

Independent Peer Review of Honduras Agriculture Sector Country Investment Plan: 2012014

Introduction

This review has been prepared by a multisciplinary team of senior facults and administrators on Auburn University, a United States lagocantinstitution located in Auburn, Alabama at the request of the Government deflonduras (GOH). The review is based on both pierson and elephone coferences with GO+ RILLFLDO UHSUHVHQWDDM to based on thorough review of the following document:

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The review wasurtherinformed by the documentisted below

- x Feed the Future Honduras FY 2010 Implementation Plan
- x Role of Honduras: Resultased country strategic opportunities, plf@parecutive Board ±107th Session, December 2012v(w.un-foodsecurity.org/countries/hondu)as
- x HondurasFull Country Visit, 4157 March 20100ordinationTeam of the UN System High

-term Review of the Countryr Stegy for 20072013: HONDURAS European Commission.

- x & DQDGD¶V \$ L SS A(defined &: Workshing) ohn Resoulds, ACDI, September 2010 (www.acdi-cidagc.ca).
- x Connected Agriculture, Ribbe of Mobile in Driving Efficiency an Soustainability in the od and Agricultur Value Chain

- x Doing Business Honduras: 2012 Country Coman@aide for U.S. Companies. Department of State.
- x Climate Risk Management for Smallholderlt Augreich Hondur, als nited Nations Development Program ureau for Criss Prevention and Recovery, 2013

Context - Honduras: Burdened by Poverty, Positioned for Sustainable Growth

Honduras is a land of great potential, yet it retains a stubbornly high percentage of people living in poverty ±theseconchighest inCentral America±with 72 percent of the rural population living below the poverty line and 60 percent in extreme pove thoughthe country has made a commitment to education and has an extensive government funded school meals paograther safety nets malnutrition in children remains unacceptably highespecially in rural areas High unemployment,

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particularlyof the younghasdriven migration to impoverished urban areas resulting in greater crime and damaging what could be an improving business climate under President who bas made economic growth and food security his highest national priorities

Honduras, a nation with a heavy dependency on remittances from a population, wast hard by the ongoing global financial slowlown. Therefore its intended reforms in areas like tax collection and agricultural infrastructure are lagginglowever, in H * 2 +inflethions, as evidenced its National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (ENSAN) and Agriculture Sector Strategy (ESA) at the documentunderthis review (CIP) ou W O L Q H D F U H G L E O H V W U Dochdescurity and D F K L H Y H nutrition goals.

Honduras, with rich natural resources, good agricultural potential, and a very favorable location for international trade, with access to the Pacific on the south and a Controp bean coast the north, has great potential for economic own the is, therefore not an accident that Honduras was selected to be the second Millennium Challenge Corporation compact national the first in the Western Hemisphelie be so selected nation had to be judged as a sound investment opportantly where significant financial infusion in needed infrastructure and economic stimulus would the pay indicate and influence external ail and nations have nade similar calculated decisions in determining that + R Q G X U D V ¶ V S R W HISO NO LEDISON for Coordination Group has been attempting to bring strategolic rection and leveraged collaboration with uniting behind a coherentational plan. These nations have expressed their belief, through development futhal integral popular spossesses the raw components of a successful food security strategy, but it needs both financial support and a coherent national plan to maximize results.

The CIP has an extensive array of programs, spreading then throughout the foodpoly chain ± from farmers to manufacturers to transporters and from those building too those training farmers. While it may seem countentuitive at first readeach of these components is an important building block for the success of the who Tehe CIP is, therefore, outlining a blueprint for reaching its two goals of economic growth and poverty reduction (which are complementary and not mutually exclusive), and it does a credible of identifying all of the necessary issues as well as obstacles.

CIP Evaluation Criteria

1. Likelihood for the investment programs to realize growth and poverty reduction

The CIP is an important component in the overarching national food security strategy as outlined in the National Plan and Country Vision addition, it is consisted with national policies related to economic growth focused especially on the agricultural sector. It is also important to note that the plan is very much aligned with most foundational international greed Millennium Development Goal (MDG), i.e., halving extreme hunger and poverty by 2015. While $+ R Q G X U D V \P V W U D M H F W R U$

Since the CIP is based on an annual growth of 4 percent in the agriculture sector alone, this calls into question the $O+\PVDELOLWVWR$ Add Fith with all O+P and O+P and O+P and O+P are country for improving its climate change risk mitigation was ranked

Although top-line indicators have been included time plan, further laboration of more specific objectives is still needed o specifically clarifyroles and responsibilities from ministry level to local implementation. Further details on how this would be elso ped, managed, and funded would be appropriate. While anumber of indicators are noted in Table 11 (pp529) it is not clear how these targets were determined and whether they are religious formance (which is not indicate but also on the respective programs and the availability of funding Again, there needs to be a reality of timeline against goals.

Strengthening the M&E systeins an area where leveraging existing relationships with internationally respected organizations ch as WFP, NICEF, UNDP, and FAO, as well the G-16 Donor Coordination Group's important. 7 KH &, 3 ULJKWO\ FDOOV LW ³LPSHU agreement amongst implementing partners on relevant results, on the number of the LQGLFDWRUVIRU HDFK FRPTShisting betting with DQG VXEFRPSRQHQW ´

With the cohesive and comprehensive support of domodisinternational organizations that have been involved in the consultative design of the, @IPd with the continued focused implementation and transparent reporting of restiles GOH has the opportunity to have a similarly successful outcomeith its CIP as China and Brazilhe planfor Hondurasis sound and the dual goals can be achieved wever, it must be reiterated that funding gaps are significant and further delay in bridging them will surely mpedereaching the CIP goals.

7. Appropriateness and feasibility of the indicators for impact and system for capacity improvement and accountability

\$ V VWDWHG LQ WKH &,3 LWV SXUSRVH LV WR ³UHGXFH UXUE inclusive economic growth, employment **QeH** UDWLRQ DQG VXVWDLQDEOH IRRG The indicators for impact are appropriate but in some cases aggressive (e.g., 10% reduction i rural families in poverty as well as those in

8.	Extent and quality of dialogue, (peer) review and mutual accountability system				
	Considering theomments made on the consultative process in #3 above, the advisory and				

- X Highlight nutrition as a core feature of the plan. The CIP could include a separate category for QXWULWLRQLQVWHDGRILEQXFVDWGQQJWLKWHPDHVVSDVUHWWRLIRD 3VFR visibility. This is in keeping with the OH¶VSXEOLFFRPPLWPUHLQEM, WKLVLVneeds to focus merheavily on growing nutritious crops for alleviating hunger and malnutrition. With the exception of fish and maybe a few of the minor crops proposed under the plan, the emphasis is on exports, such as cottened high value export fruits, rather than proving food WKDWFDQIHHGWKHFRXQWU\¶VFLWL]HQV
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