

USAID: HONDURAS
MONITORING IMPACT OF PL-480
ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Submitted to:

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USAID/HONDURAS:
MONITORING IMPACT OF PL480 ON FOOD SECURITY
AND NUTRITION

In assembling a case study of USAID/Honduras' experience with and plans for monitoring and evaluating the impact of Titles II and III on food security and nutritional status, we formulated the following four questions:

- 1) What types of indicators can be used to demonstrate and track the linkage between economic growth and improved nutrition (and therefore show the impact/performance of Title III programs)?

- 2) What is the information baseline -- what has been done/is being done in collection and analysis of impact data, and what more should be done? (This question is equally but separately applicable to the USAID Mission and to CARE-Honduras, the only PVO implementing Title II programs.) This data assessment requires us to :

list the current surveys/data instruments being used or planned,

identify how they might be modified to accommodate our data needs for PL480 impact analysis, and

describe in general terms any new instruments or surveys recommended

- 3) How can should the recommended types of indicators be used to monitor and evaluate impact in both Title II and Title III?

- 4) What are the next steps for USAID/Honduras to take in addressing these monitoring issues?

Title II and CARE-Honduras

The topic of monitoring and evaluating impact of Title II programs implemented by CARE-Honduras is an interesting one but it has limited illustrative value in the context of developing an Agency-wide system for monitoring Title II. Why? The PVO has decided to phase out its participation in School Feeding and Maternal-Child Health programs by late 1993 and retain Title II programs only for Food For Work municipal development (sewage,

water, etc.) activities along with monetization of commodities for non-feeding purposes. Thus, CARE-Honduras has no future activities or programs with which to plan impact monitoring on nutrition or food security, although improved municipal services thorough FFW clearly has some impact on community health and child survival.

Speaking in general terms, staff at CARE-Honduras stated that impact evaluations and monitoring systems were always neglected at the expenses of commodity management and tracking, which they feel quite proficient at now, and they noted the need for commitment from government and Mission sources before any thoughtful impact monitoring systems could be developed, although they felt that the more long-term concerns of impact monitoring are indeed more significant in developmental terms than the short-term commodity management concerns which take crisis precedence because of accountability and audit responsibilities.

Context of PL480 Programs and Objectives in USAID/Honduras Mission Strategy & Portfolio

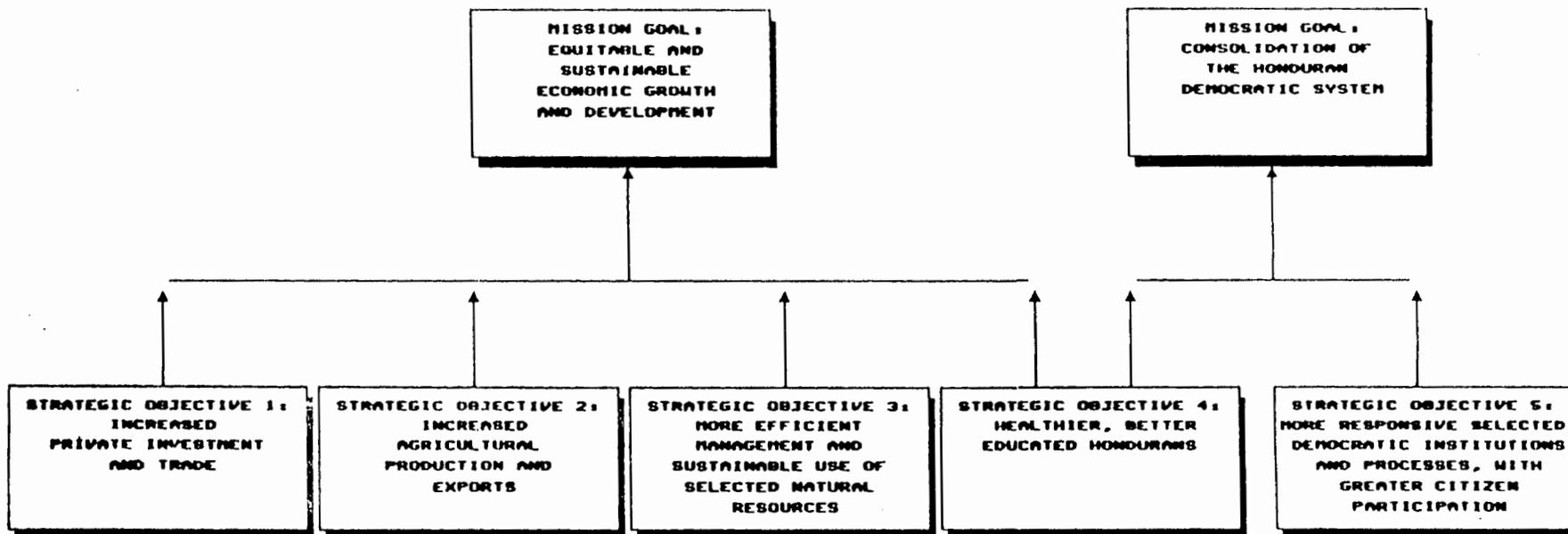
The diagrams on the following four pages present a diagrammatic illustration of the role played by PL 480 program activities and objectives in the "big picture" of the Mission's strategy. Figures A and B are taken from the current (February 1992) draft of the Mission's Program Performance Assessment System (PPAS), the new Bureau-wide mechanism for focusing and managing LAC missions' program activities. Objective trees are the primary tool for both LAC's PPAS and the Agency's new comprehensive monitoring system, PRISM (managed by CDIE).

