

PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

Report Symbol U-447

1. PROJECT TITLE NATIONAL NUTRITION PROGRAM			2. PROJECT NUMBER 522-T-029/522-0124	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE USAID/H
5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES			4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code, Fiscal Year, Serial No. beginning with No. 1 each FY)	
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY <u>TQ</u>	B. Final Obligation Expected FY <u>80</u>	C. Final Input Delivery FY <u>81</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR EVALUATION <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EVALUATION	
6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING			7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION	
A. Total \$ 7,491,970			From (month/yr.) <u>July, 1978</u>	
B. U.S. \$ 4,500,000			To (month/yr.) <u>June, 1979</u>	
			Date of Evaluation Review <u>6/30/79</u>	

8. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., airgram, SPAR, PIO, which will present det. lled request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
<p>A. Delays in the purchase of materials by the GOH Procurement Office and the apparent difficulty in preparing satisfactory materials and equipment lists, noticeably by the MOH (PROSABA) and the National Social Welfare Agency (JNBS) have caused delays in sub-project implementation.</p>	<p>HRD MGT</p>	<p>12/79</p>
<p>A contract for technical assistance to PROSABA is being negotiated, and a contract has recently been approved to hire a national coordinator for the JNBS community projects.</p>		
<p>B. Requests for contracts, approval of implementation, evaluation, and financial plans have not always been submitted to USAID on a timely basis.</p>	<p>HRD</p>	<p>11/79</p>
<p>C. A deficit budget problem delayed the construction of the Fish Demonstration Station under the Aquaculture Pilot Project as well as approval of all sub-projects' 1979-80 Implementation, Evaluation, and Financial plans. (Since end of Evaluation Period negotiations have been completed with SAPLAN and the participating GOH agencies to transfer Loan funds from the other sub-projects to the Aquaculture Pilot Projects.)</p>	<p>HRD PCR</p>	<p>5/79 Completed</p>

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS

<input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	_____

10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT

A. Continue Project Without Change

B. Change Project Design and/or

Change Implementation Plan

C. Discontinue Project

11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Names and Titles)

Paul Hartenberger, USAID/H (in draft)
Project Liaison Officer
JSchlotthauer, PCR JS
Evaluation Control Officer R.B.
Evaluation Summary, Prepared by R.Baum, PCR
L. Ruelas, PIO, THyslop, HRD - Health Officer

12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval

Signature: *Leo Ruelas*
Typed Name: Leo Ruelas
Acting Mission Director
Date: 7-17-80

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5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES		6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING	
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY _____	B. Final Obligation Expected FY _____	A. Total \$ _____ B. U.S. \$ _____	7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION From (month/yr.) _____ To (month/yr.) _____ Date of Evaluation Review _____

8. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., program, SPAR, PIO, which will present detailed request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
D. The total number of manzanas cultivated under the Sorghum Production pilot-project was lower than expected due to the temporary disqualification of many organized farmers' groups. (An agreement subsequently has been worked out, and the disqualified farmer groups have rejoined the Project for 1979.)	PCR	5/79 Completed
E. The inadequate implementation of several inter-institutional agreements have hampered several of the small community development sub-projects. Mission has advised SAPLAN that they should assist with negotiations between the responsible agencies for improved coordination and execution of these sub-projects.	HRD	2/80

<p>9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS</p> <table> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	_____	<p>10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT</p> <p>A. <input type="checkbox"/> Continue Project Without Change</p> <p>B. <input type="checkbox"/> Change Project Design and/or <input type="checkbox"/> Change Implementation Plan</p> <p>C. <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue Project</p>
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<p>11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Names and Titles)</p>	<p>12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval</p> <p>Signature _____</p> <p>Typed Name _____</p> <p>Date _____</p>
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13. SUMMARY

The Grant/Loan Project is intended: (a) to increase the GOH capability to carry out analysis, planning and evaluation activities regarding nutrition programs; and (b) to support the development of institutional elements and rural infrastructure essential to dealing effectively with the problems of malnutrition confronting the Honduran people.

The Project components are:

- a) Analysis, Planning and Evaluation
- b) Nutrition Education
- c) Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation
- d) Pilot Projects:
 - (i) Production and Consumption of Soybeans;
 - (ii) Increasing Sorghum Production;
 - (iii) Community Food Production Projects;
 - (iv) Aquaculture Projects.

While the majority of the executing agencies had difficulties in meeting their projected physical targets, the following pilot projects, Soy Production and Consumption, and the introduction of improved varieties of Sorghum are on target. The goals of the Aquaculture Pilot Project have been increased to establish a Fish Demonstration Center.

