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جمهورية هندوراس برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية 2025-2020

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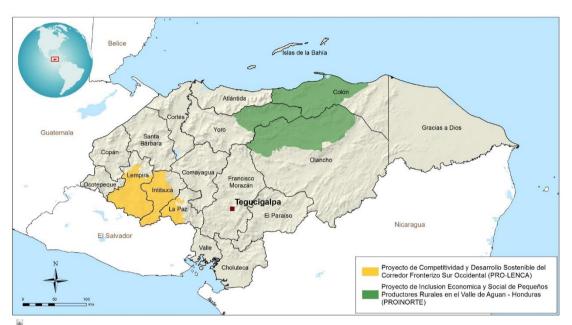
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خريطة العمليات التي يمولها الصندوق في البلد







موجز تنفيذي

- يعاني 68 في المائة من سكان جمهورية هندوراس من الفقر، و هو أعلى معدل للفقر في أمريكا الوسطى وثاني أعلى معدل في أمريكا اللاتينية. و هي واحدة من أكثر البلدان التي تعاني من عدم المساواة في أمريكا اللاتينية، حيث يبلغ معامل جيني فيها 50.5 (البنك الدولي، 2017). ويبلغ مؤشر التنمية البشرية المريكا اللاتينية، حيث يبلغ معامل جيني فيها 50.5 (البنك الدولي، 2017). ويبلغ مؤشر التنمية البشرية المتوسطة إلى المنخفضة. وتعتبر هندوراس من البلدان ذات الدخل المتوسط من الشريحة الدنيا، حيث بلغ نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي 594 دولارا أمريكيا في عام 2017. و هي واحدة من أكثر البلدان ضعفا أمام تغير المناخ، حيث يصنفها مؤشر مخاطر المناخ العالمي الذي تنشره منظمة المرصد الألماني والتي يوجد مقرها في بون كثالث بلد من بين البلدان الأكثر تأثرا بالتقلبات المناخية الشديدة في السنوات العشرين الماضية (1998-2017). ومن المتوقع أن تسوء هذه الأرقام مع ظهور كوفيد-19، وهو ما سيعيد اقتصاد البلد إلى المجموعة ذات الدخل المنخفض.
- 2- وتشمل أدوات السياسات الاستراتيجية الأساسية التي توجه مساهمة البلد في خطة 2030 كل من الرؤية الوطنية للفترة 2010-2022. وهناك عدد من الخطط والاستراتيجيات والسياسات القطاعية الأخرى المتعلقة بأهداف التنمية المستدامة والمساهمات المحددة وطنيا ذات الصلة أيضا بقطاعي الزراعة والغابات.
- 2- ويتمثل الهدف العام لبرنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية للفترة 2020-2025 في المساهمة في الحد من الفقر والهجرة الريفية من خلال تعزيز نظم الإنتاج الريفي الزراعية وغير الزراعية الشاملة والفعالة والمستدامة والصامدة، بالإضافة إلى توليد فرص العمل أيضا. ويتمثل الهدف الأول من الهدفين الاستراتيجيين لبرنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية في تحسين إنتاجية صغار المنتجين الريفيين من خلال إنشاء نظم غذائية مستدامة وصامدة. ويتمثل الهدف الثاني في زيادة العمالة الريفية من خلال تعزيز التجهيز الزراعي، وتحسين الوصول إلى الأسواق، وتوليد العمالة الريفية غير الزراعية.
- وستتألف المجموعة المستهدفة من الأسر التي تعاني الفقر في المناطق الريفية، بما في ذلك صغار المنتجين المشاركين في الأنشطة الزراعية أو غير الزراعية، بشكل فردي أو من خلال منظماتهم. كما تشتمل الخصائص الأخرى للمجموعة المستهدفة على محدودية الوصول إلى الأسواق والبنية التحتية والحصول على المساعدة التقنية والخدمات المالية، إلى جانب الأشخاص المتأثرين بكوفيد-19 والذين يظلون عرضة للآثار البيئية والمناخية. وسيولى اهتمام خاص للمجموعات الضعيفة بما في ذلك النساء والشباب والسكان الأصليين الهندور اسيين المنحدرين من أصول أفريقية. وسيقدم الدعم لهذه المجموعات من خلال مشروعين من مشروعات الصندوق وهما مشروع القدرة التنافسية والتنمية المستدامة في المنطقة الحدودية الجنوبية الغربية ومشروع الإدماج الاقتصادي والاجتماعي لصغار المنتجين الريفيين في شمال شرق هندور اس. وسيكونا أداتا القرض الرئيستين خلال برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية.
- 5- بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يجري تنفيذ أكثر من 10 مشروعات بمنح من الصندوق على المستوى الإقليمي والوطني لدعم مواضيع استراتيجية محددة مثل تغير المناخ وشباب الريف والتغذية والابتكار.

أولا - السياق القطرى وجدول أعمال القطاع الريفى: التحديات والفرص الرئيسية

- 1- تسجل جمهورية هندوراس أعلى معدل للفقر في أمريكا الوسطى وثاني أعلى معدل في أمريكا اللاتينية. وقد أحرز بعض التقدم بين عامي 2002 و 2016، حيث تراجعت نسبة الفقراء من 64.8 في المائة إلى 60.9 في المائة، وفقا للمعهد الوطني للإحصاء. ولكن حدث انعكاس حاد في عامي 2016 و2017، حيث ارتفع معدل الفقر إلى 68.8 في المائة على المستوى الوطني وإلى 69.3 في المائة في المناطق الريفية بسبب حالة جفاف وإصابة زراعات البن بمرض جديد. أو من المتوقع أن يتفاقم الوضع نتيجة كوفيد-19.
- 2- وقد نما الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بنسبة 3.75 في المائة عام 2018، وذلك بفضل الاستهلاك الخاص وحدوث زيادة كبيرة في التحويلات، التي تعد المصدر الرئيسي للدخل في البلد بعد الصادرات (20 في المائة و 25 في المائة من الدخل القومي على التوالي). وتوقعت اللجنة الاقتصادية لأمريكا اللاتينية والكاريبي في عام 2019 أن ينمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بنسبة 3.5 في المائة في عام 2020. ولكن الأثر الشديد الذي خلفته جائحة كوفيد-19 على التجارة والتحويلات أدى منذ ذلك الحين إلى إجراء مراجعة الأرقام نحو الأدنى. وفي ضوء ذلك قام صندوق النقد الدولي بتحديث توقعات النمو في هندور اس ليصبح 2.4 في المائة في عام 2020، بينما توقعت اللجنة الاقتصادية لأمريكا اللاتينية والكاريبي أن يصل إلى 2.8 في المائة. وتوقع صندوق النقد الدولي أن يصل النمو إلى 9.4 في المائة في أمريكا اللاتينية والكاريبي ككل.
- ويصنف البنك الدولي هندوراس كبلد من البلدان المتوسطة الدخل من الشريحة الدنيا، حيث يبلغ فيها معامل جيني 50.5 (2017). ووفقا للمعهد الوطني للإحصاء، بلغ نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي 50.5 دو لارا أمريكيا في عام 50.5 وسط تزايد عدم المساواة. وتُعد هندوراس واحدة من أكثر البلدان التي تعاني من عدم المساواة في أمريكا اللاتينية. ويعيش واحد من كل خمسة هندوراسيين في فقر مدقع في المناطق الريفية (أقل من 50.5 دو لار أمريكي في اليوم). ووفقا لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي، كان مؤشر التنمية البشرية للبلد في عام 50.5 ودو ما يتوافق مع تنمية بشرية متوسطة إلى منخفضة.

الجدول 1 هندوراس – احصاءات السكان الرئيسية لعام 2018

عدد السكان في 2018	9 587 522
توزيع السكان	55.8 في المائة في المناطق الحضرية و44.2 في المائة في المناطق الريفية
الشباب بين 12 و 30 سنة	35.36 في المائة
شباب الريف	15.78 في المائة
متوسط العمر المتوقع عند الولادة	73.77 سنة
الكثافة السكانية	78.8 نسمة لكل لكيلومتر مربع

 $^{. \}underline{https://www.ine.gob.hn/publicaciones/cifrasdepais/cifras\%20 de\%20 pais\%202017.pdf}^{-1}$

² التقرير القطري لصندوق النقد الدولي رقم 236/19.

³ اللجنة الاقتصادية لأمريكا اللاتينية والكاريبي، 2019.

⁴ تقرير الآفاق الاقتصادية العالمية الصادر عن صندوق النقد الدولي، 2020.

[.]https://www.ine.gob.hn/publicaciones/cifrasdepais/cifras%20de%20pais%202017.pdf ⁵

[.]https://www.bancomundial.org/es/country/honduras/overview 6

- 4- ويصنف مؤشر التنافسية العالمية العالمية هندوراس في المرتبة 96 من أصل 144 بلدا. واحتلت هندوراس في فئة "ممارسة الأعمال التجارية" التي وضعها البنك الدولي، المرتبة 115 من بين 185 بلدا في عام 2018.
 وتشمل أهم المشاكل التي تم تحديدها الضرائب ومقدار الوقت اللازم لبدء عمل تجاري.
- 5- وكانت الهجرة في السنوات الأخيرة واحدة من أهم التحديات التي تواجه البلد. ويتدفق جحافل المهاجرين في الغالب من المناطق الريفية إلى المناطق الأكثر تقدما. كما أنهم يتوجهون إلى بلدان أخرى، خاصة الولايات المتحدة مما أدى في السنوات الأخيرة إلى ظاهرة "قوافل المهاجرين" المعروفة. ولدى هندوراس حوالي 650 ألف مغترب يحققون عائدات كبيرة للبلد من خلال تحويلاتهم. كما لديها واحدة من أعلى معدلات العنف في العالم، حيث بلغت 43.6 حالة قتل لكل 100 000 نسمة في عام 2017.8
- 6- وشكل القطاع الزراعي 14.6 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في عام 2017⁹ و على الرغم من أن هذا القطاع موجه بشكل واضح نحو التصدير، فإن الصادرات تقتصر على منتجات معينة، بما في ذلك القريدس وغيرها من منتجات مصايد الأسماك والبن والموز. وتراجعت عائدات القطاع بنحو الثلث بين عامي 1998 و 2018، ويرجع ذلك جزئيا إلى تراجع أسعار الصادرات، خاصة بالنسبة للموز والبن.
- 7- ويأتي الإنتاج الزراعي أساسا من المزارع الصغيرة التي نقل مساحتها عن 5 هكتارات (70.6 في المائة من المنتجين) التي تشغل 8.6 من الأراضي المنتجة. وهناك مجموعة أخرى من المزارع (4.6 في المائة من المنتجين) تتراوح مساحتها بين 50 و 500 هكتار والتي تشغل 43.3 في المائة من الأراضي المنتجة، في حين تشغل المزارع التي تفوق 500 هكتار (0.2 في المائة من المنتجين) 18.2 في المائة من الأراضي المنتجة.
- 8- ويعاني كل من الإنتاج والإنتاجية في القطاع الزراعي في البلد من الضعف أمام التقلبات المناخية مثل الجفاف والأعاصير. ويتأثر الإنتاج أيضا بمحدودية الوصول إلى الأسواق والحصول على الخدمات المالية، وهو أمر يتفاقم الآن بسبب الإغلاق الاقتصادي الذي فرضته كوفيد-19.
- 9- ويُصنف البلد في الرُّبيّع الأدنى في العالم من حيث سيادة القانون، وفعالية الحكومة والفساد، ولا يصل إلى المتوسط العالمي من حيث الجودة التنظيمية والاستقرار السياسي والمشاركة والمساءلة. وصنف مؤشر مدركات الفساد لعام 2017 هندوراس في المرتبة 135 من أصل 180 بلدا.
- 0.47 وسجلت هندوراس 0.970 في مؤشر التنمية الجنسانية 10 و0.479 في مؤشر عدم المساواة بين الجنسين، 11 وهما مؤشران لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي، حيث احتلت المرتبة 116 من أصل 162 بلدا في عام 2018. ووفقا لتقرير صادر عن اللجنة الاقتصادية لأمريكا اللاتينية والكاريبي في عام 2011، يمثل العنف ضد النساء مشكلة خطيرة. ويعاني النساء والشباب في المناطق الريفية من الضعف بشكل خاص.
- 11- وتواجه هندوراس تحديات بيئية كبيرة. 12 وتشمل هذه التحديات تدهور التربة نتيجة للخصائص الزراعية البيئية المتنوعة في البلد. وتتكون 61 في المائة من الأراضي من جبال شديدة الانحدار.

 $^{^{7}}$ المنتدى الاقتصادي العالمي لعام 2017.

⁸ وفقا لمرصد العنف في الجامعة الوطنية المستقلة في هندوراس.

⁹ الخطة الاستراتيجية المؤسسية للفترة 2018-2021.

[.]http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-development-index-gdi 10

[.]http://hdr.undp.org/en/data 11

¹² الملامح البيئية القطرية في هندوراس لعام 2013، والتي أعدت بدعم مالي من المفوضية الأوروبية وعرضتها الوكالة الألمانية للتعاون الدولي.

- وتسببت التقلبات المناخية في خسائر اقتصادية فادحة. فعلى سبيل المثال، أبلغ عن 1 202 تقلب مناخى في عام 2013، بما في ذلك حالات جفاف وانهيارات أرضية (مكتب الأمم المتحدة للحد من مخاطر الكوارث، ¹³.(2015
- وكانت إزالة الغابات والحرائق التي شبت فيها من عواقب تقدم الحدود الزراعية والمشاكل الاجتماعية المعقدة المتعلقة بالحصول على الأراضي. وتتفاقم هذه المشاكل في ظل كوفيد-19.
- وتُعد هندوراس واحدة من أكثر البلدان ضعفا أمام تغير المناخ. ووفقا لمؤشر مخاطر المناخ العالمي الذي تتشره منظمة المرصد الألماني التي يوجد مقرها في بون، فإنها تُصنف كثالث بلد من بين البلدان الأكثر تأثرا بالتقلبات المناخية الشديدة خلال فترة العقدين 1998-14.2017 وخلصت دراسة أجراها برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي والمركز الدولي للزراعة الاستوائية في عام 2018 إلى أن هطول الأمطار خلال موسم الأمطار في البلد سينخفض بنسبة تصل إلى 20 في المائة بحلول عام 2100. ومن المتوقع أن يرتفع متوسط درجات الحرارة الدنيا والقصوى الشهرية بمقدار درجتين مئويتين خلال تلك الفترة.
- إن المخطط العام الذي يوجه مساهمة البلد في خطة 2030 هو الرؤية الوطنية للفترة 2010-2038 والخطة -15 الوطنية للفترة 2010-2022. 15 ومن المتوقع أن يساهم الصندوق في هدفين من أصل أربعة أهداف رئيسية. 16 ومن غير المتوقع أن تتغير هذه الخطط بشكل كبير جراء كوفيد-19.
- وتشرف الأمانة العامة للتنسيق التابعة للحكومة على تنسيق ورصد وتقييم هذه السياسات، لضمان على وجه -16 الخصوص توافق جميع الأدوات ضمنها.
- ولدى وزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية خطة استراتيجية مؤسسية للفترة 2018-2021 هدفها هو الحفاظ على اتساق القطاع الزراعي مع خطط الحكومة وسياساتها طويلة المدى. ويتماشي برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية مع خطة وزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية ويساهم في أهدافها الاستراتيجية الثلاثة، وهي: زيادة إنتاجية قطاع الزراعة والأغذية؛ وتنويع عرض المنتجات الغذائية؛ وتعزيز القدرة المؤسسية لوزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية. وتعمل وزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية، إلى جانب مؤسسات أخرى موجهة نحو التنمية، تحت رعاية وزارة التنمية الاقتصادية.
- وفي ظل كوفيد-19، أنشأت الوزارة مجموعة عمل مع الصندوق لوضع استراتيجية للتعافي الزراعي بغرض دراسة التدخلات الحالية وتوجيه التدخلات المستقبلية. ولا يتوقع حدوث تأثيرات كبيرة على مشروعات الصندوق لأنها تركز على تغير المناخ وبالتالي فهي مناسبة للغرض في ظل الظروف الحالية.
- وكجزء من المساهمات المحددة وطنيا، التزمت هندوراس بخفض غازات الدفيئة بنسبة 15 في المائة، وإعادة تشجير مليون هكتار، وخفض الاستهلاك المحلى من الحطب بنسبة 39 في المائة بحلول عام 2030. وفيما يتعلق بالتكيف، تشمل الالتزامات اعتماد ممارسات مستدامة في قطاعي الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية، ودعم فهم ورصد المؤشرات المناخية بشكل أفضل.

¹³ أثر إعصارا ميتش وكاترينا بشكل سلبي على اقتصاد هندوراس، مما تسبب في خسائر تجاوزت 4 مليارات دولار أمريكي. وأتلف إعصار ميتش وحده ما بين 70 و80 في المائة من الإنتاج.

¹⁴ ببانات مستمدة من

https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/Indice%20de%20Riesgo%20Climatico%20Gl .obal%202019%20-%20Resumen 0.pdf

https://observatorioplanificacion.cepal.org/es/planes/vision-de-pais-2010-2038-y-plan-de-nacion-2010-15

¹⁶ هندوراس بلد يسود فيها التعليم والصحة، وخالية من الفقر المدقع، مع توفرها على أنظمة الحماية الاجتماعية الموحدة؛ (2) هندوراس بلد منتج يتيح الفرص والعمالة ويستخدم موارده على نحو مستدام ويحد من الضعف البيئي.

