

Honduras

Executive Summary

As of 23 December 2016, the Zika virus affected more than 32,000 people in Honduras, including 662 pregnant women (260 cases confirmed). A total of 127 suspected cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika have been reported.

The homicide rate declined from 85.5 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2012, to 60 per 100,000 in 2015, but remains one of the highest rates in the world. Likewise, the homicide rate of children and adolescents decreased from 13.8 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2012 to 11.6 in 2015.

Based on the National Social Information Centre figures, the number of children returning to Honduras from Mexico and the United States over the past three years remain relatively the same, with 10,879 children repatriated in 2014, 8,378 in 2015 and 10,652 in 2016.

Informed by the Situation Analysis, the new Country Programme 2017–2021 will address these and other challenges affecting children, such as climate change, natural disasters and widespread poverty. The new country programme will be implemented both nationally and in at least 35 municipalities in 9 departments. Protecting children against violence is a major thrust of the programme. This implies some changes in the office structure and 85 per cent budget increase compared with the previous Country Programme (2011–2016). Several donors already pledged support and, mainly thanks to the Government of Canada, a significant share of other resources funds has been secured for the next five years for child protection and social inclusion.

Main results

Preschool education. Between 2012 and 2016, the preschool attendance rate for children aged 3 to 5 years increased from 29.7 per cent to 34.6 per cent. In the areas of concentration of the UNICEF programme, this increase was even higher, from 27.7 per cent in 2012 to 35.5 per cent in 2016. With UNICEF Honduras support, the Ministry of Education's acceleration plan for preschool education launched in December 2015, has moved forward and made it mandatory for all children to enrol in preschool by the age of 5. The National Congress approved US\$11,700,000 to fund the plan.

Violence prevention. With UNICEF support, 22 municipalities with the highest homicide rates are developing local child protection systems that include a community prevention model. In these municipalities, some 50,000 children have already improved their life skills in violence prevention. At the national level, UNICEF Honduras spearheaded several initiatives to foster coordination and maximize efforts from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies, and bilateral donors on violence prevention in communities and schools.

Emergency response. In 21 municipalities affected by drought, UNICEF Honduras contributed to a multisectoral response in nutrition, water and sanitation and child protection. In these municipalities, nutritional surveillance coverage improved from 42 per cent to 87 per cent; 629 children recovered from severe acute malnutrition; and 8,850 people gained improved access to clean water. In the Zika-affected areas, 680,000 people were sensitized

through educational messages, while the teachers of 1,200 schools in 28 high-risk municipalities were trained on vector prevention, with the support of the Government of Japan and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Evidence generation. While UNICEF's evidence-based advocacy has been equipped with critically important tools (determinants of exclusion, multidimensional poverty, impact of climate change on children, child migration, violence, etc.), many challenges still remain to spearhead change from the policy level to the actual implementation of effective and sustainable plans and programmes.

Some shortfalls

The implementation of the 2013 reform of the juvenile justice system has been stagnating. UNICEF Honduras was not able to make progress in the support for the formulation of the juvenile justice policy, despite the work done to increase the capacity of law enforcement officials. The recent creation of an institution in charge of the juvenile justice system brings hope for 2017.

UNICEF Honduras has been trying to move from the humanitarian approach of responding to the immediate needs of returned migrant children to a more comprehensive and sustainable child protection mechanism that includes reintegration programmes. Results will be measured in 2017.

Main alliances

The expansion of partnerships and alliances has been key to maximize resources, generate synergies, increase sustainability and ensure operational coordination with NGOs, donors, and United Nations agencies. For instance, UNICEF Honduras signed memorandums of understanding with Plan International, Save the Children, World Vision and ChildFund to work on child protection, and with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on human rights and violence prevention. A valuable alliance with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Honduran Red Cross and several NGOs allowed the Zika prevention campaign to acquire national visibility and high-level commitment, including the public appearance of the President of the Republic at the launching of the campaign.

Humanitarian Assistance

Honduras is one of the countries greatly affected by climate change, with 31 per cent of its population and 33 per cent of its gross domestic product located in disaster-prone areas. Throughout the past two years, Honduras has been facing one of its most severe droughts in history. The Government has therefore declared a national emergency, which has affected 1.3 million people in 146 municipalities of the so-called 'dry corridor'.

In addition, the Zika epidemic has not spared Honduras. As of 23 December 2016, the Zika virus had affected more than 32,000 people, including 662 suspected cases of pregnant women (260 cases confirmed). A total of suspected 127 cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika have been reported.

In this context, to fulfil its Corporate Commitments for Children, UNICEF Honduras has been actively participating in several emergency preparedness and response interventions.

Preparedness. The United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID)-funded project for Disaster Preparation in Central America, jointly implemented by UNICEF and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, strengthened the capacity of the National Humanitarian Network, increased the preparedness level of the United Nations Emergency Team and enhanced inter-agency coordination.

In the framework of the USAID-funded project for Participation and Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Emergencies and Disasters in Central America, UNICEF Honduras contributed to the preparation of norms and protocols for the inclusion, protection and care of persons with disabilities during emergencies and disasters. These norms were approved by the Central American Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America.

Response. Following the Government's request for international assistance to respond to the drought national emergency, in December 2015 a Humanitarian Response Plan was launched. To protect the lives of 50,586 families, the plan appealed for US\$46.1 million, of which US\$6.4 million was requested by UNICEF Honduras for nutrition; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); education; and child protection. So far, US\$300,028 for WASH and US\$107,244 for nutrition has been received.

With these funds, UNICEF and World Food Programme (WFP) implemented a joint strategy for care and support of children under 5 years of age suffering from severe acute malnutrition, prioritizing 21 municipalities. At present, in these municipalities coverage of nutritional surveillance stands at 87 per cent (from 42 per cent in November 2015), and 629 children have recovered from severe acute malnutrition. The strengthening of the nutritional surveillance system contributed to improve knowledge and skills of 150 health workers.

In partnership with Save the Children, World Vision, ChildFund, Action Aid, Water for the People, and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, UNICEF Honduras provided 8,850 people (including 3,979 children) in 10 municipalities with water purification filters, and contributed to improve the infrastructure of community and domestic wells. At the same time, community WASH management and appropriate hygiene practices at family and community level were promoted.

UNICEF, Plan International, World Vision, Save the Children and ChildFund published a rapid assessment on the impact of the drought on children. Among the main findings, it appears that out of the households interviewed in the survey, 17.2 per cent declared that least one person migrated as a result of drought; 26 per cent had children going to bed or to school hungry because of drought; and 44.7 per cent did not have tap water for human consumption. It also emerged that 32.4 per cent of household income has become dependent on child and adolescent labour, especially children between the ages of 6 and 17.

Contributing to the response to the Zika virus epidemic, UNICEF Honduras, in partnership with PAHO/World Health Organization (WHO), the Honduran Red Cross and several NGOs, has been supporting the Ministries of Communication, Education and Health in implementing a mass communication campaign and a Communication for Development (C4D) strategy in schools, through radio, press, television, social networks and mobile phones. The municipalities with the highest incidence have been prioritized. So far, the campaign has reached 680,000 people. With the Ministry of Education, UNICEF supported training of 150 education directors from 9 departments, who in turn trained 1,200 schools principals and teachers in 28 municipalities. To date, UNICEF has distributed 50,000 education kits for students and parents containing educational materials for Zika prevention. With the participation of 64 Municipal Youth Programmes and 74 networks of children's communicators, UNICEF Honduras is implementing the U-Report communication strategy for Zika prevention through 74 radio and television stations at the municipal level.

Emerging Areas of Importance

Climate change. Adapting to climate change in Honduras also implies reducing poverty and inequality, along with the strengthening of risk management at the personal, family and community levels, especially in the most vulnerable settings. The Country Programme Document 2017–2021 includes a section on education and climate change aiming at reinforcing teachers' competencies, curriculum development, technical support and the development of a C4D strategy.

Building the capacity of teachers, students, communities and women on climate change mitigation will be included in early childhood development (ECD), education and child protection programmes. This work is expected to foster resilience, promote human rights and generate evidence for social policy dialogue. In partnership with the Honduran Red Cross, UNICEF has already started modelling by building the capacity of teachers and children in nine schools in areas affected by violence. This initiative involves the participation of 1,800 people, including children and adolescents, teachers and volunteers of the Honduran Red Cross. The results and lessons learned will inform the policy dialogue with the Ministry of Education on scaling up and sustainability.

Refugees and migrant children. UNICEF Honduras assisted the Ministry of Education in adopting a flexible programme that allows migrant children returning to Honduras to access school at any time in any place. Meanwhile, the office is systematizing existing interventions against school violence, a main cause of internal displacement and an important leading factor of international migration, in order to bring to scale successful methodologies together with the Ministry of Education. UNICEF Honduras is working with about 200 teachers and 10,000 students and parents in violence prevention. This intervention will be extended to the schools of the areas most affected by violence, such as Choloma, Comayagua, San Pedro Sula, Tegucigalpa and Villanueva.

UNICEF Honduras is also supporting 64 municipal networks for youth and adolescents that have been working since 2008 in violence prevention in schools and communities. Adolescents and youth in those municipalities, through peer-to-peer strategies, provided support to vulnerable children, including returned children and potential migrants. They also developed activities (mostly life skills, culture, arts, music, and psychosocial support through the Return to Happiness programme) to prevent child migration and violence.

In partnership with the National Autonomous University and the Ministry of Health, the UNICEF Honduras is starting a programme to transfer knowledge and build the capacity of teachers and students regarding psychosocial support for returned children, potential migrants and internally displaced children due to violence. The development of an information system on care and support at the community level for returned children has started with the signing of a memorandum of understanding with Plan International, World Vision, Save the Children and Child Fund.