Both the Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation and the Small Community Food Production Projects were optimistically designed and accepted without a thorough understanding of the capabilities of the executing agencies. Downward revisions of their targets have been necessary and financial transfers made from them and other slower moving project components within the Nutrition Program to aquaculture.

Procurement of materials and equipment by the GOH Procurement Office has been slow and has consequently limited the capital and technical assistance which was to have been provided through nearly all project components. While some disillusionment with delays in project execution has been observed among both the executing agencies and a few of the participating communities, the arrival of materials should help to ameliorate this situation.

14. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

As required by the Loan Agreement, annual evaluations are held during the first quarter of each year. All Participating agencies submitted a list of issues which were reviewed by USAID and conclusions were discussed with the appropriate

GOH representatives, which included members of SAPLAN, the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Education (MOE), Agrarian Reform Institute (INA), the National Social Welfare Agency (JNBS), the Project Components and pilot projects coordinators and USAID/H personnel.

The purpose of this annual evaluation is to measure actual progress in relation to project design, and determine what recommendations should be adopted to facilitate project implementation. Several changes in planning and evaluation procedures were recommended this year to facilitate project implementation:

- (a) Rather than requiring Sub-project Implementation and Evaluation Plans annually, each participating agency will now submit one detailed plan which will cover the entire remaining life-of-the-project.
- (b) Instead of requiring quarterly evaluations and progress reports, such documents will be provided to the USAID/H semi-annually.
- (c) Prior to November 30, 1979 SAPLAN will conduct a project-by-project analysis to determine if additional transfers among project components for 1980 are required, based upon the actual progress of each project or pilot project.

15. EXTERNAL FACTORS

As a result of the annual evaluations of the activities financed under the subject Nutrition Program, it was determined that budget revisions would be necessary in meeting sub-project targets during the life of the loan. Apparently during the writing of the Project Paper, the GOH interest in fish culture was greatly underestimated and final project design desired by the GOH required a considerable increase in funding. In order to meet this demand, funds from the Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Component and the various pilot projects had to be shifted to the Aquaculture Pilot Project. In October 1978 the Project Coordinator from SAPLAN and the USAID Project Liaison Officer discussed the action necessary to expedite this transfer of funds which subsequently was reflected in each individual Project Component or pilot-project's 1979-80 Implementation, Evaluation and Financial Plan. Prior to November 30, 1979, an analysis will be conducted by SAPLAN to determine if additional transfers should be recommended based on the actual progress of each project or pilot project. This decision should expedite project execution, since the executing agencies now realize

that they stand to lose a portion of their previously approved budget if project advance does not warrant total authorized funds.

16.

I N P U T S

	<u>P.P. May '76</u>	<u>Current 1979 Grant and Initial 1977 Loan Programming ^{1/}</u>	<u>Revision from Initial Programming 1979 ^{2/}</u>
NUTRITION EDUCATION			
GRANT	\$ 164,000	\$ 226,150	No change
LOAN	200,000	250,000	No change
WATER SUPPLY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION			
GRANT	\$ 20,000	\$ 18,000	No change
LOAN	\$ 1,650,000	1,500,000	\$ 1,350,000
SOYA PRODUCTION/CONSUMPTION			
GRANT ^{3/}	\$ 30,000	\$ 40,523	No change
LOAN	\$ 388,600	\$ 445,289	\$ 355,361
SORGHUM PRODUCTION			
GRANT	N/A	N/A	No change
LOAN	\$ 225,600	\$ 253,598	\$ 241,464
COMMUNITY FOOD PRODUCTION PROJECTS			
GRANT	N/A	\$ 55,500	No change
LOAN	\$ 546,000	\$ 741,113	\$ 691,113
AQUACULTURE			
GRANT ^{4/}	N/A	\$ 14,000	No change
LOAN	\$ 340,200	\$ 310,000	\$ 612,062
ANALYSIS, PLANNING AND EVALUATION			
GRANT	\$ 436,000	\$ 645,827	No change
LOAN	N/A	N/A	No change

^{1/} PRO-AG 522-0124 dated May 10, 1979 and SAPLAN's Implementation Evaluation, and Financial Plans submitted in August 1977 as accepted by USAID/H.

^{2/} Revision accepted by USAID/H through Implementation Letter No. 41

signed June 1, 1979. (see outputs for reprogramming of funds)

3/ Grant funds are financing studies under a separate, but related diet improvement research program concerning the utilization of agricultural by-products for human and animal use.