ثانيا _ انخراط الصندوق _ الدروس المستفادة

- 20- موّل الصندوق حتى الآن 13 مشروعا في هندوراس بمبلغ إجمالي بلغ 163 مليون دولار أمريكي ووصل إلى 500 176 أسرة. ويُعد مشروع القدرة التنافسية والتنمية المستدامة في المنطقة الحدودية الجنوبية الغربية المشروع الوحيد الذي يجري حاليا بينما من المخطط أن يُستهل تنفيذ مشروع الإدماج الاقتصادي والاجتماعي لصغار المنتجين الريفيين في شمال شرق هندوراس في نهاية عام 2020. ويركز المشروعان على دعم الإنتاج الزراعي في سياق تغير المناخ، بما في ذلك تعزيز تنويع المحاصيل والقيمة المضافة والأنشطة المولدة للدخل خارج المزرعة. ويولى اهتمام خاص للشباب والنساء والأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة والسكان الأصليين. وسيستهدف مشروع الإدماج الاقتصادي والاجتماعي لصغار المنتجين الريفيين في شمال شرق هندوراس أيضا الهندوراسيين المنحدرين من أصول أفريقية .17
- 21- وتظهر سجلات الصندوق أن الوقت المستغرق في المتوسط في السنوات العشر الماضية للانتقال من الموافقة على المشروع إلى تقديم الدفعة الأولى من المصروفات في هندوراس هو 466 يوما. وكان تقييم الأداء العام ومعدلات الصرف مرضية إلى حد ما. وتتعلق المشاكل الرئيسية التي تواجه الإدارة بتوفر الحيز المالي والإجراءات الرسمية للصرف، ولهذا السبب تمت إعادة تنظيم الحافظة في عام 2016. وقد تعلم الصندوق الدروس التالية من العمليات السابقة والحالية في البلد، وكذلك من المشاورات مع أصحاب المصلحة (الذيل السابع).
- (1) يجب أن تكون عملية وضع المشروع وتنفيذه أكثر تشاركية وشمولا. إذ يجب تعزيز المواءمة بين المؤسسات الوطنية في وضع المشروعات وتنفيذها. ويجب مواصلة التنسيق والتكامل مع الوكالات المالية ووكالات الأمم المتحدة الأخرى. وعلى نفس المنوال، يجب استخدام المنح الإقليمية لدعم الأنشطة الرئيسية في حافظة المشروعات مثل التغذية وأنشطة التعاون فيما بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، من المهم تحسين مشاركة الحكومات المحلية والإقليمية في اتخاذ قرارات المشروعات.
- 22- ويعزز دعم الصندوق وحضوره المستمر في البلد تنفيذ المشروع. إذ يعزز دعم الصندوق ورصده وحضوره المستمر في البلد تنفيذ البرنامج ويسلط الضوء على القيمة المضافة للصندوق في التنمية الريفية وإدارة المشروعات. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإنه يعزز إرساء علاقات أوثق مع الوكالات الوطنية والأجنبية الأخرى.
- (1) تترك التدخلات التي تركز على النظم المستدامة للزراعة والأغذية وتغير المناخ أثرا أكبر على السكان المستهدفين. ويعزز الانتقال من التركيز على سلاسل القيمة إلى التركيز على نظم الإنتاج الغذائي المستدامة من منظور بيئي واجتماعي وتغذوي ومناخى أثر الحافظة.

ثالثا _ الاستراتيجية القطرية

ألف – الميزة النسبية

23- لا يزال الصندوق شريكا رئيسيا للحكومة في جهودها للتخفيف من وطأة الفقر في المناطق الريفية. وتتمثل الميزة النسبية الرئيسية للصندوق في تجربته الطويلة والغنية فيما يخص تعزيز التنمية الريفية ودعمها وتمويلها في البلد. ويرفد هذه الميزة انخفاض تكلفة تمويل الصندوق؛ وتخصيص منح وطنية وإقليمية؛ وإتاحة الخبرة في إدارة البرامج.

¹⁷ كما حددتها مديرية السكان الأصليين و الهندور اسبين المنحدرين من أصول أفريقية.

باع _ المجموعة المستهدفة وإستر اتبجية الاستهداف

- المجموعة المستهدفة. تتمثل المجموعات المستهدفة في الأسر الريفية التي تعاني من الفقر، بما في ذلك صغار المنتجين العاملين في الأنشطة الزراعية وغير الزراعية على حد سواء، والذين يواجهون محدودية الوصول إلى الأسواق والبنية التحتية والحصول على المساعدة التقنية والخدمات المالية؛ والأسر الضعيفة أمام الصدمات البيئية والمناخية. ويولى اهتمام خاص للمجموعات المعرضة للخطر والمهمشة تاريخيا، بما في ذلك النساء والشباب والأشخاص ذوو الإعاقة والسكان الأصليون الهندور اسيون المنحدرون من أصول أفريقية.
- وتقطن المجموعات المستهدفة من برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية للفترة 2020-2025 في أقاليم18 فالى دي سولا وأوكسدينتي وفالي دي لين (مشروع القدرة التنافسية والتنمية المستدامة في المنطقة الحدودية الجنوبية الغربية) وفي مقاطعات أتلانتيدا ويورو وكولون وأولانشو (مشروع الإدماج الاقتصادي والاجتماعي لصغار المنتجين الريفيين في شمال شرق هندوراس).
- استراتيجية الاستهداف. ستُحدد مجالات التدخل الجديدة بالتعاون مع الحكومة. وستستند استراتيجية التدخل والاستهداف إلى العوامل المسببة للفقر مثل ارتفاع معدلات الهجرة، وانتشار سوء التغذية، والتدهور البيئي، والضعف أمام تغير المناخ، ولكنها ستستند أيضا إلى إمكانات التنمية.

جيم _ الغاية الشاملة والأهداف الاستراتيجية

- تستند استراتيجية برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية الجديدة إلى تحديد الصعوبات التي تواجه الزراعة الأسرية مثل انخفاض الإنتاجية وعدم القدرة على الصمود في وجه الصدمات المناخية، ونقص التنوع وانخفاض القيمة المضافة، وأزمة كوفيد-19 الحالية. وكلها أسباب للفقر والبطالة والهجرة في المناطق الريفية.
- وفي ظل هذه الخلفية، يتمثل الهدف العام لبرنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية للفترة 2020-2025 في المساهمة في الحد من الفقر والهجرة في المناطق الريفية من خلال تعزيز نظم غذائية مستدامة تكون شمولية وفعالة ومستدامة وصامدة في وجه آثار تغير المناخ وقادرة على توليد فرص عمل. ويُعد هذا البرنامج شموليا لدعوته إلى مشاركة المجموعات الضعيفة؛ وكفؤا لتعزيزه زيادة الإنتاجية، وتنويع المحاصيل، والرفع من القدرة التنافسية، والوصول إلى الأسواق؛ ومستداما لتعزيزه توليد مصادر بديلة للدخل، وتعزيزه المنظمات الاجتماعية، وتعزيزه التغنية الصحية، والإدارة الرشيدة للموارد الطبيعية؛ وقادرا على الصمود لتعزيزه التنمية من خلال اتباع تدابير التكيف التي يمكن دمجها مع إجراءات التخفيف فيما يخص تغير المناخ والتغير الاجتماعي والاقتصادي.
 - وتشمل الأهداف الإستراتيجية ما يلي:

الهدف الاستراتيجي 1: تحسين إنتاجية المنتجين الصغار الريفيين عن طريق إنشاء نظم غذائية مستدامة وقادرة على الصمود.

سيتحقق هذا الهدف من خلال تحسين نظم إنتاج أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة وسبل عيشهم وأمنهم الغذائي من خلال إجراءات تركز على الزراعة الذكية مناخيا، والإنتاج المتنوع، والقيمة المضافة، والإدارة المستدامة للموارد الطبيعية. وسيركز بشكل خاص على الأنشطة التي تعزز التغنية والصحة، وإعطاء الأولوية للنظم الغذائية المحسنة، وإعادة تقييم المنتجات الزراعية المحلية. وعلاوة على ذلك، سيُقدم الدعم لمنظمات المنتجين

¹⁸ حُددت في الخطة الوطنية للفترة 2010-2022 التي تتناول الهيكلة الإقليمية على أساس أحواض المياه الرئيسية على النحو المحدد في ست أقاليم تنموية و16 إقليما فرعيا.

بغية تطوير إنتاجها وتيسير إضافة القيمة من خلال دمج بروتوكولات جديدة لما بعد كوفيد-19 التي يطلبها المشترون لضمان الوصول إلى الأسواق.

الهدف الاستراتيجي 2: زيادة العمالة في المناطق الريفية من خلال تعزيز تجهيز المنتجات الزراعية، وتحسين الوصول إلى الأسواق وتوليد عمالة ريفية خارج المزارع.

- 21- سيتحقق هذا الهدف من خلال وضع نماذج الأعمال والتمويل الشمولية بغرض تطوير المبادرات الفردية أو تعزيزها، مع التركيز على الأسواق والخدمات المالية والخدمات غير الزراعية التكميلية. وسيتم إرساء تعاون وثيق مع القطاع الخاص. وستتمكن المجموعات الضعيفة من تلقي التدريب وبناء القدرات والحصول على التمويل لإنشاء المشروعات الريفية. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، من المتوقع أن تشمل الخدمات المالية الريفية استراتيجيات للعمل مع شركات التحويلات والتكنولوجيا (التكنولوجيا المالية والتكنولوجيا الزراعية) لجذب الشباب إلى الزراعة. وستكون هناك حاجة أيضا إلى التوفر على مهارات جديدة للعمل في بيئة جديدة بعد كوفيد-19. وستحاول مشروعات الصندوق إدراج ذلك في المكونات التي تعنى بالمساعدة التقنية.
- 32- وتستند تعاريف الأهداف العامة والاستراتيجية إلى مساهمة الصندوق في أهداف التنمية المستدامة، ولا سيما أهداف التنمية المستدامة 1 و 2 و 5 و 8 و 10 و 13 و 15، على النحو المبين في الإطار الاستراتيجي للصندوق للفترة 2016-2025 ورؤيته بشأن التحول الريفي الشمولي والمستدام.
- 23- كما ترتبط الاستراتيجية بشكل وثيق بإطار عمل الأمم المتحدة للمساعدة الإنمائية للفترة 2017-2021 الخاص بهندوراس، 91 وخاصة بالمجال الاستراتيجي 8^{00} والنتيجة 8^{00} وتتوافق هذه الأهداف مع أهداف التنمية المستدامة التي تم إبر ازها في الإطار الاستراتيجي للصندوق، بالإضافة إلى أهداف التنمية المستدامة 8 و 8 و 8 و 8 .
- مواضيع التعميم: للاستجابة لمواضيع التعميم في التجديد الحادي عشر لموارد الصندوق، تتضمن الاستراتيجية وتعطي الأولوية لما يلي: (1) التمايز بين الجنسين، من خلال الإدماج المثمر، وتنظيم المبادرات الفردية الريفية، واتخاذ القرار داخل المنظمات؛ (2) الشباب، من خلال التعليم والتدريب التقني وفرصة إنشاء مشروعات ريفية متناهية الصغر، والإدماج المثمر؛ (3) سلامة الأغذية والأمن الغذائي والتغذية، من خلال تنويع نظم الإنتاج على أساس الفوائد الغذائية وإعادة تقييم المنتجات الغذائية المحلية؛ (4) تغير المناخ من خلال الزراعة الذكية مناخيا؛ (5) الانخراط النشط من جانب القطاع الخاص.

دال _ قائمة تدخلات الصندوق

القروض والمنح. يُعد مشروع القدرة التنافسية والتنمية المستدامة في المنطقة الحدودية الجنوبية الغربية المشروع الوحيد الذي يجري حاليا، وهو ينشط في جنوب غرب البلد بميز انية تبلغ 28.8 مليون دو لار أمريكي، بما في ذلك 3 ملايين دو لار أمريكي مقدمة من مرفق البيئة العالمية. ودخل مشروع الإدماج الاقتصادي والاجتماعي لصغار المنتجين الريفيين في شمال شرق هندور اس (47 مليون دو لار أمريكي)، الذي وُضعت عليه اللمسات الأخيرة في عام 2018 ووافق عليه المجلس التنفيذي في ديسمبر/كانون الأول في نفس العام، مرحلة الموافقة عليه من قبل السلطات الوطنية.

https://honduras.un.org/es/13755-marco-de-asistencia-de-las-naciones-unidas-para-el-desarrollo-.manud-2017-2021

²⁰ الوصول بهندوراس إلى بلد يتسم بالإنتاجية، وتوليد فرص وعمالة لائقة، ويستخدم موارده الطبيعية بطريقة مستدامة، ويحد من الضعف البيئي.

²¹ تمكن السكان الذين يعيشون في الفقر والضعيفون أمام انعدام الأمن الغذائي في المناطق والبلديات ذات الأولوية من زيادة إنتاجهم وإنتاجيتهم، وحصولهم على عمل لائق، وتحقيق الدخل والاستهلاك المسؤول، مع مراعاة تغير المناخ وحفظ النظام الإيكولوجي.

- 36- واستفادت هندوراس من حافظة ابتكارية من المنح الإقليمية، وتجدر الإشارة إلى منتحتين تمولان المركز الدولي للزراعة الاستوائية والبرنامج الإقليمي للتدريب على التنمية الريفية، لتركيز هما على تغير المناخ والشباب.
- 27- تحقيق الأهداف الإستراتيجية. إجمالا، ستساهم الأنشطة الرئيسية التي ستُنفذ من خلال تمويل الصندوق في كلا الهدفين الاستراتيجيين المقترحين. وستركز المشروعات التي سيتم تعزيزها بالمنح الإقليمية على التنمية الريفية الشمولية من خلال استخدام نظم إنتاجية أكثر صمودا. وستقام شراكات استراتيجية رئيسية مع المركز الدولي للزراعة الاستوائية، والوكالة الأمريكية للتنمية الدولية، ومنظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة، وبرنامج الأغذية العالمي. وسيتيح القطاع الخاص التكنولوجيا التكميلية والتدريب والحصول على الخدمات المالية.
- 38- ويشارك الصندوق بنشاط في فريق الأمم المتحدة القطري. وركزت استجابة الأمم المتحدة لكوفيد-19 حتى الآن إلى حد كبير على التدابير قصيرة الأجل. ومن المتوقع أن توضع رؤية طويلة الأجل في المستقبل، مما يسمح للصندوق بالمشاركة بنشاط أكبر.
- وعلى المستوى القطاعي، أعدت وزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية استراتيجية كوفيد-19 التمهيدية التي تسهل وصول صغار المزارعين إلى الائتمان الطارئ والأسمدة والمدخلات الأخرى. ووافقت الحكومة على قرضين كبيرين بتمويل من البنك الدولي ومصرف التنمية في البلدان الأمريكية لإقامة مشروعات التنمية الريفية. ولم يدخل الصندوق في الحزمة الأولى لأنه لا يستطيع تزويد حكومة هندوراس بالدعم المالي الذي تحتاجه بشكل عاجل لتوسيع المرافق والخدمات الطبية.
- 40- ولذلك ركز الصندوق على التدخلات طويلة الأجل الهادفة إلى إعادة هيكلة القطاع الزراعي. وفي هذا الصدد، أنشئت منصة جديدة بالتعاون مع وزير الزراعة بغية وضع خطة متوسطة إلى طويلة الأجل من أجل انتعاش القطاع الزراعي بمساعدة المستشارين والخبراء. ومن المتوقع أن تستند الخطة، بمجرد استكمالها، إلى الأدوات المالية وغير المالية للصندوق.
- 41- وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، يجري إعداد ثلاث منح إقليمية لتيسير وصول أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة إلى الأسواق، وتحسين الوصول إلى الائتمان، وتحفيز مشاركة الشباب. وستُمول التجارة الإلكترونية والحصول على الائتمان من خلال مرفق تحفيز فقراء الريف التابع للصندوق. وستُمول التكنولوجيا المالية والتكنولوجيا الزراعية وتعزيز عمالة الشباب في المناطق الريفية من خلال حافظة المنح المنتظمة. كما يمكن أن يتدخل صندوق رأس مال الأعمال الزراعية التابع للصندوق وبرنامج التأقلم لصالح أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة +.
- 42- وعلاوة على ذلك، ينكب العمل على تعزيز الروابط مع القطاع الخاص من خلال الأنشطة التكميلية بالتعاون مع شركة باير وشركة دويتش ستيت ماينز الهولندية. وستتيح شركة باير التكنولوجيا والمساعدة التقنية والوصول إلى الائتمان لعملاء برامج الصندوق.
- 143 الانخراط السياساتي على المستوى القطري. سينصب التركيز الرئيسي على دعم تنفيذ خطط وسياسات الحكومة. وتساهم مشروعات الصندوق بشكل مباشر في هذا الأمر، بما في ذلك قانون الزراعة الأسرية الجديد، الذي يتوقع أن يوافق عليه الكونغرس في عام 2020. ويوجد الادماج الاقتصادي للشباب والنساء والأشخاص ذوى الإعاقة والشعوب الأصلية في طليعة قائمة أولويات الصندوق في البلد.
- 42- بناء القدرات. سيركز هذا على التعزيز التقني للمسؤولين الحكوميين وموظفي المشروعات، مع قيام التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي بدور هام. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، سيعزز الصندوق الابتكار التكنولوجي، خاصة في مجال الرصد والتقييم. وستُقدم المساعدة التقنية المستردة التكاليف، ولكن ليس من المؤكد إن كانت هذه آلية مقبولة لدى حكومة هندوراس. وسيتم السعي بنشاط للحصول على تمويل خارجي.