Early childhood development. The commitment taken by the Government of Honduras to implement the national ECD policy with a community-based focus accelerated progress in this area. UNICEF supported the expansion of the initial community-based modelling from 8 to 28 municipalities, building the capacity of government officials, community agents and families, as well as the preparation of the road map for implementation at national and municipal levels

Summary Notes and Acronyms

CMT	Country Management Team
CPMP	Country Programme Management Plan
C4D	Communication for Development
DINAF	Dirección de Infancia, Adolescencia y Familia
ECD	early childhood development
ICEFI	Central American Institute for Fiscal Studies (Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Fiscales)
NGO	non-governmental organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Capacity Development

UNICEF Honduras has been applying a three-pronged strategy to help develop national capacity: (1) establish partnerships with international agencies and NGOs to provide specialized technical expertise; (2) establish agreements or contracts with academic institutions and regional centres of excellence; and (3) promote and support South-South cooperation with countries that have good practices relevant to the Honduran context.

The capacity-building strategy is oriented towards filling capacity gaps and removing bottlenecks that impede an equitable access to services, quality education and protection against violence, including during emergencies and disasters. The strategy aims at strengthening the capacity of rights' holders to demand services, while empowering the community to address the deprivations of their children. It also aims at increasing the capacity of duty bearers to remove the causes of these deprivations in compliance with the commitments enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Two examples of the strategy in action are:

Communication for Development (C4D) for ECD and Zika prevention: The C4D strategy on ECD contributed to generate a favourable environment for the implementation of the Parenting with Love national strategy. The training of 260 facilitators, 1,500 volunteers, and 124 community-based organizations allowed 1,680 rural and indigenous communities to be reached with ECD messages.

A major thrust in the response to the Zika epidemic was put on building the capacity of students and teachers to implement a C4D strategy promoting preventive measures. To this end, 790 adolescent reporters, 5,000 teachers and 600 educational authorities were trained through a partnership between UNICEF, government institutions and local NGOs.

Capacity building in education for violence prevention: The capacity-building component of the support UNICEF Honduras is providing to the education sector to fight against violence in schools was made possible thanks to a partnership between UNICEF and the International Centre for Human Development – a Colombian foundation.

Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy

UNICEF Honduras conducted the new situation analysis of children within the framework of an ongoing dialogue with the Government and civil society. The greatest deprivations children suffer and their causes were identified and analysed. This new information fed discussions with authorities and civil society while drafting the 2017–2021 Programme of Cooperation.

New evidence has been generated on social protection issues through the analyses of multidimensional child poverty; of the factors that cause child/family vulnerability; of current programmes addressing childhood social protection; and of whether a social protection system is possible from a fiscal standpoint. UNICEF, together with the General Coordination Office of the Government and the Childhood and Family Institution (Dirección Nacional de Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia, or DINAF) invited decision makers to reflect in a round table on how to strengthen the social protection system. Here, officials from relevant institutions analysed challenges and opportunities to implement the social protection policy at the municipal level.

The programme *Criando con Amor* (Parenting with Love) is a community-level programme for early childhood care and development. In order to improve its design, UNICEF Honduras and the National Autonomous University are carrying out research on child development patterns in families and communities in the two western departments where the programme is being implemented.

In partnership with *Agua Pura para el Mundo* (Clean Water for the World) and the Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology, a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices study on WASH was carried out in the indigenous communities and schools of the Mosquitia region in the department of Gracias a Dios. Cooperation agencies, government institutions and NGOs working in the region found the results useful for improving their interventions. UNICEF is using this evidence to reorient the Safe Water Project for Indigenous Communities of Honduras that is being implemented in 60 communities in the area.

Partnerships

In addition to the continuation of the programme cooperation agreements with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and *Agua para el Pueblo*, in 2016 UNICEF entered into new Programme Cooperation Agreements and memorandum of understanding with the following organizations:

- WFP, for child nutrition and humanitarian response;
- UNDP, for human rights in education, violence prevention and risk preparedness;
- Population Council, for adolescent participation and capacity building of adolescent networks;
- Honduras Red Cross, for climate change education in schools;
- Central American Institute for Fiscal Studies (Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Fiscales, or ICEFI), for social policy analysis;
- *Agua Pura para el Mundo*, for water and sanitation;
- *Global Infancia*, for child protection;
- International Bureau for Children's Rights, for juvenile justice;
- Plan International, World Vision, Save the Children and Child Fund, for child protection and emergency response.
- The National Autonomous University, for psychosocial support for migrant and returned children.

Since 2008, a solid partnership with the Government of Canada and its cooperation agency,

CIDA, has allowed UNICEF Honduras to support local programmes for children and youth in the areas of adolescent empowerment, prevention of violence, adolescent pregnancy and HIV.

In order to move from a project approach to a more coherent child protection system at the municipal level, a new alliance with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales) and Population Council will help develop appropriate methodological tools and guidelines. At the same time, UNICEF, Plan International, World Vision, Child Fund, Save the Children and other partners involved in the Global Movement for Children are working together to support the establishment of a coherent and sustainable child protection system.

External Communication and Public Advocacy

Zika communication and education strategy. For the greater part of 2016, UNICEF Honduras concentrated its communication efforts on the Zika epidemic. Campaigns focused on the 75 most-affected municipalities. Audiences reached included 44 media outlets, 565 educational centres, 5,006 teachers, 596 educational authorities, and 654 reporters. In addition, 680,000 people received information through mass communication networks and direct communication and 2 million people received SMS messages with the support of TIGO/Millicom cell phone company. UNICEF issued 47 pieces of communication.

Migrant child communication strategy. In 2016, UNICEF Honduras supported 25 municipal programmes for children, adolescents and youth to work in schools in one of the areas of greatest emigration. Forty-five journalists were trained and efforts were made to create a welcoming environment for returnees. Important information was offered to returnees and communication processes were developed to help the reception team warmly receive girls and boys in the Centre for Child Care and Returned Families (Belén). UNICEF Honduras supported the production of audio-visual and written materials produced by UNICEF headquarters and the U.S. Fund for UNICEF.

Early childhood campaign. In 2016, the communication strategy for early childhood focused on training families to provide proper care and protection for children 0–6 years old to ensure a good start in life. The community-level communication strategy included training for child communicators and journalists on messaging about care and protection during early childhood. The strategy mobilized close to 42,000 families across two departments and eight municipalities.

Platforms for the participation of children and adolescents at the municipal level. UNICEF partners with 74 Child Communication Networks, which provide space for children to participate in local and national media to promote their rights (i.e., on community radio stations, at public events, etc.) and disseminate UNICEF audio-visual materials.

South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

UNICEF Honduras enabled South-South cooperation with Cuba and Ecuador in the areas of: early childhood development, education, social inclusion and monitoring of children's rights. The Government of Honduras expanded its bilateral cooperation agreements with these two countries, notably for technical cooperation on the elimination of child labour, ECD, and pre-primary education.

Honduran officials' visits to Cuba and Ecuador allowed the identification of good practices and lessons learned; engagement in dialogue with experts and authorities to gain a deeper understanding of success factors and challenges; and the establishment of alliances with experts from centres of excellence in view of technical assistance missions to Honduras.

Two examples of this cooperation are the following:

Technical assistance from Ecuador: To help filling the information gap on both hazardous and domestic child labour in Honduras, UNICEF mobilized the assistance of the Ecuadorian National Institute of Statistics and Census to the National Institute of Statistics of Honduras to develop a child labour survey methodology. Ecuadorian experts travelled to Honduras to share their experience, methodology and instruments. As a result, Honduras can count with a methodological framework and survey tools that have been adapted to the country context.

Technical Assistance from Cuba. The Latin American Reference Centre for Early Childhood Education in Cuba is supporting Honduras to universalize pre-primary education. The objectives of this cooperation are to analyse progress and challenges of the Universal Preschool Education Plan; make adjustments to the road map; and set up programmes in two priority departments. Up to now, the barriers that prevent universal access to preschool education have been identified. This evidence will be used to reorient the education sector's plan to ensure universal access, its road map and the strategy it will use to reach the most excluded children.

Identification and Promotion of Innovation

UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Education in the development of the Educational Indicators System of Honduras. Using a Web platform, indicator data for the six work areas of the Ministry's Strategic Plan can be visualized and progress tracked. These six areas are: access, quality, efficiency, competitiveness, management and participation. The platform allows user-friendly visualization of time trends and disaggregated values at the departmental and municipal levels, and adds value by providing the public with official figures for the different indicators.

Through a partnership between Deutsche GIZ (German International Cooperation Agency), the Ministry of Education and UNICEF, a mobile phone application called 'VaClases' was developed. This app is used by parents' associations, municipal and district educational development councils, school development councils, student governments and parents to monitor students' compliance with the target annual class attendance of 200 days. In its pilot phase in 2016, the initiative is currently used in 1,824 educational centres.

To support results-based management, UNICEF developed a Web-based internal use platform called WeAction that assists in monitoring compliance with agreements. Users can record meeting minutes, field trip reports or programmatic monitoring information. The actions items from agreements from work meetings or trips to the field are assigned in the system to the appropriate staff and automatic email notifications are sent.

Support to Integration and Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Based on the evidence generated from the multi-causal analysis of child deprivations carried out by UNICEF Honduras starting in 2014, the Programme of Cooperation was reoriented towards greater intersectoral cooperation in three areas: early childhood development; child protection against violence; and emergency response to humanitarian crises. UNICEF Honduras's work in humanitarian assistance is described above. Following are examples of its work in the other two areas.

Inter-institutional committees for ECD. These committees comprise the Ministries of Health, Education, Development and Social Inclusion, the DINAF, the Civil Registry and NGOs. These committees act at three levels, with different roles: the national level has normative functions; the departmental level has management functions; and the municipal

level has operational coordination functions. Tools were developed to facilitate inter-institutional coordination, including: the Comprehensive Care Course for ECD, the Operational Guide for Inter-Institutional Committees, and the National Early Childhood Registry.