Figure A shows the five strategic objectives contributing to the two mission goals which guide mission programming. In the narrative description accompanying the PPAS, specific projects and program activities are positioned in relation to the strategic objectives which they support.

The Title II PVO food program appears in direct support of Strategic Objective #4 "Healthier, Better Educated Hondurans", through Food for Work municipal development projects, through Maternal and Child Health (MCH) activities, and through School Feeding Programs (SFP). These program activities are managed by CARE-Honduras and by the HRD office in the Mission. Figure B illustrates the context of nutritional status in the Mission's goals and objectives. Note that improved nutritional status is presented as a performance indicator but Title II feeding programs and resultant nutritional gains do not appear as program outputs or indicators.

(A)

USAID/HONDURAS
MISSION GOALS AND
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

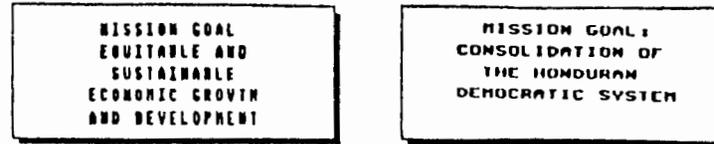


PL480 →

TITLE III
Policy Reforms
&
LOCAL CURRENCY

TITLE II
PVO
FOOD PROGRAMS

(B)



#4 →

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: HEALTHIER, BETTER EDUCATED HONDURANS

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

- REDUCED INFANT MORTALITY RATE
- REDUCED TOTAL FERTILITY RATE
- REDUCED LEVEL OF MALNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN 5 AND UNDER
- DECELERATED RATE OF GROWTH OF INCIDENCE OF AIDS AND OTHER STDs
- INCREASED NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF PEOPLE STARTING 1ST GRADE WHO COMPLETE 4TH AND 6TH GRADES
- INCREASED ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS IN GRADES 1-6

← nutritional status

PROGRAM INDICATORS

P.O.1: INCREASED NUMBER OF CLINICS THAT MEET THE CRITERIA FOR ADMINISTRATIVE & SERVICE DELIVERY QUALITY (AS ASSESSED THROUGH MONITORING CHECKLISTS)

PROGRAM OUTPUT 1: IMPROVED ADMINISTRATION AND DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE BY THE HOH, ESPECIALLY AT THE RURAL HEALTH CENTER LEVEL

PROGRAM OUTPUT 2: INCREASED PERCENTAGES OF HONDURANS WHO PRACTICE EFFECTIVE FAM. PLANNING I.P., HAVE FEWER, BETTER SPACED AND TINED CHILDREN

P.O.2: (a) INCREASED CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE (b) REDUCED PERCENTAGES OF WOMEN WHO ARE ABOVE AND BELOW SPECIFIED AGE LEVELS WHEN BEARING CHILDREN (c) INCREASED AVERAGE BIRTH INTERVAL