- 45- إدارة المعرفة. تماشيا مع استراتيجية إدارة المعرفة في الصندوق، من المقرر الاعتماد على الخبرة المكتسبة في الأنشطة التي يمولها الصندوق وشركاؤه. وستُجمع الدروس المستفادة والمعرفة المولدة وتنظيمها لاستخدامها في عمليات أخرى في البلد أو الإقليم.
- 46- التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي. سيؤدي هذا التعاون دورا هاما في كلا استراتيجيتي برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية. ويتجلى أحد التحديات الرئيسية في هندوراس في الابتكار، ليس فقط على مستوى الإنتاج ولكن أيضا على مستوى إدارة المشروعات ونظم الدعم، ولا سيما في ضوء التأثيرات التي يخلفها تغير المناخ.
- وفيما يتعلق بالهدف الاستراتيجي 1، فإن شركاء التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي المحتملين هم من يمثلون المجموعة الاستشارية لمؤسسات البحوث الزراعية الدولية، وخاصة المركز الدولي للزراعة الاستوائية في كولومبيا، على اعتبار توفرها على مجموعة كبيرة من المعرفة والمعلومات المتعلقة بتغير المناخ. ويمكن الاطلاع على نهج التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي الشامل والذي يتعلق ببرنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية في هندوراس في الذيل التاسع. وسيتم تقاسم الخبرات والدروس الرئيسية من البلدان الأخرى التي تكافح كوفيد-19 مع هندوراس لدعم البلد في إعادة إنعاش اقتصادها بشكل عام والزراعة على وجه الخصوص.
- 48- الاتصالات والرؤية. يؤمل في التنسيق مع مكتب الاتصالات التابع لوزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية لزيادة التموقع الاستراتيجي على المستوى الوطني. وفي حين ستُحقق الرؤية على المستوى المحلي من خلال تسليط وسائل الإعلام المحلية الضوء على الاستثمارات والنتائج. وستستخدم المنصات الرقمية داخل الصندوق لتقاسم التنظيمات المنهجية والدراسات والمعلومات الأخرى ذات الصلة، وإنشاء مستودع لعمل الصندوق في البلد.

رابعا – الابتكارات وتوسيع النطاق من أجل تحقيق النتائج المستدامة

- 14. الابتكار. سيتم تحفيز تحديد واعتماد وتعزيز الابتكارات التي لها أثر مباشر وغير مباشر على الأنشطة الزراعية وغير الزراعية للسكان المستهدفين. وستُدعم عمليات نقل تكنولوجيات المعلومات والاتصالات بحيث تصبح أسهل ليصل إليها فقراء الريف ويستفيدوا منها، في حين ستُدمج الابتكارات من خلال الاستثمارات التي تأخذ في الاعتبار تغير المناخ والتغذية. وسيؤدي التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي دورا هاما في المساعدة على نشر الممارسات الجيدة الابتكارية من بلدان أمريكا اللاتينية والبحر الكاريبي بين عمليات الصندوق في هندوراس.
- 50- توسيع النطاق. سيجري تعزيز التكنولوجيات والممارسات الابتكارية التي تم تحديدها، وسترسخ بالتعاون مع المنظمات المحلية، مما سيساعد على الترويج لها في المجتمعات الأخرى. وسيتم السعي نحو إرساء شراكات استراتيجية لدعم التطبيق الشامل للتكنولوجيات التي تم تحديدها.

سادسا _ تنفيذ برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية

ألف _ المظروف المالى وأهداف التمويل المشترك

25- لا يخصص نظام تخصيص الموارد على أساس الأداء أي موارد لهندوراس في الدورة 2019-2021. ويُعد مشروع القدرة التنافسية والتنمية المستدامة في المنطقة الحدودية الجنوبية الغربية هو المشروع الوحيد الذي يجري تنفيذه حاليا بتمويل مشترك من الحكومة والمستفيدين ومنحة من مرفق البيئة العالمية. وسيشارك في تمويل مشروع الإدماج الاقتصادي والاجتماعي لصغار المنتجين الريفيين في شمال شرق هندوراس، الذي وافق عليه الصندوق في عام 2018، كل من الحكومة والمستفيدين وصندوق الأوبك للتنمية الدولية.

الجدول 2 تمويل الصندوق وتمويله المشترك للمشروعات الجارية والمقررة (بملابين الدولار ات الأمريكية)

				(
نسبة التمويل المشترك	يل المشترك دولي	التمو مح <i>لي</i>	تمويل الصندوق	المشروع
				جارٍ
				مشروع القدرة التنافسية والتنمية
				المستدامة في المنطقة الحدودية الجنوبية
	3.00	5.35	20.48	الغربية
				مقرر
				مشروع الإدماج الاقتصادي
				والاجتماعي لصعار المنتجين الريفيين
	20.00	10.15	16.33	في شمال شرق هندوراس
			0.50	منحة الصندوق
1:1.03	23.00	15.50	37.31	المجموع

باء _ الموارد المخصصة للأنشطة غير الإقراضية

- 52- تجري العمليات غير الإقراضية التالية خلال فترة برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية: (1) خمس منح إقليمية يبلغ مجموعها 11 مليون دولار أمريكي من تمويل الصندوق؛ (2) منحة وطنية بمبلغ 2000 دولار أمريكي بتمويل من الصندوق أيضا. وتنتهي أربع من هذه العمليات في عام 2020، واثنتان في عام 2022.
- 53- ومن حيث إرساء شراكات وتنسيقات استراتيجية، حُددت أربعة مجالات من حيث المبدأ: (1) زيادة الأثر؛ (2) التكامل التقني؛ (3) وضع السياسات؛ (4) التنفيذ. وفيما يتعلق بزيادة الأثر، من المتوقع أن يستمر العمل مع مرفق البيئة العالمية والصندوق الأخضر للمناخ وصندوق الأوبك للتنمية الدولية ومصرف أمريكا الوسطى للتكامل الاقتصادي كجهات مشتركة في تمويل المشروع.
- 54- ويُقترح كذلك إنشاء منصة تنسيق بقيادة وزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية، على أن تجتمع كل شهرين، ويشارك فيها القطاع الخاص.
- 55- وفيما يتعلق بإطار عمل الأمم المتحدة للمساعدة الإنمائية وفريق الأمم المتحدة القطري في هندوراس، ليس للصندوق وجود دائم في البلد ويشارك عن بُعد.

جيم —انخراط المستفيدين والشفافية

- انخراط المستفيدين. شارك المستفيدون من المشروع منذ بداية تصميم برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية، حيث قدمت مجموعات تمثلهم مساهمات في حلقات العمل التشاورية. وعلاوة على ذلك، يساعد مستخدمو المشروع والسلطات وممثلو المنظمات في مجالات تدخل المشروع في اختيار مشروعاتهم الاستثمارية الخاصة والمشاركة في بعثات الإشراف وكذلك في تقييم السلع والخدمات المولدة عن المشروعات.
- 15- الشفافية. سيتم تعزيز استخدام الآليات الوطنية المتاحة لإدارة شكاوى وتظلمات المستخدمين، مع دمج أطراف ثالثة مثل المحكمة العليا لمراجعي الحسابات والمؤسسات الأخرى لمراجعة الحسابات. وعلى نفس المنوال، ستُدعم استراتيجية الصورة المؤسسية لوزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية من خلال وسائل الإعلام، والتي ستُدعم استراتيجية المعلومات حول تدخلات المشروع والاستثمارات والإنجازات. وعلاوة على ذلك، ستحفظ المشروعات في بوابة الشفافية على الانترنيت لمعهد الوصول إلى المعلومات العامة في هندوراس، وهي بوابة يديرها المجتمع المدنى.

دال ـ ترتيبات إدارة البرنامج

سيتولى المدير القطري لهندوراس إدارة برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية بدعم من الموظفين التقنيين والماليين الموجودين في المكتب القطري لبنما. وسيقدم المركز الإقليمي للتعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي ومراكز المعرفة الموجودة في برازيليا والمكتب القطري في ليما (الإنتاج المستدام والأسواق المستدامة) التوجيه والدعم. وسيقدم استشاريون خارجيون دعما إضافيا لحافظة المشروع بشأن التنفيذ والتوريد والجوانب المالية. وسيكون الفريق القطري مسؤولا عن الإشراف المباشر بالتعاون مع حكومة هندوراس والشركاء الأخرين ومستخدمي المشروع.

هاء _ الرصد والتقييم

سيشمل الرصد والتقييم تعزيز المعرفة بالآثار الزراعية بغرض دعم جهود الحكومة لتحسين إدارة النتائج في برامج التنمية وتوطيد العلاقة بين اتخاذ القرارات والقدرات. ويشمل البرنامج تعزيز الوحدة الإدارية للبرنامج ووزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية من أجل تنفيذ نظام الرصد والتقييم الذي يدمج النتائج التقنية والمالية ويبلغ عنها، إلى جانب توطيد العلاقة أيضا بنظم الرصد والتقييم الوطنية ومبادرة جمع البيانات الذكية عن الزراعة في 50 بلدا في أفريقيا وآسيا والشرق الأوسط وأمريكا اللاتينية بحلول عام 2030 (مبادرة 2030x50) لجمع البيانات الذكية عن الزراعة.

سابعا _ إدارة المخاطر

60- ترد المخاطر الرئيسية التي تواجه تنفيذ الاستراتيجية أدناه، إلى جانب تدابير تخفيف الأثر المقترحة.

الجدول 3 المخاطر وتدابير تخفيف الأثر

تدابير التخفيف	تصنيف المخاطر	المخاطر
التنسيق المستمر مع الجهات المانحة الأخرى والمؤسسات المالية الدولية	كبيرة	سياساتية/التسيير
دعم المؤسسات الحكومية بتقديم المساعدة التقنية لها وبناء قدر اتها		
التواصل السلس مع مختلف الجهات الفاعلة السياسية للتأكد من أن حافظة الصندوق مدرجة على جدول أعمالهم دائما		
تعزيز الإنتاجية الزراعية وتنويع الإنتاج من خلال الاستثمار في النظم المستدامة للزراعة والأغذية، والتجهيز، والقيمة المضافة للحد من الاعتماد على أسعار السوق الدولية	كبيرة	اقتصادية كلية
دعم النهج الثلاثي (التعافي وإعادة التنشيط والصمود) في نظام الزراعة الغذائية بعد الطوارئ فورا دعم تنفيذ سياسة الزراعة الأسرية الجديدة والخطة الاستر اتيجية المؤسسية لوزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية تنسيق وتعزيز الشراكات مع الوكالات التي تدير الاستر اتيجيات والسياسات ذات الصلة	متوسطة	الاستر اتيجيات والسياسات القطاعية
التعاقد مع موظفي المشروع من خلال خدمات الوكالات الخارجية المتخصصة لضمان أفضل جودة تعزيز بناء القدرات المؤسسية من خلال التدريب الشامل لموظفي المشروع إرساء شراكات استراتيجية مع المؤسسات لبناء قدرات الحكومات البلدية والهيئات الإقليمية لتنفيذ أنشطة دعم المشروع	كبيرة	القدرات المؤسسية

رصد دقيق للتقدم المحرز في أنشطة المشروع	متوسطة	الحافظة
<u> </u>		-23(3)
تقديم دعم مستمر وفي الوقت المناسب لتنفيذ المشروع		
استخدام المنح وموارد التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون		
الثلاثي لدعم الأنشطة الرئيسية في حافظة المشروع		
الدعم والتدريب الوثيقان للموظفين الإداريين والماليين	متوسطة	ائتمانية – إدارة مالية
الرصد المستمر للاتفاقيات أو التوصيات من خلال بعثات		
الإشراف والدعم		
الدعم والتدريب الوثيقين للموظفين الإداريين والماليين	متوسطة	ائتمانية – التوريد
الرصد المستمر للاتفاقيات أو التوصيات من خلال بعثات		
الإشراف والدعم		
الدمج المنهجي لتدابير التكيف مع تغير المناخ والتخفيف من	كبيرة	بيئية ومناخية
آثاره في الحافظة		
دعم الحكومة في البحث عن موارد التمويل الخضراء		
تقديم الدعم لخلق فرص اقتصادية للمجموعات الضعيفة	متوسطة	اجتماعية
بغرض المساعدة في الحد من الهجرة		r ·
تحسين مشاركة القطاع الخاص للسماح بدخول منتجات	متوسطة	الوصول إلى الاسواق
صغار المنتجين إلى الأسواق		
تحسين صمود المنتجين هو أفضل طريقة للحد من مخاطر	كبيرة	مخاطر اقتصادية (كوفيد-19)
التباطؤ الاقتصادي بسبب المشاكل الصحية		
بناء صمود المزار عين من خلال تعزيز الرقمنة والإدماج	متوسطة	المخاطر الإجمالية
المالي، وخفض تكلفةُ التحويلات إلى المناطَّق الريَّفيَّة		

COSOP results management framework PROYECTOS (PRO-LENCA Y PROINORTE)

Country strategy alignment	Related SDGs and UNDAF outcomes	Key COSOP results			
IFAD is contributing to the following objectives of the Visión de País 2010-2038: (i) an educated and healthy Honduras free of extreme		Strategic objectives	Lending and non-lending activities for the COSOP period	Outcome indicators	Milestone indicators
poverty and with consolidated social protection systems. Objective 1.1; eradicate extreme poverty. Objective 1.2; reduce the percentage of households living in poverty by at least 15 per cent.	SDGs 2, 5, 12, 13, 15 UNDAF: strategic area 3, outcome 5	productivity of rural small-scale producers' food production systems by applying a focus on sustainable and resilient agrifood systems. 2, 5, SO2: Increase rural employment and incomes through the processing of agricultural products, improved market access, and	A Common Journey, INNOVA grants)	Producers are organised and have the capacities to better access financial services and markets for their products, and they have innovated their production systems and improved their diets.	 No. of producer organisations that have boosted their organisational capacity and economic and social empowerment. No. of households** reporting the introduction of new improved climate-smart technologies into their production processes (1.2.2.).
(ii) a productive Honduras that generates opportunities and employment, sustainably uses its resources, and reduces environmental vulnerability. Objective 3.1; reduce the unemployment rate. Objective 3.4; reach 400,000 hectares of agricultural land with irrigation systems, satisfying 100% of food security.			PRO-LENCA (A Common Journey, INNOVA, grants)	Rural organisations are strengthened for the improvement of sustainable productive systems and the generation of market surpluses, facilitating the participation of women, young people and indigenous peoples.	 At least 80% of the beneficiary organisations have increased their organisational capacity and manage their administrative and financial affairs independently (RIMS 2.4.4). Increased participation of women and youth in decision-making mechanisms in beneficiary organisations by 25% (RIMS 1.6.6). 80% of the beneficiaries express a greater degree of confidence in the other associated people in their organisation.
The Plan de Nación 2010-2022 includes: (i) the population's sustainable development; (ii) poverty reduction, generation of assets and equal opportunities; (iii) the development of rural regions in Honduras; (iv) productive infrastructure as the	SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8, 13 UNDAF: strategic area 3, outcome 5		PROINORTE (PROCASUR, INNOVA, R4YP, Fintech and e- commerce grants)	Rural families have improved their productivity, supply and processing, and they are more resilient to climate change.	 No of households ** that report an increase in productivity (1.2.4.). % of sales increase by organised producers* in relation to the baseline (2.2.5). No. of rural producer organisations that build climate change adaptation measures into their agribusinesses.
driver of economic activity; (v) the country's competitiveness, improved image and productive sector development; and (vi) mitigation and adaptation to climate change.	the generation of alternative rural economic activities		PRO-LENCA (PROCASUR, R4YP grants)	Small-scale rural producers improve their socio-economic situation by implementing Investment Plans with access to markets, and technical and financial support services.	 People benefiting from investment plans access new markets and increase revenues by 30% on average. 35% of supported rural organisations achieve value and business chains and are competitively inserted in local, national and international markets. 52 rural agribusiness organisations and microenterprises reach important capitalisation processes, through reinvestment in works and equipment for production and marketing.

Transition scenarios

1. Three different transition scenarios with different macroeconomic projections have been developed for the duration of this COSOP 2020-2025. Base scenario is considered the most likely one and it assumes GDP growth is projected at – 2.8 per cent in Honduras for 2020 due to COVID 19 pandemic impacts (ECLAC, 2020²²), following a global decline that averages -3.5 per cent in LAC. Recent IMF projections anticipate that the economy is expected to contract by 3.3%²³ and ECLAC (2020) also highlights that fiscal measures in Honduras account for 2.2% of GDP. Scenarios are defined based on projections on impacts on remittances flows (which accounted for 20% of total GDP in 2018); recovery period (unlikely to be short-termed only); and government scoping capacity to keep macroeconomic variables under control, mobilizing the necessary public and private financing to solve temporary imbalances.

- 2. The World Bank estimates²⁴ a global decline in remittances to low- and middle-income countries due to COVID by 19.7% and the fall is estimated at 19.3% for the LAC region. The ECLAC also forecasts drastic changes in GDP growth projections in LAC: according to the UN regional Economic Commission, this year's average growth is expected to be negative at -5.3 per cent in the region, while Honduras can expect a negative -2.8 per cent growth in 2020. It is likely that Honduras' main export markets and remittances flows will face substantive economic downturns in 2020, with negative effects on the country's per capita income, investments and growth.
- 3. According to the INFORM COVID Risk Index (April 2020), the country ranks 61 out of 189 with medium risk level (4.9 on a scale of 10), with particular concerns in items like "COVID 19 lack of coping capacity" (7.1 / 10), which includes Health response capacity specific to COVID and operational readiness Index.
- 4. While there is no current PBAS allocation under IFAD11, as a new project has been recently approved in the country and there is still an on-going one, lending terms and conditions wouldn't be modified under any of the scenarios. The low scenario presents the worst projected conditions for co-financing opportunities and private sector engagement. National counterpart co-financing could present substantial risks, given major budgetary constraints. The COSOP's strategic priorities, outcomes and ToC shouldn't be modified under the base or high scenarios. However, as Government priorities and policy-level engagement strategy could also change due to the pandemic crisis, synergies between Government emergency responses and rural investment projects will have to be maintained under any scenario. Project-level restructuring could be envisaged under certain circumstances. In addition, the low and base-case scenario project a reduction of the potential articulation with remittances to leverage private investment in rural areas.
- 5. Base scenario: Short-term shocks due to COVID 19 and unemployment raising in U.S. have negative impacts on terms of trade, employment and remittances flows in 2020. A "new normal" is reached in 2021 where trade, fiscal and financial tensions are maintained, but macroeconomic imbalances are temporally covered and no substantive negative shocks are expected in the medium to long-term.
 - a) Negative global and regional growth in the short-term and higher unemployment in the United States (that raised to 14.7% in April 2020) weaken remittances flows, tourism and domestic consumption, aggravating fiscal revenues. Negative growth at -2.8 per cent is expected in 2020, but gradually converge towards its potential over the medium term.

