



Report No: ICR00494

IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION AND RESULTS REPORT
(TF-017904 and TF-0B6211-HN)

ON A
GRANT

FROM THE GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$ 30 MILLION

AND AN ADDITIONAL FINANCING GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$ 5.0 MILLION

TO THE
REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS

FOR THE
Corredor Seco Food Security Project (P148737)

March 15, 2026

Agriculture and Food Global Practice
Latin America and Caribbean Region



CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective June 15, 2025)

Currency Unit = Lempiras

HNL 26.13 = US\$1.00

US\$ 0.0383 = HNL 1.00

FISCAL YEAR

July 1 - June 30

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIN-C	Comprehensive Childcare in the Community	<i>Atención Integral a la Niñez en la Comunidad</i>
ABP	Agricultural Business Plans	<i>Planes de Negocio Agrícola</i>
AF	Additional Financing	<i>Financiamiento Adicional</i>
AM	Aide Memoires	<i>Ayudas Memoria</i>
CPF	Country Partnership Framework	<i>Marco de Alianza con el País</i>
DDS	Dietary Diversity Score	<i>Índice de Diversidad Dietética</i>
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return	<i>Tasa Interna de Retorno Económica</i>
FIRR	Financial Internal Rate of Return	<i>Tasa Interna de Retorno Financiera</i>
FSNP	Food and Security Nutrition Plan	<i>Planes de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional</i>
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	<i>Violencia de Género</i>
GIS	Geographic Information System	<i>Sistema de Información Geográfica</i>
GoH	Government of Honduras	<i>Gobierno de Honduras</i>
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism	<i>Mecanismo de Atención de Quejas y Reclamos</i>
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score	<i>Índice de Diversidad Dietética del Hogar</i>
HH	Household	<i>Hogares o Unidades Familiares</i>
HHP	Household Hygiene Plans	<i>Planes de Higiene en el Hogar</i>
IE	Impact Evaluation	<i>Evaluación de Impacto</i>
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	<i>Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola</i>
INVEST-H	Honduras Strategic Investment Office	<i>Inversión Estratégica de Honduras</i>
IPM	Integrated Pest Management	<i>Manejo Integrado de Plagas</i>
NABP	Non-Agricultural Business Plans	<i>Planes de Negocio No Agrícola</i>
NPV	Net Present Value	<i>Valor Actual Neto</i>
OP	Original Project	<i>Proyecto Original</i>
PDO	Project Development Objective	<i>Objetivo de Desarrollo del Proyecto</i>
PIU	Project Implementing Unit	<i>Unidad Implementadora del Proyecto</i>
PP	Percentage Points	<i>Puntos Porcentuales</i>
PRAMS	Procurement Risk Assessment and Management System	<i>Sistema de Evaluación y Gestión de Riesgos en la Contratación</i>
PROSASUR	Corredor Seco Food Security Project	<i>Proyecto de Seguridad Alimentaria en el Corredor Seco</i>
PwD	People with Disabilities	<i>Personas con Discapacidad</i>
RF	Results Framework	<i>Matriz de Resultados</i>
SEFIN	Ministry of Finance	<i>Secretaría de Finanzas</i>
SAG	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	<i>Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería</i>
SESAL	Ministry of Health	<i>Secretaría de Salud</i>
TA	Technical Assistance	<i>Asistencia Técnica</i>
TOC	Theory of Change	<i>Teoría del Cambio</i>
UAP-SAG	Project Administration Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	<i>Unidad de Administración de Proyectos, Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería</i>
UEP-SAG	Project Executing Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	<i>Unidad Ejecutora de Proyectos de la Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería</i>
UNAH	National Autonomous University of Honduras	<i>Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras</i>
UTSAN	Food and Nutrition Technical Unit	<i>Unidad Técnica de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición</i>
WB	World Bank	<i>Banco Mundial</i>



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DATA SHEET

BASIC DATA

Product Information

Operation ID P148737	Operation Name Corredor Seco Food Security Project
Product Investment Project Financing (IPF)	Operation Short Name PROSASUR
Operation Status Closed	Approval Fiscal Year 2016
Original EA Category Partial Assessment (B) (Approval package - 24 Sep 2015)	Current EA Category Partial Assessment (B) (Restructuring Data Sheet - 11 Dec 2024)

CLIENTS

Borrower/Recipient Republic of Honduras	Implementing Agency Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería
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DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Original Development Objective (Approved as part of Approval Package on 24-Sep-2015)

The objective of the Project is to enhance food and nutritional security of vulnerable households in Selected Areas of the Corredor Seco.

Current Development Objective (Approved as part of Additional Financing Package Seq No 2 on 29-Jun-2021)

The objective of the Project is to enhance food and nutritional security of vulnerable households in Selected Areas of the Corredor Seco.



FINANCING

Financing Source	Original Amount (US\$)	Revised Amount (US\$)	Actual Disbursed (US\$)
World Bank Administered Financing	35,000,000.00	34,917,353.20	34,631,876.57
TF-17904	30,000,000.00	29,917,353.20	29,917,353.20
TF-B6211	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	4,714,523.37
Non-World Bank Financing	7,800,000.00	11,397,324.00	11,397,324.00
Borrower/Recipient	5,800,000.00	8,947,324.00	8,947,324.00
Local Beneficiaries	2,000,000.00	2,450,000.00	2,450,000.00
Total	42,800,000.00	46,314,677.20	46,029,200.57

RESTRUCTURING AND/OR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Date(s)	Type	Amount Disbursed (US\$M)	Key Revisions
22-Jun-2021	Portal	23.80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan Closing Date Extension
29-Jun-2021	Manual	23.80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional Financing
28-Jun-2022	Portal	30.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan Closing Date Extension
08-Dec-2022	Portal	30.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clients • Loan Closing Date Extension • Institutional Arrangement
29-Jun-2023	Portal	30.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan Closing Date Extension
23-Aug-2024	Portal	31.82	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Components • Disbursement Arrangements
09-Oct-2024	Portal	34.97	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reallocations
11-Dec-2024	Portal	34.97	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan Closing Date Extension

KEY DATES

Key Events	Planned Date	Actual Date
Concept Review		02-Dec-2013
Decision Review	12-Jun-2014	12-Jun-2014
Authorize Negotiations	12-Aug-2015	12-Aug-2015



Approval	18-Sep-2015	24-Sep-2015
Signing	11-Nov-2015	11-Nov-2015
Effectiveness	31-Oct-2016	31-Oct-2016
Restructuring Sequence.01	Not Applicable	22-Jun-2021
Additional Financing Sequence.02	Not Applicable	29-Jun-2021
Restructuring Sequence.02	Not Applicable	28-Jun-2022
Restructuring Sequence.03	Not Applicable	08-Dec-2022
Restructuring Sequence.04	Not Applicable	29-Jun-2023
Restructuring Sequence.05	Not Applicable	23-Aug-2024
Restructuring Sequence.06	Not Applicable	09-Oct-2024
Restructuring Sequence.07	Not Applicable	11-Dec-2024
Mid-Term Review No. 01	27-Jan-2020	03-Feb-2020
Operation Closing/Cancellation	15-Jun-2025	15-Jun-2025
ICR/NCO	15-Mar-2026	--

RATINGS SUMMARY

Outcome	Bank Performance	M&E Quality
Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Substantial

ISR RATINGS

No.	Date ISR Archived	DO Rating	IP Rating	Actual Disbursements (US\$M)
01	28-Jan-2016	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	0.00
02	20-Jun-2016	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	0.00
03	30-Nov-2016	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	0.00
04	10-Feb-2017	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	1.12
05	23-May-2017	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	2.58



06	08-Dec-2017	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	3.47
07	25-Jun-2018	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	6.24
08	06-Feb-2019	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	12.61
09	07-Nov-2019	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	15.43
10	18-May-2020	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	18.54
11	13-Nov-2020	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	19.80
12	30-Jun-2021	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	23.80
13	22-Dec-2021	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	30.00
14	24-Jun-2022	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	30.00
15	09-Dec-2022	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	30.00
16	15-Jun-2023	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	30.00
17	20-Dec-2023	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	30.00
18	24-Jun-2024	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	31.82
19	02-Dec-2024	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	34.97
20	12-Jun-2025	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	34.97

SECTORS AND THEMES

Sectors

Major Sector	Sector	%	Adaptation Co-benefits (%)	Mitigation Co-benefits (%)
FY17 - Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	FY17 - Irrigation and Drainage	25	12	0
	FY17 - Other Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	50	18	0
FY17 - Health	FY17 - Health	15	0	0
FY17 - Industry, Trade and Services	FY17 - Agricultural markets, commercialization and agri-business	10	0	0

Themes

Major Theme	Theme (Level 2)	Theme (Level 3)	%
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FY17 - Finance	FY17 - Financial Infrastructure and Access	FY17 - MSME Finance	5
FY17 - Human Development and Gender	FY17 - Nutrition and Food Security	FY17 - Food Security	20
		FY17 - Nutrition	20
FY17 - Private Sector Development	FY17 - Enterprise Development	FY17 - MSME Development	5
	FY17 - Jobs		100
FY17 - Urban and Rural Development	FY17 - Rural Development	FY17 - Rural Infrastructure and service delivery	20
		FY17 - Rural Non-farm Income Generation	30



ADM STAFF

Role	At Approval	At ICR
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I. PROJECT CONTEXT AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

A. CONTEXT AT APPRAISAL

Context

- At the time of appraisal in 2015, Honduras was one of the poorest and most unequal countries in the region**, with over 66 percent of the population living below the poverty line and 46 percent in extreme poverty¹. Rural areas concentrated more than 70 percent of the poor, with livelihoods dominated by low-productivity subsistence agriculture, limited access to services, and high exposure to climate shocks. Around 60 percent of the population was food insecure, with the highest prevalence in the Dry Corridor²—an area characterized by recurrent droughts, degraded soils, and high climate vulnerability. Family farmers in the Dry Corridor faced structural constraints that directly informed project design, including low agricultural productivity, limited access to inputs, technical assistance (TA), markets, and income diversification opportunities. These constraints resulted in high reliance on own-consumption and weak resilience to climatic and economic shocks, reinforcing chronic food insecurity.
- Gender disparities further exacerbated vulnerability.** Female-headed households represented about 20 percent of households in the Dry Corridor and faced additional barriers to land access, productive assets, training, financial services, and participation in producer organizations. Gender norms and care responsibilities constrained women’s economic participation, limiting their ability to benefit from productivity-enhancing and market-oriented interventions. These gender gaps were explicitly addressed in the project’s integrated design.
- Malnutrition was a critical and interlinked challenge.** Nationally, one in four children was undernourished, with stunting rates exceeding 50 percent in parts of the Dry Corridor. Poor dietary diversity, inadequate hygiene and sanitation, and limited access to nutrition and health services contributed to chronic undernutrition. Addressing undernutrition in this context required a multi-sectoral approach combining food security, health, sanitation, and behavior change, which was precisely the Project’s design logic: a multidimensional strategy to reduce poverty by strengthening food and nutrition security and improving hygiene conditions—an approach that anticipated these priorities and contributed to two of the overarching “Vision Indicators” in the World Bank Group’s (WBG) current Corporate Scorecard³. This integrated logic underpinned the Project’s Theory of Change and component structure.
- The Project was aligned with the Government of Honduras’ (GoH) development priorities**, including the Country Vision (2010–38), National Plan (2010–22), and the National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (ENSAN), and formed part of the *Alianza para el Corredor Seco*⁴, which coordinated multi-sectoral interventions in the most vulnerable municipalities. It also aligned with the WBG’s twin goals and the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS), which emphasized rural productivity, food security, and climate resilience for the bottom 40 percent of the population.
- Drawing on lessons from World Bank–financed and Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)-supported operations, PROSASUR was designed as an integrated intervention** linking productive investments with nutrition education, hygiene improvements, and social inclusion. The Additional Financing (AF) approved in 2021 preserved the original Project Development Objective (PDO) and design logic while scaling up support to vulnerable households in response to COVID-19 impacts.

¹ US\$1.81/day and US\$2.30/day respectively.

² The Dry Corridor (Corredor Seco, in Spanish) refers to a tropical dry forest region in Central America that stretches across the Pacific slope of Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and parts of Guatemala. In Honduras, the Dry Corridor is a geographic area covering much of the country’s southern and western regions, with an estimated area of approximately 20,000 km², characterized by irregular and scarce rainfall, frequent droughts, degraded soils, and high vulnerability to climate change.

³ People provided with water, sanitation or hygiene, and people with strengthened food and nutrition security.

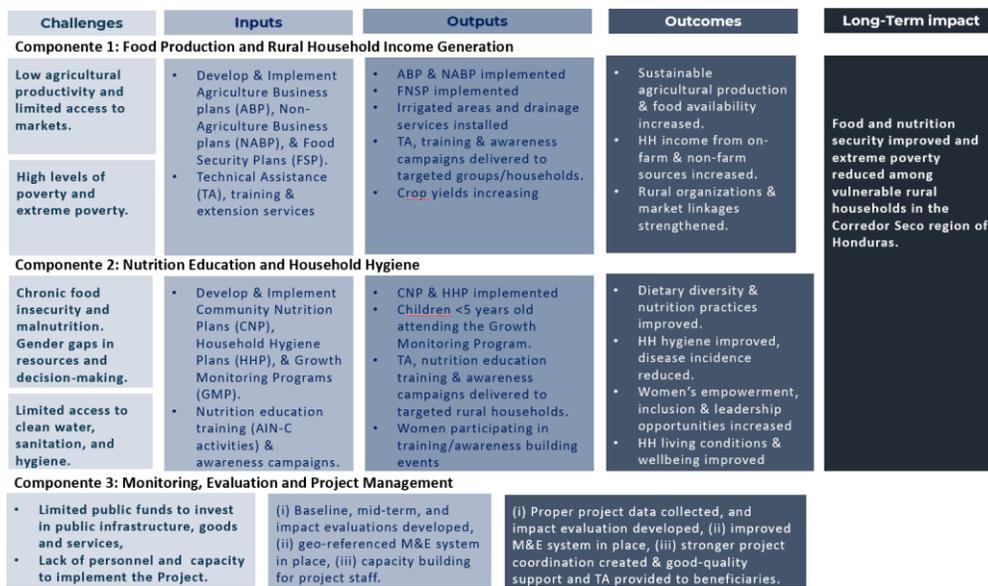
⁴ The ACS (Dry Corridor Alliance), was an initiative from the GoH, established in 2015, that brought together multi-donor financed projects from GAFSP, Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), and United States Agency for International Development (USAID).



Theory of Change (Results Chain)

6. The Theory of Change (TOC) depicted in Figure 1, which remained unchanged under the AF, outlines the causal links between the Project interventions and the core challenges addressed. These included: (a) low land and labor productivity, limited access to inputs and services, and reliance on low-value subsistence crops, addressed through agricultural, food and nutrition security, and non-agricultural business subprojects, supported by TA, training, and extension services. These interventions aimed to increase household food availability and purchasing power by improving agricultural and livestock production, strengthening marketing, and generating non-farm income; and (b) reducing food insecurity and malnutrition, gender gaps in access to resources and decision-making, and limited access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene. These were addressed through community nutrition and household hygiene plans, supported by nutrition education, the Growth Monitoring Program, and behavior change communication. Together, these measures were expected to improve dietary diversity, nutrition practices, and household hygiene, while promoting women’s empowerment through targeted training, leadership opportunities, and non-farm income.

Figure 1. PROSASUR Theory of Change



Assumptions: 1. Beneficiaries’ willing to organize and build capacity; 2. Targeting mechanisms effectively reach priority groups, including women and children under five (poor households, women, children under five); 3. Targeted beneficiaries of ABP/FNS interventions have access to reliable water sources for irrigation; 4. Weather patterns remain within expected variability to support agricultural activities; 5. Continued support is needed (access to agricultural inputs) for poor households to sustain diversified food production.

Project Development Objectives (PDOs)

7. The PDO as stated in the Grant Agreement was “to enhance food and nutrition security of vulnerable households in Selected Areas of the Corredor Seco.”

Key Expected Outcomes and Outcome Indicators

8. The Project’s key expected Objective Outcomes were enhanced food security and enhanced nutritional security of vulnerable households in Honduras’ Dry Corridor. In line with the requirements of the ICR Guidelines, the ICR assesses these two outcomes separately while also highlighting their areas of intersection and overlap where appropriate. Table 1 below shows the PDO-level outcomes and indicators, which are the same as originally designed at appraisal.

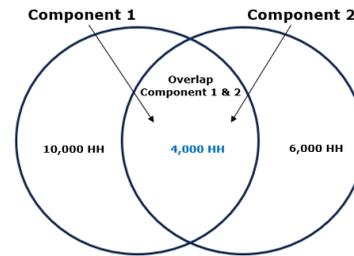


TABLE 1. KEY EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND OUTCOME INDICATORS

Expected Outcomes	PDO Indicators (*)
PDO 1: Enhance food security of vulnerable households in Selected Areas of the Corredor Seco.	Indicator 1: Average yield achieved in food crops by participating Households (HH) of Component 1.
	Indicator 2: Average annual incremental sales of participating HH under Business Plans
PDO 2: Enhance nutritional security of vulnerable households in Selected Areas of the Corredor Seco.	Indicator 3: Dietary diversity score in Participating HHs of Component 2.
Cross-cutting indicator	Indicator 4: Households benefiting directly from the Project*

*Composition of Households benefitting directly from the Original Project:

Beneficiaries	Number
Component 1:	10,000
Component 2	6,000
Component 1 and Component 2	4,000



14. **Targeted beneficiaries and cost-sharing.** The Project aimed to reach poor and extremely poor households, targeting the beneficiaries of the conditional cash transfer program *Bono Vida Mejor*⁵, highly vulnerable households with limited income and low food stocks, female-headed households (HH), pregnant women, nursing mothers, and children under five years of age or other children with nutritional risks. At appraisal, it was estimated that 12,000 unique HH would benefit directly from the Project. 10,000 HH would benefit exclusively from Component 1 and 6,000 from Component 2. However, 4,000 were expected to benefit from both Components 1 and 2, resulting in an overlap (see diagram above). With the AF, the total target beneficiaries was expanded to 14,000. Beneficiaries were required to contribute at least 15 percent of total subproject investments (in cash, kind and/or labor).

Components

15. The Project financed three Components to be implemented by two agencies⁶—one NGO and one private firm—each assigned to specific geographic clusters⁷. Cost estimates and actuals shown aggregate both the Original Project (OP) and the AF. Annex 2 shows estimated and actual costs separately for the OP and AF.

16. **Component 1: Food Production and Rural Household Income Generation.** (Appraisal Estimate: total cost US\$30.25 million, of which US\$23.65 million GAFSP, or 78%. Actual total cost: US\$31.93 million). This component sought to increase access to quality food and income for impoverished rural households in 25 municipalities and was organized into two subcomponents: Subcomponent 1.1. Agricultural Production and Marketing financed subprojects such as basic grains, horticulture, small livestock, and value-added agricultural activities, and Subcomponent 1.2. Non-Farm Income-Generating Activities financed subprojects such as small commerce, rural services, handicrafts, and other micro-enterprises not related to agriculture. Under these subcomponents, the Project financed three types of subprojects, with conditions tailored to rural beneficiaries with varying levels of land ownership and natural resources:

⁵ The *Bono Vida Mejor* aims to help break the intergenerational cycle of poverty by creating opportunities and strengthening capacities in education, health, and nutrition for families living in extreme poverty. It promotes intersectoral strategies and actions in these areas, as well as coordination with other social programs related to employment, income, and household savings.

⁶ The decision to contract one private company and one NGO as implementing operators was made at the request of the World Bank, with the dual objective of (i) providing opportunities for both NGOs and private sector actors in the country, (ii) enabling a comparative assessment of their performance in terms of execution quality and effectiveness in reaching beneficiaries, and (iii) reducing implementation risk and promoting competition.

⁷ The clusters are different and separate geographic areas created in the project to distribute the intervention of the two implementing agencies across the 25 municipalities. Cluster 1 included 13 municipalities in the departments of Francisco Morazán, Choluteca, and El Paraíso; Cluster 2 included 12 municipalities in the department of Choluteca and El Paraíso.



(a) Agricultural Business Plans (ABP), (b) Food Security and Nutrition Plans (FSNP), and (c) Non-Agricultural Business Plans (NABP). The Project provided grants to implement these plans, complemented by training and extension services, and TA to improve agricultural resilience, productivity, market access, and income generation from both farm and non-farm investments.

17. **Component 2: Nutrition Education and Household Hygiene.** (*Appraisal Estimate: total cost US\$7.99 million, of which US\$7.04 million GAFSP, or 12.5%. Actual total cost: US\$9.06 million*). This component was designed to increase the consumption of nutritious food and improve the overall nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women, as well as children under five, to complement the increase in food security on the production side (Component 1). It also promoted awareness of diversified diets through monthly nutrition training for women and the establishment of home and school public gardens. Activities were organized under two subcomponents: Subcomponent 2.1. Nutrition Education and Growth Monitoring, and Subcomponent 2.2. Household Hygiene. Two grant options were financed, contingent on required home renovations or the presence of pregnant women, nursing mothers, or children under five in the beneficiary groups. The first type of subproject was the Growth Monitoring Program, which included: (a) Nutrition education and growth monitoring involving (i) training for health workers, community leaders and nutrition volunteers, and agricultural extension agents, (ii) training to expand the *Atención Integral a la Niñez en la Comunidad* (AIN-C)⁸ activities among communities, and (iii) implementation of Community Nutrition Plans; and (b) Household Hygiene Plans, which included minor works, goods, and services⁹, primarily targeting households with pregnant and lactating women, as well as children under five years of age.
18. **Component 3: Monitoring, Evaluation and Project Management.** (*Appraisal Estimate: total cost US\$5.01 million, of which US\$4.31 million GAFSP, or 86%. Actual total cost: US\$5.41 million*). This component financed: (i) project supervision and field visits; (ii) project operating costs including salaries of key staff, office equipment, vehicles for field supervision and other administrative expenses; (iii) project audits; (iv) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), including design and operation of a real-time, geo-referenced monitoring system to track subproject implementation and results; and (v) evaluations including a baseline, mid-term, and end-of-project Impact Evaluation (IE).
19. **Project Financing.** The total cost of the proposed Project at appraisal was US\$37.8 million, to be financed by a US\$30.0 million GAFSP grant, US\$2.0 million in beneficiary co-financing, and US\$5.8 million in GoH direct counterpart funding for the Project (for funding the IE, water management works, TA, and training). At project closure, actual costs were US\$46.40 million with US\$35 million financed by GAFSP, US\$2.45¹⁰ million by beneficiaries, and US\$8.95 million (102% of the originally estimated funds) by the GoH¹¹. Several factors contributed to cost deviations: (a) an AF grant of US\$5 million from the GAFSP to respond to and mitigate the COVID-19 food and nutrition security crisis; and (b) an increase of US\$3.15 million in counterpart funding from the GoH. See tables in Annex 3.

B. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES DURING IMPLEMENTATION

Revised PDOs and Outcome Targets

20. The PDO was not revised but due to the AF, the end target for the PDO indicator “Households benefiting directly from the Project” was increased from 12,000 to 14,000 households. The Results Framework (RF) was revised accordingly.

Revised PDO Indicators

21. PDO indicators were not revised.

Revised Components

⁸ AIN-C (*Atención Integral a la Niñez en la Comunidad*) is a community-based child health and nutrition program in Honduras that monitors growth, promotes healthy practices, and supports timely care for children under five.

⁹ This included a group of, at least, four of the following improvements: water filters, eco-stoves, slab floors, wall plastering, and latrines.

¹⁰ This value, which represents the in-kind contribution of beneficiaries, was not reflected in the Audited Financial Statements.

¹¹ Audited Financial Statements 2023, pp. 15–16, and Financial Statements 2024.



22. Components were not revised.

Other Changes

23. **Project implementation took almost 10 years¹², undergoing seven restructurings and an AF.** Changes included: (a) June 2021: authorized a 12-month extension of the original grant closing date; (b) AF of US\$ 5.0 million: scaled-up food and nutrition security activities for the most vulnerable households; (c) June 2022: approved a 5-month extension of the original grant; (d) December 2022: revised the institutional arrangements through the change in implementing agency¹³, and extended the original grant by 7 months; (e) June 2023: approved an 18-month extension for both the OP and AF grants; (f) August 2024: allowed eligible expenditures related to the Project's IE and updated the allocations between disbursement categories; (g) October 2024: authorized a reallocation of project grant resources between categories of expenditure; and (h) December 2024: approved a final, 6-month extension of the Project. Cumulative extensions of the Project totaled 48 months.

Rationale for Changes and their Implication for the Original Theory of Change

24. The **first** restructuring extended the closing date to account for delays in declaring effectiveness and starting implementation, caused by a prolonged process of selecting the two implementing firms, and later compounded by the impacts on the Honduran economy of the COVID-19 pandemic and Hurricanes Eta (landfall November 3, 2020) and Iota (November 16, 2020). The **AF** of US\$5.0 million sought to scale-up activities to improve the food and nutrition security of vulnerable households amidst the COVID-19 pandemic and respond to the impacts of the Eta and Iota hurricanes. The **second** and **third** restructurings, following the January 2022 presidential election, reflected the Government's decision to dissolve the original implementing agency, *Inversión Estratégica de Honduras* (INVEST-H) as the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) and transfer responsibilities to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG) through its Project Administration Unit (UAP, for its Spanish acronym). The **fourth** restructuring responded to further setbacks caused by the departure of most Project-funded staff during the institutional transition, which left the new PIU under-resourced and hindered the execution of previously agreed changes. The **fifth** restructuring allowed eligible expenditures related to the IE under the AF and adjusted costs across expenditure categories. The **sixth** reallocated funds between expenditure categories to reflect updated budget allocations between the two implementing agencies under the original grant and revised plans for the Project's final year under the AF. The **seventh** reallocated cost savings under the original financing to the AF, to benefit households that had previously been part of the control group for the Impact Evaluation (IE)¹⁴, while also extending the implementation period to complete ongoing subprojects, verify installations and deliveries, and finalize the IE. The ToC was not affected by these adjustments or significant delays. Although the Project spanned about 10 years, this reflected primarily the complex operating context – noted above and discussed in Sections II and III - rather than managerial or administrative incapacity.

II. OUTCOME

A. RELEVANCE OF PDO

Assessment of Relevance of PDOs and Rating

25. **Rated High for relevance, the Project remained closely aligned with the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Honduras, current at closing (FY23-27).** High-Level Objective 3, *Improved Human Development*, and High-Level Objective 4, *Inclusive Economic Development and Job Creation*, prioritized increased food security and nutrition for vulnerable rural households in the Dry Corridor—objectives to which the Project directly contributed throughout its

¹² From approval on September 24th, 2015, to closing on 30th June 2025.

¹³ It aimed to substitute the previous Project Implementing Agency, INVET-H, to a new Project Administration Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (*Unidad de Administración de Proyectos - UAP, Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería - SAG*), the UAP-SAG.

¹⁴ Once IFPRI completed the endline survey, these households became eligible to receive support with the additional funds generated from savings in other subprojects.



life. Importantly, the AF, prepared under the CPF for FY16–20 and with the same PDO, was also fully consistent with the Bank’s strategic priorities, contributing to Focus Area 1, *Fostering inclusion* and Focus Area 3, *Reducing vulnerabilities to enhance resilience* by (i) supporting food and nutrition security and income generation among the most vulnerable, and (ii) reducing the agricultural sector’s vulnerability to climate-related and global health threats.

26. **The Project’s objective outcomes showed sustained alignment at closing with the GoH Strategic Plan 2022–26¹⁵ guiding agricultural development, food sovereignty, and nutrition policies in Honduras.** During the Project’s lifetime, GoH implemented several additional programs¹⁶ to improve the competitiveness and productivity of vulnerable rural producers by supporting farmers in managing their value chains, expanding the national strategic reserve of staple grains, and promoting community gardens, in line with the Project’s objectives. The PROSASUR design was utilized in the Bank’s recent approval of a GAFSP grant as an AF¹⁷ to the COMRURAL III Project and incorporated into COMRURAL II (P168385) and III under its productive alliances model component with a specific window for subsistence agriculture. The goal is to continue supporting family farmers across a broader area of intervention, reaching households throughout much of the national territory, in line with the Project’s original food security and nutrition objectives.

B. ACHIEVEMENT OF PDOs (EFFICACY)

Assessment of Achievement of Each Objective/Outcome

27. **The assessment of Project Efficacy must be understood against the backdrop of the Project’s complex and discontinuous implementation trajectory.** By midterm, PROSASUR was demonstrably heading in the right direction, with emerging and strongly positive trends across several key indicators confirming that its integrated approach to food and nutrition security was beginning to yield results, reflecting the Project’s multi-dimensional design and its early alignment with the WBG scorecard outcomes of providing people with water, sanitation and hygiene as well as strengthening their food and nutrition security. However, these gains were progressively eroded by a succession of severe, unforeseen, and largely insurmountable external shocks beyond the Project’s control—first the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by Hurricanes Eta and Iota, and subsequently a change in Government causing the transition to a new institutional arrangement under UAP-SAG, altering the Project’s operating environment and continuity. Global market disruption linked to the Ukraine-Russia conflict also influenced farmers’ production and market decisions.

28. **Multiple sources of evidence support the assessment of Project Efficacy:** the Project RF (Annex 1); the Borrower Completion Report (BCR, 2025); outcomes reported in the IE conducted by IFPRI in 2025 for the original grant¹⁸ (see Annex 5); implementation reports from CARE and CREATIVE, the two implementing firms; and other project reports and databases. The IE was originally scheduled to conclude in December 2024, in line with the Project’s then-planned closing date. Because AF activities were not completed before data collection, the IE covered only the original grant, excluding 2,000 AF beneficiaries. It relied on a statistically representative household sample from the 2015–2017 baseline, 2019 midline, and 2025 endline surveys, covering 2,796 households in 150 randomly selected treatment and control villages, matched using Propensity Score Matching. Project impacts were estimated using a quasi-experimental Difference-in-Differences approach, controlling for household characteristics and locality fixed effects, with weighting applied to address potential attrition.

¹⁵ Government of Honduras. (2021). *Plan de Gobierno para Refundar Honduras 2022-2026*. <https://criterio.hn/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/PLAN-DE-GOBIERNO-XIOMARA-CASTRO.pdf>

¹⁶ Including the *Bono Tecnológico*, *Bono Cafetalero* and *Bono ganadero*.

¹⁷ Designed under Component 5: “*Strengthening Food Security and Productive Inclusion in the Moskitia and Atlantic Coast of Honduras*”, of the Honduras’ COMRURAL III Project (effective November 13, 2023).

¹⁸ The impact evaluation covers only the original project. When the planning for the endline survey began—including preparation of the terms of reference to re-engage IFPRI (as the previous contract under INVEST-H was no longer valid), contractual arrangements between SAG and IFPRI, and related administrative processes—the AF was still under implementation due to project delays. As a result, it was not feasible to assess the impact of the AF subprojects. Moreover, the original project represented most of the financing (US\$30 million versus US\$5 million) and activities, thereby providing a robust basis for evaluating overall project outcomes.



29. **The PDO sought to “enhance food and nutrition security of vulnerable households in selected areas of the Corredor Seco.”** As defined in the 1996 World Food Summit, “food and nutrition security exist when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”¹⁹. Based on this definition, the two concepts are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing, as interventions that strengthen food security are also expected to improve nutrition outcomes²⁰, including through better household hygiene. While these could be viewed collectively as a single overarching outcome, this ICR treats them as distinct but related goals which intersect in critical aspects. This distinction allows for a more nuanced assessment of the Project’s complexity and long-term sustainability in the Dry Corridor context. The Project achieved these outcomes through combined interventions addressing both dimensions: Food security was strengthened mainly through increased staple crops production, with limited income gains from crop sales (see paragraphs 31-37), while nutrition security improved through more diverse and balanced diets, complemented by project-supported actions to improve household hygiene and living conditions.
30. **Overall, the Project exceeded its PDO Indicator 4 target for direct beneficiaries in vulnerable areas of the Corredor Seco by six percent (Target: 14,000; Result: 14,822).** Women represented 39 percent of total beneficiaries, including 4,105 of 12,202 under the OP and 1,637 of 2,619 under the AF. Gender inclusion efforts were notably stronger in the AF, where women comprised 62 percent of all beneficiaries, compared to 34 percent in the OP. The high demand for project support in the intervention areas was reflected in the rigorous beneficiary targeting and selection process²¹ which prioritized households participating in the *Bono Vida Mejor* social protection program and those with pregnant women or children under five years old. Selected areas of the Corredor Seco with concentrations of Project investment are shown in the map in Annex 8.

PDO Outcome 1: Enhanced food security of vulnerable households in Selected Areas of the Corredor Seco.

PDO Indicator 1: *Average yield achieved in food crops by participating HH of Component 1 (Target: 685 kg/ha; Result: 603 kg/ha, 88 percent of target).*

31. **Achievement of the PDO yield indicator was substantial, albeit falling short of its target.** The Project demonstrated strong and lasting production impacts, evidenced several years after implementation. The IE finds statistically significant impacts relative to the control group, including a 33.5 percent increase in beans, an 18.5 percent increase in maize, and almost 38 percent increase in egg production, confirming the Project’s efficacy in improving food production outcomes. These results align closely with the TOC’s expected outcomes of increased sustainable agricultural production and food availability, driven by the implementation of ABP and FNSP, supported by targeted capacity-building efforts and agricultural extension services designed to strengthen beneficiaries’ climate resilience.
32. **The observed increases in production were driven by the intensified utilization of previously underutilized land, as average agricultural land area among beneficiaries remained stable throughout implementation.** There was no evidence of expansion into new or forested land, indicating that production gains were achieved without extending the agricultural frontier. These results are consistent with the Project’s focus on improving on-farm productivity through the promotion of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices. Beneficiaries were significantly more likely than the control group to establish home gardens (+10.8 percentage points) and install drip irrigation systems (+10 percentage points) a pathway consistent with the TOC’s emphasis on productivity gains rather than land expansion. In total, 13 of the 18 practices analyzed (see “Other Outcomes and Impacts” section for more details), reflect the effectiveness of the TA provided. These shifts in production behavior align with the TOC’s causal logic linking outputs

¹⁹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-security-update/what-is-food-security>

²⁰ Food and Nutrition Security, UNSCN Meeting of the Minds, Nutrition Impact of Food Systems, 25-28 March, 2013.

²¹ Beneficiary households were identified by the implementing firms CARE and CREATIVE based on socioeconomic data collected through a *Ficha Socioeconómica* and reviewed and approved by INVEST-H.



to improved food security outcomes, without increasing deforestation pressure.

33. **In addition, the time dimension of the results offers important insights into the nature and sustainability of the Project’s impacts.** Short-term gains in yields during peak implementation are evident from the Midterm Review (2018–2019), while the IE confirms the persistence of these effects, albeit at lower levels, three to eight years after subproject completion (see Table 2 for disaggregated yield data by commodity). The sustained production and adoption outcomes, despite a challenging context of poverty, limited capacity, pandemic and recurrent climate shocks demonstrate durable improvements in resilience and adaptive capacity of smallholder producers over time, reflected in the increased production of critical dietary components that support the TOC’s longer-term impact of enhancing household food security, and greater adoption of CSA technologies to improve resilience to shocks.

Table 2. Results For Key Food Crops

Commodity	Yields Baseline	Yields Midterm Review (2018–2019)	Yields IE (2025)
Average yield (kg/ha)	570.75 kg/ha	1,242 kg/ha	603 kg/ha
Maize	1,191.8 kg/ha	758.1 kg/ha	855.2 kg/ha (+33.5% relative to control)
Beans	679.6 kg/ha	445.4 kg/ha	351 kg/ha (+18.5% relative to control)
Eggs	N/A	12.8 eggs per HH per week	17.6 eggs per HH per week (+2.4 eggs per household per week relative to control)

PDO Indicator 2: Average of annual incremental sales of participating HH under Business Plans (Target: US\$ 900; Result: US\$188, 21 percent of target).

34. **The PDO indicator on incremental sales under Business Plans fell far short of its target: The sought-after increase in annual average sales under ABPs and NABPs was only partially achieved.** This result is largely explained by timing and contextual factors that affected the indicator’s scope and composition at endline. By project completion, the indicator captured only low value-added agricultural production—mainly basic grains (maize and beans), and egg sales—whereas at midterm (2018–2019) the sales mix was more diversified and included higher-value crops such as coffee, vegetables, and fruits. At midterm, average beneficiary household sales reached US\$1,070 — 19 percent above the final target of US\$900 — reflecting the peak of Business Plan implementation, active subproject support and importantly, productive and market potential.

35. **By Project closing, the combined effects of COVID-19 had severely disrupted both implementation and sustainability, particularly of NABPs.** Mobility restrictions and curfews delayed delivery of subproject investments, preventing the operationalization of many NABPs. Prolonged closures reduced operating hours, and sharp demand declines, combined with limited liquidity and lack of financial buffers, led to the collapse of most NABPs. As a result, the endline indicator excluded all NABP activities—which included higher-income ventures such as prepared food sales, cellphone repair, and motorcycle mechanics—and therefore no longer captured the businesses that generated the highest revenues at midterm. Consequently, the PDO sales indicator at endline reflected only agricultural sales of basic crops, significantly narrowing its scope and reducing its recorded value. Moreover, as nearly 95 percent of total agricultural production was devoted to household consumption and barely 5 percent was marketed, the indicator does not fully reflect the Project’s broader impact as own-consumption, rather than sales income, was the main pathway for improving household food security. Therefore, the low endline value of the sales indicator does not, in itself, imply a failure to achieve the PDO

Additional supporting information from Intermediate Results Indicators:

36. **The Project financed 176 ABPs and 105 NABPs under Component 1, exceeding their respective targets of 150 and 100.** These two investments supported 6,551 households (target: 6,000). The agricultural subprojects improved



production systems and promoted diversification through the adoption of good agricultural practices, fruit tree planting, and small-scale irrigation technologies, directly increasing household food availability and the potential for higher consumption of nutritious crops. The original design also envisaged surplus production being sold to generate income, although in practice most produce was consumed by the household. NABPs focused on income-generation which could indirectly support household consumption by increasing disposable income, but their longer-term impacts were constrained by the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, these interventions strengthened household productive capacity and livelihood opportunities, contributing to increased food availability, consumption, and food security among poor and vulnerable rural households, as evidenced by the Project's midterm data collection.

37. **The Project provided 39,410 client days of training²², exceeding the target of 32,000.** Training covered good agricultural and business practices, including land management, budgeting, recordkeeping, marketing, and distribution, and strengthening beneficiaries' technical and managerial capacities. As a result, beneficiaries were able to adopt improved technologies, boost production, and in many cases establish home gardens and double seasonal planting, leading to improvements in food availability and consumption, as well as household purchasing power and food access. Overall, 8,784 clients adopted improved agricultural technologies, surpassing the target of 7,700 and the Project delivered 1,131 hectares of irrigation and drainage services, exceeding the target of 1,050 hectares, further supporting continuous production of vegetables and staple crops.

PDO Outcome 2: Enhanced nutritional security of vulnerable households in Selected Areas of the Corredor Seco

PDO Indicator 3: *Dietary diversity score (DDS) in participating HHs of Component 2 (Target: 60 percent; Result: 83 percent, 138 percent of target).*

38. **The Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)²³ at closing shows that the Project significantly improved the nutritional security of vulnerable households, directly addressing the TOC-identified challenge of chronic food insecurity and malnutrition.** The related indicator measures the percentage of beneficiary households consuming at least four diverse food groups (out of ten) in the previous 24 hours. Using this approach, the share of households meeting the minimum dietary diversity threshold increased from 49.9 percent at baseline to 83 percent at closing, exceeding the target of 60 percent. While differing slightly from the standard FAO HDDS methodology—which counts consumption across 12 food groups—the ten groups used by the Project correspond to the standard categories, with two groups merged. This outcome reflects the effective translation of TOC inputs, including community nutrition plans, household hygiene plans, growth monitoring, and nutrition education, into improved dietary practices.
39. **This achievement is noteworthy for sustained diversification of production and consumption and increased nutrition awareness among women.** Production and consumption were diversified through the introduction of poultry and egg production, providing a new source of protein for households previously reliant on maize and beans, an outcome not observed at baseline or midterm. Interventions under the FNSP and Community Nutrition Plans—including the provision of biofortified maize and bean seeds and the establishment of home and community gardens—contributed to more diverse household diets and served as practical platforms for nutrition training. Improved nutrition awareness among women was not directly measured through a standalone quantitative indicator but is based on field interactions, complementing the DDS results. Although reduced TA and limited HH resources may affect the depth or pace of further gains, the IE finds substantial progress in dietary practices and nutrition awareness, representing a meaningful step toward the TOC's longer-term goal of improved food and nutrition security among vulnerable HH.

Additional supporting information from Intermediate Results Indicators:

40. **The Project's nutrition education activities raised awareness of malnutrition risks among pregnant and lactating**

²² 32,000 under the original financing (of which 12,214 were women) and 7,410 under the AF (of which 4,330 were women).

²³ FAO (2013). *Guidelines for Measuring Household and Individual Dietary Diversity*. Source: <https://shorturl.at/XIAZr>



women, and young children, emphasizing chronic malnutrition, prevention, and the role of household food production in improving diets. Training and communication efforts, delivered through nutrition volunteers, extension workers, health staff, and community leaders, were reinforced by monthly community meetings, targeted TA, and educational materials and campaigns. The Project also equipped local health centers with appliances to monitor child growth, strengthening outreach and follow-up. Overall, 24,668 client-days of nutrition training were delivered—well above the 17,000 target—with women accounting for 40 percent of participants, contributing to improved feeding practices, health awareness, and nutritional outcomes in the Project area.

41. **The Growth Monitoring Program expanded community-level access to preventive health and nutrition services, increasing caregivers' knowledge of child growth, weight monitoring, and early detection of malnutrition.** A total of 5,954 children under two participated in the program, far exceeding the target of 3,000, with 4,364 (73 percent) supported under the OP and 1,590 (27 percent) under the AF. This facilitated better tracking of children's nutritional status and raised awareness among women's communities, helping reduce the risk of undernutrition among children under two. Field evidence confirmed female beneficiaries' active, ex-post engagement and continued participation in growth monitoring activities carried out by trained local women serving as community monitors and at nearby health centers, supported by project-supplied weighing scales and height-measuring equipment.
42. **Project investments in household hygiene included the installation of water filters, *eco-fogones* (improved, less polluting cookstoves), upgraded floors, roofs, walls, water storage units (*pilas*), and latrines.** A total of 5,496 household hygiene investments were completed, exceeding the target of 5,200, with 4,235 (77 percent) financed by the OP and 1,261 (23 percent) by the AF. Field evidence from interactions with female beneficiaries indicates that the introduction of eco-stoves saw families spend approximately 50 percent less time collecting firewood, a significant time savings. The IE shows that investments in household hygiene packages are still being implemented from three to eight years after the completion of subprojects: 35 percent of beneficiaries have access to latrines, 43 percent to eco-fogones, 28 percent to biofilters, and 85 percent have soap available for handwashing. Beneficiaries testify to these improvements enhancing sanitary and living conditions and reducing exposure to waterborne and respiratory diseases while improving household wellbeing—particularly for women and children. By reducing smoke inhalation and improving access to clean water and safe sanitation, these interventions complemented nutritional actions and reinforced the overall objective of improving health and nutritional security among vulnerable households.
43. **Similarly, the implementation of Community Nutrition Plans (248 plans, exceeding the target of 120 by 107 percent) strengthened local capacity to promote healthier diets and child nutrition practices.** These plans guided community-based nutrition subprojects and financed TA and training to strengthen child growth monitoring through the AIN-C model in communities and health centers, improve nutrition knowledge among extension workers, health staff, community leaders, and volunteer promoters, and build practical skills in household and school garden production and food education. Through these actions, the Project fostered community ownership, strengthened local service delivery, and created an enabling environment for sustained nutrition improvements.