P.O.3: INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS WHO ARE: (a) BREASTFEEDING (b) BREASTFEEDING EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS

PROGRAM OUTPUT 3: INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS WHO ARE BREASTFEEDING EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS

PROGRAM OUTPUT 4: INCREASED PERCENTAGES OF FERTILE-AGED WOMEN AND CHILDREN AGED 5 AND UNDER WHO ARE VACCINATED

P.O.4: (a) INCREASED PERCENTAGES OF WOMEN AGED 12 AND OVER VACCINATED FOR TETANUS TOXOID (b) INCREASED PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN 5 AND UNDER VACCINATED FOR DPT, (c) MEASLES, (d) POLIO, AND (e) TB

P.O.5: REDUCED INCIDENCE OF (a) MALARIA, (b) CHOLERA, (c) DENGUE, (d) ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION, (e) DIARRHEA, AND (f) TUBERCULOSIS

PROGRAM OUTPUT 5: REDUCED INCIDENCE OF VECTOR-BORNE, RESPIRATORY, DIARRHEAL, AND OTHER WATER-BORNE GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISEASES

PROGRAM OUTPUT 6: INCREASED DETECTION OF AIDS/STDs AND INCREASED USE OF AIDS-PREVENTION PRACTICES

P.O.6: (a) INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF NEW AIDS CASES DETECTED IN EARLY STAGES (b) DECREASED NEW CASES OF SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA (c) INCREASED TOTAL NUMBER OF CONDOMS ACQUIRED

P.O.7: EFFICIENCY: (a) INCREASED PROMOTION RATES IN ALL GRADES (b) REDUCED AVERAGE COST PER STUDENT PROMOTED QUALITY: (c) INCREASED ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS IN GRADES 1-6 COVERAGE: (d) INCREASED COVERAGE IN GRADES 1-6

PROGRAM OUTPUT 7: INCREASED EFFICIENCY, QUALITY, AND COVERAGE OF THE PRIMARY EDUCATION SYSTEM

PROGRAM OUTPUT 8: BETTER EDUCATED HONDURAN WORKERS

P.O.8: (a) INCREASED EARNINGS OF PVO AND MUNICIPAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER GRADUATES (b) INCREASED TOTAL INCOME FOR PERSONS COMPLETING GRADES 1-6

2/20

(C)

OBJECTIVE TREE

USAID/HONDURAS - AGRICULTURAL SECTOR STRATEGY

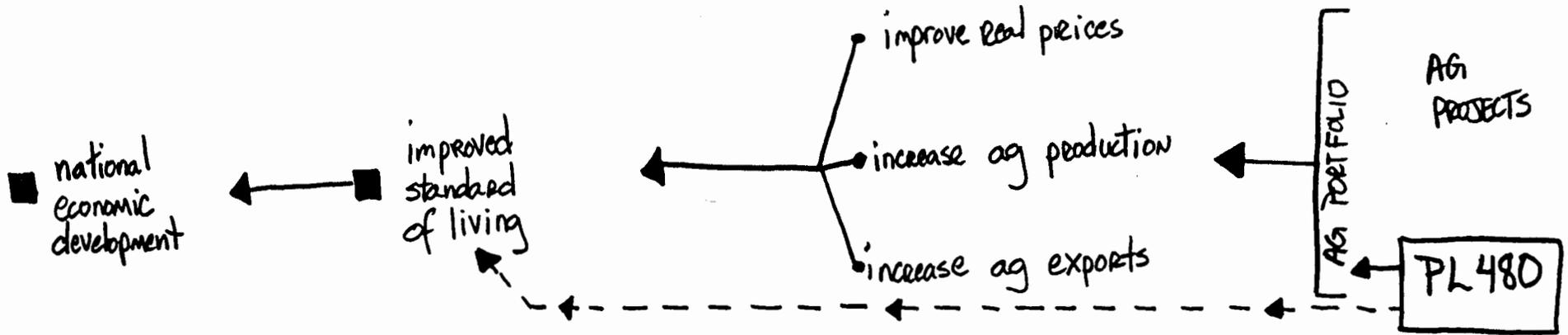
SOURCE: USAID/H
AG SECTOR STRATEGY
PAPER FEB '90