²² https://www.cepal.org/es/temas/covid-19.

²³ IMF. Press reléase N°20/210, May 2020.

²⁴ World Bank, Press release N°2020/175/SP, 2020.

b) Tightening global financial conditions trigger financial stress and capital outflows, with negative impacts on external funding for public investment in development projects and social spending, which may have negative impacts on the possibility to increase policy engagement and government counterpart financing.

- c) Declining terms of trade in agriculture with low international coffee prices and slow recovery from coffee rust. As a result, living conditions worsen in rural areas where coffee is being produced (producers incurring in losses), and the impact on low-income farmers further increases migration pressures on the U.S
- COSOP's priorities are not modified but the social situation worsens and the relative weight of remittances is substantially reduced, while the demand for social safety nets sharply increases. Resources being diverted towards short-term response to COVID may have negative impact on co-financing opportunities and government contributions. Policy engagement shifts in the short-term towards emergency demands, but long-term commitments to sustainable and inclusive rural transformation are still a priority in the government agenda. However, co-financing opportunities, government contribution and policy engagement are at substantial risk.
- 7. Low scenario: Negative shocks in the short-term due to COVID 19 pandemic are maintained in the mid-term with a slow recovery pathway of remittances, exports and domestic consumption.
 - a) GDP recovery is slower than expected as external demand and employment rates in U.S. are not recovered in 2021, prolonging impacts of slowdown in remittances, tourism, domestic consumption, hence national GDP growth.
 - b) Slowdown in remittances have negative impacts on family incomes and poverty levels if no compensatory action is taken. Estimates provided by UNDP highlight that a 25% decrease in monthly family incomes due to the slowdown in remittances would increase extreme poverty and moderate poverty by 8.8% and 9.3% respectively²⁵.
 - c) Slow GDP growth recovery is expected for 2022, under aggravated fiscal conditions due to decreased fiscal revenues and the increased debt to cover macroeconomic imbalances in 2020 and 2021.
 - d) Government priorities, strategies and public spending are oriented to short-term response, social safety nets and emergency needs, leaving little room for policy-level engagement strategies and rural development investments.
- 8. A low case scenario may include project-level restructurings to align IFAD involvement with new Government's priorities under unfavorable circumstances. Potential articulation with remittances to leverage private investment in rural areas is reduced and the extension of cash transfer programs may be required to reduce impacts on poverty levels (UNPD 2020²⁶).
- 9. High scenario: Short-term negative shocks in trade, exports and remittances are reverted in 2021. Agricultural prices recover, U.S growth picks up again from 2021 onwards. There are no significant changes in U.S. migration policies in the medium term.
 - a) Remittances flows grew by 13% in Honduras in 2019. US unemployment rate slows-down quickly in 2021 and COVID 19 impacts are reflected in decreased growth levels, but no negative growth values.
 - b) Temporal macroeconomic imbalances due to COVID 19 remain under government's control.

²⁵ PNUD, 2020. El impacto económico y social de la pandemia COVID-19 y recomendaciones de política para Honduras. PNUD LAC C19 PDS No. 4.

²⁶ Idem.

c) Government remains engaged with rural development investments as synergies are promoted between increased social spending to cover emergency needs and public investment for medium- to long-term development and related projects in rural areas, which are not compromised.

- d) Even if migration pressures to the United States remains, growth recovery and opportunities in the agricultural sector enable and foster the increase in public investment for rural development and social spending, leading to reduced poverty and migration.
- 10. The COSOP's priorities remain unchanged, but remittances-generated opportunities become a high-level priority. There is an opportunity to increase both policy and private sector engagement. New co-financing opportunities arise.

Table 1

Projections for key macroeconomic and demographic variables*

-	~ .				
Case	Base	High	Low**		
Average GDP growth	1.6-0%	2.6%	- 1.1%		
GDP per capita U\$S (2025)	2.536	2.688	2.461		
Public debt (% of GDP) (2019 2025)	47.7%-60%	41.8%-39.9%	47.7%-75%		
Debt service ratio (2020)	18	15	25		
Inflation rate (%) (2020)	3%	3%	4%		
Rural population	9.587.522 (2019)				
	10,039,862 (2025) – INE projections.				
	Annual growth rate: 0.8%				
Investment climate for rural business	(2/6) The investment climate is difficult in the country. It is ranked 121 out of 189 in the World Bank Doing Business index for 2019. The biggest difficulties involve opening a new business (154 out of 189) and taxation (164 out of 189).				
Vulnerability to shocks	Germanwatch. To of the countries m years, period 199 are moderate. Ac the country ranks particular concern	ogether with Puerto Rico a nost affected by extreme w 8-2107. However, food pri cording to the INFORM Co 61 out of 189 with mediur as in items like COVID 19 noludes ratings like Health	te change as it was noted by nd Myanmar, Honduras is one reather events in the last 20 ice shocks and political risks OVID Risk Index (April 2020), in risk level (4.9 out of 10) and lack of coping capacity (7.1 capacity specific to COVID		

^a IIMF Country Report No. 19/236- Article IV consultations, with 2-year projections

^{**} These forecasts may change substantially as a consequence of the current pandemic crisis. While there is still no source of information available to substantiate a different forecast, there is a high probability of occurrence of a low or lower-case scenario with worst economic indicators than the ones projected here.

Agricultural and rural sector themes

Economy and poverty

1. Honduras made progress in reducing **poverty** between 2002 and 2016. According to INE, the poverty rate decreased from 64.8 per cent in 2002 to 60.9 per cent in 2016, and in rural areas it decreased from 71.3 per cent to 62.9 per cent in the same period. However, between 2016 and 2017 the poverty rate increased considerably, from 60.0 per cent to 68.84 per cent of households, and from 62.9 per cent to 69.3 per cent of households in rural areas, ²⁷ regressing to almost the same percentages as in 2002. These numbers indicate that Honduras is the country with the highest poverty rate in Central America, and the second highest in Latin America, surpassed only by Haiti. The COVID 19 emergency and its socio-economic repercussions are expected to deepen these gaps (see Appendix II above).

- 2. Economically, in 2018 GDP growth was 3.75 per cent, due to private consumption and a significant increase in remittances (IMF).²⁸ The country's principal sources of revenue are exports and remittances; in 2018 these accounted for approximately 25 per cent and 20 per cent of the country's GDP, respectively. ECLAC²⁹ estimates a GDP growth of 3.5 per cent in 2019, which represents a mild economic downturn. However, GDP growth has not translated into improvements for people living in poverty. Furthermore, the economy in 2020 is being hit much harder, with negative growth expected between -2.8% (ECLAC) and -3.3% (IMF) this year.
- 3. The World Bank (2016) has classified Honduras as a low middle-income country. According to INE, its per capita GDP in 2017 was US\$2,594.30 The inequality gap has continued to grow and, as a result, Honduras is classified as one of the most unequal countries in Latin America. According to the World Bank, its Gini coefficient in 2017 was 50.5.
- 4. The Global Competitiveness Index (World Economic Forum 2017) ranks Honduras 96th out of a list of 144 countries. In the "Doing Business" category developed by the World Bank for 2018, Honduras ranks 115th out of 185 countries. The most significant problems identified include taxation and the amount of time that it takes to legally establish a business.

Population and migration

5. In 2018 the country's estimated population 9,587,522 inhabitants and life expectancy at birth was 73.77 years. Population density is 78.8 inhabitants per km², and 46 per cent of Hondurans are economically active. The population's distribution in urban areas and rural areas is 55.8 per cent and 44.2 per cent, respectively, with those in rural areas having scarce and limited basic services. In rural areas, approximately one in five Hondurans live in extreme poverty (less than US\$1.90 per day). According to the United Nations Development Programme in its 2018 Human Development Report, the 2018 Human Development Index for Honduras was 0.617, ranking the country 133rd out of 196 countries and situating it among countries with medium-low human development. Honduras continues to have one of the highest rates of violence in the world, with 43.6 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2017 according to the Violence Observatory of the Autonomous National University of

²⁷ https://www.ine.gob.hn/publicaciones/cifrasdepais/cifras%20de%20pais%202017.pdf.

²⁸ IMF Country Report No. 19/236.

²⁹ Estudio Económico de América Latina y el Caribe • Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

³⁰ https://www.ine.gob.hn/publicaciones/cifrasdepais/cifras%20de%20pais%202017.pdf.

https://www.bancomundial.org/es/country/honduras/overview.

Honduras. In terms of education, the population's average number of years of schooling is 7.7.

- 6. In Honduras, the population is considered young when it is between twelve (12) and thirty (30) years of age (Article 2, Ley Marco para el Desarrollo Integral de la Juventud, 2006). According to the "Population Projection" made by the National Institute of Statistics of Honduras (INE) for 2020, there are approximately 3,276,150 people between the ages of 12 and 30, which represents 35.36 per cent of the total population. The total population living in rural areas, 35 per cent are between the ages of 12 and 29. That is, about 15.78 per cent of the total population of Honduras belongs to the category of Rural Youth. Of this total number of young people in rural areas, some 753,883 are men (51%) and 708,283 are women (49%), which means that some 8.14% of the country's population is made up of young rural men and some 7.64 per cent of young rural women. These data show us a young country that, taking into account that 60.1 per cent of people in poverty live in rural areas (INE, 2020), implies wide possibilities to formulate actions related to the support of vulnerable rural youth by IFAD.
- 7. In Honduras there are nine culturally differentiated indigenous peoples and Afro-Hondurans: Lencas, Tolupanes, Chortís, Garífunas, Pech, Tawahkas, Misquitos, Nahua and Afro-Hondurans. These groups are dispersed in different parts of the territory and they are characterised by a rich ethnic, cultural and linguistic diversity. Almost 60 per cent of the ethnic Honduran population lives in rural areas.
- 8. The territory claimed by the indigenous peoples accounts for approximately 2 million hectares out of a total national land mass of 11.2 million. Only 10% have a guaranteed property title. Honduras has ratified the ILO Convention 169 (1994) and voted in favour of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007).³²
- 9. In recent years, one of the country's most significant challenges, and one that has captured the world's attention, is migration. Migratory flows move from rural areas to more developed areas, mainly the capital city and others such as San Pedro Sula, the main industrial city. Migration also takes place towards other countries, especially towards the United States, which in recent years has given rise to the well-known "migrant caravans". Most migration is motivated by the desire for better conditions and development opportunities, but also by issues related to different types of violence. Over past decade, the number of Hondurans living abroad and especially in the United States has increased each year. According to the most recent data published by the United Nations, Honduras has 648,520 expatriates who generate significant revenue for the country through remittances that account for 20 per cent of domestic GDP. In addition, a study³³ conducted by the Center for Latin American Migration Studies (CEMLA, for its Spanish acronym) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has found that in one third of households receiving remittances, these represent their main source of income.
- 10. According to the 2018 FAO study "Mesoamerica in Transit", emigration from Honduras is correlated with lack of opportunities, poverty, violence and the environmental vulnerability affecting the country's south-central zone. It is estimated that the five-year net outmigration rate is -1.25; of these, it is thought that more than half are young people. The main causes of migration reported in the study are in the following order: lack of employment or economic crisis in their place of origin; very low incomes and/or poor working conditions; violence and insecurity; and family reasons.³⁴ Promoting concrete actions to allow the population to find opportunities in rural areas and avoid migration is one of the main challenges and

³² IWGIA. Source: https://www.iwgia.org/en/news-alerts/archive?view=article&id=747:indigenous-peoples-in-honduras&catid=143.

³³ Migración Internacional, remesas e inclusión financiera. El caso de Honduras. CEMLA and IDB. 2017.

³⁴ Desarrollo, integración e igualdad, La respuesta de Centroamérica. Coloquio Centroamérica y México en la Encrucijada Hoy. ECLAC Alicia Bárcena. October 2018.

opportunities, but another is the increasing number of "deported" people as a result of migration policies that have been adopted by countries such as the United States.

Food security

11. Food and nutrition insecurity among the most vulnerable populations has worsened due to continued droughts (WFP, 2018); 12 per cent of households suffer from food insecurity (FAOSTAT, 2015).

- 12. The country's basic grain production is concentrated in the North zone (21 per cent), in the departments of Cortés, Santa Bárbara and Yoro, also those areas link commercial products such as sugarcane, banana and coffee with the production of basic grains. In the West of the country, in the departments of Lempira, Ocotepeque and Copán (18 per cent) and Centro Occidental region (Intibucá, La Paz and Comayagua) with 15.7 per cent, areas that are also dedicated to the production of potatoes and eastern vegetables between others to export. Furthermore, industrial and artisanal aquaculture activities are important sources of income and employment, a high percentage of men and women depend on fishing (in particular shrimp) to meet the costs of education, health and other family costs.³⁵
- 13. IFAD initiatives in the country have supported value-added processes for products such as coffee, cocoa and shrimp. They also encourage the diversification of production in other items geared towards higher-income production.

Agricultural sector

- 14. The agricultural sector represented 14 per cent of GDP in 2016; this sector is clearly export-oriented, but limited to certain products (seafood products, coffee and bananas, and rising cacao exports). This makes the country vulnerable to external shocks that impact the sector and the country's economy; for example, the agricultural sector lost almost one third of its revenue in the last two decades (1998–2018), due in part to a decrease in the prices of exports, especially bananas and coffee, as well as the impact of climate variability which, in addition to affecting families' food security, also worsens the situation of people living in poverty, especially in rural areas.
- 15. The agricultural sector is very important to the national economy, as 26 per cent of the country's territory is dedicated to agricultural activities (41 per cent to agriculture and 59 per cent to livestock activities). In addition, the sector makes a significant contribution to reducing rural poverty, since it employs approximately 28 per cent of the economically active population. Furthermore, almost 80 per cent of poor households earn income from agriculture, versus only 35 per cent of non-poor households.
- 16. The country's **agricultural production and productivity** is vulnerable to adverse climate events (droughts and hurricanes) and to external factors because it exports mainly primary products that are subject to volatile international prices, in addition to challenges such as the lack of qualified labour and limited investments in appropriate and innovative productive technologies that facilitate the optimisation of the country's agricultural potential. Other limitations and/or challenges faced by the country's agricultural sector are limited links to markets and lack of (or limited) access to financing; therefore, it is necessary to design and implement inclusive financial mechanisms for productive activities.
- 17. Despite these limitations, the country's agricultural sector has high development potential due to its more than two million hectares of lowlands with strong potential

³⁵ FAO Fishery Country Profile Honduras. Source: http://www.fao.org/fi/oldsite/FCP/es/HND/profile.htm.

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for the development of agricultural projects with investments in irrigation systems. It should also be remembered that the agricultural sector is one of the country's main sources of employment and revenue.³⁶

Natural resources and climate change

- 18. Honduras is facing significant environmental challenges, according to the Country Environmental Profile.³⁷ These include soil degradation due to the country's varied agro-ecological territorial profile; 61 per cent is comprised of steep mountains with slopes of more than 40 per cent, and it is in the context that an export-oriented agricultural model is being developed. Deforestation and forest fires, as consequences of the advancing agricultural frontier and complex social problems related to access to land, negatively impact forest resources and natural resources in general. From 2017 to 2018 the pine weevil plague caused significant damage and losses to the forestry sector.
- 19. In addition to the above, limited access to water and water contamination are the results of neglect and lack of social and institutional management of micro water basins, which impacts productive systems. Agrobiodiversity is affected by the agricultural production model and by the limited recognition and promotion of its nutritional heritage. The CEP confirms that, although Honduras has decreased its "ecological footprint and is stable", its biocapacity has decreased.
- 20. Honduras is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. According to the Global Climate Risk Index (Germanwatch), it has been, along with Puerto Rico and Myanmar, one of the most affected by extreme weather events in the last 20 years (1998-2017). A study conducted by ECLAC-CCAD-DFID (2010) examined various climate scenarios between now and 2100 in Honduras; these show temperatures increasing by between 2°C and almost 5°C, and potential decreases in rainfall of between 15 per cent and 50 per cent. Agricultural production, being highly dependent on the climate, would be significantly affected. The ECLAC study analysed the possible impacts on three crops (beans, coffee and maize) under the scenarios projected up until 2100 and determined that production would be adversely affected in the medium and long term. Coffee is an important crop for the country, and Honduras has been ranked among the top five coffee-producing countries in the world; however, given these scenarios, the sector could be significantly affected by pests and diseases and the reduction in the optimal area for its production, which could affect thousands of small-scale producers.
- 21. Finally, the vulnerability of the agricultural sector and low productivity are increased by insufficient level of human capital development, agricultural risk and limited productive investment, for which reasons it is a priority to develop agricultural and environmental policies to better address the effects of climate change.
- 22. In gender themes, Honduras has a 2010-2022 **Gender** Equality and Equity Plan, developed by the National Institute for Women. This policy contemplates the main needs and demands of women, as subjects of rights with the vision of moving substantively towards full equality between women and men. The Plan has been developed with wide participation of women's movements, civil society, and municipal governments and has had the support of international agencies such as AECID, UNFPA and UNDP.

³⁶ Government Strategic Plan 2018-2022, p. 51.

³⁷ Country Environmental Profile for Honduras 2013, elaborated with the financial support of the European Commission and presented by the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ).