4/ A.I.D. inputs initially began under two separate Core Service Grants totaling \$158,497 for technical assistance and the procurement of equipment and materials.

Both the P.P. and the Loan Agreement greatly underestimated the extent of demand for fishculture programs. Transfers totaling \$302,062 have been effected within the Loan to include the construction of a fish demonstration center.

17.

O U T P U T S

A. Nutrition Education

	<u>Total Project Goals</u>	<u>Progress 1978</u>	<u>1979 Revised Project Goals</u>
Promotors Trained	1,000 in three years	300	300 (per yr.)
Spot Radio Messages Transmitted	Reach marginal families	60,000 messages	60,000 messages

Some audio and photographic equipment have been installed in the Graphic Arts Unit of the Ministry of Public Health. Radio spots continue to reach the marginal families on such subjects as breast feeding, basic grain production, prevention of gastrointestinal disease and diarrhea. As of December 31, 60,000 spot radio messages have been transmitted and over 300 individual promotors or community leaders have been trained and are working at the community level through the coordination of SAPLAN.

The procurement of the printing equipment requested for this Project component is still being processed, resulting in serious delays with the publication of education material. Personnel have been contracted and are awaiting arrival of the printing equipment to start work.

B. Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation

	<u>Total Project Goals P.P.</u>	<u>Progress 1978</u>	<u>1979 Revised Project Goals (3 yrs.)</u>
Well			
Installation	8,250	759	3,327
Latrine			
Construction	21,000	8,320	15,800
Aqueduct			
Construction	21	1	12
Warehouse			
Construction	13	0	13

Revision was required since the original plans reflected overly ambitious goals and significant delays have resulted in Project Implementation due to difficulties in meeting the required CPs and continuing procurement problems.

An A.I.D. - funded environmental planner assisted the MOH staff with re-assessing Project priorities and the drafting of their Implementation, Evaluation and Financial Plan for the remainder of the Project.

C. Pilot Projects

1) Production and Consumption of Soybeans

	<u>Production</u>		
	<u>1978 Project Goals</u>	<u>Progress 1978</u>	<u>1979 Revised Project Goals</u>
Agronomists	7 (Loan Funded)	7 Contracted	7 (Loan Funded)
Cultivation	600 Manzanas	1,200 Manzanas	1,000 Manzanas
Seed Production	450 Quintals	500 Quintals	600 Quintals

In areas where soybeans have been promoted, it appears that the production of soybeans is restricted to the amount of available seed. Of the 1,200 manzanas of soybeans cultivated during the 1978 season, approximately 340 manzanas were planted by organized groups, 860 manzanas were cultivated by independent farmers.

CONSUMPTION

	<u>1978 Project Goals</u>	<u>Progress 1978</u>	<u>1979 Revised Project Goals (3yrs.)</u>
Social Promotors	3 Loan funded 3 GOH funded	2 (contracted) 2 (contracted)	3 Loan funded 3 GOH funded
Participating Groups	30	30	20
Nutrition Workshops	2	2	No change

During the 1977 and 1978 cultivation periods, campesino groups cultivated soybeans for personal consumption and independent farmers participated in cultivation primarily for commercial markets. The Ministry of Natural Resources assigned the social promoters to the Improved Home Program which works directly with local Housewives clubs in rural areas of Honduras to teach the participating women methods of preparing soybeans for family use. Workshops are being conducted for the benefit of the social promoters, and emphasis is placed on exchanging ideas and discussing methods used to overcome existing common problems.

The major constraint to improved Project execution is that the necessary kitchen equipment and materials to be purchased from counterpart funding for the social promoters has not been ordered.

2) Increasing Sorghum Production:

	<u>1978 Project Goals</u>	<u>Progress 1978</u>	<u>1979 Revised Project Goals</u>
Agronomists	3 Loan funded 3 GOH funded	3 loan funded 4 GOH funded	3 loan funded 4 GOH funded
Cultivation	3,000 manzanas	1,770 manzanas	1,000 manzanas
Participating Farm Groups	30	44	30
Participating Independents	10	6	5
Harvests	40 quintals Per/Manzanas	28 quintals Per/Manzanas	35 quintals Per/Manzanas

With the experience gained through two cultivation seasons, annual projections have been revised downward from 3,000 manzanas to 1,000 manzanas to correspond to the area which the Project coordinator feels his staff can properly assist and supervise. During the first two years of the Program, the Ministry of Natural Resources experimented with several new varieties of sorghum on a limited number of plots. Based on the results of these tests, a locally improved variety, CENTA-1, will be grown on a wider scale for the remainder of this pilot project.