SECTOR GOAL

SECTOR SUB-GOAL

OBJECTIVES

ACTIVITIES



INDICATORS

purchasing power of ag GDP
 rural & urban caloric consumption
 incidence of malnutrition

LOGICAL LINKAGES



(D)

OBJECTIVE TREE

HONDURAS TITLE III PROGRAM

SOURCE:
TITLE III 92-94
PROPOSAL 1/13/92 cable

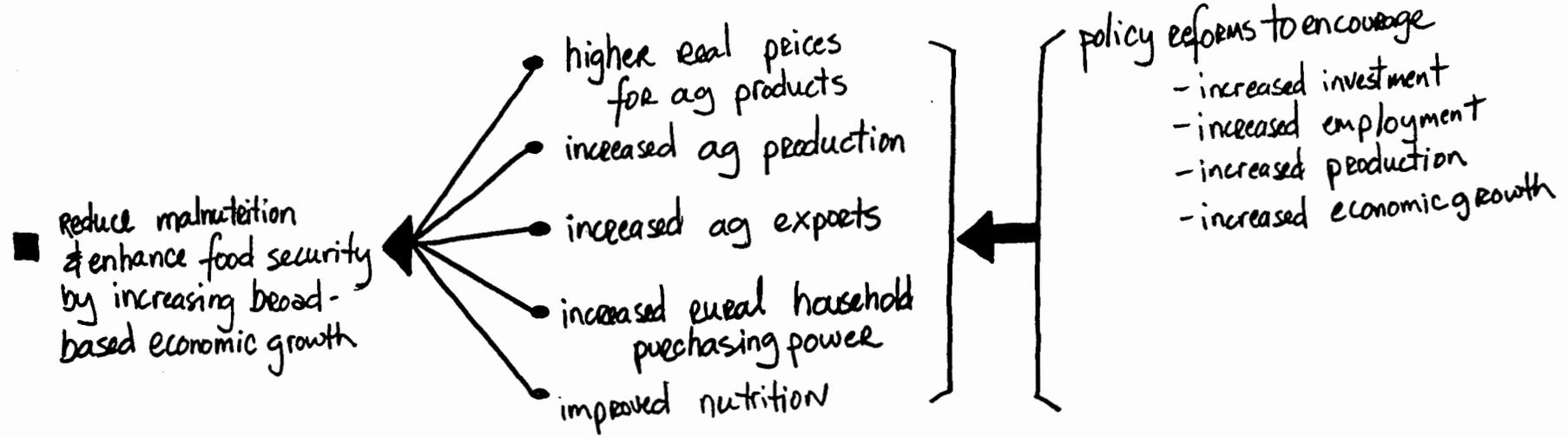
M&E MANAGEMENT RESOURCES *		
line item	93	93-94
Policy Proj	\$2.2m	\$5.9m
Monitoring	\$50K	\$600K
* Plus lempiras from old Title I		

} Title III budget

PROGRAM GOAL

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

PROGRAM OUTPUTS



INDICATORS

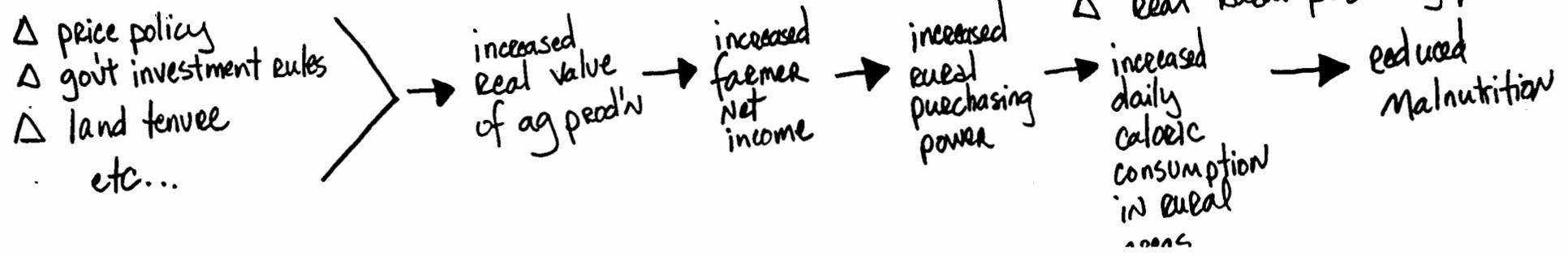
performance indicator:

