



Fondo Multilateral de Inversiones  
Miembro del Grupo BID

# REPORTE DE ESTADO DEL PROYECTO

## ENERO 2016 - JUNIO 2016

### SECCIÓN 1: SÍNTESIS DEL PROYECTO

**NOMBRE DEL PROYECTO:** Cosecha Azul: Un Nuevo Modelo Productivo Sostenible para Pequeños Caficultores

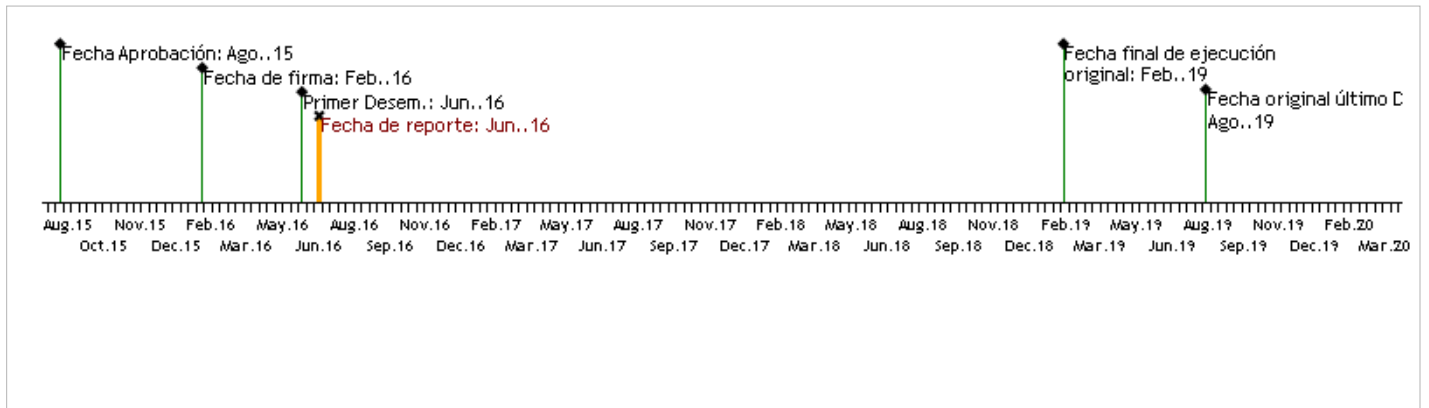
Nro. Proyecto: RG-M1285 - Proyecto No.: ATN/ME-15090-RG

**Propósito:** At the outcome level, the objective is to establish commercial links with firms that recognize the agroforestry practices of coffee farms in seven areas of the Dry Corridor

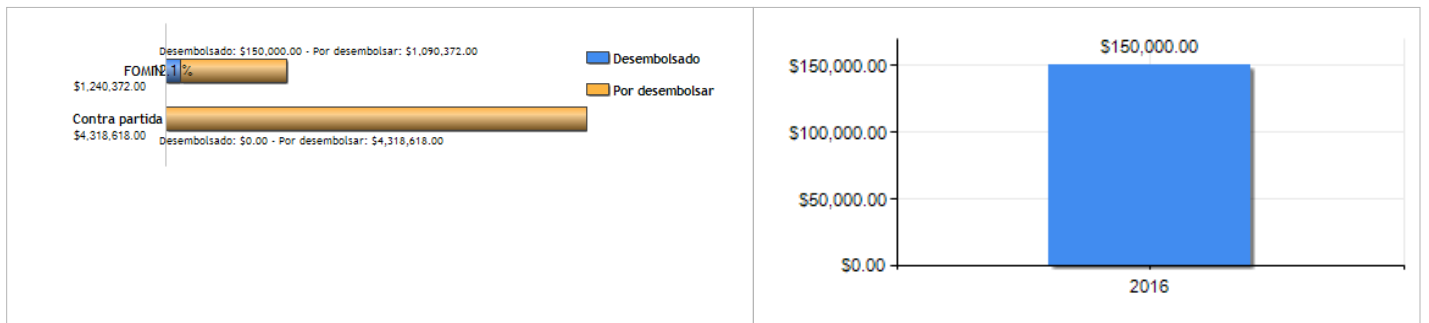
Pais Administrador	Pais Beneficiario	Grupo	Subgrupo
HONDURAS	EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA	SME - Desarrollo de la pequeña y mediana empresa	PINT - Redes de pequeñas empresas