Justification of Overall Efficacy Rating

44. **Efficacy is rated Substantial: The operation achieved its intended outcomes as outlined in the reconstructed ToC, with evidence showing good results in agricultural production, climate resilience, and nutrition, but modest achievement on sales.** The Project met or exceeded three of its four PDO Indicators. The IE provides robust and attributable evidence of significant increases in the production of basic grains and eggs as stated in para 27—key dietary staples among vulnerable households in the Dry Corredor—achieved without expansion of cultivated areas. These results confirm that the Project's agricultural and nutrition investments, coupled with TA on good agricultural practices, effectively increased sustainable production, technology adoption, and food availability while maintaining environmental sustainability. Complementary improvements in home and community infrastructure, as well as training in hygiene, nutrition, and child growth monitoring contributed to improvements in household health and



wellbeing. While these outcomes were not directly measured in the RF and were not statistically significant in the IE, beneficiary feedback suggests that improved knowledge and practices can support food and nutrition security, consistent with the Project’s ToC. Results measured 4–8 years after implementation show that these impacts endured despite significant external shocks, underscoring the medium-term sustainability of the Project’s outcomes. Overall, the evidence confirms that the Project effectively strengthened household resilience and food and nutritional security in the Dry Corridor, justifying – on balance - a Substantial rating for overall Efficacy.

C. EFFICIENCY

Assessment of Efficiency and Rating

- 45. **Project Efficiency is rated Substantial.** The ex-post Economic and Financial Analysis (EFA), summarized here and detailed in Annex 4, draws on IFPRI’s 2025 IE using a Difference-in-Differences (DiD) model to estimate project-attributable changes in outcomes. The analysis identifies a statistically significant increase in the production of maize, beans and eggs —critical dietary components of vulnerable households in the Dry Corridor. It focuses on incremental benefits from ABPs and FNSP under Component 1, based only on increased production of these three products. The economic analysis evaluates agricultural productive impacts using shadow prices, and does not aggregate the social welfare outcomes, particularly those from Component 2. Unlike the ex-ante analysis, which relied on projected models and a broader set of crops and income sources, the ex-post analysis is more conservative, based on observed impacts and a narrower set of verifiable outcomes, making the two assessments not directly comparable.
- 46. **Returns to the overall Project.** Using the Marginal Productivity Method, the financial analysis shows positive returns for all products, with a Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) of 190 percent for beans, 49 percent for maize, and 39 percent for eggs over a 20-year period discounted at 12 percent. To better illustrate the magnitude of the incremental financial benefits, the Annual Equivalent Payment (AEP) was estimated as a proxy for average annual net household income (assuming 1 hectare of productive area) over a 20-year evaluation period, discounted at the same financial rate of discount, that equals the Net Present Value (NPV). The estimated AEP per hectare is US\$158 for beans, US\$48 for maize and US\$9 for eggs, indicating that household-level gains were modest but meaningful given beneficiaries’ extreme vulnerability and structural constraints. IFPRI’s IE shows that project-attributable production gains materialized 3-8 years after implementation, indicating medium-term impacts despite adverse conditions.
- 47. **The economic analysis produced an NPV of US\$0.4 million and an EIRR of 13.3 percent at a 12 percent discount rate.** These results are not directly comparable to the ex-ante EFA estimates in the PAD, which included high-value crops and non-agricultural income sources and applied a “with-versus-without project” (first difference) methodology within the treatment group. In contrast, the ex-post analysis relies on a more rigorous DiD approach with a control group (second difference) and is limited to basic grains and eggs. This provides a more conservative but methodologically robust estimate of economic returns. While lower than the ex-ante projections, the results remain notable given the highly challenging implementation context noted above, which disrupted value chains and raised input costs. Importantly, had the ex-post analysis followed the traditional first-difference approach—without the benefit of a formal IE—it would likely have produced higher production estimates and allowed the inclusion of nutrition and hygiene benefits from component 2 in the EIRR, resulting in a higher return but under a less rigorous analytical framework.

TABLE 3. EX-ANTE AND EX-POST COMPARISON ECONOMIC RESULTS

	EFA PAD OF (2015)	EFA ICR (2025)
Result: Economic Rate of Return	17.8%	13.3%
Methodological approach	First difference between with project vs without project situation in treatment group.	Based on IE: with and without project situation in treatment group, and difference with control group (DiD approach)



	EFA PAD OF (2015)	EFA ICR (2025)
Type of quantified benefits	Agriculture benefits , based on 16 models of traditional crops and high value vegetables Non-agriculture benefits: vermicomposting, bokashi and energy saving ovens.	Agriculture benefits based on traditional crops: eggs, maize and beans
Cost	US\$ 37.8 million	US\$42.25 million

Source: Own elaboration (2025), based on PAD (2015)

48. **Additional economic benefits from household hygiene subprojects under Component 2 were identified through field testimony and IFPRI.** These include reduced acute respiratory illness and increased time savings from efficient stoves, lower gastrointestinal disease due to water filters, and improved school attendance linked to better health. However, because the IE did not find statistically significant differences between treatment and control groups in the use of stoves and filters, these benefits cannot be combined with the agricultural impacts, as the observed changes reflect only within-group (first difference) effects. These estimates are not included in the EIRR calculation and are presented solely as complementary evidence of potential welfare gains, not to influence the efficiency rating. Overall, household hygiene plans generated an estimated IRR of 43 percent and an NPV of US\$3.3 million²⁴.

49. **Sensitivity Analysis.** The analysis reveals that the Project’s economic performance is highly sensitive to changes in critical variables, such as increases in production costs, decreases in output prices, and reductions in production volumes. Although the Project demonstrates positive economic results under baseline assumptions, these findings show that households are not fully graduated and remain highly vulnerable to external shocks that could undermine their livelihoods, income-generating capacity, and food and nutrition security.

50. **Efficiency of project management.** The Project’s nearly 10-year implementation reflected repeated external shocks and the institutional transition to SAG, rather than managerial weakness. The cost of Component 3 per benefited household decreased 23 percent, from US\$303 in the OP to US\$233 in the AF. All Component 3 costs, together with investments under Components 1 and 2 and contributions from the GoH and beneficiaries, were fully incorporated into the NPV/EIRR calculations. The seven restructurings and one AF were deliberate, context-driven adjustments, and periods of administrative difficulty were temporary rather than systemic. No additional resources were needed to finance Component 3 over this extended period, reflecting strong cost containment. Under these conditions, the PIU optimized Component 3 resources to sustain core management and M&E functions, including during the transition to SAG and a period of limited institutional capacity. Despite these constraints, the Project’s economic benefits outweighed the costs associated with extended implementation and transitional management challenges.

G. JUSTIFICATION OF OVERALL OUTCOME RATING

51. The Project’s Overall Outcome is rated **Moderately Satisfactory** with a **High** rating for Relevance and a **Substantial** rating for Efficacy and Efficiency. **Relevance** was high at design and remained aligned with the CPS, CPF and national priorities at closing of both the OP and AF. **Efficacy:** The Project exceeded two of the four PDO indicators, substantially achieved a third, and fell short on the PDO sales indicator for reasons explained in paragraphs 29-32. Similarly, 11 of 13 Intermediate Results Indicators were met or exceeded, and all indicators were measured using robust and validated methods. The IE shows significant and sustained improvements in production, own-consumption, and dietary diversity, strengthening household food and nutrition security. The more conservative overall outcome rating of MS reflects primarily the under-achievement on sales which—despite acknowledging significant external constraints—limited beneficiaries’ gains in food purchasing power (see also Section IIE), as well as households continue vulnerability. **Efficiency:** Favorable economic and financial performance, positive returns across key value chains and important complementary social benefits, although economic indicators remain sensitive to shocks, and households

²⁴ Approximately 59% of total social economic benefits stem from time savings due to efficient stoves, 21% from reduced respiratory diseases, 11% from lower gastrointestinal illness, and 9% from projected long-term income gains linked to improved school attendance.



continue to face exposure to external risks affecting livelihoods and food security.

H. OTHER OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS

Gender

52. **The Project effectively promoted women’s inclusion and raised awareness of GBV and women’s empowerment, adapting strategies to context and needs.** Of total project beneficiaries, 39 percent (5,742) were women. Evidence of this inclusion can also be seen in productive activities: 56 percent of the 105 NABPs (59 plans) were led by women, and 34 percent (2,964) of the 8,784 beneficiaries who adopted project-promoted agricultural technologies were women. Women also participated actively in capacity-building activities: a total of 24,668 client-days of nutrition training were delivered with women representing 40 percent of participants. Beyond quantitative participation, supervision missions and field visits confirmed qualitative changes among women participants, who reported increased confidence, voice, and participation in household and community decision-making.
53. **The consulting firm CARE, under Cluster 1, implemented a structured Community Promotion Strategy, including a methodological framework for gender workshops and a pilot in six municipalities.** Through this pilot, 82 women from Farmer Field Schools (*Escuelas de Campo – ECA*) participated in sessions on human rights, gender identity, self-esteem, leadership, political participation, and economic decision-making, with the explicit goal of strengthening leadership and autonomy. Women interviewed during field activities highlighted improved communication within households and greater recognition of their roles in productive and economic decisions. Cluster 2 actions responded to the surge in GBV during the COVID-19 pandemic by organizing a community awareness campaign with mothers and young women, supported by sensitization workshops and the creation of “trust circles” offering counseling, peer support, and referrals to municipal and departmental services such as *Ciudad Mujer*²⁵. More than 1,000 women received GBV prevention messages through their phones, 1,200 women accessed information on self-esteem, and 300 men were trained on gender equality. A three-module booklet was also developed, providing information on women’s rights, relevant legislation, and guidance on how to file GBV complaints.

Adoption of Climate-Smart Agriculture

54. A range of climate-resilient technologies and practices were promoted, including the construction of stone walls and irrigation ditches (*zanjas*), establishment of dead fences, intercropping with trees, planting of fruit trees, creation of household gardens, installation of drip irrigation systems, safe use of agrochemicals with protective equipment, organic pest control, improved seed use and selection, and defined planting frameworks. Evidence from the IE indicates that beneficiaries were significantly more likely than the control group to adopt key CSA practices, notably the establishment of home gardens (+10.8 percentage points) and installation of drip irrigation systems (+10 percentage points). These practices strengthened households’ capacity to maintain food production under increasingly erratic rainfall conditions, improved dietary diversity through greater availability of fruits and vegetables, and reduced production risks associated with drought and pests. As a result, households experienced improvements in food availability, resilience, and agricultural sustainability. While these gains did not translate into statistically significant changes in productivity or household incomes during the evaluation period, they contributed to enhanced food and nutrition security and adaptive capacity. Finally, production increases were achieved through the intensified use of previously underutilized or fallow land, with no expansion into new or forested areas, indicating that gains were driven by greater adoption of CSA practices rather than extension of the agricultural frontier.

Institutional Strengthening

55. **PROSASUR benefited from robust, multi-level collaboration with municipal authorities, the health sector, academia, and national coordination mechanisms established under the ACS program.** Municipal governments

²⁵ A government initiative that provides integrated legal, psychological, and health services to women who are victims of violence.



facilitated office space for PIU staff; provided in-kind support (materials, hauling, warehouse storage); and mobilized local personnel—such as extensionists and skilled labor for small-scale works—to implement Household Hygiene Plans and improve living conditions, with several municipalities also integrating project approaches into Municipal Development Plans. Coordination with the Ministry of Health and local health networks, alongside community volunteers, supported child growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, and vaccination for children and women of reproductive age, while AIN-C activities were strengthened through equipment for anthropometry, supplies, and counseling materials provided to local health centers. Academic and training partnerships deepened technical capacity: Zamorano and INFOP²⁶ trained field teams and para-technicians on CSA and basic environmental safeguards; and final-year nutrition students from UNAH²⁷ completed supervised internships across project clusters, delivering household-level counseling, cooking demonstrations tailored to children’s developmental stages, and practical sessions on diet diversification, food safety, and contributing to locally adapted nutrition education tools (e.g., a recipe booklet). Efforts to address GBV engaged and built capacity in municipal women’s offices and community health monitors to promote rights, create trusted support spaces, and facilitate referrals.

Mobilizing Private Sector Financing

56. **PROSASUR’s support to households in the Dry Corridor involved mainly in-kind contributions from beneficiaries to the estimated cost of subprojects, depending on their type.** In-kind contributions in the form of cash, materials, or labor were to be at least 15 percent of the total subproject costs. The PAD originally estimated these contributions at about US\$2.0 million, which was revised upwards to US\$2.45 million under the AF. At project completion, the original appraisal estimate was reached, reflecting a satisfactory level of household participation and commitment.

Poverty Reduction, Shared Prosperity and Other Positive Social Impacts

57. **The Project focused its poverty reduction interventions on the Dry Corridor, one of Honduras’ poorest and most economically challenged regions.** Beneficiaries were selected based on multiple poverty-related criteria, as explained in paragraph 30. The Project also generated meaningful social benefits that strengthened household well-being. Families reported breathing cleaner air and spending less time on daily chores thanks to improved stoves, which reduced respiratory illness and freed up time for other productive activities. The adoption of water filters helped lower gastrointestinal diseases. Together, these improvements fostered healthier, more resilient households and strengthened the foundations for long-term human development. See the project EFA, Annex 4, for further details.

Other Unintended Outcomes and Impacts

58. **While not originally planned, PROSASUR made significant contributions to improving the lives of people with disabilities (PwD), advancing social inclusion in Honduras’ Dry Corridor.** According to INVEST-H’s 2021 annual report, at least 95 households with PwD were reached through the two Implementing Agencies, each responsible for a distinct geographic area of intervention—referred to as Cluster 1²⁸ and Cluster 2²⁹. In Cluster 1, 37 households (30 percent female and 70 percent male) across nine municipalities benefited from subprojects, including 35 percent with mobility impairments, 22 percent with vision loss, 19 percent children with disabilities, and 24 percent with other conditions. In Cluster 2, 58 households (45 percent female and 55 percent male) in five municipalities participated, including 28

²⁶ The *Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional* (INFOP) is the Honduran national institution responsible for technical-vocational education and workforce training.

²⁷ Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (UNAH).

²⁸ Implemented by the CARE International Honduras Consortium in partnership with World Vision Honduras, in an area within the Dry Corridor that includes specific communities under the territorial jurisdiction of the following municipalities: (a) in the department of Francisco Morazán: Curarén, Lepaterique, Reitoca, Alubarén, San Miguelito, and La Libertad; (b) in the department of Choluteca: San José, San Antonio de Flores, San Isidro, and Pespire; (c) in the department of El Paraíso: Soledad, Texiguat, and Vado Ancho.

²⁹ Implemented by Creative Associates International in areas within the Dry Corridor that included the following municipalities: (a) in the department of Choluteca: Concepción de María, El Corpus, Orocuina, Namasigüe, El Triunfo, Duyure, Apaclagua, Morolica, and San Marcos de Colón; and (b) in the department of El Paraíso: Liure, San Lucas, and San Antonio de Flores.



percent with mobility impairments, 12 percent with vision loss, 41 percent children with disabilities, and 19 percent with other conditions. These households engaged in diverse subprojects and received tailored attention, follow-up visits, and contributions aimed at improving their living conditions. A key factor behind this achievement was the commitment and willingness of implementing agencies, which recognized the opportunity to extend support to families with PwD through the resources available under the Project. The experience, documented as a good practice and captured in a video showcasing the results (see Annex 8 for more details), has inspired a study on barriers faced by PwD in the agribusiness sector in Honduras and Guatemala, being carried out by the WB in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to inform concrete actions for greater inclusion of such groups.

V. KEY FACTORS AFFECTING IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOME

A. KEY FACTORS DURING PREPARATION

62. **The Project's robust design laid a strong foundation for impactful results, combining productive investments with family living conditions and strengthening the resilience of poor family farmers and subsistence producers.** Its highly decentralized, subproject-driven model implemented in clusters by two different operators added notable operational complexity (see Paragraphs 84–86 for more details). The model required intensive screening and multi-tiered approval processes, and close coordination with municipal governments and health services, which contributed to delays during preparation and early implementation. At the same time, this decentralized approach was intended to facilitate implementation in remote territories and ensure closer support to beneficiary communities. Engaging implementing firms to manage subprojects and procurement was also expected to complement the PIU's limited initial operational experience and help mobilize additional field staff to provide TA and distribute inputs to beneficiaries. While this arrangement increased implementation complexity, it was designed to strengthen on-the-ground support and improve the Project's ability to reach dispersed rural households.
63. **The Project preparation process included a sound and well-reasoned assessment of potential risks,** and the overall risk rating was Substantial, driven by significant political and governance, macroeconomic, technical design, and fiduciary risks, with mitigation measures identified at preparation. As implementation progressed, several risks materialized, resulting in delays in hiring implementing consultants, procurement and stock management challenges, and recurrent delays in counterpart financing. While these risks had been anticipated, their impact proved greater than expected, underscoring the need for proactive and adaptive risk management throughout the project cycle.
64. **Implementation readiness was overestimated, particularly regarding the timely contracting of the cluster operators and the preparation and processing of the International Waterways Safeguard Policy (OP 7.50).** INVEST-H's limited experience with WB procurement procedures, the complex bidding processes, and the Bank's detailed review of the EOI and RFP evaluation reports—which led to the elimination of several applicants—delayed operator selection, an effectiveness condition postponing activity start-up. In parallel, processing the OP 7.50 also took longer than anticipated due to the need for consultations and notifications to neighboring countries; discussions were protracted given sensitivities in bilateral relations at the time. Although the operator contract was eventually completed satisfactorily and OP 7.50 requirements were resolved as detailed in the Appraisal Completion Note, these factors resulted in delays during the appraisal and approval stages.

B. KEY FACTORS DURING IMPLEMENTATION

Factors subject to the control of the Government

65. **The institutional changes and cumulative project restructurings described in Section I B had significant operational implications.** At the outset, irrigation system designs also took longer than anticipated, delaying subsequent installation and implementation of ABPs. During the institutional transition, high staff turnover weakened continuity and reduced institutional memory, particularly for M&E by slowing approvals, disrupting decision-making, and requiring repeated onboarding, which contributed to implementation and verification delays, primarily during the



transition to UAP-SAG, not throughout the Project.

66. **Efforts to use project cost savings in the final year proved challenging.** Savings identified late in implementation—mainly from exchange-rate changes, lower-than-expected bids, rejected subproject proposals, and unfinished health center investments—required additional time to reallocate funds and complete activities before closing, contributing to multiple project extensions. In WB-financed operations, reallocating late-identified savings can be structurally difficult, as it typically requires formal approvals, revisions to procurement plans, and sufficient time to implement new activities before project closure. While the PIU expected the available funds to still be used within the remaining implementation period, the time required for procurement and administrative processing proved longer than anticipated, leaving limited scope to deploy the remaining resources before closing.

Factors subject to World Bank control

67. **Procurement challenges:** The Project’s complex procurement architecture—multiple implementers and limited staffing—was identified as a fiduciary risk at design. Early bidding failures reflected limited market readiness and vendor experience with competitive tenders. In response, the Bank worked closely with the PIU to adjust procurement strategies—repackaging tenders, fostering market engagement, and capacity building. During the transition, the Bank supported the transfer of implementation responsibilities from INVEST-H to SAG, enabling reactivation of the AF Grant and extension of its effectiveness deadline to ensure continuity.
68. **Proactive scaling and MTR findings:** The MTR, conducted prior to COVID-19, identified delays in irrigation system installation, which postponed ABPs and temporarily slowed progress toward achieving the sales indicator. Despite these delays, the PIU expected end targets to be met once all ABPs and NABPs were completed, without anticipating the subsequent pandemic shock. Following the MTR, an action plan and close WB supervision supported monitoring of pending activities and helped accelerate implementation. These measures were considered sufficient, as irrigation systems and ABPs were completed by project closing, consistent with RF targets and the efficacy discussion. At the same time, IFPRI mid-term data showed strong results, including greater availability and dietary diversity while community health personnel reported fewer respiratory and gastrointestinal illnesses among children, linked to improved household hygiene and water conditions. Building on this performance, the Bank and the GoH agreed to pursue a US\$5.0 million AF to scale up a successful operation, aligned with national food security priorities and the WBG CPF, leveraged existing systems, strong implementation capacity, and GAFSP resources; minor restructurings later allowed financing of the final IE.

Factors outside the control of government, implementing agencies and/or the World Bank.

69. **COVID-19 pandemic and Hurricanes Eta and Iota constituted major external shocks beyond the control of the Government, implementing agencies, or WB.** These shocks simultaneously disrupted implementation and sharply increased food and nutrition insecurity, albeit underscoring the relevance of PROSASUR’s integrated model—combining climate-smart agriculture, household nutrition and hygiene, and community outreach. In response, the Bank and Government positioned the US\$5.0 million AF as a crisis-response scale-up reaching an additional 2,000 poor and food-insecure households and reinforcing biosecurity measures, nutritional support, and local health centers’ capacity, while maintaining the PDO, components, and geographic focus of the parent project. Together, the OP and the AF delivered substantial hygiene and nutrition support, including 5,496 Household Hygiene Plans and 276 communities benefited by Community Nutrition Plans, reflecting the scale and adaptability of the intervention under severe external stress.