Prevention of violence. UNICEF contributed to the development of a partnership framework aimed at analysing the current situation of violence; at developing methodologies and capacities for prevention and care; and at addressing violence in the different stages of the life cycle. Prevention of corporal punishment was integrated into the country's ECD strategy in the framework of Parenting with Love. A collective effort by NGOs and government institutions systematized a pedagogical management model for school-based violence prevention, on the basis of concrete experiences from the field. Violence prevention activities with out-of-school adolescents were undertaken through a partnership between the Ministry of Security and the Municipal Programmes for Children, Adolescents and Youth.

Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation

In 2015, the Committee on the Rights of the Child formulated its Concluding Observations to the Government's report. These included recommendations on legal reforms related to children, on budgetary allocations and on the child protection system. The Committee also recommended assessing the financial needs of children; strengthening the capacity of state institutions to generate information on children; establishing a specific independent mechanism for monitoring children's rights; developing ongoing training programmes on children's rights; and integrating human and children's rights into the school curricula. In 2015, the Human Rights Council carried out a Universal Periodic Review. The review's recommendations acted upon by the Government include those concerning full protection for children and the strengthening of the lead government agency on children's policies and coordination, DINAF.

Accordingly, since 2016 UNICEF Honduras has been providing technical and financial assistance to DINAF, including preparation for the establishment of local child protection systems in 35 municipalities of high priority. At the same time, through alliances and partnerships, UNICEF Honduras has been fostering expansion of local protection models to all municipalities of the country.

During a political advocacy event on children, with government authorities, cooperation agencies and civil society representatives, UNICEF Honduras presented evidence on multidimensional child poverty, child vulnerability social protection systems for children, public investment in children, and fiscal space for social protection.

Over the year, UNICEF Honduras collaborated with various institutions related to child rights: the Ombudsperson Office to reinforce the child-friendly complaint mechanism for child rights violations; Diego Portales University of Chile to organize a high-level training for 50 judges and public defendants on international child rights standards and juvenile justice; UNDP and the Organization of Ibero-American States (OEI) to integrate human rights and anti-corruption values in the school curricula; and the national mechanism in charge of following up the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Gender Equality

During the 2012–2016 period, the country programme focused on two of the four priorities of the gender action plan: gender-responsive adolescent health and ending child marriage.

Towards the elimination of child marriage, UNICEF Honduras worked with Plan International, UNFPA and UN Women to advocate with the National Congress the elimination of legal

exceptions that allow marriage before the age of 18. The Supreme Court of Justice and the Commission of Women and Family of the National Congress expressed favourable opinions on the matter. A sustained advocacy effort is still needed to put the issue in the 2017 legislative agenda and to lobby Congress to support this legal reform.

In 64 municipalities, UNICEF Honduras promoted the empowerment of adolescent girls to prevent HIV, pregnancy and violence. In these municipalities, 14 per cent of adolescent girls were victims of different forms of violence in 2016. Through peer education and participatory communication, 33,000 girls were reached. As a result, a survey carried out in the 64 municipalities at year-end showed that 100 per cent of the adolescents interviewed had improved their knowledge about how to protect themselves against violence.

To deepen the gender perspective in education, UNICEF Honduras worked with the Ministry to formulate a strategy and school management model for violence prevention in schools, particularly sexual violence against adolescent girls. To validate the model, 15 schools in the north and central parts of the country were selected for their high levels of violence and 450 teachers received training on the new methodology. Its implementation involved 11,250 children and 4,500 parents, and, as a preliminary result, an improvement in the classroom climate has been reported.

UNICEF Honduras also supported the Public Ministry to develop capacity to respond to sexual violence against girls and adolescents. Prosecutors from five regional offices and 24 municipal offices were trained in investigation and prosecution of crimes of sexual violence. Thanks to the installation of Gesell Chambers in , El Progreso, Gracias (Lempira), San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa, more than 500 victims of sexual abuse were interviewed in an integrated manner, without being re-victimized.

Environmental Sustainability

Generation of evidence and baseline

In 2016, UNICEF Honduras carried out a study on climate change that will soon be published. The study analyses economic, financial and social factors that impact the environment, and briefly addresses elements that may affect environmental sustainability: education, health, violence, infrastructure, human settlements and migration. The study also assesses the type of disasters that are likely to affect Honduras, and includes an index of climate change vulnerability risk by department. In addition, three case studies – one on the Pacific coast, one on the ‘dry corridor’ (a land strip affected by persistent drought); and one on Gracias a Dios (one of the most isolated department in Central America) – provide first-hand information from the field, unveiling a very complex situation.

As already mentioned elsewhere in this report (under Humanitarian Assistance), UNICEF Honduras, Plan International, World Vision, Save the Children and Child Fund conducted a rapid assessment on the impact of drought on children. Out of the households interviewed, 17.2 per cent declared that least one person migrated because of drought; 26 per cent had children going to bed or to school hungry; and 44.7 per cent did not have tap water for human consumption. It also emerged that 32.4 per cent of household income has become dependent on child and adolescent labour, especially children between the ages of 6 and 17.

Climate change adaptation through resilient development

UNICEF and the Honduras Red Cross collaborated on an initiative on education and climate change in nine schools, aiming at increasing knowledge of the impact of climate change on children, adolescents and teachers. The schools included in the pilot are located in two municipalities in the department of Cortés (San Manuel and Villanueva) in the Sula Valley,

which is known for historical climatic variability and the occurrence of hydro-meteorological events.

Effective Leadership

The formulation of the new Country Programme 2017–2021 was a major management priority for the year. The country management team (CMT) oversaw the preparation of the country programme document (CPD) and country programme management plan (CPMP), and ensured implementation of the recommendations contained in the Regional Director's annual letter to the office. In February, the CMT approved the annual management plan, which was updated in September. Management indicators and dashboards are reviewed monthly, either by the CMT or at programme meetings.

During a mission of Regional Advisors from the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office in May, the CPD strategy was refined and the CPMP discussed. The proposed staffing structure was thoroughly discussed with the staff association and reviewed with all staff. In July, all staff participated in the risk assessment exercise using the enterprise risk management tool. The main risks identified were related to staff safety, emergencies and capacity gaps of implementing partners. In terms of internal risk management, the table of authority and work processes were revised and adapted to VISION, International Public Sector Accounting Standards and Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) standards.

New terms of reference and membership of office committees were approved by the country management team in November, as well as the standard operating procedures on travel. Standard operating procedures on assets, consultants, donor reports, programme cooperation agreements and vendors were also reviewed.

The country management team approved an increase of the contract review committee ceiling from US\$40,000 to US\$50,000, and for the project review committee from US\$50,000 to US\$100,000. The business continuity plan was approved in the CMT, subject to further modifications. Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers implementation progressed with the macro-assessment and quality assurance, including 22 programme visits, 25 spot-checks and 3 audits.

The reinforcement of the operations section, which includes the creation of an operations officer post, is expected to improve efficiency and effectiveness, streamline internal controls and increase in-house capacity to process financial and transactions and contracts.

Financial Resources Management

In 2016, the financial implementation of each programme component, including allocations to partners and outstanding direct cash transfers, were reviewed monthly, either by the country management team or at the programme meetings. With the assistance of the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office, several standard operating procedures were streamlined to eliminate bottlenecks. Thanks to these measures, UNICEF Honduras could achieve greater efficiency in budget implementation and more flexibility in programming.

Thanks to a diligent programmatic and financial monitoring, at the end of the year there were zero direct cash transfers outstanding for more than nine months, and only US\$6,942 (0.8 per cent) outstanding for more than six months.

Overall, the budget implemented by UNICEF Honduras in 2016 (as of 31 December 2016) totalled US\$4,525,386, with 100 per cent implementation rate for regular resources, 100 per

cent for other resources, and 98 per cent for the institutional budget. All due donor reports (six) were submitted on time and met both quality standards and established deadlines. A constant follow-up of the application of energy savings measures adopted in 2015 resulted in savings of 4.6 per cent (US\$5,537) of the overall common services budget (US\$120,072).

The use of the services of the Global Share Services Centre improved the quality assurance of the transactions. The transition was smooth and no inconveniences was experienced. As of November 2016, the establishment of a new operations officer post (NOB) has made it possible to expedite in-house financial transactions formerly performed by the Panama Hub. UNICEF Honduras was not audited during the reporting period and has no outstanding audit recommendations.

Fundraising and Donor Relations

The ceiling approved by the Executive Board for the 2012–2016 Programme of Cooperation was US\$3.75 million from regular resources and US\$9.30 million from external resources. At the end of the programme, UNICEF Honduras had raised US \$7,757,901 (83.4 per cent) of external resources. Summing regular resources allocation, the cooperation programme was funded by 100.4 per cent. The office received additional funding of US\$1,762,413 to respond to emergencies and humanitarian crises.

Six donor reports were submitted on time and in compliance with established quality standards. Quality of reports is ensured through internal revision and external assistance through qualified consultants.

During 2016, UNICEF raised 75 per cent of other resources funds needed for the new Country Programme Document 2017–2021. The major donor was the Government of Canada, with CDN\$19,500,000 (US\$15,600,000) for child protection and social inclusion. In addition, USAID and the Government of Japan gave funds for Zika response, US\$250,000 and US\$114,685, respectively.

The UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office helped to prepare the Country Office Corporate Fundraising Strategic Plan 2016–2017 focusing in the local private sector through multi-year cause marketing and customer fund-raising, with a projection until 2021. This strategic plan aims to contribute to furthering UNICEF's mandate in the country and has been designed to initiate the growth of local funding to cover the office's programmes. The office is preparing a general fund-raising strategy, and particular attention will be paid to donors' relations, including National Committees, to help cover the funding gap of US\$3,000,000 in Education and US\$2,000,000 in ECD programmes of the new country programme document.