<b>Agencia Ejecutora:</b>	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES-UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE	<b>Líder equipo de diseño:</b>	ANABELLA PALACIOS
		<b>Líder equipo de supervisión:</b>	FAUSTO TOMÁS CASTILLO

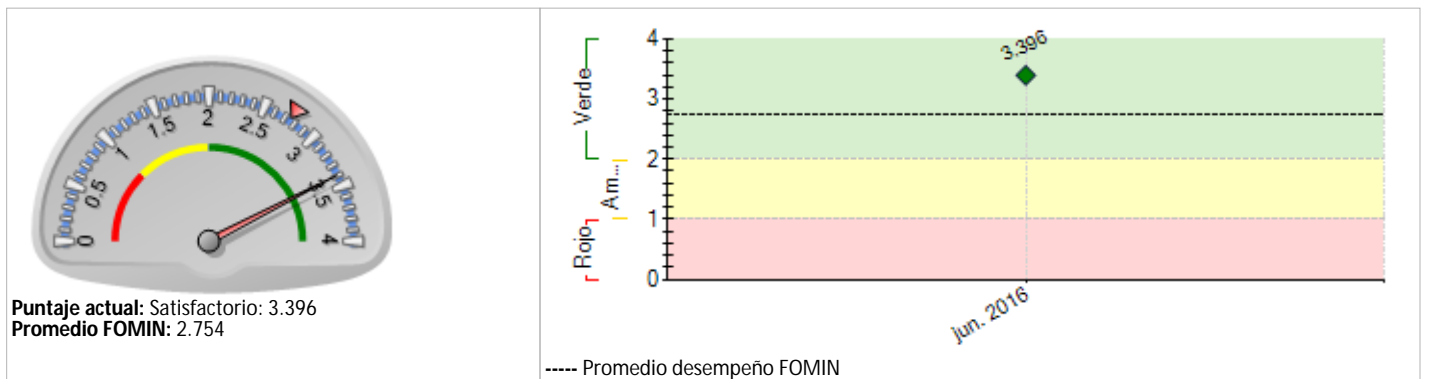
### CICLO DEL PROYECTO



### RECURSOS



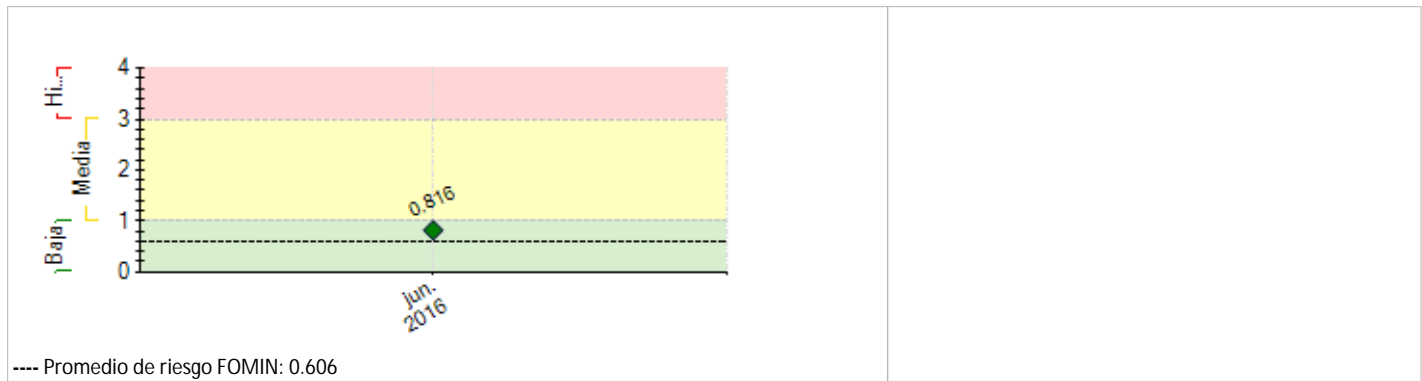
### PUNTAJE DE DESEMPEÑO



### RIESGOS EXTERNOS

### CAPACIDAD INSTITUCIONAL

Riesgo
Administración Financiera: Media
Adquisiciones: Baja
Capacidad Técnica: Baja