↑ ag GDP growth	
1992	3.0%
1993	3.5%
1994	4.0%

program indicators:

- Δ caloric consumption in rural areas
- Δ weight-for-age & height-for-age status of children aged 0-5
- Δ real rural incomes
- Δ real rural purchasing power

LOGICAL LINKAGES



The Title III program appears in direct support of Strategic Objective #1 "Increased Private Investment and Trade" and Strategic Objective #2 "Increased Agricultural Production and Exports". The Title III program supports the achievement of these two objectives through policy reforms and local currency. These program activities are managed by the RD office in the Mission. Figure C illustrates the agricultural sector strategy as articulated in the February 1990 Ag Sector Strategy Paper, using objective tree analysis as a diagrammatic tool.

A significant aspect of the Title III program in particular and the agricultural sector portfolio in general is the explicit link made between economic growth and nutrition. Both the sector strategy (see Figure C) and the Title III program proposal (diagrammed in Figure D based on the January 13 1992 proposal cable) specifically state that nutritional impact will be achieved through economic development,

This causal chain begins with increased ag production, increased ag prices, and increased ag exports, all three resulting in increased rural household purchasing power, which in turn results in increased consumption in rural areas, which in turn improves nutritional status. These logical linkages are illustrated in Figures C and D. Thus, albeit in an indirect way, the Title III program in Honduras also supports the Mission's Strategic Objective #4 "Healthier, Better Educated Hondurans", as illustrated in the PPAS (see dotted line relationship shown in Figure A).

At the level of strategic objectives, we use performance indicators, which are defined as criteria for determining or tracking progress in the attainment of strategic objectives. The performance indicators selected for the attainment of USAID/Honduras' Strategic Objectives #1 & #2 include accelerated growth in real agricultural GDP, while Strategic Objective #4 is tracked by a set of performance indicators which includes reduced level of malnutrition in children 5 and under. Perhaps ironically, improved nutrition is a stated objective of the PL480 program, part of the ag sector strategy, but in the overall Mission context it appears only as an indicator in the health sector.

During the past five years, in both the agricultural and health sectors, the Mission has supported a range of data gathering and analysis activities with financing and technical assistance, generating the types of basic data needed to track these indicators. These surveys and data collection instruments need to be refined and a commitment of resources made to ensure their regular administration and analysis.

The three primary tasks are now to

- 1) identify indicators and develop mechanisms which systematically monitor the objectives of real economic growth in the agricultural sector and improved nutritional status in the health sector, including formalization of a schedule of surveys and data collection instruments implemented with the GOH;
- 2) identify and periodically track indicators which monitor each link in the causal chain which connects economic growth to nutritional status; and
- 3) establish schedules for analyzing the data generated in this context and reviewing program plans in light of this analysis.

INDICATORS FOR MONITORING
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

The following list represents a range of indicators which are appropriate for monitoring food security and nutritional status and tracking different points in the causal chain between economic growth and nutrition.

ag share of real GDP

% change in (real ag value/real GDP)

NOTE: specific targets are set for Title III 92-94

real rural incomes

real per capita GDP in rural areas

real purchasing power of ag GDP (RPPA)

real ag GDP/non-ag price index

NOTE: presented on a national basis -- aggregate

real purchasing power of rural households (RPPRH)

real ag GDP of all rural households/non-ag price index
/rural population

NOTE: presented on a per capita basis

ag price volatility

variation in wholesale prices for crops most important in income generation in rural areas (this may be different in different regions)

NOTE: tracking monthly prices & standard deviation

change in cost of basic food basket (canasta basica alimentaria)

sum of: quantity of each commodity consumed per month by household type times average retail price of commodity that month

NOTE: stratified by income and divided into rural and urban groups

national per capita average daily caloric availability

(production + imports - losses - stocks - nonhuman uses)
divided by national population

NOTE: twice yearly (hungry season & post-harvest)

rural per capita average daily consumption

calculated from data in household consumption survey

NOTE: twice yearly (hungry season & post-harvest)

proportion of household consumption from own production
on-farm production consumed by household/
total household consumption