³⁸ Data from

 $[\]frac{https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/Indice\%20de\%20Riesgo\%20Climatico\%20Global\%202019\%20-\%20Resumen_0.pdf$

23. According to the Gender Gap Index, Honduras has a gender gap of 70.6%, 68th position in the classification. According to CEPAL 2011 study on women and development in Honduras, violence against women is a serious issue, which not only affects violations of their human rights but also on the economic, productive life as it increases women's life costs. Rural women and youth are particularly vulnerable population, impacted by violence, migrations and poverty. In Gender Development Index³⁹, Honduras has a value of 0.970 and in the Gender Inequality Index⁴⁰ a value of 0.479, ranking it 116 out of 162 countries in the 2018 index.

- 24. Based on INE 2011, 50% of rural population is composed of women but only 27% of this population is economically active. Never the less women are involved in much lesser extent in agricultural activities with limited access to land or financing. There is an "invisibility" phenomenon of the contributions women do in agriculture "hidden" by the domestic tasks they have to engage in. Rural women combine agriculture activities (mostly related to subsistence production and taking care of nutrition with their households) with other the economic activities. The domestic work also includes different tasks related to the whole production cycle. Additionally rural women have achieved greater educational results which unfortunately have not decreased the gender gaps, nor has it contributed to increased opportunities for rural women. Strong "macho" culture on national level and particularly in the rural areas continues to prevent rural women from reaching their economic autonomy. Poverty in rural areas has affected the rural women run households (hogares jefatura de mujer) in a disproportional manner.
- 25. There are two framework laws that regulate the considerations and benefits for youth in Honduras, (I) "The Framework Law for the Integral Development of Youth" (January 16, 2006) which establishes the legal, political and institutional framework for the full development of young people, and provides guidance for actions by the state and society to promote active participation and quarantee the fulfillment of the population's rights. And (II) the "National Youth Policy" (2007-2021) which, according to Country Vision 2010-2038 and Nation Plan 2010-2022, formulates strategic quidelines for the appropriate implementation of actions concerning young people, and which indicates in its point 4 (Decent work and development), the recognition of the need to have better personal and economic resources for their social development. It places special emphasis on (b) Support for programmes and projects aimed at employability, decent employment and youth entrepreneurship for the creation of productive opportunities; (c) Promotion of rural productivity to prevent the migration of young peasants; (d) Generation of ecotourism and craft projects involving young indigenous people, people of African descent and the disabled; (f) Promotion of inter-institutional funding bodies with low-cost microcredits for young entrepreneurs who have graduated from vocational and technical training; and finally (I) Promotion of vocational training modalities with a gender equity and equality approach, flexible schedules and income opportunities.
- 26. **Indigenous peoples.** There is a variety of ethnic groups present in the zone, predominantly the Garífuna, Pech, Tolupán and Lencas peoples. Others are of Maya-Chortí, Nahua and Miskito ethic origins. They total approximately 1.27 million inhabitants, divided between the following groups: Lenca, 720,000; Garífuna, 380,000; Miskito, 87,000; Tolupan, 47,500; Nahua, 20,000; Chortí, 10,500; Pech, 3,800 and Tawahka, 1,50041; and many of them are dispersed throughout the territory, forming communities with the Ladina population; however, they represent more than 70 per cent of the inhabitants of some municipios' rural zones. Access to and the protection of their land are important to these groups, as well as the sustainable management of their territory. Leadership has limited capacities in managing organisations and, in their own way, they are familiar with the theme of

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³⁹ http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-development-index-gdi.

http://hdr.undp.org/en/data.

⁴¹ https://www.iwgia.org/en/news-alerts/archive?view=article&id=747:indigenous-peoples-in-honduras&catid=143.

protecting ecological areas. They also have organised governing bodies that coordinate their work with municipal governments, agricultural producer committees, water committees, and organised groups of indigenous women

SECAP background study

Introduction

1. The goal of this preparatory study is to provide an analytical foundation for the social, environmental and climate sustainability of IFAD investments over the next investment cycles through the provision of strategic options as inputs for the development and decision-making process in the design of the RB-COSOP for the Republic of Honduras.

- 2. The purpose of this study is to help understand the development context for IFAD's strategy for Honduras for its two investment cycles (2020-2025) that permits the adequate identification of current/potential environmental and climate problems; addressing key tendencies; and evaluating the viable and sustainable environmental, social and climate options (in other words, proceed with caution, or prevent risks and stimulate opportunities) that will achieve the RB-COSOP's strategic objectives.
- 3. It is important to underscore that SECAP's preparatory study is not a substitute for a project's specific environmental, social and climate assessment, but it can reduce the need for information, outline the project's scope, and give IFAD a frame of reference for interventions at the country and project levels.
- 4. The main priority for the design of the RB-COSOP's social, environmental and climate dimensions is based on national programmes, strategies, policies or priorities of the Republic of Honduras that address the environment, natural resource management and climate change, and take into account the focus on poverty reduction and rural development that are present in current national strategic frameworks. Therefore, it is important to promote policy dialogue between stakeholders.

Part 1 - Situational analysis and main challenges

1.1 Socio-economic situation and underlying causes

- 5. **Poverty.** According to the World Bank (2019), Honduras is a low middle-income country that is facing significant challenges, with close to 66 per cent of the population living in poverty. In rural areas, approximately one of every five Hondurans lives in extreme poverty, or on less than US\$1.90 per day.
- 6. After the 2008-2009 economic crisis, the country experienced a moderate recovery due to public investments, exports and remittances. However, despite having good growth prospects, Honduras has some of the highest levels of economic inequality in Latin American and the Caribbean (World Bank, 2019).
- 7. Furthermore, the country is vulnerable to external changes and impacts. For example, the agricultural sector has lost up to one third of its revenue in the past 20 years as a result of low export market prices. In addition to market factors, climate issues have contributed to this vulnerability: droughts and hurricanes have led to losses in production and have affected the population's living conditions.
- 8. **Gender**. According to the Food and Nutrition Security Technical Unit [Unidad Técnica de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional], climate events such as droughts increase women's vulnerability. Decreases in the quantity and distribution of rainfall lead not only to failed crops, but also to fewer employment and income opportunities, price increases, and changes in the consumption patterns of the most vulnerable population. Therefore, the most impacted families are landless producers or those with small plots dedicated to subsistence farming, day labourers and women heads of households, and the most

significantly affected are definitely pregnant women, breastfeeding women and children under the age of 5 (Osequera de Ochoa *et al*, 2009).

- 9. Youth and child labour. In Honduras young people are defined as the population between the ages of 12 and 30, and they represent 38 per cent of the total urban and rural population. Young people face limitations related to organisation, political advocacy, and limited access to economic and social growth opportunities, especially in the country's rural areas. In 2016 the Ibero-American Youth Pact was approved, as well as the need to update the National Youth Policy, a process that is being supported by the National Youth Institute and the Government's General Coordination Secretariat. In this framework, the National Youth Institute and SAG, with IFAD's support, are working on a National Action Plan for Honduran Rural Youth. In 2017, the government made a significant progress in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. The government has established policies that are consistent with relevant international standards on child labour. Among other things, legal protections were strengthened for children by the published list of hazardous occupations prohibited for children and increasing penalties for violations. 20 percent of the Honduran population is of indigenous or African descent and children from these groups are particularly vulnerable to child labour, including its worst forms. Despite the labour and criminal law enforcements from 2017, gaps exist that may hinder adequate labor and criminal law enforcement, including with regard to human resources, agency capacity and financial resources. The agricultural sector stands for 57,5 per cent of the child labour (age 5-14).
- 10. Persons with disabilities. In 2013 the rights-based approach to improving the living conditions of persons with disabilities became a national priority for the government and a policy was adopted on social inclusion for persons with disabilities. It was estimated that between 11 and 15 per cent of the population were persons with disabilities and in 2016, about \$10 million had been allocated for their care and support. The "Honduras for All" programme (an integrated system of social protection) started in 16 and through which the public policy on disability is being implemented. It assesses the needs and capacities of persons with disabilities in a multidisciplinary way and empower them to participate in their own development.
- 11. **Nutrition**. Infant mortality has decreased from 26 (2009) to 22 (2013) deaths per live births (UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality), and 10 per cent of newborns have low birth weight. The prevalence of growth delays in children under the age of 5 has fallen from 46 per cent in 1994 to 23 per cent in 2012 (World Health Organization [WHO], 2014). However, more than 50 per cent of children between the ages of 6 and 24 months, and 18 per cent of women of reproductive age, are anaemic (WHO, 2014). Furthermore, 11 per cent of children under the age of 5 suffer from vitamin A deficiency. There are great disparities in nutrition according to socio-economic levels: children living in the poorest households are eight times more likely to suffer from growth delays than children in the wealthiest households.
 - 12. **Marginalised groups.** Marginalised groups in Honduras are those described in this section: young people without employment and development opportunities; people with disabilities, socially, culturally and economically vulnerable women who are marginalised within family units and communities; and indigenous peoples without access to healthcare and land, resources and economic alternatives.

1.2 Environment and climate context, trends and implications

13. **Environment and natural resources.** Approximately 48 per cent of the country's territory, or 5.7 million hectares, is covered in the following different types of forests: 57.5 per cent hardwood forest; 36.3 per cent coniferous forest; 5.3 per cent mixed forest; and 1.0 per cent mangrove forest.

14. The main factors leading to the degradation of natural resources are: (i) firewood extraction is the principal pressure on forest resources, exceeding even industrial consumption; (ii) outbreaks of bark beetle, which affected approximately 500,000 hectares of natural forests between 2016 and 2017; (iii) forest fires, which are closely correlated to prolonged droughts and increasing changes in soil use (either due to urbanisation or agricultural use); (iv) the advancing agricultural and livestock frontier, which is worsening in protected areas that house invaluable biodiversity; (v) the extraction of wood for construction and household consumption; (vi) soil loss due to runoffs in the rainy season in deforested or degraded areas, especially on hillsides; and (vii) the contamination of water resources due to the excessive use of synthetic agrochemicals in agriculture, deposits of solid organic waste and untreated wastewater discharges (MiAmbiente, 2019).

- 15. **Climate context.** Climate variability in Honduras is determined by atmospheric and ocean circulation processes. The relevant processes are: (i) the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ); (ii) cold fronts from the north; and (iii) el Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO), in both its warm and cold phases (El Niño and La Niña). The ITCZ is the region of the globe where trade winds from the northern hemisphere converge with those of the southern hemisphere, causing a wide low-pressure belt that creates favourable conditions for tropical storms and cyclones.
- 16. The country's climate is characterised by thermal and precipitation patterns from the northern Caribbean and southern Pacific (Figure 1). Average temperatures in December, the coldest month, range from 8°C in the mountains to 28°C in the southern valleys. In April, the warmest month, temperatures range from 10°C to 31°C (Argeñal, 2010) (Figure 2). The greatest effects of high precipitation levels are seen between September and October, causing intense precipitations and the risk of flooding, especially in the country's southern region, and high levels of vulnerability in the northern Caribbean region due to the presence of hurricanes and lowlands, principally in areas adjacent to the most voluminous rivers.

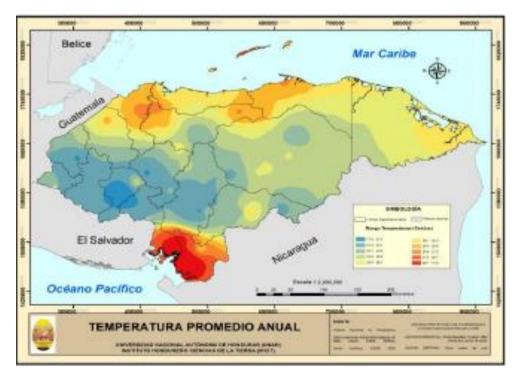


Figure 1. Average annual temperature in Honduras. Source: SCASA/SAG/MTCC. 2014.

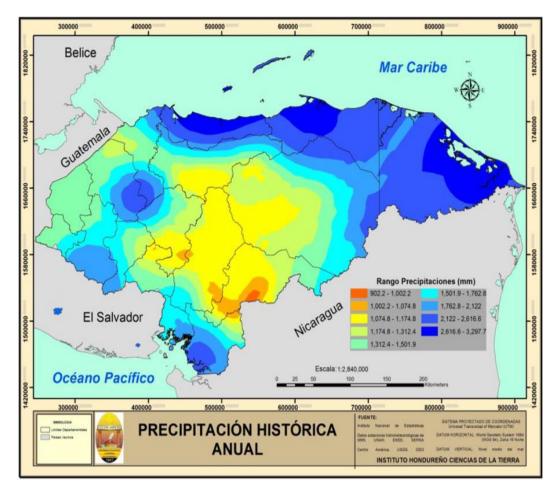


Figure 2. Historic annual precipitation levels for Honduras. Source: SCASA/SAG/MTCC. 2014

17. The ENSO phenomenon occurs every four to seven years and lasts from 12 to 18 months. In Honduras, ENSO causes periods of drought, heavy rains, flooding and landslides. The El Niño phenomenon decreases the cyclone season in the Caribbean and the Atlantic, while La Niña brings a high incidence of tropical cyclones that cause heavy rains throughout the country. From 1900 to 2013, droughts and other extreme weather events have caused significant economic losses. Hurricanes, tropical cyclones (Figure 3) and floods (Figure 4) have represented up to 75 per cent of the total of 67 events considered disasters during this period.

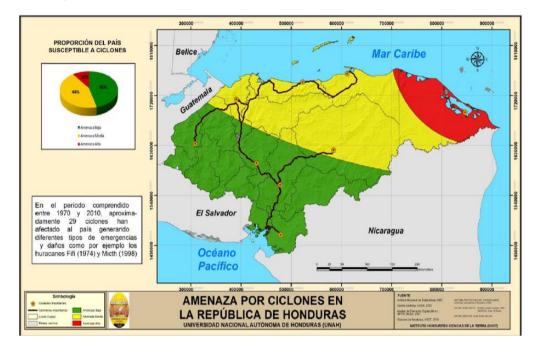


Figure 3. Cyclone threats in Honduras. Source: SCASA/SAG/MTCC. 2014

18. The effects of climate variability have caused significant economic losses. For example, 1,202 events were reported in 2013, of which 368 events were due to droughts that caused losses and 254 events were landslides, according to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015). Hurricanes Mitch and Katrina caused over US\$4.0 billion in damage to the Honduran economy. Hurricane Mitch alone caused agricultural losses through the destruction of 70-80 per cent of production, resulting in an estimated economic loss of US\$1.0 billion.



Figure 4. Flooding threats in Honduras. Source: SCASA/SAG/MTCC. 2014

Part 2 -Institutions and legal framework

2.1 Institutions

19. The institutions responsible for the country's environmental and climate agenda are concentrated within two entities: the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the President's Climate Change Plus (Clima+) Office.

- 20. MyEnvironment [MiAmbiente] is the government agency responsible for promoting the sustainable development of Honduras through the formulation, coordination, implementation and evaluation of public policies that aim to preserve natural resources and the environment, and that contribute to improving the quality of life of the country's inhabitants through actions that are framed within the principles of honesty, responsibility, commitment, efficiency and transparency.
- 21. Clima+, as an independent agency affiliated with the Presidency of the Republic, with national jurisdiction, is responsible for acting as a higher-level authority that, in a collegial and representative manner, is responsible for the approval and coordination of climate-change related public policy and investments in Honduras.
- 22. In addition to MiAmbiente and Clima+, there are other institutions actively involved in the country's environment and climate public policy: (i) SAG's Agro-environmental, Climate Change and Risk Management Unit [Unidad de Agroambiente, Cambio Climático y Gestión del Riesgo], (ii) Forestry Conservation Institute [Instituto de Conservación Forestal], and (iii) Permanent Commission of Contingencies [Comisión Permanente de Contingencias].

2.2 Policy and regulatory frameworks

- 23. The policy, legal and regulatory frameworks in effect in the country that govern its **environmental and climate agenda** are: General Environmental Law (1992); Land-use Law (2003); Environmental Policy of Honduras (2005); State Policy for the Agrifood Sector and Rural Areas of Honduras (2004-2021); Forestry, Protected Areas and Wildlife Law (2007); General Water Law (2009); Law for the Establishment of a Country Vision, and the adoption of a National Plan for Honduras (2009); Climate Change Law (2013); National Climate Change Strategy (2010); National Strategy for Environmental Goods and Services (2009); National Risk Management System Law (2009); the State Law for Integral Risk Management (2013); National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Honduras's Agrifood Sector 2014-2024; National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Drought; and the Groundwater Regulations. At the local level, municipalities have the Municipal Environmental Unit. At the territorial level, MiAmbiente has delegated the process for obtaining environmental licences to regional offices, in order to be more accessible to the population and prevent the need for travel to central offices in Tequcipalpa.
- 24. The Government has now developed its principal public policy instrument to implement the national agenda and international commitments in the environmental and climate agenda: the Plan ABS will act as the physical-territorial support for the National Economic Development Programme for Honduras 2020, which responds to three processes: (a) governance, (b) knowledge management, and (c) the implementation of sustainable practices. Plan ABS will be the regulatory and strategic framework for the COSOP's environmental agenda (including natural resources) and climate agenda. Furthermore, the country has a Climate Change Law, National Climate Change Strategy and National Adaptation Plan, which all establish the regulatory and strategic framework for Plan ABS.
- 25. As shown a policy and regulatory framework is in place but coordination and planning, between all organizations and plans is very poor and as a result most actions and initiatives

are fragmented and with little impact. Regulation is difficult mainly caused by an ineffective judicial framework.

26. No clear grievance redress mechanisms are in place in Honduras, not at the ministry level, nor at regional or local government level. There are social society grievance redress organization like the consumer protection organization. These organizations can generate attention to specific problems but as mentioned before the ineffective judicial framework does not permit to advance a specific case. Therefore most programmes with international financing implement their own grievance and redress mechanisms.