With the recent availability of insecticides, the Sorghum staff is confident that they can harvest in excess of the 35 QQ per/mza. The 1978 harvest was reduced since the participating groups did not have the required insecticides or back-pack sprayers when necessary. Both are available now for use in 1979. The transfer of funds from the Sorghum Project to the Aquaculture Project nearly depleted the 1980 Loan-funded budget, but SAPLAN has assured the Sorghum staff that project-by-project analyses will be conducted prior to the end of 1979 to determine which projects, including sorghum, may need additional funding.

3) Community Food Production Projects

	<u>1978 Project Goals</u>	<u>Progress 1978</u>	<u>1979 Revised Project Goals</u>
Participating Communities	75	35	70

Less than 1/2 of the annual objective for this pilot project were met due to:

- 1) Lack of materials due to procurement problems.
- 2) Breakdown in inter-institutional coordination.
- 3) Disillusionment with the executing agency on the part of several participating communities.

Approximately 2,000 rural families from 75 communities were selected to participate in the 1978 program. The major criteria used for selection included evidence of severe malnutrition, low-income, and landless families as indicated in the Nutrition Surveillance sub-project. Project components consist of dairy cattle, goats, chicken, bee keeping, community fish ponds and gravity flow irrigation systems. Several local workshops were conducted for the benefit of the participating families in the areas of animal disease control through preventive vaccination. As of December 31, 1978 over 1,000 individuals have benefited from such courses.

Last year the National Social Welfare Agency (JNBS) reached a

verbal agreement with the Ministry of Natural Resources and the National Agrarian Institute (INA) to provide technical assistance for the participating communities through their agriculture extension agents. The lack of success of several of these projects was a direct result of the breakdown in inter-institutional coordination. The JNBS agrees that closer cooperation is necessary, but has not been able to obtain firm commitments from either the MNR or INA. This remains an issue, and USAID has requested that SAPLAN encourage all three agencies to cooperate and assist each other; no other GOH institution available for this purpose.

4) Aquaculture Pilot-Project

	<u>1978 Project Goal</u>	<u>1978 Project Progress</u>	<u>Total Progress as of Dec. 31, 1978</u>
Participant Training	33 P.M.	33 P.M.	66 P.M.
M.S. Candidates	2	1	1
Fish Ponds Rehabilitated	30	30	35
Fingerling Production	125,000	150,000	175,000

The Aquaculture technicians received both long and short-term training in the fields of fingerling production, food fish production, design and construction of fish ponds, aquaculture extension, fish commercialization and fish health (in addition to training in other areas). A survey was conducted by project personnel to map the available water for potential fish ponds in the project areas. Also during this period over 214 kgs. of tilapia were harvested under the direct supervision of project-financed technicians.

Accepting the recommendations of the project-financed Auburn University technical advisor, the proposed project outputs were increased to support the construction of a fish demonstration center creating a budget deficit of \$302,062. In an attempt to alleviate this deficit without adversely affecting the aquaculture pilot project, SAPLAN conducted a project-by-project analysis and determined that funds should be transferred from slower moving project components to the aquaculture pilot project. Funds were transferred from Community Development, Soya and Sorghum, and Water Supply/ Environmental Sanitation to cover the budget deficit.

5) Analysis, Planning and Evaluation

This Grant-financed Project component entails:

1) Core support for SAPLAN, 2) Designing, testing, execution and extension of a nutrition surveillance system. Training has been completed, and the Nutrition Surveillance System, which was originally being conducted on a limited experimental scale, is now scheduled to be extended to other parts of Honduras.

The Nutrition Surveillance System includes (a) a system for monitoring nutritional status in Honduras; (b) design and execution of systems and procedures for the evaluation and programs related to nutrition; (c) a series of studies and surveys aimed at a better understanding of the extent, nature and causes of malnutrition. Inter-institutional agreements have been reached through the efforts of SAPLAN with the Ministries of Health, Natural Resources, Education, Department of Statistics, National Agrarian Institute and the Social Welfare Agency to coordinate their efforts in monitoring nutritional status, and to cooperate with SAPLAN in conducting nutrition surveys.

Several of the community groups receiving assistance under the Small Community Food Production project were identified as a direct result of these surveys.

18. PURPOSE

The purpose of the National Nutrition Grant/Loan Program is to contribute to the improvement of the nutritional status of the Honduran rural and urban marginal residents by: 1. Increasing the GOH capability to carry out the analysis, planning, execution and evaluation of food and nutrition programs, 2. Assisting the development of rural infrastructure necessary for improvement of the nutritional status of rural and urban marginal residents.

