #: PDK2001	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 6BPA65070 Plate #: PDK1999	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 1BPA77191 Plate #: PDF1932	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 5BPA77193 Plate #: PDK1754	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 0BPA77196 Plate #: PDK1943	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 4BPA77198 Plate #: PDK1931	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 4BPA77203 Plate #: PDK1947	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 6BPA77204 Plate #: PDK1942	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: XBPA77206 Plate #: PDK1936	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 7BPA65062 Plate #: PDK1973	\$ -
Dodge Ram 1500	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9BS688353 Plate #: PDK1919	\$ -
Dodge Ram 1500	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 1BS688346 Plate #: PDF2645	\$ -
Dodge Ram 1500	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 8BS688344 Plate #: PDK9073	\$ -
Dodge Ram 1500	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: XBS688345 Plate #: PDK2649	\$ -
Dodge Ram 1500	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 6BS688343 Plate #: PDK1912	\$ -
Dodge Ram 1500	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 3BS688350 Plate #: PDK1909	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: XBPA62690 Plate #: PDK9112	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: XBPA65055 Plate #: PDK9063	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 1BPA65056 Plate #: PDK1079	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 5BPA65058 Plate #: PDK9103	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 3BPA65060 Plate #: PDK2008	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 5BPA65061 Plate #: PDK1077	\$ -

Item Description	Voucher Date	Billing Code	Invoice Number	Acquisition Type	If Transferred from Others, Who?	Serial #	Purchase Cost (US\$)
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 1BPB07130 Plate #: PDP8627	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 7BPB11067 Plate #: PDP1074	\$ -
Ford Ranger	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9BPB11068 Plate #: PDP1073	\$ -
Ford F150	N/A	EF-2	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: CFB67352 Plate #: PDP9050	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2894BR200764 Plate #: MAI8523	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2896BR200765 Plate #: MAI8525	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD289XBR200784 Plate #: MAI8586	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2899BR200789 Plate #: MAI8659	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2899BR200792 Plate #: MAI8687	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2898BR200797 Plate #: MAI8733	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2894BR200800 Plate #: MAI8743	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2898BR200802 Plate #: MAI8747	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD289XBR200803 Plate #: MAI8749	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2891BR200804 Plate #: MAI8750	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2897BR200807 Plate #: MAI8763	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2899BR200811 Plate #: MAI8770	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2896BR201270 Plate #: MAJ4952	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2895BR201275 Plate #: MAJ4957	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2897BR201276 Plate #: MAJ4960	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2899BR201277 Plate #: MAJ4962	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2895BR201311 Plate #: MAJ5076	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2890BR201314 Plate #: MAJ5079	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2899BR202221 Plate #: MAJ5130	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2898BR202226 Plate #: MAJ5123	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2891BR202228 Plate #: MAJ5126	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2898BR202237 Plate #: MAJ5190	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2898BR202243 Plate #: MAJ5170	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2892BR202249 Plate #: MAJ5133	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2895BR202250 Plate #: MAJ5187	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2899BR202266 Plate #: MAJ5191	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2891BR202276 Plate #: MAJ5179	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2895BR202278 Plate #: MAJ5172	\$ -

Item Description	Voucher Date	Billing Code	Invoice Number	Acquisition Type	If Transferred from Others, Who?	Serial #	Purchase Cost (US\$)
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2892BR202286 Plate #: MAJ5175	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2897BR202291 Plate #: MAJ5188	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2892BR202299 Plate #: MAJ5132	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2890BR202303 Plate #: MAJ5161	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD289XBR202311 Plate #: MAJ5148	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2893BR202327 Plate #: MAJ5152	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2895BR202331 Plate #: MAJ5147	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2897BR202332 Plate #: MAJ5163	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2896BR202337 Plate #: MAJ5158	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2897BR202346 Plate #: MAJ5167	\$ -
Honda XL-200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: 9C2MD2892BR202349 Plate #: MAJ5156	\$ -
Suzuki DR200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: SH42A-132439	\$ -
Suzuki DR200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: SH42A-132451	\$ -
Suzuki DR200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: SH42A-132419	\$ -
Suzuki DR200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: SH42A-132453	\$ -
Suzuki DR200	N/A	EF-3	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	Serial #: SH42A-132452	\$ -
Hemocues	N/A	EF-4	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	1145013161	\$ -
Hemocues	N/A	EF-4	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	1145013166	\$ -
Hemocues	N/A	EF-4	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	1145013159	\$ -
Hemocues	N/A	EF-4	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	1145013167	\$ -
Hemocues	N/A	EF-4	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	1145013155	\$ -
Mini-split air conditioning units	N/A	EF-5	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	N/A	\$ -
Mini-split air conditioning units	N/A	EF-5	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	N/A	\$ -
Mini-split air conditioning units	N/A	EF-5	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	N/A	\$ -
Refrigerator for Tegucigalpa Office	N/A	EF-5	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	GTH215BXASS	\$ -
Air Conditioner Unit (1) Multi Split Wall 24,000 BTU Whisper Air R22	N/A	EF-5	N/A	Transfer	ACCESO	AIRER22	\$ 587.20
Air Conditioner 18,000 BTU	26-May-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-04	Purchase		AS/CUAS-18CR2SSF(12SEER)	\$ 696.28
Air Conditioner 24,000 BTU	26-May-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-04	Purchase		AS/CUAS-24CR2SSF(12SEER)	\$ 696.29
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132649	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132654	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132661	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132653	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132648	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132625	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132633	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132473	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132656	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132636	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132637	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132635	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132660	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132652	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132641	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132647	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132655	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132657	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132631	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132632	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132650	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132470	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132663	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132642	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132643	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132665	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132646	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132627	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132666	\$ 3,212.67

Item Description	Voucher Date	Billing Code	Invoice Number	Acquisition Type	If Transferred from Others, Who?	Serial #	Purchase Cost (US\$)
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132658	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132662	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132629	\$ 3,212.67
Suzuki DR200	3-Sep-15	EF-3	MERCADO-2015-08	Purchase		SH42A-132414	\$ 3,212.67
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		3HSFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		B6FFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		GP6FQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		HFDFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		HVDFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		J3LFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		82SFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		C27FQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		51SFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		54SFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		5YDFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		6GDFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		6KDFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		77FFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		F8LFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		FXTFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		G49FQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		J57FQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		227FQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		437FQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		BYRFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		FWMFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		HDDFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		J1SFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		J4FFQ32	\$ 1,265.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		1WLFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		3HRFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		HZKFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		DPDFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		JRRFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		1C7FQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		1LDFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		4WLFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		7QDFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		3XLFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		6RRFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		8BLFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		F1MFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		GCSFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		1KSFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		38LFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		63MFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		7PRFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		CQDFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		527FQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		CS6FQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	16-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		HYLFQ32	\$ 1,395.00
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	22-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		62C4Q32	\$ 1,514.65
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	22-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		6MMXP32	\$ 1,514.65
Dell Latitude E7450 IntelCoreTM i5 Laptop	22-Jul-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-06	Purchase		GMBDQ32	\$ 1,514.65
Payment for network system replacement for MERCADO	4-Aug-15	EF-1	MERCADO-2015-07	Purchase		N/A	\$ 12,058.20



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