VI. BANK PERFORMANCE, COMPLIANCE ISSUES, AND RISK TO DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME

A. QUALITY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

M&E Design



70. **The PAD envisaged a clear and well-structured M&E framework, with defined responsibilities for the PIU and implementing consultants, and a coherent set of assessments including baseline, mid-term, and IE.** The PDO was clearly articulated, appropriately ambitious, and achievable within the project timeframe, reflecting the multidimensional challenges of the Dry Corridor and supported by integrated interventions linking income generation and household wellbeing.
71. **The Results Framework was generally strong, with well-chosen PDO-level indicators measuring impact on food and nutrition security.** In retrospect, the sales indicator reflected a more market-oriented approach, while also captured income and food purchasing power, an important dimension of food and nutrition security. Similarly, the intermediate indicator on subsistence consumption could have been elevated to PDO level, and an indicator on Household Hygiene Plans would have complemented the framework following hygiene-related investments, such as water filters. Despite these refinements identified ex-post, final targets were well calibrated to demand and implementation capacity, and no major gaps were identified. Overall, the indicators were relevant, measurable, and fit for purposes.
72. **At Project start, key M&E tools were designed and deployed.** A Geographic Information System (GIS) was developed to enable real-time tracking of outputs and beneficiaries. Indicator sheets were also developed at design and included in the MOP, which provided detailed guidance on each indicator—including its definition, unit of measurement, disaggregation by gender, age, and value chain, as well as data collection plans specifying frequency, sources, and responsibilities. This document was instrumental in maintaining consistency and clarity in reporting, helping to standardize data collection.

M&E Implementation

78. **The Project's M&E system performed satisfactorily and supported implementation management and evidence generation,** particularly during the INVEST-H phase, when data collection, reporting, and field validation were consistent. Following the transition to SAG, institutional adjustments and staff turnover affected reporting regularity and timeliness, reflecting transitional capacity constraints rather than M&E framework weaknesses. The M&E framework continued to generate monitoring information through midterm and impact evaluation activities, which informed supervision and scaling decisions. In 2019, the Project strengthened M&E through additional geo-referenced verification of field activities using *KoboToolbox*, with training and support from the WB's Geospatial Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS) team, which accompanied deployment through the transition from INVEST-H to UEP-SAG. The implementing consultant (CARE³⁰) regularly monitored the AF's intermediate indicators and reported to the PIU, while PDO-level indicators relied on IFPRI's baseline, midterm, and endline surveys, explaining why final ISR figures were not updated. Revised PDO data were shared after the March 2025 supervision mission, ahead of project closure.
79. **Despite operational and institutional constraints, the Project completed a baseline study, mid-term review, and IE, generating robust evidence on progress and outcomes.** Completing this evaluation package under challenging conditions strengthened accountability and the credibility of reported results. The IE focused exclusively on the OP, as the AF was still under implementation and had not reached sufficient maturity for impact measurement at the time of evaluation design, as agreed between IFPRI, the GoH, and the Bank. Overall, despite operational and institutional constraints, the M&E system continued to generate relevant information, including through mid-term and IE, which informed supervision and scaling decisions. Additional coordination and documentation during the transition could have strengthened continuity at closing but overall, the M&E system remained functional, adaptive, and appropriate.

M&E Utilization

80. **The M&E system actively informed implementation during the INVEST-H phase, when geo-referenced tools and**

³⁰ CARE was selected to implement activities under the AF as it was already implementing project activities on the ground at the time the AF was prepared and expressed interest in continuing its collaboration with the Government of Honduras. In contrast, the other implementing firm's contract had concluded under less favorable circumstances, making continuity of implementation less feasible.



regular reporting supported operational decisions, resource allocation, and transparency. Following the transition to SAG, the use of M&E data for adaptive management weakened, and reporting became less consistent, as already explained in previous sections. Through implementation, M&E findings from IFPRI's baseline, midterm, and final evaluations were consistently and transparently communicated to stakeholders, including the GoH, through presentations and mission discussions, ensuring open dialogue and shared understanding of project performance. While shifts in implementation direction were primarily responses to external shocks, such as COVID-19 and institutional changes, rather than deficiencies in M&E design, M&E data helped inform these decisions where possible.

81. **The baseline study, mid-term review, and IE provided clear reference points to track progress and assess results.** The IE generated robust evidence of project impact, which was instrumental in shaping the ICR narrative and validating the achievement of the PDO. While the IE offers valuable insights, nutrition findings should be interpreted with caution, as the evaluation was conducted nearly three years after the OP closed. This timing provides a realistic view of medium-term outcomes, but may understate short-term gains observed during implementation, particularly in relation to sales and productivity increases. Nutrition outcomes, which depend on gradual behavior change and sustained access to diverse food sources, are especially sensitive to time, enabling conditions, and external disruptions. These factors constrained momentum following the Project's peak implementation period and likely affected the IE's ability to detect statistically significant nutrition impacts, highlighting the inherent challenges of measuring sustained impact in multi-sectoral interventions aimed at improving food and nutrition security.

Justification of Overall Rating of Quality of M&E

82. **Overall M&E quality is rated Substantial.** A strong M&E foundation established under INVEST-H—including systematic data collection, geo-referenced verification, and field validation—provided reliable information on outputs, beneficiaries, and intermediate results. Although reporting consistency declined after the transition, prior M&E investments and AF-financed efforts enabled the IE to generate credible evidence of medium-term impacts several years after subproject completion, supporting assessment of both food production and nutritional improvements.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND FIDUCIARY COMPLIANCE

Environmental and Social Aspects

83. **The Project was implemented under the Bank's Safeguard Policies as Category B³¹ and triggered seven safeguards policies: (a) Environmental safeguard policies:** Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), Forests (OP/BP 4.36), Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04), Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09), Safety of Dams (OP 4.37); **(b) Social safeguard policies:** Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11); and **(c) Legal safeguard policies:** Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50).
84. **Safeguard instruments—including an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Social Impact Analysis (SIA³²) with gender considerations—were developed in accordance with Bank requirements, and disclosed on June 11, 2014, on the INVEST-H website.** The ESMF, initially prepared under OP/BP guidelines, was later updated to incorporate COVID-19 health and safety protocols. Implementation was supported by dedicated environmental staff, first through INVEST-H, and subsequently under SAG. Compliance with individual safeguard policies was generally strong, with some late-stage exceptions. Further details are explained in Annex 6. At closing, all triggered E&S safeguards were rated Satisfactory and fully compliant, with no accidents or outstanding issues. The Project generated positive social impacts, with no land acquisition, displacement, or significant negative effects. The Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) remained fully operational and accessible throughout implementation, offering multiple

³¹ No large-scale, significant, or irreversible impacts were foreseen. Activities were expected to be small-scale and enhance baseline socio-environmental management and sustainability.

³² A SIA was conducted to evaluate potential social impacts, including those related to Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12). Consultations with local stakeholders and self-identified Indigenous Peoples confirmed that there was no collective attachment or presence of customary institutions of Indigenous Peoples in the project area, as defined by OP 4.10. Consequently, neither Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10) nor Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) were triggered for implementation.



channels³³ and confidentiality. A total of 16 complaints, mainly related to delivery delays, were all resolved. The GRM's functionality during the transition from INVEST-H to SAG reflects its robust design and accountability focus. A separate staff-related complaint was submitted to the Bank's Grievance Redress Service and addressed through a separate internal process.

Financial Management (FM)

85. **At appraisal and throughout implementation, the Project maintained Moderately Satisfactory FM performance.** The FM risk was initially Substantial, given the complex subproject and operator arrangements, but eased to Moderate as controls were strengthened. The main FM issues were: (i) persistent inventory management weaknesses under operator CREATIVE ; (ii) delays in external audits, especially in 2019–2020 due to COVID constraints; (iii) counterpart funding and budget execution bottlenecks; (iv) a temporary cessation of expenditure execution in early 2023 during the transition from INVEST-H to UEP-SAG; and (v) an erroneous payment made by the Ministry of Finance (*Secretaría de Finanzas* – SEFIN) charged to the wrong budget line that required reimbursement and financial statement adjustment. Efforts to utilize cost savings identified late in implementation presented challenges for reallocating funds and completing activities before closing; these were managed within the broader FM framework described above, contributing to the extensions and actions already noted. These issues were addressed through a targeted action plan: (i) CREATIVE committed to complete an automated inventory control module, reduce warehouse balances, and resolve discrepancies, while INVEST-H/SAG intensified financial monitoring; (ii) audit deliverables were rescheduled, with extensions and contract addenda agreed to cover the extended closing date; (iii) the project restructuring allowed the UEP-SAG to resume implementation, settle outstanding payments and regularize Client Connection balances; and (iv) SEFIN and SAG processed the necessary accounting adjustment and settlement by the agreed deadlines. Despite these challenges, IFRs remained timely and acceptable to the Bank, Designated Account reconciliations remained current, and audits were unmodified, with the parent TF fully disbursed (100 percent) at closing and the AF close to full disbursement at closing. Financial Management was rated **Moderately Satisfactory** by the Bank at closing.

Procurement

86. **Procurement performance was rated Moderately Satisfactory throughout implementation.** Early delays were caused by a long process of selecting and hiring the first two implementing firms, which postponed effectiveness and shortened the time available for initial activities from 5.5 to 4.5 years. During the Project's peak execution period in 2018–2019, procurement progress was hampered by delays in the installation of irrigation systems linked to protracted business plan design and approval. To mitigate this, implementing consultants hired additional staff to complete the procurement of goods and works, successfully increasing the number of hectares under irrigation.
87. **Significant procurement challenges also arose during the transition of the implementing agency including:** (i) **Staff Turnover and Delays:** The change in implementing agency led to significant staff turnover in the PIU, and substantial implementation delays; (ii) **Contracting Delays:** The process of re-staffing the PIU under SAG impeded the launch of activities financed through the AF grant; and (iii) **Legal Transfer of Assets:** The legal transfer of vehicles, equipment, and other goods from INVEST-H to SAG was slow.³⁴ SAG consequently operated with limited resources and reduced capacity, hindering its ability to request funds transfers, review final deliverables, and process payments. This situation posed a reputational risk for the Bank, as final payments to CARE and CREATIVE were delayed by about 11 months, jeopardizing their contracts and requiring the Bank to process an additional five-month extension of the Grant closing date. The transition to SAG also disrupted procurement plans and staffing for the AF, including the hiring and retention of a dedicated procurement specialist, which slowed AF start-up. Implementation commenced close to the revised

³³ One level managed by the implementing firms (CARE and CREATIVE) and a central level at the implementing agency, first INVEST-H and later the UEP at the Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG).

³⁴ As of May 2025, this transfer was still in progress, which meant that the project could not renew expired software licenses and vehicle insurance.



closing date, leaving little time for delivery.

88. **Shortages of counterpart funding delayed signature of the IE but another restructuring in mid-2024 allowed the AF to cover the IE’s cost.** The Procurement Risk Assessment and Management System (PRAMS) maintained a Moderately Satisfactory rating, with 92 percent of procurement processes executed by late 2024³⁵, though several remained in progress or required amendments near closing—indicating late-stage bunching and imposing contract administration pressures on the PIU. Ultimately, despite these persistent difficulties the PIU’s administration of procurement processes met the Bank’s requirements for an exit rating of **Moderately Satisfactory**.

C. BANK PERFORMANCE

Quality at Entry

89. **The Bank supported timely preparation of the GAFSP proposal, aligned with country priorities for poverty reduction and food security in the Dry Corridor.** Project design appropriately targeted smallholder producers in a highly vulnerable region and established an institutional framework suited to complex, multi-sectoral delivery. The PDO was ambitious yet achievable and aligned with the national strategies and the Bank’s country program, supported by an RF that coherently linked productive inclusion, nutrition, and household well-being.
90. **The Project’s integrated design combined income-generation, food security, and improved living conditions, but the decentralized, subproject-driven model entailed high operational complexity and transaction costs.** While key risks were correctly identified at preparation, implementation demands and capacity constraints proved greater than anticipated, particularly after the MTR, requiring more intensive supervision and adaptive management.
91. **Readiness to implement was overestimated.** Delays in the selection and mobilization of cluster operators, driven by complex procurement procedures and administrative bottlenecks, postponed core activities by 12 months. Although the Bank provided additional support to unblock processes, a more phased and earlier mobilization approach could have mitigated initial delays. Over time, however, these early constraints became less critical than the fiduciary, operational, and institutional challenges that emerged as implementation moved forward and particularly post-MTR.

Quality of Supervision

92. **The Bank provided adaptive, solution-oriented supervision support to maintain implementation continuity amid significant institutional and contextual challenges** and played a central role in managing the transition to UAP-SAG, updating operational arrangements, and clarifying coordination mechanisms. Supervision became increasingly candid and risk-focused, particularly in the post-MTR period. Frequent turnover in the PIU and government counterparts created additional supervision challenges. The Bank adapted by prioritizing emerging risks, providing onboarding and refresher support for new staff and strengthening documentation practices to preserve institutional memory and stabilize implementation across regions and components. Given variable PIU capacity, the Bank often invested additional time in reviewing and refining outputs and maintaining close communication with the client to ensure acceptable quality standards.
93. **Turnover of Bank team members during implementation periodically affected the frequency and depth of specialist engagement,** particularly during critical periods such as the transition of implementing agencies, strengthening M&E in later years, and the preparation of project-closure deliverables such as the IE, consolidated M&E/data reports, and a high-quality, on-time BCR. These transitions occasionally delayed WB’s guidance and decision-making when the PIU, especially new staff, required more hands-on support. While overall engagement was maintained, more consistent technical presence and systematic onboarding could have further strengthened implementation. The Bank remained engaged in fiduciary and procurement matters, supporting reallocation and extensions in response to evolving cost

³⁵ As of December 31, 2024, 92 percent of the 26 procurement processes were executed, with 73 percent awarded and 27 percent in progress. These ongoing processes were mainly for small works contracts, with payments tied to work progress and completion expected by March 2025.



structures. However, closer and more frequent coordination—including regular meetings and technical exchanges—could have helped the PIU anticipate bottlenecks and improve processing times, particularly after the MTR. While corrective actions and capacity building were provided, earlier and more structured Bank support would likely have reduced delays and improved the quality and timeliness of fiduciary management.

94. **The Bank demonstrated adaptability and resourcefulness in responding to external shocks**, supporting an AF aligned with national food security priorities, shifting supervision to virtual modalities, introducing bio-sanitary protocols, and facilitating restructurings to extend timelines and reallocate funds, including for the IE. These efforts helped protect development outcomes during periods of compounded operational, institutional, and environmental stress.

Justification of Overall Rating of Bank Performance

95. **The Bank's overall performance is rated Moderately Satisfactory.** While the Project's comprehensive and complex design, high operational demands, and overestimation of readiness contributed to delays and required intensive implementation support, preparation and supervision were largely sound. Key risks were appropriately identified, and the PDO and RF were well aligned with national priorities. During implementation, hands-on and adaptive supervision helped address procurement delays, stabilize institutional transitions, and recover momentum, enabling the Project to deliver most planned outcomes despite notably challenging conditions.

D. RISK TO DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME

96. **Risks to development outcomes stem primarily from challenges in sustaining food and nutrition security gains.** The sustainability outlook is mixed. For food and nutrition security, improvements in agricultural production and dietary diversification have in several cases been sustained 3–8 years after subproject completion (see Section II.B Efficacy). However, consolidating and expanding these gains remains challenging. Limited knowledge retention without refresher training, financial constraints affecting the purchase of inputs and equipment, and the gradual weakening of behavioral changes following the cessation of TA may affect long-term outcomes. These beneficiaries continue to require programmatic support to access inputs and periodic TA to reinforce and deepen acquired knowledge. Similarly, the sustainability of non-agricultural income-generating activities remains vulnerable to external shocks (such as COVID-19), youth migration, and persisting capacity gaps in business management, accounting, and financial planning. Continued mentoring and capacity-building remain important to strengthen the long-term viability of these enterprises beyond the Project's lifetime.

VII. LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

97. **Lesson 1: Implementation timelines must be realistic and flexible in fragile, climate-vulnerable contexts.** In low capacity and politically fluid environments, compressed implementation timelines can undermine project effectiveness. PROSASUR experienced early start-up delays, administrative and procurement bottlenecks, and disruptions linked to institutional transition, revealing a mismatch between initial expectations and operating reality. The project ultimately operated for nearly 10 years and required seven restructurings to address implementation and contextual challenges. A standard five-year timeline proved unrealistic, requiring several extensions to the closing date. This experience informed follow-on operations, COMRURAL II and III, which scale PROSASUR approaches beyond a single project cycle. Future operations should better calibrate political, institutional, and climate risks at design and translate them into longer, more flexible timelines with built-in buffers, reducing reliance on restructurings while preserving continuity and institutional memory.
98. **Lesson 2: Sustaining food and nutrition security gains requires medium- to long-term engagement beyond project closure.** PROSASUR confirms that short-term interventions can improve food consumption and nutritional behaviors during implementation but gains among poor and extremely poor households are fragile without continued support. External shocks exposed how quickly positive impacts can be reversed, particularly where delivery relies heavily on



project-financed operators whose exit creates support gaps. Declining impacts after closure should therefore be seen as a predictable risk—not project failure—when complementary systems are absent. Recognizing this, the WB team has sought to continue engaging PROSASUR-type vulnerable beneficiaries under subsequent operations including COMRURAL II and III and the GAFSP AF in the Moskitia Atlantic Coast, ensuring continued access to TA, productive support, and resilience-building interventions.

99. Lesson 3: Integrated, multisectoral approaches are more effective for extremely poor households than standalone interventions. By simultaneously addressing CSA income diversification, nutrition, health, and sanitation, the Project tackled interlinked constraints faced by beneficiary families. Although such operations may be more complex to implement, evidence³⁶ shows that multisectoral design generated stronger synergies, reinforced behavior change, and increased the likelihood of sustainability, compared to isolated sectors specific investments.

100. Lesson 4: Advancing gender equality in fragile rural contexts requires integrated, participatory approaches embedded in productive activities. The Project showed that women’s empowerment outcomes depend on how women and men are jointly engaged through dialogue-based, participatory training that addresses social norms and power relations. Through Social Analysis and Action³⁷ and Field and Business Schools, women and men-built skills in production, business practices, shared decision-making, and GBV awareness. This methodology—introduced and strongly supported by CARE, particularly under the AF—proved more effective than stand-alone gender activities. Future operations should therefore resource gender-integrated participatory training models as core design features, rather than relying solely on one-off, single gender interventions.

**Please note that some sections of this report have been drafted using World Bank Group approved AI technology. The WBG confirms that relevant sections have been reviewed for accuracy and validity.*

³⁶Sulaiman, Munshi; Us Salam, Danish; Ilukor, John; Sharmin, Nushrat; Singh, Samrat; Hyder, Ziauddin; Oryokot, Joseph; Ayiko, Rogers. 2023. Multisectoral Nutrition Programming in Action: Impact Evaluation of Uganda Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Project. © World Bank. <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/39884> License: CC BY-NC 3.0 IGO

³⁷ The Social Analysis and Action methodology, developed by CARE, is a participatory approach to social change that challenges norms sustaining inequality and discrimination in marginalized communities. A defining feature of SAA is the creation of safe spaces for dialogue, where women and men critically reflect on cultural practices that limit women’s participation in household, community, and productive decision-making. By making inequalities visible and promoting co-responsibility and more equitable family dynamics, SAA fosters sustainable change, community empowerment, and improved gender relations.