Significant delays have occurred in the purchase of materials by the GOH Procurement Office for all sub-projects, with consequent delays in sub-project implementation. While progress has been made toward achievement of project objectives and execution is accelerating, it is possible that a TDD extension may be necessary to obtain maximum results.

19. GOAL/SUBGOAL

The Goal of the Project is to improve the nutritional status of the Honduran population. An integral part of the Nutrition Program is to complement or extend important activities being financed under other projects. Related A.I.D. - financed projects include 1) the funding of the construction of low-cost gravity fed water systems under the S.D.A. program; 2) the

financing under the Agricultural Core Services Grant of start-up costs for the aquaculture project which was continued under this Loan/Grant Project; 3) training courses in curriculum development methodology under the Rural Education Grant. Technical assistance for the Project is also being provided by INCAP under a regional ROCAP grant project.

The principal non-A.I.D. projects to which this Project is related are the aqueduct projects of the I.D.B. and CARE. Both UNICEF and PAHO are funding well and latrine projects in the western and north-western part of Honduras, while the Swiss Government is financing a limited well and latrine program in the southern part of Honduras.

The A.I.D. - financed Nutrition Program represents a complementary activity to the above mentioned projects with regard to the population covered and the technology used.

20. BENEFICIARIES

The target group for the Nutrition Project is located in dispersed rural areas and marginal urban sectors. Over two-thirds of the children suffer from malnutrition, and the infant mortality is 117/1000. These low income groups typically live in relative isolation from the rest of society. Radio is the one mass medium which has the most significant communication impact among these groups. This factor was taken into consideration when the Nutrition Education Radio spot messages campaign was designed.

The pilot Community Food Production Projects are promoting their activities among the most nutritionally deficient families as partially determined by the Nutrition Surveillance System.

The Analysis, Planning and Evaluation component supports a nutritional status monitoring system and other evaluation activities. Applied research into nutrition-oriented uses of soya, sorghum, and animal by-products should contribute, in the long-run, to the nutritional well-being of the target group.

21. UNPLANNED EFFECTS

In areas where soybeans have been promoted, it appears that the production of soya is restricted to the amount of available seed. The soya staff has received more requests from individual farmers to participate in the production program than is possible to supply with seed. This acceptance of soybean cultivation was not completely advantageous, since many farmers were switching from the production of red beans, a basic staple, to the less risky production of soybeans. After considerable debate, the

Ministry of Natural Resources Farm Planning Economic staff decided that soybeans should not be promoted in highly productive red bean areas, but rather introduced in areas where it is not economically feasible to cultivate red beans. As a result of this decision, one sector of the country was removed from this pilot project area.

The reluctance of several groups to recultivate improved varieties of sorghum was unexpected. The original cultivation projections increased from the initial 1,000 manzanas to 3,000 manzanas per year and then leveled off between 1,000 to 1,500 manzanas per year. The varieties of sorghum selected for the Program, although generally rendering higher yields per/mz., do not appear to have the natural resistance to disease or pests as the native variety of sorghum which the participating campesino groups are accustomed to planting. The target groups have always treated sorghum as a low investment, low risk crop where moderate harvests could be expected with a limited amount of labor.

Although Project design remains the same, this pilot project is a classic example illustrating the fact that the introduction of an improved seed package is not always the answer to increased production. In fact, actual production costs may increase due to the need for additional supervision.

22. LESSONS LEARNED

It is too early yet to advise others with regard to the development of multisectoral national nutrition programs based upon the experience in Honduras. However, since Honduras is one of several countries which is included in the Nutrition Evaluation Project funded by AID/W under RFP-AID/AN-2002, it is anticipated that valuable lessons in evaluation methodology will be forthcoming within three years.

From a management point of view, it appears essential that specific lists of equipment and materials for the life of the project be included as part of the Project Paper or Loan Agreement. Every sub-project activity has been severely hampered by the failure of the involved Ministries and the Government of Honduras's General Procurement Office to enumerate and procure the essential equipment and materials on a timely basis. The estimated delay in some projects such as the Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation sub-project amounts to an approximate aggregate of nearly two years, or 50% of the original Loan period.

23. SPECIAL COMMENTS OR REMARKS

NONE

Drafted by: RBAum/PCR _____

Cleared by: PCR:JPSchlotthauer(in draft)
PCR:DBernius (in draft)
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