Gender

- 27. IFADs Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Policy (GEWE) as well as the 2019-2025 Action Plan for the systematic incorporation of the transformative approach to gender within and in all IFAD operations assures that essential part of IFADs corporate mandate is to integrate gender mainstreaming as a strategy to advance equity. This also requires addressing the root causes of gender gaps that generate and reproduce economic, social, and political problems and inequities.
- 28. IFAD's corporate policy for GEWE intervenes in three dimensions: economic empowerment of women and men, participation and leadership in public spheres of women and man as well as equity in the workload and the equal distribution of social and economic benefits.
- 29. To be fully mainstreaming IFADs gender mainstreaming approach must be integrated into all projects and project components, including institutional mainstreaming and reducing gender gaps within the institutions. The strategies are operationalized through the allocation of human and financial resources and ensuring the incorporation of technical specialists, both nationally and regionally and locally. IFAD plans to go further and proposes a transformative approach to gender in 25% of its new projects and ensure mainstreaming in 90% of its projects, ending in IFAD11.

2.3 Programmes and partnerships

- 30. The Project for Competitiveness and Sustainable Development of the Southwestern Border Region (PRO-LENCA) is currently being implemented, and it is financed by IFAD and GEF with the objective of increasing the climate resilience of agricultural value chains in the projects' area of intervention, protecting the target population and their production from the impacts of climate change (this through GIF financing). This project can contribute lessons learned, methodologies and instruments that incorporate the climate dimension for projects that will be designed and implemented in the current COSOP investment cycle.
- 31. IFAD has designed the Project for the Economic and Social Inclusion of Small Rural Producers in Northeast Honduras (PROINORTE) with the goal of increasing the incomes and improving the nutrition of small-scale producers and their families, improving their productivity, diversification, processing and commercialisation capacities, incorporating them into the prioritised value chains, and increasing their resilience in the context of climate change. This project's implementation has not yet begun, but it represents an opportunity to integrate lessons learned and the country's new environmental/climate provisions and priorities.

32. In regard to international financing, in June 2019 the GCF approved the project "Promoting Climate-resilient Forest Restoration and Silviculture for the Sustainability of Water-related Ecosystem Services" which will be implemented by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Honduras. This project can establish partnerships and interinstitutional coordination to scale up the anticipated impacts of IFAD's project portfolio's climate-change agenda.

- 33. These projects are important; therefore, IFAD must establish strategic partnerships with MiAmbiente, because it is the Government's point of contact with the GEF and GCF, in addition to guiding and ensuring the fulfilment of environmental and climate legal policies, strategies, plans and regulations, especially Plan ABS. Another fundamental agency is Clima+, because it is the higher-level authority for the approval and coordination of climate-related public policy and investments.
- 34. In addition to MiAmbiente and Clima+, it will be key to coordinate actions with United Nations agencies in Honduras, to link IFAD's actions and results with SDGs, as well as to align IFAD's interventions with other United Nations agencies, mainly with FAO and the WFP.

Part 3 - Strategic recommendations

3.1 Lessons learned

- 35. Lessons learned from IFAD's operations in the country are outlined in Section III of this document (IFAD engagement: lessons learned). Lessons learned in the area of environment and climate change are the following:
- 36. Lesson 1: Improve targeting of the projects' target population and areas of intervention. Make a greater effort to generate information relating to the projects' area of intervention to improve social, economic, organisational, productive and climate characterisation.
- 37. **Lesson 2: Incorporate climate information in project implementation.** Generate climate information by using at least regional, national and subnational information complemented by specific technical criteria.
- 38. **Lesson 3: Simplify the logical framework.** In project design, simplify the elaboration of logical framework indicators in their different hierarchical levels.
- 39. Lesson 4: In cases of projects that need to be redesigned, invest in complementary studies. In redesigned projects, prioritise the hiring of consultants to generate information for improved project targeting and intervention in the first year of implementation.
- 40. Lesson 5: Simplify processes and support agencies implementing financing during project start-up. With IFAD's support, before or shortly after the start-up workshop, elaborate Terms of Reference for contracting the project's climate change specialist, to be hired during the project's first year of implementation. When agencies responsible for the project have an administrative unit that is external to the project management unit, it is recommended that, in collaboration with the project's implementing agency (the Government) and IFAD, a space or mechanism be established that allows corrective measures to be taken when situations are identified that complicated processes.

41. Lesson 6: Design a protocol for the mitigation of short-term institutional changes in direction. For changes in institutional authorities that take place in very short periods of time (at least one year), a protocol must be established that outlines the measures to be taken by the government and IFAD to ensure that processes and decision-making do not create delays in project implementation, including in the Plan of Action and Project Oversight Committee.

3.2 Strategic orientation

- 42. This section describes how the results of the COSOP 2020-2025 contribute to the priorities and international commitments of the Government of Honduras. In this sense, the COSOP's strategic objective #1 (SO1) is aligned with Plan ABS's "Implementation processes for sustainable practices" strategic guidelines, which is the Government's main priority for the environment and natural resource sector. For social issues, the COSOP contribute to the SG 5 on gender, which will contribute transversally to the two strategic objectives of COSOP.
- 43. It is important to indicate that Plan ABS establishes international cooperation as part of the key actors in its implementation, through the programmes and projects that the agencies manage or implement in the country, and for this reason it is IFAD's reference framework in this national environment and climate agenda.

Table 1. Alignment of the COSOP's strategic objectives with NDCs of Honduras

Objectives of COSOP 2020-2025	Water, Forest and Soil Master Plan (Plan ABS)
Overall objective: Contribute to reducing rural poverty and migration through the promotion of rural agricultural and nonagricultural productive systems that are inclusive, efficient, sustainable, resilient to the effects of climate change, and that generate employment.	Country vision: Honduras is a highly productive country that manages and uses water, forest and soil resources in an integral manner, with community participation driving sustainable human and economic development that are able to address climate change risks to the benefit of all Hondurans.
	Strategic guideline C1 : Conservation, protection, restoration and sustainable use of water, forests and soil.
Strategic objective #1 (SO1) : Improve the productivity of small-scale rural producers' food productive systems through the application of a focus on sustainable and	Strategic guideline C2: Development of infrastructure for the efficient treatment, use and reuse of water (rainwater, groundwater, wastewater, others).
resilient agrifood systems.	Focus for both strategic guidelines: (a) sustainable forest, agricultural and livestock management; (b) risk management; and (c) integrated water basin management.

44. In the international context, IFAD can help the country to achieve the mitigation and adaptation goals of its NDCs through its specific objective (SO1). It is important to highlight that the strategic actions and goals of the country's NDCs are about to undergo a review process and may change in 2020, a situation that must be considered during the COSOP's mid-term review.

Table 2. Alignment of the COSOP's strategic objectives with the principal strategic guidelines of Honduras's NDCs.

COSOP strategic objectives	Nationally Determined Contributions			
	Mitigation	Adaptation		
	1. Reduction of 15% emissions relative to the BAU scenario by 2030 in the ensemble of sectors contained in this BAU scenario.	Change in agricultural practices.		
Strategic objective #1 (SO1): Improve the productivity of the food production of small-scale rural producers through the application of a focus on sustainable and resilient agrifood systems.	 In addition, the Republic of Honduras commits to, as a sectoral objective, the forestation/reforestation of one million hectares of forest by 2030. Through the efficient stoves NAMA,⁴² firewood consumption by families is expected to decrease by 39%, thus contributing to the fight against deforestation. 	 Change in livestock practices. Strengthening of research capacities. Society and legislation. Prioritisation of marine-coastal sector. 		

45. **Transformative approaches in the agenda of gender**, mean changing existing attitudes, practices, and norms, working at the community and participatory level with home-based methodologies. They include the implementation of initiatives to review, update and design new police officers, based on the evidence produced as a result of the interventions. It promotes alliances between traditional counterparts such as Ministries of Agriculture with the National Institutes of Women.

3.3 Strategic actions and targeting

- 46. Based on the COSOP's overall objective and strategic objective #1, the regulatory framework, and the Government of Honduras's national and international goals, the following strategic recommendations are being made on actions and concepts that the COSOP must consider during its implementation period.
- 47. **Strategic recommendation #1, environment and natural resources:** For the implementation of future projects, ensure that producer organisations have their environmental licence pursuant to current legislation (Ministerial Agreement No. 0740-2019). Ensure that the development of investment plans incorporates an environmental and natural resource section, in which the measures to be implemented are aligned with the activities recommended in the Plan ABS and the National Programme for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystems' Goods and Services.
- 48. Furthermore, it is recommended that the possibility of coordinating the COSOP with the Sowing Life Programme [Programa Sembrando Vida] be explored, for which purpose the Government of Mexico has provided a grant of US\$30.0 million to the Government of Honduras to establish agroforestry systems, diversify family farming production, and reduce migration. This represents an opportunity in the coming years for IFAD to offer opportunities to the Government of Honduras to implement this programme, since Mexico will be part of the programmes that will be financed in the next investment cycle; this would imply a regional focus in Mesoamerica for IFAD, generating a possible innovation in strategic orientation.

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⁴² Nationally Appropriate Mitigations Action (NAMA).

49. **Strategic recommendation #2, climate change:** This recommendation is presented along two lines of action: (a) at the level of investment plans, which must be incorporate climate section including a vulnerability assessment and a definition of practices, measures and/or technologies to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation), increase resilience and manage climate risks (adaptation); and (b) at the level of international climate financing, manage financing focused on the adaptation sector, specifically in the area droughts because it is currently under-addressed by the Government and other international agencies in the country. This financing would be through the GCF, GEF or the Adaptation Fund, which would be linked to MiAmbiente and Clima+, in addition to other key ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and the Ministry of Finance.

- 50. **Strategic recommendation #3, gender and youth:** According to the social, economic, cultural, demographic and geographic conditions and characteristics, specific investment plans could be developed for women and young people in order to create economic, labour or job access opportunities in the rural sector, especially in the northeast and southern, the most socially, economically, environmentally and climate-vulnerable regions, to promote social inclusion, generate incomes and reduce migration in the rural sector. In cases where conditions are a limiting factor to achieving the development of specific investment plans for women and young people, a women and youth sector can be incorporated into the investment plans.
- 51. All actions proposed in the COSOP related to gender and social inclusion, will be revised during the Mid Term Review (MTR) of the COSOP, based on national priorities, to be determined by the Government of Honduras
- 52. **Strategic recommendation #4, indigenous peoples and Afro-Hondurans:** In accordance with the demographic, cultural, economic and geographic aspects of indigenous peoples and Afro-Hondurans, specific investment plans can be developed with the goal of generating economic development, labour, access or inclusion opportunities for the population that is located in the most socially, economically, environmentally and climate-vulnerable regions, to promote social inclusion, generate incomes and reduce migration in the rural sector. Indigenous peoples and Afro-Hondurans has been central to the portfolio support in Honduras, this is due to the level of vulnerability and need for development assistance. Main challenges includes tenure rights, food security, health and access to basic social services. Pathways out of poverty for these vulnerable groups will demand strong participatory approaches and partnership with relevant stakeholders in order to strengthen the self-driven development agenda of these groups.
- 53. It is important that IFAD and the Government, before implementing the projects, seek the Free, Prior and Informed Consent pursuant to national policies and IFAD's policies.

3.4 Monitoring

- 54. In order to ensure that the anticipated social, environmental and climate results are achieved, it is important that a social and environmental management plan is developed and implemented in the project portfolio in accordance with IFAD's guidelines and procedures (SECAP).
- 55. To monitor the progress and results achieved in the COSOP 2020-2025 cycle in relation to gender, youth, indigenous peoples and Afro-Honduras, environment (including natural resources) and climate, key performance indicators will be established in the COSOP's Results Management Logical Framework, which is attached to this report.

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COVID MITIGATION STRATEGY

1. Honduras' economy under COVID-19 pandemic

2. IMF predicts a potential drop of 3.5% in Honduran GDP for 2020. For its part, the Central Bank of Honduras initially estimated a growth of GDP between 2.7% to 3.1% for 2020, but now with COVID-19, it estimates a drop of between 1.5-2.5% for 2020. Implying a significant drop in income and employment in the formal but especially the informal sector, which is a big part of the economy in Honduras. ECLAC projects an average fall of up to 5.3% in GDP in LAC during 2020 and this will affect seriously the exports of Honduras to neighboring countries.

- 3. FAO and ECLAC (2020), classified Honduras according to the flow of trade as Medium High Risk country in the LAC context. They also pointed out the potential threats to the agri-food exports on which Honduras depends. The, potential disruption in the logistics chains, and reduction of purchasing power of importing countries like the US are expected to have important impacts especially for small farmers. Important value chains to be impacted are coffee, melon, bananas and fresh vegetables. From and IFAD operation perspective, the strengthening of the production of small farmers producing basic grains, vegetables, fruits, bananas and cassava, which are important in terms of achieving nutritional security, will be a first priority.
- 4. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), there will be a massive loss of income that affects 80% of informal workers in LAC. This due to the COVID-19 pandemic itself and the measures to control the spread of the disease. The loss of jobs and income will result in an increase in the poverty rate, which according to first estimations of ILO will especially affect the informal sector. In this sector, poverty is expected to increase from 36% to 90% after COVID19.
- 5. A CABEI study (2020), highlights the impact on tourism, which currently represents 8.3% of GDP, this sector will be heavily affected mainly due to the closure of borders, temporary closure of tour operators and airlines that directly affect the inflow of tourism to the country. The World Tourism Organization projects for LAC, a drop-in tourist visits of up to 30%, an impact that could even extend to periods after the crisis caused by the pandemic. Furthermore, it estimates that in Honduras the main activities affected will be, in order of importance; commerce, construction, financial intermediation (remittances), hotels and restaurants (associated with tourism), and transportation. These sectors represent 33% of GDP; according to the presented scenarios, its impact on growth could be -1.8% to -3.5%.
- 6. Initially maintenance or reestablishment of the agri food systems are a priority to face the pandemic in the rural areas, to at least generate food security and potentially maintain some kind of income I. However small farmers face many restrictions in terms of transport of agricultural products because of mobility restrictions to and from all cities and towns along the country, as well as the procurement of production inputs. For the future, important safety and traceability will be demanded by consumers, which will force small producers to take additional measures in the short term to avoid possible negative impacts when marketing.

7. Many small farmers in Honduras are involved in coffee production and this shows their exposure to the international trade. It is difficult to predict what will happen with this price globally but certainly will have important impacts and a redirection of these production systems will be required.

8. According to reports from the National Emergency System (SINAGER for its Spanish abbreviation), the pandemic affects the entire national territory, with the highest number of cases concentrated in the departments of Cortés, Francisco Morazán, and Colon. Two of these departments concentrate the largest urban populations in the country with high levels of poverty. For the farmer organizations actually supported by the IFAD portfolio, it will be a challenge to mobilize products from the rural areas to these principal cities, considering the transportation restriction that have been implemented by the government. Together with the Livestock and Agriculture Secretary, the IFAD program is coordinating efforts to facilitate logistics for transporting food to the main markets.

9. IFAD contributions during and after COVID-19

- 10. IFAD currently participates actively in the UNCT and in the Humanitarian Country Team, made up of UN Agencies, Funds and Programs, as well as non-governmental and international cooperation organizations.
- 11. This space is primarily intended for the humanitarian response with food provision. The UN response up to now is very much orientated towards the short-term response. It is expected that in the future this agenda will have a more long-term vision, permitting IFAD to more actively participate through its programs and grants.
- 12. At sectorial level, the Livestock and Agricultural Secretary has prepared a preliminary strategy, which enables it to respond at short term. The strategy includes facilitating access to emergency credit and the provision of fertilizer and other inputs to small farmers. Additionally, the government has approved two big loans for rural development projects financed by the World Bank and the IADB. IFAD was not considered in this first package because it cannot provide budget support to the Honduran Government that is now urgently needed to scale up medical facilities and services.
- 13. IFAD therefore has focused its effort on the midterm and long-term restructuring of the agricultural sector. Together with the minister of agriculture, a new platform was setup to develop a midterm long-term recuperation plan for the agricultural sector. IFAD is leading this effort through the provision of consultants and intellectual leadership. It is expected that this midterm and long-term sectoral recuperation plan will generate spaces for the IFAD's financial instruments to play an active role.
- 14. Additionally, three regional grants were developed to generate better access to markets for small-scale farmers (e commerce), generate youth employment and to improve access to credit. One is part of the general pipeline of grants and was approved at all levels, except by the president and two were presented to the IFAD emergency fund.
- 15. In addition, the relationship with the private sector is being strengthened. IFAD is actively pursuing a complementary activity with Bayer. Bayer will provide new technology, technical assistance (TA) and access to credit to the clients of its programs.

Agreement at completion point NOTA REVISIÓN DE GOBIERNO

COSOP preparation process

1. The elaboration of this COSOP was a very participative process involving Government of Honduras officials, especially the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, Minister of Finance and Minister of Environment-MiAmbiente; current project staff in Honduras; and current project beneficiaries and producer organisations. It also included the participation of the private sector; United Nations organisations present in Honduras, especially those based in Rome; other support agencies such as CIAT, USAID, IICA, and IFAD cofinancers, such as CABEI. The process was led by the country team, based on a duly approved work plan, with the support of the Panama HUB and the IFAD country office in Guatemala. Support was also provided by the Evaluation Cooperation Group (ECG) and the Sustainable Production, Markets and Institutions Division (PMI), through the support of specialised consultants in the case of the ECG, or active participation in the case of the PMI.