Evaluation and Research

The 2016 Plan for Research, Impact Monitoring and Evaluation (PRIME), formerly the Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, included seven studies and one evaluation. UNICEF Honduras drafted five studies, all of which are expected to be published in the first quarter of 2017.

The themes of the studies include: the situation analysis; knowledge, attitudes and practices of adolescents affected by violence, migration and adolescent pregnancy and HIV and AIDS; situation of returned migrant children; impact of climate change on children; and child-rearing practices and corporal and emotional punishment. The preliminary findings informed the preparation of the new Country Programme Document 2017–2021, approved this year. UNICEF Honduras planned the baseline for the monitoring framework of the new

Programme of Cooperation, which is still in the design process and scheduled to begin in early 2017.

Beginning in 2017, UNICEF Honduras will evaluate the effectiveness and value of a project called Return to Joy, implemented from August to October 2014 and June to August 2015 in the context of the massive child migration humanitarian emergency. Return to Joy is a project focused on play that uses a culturally sensitive methodology and peer-to-peer approach. The project has been used with children affected by disasters in several countries in the region. It is aimed at rebuilding self-esteem, optimism, trust and hope in affected children.

In Honduras, the methodology was implemented by training 500 volunteers of adolescent networks in 34 municipalities of nine departments and by directly assisting 5,000 children affected by migration. The findings will be used to support the adaptation (including change of name) and sustainability process, already ongoing. Positive preliminary findings through a self-evaluation of the adolescent networks involved have led UNICEF Honduras to partner with the Psychology Department of the National Autonomous University of Honduras to adapt the programme and ensure that a rigorous approach to the methodology is integrated.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

The main objective of the monthly United Nations Operations Management Team meetings chaired by WHO/PAHO was the promotion of joint actions among United Nations agencies. The agencies accomplished this by identifying, subscribing and initiating long-term agreements that substantially reduced administrative time, including one with three local hotels and a travel agency, and another on office supplies. The Operations Management Team also streamlined administrative procedures and services, especially with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Executive Office for Income. Focal points have been designated by the Government to effectively respond to the United Nations system's administrative requirements.

The number of agencies sharing the United Nations Common Premises in Tegucigalpa increased to 10, including the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. As a result, the sharing common services percentage for UNICEF decreased from 17 per cent to 14 per cent between 2015 and 2016.

The table below summarizes the 2016 common and shared services budget.

Budget Items Common and Shared Services Budget UNICEF Budget UNICEF Share (Per cent) USD:

Premises	611,453.68	99,491.90	16%
Communications	34,794.92	3,622.13	10%
Security	193,434.61	16,957.70	9%
Total	839,683.21	120,071.73	14%

In August 2016, common services completed a selection process for United Nations agencies' catering services to reduce costs, resulting in the choice of three providers. The United Nations' cellular telephone contract renewal negotiations concluded in December 2016 and resulted in better rates.

The joint activities with common services and the efficient budget administration resulted in a reduction in expenses and an overall 11.71 per cent savings by year-end. Major energy consumption savings were reported equivalent to 4.61 per cent (US\$5,536.53) of the overall budget (US\$120,071.73) as a result of implementing energy-efficiency measures in 2015.

Supply Management

UNICEF Honduras	Value US dollars
Programme supplies	229,637.18
Operational supplies	6,516.31
Services	622,670.70
Total	858,824.19

Supplies channelled via procurement services	Value US dollars
PAHO funds	2,552,872.69

Locally managed procurement	Value US dollars
Programme supplies	170,991.87
Operational supplies	6,516.31
Services	235,381.04
Total	412,889.22

The 2016 specialized services contract was extremely important in allowing UNICEF Honduras to work with experts in different areas and to obtain products for programmes covering ECD, social inclusion, education and child protection. The contracts issued during this period covered production and printing of materials; communications spots; Zika emergency response consultants; and Parenting with Love programming, an ECD initiative. UNICEF Honduras signed an agreement with the Psychology Department of the Autonomous University of Honduras for US\$73,386, which includes supplies. This will build the capacities of students and teachers on psychosocial support for the benefit of returned children and potential migrants due to violence, as well as families with children with congenital Zika virus infection-related syndrome.

Considering that Honduras is very vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters, UNICEF Honduras signed a small-scale funding agreement for US\$30,000 with World Vision to acquire 450 hygiene kits to be prepared to support affected families within 48 hours of an emergency. The kits are kept in the warehouse of World Vision ready for distribution. UNICEF and World Vision have been working together to improve access to clean drinking water for 20 communities in three municipalities in the so-called 'dry corridor'. These interventions included the improvement of wells, and the delivery of water purification filters and hygiene promotion activities for 500 families. Purchased of electronic scales mother/child (95 units), and ready-to use therapeutic food (112,500 sachets) from emergency funds have been made through the Supply Division for the same purpose. UNICEF supported the Government of Honduras through the procurement services from UNICEF's Supply Division in Copenhagen, in order to provide a supply of vaccines (707,150 vials), syringes (159,700 units), electronic scales mother/child (95 units), and ready-to use therapeutic food (112,500 sachets), as per the agreement signed between PAHO and the Ministry of Health.

The tables above provide a summary of the direct supply procurement in 2016.

Security for Staff and Premises

In 2015, the UN House underwent a comprehensive structural evaluation, which revealed that the building was not earthquake-resistant. Therefore, the United Nations Country Team made the decision to relocate the UN House. A security assessment mission in May recommended relocating to only one building.

On 14 July, a stray bullet was found to have hit the roof of the conference room of the 6th floor of the UN House, opening a hole in the ceiling panel. Six robberies at gunpoint affecting United Nations staff were reported in the immediate surroundings.

Overall, 29 United Nations staff were victims of security incidents, up from 14 in 2015. On 21 March, a UNICEF driver was assaulted and hospitalized as a result. On 11 May, an officer was attacked by armed men with jackets and masks while driving his vehicle. The staff member managed to leave the scene unharmed. On 16 May, the daughter of another colleague was driving to work when she was intercepted by four armed men who entered the car and drove to an isolated road. She was later released unharmed but psychologically affected. On 27 July, an ancillary staff member was assaulted near the UN House, ending up bitten on one hand by the assailant.

The risk mitigation measures applied by UNICEF Honduras include:

- A flexible work schedule to allow staff members to arrive home before dark;
- UNICEF has been complying with Minimum Operating Security Standards and Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards;
- Decision of the United Nations Country Team to move to a new anti-seismic building during the first semester 2017;
- Assistance from UNDSS in the implementation of security measures and the monitoring of field visits;
- Training of staff members in Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments courses and defensive driving, as well as security awareness communications throughout the year; and
- Weekly radio checks by UNDSS to all UNICEF staff upon UNICEF request.

Human Resources

UNICEF Honduras responded to the results of the Global Staff Survey in several ways. In coordination with the local staff association, the office organized a two-day workshop on 'Effective Communication and Teamwork', led by a human and organizational development firm. Three joint consultative committee meetings addressed the working environment, respect among colleagues, and strengthened teamwork. Staff members were encouraged to use a compressed work schedule, part-time work, flexible work schedule, job sharing and teleworking.

A staffing structure aligned with the new country programme document was approved by the programme and budget review. The major changes made in organizational and management structure were:

Upgrade the current P3 position of programme specialist to P4 Deputy Representative in order to manage a larger programme at an increased level of complexity and resources;

Establish two P3 international positions, one on child protection and the other on social policy, in light of the centrality of these two programme areas, the need of high level technical skills and international experience; and

Strengthen the operations section by establishing a NOB operations officer, a general service-6 human resources assistant and a GS6 admin/finance assistant.

These new positions and the other staff changes led to the establishment of 13 new posts and the abolishment of 9 posts. These changes were extensively discussed with all staff, who participated from the onset in the preparation processes for the country programme document and country programme management plan. Mitigation measures, in coordination with the local staff association, have been offered to concerned staff. Coaching services were hired to facilitate the transition of staff members in abolished posts to the new challenges these changes represent for them.

The office was authorized to use US\$46,000 of regular resources to cover three months of the Protection Specialist salary, one month of the Protection Officer and one month of the Education Officer.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

UNICEF Honduras transitioned to the 'Light' model, which utilizes servers at the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office Service Centre instead of local servers, thus reducing operating costs in the medium term. All users have laptops and use Office 365, which is a good practice for the continuity of operations, even in emergency situations. At present, following a reorganization of its hardware, the office only has the information and communications technology equipment required for operating in the Light environment.

UNICEF Honduras successfully migrated to electronic banking and the platform became operational within the deadline.

Client productivity improved through Cloud tools, such as Skype for Business (used in 95 per cent of tele/video conferencing), Outlook for email on computers and smartphones, and SharePoint for financial information. Also, the use of OneDrive for Business for the storage of personal information is increasing.

WhatsApp is being used as a communication tool with mass media, allowing the office to reach 114 local and national media. Facebook followers increased from 12,660 in 2015 to 18,105 as of November 2016, renewing the interest of adolescents and young people in the digital volunteer programme by sharing UNICEF page content in their personal social networks.

With the support of municipal youth and adolescent programmes, UNICEF Honduras participates in the U-Report initiative, a social messaging tool that allows anyone from any community to respond to polls through social networks.

Programme Components from RAM

ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

OUTCOME 1: By 2016, children (boy and girls) from 0 to 6 years of age in the six priority departments, particularly those from population groups exposed to vulnerable situations, have greater access to integrated ECD services.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The National Demographic and Health Survey of 2012 revealed that the country's Early Childhood Development Index in children aged 36 months to 59 months was 80 per cent. However, the departments with prevalent indigenous populations, such as Gracias a Dios

and Intibucá, had a much lower rate (63 per cent and 69 per cent, respectively). Since 2015, the Government, with UNICEF support, has been implementing an integrated ECD model as a part of the Parenting with Love strategy, which put into practice the national ECD policy. As of December 2016, the strategy was implemented in 28 municipalities of Intibucá and Lempira, reaching 41,760 families. The progress made is outlined below.