## SECCIÓN 2: DESEMPEÑO

### Resumen del desempeño del proyecto en los últimos seis meses

Durante este semestre en temas administrativos se trabajó en el cumplimiento de las condiciones previas para el primer desembolso para el arranque del proyecto. En base al trabajo empezado en años previos, los equipos de campo continuaron capacitando a 1726 productores en mejorar su productividad e implementar obras de conservación de agua y suelo y mejora de productividad en más de 2000 hectáreas de áreas de recarga de cuencas prioritarias. Además, se repararon y mejoraron 13 sistemas de distribución de agua, los cuales benefician a 11530 personas en comunidades aledañas donde se ejecuta el proyecto. Se ha logrado la creación y revisión de 11 ordenanzas municipales, en las cuales participaron 1,194 actores locales. Realizamos un taller sobre Gestión de Riesgo de Precios de Café en el cual 12 cooperativas participaron de los tres países. La principal dificultad de este periodo fue el abordaje del tema de manejo de aguas residuales en café. Este semestre se estuvo en el proceso de elaboración de una estrategia regional del abordaje del uso eficiente y tratamiento de aguas residuales en beneficios de café evitando la contaminación de las fuentes prioritizadas. Para el siguiente periodo, el principal reto del proyecto estará encaminado hacia mejorar los ingresos de los productores a través de dos vías: (1) seguir fortaleciendo la capacidad de manejo agronómico del cultivo incorporando temas de calidad y (2) mejorando los canales de comercialización.

### Comentarios del líder de Equipo de Supervisión

De acuerdo con los comentarios de la Agencia Ejecutora

En cuanto al tratamiento de aguas residuales en beneficios de café, se recomienda la vinculación y el intercambio de conocimiento con otros proyectos apoyados por el BID FOMIN relacionados a este tema específicamente, para encontrar alternativas para el manejo de pulpas y aguas mieles. La mejora de ingresos de los productores, es un indicador clave que debe ser atendido integralmente, y el acceso a crédito oportuno puede ser protagonista para el logro de este indicador, por lo que se deben también buscar alianzas con otros socios estratégicos tanto de CRS como del BID FOMIN. La comercialización como bloque regional será un gran reto por el tema de los "diferenciales", en caso de no ser factible tendrá que atenderse de forma individual (por país).

## SECCIÓN 3: INDICADORES E HITOS

Indicadores		Línea de base	Intermedio 1	Intermedio 2	Intermedio 3	Planificado	Logrado	Estado
<b>Fin:</b> At the impact level, the objective will be to increase in water flows in recharge zones and improved incomes for beneficiary producers	I.1	Number of water sources with no reduction in flow or volume compared with the baseline	0	12	24	38	0	
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018	Feb. 2019		
	I.2	Average percentage increase in vegetation cover at recharge zones for priority sources	0	10	30	50	0	
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018	Feb. 2019		
	I.3	Percentage increase in net income margins from production per kilogram in the intervention zones	0	10	20	30	0	
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018	Feb. 2019		
	I.4	Number of liters of water saved annually during processing	0	500000	1000000	2000000	0	
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018	Feb. 2019		
	I.5	Number of people with improved living conditions in intervention areas (disaggregated by sex) CRF 310401	0	10000	20000	30000	0	
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018	Feb. 2019	Jun. 2016	
	I.6	Number of Blue Harvest farmers with links to strategic partners CRF 230200 (disaggregated by sex)	0	500		1000	0	
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2018		Feb. 2019		
<b>Propósito:</b> At the outcome level, the objective is to establish commercial links with firms that recognize the agroforestry practices of coffee farms in seven areas of the Dry Corridor	R.1	Increase in the average price for coffee received by project farmers compared with the national FOB price or the market benchmark price	0	10		20	0	
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2018		Feb. 2019		
	R.2	Number of farmers who have adopted new farming practices or technologies for soil and water conservation (disaggregated by sex) (CRF 230100)	0	1000	1800	2300	0	
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018	Feb. 2019		
	R.3	Number of hectares under sustainable management (CRF 240100)	0	3100	3250	3500	2467	
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018	Feb. 2019	Jun. 2016	
R.4	Number of coffee processing plants (mills) where efficiency improvements have been made in water use and treatment	0	225	250	300	0		
		Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018	Feb. 2019			
R.5	Percentage increase in coffee yields (In quintals / hectare)	0	10	20	30	0		
		Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018	Feb. 2019			
R.6	Number of organizations/institutions/firms that adopt the Blue Harvest model	0	5	15	20	0		
		Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018	Feb. 2019			
<b>Componente 1:</b> Sustainable coffee-based agroforestry in watersheds	C1.11	Number of farmers, community leaders, and government officials who have participated in exchange visits within and between countries to facilitate learning about agroforestry and water resource management on farms (disaggregated by sex).	0	50	75	150	147	En curso
<b>Peso:</b> 30%			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018	Feb. 2019	Jun. 2016	
<b>Clasificación:</b> Satisfactorio	C1.12	Number of farmers trained in climate change adaptation and resilience mechanisms – CRF 130100 (disaggregated by sex)	0	2000		2500	1770	En curso
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2018		Feb. 2019	Jun. 2016	