ANNEX 1. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND KEY OUTPUTS

A. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

PDO Indicators by Outcomes

Enhance food and nutritional security of vulnerable households in select areas of the Corredor Seco								
Indicator Name	Baseline		Closing Period (Original)		Closing Period (Current)		Actual Achieved at Completion	
	Result	Month/Year	Result	Month/Year	Result	Month/Year	Result	Month/Year
Average yield achieved in food crops by participating HH of component 1 (Number)	570.75	Dec/2015			685	Jun/2025	603	Sep/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		At the end-line survey, the indicator reached 603 kg/ha, equivalent to 88% of the end target (685 kg/ha). This result reflects a medium-term outcome, measured 4–8 years after the closure of the agricultural subprojects (PNA, for its Spanish acronym). By contrast, the mid-term survey, conducted during the project’s peak implementation (2018/2019), captured higher short-term impacts. Although the impact evaluation also recorded a notable increase in beneficiaries’ adoption of climate-resilient agricultural technologies, demonstrating the project’s effectiveness in promoting improved practices, external shocks—such as Hurricanes Eta and Iota—likely hampered stronger final results by damaging lands and crops.					
Households benefitting directly from the Project (Number)	0.00	Dec/2015			14,000	Jun/2025	14,821	Sep/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		The Project exceeded this Indicator by 6%. Women represented 39 percent of total beneficiaries, including 4,105 of 12,202 under the original Project and 1,637 of 2,619 under the AF.					
Average of annual incremental sales of participating HH under Business Plans (Amount(USD))	0.00	Dec/2015			900	Jun/2025	188	Sep/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		The indicator, based on the average annual sales per household under agricultural and non-agricultural business plans (PNA and PNNA, for its Spanish acronym), reached only 21% of the end target. The current value includes only PNA subprojects, as most PNNA initiatives collapsed after COVID-19 due to limited financial buffers and reduced demand during lockdowns. Unlike the mid-term survey, which captured high-value crops (vegetables, fruits, coffee, cashew, passion fruit), the end-line survey mainly covered basic grains (maize, beans) and eggs, resulting in much lower sales figures. Additionally, about 94% of production at end-line was self-consumed, leaving little available for market sales. Together, these factors—a narrower range of low-value products and minimal surplus for sale—explain the sharp decline in the indicator compared to the mid-term results.					
	49.91	Dec/2015			60	Jun/2025	83	Sep/2025



Dietary diversity score in participating HHs of component 2 (Percentage)	Comments on achieving targets	At the end-line survey, 83% of participants consumed at least four different food groups, achieving 138% of the end target (60%).
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Intermediate Indicators by Components

Food production and rural household income generation								
Indicator Name	Baseline		Closing Period (Original)		Closing Period (Current)		Actual Achieved at Completion	
	Result	Month/Year	Result	Month/Year	Result	Month/Year	Result	Month/Year
Client days of training provided (number) (Number)	0	Dec/2015			32,000	Jun/2025	39,410	Sep/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		End target exceeded by 23%. Original financing phase: 32,000 client days of training Additional financing phase: 7,410 client days of training					
Client days of training provided - Female (number) (Number)	0	Dec/2015			9,194	Jun/2025	16,544	Sep/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		End target exceeded by 80%. Original financing phase: 38% of women received training. Additional financing phase: 42% of women received training.					
Area provided with irrigation and drainage services (Hectare(Ha))	0	Dec/2015			1,050	Jun/2025	1,131	Sep/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		End target exceeded by 8%. Original financing phase: 1,075 Ha of area provided with irrigation services. Additional financing phase: 56.22 Ha.					
Area provided with irrigation and drainage services under Business Plans (Hectare(Ha))	0	May/2024			700	Jun/2025	1,089	Sep/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		End target exceeded by 56%. Original financing phase: 1,033 hectares. Additional financing phase: 56 hectares under 59 Food and Nutrition Security Plans (PSAN).					
Agricultural subprojects implemented under Business Plans (Number)	0	Dec/2015			150	Jun/2025	176	Sep/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		End target exceeded by 17%, Original financing phase: Cluster 1: CARE 75 plans; (1,114 HH) Cluster 2: CREATIVE 101 plans (1,419 HH) The AF has not financed any additional agricultural business plans (PNA, for its Spanish acronym).					
Number of benefiting HH for agricultural subprojects implemented under Business Plans (Number)	0				3,500.00		2,533	
	Comments on achieving targets		While the AF did not finance additional agricultural business plans, the original financing successfully surpassed the target for agricultural subprojects (PNA). However, due to a lower-than-expected number of family members per household, the total number of households reached was below initial projections.					
	0	Dec/2015			7,000.00	Jun/2025	8,163	Sep/2025



Households benefiting of an agricultural subproject implemented under a Food Security Plan (Number)	Comments on achieving targets		End target exceeded by 17%. Original financing phase: Cluster 1: CARE 3,182 plans (717 (23%) led by women) Cluster 2:CREATIVE 3,369 plans (1,441 (43%) led by women) Under the AF, there have been 59 additional Food and Nutrition Security Plans (PSAN) financed (1612 households).					
Business development subprojects implemented (Number)	0	Dec/2015			100.00	Jun/2025	105	Sep/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		End target exceeded by 5%. Original financing phase: Cluster 1: CARE 53 plans Cluster 2:CREATIVE 52 plans. The AF did not financed Non-Agriculture Business Plans (PNNA, for its Spanish acronym).					
Business development subprojects implemented led by women (Number)	0				50.00		59	
	Comments on achieving targets		End target exceeded by 18%.					
Clients who have adopted an improved agr. technology promoted by the project (Number)	0	Dec/2015			7,000	Jun/2025	8,784	Sep/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		End target exceeded by 14%. Original financing phase: 7.879 Additional financing phase: 905					
Clients who adopted an improved agr. technology promoted by project – female (Number)	0	Dec/2015			2,446	Jun/2025	2,964	Sep/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		End target exceeded by 21%. Original financing phase: 2,403 Additional financing phase: 561					
Increasing the links with the market (Percentage)	0	Dec/2015			30	Jun/2025	37	May/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		This indicator was last measured in 2022, at the closure of the original project, using data collected by implementing partners CARE and CREATIVE from project beneficiaries. It measures the formal and informal commercial transactions between producer organizations and buyers, assessed only under the agricultural plans (PNA). The indicator was not measured at end-line, as data were gathered exclusively during project implementation from specific subprojects, while the impact evaluation relied on a representative sample rather than those same subprojects. Moreover, no additional PNAs were implemented during the Additional Financing (AF); therefore, the 2022 value should be considered the final result, reflecting the market linkages established when the PNAs were fully active.					
Increase subsistence consumption (Percentage)	0	Dec/2015			20	Jun/2025	16	May/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		This indicator is designed to measure the increase in household self-consumption of basic grains (maize and beans). According to the Project's indicator sheet, it is defined as "total food available at the household level divided by the amount of food produced". Project records indicate that the indicator was last updated in November 2022, using data from 2019–2021. However, historical data from IFPRI show consistently high levels of self-consumption among beneficiary households—91% in 2015–2017, 91.5% in 2019, and 94.2% in 2025—reflecting an overall 4% increase over time. These results are consistent with the subsistence nature of the target population, who typically consume nearly all their production. This suggests that the indicator may not					



		have been appropriately measured during implementation, as such minimal variation is expected within this farming context.						
Nutrition education and household hygiene								
Indicator Name	Baseline		Closing Period (Original)		Closing Period (Current)		Actual Achieved at Completion	
	Result	Month/Year	Result	Month/Year	Result	Month/Year	Result	Month/Year
Client days of nutrition training provided (Days)	0	Dec/2015			17,000.00	Jun/2025	24,668	Sep/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		End target exceeded by 45%. Original Financing phase: 18,628 (4,364 (23%) women) Additional financing phase: 6,040 (5,590 (92.5%) women)					
Number of children under age of two attending the growth monitoring program (Number)	0	Dec/2015			3,000.00	Jun/2025	5,954	Sep/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		End target exceeded by 98%. Original financing phase: 4,364 Additional financing phase: 1,590					
Household hygiene investments (Number)	0	Dec/2015			5,200.00	Jun/2025	5,496	Sep/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		End target exceeded by 6%. Original financing phase: 4,235 Additional financing phase: 1,261 The Project has financed different eligible investments (for instance, water filters, eco-stoves, slab floors and walls, and latrines) for the improvement of hygiene and household conditions.					
Monitoring, evaluation and project management								
Indicator Name	Baseline		Closing Period (Original)		Closing Period (Current)		Actual Achieved at Completion	
	Result	Month/Year	Result	Month/Year	Result	Month/Year	Result	Month/Year
Evaluations carried out (Number)	0	Dec/2015			3	Jun/2025	3	Oct/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		End target successfully completed. IFPRI has undergone the baseline, midline and endline evaluation, and completed the final Impact Evaluation o the project.					
Timely semiannual monitoring reports (Number)	0	Dec/2015			13	Jun/2025	17	Sep/2025
	Comments on achieving targets		End target exceeded by 31%. Original financing phase: 12 reports Additional financing phase: 5 reports					

B. KEY OUTPUTS



Enhance food and nutritional security of vulnerable households in select areas of the Corredor Seco	
PDO Indicators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Average yield achieved in food crops by participating HH of component 1: 603 Kg/ha (88% of target) 2. Households benefitting directly from the Project: 14,822 (105% of target) 3. Average of annual incremental sales of participating HH under Business Plans: US\$188 (21 % of target) 4. Dietary diversity score in participating HHs of component 2: 83% (138%of taget)
Key Outputs (linked to the achievement of the PDO Outcome)	<p>Component 1. Food production and rural household income generation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Client days of training provided: 39,410 (123% of target) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.a Client days of training provided – Female 16,544 (180% of target) 2. Area provided with irrigation and drainage services: 1,131 (108% of target) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.a Area provided with irrigation and drainage services under Business Plans: 1,089 (156% of target) 3. Agricultural subprojects implemented under Business Plans: 176 (117% of target) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.a Number of benefiting HH for agricultural subprojects implemented under Business Plans: 2,533 (72% of target) 4. Households benefitting of an agricultural subproject implemented under a Food Security Plan: 8,163 (117% of target) 5. Business development subprojects implemented: 105 (105% of target) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.a Business development subprojects implemented led by women: 59 (114% of target) 6. Clients who have adopted an improved agr. technology promoted by the project: 8,784 (114% of target) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6.a Clients who adopted an improved agr. technology promoted by project – female: 2,964 (121% of target) 7. Increasing the links with the market: 37 (123% of target) 8. Increase subsistence consumption: 16 (80% of target) <p>Component 2. Nutrition education and household hygiene</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Client days of nutrition training provided: 24,668 (145% of target)



9. Number of children under age of two attending the growth monitoring program: **5,954** (198% of target)

10. Household hygiene investments: **5,496** (106% of target)

Component 3. Monitoring, evaluation and project management

11. Evaluations carried out: **3** (100% of target)

12. Timely semiannual monitoring reports: **17** (131% of target)



Monitoring, evaluation and project management	
Intermediate Results Indicators	<p>Component 3. Monitoring, evaluation and project management</p> <p>11. Evaluations carried out: 3 (100% of target)</p> <p>12. Timely semiannual monitoring reports: 17 (131% of target)</p>
Key Outputs (linked to the achievement of the Component)	<p>1. As agreed with the GoH, the three evaluations of the project (2015–2017 baseline, 2019 midline, and 2025 end of project IE) were made by IFPRI.</p> <p>2. The PIU (initially INVEST-H and subsequently UEP-SAG) elaborated and shared with the WB team semiannual project reports to show progress or inform of any issues identified during the project implementation. Most</p>
Nutrition education and household hygiene	
Intermediate Results Indicators	<p>Component 2. Nutrition education and household hygiene</p> <p>8. Client days of nutrition training provided: 24,668 (145% of target)</p> <p>9. Number of children under age of two attending the growth monitoring program: 5,954 (198% of target)</p> <p>10. Household hygiene investments: 5,496 (106% of target)</p>
Key Outputs (linked to the achievement of the Component)	<p>1. The nutrition trainings mainly included awareness campaigns related to breastfeeding, promotion of diet diversification based on a variety of vegetables, and monthly cooking classes for women and mothers led by nutrition students.</p> <p>2. Throughout the project, children under two years of age benefited from the growth monitoring program. However, the trained local staff continued taking measurements of the same children and families outside the project, even years later, to monitor their proper growth, in collaboration with local health centers, which also provided ongoing growth follow-up.</p> <p>3. Investments in home improvements included wall plastering, floor improvements, the installation of improved cookstoves (which used less firewood, resulting in resource savings and reduced indoor smoke), and latrines. Taken together, these interventions significantly improved the living standards of the most vulnerable families and reduced gastrointestinal diseases among both</p>



	<p>children and adults, according to interviews and discussions with beneficiaries during field missions.</p>
<p>Food production and rural household income generation</p>	
<p>Intermediate Results Indicators</p>	<p>2. Client days of training provided: 39,410 (123% of target) 4. Area provided with irrigation and drainage services: 1,131 (108% of target) 6. Agricultural subprojects implemented under Business Plans: 176 (117% of target) 8. Households benefiting of an agricultural subproject implemented under a Food Security Plan: 8,163 (117% of target) 9. Business development subprojects implemented: 105 (105% of target) 11. Clients who have adopted an improved agr. technology promoted by the project: 8,784 (114% of target) 13. Increasing the links with the market: 37 (123% of target) 14. Increase subsistence consumption: 16 (80% of target)</p>
<p>Key Outputs (linked to the achievement of the Component)</p>	<p>Clients day of training provided, basically delivered training on climate-resilient practices, technologies and techniques. These included the construction of stone walls and irrigation ditches (zanjas); the establishment of dead fences; intercropping between trees; the planting of fruit trees; the creation of household gardens; and the installation of drip irrigation systems. In addition, the Project promoted the use of protective equipment for the safe application of agrochemicals, the identification and organic control of pests, and training on the proper use of agrochemicals for pest and disease management. Farmers were also trained in the use of improved (hybrid) seeds, seed selection and classification prior to planting, and the establishment of defined planting frameworks before sowing. Taken together, these practices strengthened climate resilience, improved agricultural productivity, and contributed to more sustainable farming systems among beneficiary households.</p> <p>2. The training provided on good agricultural practices (see above) was directly linked to the provision of irrigation systems.</p>



3. The same happened with the Food Security Plan, where beneficiaries were trained on good agricultural practices, apart from receiving agriculture inputs.
4. In the case of Business development, beneficiaries received training in business management and governance to ensure the proper operation of their enterprises. The program also focused on strengthening cooperative principles among members and building essential accounting skills, so that treasurers and those responsible for financial management acquired the knowledge needed to properly manage the accounts of the newly established enterprises.
5. The clients who have adopted an improved agr. technology promoted by the project are directly linked with the training provided on agriculture technologies and approaches mentioned in the first point.
6. Although most of the agriculture business plans were for subsistence and the non agriculture business plans were a low-scale local business, the training provided by the implemented covered also ways to improve the beneficiaries' link with the market. This also included efforts from the local governments and the PIU (INVEST-H) to organize local or community fairs or farmer's markets to promote the commercialization of their products.
7. Although the final target may appear low, this does not indicate a lack of success. By the end of the project, almost all production (approximately 95%) was already destined for self-consumption by producers, and even before the project began, this share was already high. Therefore, while the increase may not seem significant in relative terms, subsistence consumption was already high at baseline and was maintained—and slightly increased—throughout project implementation, according to data from the IE (IFPRI).



ANNEX 2. BANK LENDING AND IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT/SUPERVISION

A. TASK TEAM MEMBERS

Name	Role
Melissa Brown	Team Leader
Solange Maria Olivera	Financial Management Specialist
Elkin Adolfo Pinilla Canon	Procurement Specialist
Yicel Yariza Vasquez Sanjur De Martinez	Procurement Specialist
Claudio Alvaro Mentasti	Procurement Specialist
Alvaro Larrea	Procurement Specialist
Jorge Alberto Quinonez Zepeda	Environmental Specialist
Norman Russle Howard Taylor	Social Specialist
Lillian Esperanza Jarquin Chavarria	Social Specialist
Alexandra Lelouch LoebI	Counsel
Brenda Mendieta-Arroyo	Procurement Team
Karla Rodriguez Meyer	Procurement Team
Carmen Elisa Mendez Silva	Procurement Team
Lorena Silva Alvarez	Procurement Team
Viviana Maria Eugenia Perego	Team Member
Maria Victoria Traverso	Team Member
Maria Virginia Hormazabal	Team Member
Sofia Keller Neiva	Team Member
Elena Mora Lopez	Team Member
Ena Shin	Team Member
Yris Carvajal	Team Member

B. STAFF TIME & COST

Stage of Project Cycle

Staff Time & Cost

**The World Bank**

Corredor Seco Food Security Project (P148737)

	No. of Staff Weeks	US\$ (including travel and consultant costs)
Preparation		
FY14	25.686	282,764.40
FY15	23.663	116,806.23
FY16	12.753	38,007.96
Total	62.10	437,578.59
Supervision/ICR		
FY16	28.800	148,496.55
FY17	40.007	126,088.68
FY18	28.136	119,848.67
FY19	27.669	98,935.59
FY20	3.644	37,514.27
FY21	13.961	79,063.44
FY22	22.381	174,854.35
FY23	17.172	82,849.25
FY24	2.300	10,026.31
FY25	22.634	144,451.91
Total	206.70	1,022,129.02



ANNEX 3. PROJECT COST BY COMPONENT

TABLE 1. COMPOSITION OF THE PROJECT ESTIMATED ORIGINAL FINANCING

Components	GAFSP		Counterpart Funding		Total Budget (US\$ M)
	GAFSP Original Budget (US\$ M)	GoH Original Budget	Local Beneficiaries Original Budget (US\$ M)		
Component 1	US\$22.20	US\$4.80	US\$1.60		US\$28.60
Component 2	US\$4.10	US\$0.30	US\$0.40		US\$4.80
Component 3	US\$3.70	US\$0.70	-		US\$4.40
Total	US\$30.0	US\$ 5.8	US\$2.0		US\$37.80

TABLE 2. COMPOSITION OF THE PROJECT ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Components	GAFSP		Counterpart Funding		TOTAL AF (US\$ M)
	Additional Financing (US\$ M)	GoH Additional Financing (US\$ M)	Local Beneficiaries Additional financing (US\$ M)		
Component 1	US\$1.45	-	US\$0.20		US\$1.65
Component 2	US\$2.94	-	US\$0.25		US\$3.19
Component 3	US\$0.61	-	-		US\$0.61
Total	US\$5.0	-	US\$0.45		US\$5.45

TABLE 3. COMPOSITION OF THE ESTIMATED AGGREGATE PROJECT FINANCING

Components	GAFSP			Counterpart Funding					TOTAL (US\$ M)
	GAFSP Original Budget (US\$ M)	AF (US\$ M)	Total Budget (US\$ M)	GoH Orig. Budget	GoH AF (US\$ M)	Local Benefs. Original Budget (US\$ M)	Local Benefs.AF (US\$ M)	Total Budget (US\$ M)	
Component 1	US\$22.20	US\$1.45	US\$23.65	US\$4.80	-	US\$1.60	US\$0.20	US\$6.60	US\$30.25
Component 2	US\$4.10	US\$2.94	US\$7.04	US\$0.30	-	US\$0.40	US\$0.25	US\$0.95	US\$7.99
Component 3	US\$3.70	US\$0.61	US\$4.31	US\$0.70	-	-	-	US\$0.70	US\$5.01
Total	US\$30.0	US\$5.0	US\$35	US\$ 5.80	-	US\$2.00	US\$0.45	US\$8.25	US\$43.25



TABLE 4. COMPOSITION OF THE ACTUAL AGGREGATE PROJECT FINANCING

Components	GAFSP			Counterpart Funding					TOTAL (US\$ M)
	GAFSP Original Budget (US\$ M)	Additional Financing (US\$ M)	Total Budget (US\$ M)	GoH Original Budget	GoH Additional financing (US\$ M)	Local Beneficiaries Original Budget (US\$ M)	Local Beneficiaries Additional financing (US\$ M)	Total Budget (US\$ M)	
Component 1	US\$22.20	US\$1.45	US\$23.65	US\$6.48	-	US\$1.60	US\$0.20	US\$8.28	US\$31.93
Component 2	US\$4.10	US\$2.94	US\$7.04	US\$1.37	-	US\$0.4	US\$0.25	US\$2.02	US\$9.06
Component 3	US\$3.70	US\$0.61	US\$4.31	US\$1.10	-	-	-	US\$5.41	US\$5.41
Total	US\$30.0	US\$5.0	US\$35.0	US\$ 8.95	-	US\$2.0	US\$0.45	US\$8.25	US\$46.40



ANNEX 4. EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS

1. Introduction

The objective of this cost-benefit analysis is to evaluate the financial and economic performance of the PROSASUR initiative following its completion. The ex-post assessment provides a structured and quantitative framework to determine whether the benefits generated by the Project outweigh its total costs.

The analysis focuses on identifying and quantifying all incremental costs and benefits directly attributable to PROSASUR. The report aims to estimate key profitability indicators from both financial and economic perspectives, providing a comprehensive understanding of the Project's overall value.

2. Methodology

The cost-benefit analysis (CBA) methodology is designed to systematically compare the total costs of a project against its benefits, to determine its overall profitability. This approach involves identifying, quantifying, and monetizing all relevant costs and benefits that can be directly attributed to the Project. The analysis is conducted from both financial and economic perspectives, allowing for a comprehensive evaluation of the Project's efficiency.

From a financial perspective, the CBA concentrates on the **productive impact** of the Project, particularly the profitability of investments made in basic grains and egg production systems, derived from the implementation of Agriculture Business Plans and Food Security Plans under Component 1. These products are essential components of the household diet in the Dry Corridor and represented a core area of intervention of PROSASUR.

From an economic perspective, the CBA focuses on the **productive impacts of the Project, adjusted by conversion factors to translate market prices to shadow prices, and is complemented by findings related to social welfare outcomes**, particularly those resulting from the implementation of Component 2: Nutrition Education and Household Hygiene. These social effects include reductions in morbidity rates (lower incidence of respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases), increased time availability for household members due to the adoption of efficient stoves, and long-term gains associated with improved school attendance among children.

Financial benefits quantified: increase in production of basic grains and eggs

The financial analysis focuses on the productive sector and is based on the findings of the IE conducted by The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in 2025. This evaluation provides evidence of positive impacts on the production of basic grains and eggs - which constitute the core diet of households in the Dry Corridor - that were achieved as a result of the Project's investments in the implementation of Business Plans and Food Security Plans.

As a result of the implementation of **Component 1. Food Production and Rural Household Income Generation**, IFPRI's IE in 2025 found statistically significant results attributable to PROSASUR. Specifically, the evaluation identified increases in the production of beans and maize (33.5% and 18.5%, respectively), as well as an average increase of 2.4 eggs per household per week, compared to the Control Group³⁸.

³⁸ The methodology applied in the impact evaluation (IFPRI, 2025) is based on a quasi-experimental approach, and a difference-in-differences (DID) model was applied, using a regression model that allows the comparison in outcome indicators over time between treatment and control groups, simultaneously controlling for a wide range of household characteristics, locality fixed effects, and other factors, within a multivariate regression framework. In practice, a panel model was estimated, which included three evaluation periods (baseline, midterm, and closure). The estimation also applied weights that correct for potential bias arising from sample attrition. The results obtained show a statistically significant impact on the level of production of basic grains and eggs attributable to the project.



The results obtained in terms of increased production of maize, beans, and eggs were translated into financial benefits and projected over a 20-year horizon, consistent with the timeframe established in the Project Appraisal Document, 2015 (PAD). Benefits estimation follows the Marginal Productivity Methodology, consisting of the estimation of the Net Present Value given by the highest agricultural production resulting from the Project’s implementation of Business Plans and Food Security Plans, and technical assistance to producers. It is based on a theoretical agricultural production function which states that total production depends on a set of productive factors. More specifically:

$$y_j = f(X)$$

Where:

y_j= production of crop j

X= Matrix of productive factors (labor, capital, inputs, etc.)

This method is based on the principle that farmers maximize their profits by using the productive factors they have (productive capacity); and on the principle of the limiting factor, which states that the production frontier is determined by the productive factor that is available at a constrained level that limits the increase of production. Therefore, the implementation of Business Plans and Food Security Plans and technical assistance to producers has allowed farmers to increase their productive capacity compared to the situation without the Project and compared to the Control Group. **The financial benefits are, therefore, the incremental benefit obtained by the highest production of maize, beans, and eggs.** Agricultural benefits are estimated following this specification:

$$AB = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{20} (p_j * q_j - C_j)}{(1 + r)^n}$$

Where:

AB= Net Present Value of Agricultural Benefit

n= year (n=1, ..., 20)

p_j= output price of crop j (j=beans, maize and eggs)

q_j= total incremental production of crop j (j=beans, maize and eggs)

C_j= total incremental cost of crop j (j= beans, maize and eggs)

r= discount rate (12% for financial analysis)

In the construction of flows, both incremental costs and benefits were estimated considering exogenous market prices of inputs and outputs, meaning that they are not affected by the production of beneficiaries. Following the assumption of the PAD, an evaluation horizon of 20 years was considered. A flow of investments, incremental costs and income was built considering that production levels will be maintained over time. The IFPRI 2025 IE finds evidence that changes in production levels attributable to the Project have been observed between three and eight years after its implementation. Consequently, **rather than short-term impacts, the results are interpreted as medium-term effects, suggesting that the impact will be sustained over time.**

The annual financial discount rate applied to all future cost and benefit flows was 12% per year, following the assumption considered in the ex-ante analysis included in the PAD. This rate includes different risks (external shocks, macroeconomic and agricultural) and inflation.