Government ownership and political commitment to the expansion of Parenting with Love. Public investment in ECD initiatives increased from US\$137.7 million in 2013 to US\$170.4 million in 2015. In 2016, Parenting with Love was expanded from 8 to 28 municipalities in the departments of Intibucá and Lempira, with funding from the central government through the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion. The expansion strategy was formulated in partnership with Cuba's Latin American Reference Centre for Preschool Education, which facilitated a process of reflection on lessons learned from 2015 and systematized appropriate community tools and methodologies. At the request of the First Lady, who has been designated by the Government as Special Commissioner for ECD, UNICEF facilitated the dialogue among social sector ministers and vice-ministers to bring Parenting with Love to scale. The exercise resulted in a commitment signed by each minister and in the development of a road map.

Family- and community-based strategies to reach rural and indigenous populations. The ECD communication strategy targeted 1,680 communities, engaged community and religious leaders, and created a network of community volunteers to implement an educational process aimed at rural and indigenous families. UNICEF contributed to the strategic and methodological development of Parenting with Love, inter alia by facilitating South-South cooperation with Cuba, establishing a partnership framework with NGOs for coverage extension, and systematizing community-based tools and good practices.

An inter-institutional management model for the provision of integrated services to children 6 years of age and their families. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, the Civil Registry, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, DINAF and the Ministry of Culture and Sports have been developing an inter-institutional approach for integrated ECD. Thanks to this initiative, in two pilot municipalities the service delivery, management and financing mechanisms have been progressively adjusted to this new inter-institutional set-up.

Development of a National ECD Registration System and monitoring of integrated care. The information collected and processed by the new system forms the basis for monitoring, programming and cross-sectoral analysis of ECD policies, and informs other policies and programmes for children. The system consolidates information from the Civil Registry, health and education information systems, and the registry of social protection programmes.

After the establishment of the benefits package and the Path for Integrated Care in Early Childhood in 2016, a harmonization of ECD service delivery indicators was carried out by the governmental institutions in charge. In addition, UNICEF carried out a mapping of tools for data collection, processing and analysis, as well as of the mechanisms used for disseminating information.

OUTPUT 1: By 2016 the families of boys and girls below the age of 6 in the intervention areas have the knowledge to promote the integrated development of their children.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The situational analysis of children in Honduras identified limited competencies for child development in families with low educational levels, mainly among rural and indigenous populations. In addition, it found that fathers have little involvement in raising their children. UNICEF contributed to raising awareness on positive parenting practices of 41,760 families of 1,680 communities in the 28 poorest municipalities in the country. The training of institutional facilitators and volunteers was key to achieving these results.

With UNICEF support, 260 technical facilitators are participating in a 10-month ECD course, composed of eight educational modules. It is dispensed and certified by the Francisco Morazán National Pedagogical University through an agreement with the Government of Honduras. The facilitators are responsible for training community volunteers, supporting community organizations and participation processes, and facilitating coordination between community and institutions.

A total of 124 community-based organizations, including water and community boards, have been trained in the development and management of integrated plans with an emphasis on early childhood. Next year, this intervention will be extended to all the communities that participate in the Parenting with Love initiative.

The ECD communication strategy engaged professional communicators, religious leaders and Child Communicators Networks in disseminating key messages through various communication channels, targeting rural and indigenous populations in priority municipalities. To promote child development in churches, 91 religious leaders were trained to use Biblical reflections developed by the religious leaders themselves. Similarly, UNICEF strengthened the capacity of 22 professional social communicators and 35 child communicators to address target audiences through local radio stations.

OUTPUT 2: By 2016, management teams at department level and managers of local health networks have capacity for analysing the situation of health, planning and monitoring of results for equity.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Emergency preparedness and risk management were strengthened in three municipal associations (*mancomunidades*) grouping 14 municipalities highly vulnerable to natural disasters, in the departments of Choluteca, Intibucá, Lempira and Valle. To respond to the two most common recurring threats – floods in the southern part of the country and droughts in the ‘dry corridor’ – UNICEF supported training of 18,858 children and adolescents in educational centres, as well as of 8,138 families, 394 community volunteers, and technicians from six NGOs. The Municipal Emergency Committees carried out a vulnerability and capacity analysis using a participatory methodology, and formulated 14 municipal and 48 community risk management plans that take into account the core commitments for children in emergencies. These plans were validated through simulation drills in the community and in the school. In addition, emergency sanitation kits were pre-positioned in two municipal associations (Colosuca and NASMAR).

The severe impact of the drought in the ‘dry corridor’, which, since 2015, has been affecting some 1.3 million people, of which 44 per cent are children. UNICEF carried out an assessment of the nutritional situations of children in 40 primary health care centres in the Departments of Intibucá and Lempira.

Subsequently, in partnership with WFP, UNICEF established a reinforcement plan for integrated early childhood care as part of the national Parenting with Love strategy, which

will continue to be implemented under the new UNICEF Country Programme (2017–2021).

OUTPUT 3: By 2016, the National Registration System has the capacity to register – within the timeframe established by law – (all) births of children from ethnic and dispersed rural communities.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The National Demographic and Health Survey of 2012 revealed that 7 per cent of children under the age of 5 were not registered in the municipal civil registry. The Government's goal was to reduce this percentage to 3 per cent by 2015. According to 2015 information, the national average for birth registration within the time frame established by law (before the child's first birthday) was 96 per cent. In the Department of Gracias a Dios, this rate dropped to 72 per cent.

The National Registry of Persons increased its capacity for ensuring timely registration of births. As of 2016, it had 343 registration offices: 298 municipal civil registration offices, 10 special civil registration offices in indigenous communities and border areas, 14 civil registration counters in departmental hospitals, and 21 departmental civil registration offices whose main function is to reduce the under-reporting of births due to late registration. A total of 293 civil registration offices use digital platforms, and 172 are connected to the central system via the Internet.

In partnership with UNDP and the Organization of American States, civil registration counters have been installed in 14 hospitals and 2 others are in the process of qualification in El Paraíso and Olancho. UNICEF supported the opening of four registration counters in Choluteca, Copán, Gracias a Dios and Lempira. UNICEF support included providing training and ensuring that the registration counters had the necessary equipment for their operation.

In the framework of the national strategy Parenting with Love, the Timely Registration Network (Red-Rio) promotes timely birth registration and the identification of cases of unregistered children in the departments of Intibucá and Lempira. There are currently 32 networks in operation. A total of 1,237 Red-Rio volunteers were trained in 2016, in addition to 1,177 volunteers trained in 2015.

OUTPUT 4: By 2016, management teams at department level and managers of local health networks have capacity for analysing the situation of health, planning and monitoring of results for equity.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Honduras, with technical assistance from UNICEF, defined a set of benefits (goods and services) that the country is committed to provide at each stage of the life cycle to support the integrated development of children aged 0 to 6 years, within the framework of the Children and Adolescents' Code.

Based on the available scientific evidence, a team of experts produced a complete list of 51 child development interventions/services. The experts also facilitated a consultation process with local technical teams of government institutions (Ministries of Health and Education, DINAf and the Civil Registry, NGOs and community-based organizations) to prioritize 17 services and establish a plan for gradual implementation, based on existing national standards. Subsequently, the team responsible for the Parenting with Love strategy requested UNICEF, PAHO/WHO and WFP to carry out a technical review of prioritized benefits against international standards.

During this process, the institutions responsible for the delivery of the various benefits were identified, aiming at developing an intersectoral approach and establishing synergies. This mechanism was formalized with the design of the Path for Integrated Care in Early Childhood and its operational guide for implementation. The guidelines define the sequence of planned, continuous and permanent care for children aged 0 to 6 years and their families, as well as the necessary institutional and intersectoral coordination mechanisms.

The process of piloting the Path for Integrated Care in Early Childhood has begun in two municipalities in the departments of Intibucá and Lempira, with active participation of the municipal inter-institutional commissions in both municipalities. The pilot phase included training of technical and managerial personnel relevant in selected municipalities, as well as the design of a guide in other municipalities.

OUTPUT 5: By 2016, the Inter-Institutional Commission for Early Childhood has the capacity for strategic coordination and is managing the implementation of the national ECD Policy in an effective inter-institutional manner.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In partnership with ChildFund, UNICEF completed a baseline study for the Parenting with Love strategy in the 28 participating municipalities using the Lot Quality Assessment Sample method. The study provided useful information on the quality and coverage of early childhood services, as well as the level of knowledge among families and parenting practices in early childhood.

The institutional architecture for the implementation of the ECD Policy was formalized in 2015. The architecture consists of: a) a high-level commission chaired by the First Lady in her capacity as ECD Special Commissioner, and composed of social sector and coordination ministers and representatives of the church; b) a National Technical Commission with normative functions, chaired by the Vice-Minister for Development and Social Inclusion and composed of deputy ministers or directors of relevant institutions; c) a Departmental Inter-Institutional Commission with planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation functions, composed of departmental directors of relevant institutions and NGOs; and d) Inter-Institutional Municipal Commissions, which constitute the operational level.

Capacities of two Inter-Institutional Commissions in the Departments of Intibucá and Lempira and 28 Inter-Institutional Municipal Commissions were developed. With support from Cuba's Latin American Reference Centre for Preschool Education, a curriculum was designed for training the Municipal Commissions. The curriculum includes five modules: a) comprehensive ECD – international and national policy framework, b) inter-sectoral approach to early childhood care, c) protection in early childhood, d) results-based monitoring and information systems, and e) a gender-based and culturally sensitive approach.

The Municipal Commissions of 28 municipalities associated in *mancomunidades* have created ECD workplans which include a description of the municipality, the training plan for facilitators and community volunteers, demographic information, inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, and community interventions in ECD. Each municipal association has been assigned an ECD technician in charge of following-up the implementation of the work plans.