NOTE: data for 5-6 most important staple foods (1978-79 survey used corn, beans, rice, milk, eggs); divided into farm household and rural areas, and stratified by monthly cash income

household welfare change from change in ag prices
static cost-benefit:
change in value of crops sold
minus change in cost of crops purchased

NOTE: can be done for one primary crop or for basket of 5-6 most important staple foods tracked above; value is calculated as crop sales volume times farmgate price and as crop consumption volume times retail market price (see Garcia 1988 for detailed modelling of this issue)

weight for age
nutritional category/percentile ranking of weight at age

NOTE: this is an indicator of the incidence of acute malnutrition; reflects short-term situation and may show impact of feeding programs

height for age
nutritional category/percentile ranking of height at age

NOTE: this is an indicator of the incidence of chronic malnutrition, or "stunting"; reflects medium-term changes over time and may show impact of improved health practices and economic situation on family incomes and consumption

USING INDICATORS AND ANALYTICAL TOOLS

USAID/Honduras needs indicators to monitor and evaluate food security and nutrition at two levels: the performance of the agricultural sector as related to food security and nutrition goals, and the impact of Mission projects on food security and the nutritional status of recipient Hondurans. The primary difference between the two levels is the extent of causal attribution between Mission activities (inputs) and food security and nutrition (development status).

In essence, the Mission seeks indicators, data sources, and analytical tools which will allow them to maintain a running "reality check" on the developmental model outlined in the ag sector strategy, which posits that ag projects and PL480 resources will improve ag sector income, resulting in increased consumption and, in turn, improved nutrition. This collection of monitoring tools would ideally be implemented cooperatively by the agricultural and health offices in the Mission, with the agricultural office feeding data and analysis on consumption and rural incomes to the health office and the health office responding with data and analysis on nutritional status and well-being.

- * What types of indicators are needed not only to monitor progress towards objectives but also to track and verify the causal relationships?

At the objective level,

growth in real ag GDP and anthropometric measures of nutritional status.

In order to measure more specifically measure increased agricultural development,

real rural incomes and real purchasing power of ag GDP.

To capture the welfare effects of these changes in rural income, and to ensure that increased ag prices and ag income translates into net benefits for target groups,

real purchasing power of rural households (per capita), changes in cost of basic food basket (rural and urban), and welfare change caused by change in ag prices (which requires an understanding of consumption patterns plus proportion of household consumption from own production).

To test the link between income and consumption,

national per capita average daily caloric availability
and
rural per capita average daily consumption.

Finally, to monitor nutritional status (but not proving impact or causality), anthropometric indicators, including,

weight for age (incidence of acute malnutrition)
and
height for age (incidence of chronic malnutrition)

Not all of the suggested indicators require extensive new data gathering or analysis efforts. Some of these indicators (growth in real ag GDP) can be extracted from current government or project data sources, or calculated quickly by combining or adjusting existing data. Other indicators require data which have been generated in the past, and now need to be systematically collected in a scheduled fashion (each 6-24 months) to track changes over time (caloric consumption levels, or anthropometric indicators). Some indicators require data which have not been collected in some time and must be updated every five to ten years (structure of urban and rural consumption patterns). The most complex indicators require data analysis and simple analytical models (welfare changes from change in rural income or prices).

* What will collection and analysis of these indicative data contribute to the Mission's management of its program and projects?

Tracking these indicators systematically over time will allow the Mission to:

- 1) report on program performance as established and defined in the PPAS and in the corresponding sector strategies defined by each Mission office,
- 2) generate reports on impact of programs and projects as required by AID/W and Congress, and
- 3) adjust and refine decisions on Mission programming and resource allocation through impact analysis.

* What will this set of indicators not do?

These indicators cannot eliminate the challenge of causal attribution -- e.g. they cannot prove that increased rural household consumption caused improved nutrition -- because of the many other factors influencing nutritional status.

CURRENT SURVEYS AND DATA SOURCES
ON FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

Additional information on data sources is available in excerpts from two TDY assignments focusing on that issue (see Annex B for the excerpts, including van Haeften's database recommendations).