The sum of the flow of costs and benefits was discounted at this rate to generate the financial Net Present Value (NPV) of the Project. A NPV greater than zero means that not only the opportunity cost of the investment is recovered, but a real net value equal to the positive amount of the NPV is generated. In addition to the NPV, the analysis presents the Internal Rate of Return (IRR). The IRR is a discount rate that makes the NPV of all cash flows equal to zero in a discounted cash flow



analysis. In other words, for a project to be viable, an Internal Rate of Return higher than 12% is required, given the assumed opportunity cost of capital.

Economic benefits quantified: increase in production of basic grains and eggs

The economic analysis also centers on the productive sector, focusing on the highest production of maize, beans and eggs. It considers the same assumptions as the financial analysis, including a 12% discount rate, in line with the analysis presented in the PAD.

Specific conversion factors were calculated for this analysis to adjust market prices to economic (shadow) prices. This adjustment is necessary to accurately reflect the true value of goods and services to society by excluding market distortions caused by taxes, subsidies, or externalities, which may prevent market prices from representing the real opportunity cost of resources. By applying shadow prices, the analysis enables a more accurate estimation of opportunity costs and societal benefits, as it reflects the true economic value of resources beyond market distortions. The conversion factors estimated for this analysis are the following:

TABLE 2. CONVERSION FACTORS

Ítem	Conversion Factor
Standard conversion factor	0.966
Exchange Rate (G/USD)	24.86
Shadow Exchange Rate (G/USD)	25.74
Conversion factor for input price	0.9148
Conversion factor for output price	0.8724
Conversion factor for wage	0.8972

SOURCE: OWN ELABORATION, 2025, BASED ON SEVERAL SOURCES³⁹.

Complementary Economic Findings

The economic analysis is further complemented by findings related to improvements in **social welfare**, derived from the implementation of **Component 2: Nutrition Education and Household Hygiene**. The component aimed to improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, as well as children under five years old, by promoting the consumption of nutritious foods and complementing food security efforts from the production side. The Component supported Growth Monitoring Programs, which included nutrition education, training for health and agricultural personnel, and implemented Community Nutrition Plans, to enhance nutrition education and growth monitoring of children. Additionally, Household Hygiene subprojects financed minor infrastructure, goods, and services to improve sanitary conditions and avoid water borne and respiratory diseases.

Based on the testimony of beneficiaries obtained during field trips under implementation support missions, and on the results of IFPRI (2025), it is possible to estimate benefits generated by a decrease in the incidence of respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases, a reduction in the time spent collecting firewood, associated with the implementation of water filters and efficient stoves, and project long-term gains related to improved school attendance among children who live under improved household hygiene conditions and enhanced nutritional security.

It is important to note that these social benefits cannot be aggregated with the agricultural benefits estimated in the previous section (beans, maize and eggs). The IE conducted by IFPRI (2025) applied a Difference-in-Differences (DID) methodology within a multivariate regression framework to estimate the causal effect of the intervention. This approach

³⁹ African Development Bank (2004). Shadow exchange rates for project economic analysis; World Integrated Trade Solutions; World Bank Open Data.



compares changes in outcome variables over time between treatment and control groups, while controlling for a broad set of household-level characteristics, locality fixed effects, and other relevant covariates. The results of the model indicate a positive impact on the production of beans, maize, and eggs. In the context of IE, this result corresponds to the second difference, meaning the net effect attributable to the intervention after accounting for temporal changes observed in the control group.

However, in the IE no statistically significant differences were observed between the treatment and control groups regarding the use of water filters and efficient stoves. Nevertheless, the IE identified an increase in the use of these technologies within the treatment group when comparing baseline and endline measurements. This change corresponds to the first difference (the intra-group variation over time) rather than the second difference, which captures the net effect of the intervention relative to the control group.

In the context of IE, the benefits estimated through the first and second differences should not be added together, as they represent distinct analytical concepts. The first difference captures the change in the outcome variable within the treatment group over time, without isolating the effect of the intervention. In contrast, the second difference (calculated as the difference between the first differences of the treatment and control groups) provides an estimate of the net effect attributable to the intervention, controlling for factors common to both groups. Therefore, combining these results would involve mixing non-comparable effects and could lead to an overestimation of the program's actual impact.

Therefore, the socioeconomic benefits presented in this section are estimated based on the first difference. These results are presented as a complement to the productive benefits, which are derived from the second difference and thus reflect the net impact of the intervention relative to the control group. This complementary analysis of social benefits is included to give visibility to important effects that are highly valued by beneficiary families, in response to consistent feedback provided by families during field visits highlighting the improvements in household conditions associated with the implementation of Component 2 activities. Specifically, households reported that these investments contributed to improved hygiene and food safety, which in turn led to a reduction in respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases, decreased time spent collecting firewood, and lower rates of school absenteeism among children. Although these outcomes are not statistically significant when compared to the control group, they represent meaningful changes over time at the household level and are captured through the first difference.

Decreased incidence of acute respiratory diseases

The use of solid fuels such as firewood and charcoal for cooking and heating indoors poses serious health risks, particularly in poorly ventilated households. Exposure to high concentrations of carbon monoxide and fine particulate matter (PM2.5) emitted by biomass-burning stoves has been strongly associated with adverse health outcomes. In children under five, such exposure significantly increases the risk of acute respiratory infections. Among adults, it is linked to ischemic heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), cataracts, and lung cancer. Additionally, indoor smoke exposure has been identified as a risk factor for adverse pregnancy outcomes, including low birth weight, premature birth, stillbirth, and perinatal mortality (**Troncoso et al., 2018**). These findings are consistent with broader evidence from the World Health Organization and other studies, which estimate that household air pollution from solid fuel use contributes to millions of premature deaths annually, particularly in low-income settings (WHO, 2014; Clark et al., 2013; Ezzati & Kammen, 2002).

The economic benefit is estimated based on the reduction in the incidence rate of acute respiratory diseases resulting from investments aimed at improving household conditions, specifically through the replacement or improvement of stoves. The Project permitted the relocation of stoves outside the home, with more efficient combustion chambers. This has permitted, among other benefits, a reduction in the number of days in which beneficiary families suffer from acute respiratory diseases and / or caring for sick relatives (minors and older adults). Therefore, families benefiting from social investments in improved stoves outside the home have more days that they can dedicate to work and avoid treatment and medical costs.



To assess this benefit, the Forgone Output Approach was applied. The economic benefit is calculated based on the reduction in the number of days household members suffer from acute respiratory illness, multiplied by the estimated cost per day. This cost incorporates both direct medical expenses and losses associated with reduced productivity, due to fewer days available for income-generating activities.

$$EBRD = \sum_{n=1}^{20} \frac{C_{RD} * B_s * (e^{wp} - e^{wop})}{(1 + r)^n}$$

Where:

EBRD= Economic benefit due to lower incidence of respiratory diseases

n= year (n=1, ..., 20)

C_{RD}= Cost per day of respiratory disease

B_s= number of beneficiaries of Household Hygiene subprojects implemented

e^{wp}= incidence of acute respiratory diseases in with-project situation in treatment group

e^{wop}= incidence of acute respiratory diseases in without-project situation in treatment group

r= economic discount rate

This analysis was based on the results of Troncoso et al, 2018. They found that 26.5% of people who live in a household that uses coal or firewood as the main or secondary fuel inside the house presented cough and symptoms of acute respiratory diseases, while only 10.2% of people living in homes that use only clean fuels presented coughs and symptoms of acute respiratory diseases. The cost per day of facing an acute respiratory disease is estimated at US\$75, that includes treatment and medical costs, and productivity loss. **Estimation of this benefit considered that PROSASUR implemented 5,496 Household Hygiene subprojects, and the average family size is 4.4 member per household.** The evaluation horizon is 20 years, and the annual economic discount rate is 12%.

Decreased time requirement for collecting firewood

Another economic benefit identified in this evaluation is the reduction in time spent collecting firewood, resulting from the implementation of improved stoves equipped with energy-efficient combustion chambers that enhance heat control. These stoves consume less biomass, primarily firewood, enabling households to meet their cooking needs with fewer resources. As a result, families dedicate less time to gathering firewood, which translates into time savings.

To quantify this benefit, it was considered that each family has a person who belongs to the economically active population to collect firewood, and the greater availability of time that families can have was valued by the minimum wage established in Honduras.

$$EBT = \sum_{n=1}^{20} \frac{W * HH_s * (l^{wp} - l^{wop})}{(1 + r)^n}$$

Where:

EBT= Economic benefit due to less time requirement for firewood collection

W= Minimum wage per year

HH_s= number of Household Hygiene subprojects implemented

l^{wp}= time spent collecting firewood per year in with-project situation in treatment group

l^{wop}= time spent collecting firewood per year in without-project situation in treatment group

n= year (n=1, ..., 20)



r= economic discount rate

Based on feedback with beneficiaries, it was considered that rural households dedicated in average of 3 hours a week to collection of firewood. **It assumed that with the implementation of improved stoves, the time requirement for firewood collection will be 50% less (1.5 hours a week).** Based on the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, the annual minimum wage considered was USD 4,370. Estimation of this benefit considered that PROSASUR implemented 5,496 Household Hygiene subprojects, and the average family size is 4.4 member per household. The evaluation horizon is 20 years, and the annual economic discount rate is 12%.

Decreased incidence of gastrointestinal diseases

The consumption of microbiologically contaminated water in rural households poses serious health risks, particularly in communities lacking access to safely managed drinking water services. Exposure to pathogens such as *Escherichia coli*, *Cryptosporidium*, and *Rotavirus*—commonly found in untreated water—has been strongly associated with gastrointestinal illnesses, including diarrhea, dysentery, and typhoid fever (UNICEF & OMS, 2020). These diseases disproportionately affect children under five, contributing to malnutrition, impaired cognitive development, and increased mortality rates. Among adults, recurrent gastrointestinal infections can lead to chronic health conditions and reduced labor productivity. Additionally, the economic burden of waterborne diseases includes direct medical costs, lost income due to illness, and time spent caring for sick family members.

Household Hygiene subprojects provided equipment for water filters, latrines, hand-washing basins, as well as capacity building for the adoption of hygiene habits in food handling and in the home in general, to avoid waterborne disease.

The same approach applied for the decreased incidence of acute respiratory diseases was considered for the reduction of incidence of gastrointestinal diseases- -, the Forgone Output Approach. The economic benefit is calculated based on the reduction in the number of days household members suffer from gastrointestinal diseases, multiplied by the estimated cost per day. This cost incorporates both direct medical expenses and losses associated with reduced productivity, due to fewer days available for income-generating activities.

$$EBGD = \sum_{n=1}^{20} \frac{C_{GD} * HH_s * (I^{wp} - I^{wop})}{(1 + r)^n}$$

Where:

EBGD= Economic benefit due to lower incidence of gastrointestinal diseases

n= year (n=1, ..., 20)

C_{GD}= Cost per day of gastrointestinal disease

B_s= number of beneficiaries of Household Hygiene subprojects implemented

I^{wp}= incidence of gastrointestinal diseases in with-project situation in treatment group

I^{wop}= incidence of gastrointestinal diseases in without-project situation in treatment group

r= economic discount rate

Based on FAO, it was considered that 56% of the rural population in Honduras suffer at least one episode of a gastrointestinal disease per year. **With the implementation of water-filters, it was assumed that the incidence of gastrointestinal disease is reduced to 22% (reduction of 60%, according to conservative information from water filter providers).** The cost per day of facing an acute respiratory disease is estimated at US\$185, that includes treatment and medical costs, and productivity loss (World Bank, 2019). Estimation of this benefit considered that PROSASUR implemented 5,496 Household Hygiene subprojects, and the average family size is 4.4 member per household. The evaluation horizon is 20 years, and the annual economic discount rate is 12%.



Increase in school attendance

The economic analysis includes benefits from positive externalities due to expected impacts on human capital and incremental gains throughout the life of malnourished children. The Project funded activities aimed to increase agricultural production and food security, supported by technical assistance, training, and extension services (Component 1). These interventions led to increased food availability, particularly through higher production of basic grains and eggs, and contributed to addressing chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. Investments aimed at boosting agricultural production were complemented by activities under Component 2, which focused on community and household nutrition education, child growth monitoring, and improvements in household hygiene.

The integrated implementation of Components 1 and 2 resulted in improvements in food safety and hygiene conditions among beneficiary households, where lower incidence of gastrointestinal and respiratory diseases is expected. It would be reasonable that these enhanced living conditions create a more favorable environment for children’s education, contributing to increase their school attendance. **The higher attendance at school, combined with better nutrition and health conditions, support projections of higher future income for individuals who are not affected by malnutrition⁴⁰.**

The economic benefits of improving nutrition in low-income societies are well-documented in the literature and stem primarily from two key sources (Alderman et al, 2007). First, **improved nutrition leads to a reduction in healthcare costs by decreasing the incidence of malnutrition-related illnesses and mortality.** This translates into avoided expenditures on medical treatment and care, as well as reduced time lost by caregivers attending to sick family members. Malnutrition increases vulnerability to disease, undermines individual well-being, and places a significant burden on health systems and household resources. Second, there is a strong link between nutrition and economic productivity. Better-nourished individuals tend to have higher cognitive and physical capacity, which enhances their educational attainment and labor market performance. Project impacts on nutrition can therefore be measured through the expected increase in lifetime earnings among individuals who are not affected by undernutrition.

In this case, the analysis is focused on the second source of benefits. It is assumed that the Project’s interventions had an impact on the beneficiary children to increase attendance at school and thereby earn higher wages in their adult life. The analysis includes the discounted stream of benefits in the form of incremental expected income as a positive externality, following the methodology presented by **Verguet et al, 2020**. Although Verguet et al (2020) focuses on the impact of School Feeding Programs on future wages, the conditions generated by PROSASUR can be considered relatively similar, as it has created an environment with better conditions that favor children's school attendance, with lower incidence of respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases and increased food security at family level, among other factors. **According to Verguet et al, 2020, based on a review of rigorously designed studies undertaken in lower middle-income countries from 1990–2015, School Feeding Programs can increase future wages by 0.8%. For this analysis, a conservative approach has been taken, and the expected increase in future wages is assumed to be 0.4%.**

Education gains per child were estimated by incremental future wages (FW) earned in adult life. Given the horizon analysis of 20 years, if the children are 5 years old when they begin participating in the Project, it is expected that the gain in wages will be observed from year 14 onwards, once they are adults. To value the benefit, the annual minimum wage was considered.

$$EBFWG = \sum_{n=14}^{20} \frac{W * K * (1 + j)}{(1 + r)^i}$$

Where:

⁴⁰ A similar approach was applied in the Economic and Financial Analysis of the Project Appraisal Document of PROSASUR (2015). It was estimated the expected benefits from increased wages during the adult life of children that received in a consistently basis fortified complementary food before they were three years of age.



EBFWG: Economic benefit due to gains in future wage

W: annual minimum wage

K: number of kids of beneficiary households attending school

j: increment in future wages (0.4%)

r: economic discount rate (12%)

Estimation of this benefit considered that PROSASUR implemented 5,496 Household Hygiene subprojects, and the average family size is 4.4 members per household, with an average of 1.4 children that will be benefited by PROSASUR. The evaluation horizon is 20 years, and the annual economic discount rate is 12%.

Unquantified benefits of the Project

There are several other financial and economic benefits that have not been considered in this analysis due to lack of information, but that are highly relevant for beneficiary families:

Financial:

- Increase in net income from Non-agriculture Business Plans implemented
- Increase in production of beneficiary households of vegetables and fruits promoted by the Project
- Increased production by families that did not participate in the Project but who were assisted by an extensionist trained by the Project (indirect beneficiaries)
- The multiplier effect on other links in the economy due to forward and backward production linkages

Economics:

- Increase in net income from Non-agriculture Business Plans implemented
- Increase in production of beneficiary households of vegetables and fruits promoted by the Project
- Increase in production in families that did not participate in the project but who were assisted by an extensionist trained by the Project (indirect beneficiaries)
- The multiplier effect on other links in the economy due to forward and backward production linkages
- Increase in the provision of ecosystem services from the implementation of efficient stoves, that reduced pressures causing deforestation and forest degradation.
- Increase in the provision of ecosystem services from producers' adoption of climate smart agriculture techniques.
- Women's empowerment and increased gender equality resulting from the promotion of women's participation in agricultural groups and leadership roles, reducing their time burden through improved access to water and efficient stoves. Training was delivered in women-friendly settings with childcare support. These actions aimed at enhancing women's empowerment and economic inclusion.

For all the above, the economic analysis of PROSASUR underestimates the real impacts on beneficiary families, as it cannot quantify a series of benefits highly valued by them. Therefore, these reported results should be considered as a conservative quantification of the benefits of the Project.

Addressing these information gaps in future projects would allow for a more comprehensive and representative estimation of the financial and economic benefits generated by the Project. By systematically collecting relevant data, the analysis could capture a broader spectrum of outcomes. Incorporating these dimensions into monitoring frameworks from the outset would strengthen outcome evaluation.

Financial analysis



Based on the estimation of incremental flows of benefits and costs derived from the IE and productive models, financial indicators were estimated for a 20-year evaluation period at a financial discount rate of 12 percent. The three products were found financially profitable as they showed financial internal rates of return higher than the financial discount rate.

To complement the analysis, the Equivalent Annual Payment (EAP) of the NPV was estimated. The EAP calculates a series of equal annual cash flows over the 20-year evaluation period, discounted at the same financial rate of discount, that equals the NPV. This indicator acts as a proxy for the average net income per year that the family will receive during the evaluation horizon. In the case of **maize**, the NPV US\$ 363 per hectare obtained as an impact of PROSASUR is equivalent to receiving US\$ 48 per hectare each year, during the 20-year evaluation period, discounted with a 12% financial rate.

Similarly, in the case of **beans**, the NPV US\$ 1,182 per hectare obtained as impact of PROSASUR is equivalent to receiving US\$ 158 per hectare each year, during the 20-year evaluation period, discounted with a 12% financial rate. Finally, for **eggs**, the NPV US\$ 71 obtained as an impact of PROSASUR, equivalent to receiving US\$ 9 per hectare each year, during the 20-year evaluation period, discounted with a 12% financial rate.

Table 3. Financial indicators

Product	Impact	Net Present Value (US\$) / ha 20 years - 12% Incremental	Internal Rate of Return 20 years Incremental	Equivalent Annual Payment 20 years – 12% Incremental
Maize	18.5%	US\$363	49%	US\$48
Beans	33.5%	US\$1,182	190%	US\$158
Eggs	2.4 (eggs per week)	US\$71	39%	US\$9

Source: own elaboration (2025), based on IFPRI (2025).

The exercise of estimating the EAP helps to reveal that the magnitude of the results achieved at the household level is relatively limited. This is largely due to the high vulnerability of beneficiary families, who face multiple structural barriers to improving their livelihoods. These include low land and labor productivity, limited access to inputs, resources, and public goods, persistent food and nutrition insecurity, and significant gender gaps, among others. Despite these challenges, the Project was able to overcome several structural barriers and generate meaningful impacts. As previously noted, the IFPRI 2025 IE provides evidence that project-attributable changes in production levels became evident between three and eight years after implementation. This indicates that the observed outcomes should be understood as medium-term effects rather than short-term gains.

Financial uncertainty analysis

To evaluate the long-term robustness of the results achieved, a **sensitivity analysis** was carried out to assess how the project's financial profitability indicators change if there is variation of key variables: a decrease in level of impact in production throughout the evaluation period. Simulating the decrease in production level over time seeks to analyze the case that the beneficiaries do not maintain the good results over time, due to less technical assistance after the Project, low rate of adoption of good agricultural practices, and/or incidence of adverse weather conditions. Additionally, a decrease in production was considered once the Project was completed throughout the evaluation horizon to assess financial profitability indicators. Also, a decrease in output price was modeled, to assess the profitability indicators if a shock hits the markets. Finally, the increment of production costs was analyzed. Results are presented in the following table:



Table 4. Sensitivity analysis

	Variation	Maize		Beans		Eggs	
		NPV (US\$ / ha)	IRR	NPV (US\$ / ha)	IRR	NPV (US\$ / ha)	IRR
Decrease in production	-5%	US\$ 335	46%	US\$1,110	167%	US\$ 64	36%
	-10%	US\$ 306	42%	US\$1,038	145%	US\$ 58	34%
	-15%	US\$ 278	39%	US\$966	127%	US\$ 52	31%
Decrease in output price	-5%	US\$ 324	44%	US\$1,079	157%	US\$ 64	36%
	-10%	US\$ 284	40%	US\$974	129%	US\$ 58	33%
	-15%	US\$ 245	35%	US\$872	107%	US\$ 51	30%
Increment production cost	5%	US\$ 352	48%	US\$1151	181%	US\$ 70	38%
	10%	US\$ 341	46%	US\$1120	170%	US\$ 70	38%
	15%	US\$ 330	45%	US\$1,088	160%	US\$ 69	38%

Source: own elaboration (2025)

The sensitivity analysis shows that the three products still present a positive financial return if significant decrease in production or output price appears. Also, it reveals that the financial indicators project still present positive returns if there is an increase in production costs.

Additionally, a scenario analysis was included to address one of the main limitations of traditional sensitivity analyses (the isolated variation of individual variables). Scenario analysis recognizes the potential correlation among several variables and models combinations of changes across a group of them. This allows for the construction of integrated scenarios, such as pessimistic, baseline, and optimistic cases, where specific values are assigned to a defined set of variables in each scenario. In this case, the same variables were considered for the scenario analysis: change in production, output price and production cost.