A manual for the operationalization of the institutional architecture is being developed. The manual includes a toolbox for planning, budget allocation, intersectoral coordination, results-based monitoring and specific tools at each level, such as the definition of processes for the

approval of standards in the National Technical Commission.

OUTCOME 2: By 2016, a system is in place for providing children and adolescents with protection from violence in its various manifestations and forms.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2011, Honduras had the highest homicide rate in the world: 86.5 per 100,000 inhabitants. Over the past four years, there has been a sustained reduction in the country's homicide rate, from 85.5 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2012 to 60 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015. Likewise, the homicide rate for children and adolescents decreased from 13.8 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2012 to 11.6 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015.

The country has made progress in developing a system to protect children and adolescents against violence, as outlined below.

A regulatory framework for the operation of the National Child Protection System is in place: Following the adoption of the Children's Code (1996) and the creation of specialized public institutions, such as Office of the Children's Attorney, Children's Courts and the Honduran Institute of Children and Families (1997), Honduras has made progress towards the development of a National Child Protection System. Nevertheless, the assistance approach, limited coverage and implementation capacity of direct care services, and the absence of intra- and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms have prevented the National Child Protection System from developing efficiently.

With technical support from UNICEF, a process of legislative reform focusing on issues related to children and families was carried out starting in 2013 to ensure that the country's legal framework incorporates the rights, principles and obligations contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. As a result, Honduras developed a framework of public policies for child protection, including human rights promotion and violence prevention policies, and carried out institutional reforms that resulted in the recent creation of DINAF.

A partnership framework and strategy for the development of the National Child Protection System: DINAF has a broad institutional mandate to direct, manage, coordinate and oversee the implementation of policies and regulations on children, adolescents and families. However, since it has been created at the level of a 'national directorate', DINAF faces difficulties in establishing horizontal coordination mechanisms with state secretariats (ministries) and other public institutions. Its limited operational and financial capacity impedes the development of the institutional structure that would allow DINAF to ensure country-wide coverage and meet its extensive commitments.

To support the country in overcoming these challenges, in coordination with the international NGOs that are part of the World Movement for Children (World Vision, Save the Children, Plan International and Child Fund) and with technical support from Global Infancia of Paraguay, UNICEF developed a road map to strengthen the national protection system, along with a strategy to strengthen local child protection systems in 35 municipalities, where local authorities have made a political commitment to protect children.

A strategic framework for the prevention of violence against children: In partnership with the Under-Secretary for Prevention, UNICEF is currently supporting the development of a Strategic Plan for the prevention sector (Prevention Cabinet) that emphasizes the prevention of violence against children, facilitates inter-institutional coordination and offers an integrated response. At the municipal level, UNICEF is helping systematize best practices for violence prevention at the community level to inform the national strategy, in partnership

with the Under-Secretary for Prevention and Valle de Sula municipal governments and with contributions from international NGOs. In collaboration with the Network of Children's Rights Institutions, UNICEF is promoting the implementation of the National Roadmap for Prevention of Violence against Children in five municipalities with high rates of violence and is generating capacity to develop local violence prevention models.

A model for the execution of non-custodial measures for children and adolescents in conflict with the law: In partnership with the Religious Order of the Capuchin Tertiaries, UNICEF supported DINAF in constructing a Model for the Execution of Alternatives to Deprivation of Liberty for Adolescents in Conflict with the Law.

As a result, in 2015–2016 there was an increase of about 500 judicial decisions imposing non-custodial measures, compared with 230 in 2012, when the Cooperation Programme started. In September 2016, the National Institute for the Care of Juvenile Offenders was created through PCM-72-2016. Starting in January 2017, the institute will be responsible for the Programme of Non-Custodial Measures for Teenage Offenders. UNICEF is supporting the process of institutional transition and ensuring continuity of these efforts.

Continuing education on judicial protection of children's rights: One of the main challenges faced by juvenile justice personnel at the local level is the lack of coordination in in-service training processes. Thanks to UNICEF advocacy, in 2017 the Judicial School of the Supreme Court and the Training School of the Attorney General's Office will develop a training programme in children's rights for justice operators who are part of the Inter-Institutional Commissions.

OUTPUT 1" By 2016, children and adolescents and their families possess the knowledge required to prevent and provide protection from violence, including mechanisms for detection and reporting of cases.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2016, more than 50,000 girls, boys and adolescents from 14 municipalities of Valle de Sula and 8 municipalities of Olancho received information about protection from and prevention of different forms of violence, as well as mechanisms for reporting cases to entities such as the National Commissioner for Human Rights and the Attorney General's Office.

The Community Model for the Prevention of Violence is being implemented in 17 municipalities in the north and Atlantic areas, with an emphasis on preventing sexual violence. As of December 2016, 245 municipal technicians, 1,055 community leaders, 670 teachers, as well as several children and youth organizations, have been trained to implement the model. Coordinated by municipal governments and with technical support from DINAF, 12 inter-institutional tables on child protection have been implemented in 12 municipalities, bringing together social-sector institutions, justice-sector personnel, NGOs and community-based organizations. UNICEF is working in partnership with the Under-Secretary for Prevention to validate a toolbox for the prevention of violence against children. The toolbox systematizes the methodologies and instruments that NGOs and municipal programmes for children, adolescents and youth are using in community-based prevention strategies in selected municipalities.

Within the framework of the Policy on Integrated Early Childhood Care and the community-based strategy Raising Children with Love, a study on corporal punishment in early childhood was carried out in eight municipalities of the departments of Intibucá and Lempira, which are home to a significant indigenous population. The study found that approximately

66 per cent of those interviewed support corporal punishment. The study's results are being used as evidence to support the development of a C4D strategy on violence against children. In 2017, a toolbox will be developed to support capacity building of the Municipal Inter-Institutional Commissions that implement the Raising Children with Love strategy in western Honduras.

OUTPUT 2: By 2016, law enforcement and justice-sector operatives (the Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Justice Ministry) have strengthened capacities for applying an integrated and rights-based approach for dealing with violence, abuse and exploitation.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2013 and 2014, UNICEF supported the Supreme Court in carrying out a diagnosis of the Special System of Justice for Children in Conflict with the Law. Among its results, the study highlights that only 29 per cent of 328 prisoners had been sentenced, and 17 per cent did not have any information on their legal status.

In 2016, with support from UNICEF and other partners, law enforcement and justice-sector personnel have improved their capacity in the following areas:

Strengthening the capacity of justice-sector personnel of 29 municipalities in five departments to take a rights-based approach in delivering justice. In partnership with the judicial branch, the Attorney General's Office, the National Human Rights Commissioner, DINAF and the University of Honduras Law School, UNICEF held the first national course on 'Protection of Children's Rights and Special Criminal Justice', administered by Diego Portales University of Chile with the participation of 50 justice operators as well as teachers from five Honduran universities. The course increased participants' knowledge about the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its relationship with judicial processes, and developed their capacity to apply a rights-based approach in delivering justice. The graduates took the commitment to bring the contents of the course in the justice training schools and will work together to accelerate the reform of the juvenile justice system in the country and reviewing operating procedures used by justice-sector personnel.

Local Inter-Institutional Justice Commissions have improved their coordination for the administration of juvenile justice. UNICEF supported a process of strengthening the Local Inter-Institutional Justice Commissions in 29 municipalities and Departmental Inter-Institutional Commissions in five departments of the country. An analysis of the current situation and the main challenges for the operation of the Justice Commissions as an inter-institutional coordination platform of the juvenile justice system was carried out. As part of this process, UNICEF supported the development and validation of an operational manual for the Inter-Institutional Commissions and of guidelines for addressing cases of adolescent offenders. This is expected to improve the capacity of the justice sector to administer justice for children in conflict with the law in a more efficient and coordinated way.

Better treatment of child victims of violence, through a rights-based approach. In cooperation with the Office of the Public Prosecutor for Children, the mechanisms for the care of children who have been victims of physical and sexual violence, and for the legal treatment of their cases, have been strengthened. As part of the current Country Programme, UNICEF supported the installation and operations of Gesell Chambers in El Progreso, Gracias (Lempira) San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa. This has enabled justice operators to carry out more than 500 judicial processes in an integrated manner, without re-victimizing children who were victims of abuse. Likewise, UNICEF Honduras helped develop the 'Manual for the Use of the Gesell Chambers' and train more than 100 justice operators

on how to use it and how to take a rights-based approach to working with child victims of violence.

OUTPUT 3: By 2016, the relevant institutions of the Child Protection System have developed their capacities for an integrated approach (in terms of planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) to putting into operation the legislation and policy framework related to children.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Honduras' legal framework and public policies for children establish the accountabilities of the main actors of the National Child Protection System. However, public institutions, both at the national and local levels, do not yet sufficiently coordinate their work to guarantee the fulfilment of rights and the special protection of children, especially those living in vulnerable conditions.

The main advances towards an integrated approach among the institutions that make up the Child Protection System are outlined below.

A mechanism for monitoring the incorporation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child into the plans of relevant institutions. In June 2015, the Committee on the Rights of the Child issued Concluding Observations to its report on Honduras. UNICEF supported DINAF in publishing and disseminating the document. DINAF formed an Inter-Institutional Roundtable to follow up on the recommendations of the Committee. In compliance with the recommendations, the National Congress ratified The Hague Convention on International Adoptions (August 2016), and a draft Special Adoption Law is in the process of being finalized.

Consolidated inter-institutional coordination spaces to protect vulnerable children in 41 municipalities. Inter-institutional coordination spaces, such as children's commissions, protection round tables and inter-institutional networks, have been working in 41 municipalities to conduct participatory diagnoses to identify cases of children requiring special protection, implement targeted responses to identified problems (child abuse, labour exploitation, migration, etc.) and promote children's rights at the community level.