- 2. The formulation team was comprised of Arnoud Hameleers, Country Director for Honduras; Enrique Hennings, PMI; Paolo Silveri, Regional Economist for LAC; Luisa Migliaccio, Portfolio Advisor LAC; Dario Rimedio, FMD; Raul Espinoza Bretado ECG consultant, and the country team comprised of Juan José Pineda Mejía, René López Steiner and Perla Carias Mossi. Thereafter ??????
- 3. The formulation process had 4 phases: (i) a phase for receiving and studying relevant documents on the country (5 to 18 August 2019), (ii) a discussion phase with development partners in the country (19 to 24 August 2019), (iii) a consultation and validation phase (2 to 7 September), and (iv) a document elaboration phase (9 to 17 September). The document study phase benefitted from the recent COSOP Completion Review, the recent design of the new programme, specific studies on climate change that had been carried out, and the EmprendeSur programme closing process, which included validation processes with beneficiaries and specific impact, financial-economic, and socio-environmental studies.
- 4. The second phase was based on a mission in the country that generated many discussions on the current country programme and future interventions. Specific development partners participated in this process such as ministries, project teams and potential cofinancers. This phase ended with the preliminary elaboration of the new COSOP's overall objective and strategic lines. The third phase involved direct consultations through visits with FAO, WFP, several ministries, and technical and cofinancing partners. A site visit was also carried out to consult with current and potential beneficiaries and, finally, this phase ended with a validation workshop involving broad participation (see below for details). During phase 4, and with all these inputs, the COSOP was elaborated and it has culminated in the present document.
- The context and lessons learned from current projects and the previous COSOP were important inputs for this COSOP, but its most important guiding themes are the new themes relating to migration and climate change.

Main issues collected in the consultation process with stakeholders.

Innovación; Gestión del conocimiento y Escalonamiento

- Sistematización de experiencias.
- Asignar fondos en los proyectos para propuestas innovadoras.
- Mayor cobertura de los proyectos FIDA.
- Sistemas de extensión agrícola a nivel municipal. Algunas municipalidades están financiando técnicos agrícolas para brindar servicios de extensión agropecuaria y es una vía para enlazar cooperación técnica en los territorios.
- Descentralizar procesos de legalización y actualización legal de organizaciones de productores.
- Planificación territorial, regional y municipal.
- Impulsar proyectos productivos con alta inversión en energía alternativa con alianza de organismos especializados.
- Priorizar inversiones a proyectos estratégicos (mayor impacto) y las oportunidades para jóvenes deben ser más atractivas, más que producción primaria agropecuaria.
- Buscar a nivel local y nacional prácticas innovadoras puntuales al territorio, los cuales deben estar presente en todos los planes y proyectos que se deriven en la estrategia.
- Es oportuno aprovechar las IT Ag. Digital.
- Incluir el concepto de reforestación por el de restauración. (potencial de restauración nacional según la agenda 2030 es de 3 millones de ha).
- En las intervenciones apoyar la coordinación entre agencias para el manejo de datos de los beneficiarios para medir el impacto a nivel micro de las intervenciones y un mejor manejo de los recursos destinados.
- Alianzas y coordinación con entes interesados y que desarrollan innovaciones para la ejecución de los proyectos.
- Involucrar universidades, instituciones de la sociedad civil. Estos actores deben estar en coordinación con los proyectos financiados por la cooperación internacional.
- Fortalecer la investigación en sistemas de producción agrícola, incluyendo los institutos de educación, gobierno e iniciativa privada en este proceso.
- Fortalecer y actualizar la academia encargada de la formación de profesionales en agricultura para mejorar la asistencia técnica a los productores.
- En los proyectos incorporar el enfoque de restauración de paisajes ecosistémicos bajo modelos de forestería comunitaria.
- Desarrollar investigación aplicada, participativa e incluyente (academia y comunidades).
- En los proyectos integrar el manejo de microcuencas para revertir o adaptarse a escenarios climáticos extremos.

Sector Privado; Cooperación SUR-SUR y Servicios Financieros

- Potenciar la ejecución e impacto de los proyectos fomentar el intercambio de experiencias exitosas con otros entre países donde se ejecutan proyectos FIDA.
- Fomentar la institucionalización, certificación y uso del sistema de cajas rurales existente en el país, como alternativa de financiamiento al sector rural.
- Considerar al sector privado como beneficiario de los proyectos.
- Promover mecanismos como asociaciones púbico privadas para el manejo de cuencas y temas forestales, así como proyectos de turismo.
- Formular proyectos productivos y de acceso a mercados, con garantías distintas a la tierra.
- Impulsar estrategia de forestaría comunitaria con organizaciones agrícolas y forestales.
- Promover el intercambio de experiencias en los temas anteriores, incluso entre comunidades locales.
- La vinculación de las cajas rurales a la red bancaria nacional o promover modelos de negocio innovadores para este grupo.
- Se recomiendan alianzas regionales en la zona del triángulo norte.
- Tomar en cuenta los organismos acreditados nacionales ante el FVC para canalizar fondos (SEFIN y BANPROVI)
- Implementar seguros para pequeños productores incluyendo el financiamiento de las primas a los pequeños productores.
- Establecer alianzas con empresas privadas para la prestación de servicios durante las intervenciones.

Gestión de conocimiento

• Incluir a la academia en estas tareas de investigación, estudios y otras actividades de gestión de conocimiento

Escalamiento

- Una base de organizaciones que produzcan materias primas, lo debería impulsar el escalonamiento de las actividades de otras empresas dedicadas a agregar valor.
- Diseñar programas enfocados y diferenciados con metodologías de enseñanza participativa que respeten la cultura, así como la regionalización productiva.
- Mayor articulación con los gobiernos locales y municipales, involucrándolos en la implementación del proyecto a través de sus unidades técnicas. Apoyar el fortalecimiento de capacidades locales de estos gobiernos.

Innovación

- Fortalecimiento de los centros regionales de investigación para que pueda desarrollar y adaptar nuevas tecnologías de producción, conservación de recursos (agua, suelo, bosque).
- Conocer experiencias de otros actores en agregar valor, especialmente tecnologías que no son usadas en el país, servicios de intercambio de experiencias sur- sur.
- Buscar formas de financiamiento al sector privado pero que conlleve el compromiso social de respetar los recursos naturales "sello verde: Infraestructura verde!
- Promover y financiar seguros productivos, micro seguros agrícolas, seguros con índice climático.
- Coordinar y armonizar las intervenciones de la cooperación internacional para el desarrollo de manera de hacer más efectividad la ayuda.

Sector Privado

 Aprovechar las experiencias y capacidades del sector privado para lograr fortalecer la asistencia técnica a los productores. Privatizar la asistencia técnica.

Servicios Financieros

 Diseño de productos financieros accesibles y de acuerdo a las necesidades de los productores de la agricultura familiar (traje a la medida, inclusión financiera, garantías reciprocas)

Sector Privado; Cooperación SUR-SUR y Servicios Financieros

- Impulsar SFR a mayor escala, desarrollando nuevos servicios en territorios desatendidos
- Promover mayor cobertura en estrategias de cajas de segundo piso para una mayor cobertura de beneficiarios
- Mayor acceso a riego agrícola

Alianzas

- Promover el modelo cooperativo como garante de desarrollo
- Articulación de políticas públicas relacionadas al desarrollo rural integral.
- Transformar los sistemas actuales de producción en modelos productivos sostenibles con el uso racional de los recursos naturales.

Políticas

- Promover la ley de Agricultura familiar
- Flexibilizar leyes para incentivar la inversión y exportación

Financiamiento Climático

• Banco de Desarrollo deben dar un enfoque y apoyar al tema

Construcción de capacidades

- Buscar soluciones compartidas
- Capacitación en agricultura climáticamente inteligente
- Fortalecer las capacidades de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores para diseñar y ejecutar instrumentos de financiamiento que permita integrar a la iniciativa privada en el marco de las acciones de la Cooperación Sur-Sur.
- Fomentar el financiamiento para la adopción de nuevas tecnologías para la producción sostenible.
- Financiamiento para el fomento de la producción de cultivos no tradicionales.
- Promoción de servicios financieros que permitan desarrollar emprendimientos verdes.
- Impulsar y promover el apalancamiento de recursos financieros al sector forestal mediante el diseño de productos financieros.
- Impulsar y desarrollar negocios verdes comunitarios bajo el sistema social forestal, buscando incentivar a los pequeños productores (basados en la experiencia de Colombia).

Alianzas Políticas; Financiamiento climáticos y Construcción de capacidades

- Involucrar a la academia y a la empresa privada en las formulaciones de proyectos y apoyos del FIDA.
- Impulsar la definición de una estrategia nacional para el financiamiento climático.
- Apoyar financieramente la aplicación de políticas y estrategias nacionales, como la de agricultura familiar.
- Fortalecer más las capacidades organizativas de los beneficiarios.
- Fomentar provectos de cosechas de agua.
- Considerar integrar SEMPRENDE, como nueva política presidencial para articular los emprendimientos y pequeños negocios.
- Servicios públicos de extensión a través de los institutos técnicos comunitarios, como espacio de formación y aprovechamiento de capacidades de técnicos en los territorios, pensando en integrarlos para proveer servicios en los territorios.
- Un verdadero fortalecimiento para regionalizar la SAG, y capacitar a sus técnicos.
- Fomentar el desarrollo de productos financieros de bajo costo para proyectos agroforestales, pensando en el cumplimiento a las metas país y a la generación de ingresos alternativos.
- Ver los análisis de evaluaciones de las políticas realizadas por centros de investigación, universidades, CEPAL, otros.
- Reclutar recurso humano por méritos y no por política.
- Incluir el tema de cambio climático en todas las operaciones a fin de que se puedan alinear con el tema de financiamiento climático. Se espera que a partir del 2020 los fondos climáticos aumenten y estos serán concursables para los acreditados.
- Se recomienda tomar en consideración los gobiernos locales para canalizar financiamientos (2).
- Alianzas con agencias del SNU y/u otras organizaciones vinculadas a proyectos de emergencia para identificar y financiar intervenciones enfocadas en resiliencia y nutrición
- Banca financie organizaciones de la sociedad civil, organizaciones de pequeños productores y pequeños y medianas empresas para impulsar la producción sostenible.
- Para la nueva cartera de proyectos FIDA, establecer alianzas estratégicas con actores clave que contribuyan en brindar servicios de asistencia técnica, construcciones de capacidades y financiamiento climático, con el objetivo que las organizaciones de pequeños productores sean sostenibles.
- Incorporar las lecciones aprendidas en la implementación de proyectos de pequeña agricultura.
- Financiar proyectos para fortalecer alianzas público-privadas para la producción del país.
- Impulsar el desarrollo de centros de capacitación a productores agrícolas para la innovación tecnológica.
- En el COSOP integrar como parte del marco regulatorio que rige el sector forestal la Política Nacional Forestal.
- En construcción de capacidades desarrollar aspectos de acceso a mercados y comercialización.
- Simplificar los procesos y requerimientos legales por parte del Estado para incentivar el desarrollo rural.

Strategic partnerships

Dowling	Portnovo/s-turnil-1	Downovskin vestile and	luctification for a sufficient	Monitoring and reporting
Partnering objectives	Partners/networks/ platforms	Partnership results and outcomes	Justification for partnership	(to be completed for CRR and CCR)
Engaging in policy and influencing development agendas	UNCT Honduras	Presentation and discussion of COSOP New UNDAF with IFAD participation	Increase the importance of rural development in agendas	CCR and CRR
	Agricultural coordination platform with the Ministry of Agriculture	New family farming law implemented	Increase the focus of Ministry strategies and actions on small-scale producers	
Leveraging cofinancing	OFID and CABEI GCF	At least one cofinanced project or a project with GCF funds	Increase impact of IFAD operations	CRR
Enabling coordinated country-led processes	Agricultural coordination platform with the Ministry of Agriculture	Improved coordination and complementarity between organisations supporting the Ministry of Agriculture	Increase impact of each project's activities and exchange experiences	
	UNCT	Increase monitoring of UNDAF implementation	Improved indicator data available to monitor COSOP	CCR AND CRR
Developing and brokering knowledge and innovation (including SSTC)	WFP and FAO	At least two innovations generated by WFP and/or FAO are incorporated into IFAD projects. IFAD project producers provide products to the WFP.	These two organisations with a presence in Honduras have a great deal of knowledge that is not being mobilised for IFAD projects.	CCR
	CIAT	CIAT supports the implementation of at least one IFAD project by introducing LINK technique, applying their knowledge on climate change, and strengthening nutrition aspects.	CIAT has a presence in Honduras and received an IFAD grant to support the implementation of a project.	
	Rural Entrepreneurship Development Foundation [Fundación para el desarrollo empresarial rural] (FUNDER)	FUNDER strengthens rural credit unions and supports the development of credit models that are appropriate for these types of organisations.		CCR and CRR
				CCR
Strengthening private sector engagement	Honduran Council of Private Businesses [Consejo Hondureño de la Empresa Privada] (COHEP)	At least 8 businesses establish active partnerships with IFAD projects.	One of the problems that IFAD-generated businesses have is their links to the market.	CRR
Enhancing visibility	Ministry of Agriculture's Communications Unit	Yearly press route	IFAD has a serious recognition problem in Honduras.	CCR and CRR

EB 2020/130/R.18 Appendix IX

South-South and Triangular Cooperation strategy

Introduction

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) has been increasingly embedded in IFAD's business model as a way of maximizing impact and has evolved from a series of ad hoc activities to a clear corporate approach. The Fund recognizes SSTC as a key modality to share innovative rural development solutions, promote investments among a wide range of stakeholders and establish novel partnerships and other forms of collaboration that allow the involved parties to develop the terms of their cooperation, taking into consideration their distinctive capacities and comparative advantages. The Fund is also seeking to pilot and scale-up new approaches to promote financial cooperation in areas such as business-to-business linkages and investments brokerage between developing countries.

- The COSOP preparation process provides a unique opportunity to conduct an analysis of the economic and development context of the country and to better understand the thematic areas of focus for SSTC activities. Also, it is useful to understand the country's engagement in SSTC and its experience in exchanging knowledge, expertise and/or resources with other southern countries. Most countries are identifiable as both a provider and receiver of knowledge.
- Embedding SSTC into the new COSOP provides opportunities to tap into the experiences or resources from other countries, and for Honduras to share its own experiences and resources with others. SSTC is not only an instrument through which knowledge is shared among countries but also a means for promoting investments and financial flows to help countries in their development.
- In the context of the new Honduras COSOP for 2020-2025, SSTC is acknowledged as a key element to boost the results of rural development initiatives focus on smallholder farmers, in particular to vulnerable and historically excluded groups such as women, young people, indigenous peoples and Afro-Hondurans. This appendix presents potential areas for SSTC engagement in Honduras, based on the sectors of relevance to the country, as well as partnerships opportunities to be explored during the COSOP period.
- An important step is the initial mapping of stakeholders and potential partners (i.e. international organizations, research institutions, academia, IFIs, etc.) to be involved in the identification and implementation of SSTC activities, and the identification of countries to either draw experience/financing from or share experiences/financing with. It is important to indicate potential areas for the development of SSTC activities, including some examples of the type of activities envisioned. It is crucial to ensure that the main thematic areas identified are aligned with key ongoing policies and programmes where the Government is focusing its investments.

SSTC in Honduras

SSTC has been identified by the Government of Honduras as an important learning tool in terms of capacity building involving the sharing of experience, technologies and solutions. A recent review⁴³ conducted by the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) showed that Honduras was involved in 114 South-South Cooperation initiatives in 2016, been 43.3% under a bilateral modality, 36% were

⁴³ Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America 2018 https://www.informesursur.org/en/informe-de-cooperacion-sursur-en-iberoamerica-2/.

regional and one in five were triangulations. The same study also indicated that Honduras acted as a recipient of SSTC in most of the cases.

- 7. While the cooperation received by Honduras was very strongly oriented towards strengthening its capacities in the Social (Health and other social policies) and Economic (Agriculture) sectors, the one it offered was geared towards support for public institutions and Extractive sectors. Mexico and Colombia stood out as Honduras's main SSTC partners in 2016. SSTC activities in 2016 aligned mainly with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being).
- 8. **Strengthening Forestry Policy through SSTC** Between 2015 and 2018, Honduras received Mexico's support to strengthen technical and institutional capacities for controlling the pest caused by the pine bark beetle and applying phytosanitary measures. The pest affected more than 600 thousand hectares and resulted in a declaration of Forest Emergency and Risk Zone. Honduras has 5.3 million hectares of forestlands, which cover almost half of the country's total area. In 2016 Honduras and Mexico agree to strengthen their cooperation on forestry, tourism, gender equality and combating droughts.
- 9. In the same area, collaboration with Chile took place between 2015 and 2016, when Honduras requested Chile's support on sustainable forest production. More specifically, the aggregation of small and medium-sized forest producers in associations to enabled the implementation of a sustainable, high-performance forest plantation program to restore degraded forestlands and raise public and private awareness towards the sustainability of the forest business
- 10. In 2016, Paraguay provided technical assistance to Honduras to install and launch their own online systems to track compliance with international Human Rights recommendations and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It provided training for government staff aimed at strengthening the capacity of Honduran's institutions in terms of monitoring and implementation of these commitments.
- 11. Also in 2016, Honduras also received support from Costa Rica, through a Triangular Cooperation with Spain, to implement an initiative to protect the environment by empowering civil society through the establishment of National Water Laboratory. The cooperation focused, among other things, on adapting the Blue Flag Ecological Program to the Honduras context, reviewing the existing legislation, promoting specific criteria on water quality, education and environmental management on Honduran beaches and establishing a training program for local committees.