Encuesta Nacional de Nutricion, 1987

sampled 20,432 people disaggregated by health region

USAID/H/HRD

MIN PUBLIC HEALTH/DAN

collects information on:

- sanitary characteristics (sewage, water, electricity, etc.)
- literacy
- family size and #/age of children
- anthropometric indicators for children aged 0-5:
 - weight for height
 - weight for age
 - height for age
 - malnutrition level
- vaccination status for children aged 0-5
- morbidity/mortality
- fertility
- breastfeeding
- infant food consumption patterns/food preparation patterns
- household food consumption patterns
- " " production patterns
- reception of donated commodities
- health/pregnancy/delivery characteristics of women 10-44

Encuesta Nacional de Consumo de Alimentos, 1987

sampled 1,049 households disaggregated by health region

USAID/H/HRD

MIN PUBLIC HEALTH/DAN

collects information on:

- food products consumed (type & amount)
- nutritional value of diet calculated from consumption info
- sanitary characteristics (sewage, water, electricity, etc.)
- literacy
- family size and #/age of children
- anthropometric indicators for children aged 0-5:
 - weight for height
 - weight for age
 - height for age
 - malnutrition level

Epidemiology and Family Health Survey, 1987

sampled 10,441 households

disaggregated by health region

USAID/H/HRD

MIN PUBLIC HEALTH/ASHONPLAFA

collects information on:

fertility rates
infant mortality rates
prenatal/delivery/postpartum care
breastfeeding practices
immunization
disease incidence among children aged 0-5
family planning practices
AIDS awareness

Encuesta Nacional de Epidemiologia y Salud Familiar, 1991

** ONGOING IN EARLY 1992 **

USAID/H/HRD

MIN PUBLIC HEALTH/ASHONPLAFA

collects information on:

living conditions (water, sewage, etc.)
access to health care
family size and #/age of children
education/literacy
immunization status
employment
fertility rates and infant mortality rates
prenatal/delivery/postpartum care
breastfeeding practices/child feeding practices
disease incidence among children aged 0-5
knowledge of health practices
family planning practices
AIDS awareness

Twice-Yearly Household Survey

USAID/H/RD

MIN PLAN/DGEC

collects information on:

physical characteristics of household
size and composition of household's members
employment or business operation
income levels

A "consumption module" was designed to be included in the late 1991 administration of the household survey, but it needs to be re-designed because question specification was overly broad. Issues included:

consumption levels of rice, beans, corn, tortillas, sorghum
different uses of corn in preparing home meals
patterns of eating outside household
patterns of sorghum consumption in place of corn

Basic Grains Survey (Encuesta Prognostica)

USAID/H/RD

MIN PLAN/DGEC

implemented twice yearly (October, results published in January
and May, results published in August)

collects information on:

plot/farm size
crop status/land use at moment
principal and secondary basic grains planted
harvest and planting times
area planted and area harvested
harvest quantities and sales values
sales mechanism (coop, consumers, industry, export, etc.)
quantities retained for seed
quantities and causes of losses
source and extent of technical assistance
or extension received

NOTE: information is reported disaggregated by region

*** A more extensive version of this survey was designed before 1988 but was implemented only once or twice due to sampling flaws. It included the information listed above on basic grains plus the following information on basic grains:

family consumption of own production
animal feed from own production
own production retained for seed
sales quantities and destinations

Plus the following information on seasonal non-grains crops (cotton, tobacco, vegetables, roots, etc.) and on permanent crops (fruits, tree crops, sugar cane, etc.):

area planted and area harvested
number of plants
harvest quantities and sales values

sales mechanism (coop, industry, export)
family consumption of own production
own production retained for seed
quantities and causes of losses

Plus the following information on miscellaneous issues:

land tenure
land use
livestock production and sales
credit
technical assistance
input use and costs

Boletin Mensuel de Precios (Principales Productos Agropecuarios)

USAID/H/RD

MIN NATL RES/UPSA

reports information each month on:

wholesale and retail prices on 25 products
in 12 principal markets
percentage change since previous month and
since same month in previous year
dollar prices for corn, beans, and beef
in other regional markets in Central America
international market prices for coffee
BANDESA fertilizer prices

At the end of the year an annual report tracks wholesale and retail prices across the 12 months for each of the 25 crops.