Establishment of the National Institute for the Care of Juvenile Offenders. In September 2016, the Government created the National Institute for the Care of Juvenile Offenders and assigned it responsibility for formulating the National Policy and consolidating the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. The institute will operate under the Ministry of Human Rights, Justice, Governance and Decentralization.

Mapping the performance of the National Child Protection System. In partnership with the International Bureau for Children's Rights, UNICEF conducted a mapping of the responses of the Child Protection System to violations of children's rights such as child labour, violence, commercial sexual exploitation and irregular child migration. This exercise will allow the system to develop operating procedures to provide care using a rights-based approach and to build the capacities of staff of related institutions.

OUTCOME 3: By 2016, children and adolescents in six priority departments are able to start school at the right time and successfully complete basic education.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The national net enrolment rate in pre-primary education increased from 29.7 per cent in 2014 to 34.6 per cent in 2016, while in the same period the attendance to Grade 3 of pre-primary (children of 5 years of age) increased from 57 per cent to 64 per cent. The net enrolment rate in the first and second cycle of basic education (Grade 1 to Grade 6) rose from 77.1 per cent in 2014 to 82 per cent in 2016. During the same period, in the six priority departments of the UNICEF Honduras Country Programme, the net enrolment rate increased from 77.8 per cent to 85 per cent.

Net enrolment in Grades 9 through 11 increased from 38 per cent in 2014 to 42 per cent in 2016. The number of children dropping out of school fell from 61,766 in 2014 to 34,786 in 2015. Nevertheless, more than 199,700 children aged 12 to 14 years are still out of school, and 115,000 adolescents are at risk of dropping out, mainly due to over-age.

The initiative to promote timely enrolment and follow-up of children at school through community organization and participation was expanded from 18 municipalities in 2015 to 61 municipalities in 2016. In these municipalities, parents' associations and district and municipal education councils conducted home visits to identify children out-of-school and encourage parents to enrol them.

In the second half of 2016, UNICEF Honduras, in its capacity of coordinator of the donors' round table on education, participated in the organization of a symposium on the universalization of basic education. One of the main outcomes of this initiative was the commitment of the Ministry of Education to make the third cycle (Grades 9 to 11) universal. It was also decided to progressively incorporate in the school curriculum issues related to human rights, violence prevention, emergency preparedness and child participation, using a life skills approach.

OUTPUT 1: The Ministry of Education has put in place the policies, norms, budgets and management models required for an inclusive quality education, with an emphasis on the reduction of equity gaps and disparities and prevention of violence.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Universalization of the third cycle of basic education (Grades 7 to 9). In partnership with the Organization of Ibero-American States, the Inter-American Development Bank and GIZ, UNICEF Honduras assisted the Ministry of Education in carrying out the 'International Symposium on Universalisation of Basic Education: Challenges of coverage and quality to the third cycle'. The symposium brought together 280 participants from the Ministry of Education, national and departmental authorities, municipal leaders, teachers, cooperation agencies, NGOs and the private sector. Participants analysed progress and challenges towards universal basic education with a focus on the third cycle, which was made mandatory, as well as on pedagogical models for adolescents and management and investment models.

Integration of human rights education into the curriculum. The Ministry of Education, the National Commissioner for Human Rights, the Pestalozzi Foundation, the Network of Children's Rights Institutions, the Organization of Ibero-American States, UNDP and UNICEF signed an agreement to integrate human rights into the basic education curriculum, also involving, student government bodies and parents' associations.

Prevention of violence in the school. In coordination with the Ministry of Education, an alliance of NGOs, international cooperation agencies and UNICEF developed a pedagogical and management model for the prevention of violence in schools, drawing on almost 40

successful experiences in the country. The model is being piloted in 15 schools in 6 municipalities in the north and central parts of the country. During the pilot phase, 450 teachers were trained, and educational activities were carried out with 11,250 children and 4,500 parents. As a result, children are experiencing an improved school environment, with a more peaceful climate in the classroom. The pilot allowed for adjustments to the strategy and the implementation model.

Decentralized monitoring for the removal of bottlenecks in five departments. UNICEF Honduras strengthened the capacity of departmental directors and of 30 management staff to monitor indicators and address the bottlenecks that prevent timely enrolment of children, with an emphasis on demand-side barriers. UNICEF also continued to support the Ministry of Education's Management and Statistical Information System and the platform for the administration of educational centres. In these five departments, indicators on the demand for educational services and on the supply capacity of the education system are analysed every six months, with the participation of central level officials. The results of this analysis are used to review and adjust the departmental plans of operation.

Innovation to support child participation and parent engagement in education. In coordination with the Ministry of Education and GIZ, UNICEF Honduras developed a cell phone application that allows student government bodies and parents' associations to report on the national target of 200 days of schooling per year. In the first phase of implementation, 1,824 educational centres in 17 departments systematically reported on the completion of the target of 200 days.

OUTPUT 2: By 2016, the system of education in six departments has acquired the capacities required for decentralized and participatory management as well as the necessary pedagogical capacity.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The education system's capacity to universalise pre-primary education has been strengthened. In 2016, in six priority departments UNICEF Honduras provided technical support to the implementation of the national plan for the universalization of pre-primary education. Six departmental technical teams, aided by an equal number of teams of trainers, trained 150 teachers from 200 pre-primary centres to educate 1,500 girls and boys. As a result, some improvements in school management, teaching practices in the classroom, and learning achievements are being reported, along with a positive impact on school enrolment and retention.

Quality improvements in primary education. *Todos Pueden Aprender* (Everyone Can Learn) is a pedagogical strategy to improve learning achievements in Spanish and mathematics in the first cycle (Grades 1 to Grades 3). Its implementation was expanded from 180 schools in 2015 to 350 schools in 30 municipalities in 2016. It currently reaches 14,000 children by means of 519 trained teachers.

Bilingual intercultural education model for indigenous peoples. This year, UNICEF Honduras assisted the Ministry of Education in the development of a bilingual intercultural education model for Miskito and Tolupan indigenous peoples living in the departments of Francisco Morazán and Gracias a Dios. The model comprises three components: curriculum development, teacher training and decentralized participatory management. Its initial phase is being implemented in 69 schools with 70 teachers and 4,136 students in the Miskito area, and 29 schools with 40 teachers and 618 students in the Tolupan area.

OUTPUT 3: By 2016, families and communities are fully aware of the importance of children starting school at the appropriate time/age, staying on and completing schooling, and participating in the management of schools

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Removing barriers that prevent children from entering education. Between 2014 and 2016, the Ministry of Education, with UNICEF support, implemented a C4D strategy aimed at removing sociocultural barriers that prevent children from enrolling at the right age and staying in school, with a focus on pre-primary and on the first grade. Capacity development for departmental technical teams of education services and municipal and district directors was carried out in the six priority departments.

By the end of 2016, 59,000 families were made aware of the importance of pre-primary education and timely enrolment at the right age. The C4D strategy was implemented with the participation of teachers, parent associations, student government bodies and community organizations in 1,180 schools of 118 municipalities. Municipal radio stations broadcast messages promoting timely enrolment of boys and girls in pre-primary and primary school. At the beginning of the school year, teachers from schools associated with local community organizations conducted home visits to seek out-of-school children and motivate their parents to enrol them. As a result, the education centres in these municipalities reported close to 100 per cent enrolment in pre-primary education and in the first grade. The implementation included capacity building of community support groups (Municipal Councils for Educational Development and School Development Councils) to enable a more direct participation in monitoring enrolment, retention, school calendar compliance and learning achievements.

Effective participation of student government bodies in education management.

UNICEF Honduras, GIZ, the Pestalozzi Foundation and the Network of Institutions for the Rights of the Child agreed to join efforts to strengthen the capacity of student government bodies to participate more effectively in decisions related to their education. This initiative involving nearly 600 girls and boys, began in August 2016 and will end in May 2017. It comprises participatory action research to identify children's perceptions about the education system, about spaces and mechanisms of participation in decision making, and about and the role of student government bodies.

OUTCOME 4: 4. By 2016 the social policy framework for children and adolescents incorporates an equity focus and is evidence-based.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

According to the household surveys conducted by the National Statistics Institute, poverty among Honduran children decreased from 78.9 per cent to 76.2 per cent between 2011 and 2014. Likewise, the percentage of children living in poverty who are not covered by at least one social protection programme fell from 58 per cent to 36.5 per cent over the same period. But, alongside these gains, public investment in children dropped from 8.4 per cent of gross domestic product in 2013 to 6.9 per cent in 2015 (estimates based on Ministry of Finance data). The reduction in public expenditure on children will undermine their well-being unless the quality of the investments is improved.

To improve the framework in which public policies pertaining to children are designed and implemented, the social inclusion component of the Country Programme concentrated its support in the following areas:

Generating evidence on deprivations suffered by children, including analysis of the determinants of exclusion in areas not previously investigated in a systematic way, namely early childhood development, access to quality basic education, violence against children, multidimensional poverty and irregular migration. The inter-institutional mechanisms to measure indicators of exclusion were strengthened. Capacity has been generated within the National Institute of Statistics to use and manage Web-based platforms for data visualization, so that civil society and government officials who carry out policy analysis and monitoring have easier access to information. The evidence generated was disseminated to different audiences, including cooperation agencies and decision makers, to advocate child-friendly social policies in the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Institutionalizing the measurement of public investment in children. The Government of Honduras has officially taken the commitment to monitor public investment in children and adolescents. The Ministry for General Government Coordination; the Ministry for Development and Social Inclusion; the Ministry of Finance; DINAF; and UNICEF formalized an Inter-Institutional Coordination Committee to establish a road map on public financing for children. In 2016, the committee began a joint exercise to measure the quality of public investment in children, and is working to estimate the cost of achieving SDG 4 in the country and define the necessary investment.