The pessimistic scenario consisted of a reduction of 10% of production and in output price 10%, and an increase of 10% in the production cost. The positive scenario consisted of an increase of 10% for total production and in output price, and no increase in production cost. The base scenario is the one presented in Table 3.

Table 5. Financial Scenario Analysis

Variable	Pessimistic Scenario	Neutral Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
Level of production	10% Reduction		10% Increase
Output price	10% Reduction		10% Increase
Production cost	Increase 10%		No increase
Financial Indicators			
Maize			
NPV (US\$ / ha)	US\$ 216	US\$ 363	US\$ 507
IRR	32%	49%	71%
Beans			
NPV (US\$ / ha)	US\$ 795	US\$ 1,182	US\$1555
IRR	93%	190%	210%
Eggs			
NPV (US\$ / ha)	US\$ 46	US\$ 71	US\$ 97
IRR	28%	39%	52%

Source: Own elaboration, 2023.



The agricultural products present robust financial performance. Considering adverse conditions in key variables, models proved to present positive financial indicators, with an incremental NPV per hectare of US\$ 216 and US\$ 795 for maize and beans, respectively, and a NPV of US\$ 46 per family with egg production.

Productive benefits

The economic analysis considered the incremental benefits and cost of the three products that proved to have an impact on production, as estimated in the IE conducted by IFPRI (2025) (second difference). Results were extrapolated to the total households that participated in Component 1. Food Production and Rural Household Income Generation (9,666 families). The total cost of the Project was considered, and conversion factors to adjust market prices to shadow prices were applied.

For a 20-year horizon, discounted with an annual economic discount rate of 12%, the incremental economic benefit for the entire Project is estimated at US\$ 0.4 million, with an economic internal rate of return of 13.3%.

Economic uncertainty analysis

A sensitivity analysis was conducted to assess the robustness of the economic indicators, given by variation of key variables: level of production, input price and production cost. The same magnitude of changes considered in the financial analysis were modeled. Results are presented in the following table:

Table 5. Economic Sensitivity Analysis

		NPV US\$ million	IRR
Increment in production cost	5%	US\$ 0.2	12.6%
	10%	US\$ 0.01	12.0%
	15%	(US\$ 0.2)	11.4%
Decrease in output price	-5%	(US\$ 0.3)	11.2%
	-10%	(US\$ 1.01)	9.2%
	-15%	(US\$ 1.7)	7.2%
Decrease in production	-5%	(US\$ 0.08)	11.79%
	-10%	(US\$ 0.6)	10.3%
	-15%	(US\$ 1.01)	8.9%

Source: Own elaboration (2025)

A scenario analysis was conducted to assess the robustness of the economic indicators, given by variation on a group of key variables: level of production, input price and production cost. The same scenarios considered in the financial analysis were modeled. Results are presented in the following table:

Table 6. Economic Scenario Analysis

Variable	Pessimistic Scenario	Neutral Scenario	Optimistic Scenario
Level of production	Reduction 10% of production		Increase 10% of production
Output price	Reduction 10% of output price		Increase 10% of output price
Production cost	Increase 10% of production cost		No increase
Economic Indicators			
NPV (US\$ million)	- US\$ 2.2	US\$ 0.4	US\$ 3.0
IRR	5.8%	13.3%	21.8 %

Source: Own elaboration, 2023.



The scenario and the sensitivity analysis show that economic indicators are no longer positive when adverse conditions are simulated (economic indicators are negative even with a 5% decrease of total production, 5% decrease in output price and 5% increment in production cost).

The analysis reveals that the Project's economic performance is highly sensitive to changes in critical variables, such as increases in production costs, decreases in output prices, and reductions in production volumes. Although the Project demonstrates positive economic results under baseline assumptions, these findings show that households are not fully graduated and remain highly vulnerable to external shocks that could undermine their livelihoods, income-generating capacity, and food and nutrition security.

The economic result of PROSASUR is worth mentioning, as it was able to demonstrate positive economic outcomes based on basic grain and egg production. As a result, the overall magnitude of the economic impact at the project level (IRR 13.3%) is relatively limited and highly sensitive to fluctuations in changes in key variables, as the scenario analysis showed.

Due to data constraints, the IFPRI 2025 IE was unable to include higher-value crops such as vegetables and fruit trees, which may have contributed more significantly to economic returns. This exclusion led to an underestimation of the Project's full potential in improving economic profitability.

Complementary Economic Findings

The **socioeconomic benefits** presented in this section were estimated based on the first difference, since IFPRI (2025) did not find impact between the treatment and control groups regarding the use of water filters and efficient stoves. In the context of IE, the benefits estimated through the first and second differences should not be added together, as they represent different analytical concepts. For this reason, the social benefits are presented as a complement to the productive benefits, which are derived from the second difference and thus reflect the net impact of the intervention relative to the control group.

The social analysis considered the benefits (first difference) generated by the implementation of **Component 2: Nutrition Education and Household Hygiene**:

- increase in time availability resulting from PROSASUR implementation of efficient stoves
- decrease in the incidence of acute respiratory diseases resulting from the adoption of more efficient stoves.
- decrease in the incidence of gastrointestinal diseases resulting from the use of water filters
- increase in school attendance of beneficiary children

This complementary analysis of social benefits aims to highlight important effects that are highly valued by beneficiary families, based on consistent feedback gathered during field visits. Families frequently reported improvements in household conditions resulting from the implementation of Component 2 activities. Specifically, they noted enhanced hygiene and food safety, which contributed to a reduction in respiratory and gastrointestinal illnesses, less time spent collecting firewood, and lower school absenteeism among children. While these outcomes are not statistically significant when compared to the control group, they represent meaningful household-level changes over time and are captured through first-difference analysis.

The economic net present value of social benefits is estimated at US\$ 3.3 million, with an economic internal rate of return of 43%.

Approximately 59% of the total economic social benefits are attributed to the increased availability of time resulting from the implementation of efficient stoves. This is followed by a 21% contribution from the reduction in respiratory diseases. The decrease in gastrointestinal illnesses accounts for 11% of the modeled economic benefits, while the remaining 9% corresponds to the projected long-term income gains for children who improved their school attendance.



The effect of PROSASUR through social investments in gender equity deserves particular attention. In rural settings, the responsibility for collecting firewood and water for domestic use typically falls on women, female adolescents, and girls. As discussed with beneficiaries, the increased availability of time resulting from investments in improved stoves has benefited this segment of the population, which faces structural inequalities compared to men. Additionally, according to Troncoso et al. (2018), women, girls, and boys experience higher rates of respiratory diseases than men, as they spend more time indoors exposed to particulate matter and carbon monoxide from traditional stoves. By addressing the implementation of Component 2, PROSASUR has contributed meaningfully to improving gender equity in the targeted areas.

Ex-ante and Ex-post comparison

The financial and economic analysis presented in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of PROSASUR considered productive benefits from the agriculture and non-agriculture sectors. The economic internal rate of return projected was 17.8%, with an economic net present value of US\$9.7 million, equivalent to US\$15.9 million, if it is adjusted to 2025 prices. To measure agriculture benefits, farm models of 16 crops were simulated, that included basic grains (maize and beans) and high value vegetables. The ex-ante financial analysis found that beneficiaries' net farm revenues can increase between 35% and 250%, depending on the crop and access to irrigation, among other factors. In addition, Non-Agricultural Activities were included in the ex- ante analysis aim to improve non-farm rural livelihoods: vermicomposting, bocashi (compost based on fermentation) and energy saving ovens.

In the case of the ex- post analysis, it only focused on basic grains and eggs, since no information was available to model high value vegetables, nor off- farm activities.

Specifically for **basic grains**, for which both analyses present estimations, it is observed that the ex- ante analysis projected an increase in yields of 50% and 40% for **maize and beans**, respectively. The IFPRI IE (2025) found evidence of an 18% and 33% increase in maize and bean production, respectively, but not for yields.

Based on the information presented in the ex-ante analysis, it is possible to compare the total incremental production and the total value of the incremental production for both crops and compare it with the ex-post analysis. To do so, the net present value of the total net value of incremental production was estimated, considering a 20-year evaluation horizon and a 12% discount rate.

In the case of **beans**, total production was observed to be 68% lower than projected in the ex ante analysis. Additionally, the net present value (NPV) of incremental production was estimated to be 57% lower than initially expected, with price effects controlled by applying same prices in both the ex-ante and ex-post evaluations. One possible explanation for this result is that only 44% of beneficiary households were cultivating beans at the time of the 2025 evaluation, below expectations.

In contrast, for **maize**, the incremental production achieved exceeded what was projected in the ex-ante analysis by more than 104%. Furthermore, the net present value of the incremental maize production exceeded expectations by 169%. In this case, 90% of households reported growing maize in 2025.

Overall, the Project achieved a 23% lower increase in basic grains than projected in the ex-ante analysis, due to the lower proportion of households that grew beans in 2025. This may reflect a temporary shift in household behavior, where cropping decisions were influenced by climatic conditions, market signals, or labor availability. Other contributing factors may include limited access to quality inputs or technical assistance, pest or disease outbreaks affecting bean crops, among other factors.



Table 7. Ex-ante and Ex-post Comparison of Basic Grains

Crop	Ex Ante Analysis		Ex Post Analysis		Comparison	
	Total incremental production (million kg)	NPV (million US\$)	Total incremental production (million kg)	NPV (million US\$)	Total incremental production (million kg)	NPV (million US\$)
Beans	37.0	US\$18.17	12.0	US\$7.82	-68%	-57%
Maize	12.84	US\$2.29	26.24	US\$6.17	104%	169%
Total	49.8	US\$20.46	38.2	US\$13.99	-23%	-32%

Source: Own elaboration, 2025, based on PAD, 2015

Nevertheless, the ex-post analysis estimates an economic internal rate of return (EIRR) of 13.3% and an economic net present value (NPV) of US\$0.4 million. While this outcome is lower than initially expected and may be considered a limited outcome, it remains noteworthy given the scope of the analysis, which focused exclusively on basic grains and eggs, excluding other high-value crops and income generated through non-agricultural business plans. Moreover, the project was implemented under a highly challenging context, marked by institutional restructuring, the severe impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, tropical storms Eta, Iota, and Julia, and the global repercussions of the Russia–Ukraine conflict. These factors disrupted value chains, increased the cost of food and agricultural inputs, and constrained the Project's ability to achieve its full potential. Despite these adverse conditions, the Project demonstrated economic efficiency by generating a positive return and maintaining viability, even when evaluated under conservative assumptions and limited scope.

Table 8. Ex-ante and Ex-post Comparison Economic Results

	EFA PAD OF (2015)	EFA PAD AF (2021)	EFA ICR (2025)
Result: economic rate of return	17.8%	No EFA was undertaken.	13.3%
Methodology approach	First difference between with project vs without project situation in treatment group	PAD states “the original EFA’s modeling remains robust and applicable to the additional activities under the proposed AF”	Based on IE: with and without project situation in treatment group, and difference with control group
Type of quantify benefits	Agriculture benefits, based on traditional crops and high value vegetables models Non agriculture benefits: vermicomposting, bokashi and energy saving oven		Agriculture benefits based on traditional crops: eggs, maize and beans
Cost	US\$ 37.8 million		US\$42.25 million
Economic parameters			
Time horizon	20 years		20 years
Economic rate of discount	12%		12%
Conversion factor unskilled labor	No conversion factor applied		0.8972
Conversion factor for products, inputs, and services	No conversion factor applied		0.9148

Source: Own elaboration, 2025, based on PAD, 2015

Administrative Efficiency



The ratio of “Component 3: Monitoring, Evaluation and Project Management” cost per benefited household decreased from US\$303 under the Original Financing (OF) to US\$233 under the Additional Financing (AF), representing a 23% reduction. While this decline may suggest better administrative control over project management costs, it does not necessarily indicate an actual improvement in management efficiency and operational effectiveness.

Project implementation ultimately spanned almost 10 years, nearly double the duration established in the PAD, and required seven restructurings and one Additional Financing (AF). These adjustments included multiple extensions of the closing date, significant changes to institutional arrangements, an increase in funds, and reallocation of resources across disbursement categories. Frequent restructurings and the prolonged implementation period signaled persistent challenges in planning, execution, and overall efficiency.

Under this scenario, the PIU was required to optimize activities under Component 3 (Monitoring, Evaluation, and Project Management) to ensure that priority actions could be financed over an extended implementation period. This adjustment became necessary due to the institutional transition of the PIU from INVEST-H to SAG, with low capacities to implement large-scale investment projects, which introduced additional administrative and operational challenges, alongside other external factors. During and after the transition, the PIU managed to implement the necessary adjustments to maintain core activities under Component 3 and allowed the Project to continue implementing.



ANNEX 5. BORROWER, CO-FINANCIER AND OTHER PARTNER/STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

A. BORROWER COMPLETION REPORT – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

1. Project Objectives

The overall objective of the PROSASUR Project was to improve the food and nutritional security of vulnerable households in selected municipalities of the Southern Dry Corridor of Honduras, covering the departments of Choluteca, El Paraíso, and Francisco Morazán. To achieve this goal, the Project pursued specific objectives that included integrating sound environmental and social management into project decision-making and implementation, preventing, mitigating, and managing environmental and social risks and impacts, and establishing mechanisms for consultation, grievance redress, and information sharing with beneficiaries and stakeholders.

The Project was structured into three main components. Component 1 focused on food production and income generation for rural households. Component 2 addressed nutrition and hygiene education within the household, and Component 3 supported project management, monitoring, and evaluation.

2. Key Results Achieved

The PROSASUR Project exceeded its target in several areas. A total of 14,821 households were reached directly, representing 106% of the initial target of 14,000. Crop yields for maize and beans increased by 118% over baseline levels, reaching 1,241.5 kg/ha compared to 570.75 kg/ha. Incremental household sales averaged USD 1,070, achieving 119% of the target of USD 900. Significant improvements were also observed in dietary diversity, with 70% of households consuming at least four food groups, surpassing the target of 40%. Adoption of improved agricultural technologies reached 89%, with 56.22 hectares equipped with drip irrigation systems. Moreover, 56% of non-agricultural business plans were led by women, promoting economic inclusion and gender equity within the target communities.

3. Implementation Factors: Positive and Negative

Several factors contributed positively to the Project's outcomes. Strong community participation and empowerment were achieved through local committees and Farmer Field and Business Schools (FFBS). The Project successfully integrated gender, youth, and disability inclusion in both productive activities and decision-making spaces. Effective technical assistance and adaptive field training methods, based on "learning by doing," also contributed to capacity building among beneficiaries.

However, the Project faced significant challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic severely disrupted mobility, fieldwork, and supply chains. The institutional transition from INVEST-H to SAG caused temporary administrative and financial delays, and rising input prices due to global crises, including the pandemic and the Ukraine conflict, affected the costs of subprojects.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Project established a comprehensive M&E system to ensure effective tracking of outputs and outcomes. Automated indicator monitoring utilized R-based analytics, while field verification of deliverables was carried out using ODK and KoBo Toolbox, including geotagged photos and GPS coordinates. In addition, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) conducted a rigorous IE using a quasi-experimental design. This system enabled real-time tracking, validation, and transparency of project results, with consistent quality control across implementing partners CARE and CREATIVE.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Aspects

PROSASUR applied a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Framework (MGAS), consistent with World Bank safeguards. All subprojects underwent environmental screening (FEASP) to mitigate potential risks, promoting the



use of low-impact agrochemicals, water-harvesting techniques, and drip irrigation systems. No involuntary resettlement or indigenous peoples' policies were triggered.

Gender inclusion was a central element of project design. Eighty-two women were trained in gender-based violence prevention, and fifteen community women's groups were formed to serve as peer promoters. The Project also ensured the inclusion of LGBTIQ+ individuals, youth, and PwD in both productive and community activities.

6. Sustainability

Sustainability of the Project is supported through strengthened local capacities and producer organizations, integration of gender-sensitive and climate-smart practices, and the establishment of linkages between community groups, local governments, and markets. Nonetheless, long-term sustainability will require ongoing technical support and the institutionalization of environmental and social management practices within SAG and local governments.

7. World Bank Performance

The World Bank provided continuous technical and operational support throughout implementation, particularly during the transition from INVEST-H to SAG. Supervision missions strengthened fiduciary controls and safeguard compliance, enhanced data management through the GEMS and KoBo platforms, and provided flexibility and rapid response during disruptions caused by COVID-19.

8. Lessons Learned

The Project generated several lessons of broad applicability. Early adoption of environmental and social monitoring tools proved critical for sustainability and accountability. Community-based water harvesting and drip irrigation systems increased resilience in dry ecosystems. FFBS proved to be an effective platform for integrating nutrition, gender, and business development. Local reforestation and watershed management contributed to both food security and water availability, while partnerships with municipalities and private sector actors enhanced long-term sustainability and market access.

IE (IFPRI, 2025): HIGHLIGHTS OF MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS:

1. Evaluation Design and Methodology

The IE (IE) of the ACS-PROSASUR Project employed a quasi-experimental difference-in-differences (DiD) design across three survey rounds—2015–2017 baseline, 2019 midline, and 2025 endline—covering 2,796 households across 150 villages in the departments of Choluteca, El Paraíso, and Francisco Morazán. The evaluation compared treatment and control communities matched using propensity score matching (PSM) based on socioeconomic, nutritional, and agroecological characteristics.

The model incorporated village fixed effects and household-level covariates, with robust standard errors and Inverse Probability Weights (IPW) to correct for attrition (43.3%) and ensure representativeness. The design satisfies the parallel trends assumption, supported by pre-intervention trajectories between 2015–2019.

The IE analyzed 55 key indicators across food and nutrition security, production, household welfare, and resilience outcomes. Estimates reflect medium-term effects—3–8 years after initial implementation—capturing sustained project influence beyond short-run effects.

2. Attribution and Controls

Treatment households were defined as those within the 73 directly intervened villages confirmed administratively to have received project support by 2022. Control households were located in matched, non-intervened villages with similar baseline characteristics.



The DiD estimator captured the average treatment effect on the treated (ATT), isolating changes attributable to project exposure. Robustness checks across specifications and subgroups (CARE vs. CREATIVE clusters, sex of household head, and department) yielded consistent parameter signs, confirming internal validity of findings.

Attrition-adjusted models yielded nearly identical coefficients to unweighted regressions, indicating minimal attrition bias.

3. Main Findings

3.1. Productive Outcomes

The project produced statistically significant gains in agricultural and livestock production indicators among direct beneficiaries:

- Increased cultivation of staple grains—notably beans—and higher egg production (significant at $p < 0.05$).
- Expansion of cultivated areas under maize rather than yield improvements per hectare.
- Adoption of climate-smart technologies (drip irrigation, improved seeds, soil and water conservation) increased markedly among treated households.

While egg sales increased modestly (significant at $p < 0.10$), most additional production of maize and beans was retained for self-consumption, limiting income effects.

3.2. Welfare and Expenditure Effects

Despite improvements in production and technology adoption, the evaluation found no statistically significant impacts on per capita household expenditure, poverty prevalence, or extreme poverty rates—consistent with self-consumption behavior and limited market access.

3.3. Nutrition and Health Outcomes

- Adoption of water filtration technologies increased significantly (ATT=+0.22; $p < 0.01$), leading to improved household water quality and lower exposure to gastrointestinal illness.
- However, no measurable impacts were detected on child anthropometric indicators (HAZ, WHZ) or dietary diversity scores (HDDS, WDDS).
- The average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) among treatment households reached 7.4 out of 12 food groups, indicating moderate diversity but not statistically higher than controls.

These results underscore that behavioral and infrastructural improvements in care and hygiene did not translate into measurable gains in nutritional status, suggesting the need for stronger market and behavior-change linkages.

3.4. Resilience and Shock Exposure

Beneficiary households demonstrated greater capacity to maintain production and food access during climatic and market shocks, though both groups were negatively affected by COVID-19, tropical storms ETA, IOTA, and Julia, and global input price spikes.

4. Statistical Significance and Effect Sizes

Out of 55 indicators, 8 showed statistically significant treatment effects ($p < 0.10$), primarily in productive adoption and household infrastructure outcomes. Effect sizes ranged between 0.20–0.35 standard deviations, indicating moderate impacts relative to baseline variation—typical for integrated rural development programs operating under external shocks.

5. Interpretation and External Validity



The IE's controlled design and robust estimation allow credible attribution of gains in productive and care practices to project interventions. Nonetheless, the absence of significant consumption or nutritional gains reflects binding market constraints and systemic exposure to external shocks. The evaluation's heterogeneity analysis suggests that Cluster CARE areas—where integrated WASH and nutrition modules were stronger—showed relatively higher sanitation and hygiene improvements.

6. Conclusions

The ACS-PROSASUR Project effectively strengthened household productive capacity, accelerated adoption of climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive practices, and improved household care and hygiene behaviors, yielding measurable progress in food availability and resilience.

However, production gains did not translate into statistically significant improvements in income, poverty reduction, or nutritional status, due to limited commercialization, persistent market barriers, and adverse external shocks.

7. Implications and Lessons

1. **Control Validity:** Strong methodological controls and balance diagnostics validate internal attribution; future IE rounds should maintain longitudinal panel structures to sustain comparability.
2. **Integration Gap:** Productivity increases alone are insufficient; nutritional outcomes require stronger market linkages and continuous social behavior change interventions.
3. **Shock Sensitivity:** Programs in fragile contexts must embed adaptive mechanisms for climatic and macroeconomic volatility.
4. **Data Systems:** Continued investment in M&E tools—digital field data, geo-referencing, and IPW adjustments—enhance precision and reliability of future evaluations.

The IE (IE) of ACS-PROSASUR, implemented in Honduras's Dry Corridor, applied a quasi-experimental difference-in-differences design across three survey rounds (2015–2017 baseline, 2019 midline, and 2025 endline), covering 2,796 households in 150 villages across Choluteca, El Paraíso, and Francisco Morazán, to assess medium-term outcomes on production, food and nutrition security, household welfare, and resilience. The IE studied only the original project, not the AF. Within this context, the Project achieved meaningful gains in the adoption of productive and climate-smart practices among direct beneficiaries, including the establishment of home gardens, uptake of small-scale irrigation (notably drip systems), use of improved seeds, and better household care behaviors such as water filtration⁴¹. These changes strengthened household production capacity and contributed to more reliable access to higher-quality food⁴².