C1.13	Number of seedlings reproduced and distributed	0	1000000	1500000		2000000	911506	En curso	
		Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018		Feb. 2019	Jun. 2016		
<b>Componente 2:</b> Strengthening of local governance for water resource management	C2.11	Number of hectares with protected areas surrounding priority sources in the project area	0	50	150		250		
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018		Feb. 2019		
<b>Peso:</b> 30%	C2.12	Number of water systems repaired/improved	0	6	9		12	13	En curso
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018		Feb. 2019	Jun. 2016	
<b>Clasificación:</b> Satisfactorio	C2.13	Number of local stakeholders involved in the planning of policies and ordinances	0	15	50		100	1194	En curso
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018		Feb. 2019	Jun. 2016	
	C2.14	Number of policies, laws, and ordinances revised and/or created to protect natural resources	0	2	4		6	11	En curso
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018		Feb. 2019	Jun. 2016	
<b>Componente 3:</b> Improved access to high-value markets	C3.11	Number of risk-sharing agreements designed and implemented with firms	0	1	3		6		
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018		Feb. 2019		
<b>Peso:</b> 30%	C3.12	Product marketing strategy with gender focus implemented in each country	0	1	2		3		
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2017	Feb. 2018		Feb. 2019		
<b>Clasificación:</b> Satisfactorio	C3.13	Percentage of farmers who obtain financing to implement practices in the proposed model (disaggregated by sex)	0	15			30		
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2018			Feb. 2019		
	C3.14	Number of certifiers involved in revising the coffee certification standards	0	2			5		
			Feb. 2016	Feb. 2018			Feb. 2019		
	C3.15	Number of updated rules or standards for coffee certification	0				2		
			Feb. 2016				Feb. 2019		
<b>Componente 4:</b> Knowledge management and strategic communication	C4.11	Number of institutions accessing knowledge products or knowledge transfer activities (events) (CRF 150100)	0	200			350		
				Ene. 2018			Ene. 2019		
<b>Peso:</b> 10%	C4.12	Number of knowledge products developed Includes a methodological guide on the price risk management mechanisms, a methodological guide to calculate the benefits of water, and a visual GIS tool.	0	2			3		
				Ene. 2018			Ene. 2019		
<b>Clasificación:</b> Satisfactorio									

Hitos	Planificado	Fecha Vencimiento	Logrado	Fecha en que se logró	Estado
H0	1	Jun. 2016	1	Jun. 2016	Logrado
H1	8	Ago. 2016	8	May. 2016	Logrado
H2	1	Ago. 2016	1	Jun. 2016	Logrado
H3	1	Oct. 2016			
H4	1	Mar. 2017			
H5	1	Jun. 2017			

**FACTORES CRÍTICOS QUE HAN AFECTADO EL DESEMPEÑO***[No se reportaron factores para este período]***SECCIÓN 4: RIESGOS****RIESGOS MÁS RELEVANTES QUE PUEDEN AFECTAR EL DESEMPEÑO FUTURO**

	Nivel	Acción de mitigación	Responsable
1. Droughts, floods, or pests and disease could affect the project to varying degrees, depending on their severity.	Media	The project will train farmers to treat the soil so as to enhance its absorption capacity and to reduce runoff, as well as to diversify crops and re-forest their farms.	Project Guest
2. The adoption of water-efficient agroforestry systems depends in part on the financial capacity of farmers, which in turn is tied to fluctuations in market prices. An unexpected fall in prices may be a disincentive to farmers.	Media	The project will work to facilitate risk-sharing agreements and/or to connect farmers with appropriate financing source. We are also working with tools to manage price risk through futures markets, and confirming funding sources under good conditions for farmers.	Project Guest
3. Sector risks. Farmers may abandon the proposed practices for efficient water use and soil protection.	Baja	The project will work with other actors in the value chain to incorporate water management and soil protection as a dimension to be taken into account both in certifications and in commercial contracts.	Project Guest
4. Sector Risks. A second risk is a lack of capacity on the part of local entities to manage water resources.	Baja	The coaching provided by Blue Harvest will empower local partners from the outset to ensure their commitment and active participation in carrying out defined management and action plans. Blue Harvest also strengthens Water Platforms that incorporate different local actors and improve their abilities in Water Resource Management.	Project Guest
5. There is a risk of a lack of interest among entities responsible for water and local governments in implementing watershed management plans in a coordinated manner. Since improving water resource management requires adjustments in regulatory frameworks, institutional aspects at public agencies, budgeting for works, maintenance, and other activities, the local authorities may not have the political interest and/or resources to carry out such actions.	Baja	Agreements have been signed with local governments in the different intervention zones to collaborate on work related to policy influence, awareness campaigns, and farmer assistance. These agreements include municipal investment in these topics.	Project Guest