IFAD - Honduras SSTC Engagement

- 12. Honduras has the highest poverty rate in Central America and the second highest in Latin America, surpassed only by Haiti. In rural areas, approximately one in five Hondurans live in extreme poverty. In addition, Honduras is facing significant environmental challenges. It is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change and one of the most affected by extreme weather events in the last 20 years (1998-2017). Soil degradation and deforestation are also matters of concerned due to the export-oriented agricultural model, the advancing agricultural frontier and complex social problems related to access to land.
- 13. The assessments conducted during the last COSOP Result Review and prior to the formulation of the new COSOP clearly indicates that the agriculture sector has a high development potential due to the country's more than two million hectares of lowlands with strong potential for agricultural projects with investments in irrigation systems. It should also be recalled that the agricultural sector is one of the country's main sources of employment and revenue. The new COSOP's strategy is based on

the identification of the rural agricultural sector's challenges; these are, mainly, low productivity and the productive systems' limited resilience to the effects of climate change. The principal impacts of these issues are poverty, unemployment and migration.

- 14. To date, IFAD and the Government of Honduras have jointly invested US\$163 million in rural people to strengthen inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth, embodied in 13 projects and several grants, reaching 176,500 families within the country's poorest areas. This collaboration has yielded several operations at field level that can and should be shared, replicated and scaled up. The same can be said for knowledge and technologies developed in other countries that Honduras might benefit from.
- 15. Among the lessons learned from IFAD's operations in the country is the need to ensure that project development and implementation process must be more participative and inclusive. Enhance coordination and complementarity with other financial and United Nations agencies, especially Rome-based agencies, with operations in the country is crucial. Similarly, regional grants must be used to support key project portfolio activities. SSTC can support the establishment of a working model to improve cooperation and complementarity with institutions.

I. Opportunities for rural development investment promotion and technical exchanges

- 16. SSTC will have to play an important role in this COSOP's two strategic objectives. One of the main problems in Honduras is related to innovation and access to innovation in all its dimensions, from productive innovation to project management and innovation in support systems, particularly for small-scale producers, especially given the significant impact that climate change is having and will continue to have in Honduras.
- 17. In SO1, the main goal is promote SSTC to strengthen research centres so that they can develop and adapt new production technologies and promote the correct management of natural resources (water, soil, forest). SSTC initiatives will encourage the involvement of academia in research exchanges and other knowledge management activities as a strategy to promote ownership and ensure future disseminate to a wider range of beneficiaries.
 - Specific areas for collaboration and key partners:
 - Climate-smart agriculture: CIAT and EMBRAPA
 - Sustainable livestock: FAO and CATIE
 - Access to Water: Brazil and other countries in the Dry Corridor and Gran Chaco
 - Nutrition and food security: WFP, FAO, Mexico and Brazil
- 18. SO2, the main goal is use SSTC to shift the focus from value chains to sustainable food production systems, not only from an environmental perspective but also with a comprehensive focus on social, nutritional and climate-change themes.
 - Specific areas for collaboration and key partners:
 - Post Harvesting and Processing: EMBRAPA/Brazil, FAO
 - Green Forest Businesses: FAO, Bolivia, Colombia and Mexico
 - Private Sector Engagement: ITC, Global Compact and Nicaragua
 - Inclusive Rural Economies: PROCASUR
 - Monitoring and Evaluation: Brazil and regional grants

19. The SSTC work and targeting will be strongly oriented towards vulnerable and historically excluded rural groups including women, young people, indigenous peoples and Afro-Hondurans, as they are strategic crosscutting pillars and essential to contribute to reducing poverty and migration. IFAD country and regional grants are expected to support the work on these areas.

20. There is a need to establish partnerships with institutions in other countries and continents (e.g. Africa and Asia) that have expertise in rural financial services, especially in terms of digitalising and adapting small-scale rural producers to these services. Moreover, there is a need to create exchanges and learning paths on producer organisation models, rural entrepreneurism, and how to incorporate nutrition into intervention models.

II. Partnerships and initiatives

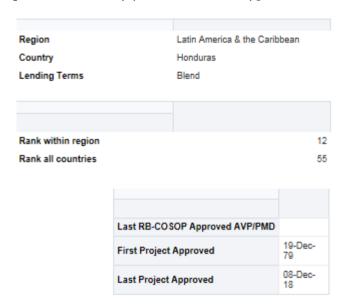
- 21. South-south cooperation and the triangulation of cooperation are fundamental to fulfil the strategic objectives. This mechanism will be used to broaden the collaboration of some current partners on themes relating to sustainable agrifood systems, nutrition and climate change (CIAT appears as a potential partner), and with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation for the diversification of crops, the use of adequate production and post-harvest technologies, and the identification of some value chains or products in the country with which these organisations can collaborate, such as potatoes, avocadoes, dragon fruit, cashews, among others.
- 22. In terms of entrepreneurship, capacity-building, information technology and rural financing, there is an opportunity to develop exchanges with other countries in the region that have obtained positive results in these areas. A partner for this has not yet been determined. In regard to market access and certifications, work with the ITC is proposed.

Conclusion

- 23. South-South and Triangular Cooperation responds to the rising interest of developing countries to share lessons learned through knowledge, technology and expertise sharing, as well as promoting trade and investments. In this context, Honduras can certainly benefit from both the technical cooperation and investment promotion aspects of SSTC.
- 24. The new Honduras COSOP delivers a great chance for the country to progress further on greater impact for rural poverty reduction, where SSTC can be used for stronger results. Honduras has already develop interesting SSTC initiatives in the last years and should try to build on existing experiences to scale-up new intervention. In this regard, it will be crucial to mobilize supplementary funds targeting SSTC initiatives.
- 1. Takin into consideration the Agenda 2030 and especially SDG 1 and 2 and recognising the high demand for technical knowledge and investment alternatives expressed by governments, IFAD is ready to continue to act as knowledge broker and to support the sharing of good practices and investment opportunities throughout the implementation period of the new COSOSP.

Country at a glance

[Source: Country portfolio summary]



Project Status Desc	Number of projects	Approved Amt IFAD
Board/President Approved	1	16,330,000
Signed	1	250,000
Available for Disbursement	1	14,293,029
Project Completed	1	10,000,348
Financial Closure	27	123,210,665

24 Country Summary Sheet

BU	Country	Project status	Project Id	Project Name	Approval	Entry into Force	Board - EiF (months)	Extension (Years)	IFAD Amount	Disbursed %
CONV BU	Honduras	Financial	1000003404	DERECHOS TERRITORIALES Y CULTURALES Y	13-May-09	21-Oct-09	5	0		100%
		Closure Average		SOBERANIA ALIMENTARIA			5.00	0.00	0	
Average							5.00	0.00	0	
LAC	Honduras	Available for	1100001682	Project for Competitiveness and Sustainable	17-Aug-13	3-Mar-14	7		20,484,969	32%
		Disbursement		Development in the South-Western Border Region						
			2000000160	FSS 5 - SCCF05 FG 51005	30-Nov-15	3-Oct-13	-26		0	48%
			2000000219	EB Lapse of Time 17 AUG 2013	17-Aug-13	3-Mar-14	7		14,293,029	35%
		Average					-4.00		11,592,666	
		Board/President Approved	2000001489	Project for the Economic and Social Inclusion of Small Rural Producers in Northeast Honduras	8-Dec-18	31-Oct-19	11		16,330,000	0%
		Approved	2000002594	Shan karari roducers in Northeast riolidaras	8-Nov-16	31-Jul-19	33		0	0%
			2000002595		8-Nov-16	31-Jul-19	33		16,330,000	0%
		Average					25.67		10,886,667	
		Entry into Force	2000001252		12-Sep-15	22-Dec-16	15		6,191,940	16%
		Average					15.00		6,191,940	
		Financial Closure	1000000266	HONDURAS, ELABORACION DEL PLAN DE ACCION NACIONAL (PAN) DE LUCHA CONTRA LA DESERTIFICACION Y SEQUIA	8-Mar-04	8-Mar-04	0	0	0	100%
			1000000474		19-Dec-79	2-May-80	4	0	350,000	100%
			1000000594	HONDURAS - PROYECTO DE CREACION Y FORTALECIMIENTO DE LAS CAJAS RURALES DE AHORRO Y CREDITO	18-Dec-97	29-Sep-98	9	0	70,000	100%
			1000000618	EMERGENCY ASISTANCE REHABILITATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF LENCA COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY HURRICANE MITCH	23-Dec-98	31-Aug-99	8	0	75,000	100%
			1000000635	PROYECTO DE APOYO PRODUCTIVO A FAMILIAS	23-Aug-99	30-Nov-99	3	0	75,000	100%
			1000001308	I .	7-Jun-01	7-Jun-01	0	0	12,000	92%
			1000001752	PROGRAMA NACIONAL DE DESARROLLO LOCAL	26-Apr-01	7-Jan-02	8	0	0	91%
			1000001803	DESARROLLO RURAL EN LA REGION CENTRO-ORIENTE	19-Mar-97	25-Sep-97	6	0	95,000	100%
			1000001853	DESAROLLO RURAL EN EL SUR-OCCIDENTE DE HONDURAS	17-Dec-98	7-Apr-99	4	0	65,000	100%
			1000001869	FONDO NACIONAL DE DESARROLLO RURAL SOSTENIBLE - FONADERS	8-Dec-99	18-Feb-00	2	0	200,000	100%
			1000002069	303TENIBEE-1 ONADERS	29-Apr-87	19-Aug-88	16	0	4,179,000	67%
			1000002164		19-Dec-79	2-May-80	4	0	8,219,000	99%
			1000002216		15-Sep-93	28-Nov-94	14	0	7,681,983	100%
			1000002338		29-Apr-97	18-Feb-98	10	0	12,284,000	98%
			1000002394		3-Dec-98	30-Jun-99	7		19,300,178	99%
			1000002419		8-Dec-99	3-Jul-00	7		16,500,292	98%
			1000002465		26-Apr-01	5-Oct-01	5		20,000,000	92%
			1000002654		14-Sep-82	3-Feb-84	17	0		23%
			1000003007		13-Dec-07	17-Nov-08	11	0		0%
			1000003195	Dural David and and During to facility Weeks and During	11-Mar-08	17-Nov-08	8			81%
			1100000029	Rural Development Project for the Western Region	19-000-79	2-May-80	4	2	8,569,000	99%
			1100000099	Santa Barbara Rural Development Project	14-Sep-82	3-Feb-84	17	2	2,769,000	23%
			1100000203	Intibucá-La Paz Rural Development Project	29-Apr-87	19-Aug-88	16	5		67%
			1100000336	Agricultural Development Programme for the Western Region (PLANDERO)	15-Sep-93	28-Nov-94	14	2	7,681,983	100%
			1100001032	Rural Development Project in the Central Eastern Region (PRODERCO)	29-Apr-97	18-Feb-98	10		12,284,000	98%
			1100001087	Rural Development Project in the South-Western Region	3-Dec-98	30-Jun-99	7	0	19,300,178	99%
				National Fund for Sustainable Rural Development Project (FONADERS)	8-Dec-99	3-Jul-00	7		16,500,292	98%
			1100001198 1100001407	,	26-Apr-01	5-Oct-01	5	1	20,000,000 9,240,005	92% 81%
			1100001407	Project for Enhancing the Rural Economic Competitiveness of Yoro	13-Dec-07	17-Nov-08	11	1	9,240,005	81%
			1100001595	Northern Horizons-Competitiveness and Sustainable Rural Development Project in the Northern Zone	29-Aug-11	21-Feb-12	6	-1	1,570,000	15%
		Average					8.00	0.53		
		Project Completed	1000003806		16-Sep-10	1-Feb-11	5		10,000,348	95%
		Jompieted	1000004074	Custo inchia Dural Continuo I	29-Aug-11	21-Feb-12	6			15%
			1100001535	Sustainable Rural Development Programme for the Southern Region		1-Feb-11	5		10,000,348	91%
		Average	2000000345	PROGRAMA DE DESARROLLO L1418P	1-Feb-12	13-Sep-12	5. 7 5	0.50		89%
		Signed	2000001838	Institutional Strengthening to UAP-SAG Honduras.	14-Dec-17	30-Jan-18	2	0.50	250,000	60%
		Average			1		2.00		250,000	2270
Average							8.21	0.53	7,110,942	
PMI	Honduras	Financial Closure	1000002981	PROCESOS DE DESARROLLO EMPRESARIAL MEDIANTE EL FOMENTO DE CAJSA RURALES, AGRONEGOCIOS Y	3-Dec-07	3-Dec-07	0	0		100%
		Average		MICROEMPRESAS RURALES			0.00	0.00	15,000	
1		_					0.00			

Financial management issues summary

[1,000 words] Prepared by the Financial Management Services Division.

FIDUCIARY SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PORTFOLIO



COUNTRY	COUNTRY HONDURAS COSOP				
COUNTRY – Fiduciary KPIs:					
Fiduciary Inherent Risk:	HIGH	Honduras ranked 146th out	of 180 countries surveyed		
Disbursement - Profile	Moderately unsatisfactory	in 2019 in the Corruption			
⁴⁴ Disbursement - Ratio Rolling Year	12.3%	Transparency International wrisk). Government strongly	influenced by business		
Pending Obligations and Contributions	USD 100K RPL11 pending	interests, traditional political elites and organised of that complicates efforts to address corruption.			
Counterpart Funding - Profile	Moderately unsatisfactory	RSP rating of 4 (medium risl			
PBAS - available allocation:	IFAD 11 USD 0M	published. No use of country Honduras has achieved seconomy GDP in Latin America in 201 reduction of fiscal deficit and (World bank). Despite this positive perfor Honduras are second higher almost 65 percent of housel 43 percent lived in extreme of three in rural areas. No violence as well as the chan high migration and remittant key policy areas to make poverty (World bank – Global Since 2014 reduced macroed groundwork laid for model Framework. Attention points	and highest growth rates of 7 and 2018 and sustained stabilization of public debt rmance, poverty rates in st in the region. In 2013, holds lived in poverty and poverty, including two out eed to tackle crime and llenges that emerge from ces flows as identified as progress on eliminating al partnership Framework)		
		governance budgets and (IMF) Risk Debt distress ranked upgrade compared to Mediui	by IMF in 2019 as low –		
		Financial Management cor supervisory missions are: (i) in place with limited know procedures (ii) Possible Application — only one a Persistent inconsistencies submitted to IFAD. In addition qualified audit pointing to weaknesses in Fin	New administrative team ledge IFAD policies and delays in Withdrawal authorized signature (ii) in Financial Reports opinions in 2018/2019		
		Follow-up Actions by Sec Ganaderia (SAG) (i)Invest personnel both at to SAG, p and PMU in particular finan management letter poir	t in training for project project administration unit licial systems (ii) Address		

⁴⁴ Disbursement RATIO = DISBURSEMENT (12 months period)/ DISBURSABLE (available at beginning of the period).

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EMPRENDESUR (iii) Address issues around accounting system and inconsistent financial reporting to IFAD
Mitigation actions IFAD (i) Close follow up by IFAD (ii) Small grant USD 250 K approved for institutional strengthening of its Project Administration Unit (training of personnel, strengthening systems and procedures) Cofunding national government & beneficiaries below target in Project Design and not materializing during course of projects.

Existing Portfolio:

Project	Financing instrument	FLX Status (1)	Lending Terms	Currency	Amount (million)	Completion date
PRO-LENCA	200000125200	DSBL	BLENDED TERMS	XDR	4.51	30/03/2022
PRO-LENCA	L-I899-	DSBL	BLENDED TERMS	XDR	9.54	30/03/2022
PRO-LENCA	G-G-FSS-5-	DSBL	ECD GRANTS	USD	3.00	29/06/2020
PROINORTE	200000259500	APPR	BLENDED TERMS	USD	16.33	
Strengthening UAP-SAG	200000183800	DSBL	IFAD FUNDED GRANTS	USD	0.25	29/09/2020
Strengthening UAP-SAG	200000183800	DSBL	IFAD FUNDED GRANTS	USD	0.25	29/09/2

1) APPR – SIGN – ENTF – DISB – EXPD – SPND

B. PORTFOLIO, FM RISK & PERFORMANCE

Project	Financing instrument	Curr.	Amount (million)	PSR quality of FM	PSR audit	PSR disb. rate	Disbursed to approved
PRO-LENCA	200000125200	XDR	4.51	Mod. unsatisfactory	Mod. unsatisfactory	Mod. unsatisfactory	26 %
PRO-LENCA	L-I899-	XDR	9.54	Mod. unsatisfactory	Mod. unsatisfactory	Mod. unsatisfactory	45 %
PRO-LENCA	G-G-FSS-5-	USD	3.00	Mod. unsatisfactory	Mod. unsatisfactory	Mod. unsatisfactory	75 %
PROINORTE	200000259500	USD	16.33				0 %
Strengthening UAP-SAG	200000183800	USD	0.25	Mod. satisfactory			60 %

Emprende Sur – Financial Close pending (closing date for IFAD was 30 Sep 2019 and is 31 Dec 2019 for OFID)

Financial Management issues identified failure to comply with agreements accounting system, internal control weaknesses and changes in finance staff during closure. Qualified audit opinion 2018: Issues around reporting (classification by category and reconciliation) and recoding of tax exemptions. Lessons Learned: Decentralized set up caused delays in implementation, ensure funds are available to cover co financing commitments. Qualified opinion Final Audit Report due to previous year's adjustments and unreconciled balances designated account, which indicate weaknesses in financial management. Final justifications submitted in March 2020 with significant delays and small remaining outstanding balance of US\$55K remaining to be justified or reimbursed.

Contract finance staff now renewed after evaluation by IFAD upon request Ministry. Concerns around quantity and capacity of new staff, incorrect use of accounting system, delays in budget approvals and issues around resource mobilization cofounding government and beneficiaries. **Qualified Audit opinion**: Financial reports not reconciled to Financial System, Unexplained Differences in Designated Account reconciliation, in kind contribution(taxes) not included in Financial Report

PROINORTE

Approved by Executive Board in December 2018 – not yet signed due to issues around fiscal space – please note that if not approved within 18 months project will be cancelled (old policy applies)

Strengthening UAP-SAG

Grant for strengthening administrative unit. First disbursement delayed but effected in August 2019. 6 Months extension approved.

Prepared by: A. Herremans Date: 30 March 2020