Creating the foundations of a social protection system with emphasis on the most excluded children. The Ministry for Development and Social Inclusion improved its capacity to monitor and evaluate social protection policies and programmes to help reorient national strategies. Three studies carried out by UNICEF with international experts (Multidimensional Child Poverty, Child Social Vulnerability Analysis and Analysis of Honduras' Social Protection System) informed the political dialogue with the Government of Honduras and identified new lines of action to improve the system approach and to make the social protection programmes more effective.

Building a comprehensive model for child protection at the local level. UNICEF promoted a series of discussions with government and civil society to reach consensus on a comprehensive model for child protection at the local level. As a result, funding from Canada was obtained to implement the model in 35 pilot municipalities during the next Country Programme. Local mayors in each municipality have committed to implement the model. Additionally, UNICEF established an alliance with the Latin American Social Sciences Faculty to carry out a representational diagnostic study in 40 municipalities to determine their capacity gaps in planning, budgeting, participation mechanisms and result-based monitoring.

Strengthening children and adolescent networks to support their active participation in dialogue with authorities and social oversight. In 74 municipalities, children and adolescents belonging to 74 networks of child communicators are conveying messages that promote children's rights to almost 2 million people through local media outlets offering free airtime. Through an extensive school-based consultative process, the Children's Parliament established an agenda on children's rights that was discussed at the National Congress. This political advocacy contributed to the approval of the School Lunch programme and of the Neonatal Screening Law in 2016.

OUTPUT 1: 4.1. By 2016, the Government is generating evidence and is managing knowledge that adequately inform and orient policies and programmes for children and adolescents.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

As of 2016, Honduras has new evidence on child rights issues about which no information was available in 2011, and the Government and academic institutions have enhanced capacity for data collection and analysis. New evidences on the state of indigenous and Afro-Honduran children, early childhood development, violence against children and child poverty are being used as a baseline for tracking social policies and programmes. Statistical data on children are being updated and disseminated by the National Institute of Statistics through user-friendly Web-based platforms. UNICEF has been actively supporting these initiatives, and has strengthened the capacity of government and academic institutions to collect and analyse information and data, namely of the Ministry of Education, National Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, and the Democracy, Peace and Security Institute of the National Autonomous University of Honduras.

With UNICEF and PAHO/WHO support, the Inter-Institutional Committee on Vital Statistics started to provide statistical updates that are essential to planning and budgeting processes. The first update was published in 2012, and the next will come in 2017. UNICEF also established an alliance with UN Women to generate information on violence against women and girls.

In 2016, UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Faculty of Social Sciences of the National Autonomous University to produce evidence about parenting patterns in two departments in the West of the country, in order to guide the design of a community intervention strategy in early childhood. In addition, UNICEF strengthened the capacity of the Social Sector Information Centre to analyse and disseminate information on child migrants returning to Honduras, which has been useful to monitor the response to the humanitarian situation emerged since 2014.

The Situation Analysis of Children's Rights, which for the first time explains the causes of child deprivation through a determinant analysis, was carried out in consultation with the Government and civil society. The Situation Analysis has informed the preparation of the 2017–2021 Country Programme, and the evidence it has provided will underpin UNICEF Honduras' advocacy strategy in the context of the 2017 electoral process.

Evidence generation to support the eradication of child labour. UNICEF promoted the cooperation between the National Institute of Statistics and Ecuador's National Institute of Statistics and Census to draft a proposal for a survey on child labour. The proposal has been validated by several institutions, including the Technical Council for the Eradication of Child Labour, which includes civil society and the labour sector. The study aims to provide information on hazardous child labour and domestic child labour that is currently not available. This study is also necessary for the state to document progress toward its international commitment to eradicate child labour.

OUTPUT 2: 4.2. By 2016, the Government has sufficient capacity to be able to assign budgetary allocations based on equity, and analyse and monitor the efficiency of public expenditure on children and adolescents

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Since 2016, the Government has the capacity to measure public investment in children, having adopted and institutionalized a suitable methodology and tools. UNICEF successfully advocated for the Government to measure the proportion of public expenditure devoted to children. UNICEF provided technical support to build consensus on a measurement methodology, to design automated tools, to develop a toolbox, and to train the

institutions involved. An inter-institutional committee co-chaired by DINAF and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, with the participation of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry for General Government Coordination, was formalized through an inter-institutional agreement. This committee is expected to ensure sustainability and will avoid dependence of the measuring process on a single institution. Two reports have already been published with official data on investment in children. The second report was prepared by the inter-institutional committee in 2016, with data from 2013 to 2015.

In 2016, the inter-institutional committee focused on the quality of investment in children, to ensure that the Government of Honduras allocates investments equitably and implements them effectively and efficiently. In partnership with ICEFI, the committee is providing evidence on equity, efficiency and effectiveness of investments made in the basic education programme. It is also preparing estimates of the level of investment needed to achieve SDG 4, and will apply the same methodology to other SDGs. These studies will enable the Government to improve the quality of public investment and to progress in results-based budgeting practices.

OUTPUT 3: 4.3. By 2016 the relevant social protection institutions have adequate instruments to be able to put into operation an integrated system for social protection

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Solid evidence has been generated to support child-sensitive social protection policies and strategies. By 2016, the relevant social protection institutions have the following instruments to orient their policies and strategies towards children:

An analysis of multidimensional poverty, which also makes a methodological proposal for identifying the profiles of the most vulnerable children in the country and the dimensions with the greatest weight in the deprivation of children's rights;

A qualitative analysis of the main factors that cause vulnerability among children and their families, highlighting the risks to which they are most frequently exposed, as well as the resources and strategies they use to cope with them. This analysis is a useful tool for the design of social protection interventions aimed at reducing vulnerabilities;

An analysis of social protection programmes for children in the country, which identified gaps in coverage as well as issues related to programme relevance, management, implementation and systemic approach; and

An analysis of the fiscal space available to finance an integrated social protection system, with policy recommendations.

UNICEF supported the development of these studies, identified the international experts, and involved the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion in developing the methodology and validating the findings. Together with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Ministry for General Government Coordination and DINAF, UNICEF also provided a space for the authorities and officials involved to discuss the findings of the studies and identify the bottlenecks to be removed in order to improve the effectiveness of social protection programmes.

The Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion has increased its capacity to monitor and evaluate social protection policies and programmes. With UNICEF technical assistance for the development of methodologies, guidelines and tools, the General Directorate for Public Policy Analysis and Evaluation of the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion implemented monitoring and evaluation plans for the following

initiatives: Healthy Living Environment Programme, Comprehensive Child Care Programme, Social Inclusion Sector Strategic Plan, Mother and Child Clinic and Maternal Home in the Commonwealth of Colosuca, and Better Life Programme. This experience will help consolidate the capacity to follow up and evaluate social protection policies and programmes.

OUTPUT 4: By 2016 municipal governments in priority municipalities have developed and introduced an integrated social protection model that includes prevention of HIV and teenage pregnancy and the promotion of a culture of peace, responsible citizenship and life skills.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Creating a local system for child protection: At least 35 of the 64 municipalities that implement the UNICEF-supported Municipal Children, Adolescents and Youth Programmes have created inter-institutional networks to promote and protect children and adolescents’ rights. These municipalities are in the process of consolidating a coordination mechanism to provide services to children and adolescents, forming the basis of a local system to promote and protect children’s rights.

UNICEF Honduras established a cooperation agreement with Global Infancia, a Paraguayan NGO, to conceptualize the protection system and develop a road map and advocacy strategy to implement it at scale. The office also partnered with four international NGOs that are part of the World Movement for Children (Plan International, World Vision, Save the Children and Child Fund) to consolidate and replicate the proposed model in the territories where they operate.

UNICEF established an alliance with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences to conduct an analysis of municipal management capacity to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents in 40 municipalities of the country, focusing on capacity gaps in planning, budgeting, participation mechanisms, and results-based monitoring. In these same municipalities, the office will conduct a mapping of the relevant actors and their respective roles to implement an integrated child protection system at the local level.

Document Centre

Evaluation and research

Title	Sequence number	Type of report
Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Study in Mosquitia Communities and Schools in the Department of Gracias a Dios	2016/007	Study
Impact of the Drought on Children and Adolescents in the Dry Corridor of Honduras	2016/006	Study
Vulnerability of Children and Adolescents in Honduras	2016/005	Study
Migrant Children and Adolescents in Honduras	2016/004	Study
Special Report on Violence against Children 2015	2016/003	Study
Public Investment in Children and Adolescents in Honduras 2013–2015	2016/002	Study
The Multiple Faces of Child Poverty in Honduras	2016/001	Study

Other publications

Title
Billboards promoting the seventieth anniversary of UNICEF
Dissemination materials for the study: 'The Multiple Faces of Child Poverty in Honduras: An urgent challenge', including a summary magazine, three infographics and one poster
Real-life stories and best practices linked to Emergencies, Early Childhood Development, Education and Child Protection (Documentals)
Strategic education materials for Zika prevention: brochures, games, booklets, tracking sheets, posters and banners
Strategic communications materials for Zika prevention: comic books; short stories; manuals for religious leaders, community leaders, social workers and others; cartoons; television and radio spots; video banners; and radio shows.
From our Voices to our Rights
Manual on Public Budgeting for Children and Adolescents
Citizen Budget 2016 – newspaper inserts
Citizen Budget 2016
Human Interest Stories on Early Childhood and Preschool Education
COMVIDA (Communication and Life) Stories
Advances and Challenges for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in La Mosquitia 2015–2016 (video)

Lessons learned

Document type/category	Title
Lesson learned	Zika Response in Honduras

Programme documents

Document type	Title	Name
CPMP	Honduras CPMP	PBR_2016_CPMP_Honduras.pdf
Country Programme Document	Honduras Country Programme Document 2017–2021	2016-PL26-Honduras-CPD-ODS-EN-8Aug16.pdf