**NIVEL DE RIESGO DEL PROYECTO:** Media **NÚMERO TOTAL DE RIESGOS:** 5 **RIESGOS VIGENTES:** 5 **RIESGOS NO VIGENTES:** 0 **RIESGOS MITIGADOS:** 0

## SECCIÓN 5: SOSTENIBILIDAD

Probabilidad de que exista sostenibilidad después de terminado el proyecto: P - Probable

**FACTORES CRÍTICOS QUE PUEDEN AFECTAR LA SOSTENIBILIDAD DEL PROYECTO**

*[No se reportaron factores para este período]*

**Acciones realizadas o a ser implementadas relativas a la sostenibilidad:**

El fortalecimiento de entidades de gobernanza local de recursos hídricos es uno de los principales enfoques en este período. Se logró que los gobiernos locales realizaran aportes a los procesos de gobernanza y manejo integrado de las fuentes de agua a través de inversiones en personal técnico para seguimiento de las acciones en campo. Asimismo, se fortaleció las estructuras locales apoyando la legalización de más de 20 juntas de agua y además se apoyó el proceso de organización de dos redes de juntas, las cuales garantizarán una coordinación estratégica de todo el trabajo en el mediano y largo plazo. Se fortaleció la capacidad técnica de 1726 productores quienes podrán manejar de forma sostenible su sistema agroforestal. Además de ello se está comenzando a aumentar su conocimiento en temas de mejora de la calidad lo cual permitirá tener nuevas oportunidades comerciales. Asimismo, se está promoviendo el enfoque Cosecha Azul con entidades privadas, gobiernos locales y regionales, para el escalonamiento del enfoque. Finalmente, se está trabajando con el relevo generacional a través del involucramiento de jóvenes líderes de los municipios.

## SECCIÓN 6: LECCIONES PRÁCTICAS

	Relativo a	Autor
1. Resilient production has become the primary issue for farmers. GAPs and variety selection is all about sustained and resilient production, not necessarily quality or yields. Farmer income is determined first by the volume of coffee they produce, which was the primary reason for assisting farmers on renovation and training them in improved agricultural practices. As a result, Blue Harvest farmers will see some results in the 2016/17 harvest season. As production increases, the program is beginning to focus on commercialization, supported by FOMIN funding. A key determinant of coffee price (and therefore farmer incomes) is quality, but for the most part, smallholder farmers have been selling their coffee blindly, meaning they are not aware of the quality of their coffee, and therefore forego the opportunity to negotiate price premiums when selling to buyers.	Implementation	Erazo, Wendell
2. Since Blue Harvest started, we recognized that inefficient water use and lack of wastewater treatment in coffee mills were primary causes of contamination and risk to potable water sources caused by the coffee industry. In all three countries we began to identify coffee mills located within the program's priority watersheds and recharge zones. However, when Blue Harvest started in 2014, coffee production was extremely low due to the effects of coffee leaf rust. As a result, in the majority of the Blue Harvest areas, the risk of converting coffee farms to basic grains and pastureland became the primary risk identified by teams and local stakeholders. As a result, Blue Harvest focused on restoring coffee farms, leaving coffee mills as a secondary concern. In late 2015, as farmers' production began to improve, we have starting focusing on commercialization and market issues, and re-emphasized strategies to improvements in coffee milling processes.	Implementation	Erazo, Wendell
3. Blue Harvest is designed to catalyze and channel private and public investments into the coffee lands where the program is operated. The premise is that there is a lot of funding for the coffee sector that can be invested more strategically through good planning and collaboration amongst stakeholders. In order to improve potable water services and protect sources, organization and investments amongst stakeholders is needed. Our objective is that local water committees or watershed councils need to be able to leverage and manage resources to protect and restore their water resources. Since the start of Blue Harvest, teams have identified funding opportunities from local governments and other development projects, but one critical constraint for actually leveraging resources has been that the water committees lack legal status to obtain public funding. Blue Harvest has been working on helping these groups through their legalization processes.	Implementation	Erazo, Wendell