On the production side, the evaluation documented increases in staple grain cultivation⁴³—particularly beans—and improvements in egg production with modest increases in egg sales⁴⁴, signaling some diversification and limited commercialization of small livestock products. However, greater production of maize and beans was largely directed to own-consumption, which constrained the generation of additional cash income and dampened any potential spillovers to daily household expenditures. Consistent with these commercialization patterns, the evaluation did not detect statistically

⁴¹ **Adoption of improved practices:** Direct beneficiaries showed higher uptake of productive and climate-smart practices, including home gardens (+10.8 percentage points), drip irrigation (+10 pp), and use of improved seeds (+4.1 pp), evidencing strengthened household production capacity.

⁴² **Resilience-enabling actions:** The expansion of home gardens and small-scale irrigation indicates greater potential to buffer climate and market shocks, supporting food availability throughout seasons.

⁴³ **Basic grains—production prevalence:** Beans showed a significant rise in the likelihood of production by 2025 (overall +8.3 pp; +6.2 pp in primavera; +7.0 pp in postrera), indicating sustained engagement in staple grain cultivation.

⁴⁴ **Poultry/eggs—production and sales:** Weekly egg production increased (+2.40 units) alongside sales (+1.37 units), demonstrating diversification and modest commercialization of small livestock outputs.



significant impacts on household spending or on the prevalence of poverty or extreme poverty. Similarly, intended nutrition outcomes showed mixed results: while care practices improved, the evaluation found no significant effects on dietary diversity (for households or women) or on child anthropometry, underscoring the challenges of translating agricultural production gains into measurable nutrition improvements without stronger market, behavior-change, and service linkages. However, IFPRI also measured the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS), and rated the indicator at 7.4 out of 12; in other words, the consulted group consumed 7.4 food groups out of the 12 scored by the index 24 hours prior to the consultation.

The evaluation's findings should be interpreted against the backdrop of external shocks—including the COVID-19 pandemic, tropical storms, and market disruptions—that affected both treatment and control groups and likely moderated observed impacts⁴⁵. Despite these challenges, the Project's practice adoption and selective production point to foundational progress in productivity and household resilience potential. Heterogeneity analyses offer implementation learning—such as more favorable sanitation and hygiene outcomes⁴⁶ in some delivery clusters—that can inform adaptive program refinements. The study also notes endline attrition, addressed through weighting, and timing considerations that are typical of medium-term impact assessments.

In summary, the IE concludes that Project strengthened household production systems and good agriculture practices and achieved tangible gains in staple cultivation and egg production with modest commercialization, contributing to improved food availability and resilience capacity. At the same time, limited market engagement for basic grains and the predominance of household consumption meant this production gains did not translate into statistically significant effects on household expenditures or poverty, or core nutrition indicators. These results highlight both the Project's achievements in building productive and resilience-oriented foundations and the need for complementary measures—market linkages, nutrition-sensitive interventions, and sustained support beyond project closure—to convert production improvements into broader welfare and nutrition impacts.

⁴⁵ **Delivery continuity under shocks:** Interventions maintained relevance in the face of significant disruptions (COVID-19, tropical storms, global market volatility), with observed practice adoption and production gains indicating program resilience.

⁴⁶ **Household care practices:** Increased adoption of water filtration (+4.3 pp, marginal significance) suggests incremental gains in household hygiene and care behaviors relevant to nutrition and health.



B. Letter from the Borrower commenting on the World Bank’s draft ICR



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SECRETARÍA DE
AGRICULTURA
Y GANADERÍA (SAG)

Tegucigalpa, M.D.C. 02 de marzo de 2026

OFICIO UAP-103-2026

Señora
MELISSA BROWN
Economista Agrícola Senior
Práctica Global de Agricultura
Banco Mundial
Su oficina

Ref: Informe de Conclusión de la Ejecución y de Resultados (ICR) del Proyecto de Seguridad Alimentaria en el Corredor Seco (PROSASUR, P178737)

Estimado Sra. Brown,

Reciba un cordial saludo de la Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería. En atención al Informe de Conclusión de la Ejecución y de Resultados (ICR) del Proyecto de Seguridad Alimentaria en el Corredor Seco (PROSASUR, P178737), recibido el 23 de febrero de 2026, confirmamos su recepción y manifestamos nuestra conformidad con su contenido. Consideramos que el documento es consistente con el Informe de Cierre del Prestatario (*Borrower’s Completion Report*) presentado por la Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG), reflejando de manera objetiva los logros, desafíos y resultados alcanzados durante la implementación del Proyecto.

El Informe de Conclusión de la Ejecución y de Resultados (ICR) presenta los logros alcanzados durante la implementación del Proyecto, el cual benefició directamente a 14,822 hogares rurales vulnerables, superando la meta establecida. El 39% de los beneficiarios fueron mujeres, alcanzando un 62% de participación femenina bajo el Financiamiento Adicional. En el ámbito productivo se beneficiaron 8,784 productores quienes adoptaron tecnologías mejoradas y se habilitaron 1,131 hectáreas con servicios de riego y drenaje. En materia nutricional, el 83% de los hogares alcanzó niveles adecuados de diversidad dietética, 5,954 niños menores de dos años participaron en el Programa de Monitoreo del Crecimiento y se ejecutaron 5,496 inversiones en mejoras de higiene en el hogar.

La ejecución del Proyecto se desarrolló en un contexto complejo, marcado por la pandemia de COVID-19, y las Tormentas Tropicales Eta e Iota y, de manera particular, los cambios institucionales derivados de la transición gubernamental y la reestructuración de la entidad ejecutora, lo cual impactó los tiempos de implementación. Estos desafíos afectaron la eficiencia y eficacia del Proyecto, resultando en una calificación general de “Moderadamente Satisfactoria”, tal como se indica en el Informe. Reconocemos y agradecemos el esfuerzo del equipo del Banco Mundial en la gestión de las distintas reestructuraciones, especialmente la ampliación aprobada en

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2024, que permitió culminar satisfactoriamente las actividades en curso y alcanzar el 99% de ejecución de los fondos de inversión, con un alto cumplimiento de los indicadores de desarrollo e indicadores intermedios establecidos en el Marco de Resultados. Destacamos igualmente el adecuado manejo financiero del *Componente 3 – Seguimiento, Evaluación y Gestión del Proyecto*, el cual se mantuvo dentro de la programación prevista.

En materia de sostenibilidad, el Gobierno de la República, a través de la Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería, reafirma su compromiso de continuar con los enfoques y metodologías desarrolladas por PROSASUR, particularmente en lo relativo al fortalecimiento de capacidades productivas y comunitarias impulsadas durante su implementación. Asimismo, se continuará consolidando las acciones derivadas de los Planes Comunitarios de Nutrición, promoviendo la adopción de tecnologías agrícolas mejoradas y resilientes al clima, y asegurando la sostenibilidad de los sistemas de riego y drenaje implementados en el marco del Proyecto.

Aprovechamos la ocasión para expresar nuestro agradecimiento al Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) por el financiamiento otorgado, así como al Banco Mundial por su acompañamiento técnico y fiduciario. La colaboración interinstitucional y el respaldo sostenido de ambos actores fueron determinantes para alcanzar los resultados logrados.

Reiterándole las muestras de mi más alta consideración, me suscribo de usted.

Atentamente,



Ing. Dennis Escobar Fuentes Escobar
Coordinador General de la UAP/SAG

CC. Archivo

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ANNEX 6. SAFEGUARDS COMPLIENCE

Compliance with individual safeguard policies was generally strong, with some late-stage exceptions:

- **Environmental Assessment** (OP/BP 4.01) maintained Satisfactory ratings until 2021, when it was downgraded to Moderately Satisfactory due to the absence of a PIU environmental specialist, weak reporting and follow-up. Although temporarily restored, the rating was downgraded to Unsatisfactory in 2023 following noncompliance with labor requirements under the ESMF, including staffing delays and labor-related issues. The Bank responded by activating the labor GRM at SAG level across the AGF Honduras portfolio and commissioning a legal review of PIU contracts. Corrective actions, including payment of overdue wages and resolution of worker complaints, led to progressive upgrades, reaching Satisfactory in 2024, after successful compliance and no reported incidents or grievances.
 - **Forests and Natural Habitats** (OP/BP 4.36 and OP/BP 4.04, respectively): The Project operated near protected areas, but the ESMF ensured no conversion or degradation of critical habitats through systematic screening. The rating was downgraded to Moderately Satisfactory in 2019 due to lack of routine soil testing prior to fertilizer application, posing runoff risks, and upgraded to Satisfactory following implementation of the agreed action plan. In 2021, the rating was again downgraded to MS due to PIU staffing gaps and weak follow-up but returned to Satisfactory after hiring an environmental specialist and full compliance.
 - **Pest Management** (OP 4.09): Integrated Pest Management (IPM) was promoted through the ESMF, and no standalone Pest Management Plan was required. The rating was downgraded to Moderately Satisfactory in 2021 due to PIU staffing gaps and weak reporting and upgraded to Satisfactory by 2023 following full compliance with the action plan.
 - **Safety of Dams** (OP/BP 4.37): Triggered due to a major multipurpose dam in the project area, with small-dam risks addressed through the ESMF. Compliance was consistently rated Satisfactory, with no reported dam-safety issues.
 - **Physical Cultural Resources** (OP/BP 4.11): Chance-find procedures and a negative list were included in the ESMF. All subprojects were screened, and no incidents were reported, with compliance consistently Satisfactory.
 - **Projects on International Waterways** (OP/BP 7.50): Triggered due to planned ABPs involving small-scale water catchment and irrigation near the Negro River. Nicaragua and El Salvador were notified; Nicaragua responded positively, while El Salvador did not. The affected watershed area was excluded, contributing to pre-negotiation delays, but no issues arose during implementation. Under the AF, no new ABPs were financed, and investments relied on rainwater harvesting, requiring no further actions under OP 7.50.
78. **At closing, all triggered E&S safeguards were rated Satisfactory and fully compliant, with no accidents or outstanding issues.** The Project generated positive social impacts, with no land acquisition, displacement, or significant negative effects. Key achievements included GBV prevention and women’s empowerment initiatives, targeted inclusion of persons with disabilities, and an effective COVID-19 response, including remote outreach, hygiene kits, and safety protocols, which preserved participation and trust.



ANNEX 7. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

WORLD BANK DOCUMENTS

All internal documents related to the project can be found at: <https://opswork.worldbank.org/home/P148737>

- Project Appraisal Document (PAD 949)
- Grant Agreement
- Restructuring Papers
- Implementation Supervision Reports (ISR)
- Supervision Aide Memoires
- Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet
- Environmental Assessment
- Procurement Documents
- Financial Management Supervision Reports
- Auditing Documents
- Country Partnership Framework (CPF) and Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD)

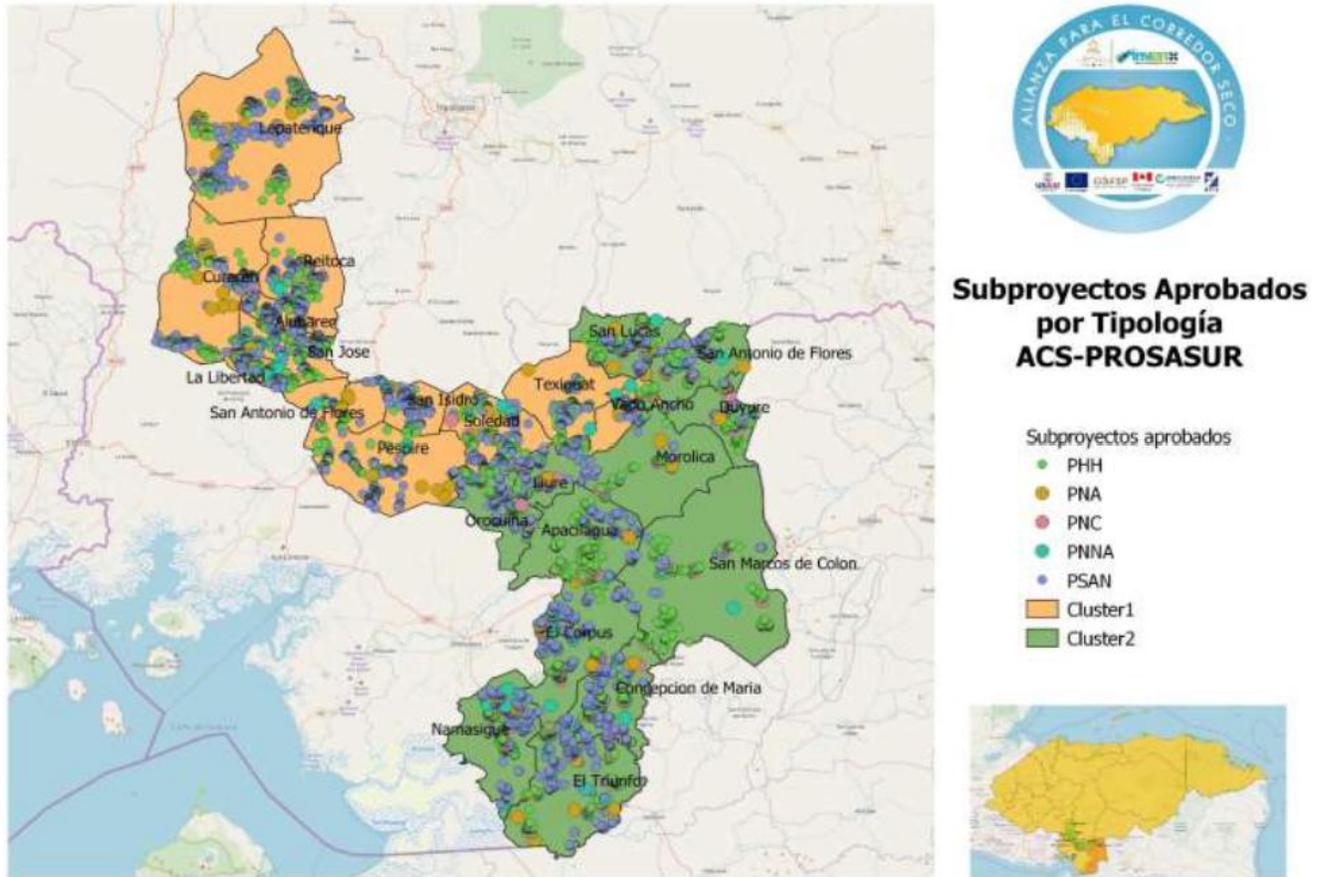
STUDIES/REPORTS

- Evaluación de Impacto Informe Evaluación ACS-PROSASUR Financiamiento Original, IFPRI, Washington DC, octubre 2025.
- Ex-Post EFA PROSASUR, Cristian Rodriguez, Economist at FAO, Santiago de Chile, 17 de octubre, 2025.
- BCR SAG PROSASUR, UAP-SAG, Tegucigalpa, 4 de noviembre 2025.
- Estudio de Discapacidad en el contexto agroindustrial y agrícola rural de Guatemala y Honduras, Silvia Quan, 2021.



ANNEX 8. PROJECT-RELATED COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION AND DATA

FIGURE 2. TYPE OF SUBPROJECTS BY CLUSTERS IN THE PROJECT'S AREA OF INTERVENTION.





VISUAL DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLETED INVESTMENTS

Component 1: Community water reservoir built for a PNA. Municipality of Soledad, in the department of El Paraiso.



Component 1: Rainwater capture system for a PSAN. Municipality of Namasigüe, in the department of Choluteca.



Component 1: Irrigation systems installed under Agriculture and/or Food Security Plans (PNA and PSAN)





Component 1: Agriculture inputs delivery for Agriculture and/or Food Security Plans (PNA and PSAN).
Municipality of San Isidro, in the department of Choluteca.



Component 1: Agriculture inputs delivery for Agriculture and/or Food Security Plans (PNA and PSAN)
Municipality of Lepaterique, in the department of Francisco Morazán.





Component 2: Community Nutrition Center
Municipality of Morolica, in the department of Choluteca.



Component 2: Monthly nutritional cooking training
Municipality of Morolica, in the department of Choluteca.



Component 2: monthly nutritional training.
Municipality of San Marcos de Colón, in the department of Choluteca.



Component 2: Monthly growth monitoring (AIN-C) control
Municipality of Morolica, in the department of Choluteca.





Component 2: Community kitchen for nutritional trainings
Municipality of El Corpus, in the department of Choluteca.



Component 2: Household Hygiene investments - Improved Cookstoves
Municipality of Soledad, in the department of El Paraiso.



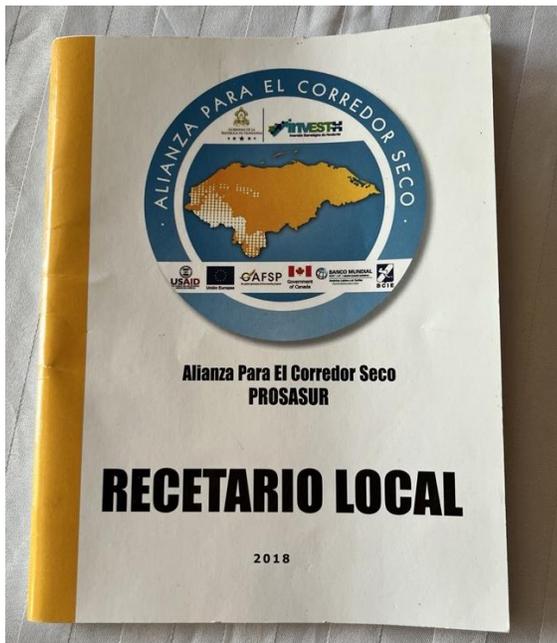


Component 2: Household Hygiene investments – Latrines
Municipality of Soledad and Curarén, in the department of El Paraiso and Francisco Morazán, respectively.



Component 2: Material for community nutritional training

Component 2: Household Hygiene investments – Water filters. Municipality of Curarén, in the department of Francisco Morazán.





Component 2: Monitor of the growth monitoring (AIN-C)
Municipality of Morolica, in the department of Choluteca.



Cross-cutting: Training material on Gender and financial management



RADIO BROADCASTING

Radio programs have long been recognized as a powerful tool for rural development, serving as an accessible and effective medium for reaching remote communities. In the context of the project, radio programs were utilized to socialize the initiative and disseminate crucial technical assistance, capacity-building, and awareness campaigns. Despite being published in 2019, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, these programs exemplify one of the diverse channels employed to engage rural communities. They played a pivotal role in ensuring that vital information reached households in the Corredor Seco, complementing other communication strategies and reinforcing the project's objectives. Below is a link to an example of one of the different topics broadcast on the radio:

1. **ACS Prosasur Program, July 13, 2019 – Water Filters:** https://worldbankgroup-my.sharepoint.com/personal/rearias_worldbank_org/_layouts/15/stream.aspx?id=%2Fpersonal%2Frearias%5Fworldbank%5Forg%2FDocuments%2F2019%2FPrograma%20ACS%20Prosasur%2013%20Julio%20Filtros%20de%20Agua%2Emp3&referrer=StreamWebApp%2EWeb&referrerScenario=AddressBarCopied%2Eview%2Efc55a7bc%2Dde2e%2D4c89%2D8b81%2Dbb3086c31859
2. **ACS Prosasur Program, June 1, 2019 – Improved Cookstoves:** https://worldbankgroup-my.sharepoint.com/personal/rearias_worldbank_org/_layouts/15/stream.aspx?id=%2Fpersonal%2Frearias%5Fworldbank%5Forg%2FDocuments%2F2019%2FPrograma%20ACS%20Prosasur%2001%20Junio%20Fogones%20Mejorados%2Emp3&referrer=StreamWebApp%2EWeb&referrerScenario=AddressBarCopied%2Eview%2E450413cd%2D08ae%2D43ab%2D9f71%2D3913bf6d292a
3. **ACS Prosasur Program, June 8, 2019 – Environmental Protection:** https://worldbankgroup-my.sharepoint.com/personal/rearias_worldbank_org/_layouts/15/stream.aspx?id=%2Fpersonal%2Frearias%5Fworldbank%5Forg%2FDocuments%2F2019%2FPrograma%20ACS%20Prosasur%2008%20Junio%20Proteccion%20Ambiental%2Emp3&referrer=StreamWebApp%2EWeb&referrerScenario=AddressBarCopied%2Eview%2E450413cd%2D08ae%2D43ab%2D9f71%2D3913bf6d292a



[orlbank%5Forg%2FDocuments%2F2019%2FPrograma%20ACS%20PROSASUR%2008%20Junio%20Cuidado%20de
l%20AMBIENTE%20Emp3&referrer=StreamWebApp%2EWeb&referrerScenario=AddressBarCopied%2Eview%2E8a
6ef659%2Df4ae%2D4594%2D975d%2D875334066a90](https://www.worldbank.org/fo/2019/Programa%20ACS%20PROSASUR%2008%20Junio%20Cuidado%20de%20AMBIENTE%20Emp3&referrer=StreamWebApp%2EWeb&referrerScenario=AddressBarCopied%2Eview%2E8a6ef659%2Df4ae%2D4594%2D975d%2D875334066a90)

VIDEO RECORDING AND TESTIMONIALS:

4. **Testimony of beneficiaries: People with disabilities.**
<https://youtu.be/wcYHMXDVtOg>
5. **Testimony of beneficiaries: PROSASUR support during the Covid-19.**
<https://youtu.be/hU89x14CLe0>
6. **Gender-Based Violence awareness campaigns and capacity building.**
<https://youtu.be/HkP5cZULLlk>
7. **Testimony of different producers, in diverse municipalities of the Dry Corridor, July 2021.**
<https://youtu.be/hluCwAjyPYU>
8. **Testimony of Rosibel Zepeda, Col., May 7 – June 2020.**
https://youtu.be/CNKHlbCR_z8