1974 General Agricultural Census

Data now obsolete for analytical purposes, but it is the most recent comprehensive ag census! Planning is currently underway for a 1993 Ag Census (see below),

1978/79 Household Income & Expenditure Survey

This survey represents the most recent comprehensive income and expenditure data (!) and its data were used for an intensive analytical examination of consumption issues (Garcia, 1988) which is a model for analysis of changes in household welfare.

1993 General Agricultural Census (in planning stage)

A draft questionnaire has been designed but was judged unsatisfactory; technical assistance from the UNDP/FAO in design and from U.S. Bureau of Census in data processing is forthcoming, and this general ag census is now planned for May 1993.

DATA AVAILABILITY AND FUTURE ACTIONS

<u>INDICATOR</u>	<u>SOURCES</u>
ag share of real GDP	Central Bank; Ministry of Natural Resources
real rural incomes	Central Bank; Ministry of Natural Resources
real purchasing power of ag GDP (RPPA)	Central Bank
real purchasing power of rural households (RPPRH)	Central Bank
ag price volatility	UPSA monthly price bulletins
change in cost of basic food basket	Central Bank price series; UPSA monthly price bulletins
national per capita average daily caloric availability	basic grains survey; stocks, production, & import data
rural & urban per capita average daily consumption	household income & expenditure survey; consumption module of biannual household survey
proportion of home consumption from own production	household income & expenditure survey; consumption module of biannual household survey
household welfare effects of change in ag prices	modelling of changes in ag prices and in household consumption patterns
weight for age	nutrition and family health surveys
height for age	nutrition and family health surveys

One simple way to manage the indicators as suggested would be to develop a Mission indicator database, managed by the ag office, which would then call upon the health office for the anthropometric indicators and data. Because the primary purposes of these indicators are internal -- AID management needs at the Agency, Bureau, and Mission level -- the database itself should be managed by the Mission, although most of the data collection and analysis can and should be done by GOH and project personnel (such as UPSA, DGEC, APAH).

NEXT STEPS FOR USAID/HONDURAS

The first actions should include finalization of the SOW for a TDY team to assist the Mission in development of a nutritional strategy, using that assignment to establish coordination mechanisms (perhaps a nutrition committee?) for the ag and health offices in their discussion of data and indicators.

Once the strategy is completed and accepted at the Mission level, the Mission staff involved from both ag and health offices would then make resource commitments to upgrading data sources.

Next, the priority turns to upgrading the data sources currently available and establishing regular schedules with the GOH for their periodic updating. This should include:

- 1) re-design of the general agricultural census questionnaire for administration in 1993 with plans for re-administration in 2000
- 2) design and administration of a detailed household income and expenditure survey with a full range of questions on consumption patterns (to include a full week of consumption/production/purchase questions asked over consecutive days to generate a household profile)
- 3) design of a consumption module for insertion in the twice-yearly household survey (basic consumption and purchase questions asked on one day only)
- 4) completion and tabulation of the 1991/92 Nutrition and Family Health Survey and scheduling for surveys every two or three years after that

Any or all of these activities may require technical assistance to the Government of Honduras, whether through the APAH project or short-term TDY financed through Title III resources and other monies. For example, careful attention should be paid in the design of the household income and expenditure survey, and the APAH Senior Statistician should be an integral part of that design.

In addition to support for these improved data sources through ag sector projects and PL480 resources, the Mission should consider establishing the indicator database mentioned above in Lotus 1-2-3, perhaps with assistance from APAH project staff. This would involve developing the spreadsheet formats, building simple models for calculation of the complex indicators, and input of all available past data. (See Annex B for van Haeften comments on database design and Fitch comments on data sources.)

ANNEX A: PERSONS CONSULTED

USAID/TEGUCIGALPA

Dwight Steen/RD
Mike Maxey/RD
Guillermo Alvarado/RD

Emily Leonard/HRD
Roberto Figueredo/HRD
Marta Larios/HRD
Stan Terrell/HRD
Maria del Carmen Mirada/HRD

Lorraine Simard/ODP

GOH

UPSA Marcio Sierra
 Ana Cristina Payett
 Gilberto Galvez
 Manuel Osario

APAH

Roger Norton
Magdalena Garcia

CARE/HONDURAS

Marge Tsitouris
Gloria Manzanares