

Executive Summary

Significant Achievements

2011 was the final year of the current Country Programme. The new CPD 2012-2016 and CPMP were approved by the Executive Board in June 2011. UNCT Honduras agreed to develop UNDAF Action Plan, which allowed UN agencies to work closely together to develop a joint action plan.

UNICEF advocated and contributed with technical assistance in structural issues to address inequities and to guarantee the rights of children:

- a) The preliminary draft public policy for the integrated development of the early childhood was concluded in 2011, which will be submitted to the Cabinet of Ministries for the approval by April 2012. UNICEF will continue to play a key role in developing a national operational plan to implement this policy.
- b) UNICEF has contributed to the development of the Fundamental Education Law upon the request from the Ministry of Education and the Presidential Office to ensure that it reflects the Human Rights based approach. It aims at providing institutional response to the ongoing crisis in the education sector. At the same time, the Child Friendly School Model, which UNICEF has supported since 2006, was adapted by the ministerial degree as a strategy to education quality for the rural and multi-grade schools in Honduras and will be expanded gradually to the national level.

Challenges

The nutritional status of children, especially those suffering from the chronic malnutrition, remains alarmingly high in Honduras with almost one of three children chronically malnourished in the country. The Nutrition department of the Ministry of Health remains weak, with little investment to the human and financial resources. UNICEF's mobilisation for the development of locally produced economic weaning food was halted by another initiative, which results to be more expensive. Evidence based advocacy and Coordination between different organisations, UN agencies, and government institutions remains a challenge.

Only a few of the planned studies and evaluations were successfully concluded in 2011. The ECD related studies which were to be financed by the government failed to be materialized due to the unavailability of funding. Considerable number of studies, surveys and evaluation started in the second half of the year, complicating the progress, which coincided with the VISION training.

Collaborative Partnerships

UNICEF continues to enhance partnerships at Central and Municipality level both with Governmental, Non-governmental institutions, UN agencies and donor communities. During the current CPD, some of the inter-institutional committees played crucial roles to promote public policy. One of them is the Inter-institutional Committee for the Early Childhood Attention, which became the most powerful advocate and engine to develop the first ECD National Policy. UNICEF also established strategic partnerships with the newly created Ministries, such as Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Human Rights, and the Ministry of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Affairs. The partnership with the donor communities, especially with the World Bank has been begun in the area of ECD and Education.

Country Situation

Positive changes in the country situation

Honduras finally achieved the normalisation of the international relations with the rest of the Latin countries, which have been abruptly interrupted after the political crisis in June 2009. This situation also improved, to some degree, the internal political context, diminishing the confrontation among political parties, organisations and different ideological groups. Ousted ex-President Manuel Zelaya has officially re-integrated into the political arena as the head of a new party.

The Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Ministry of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Affairs came into effect in 2011, and have played critical roles in addressing equity issues. The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights made to follow up of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, National reports about facultative Protocols of the CRC were prepared. The fourth national report to the CRC Committee is currently being developed and to be submitted in 2012. The same Ministry has included the Child Rights in the currently developed National Policy on Justice and Human Rights.

The Ministry of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Affairs have created regional offices and trained its personnel, mainly from the indigenous communities. It also developed a National Action Plan for the Indigenous communities, which includes the components and actions for the indigenous and afro-Honduran children. Although there is some resistance to see a child as right holder among some of the communities, important progress was made through persistent advocacy. However, this area needs to be strengthened in 2012.

Although a promising recovery of the economic situation was noted in the first semester of 2011, this positive trend is likely to be affected by the slow recovery of the international economic situation and the devastating effects of torrential rains and massive flooding which hit the Central American region in October 2011. However, the situation is relatively positive in the long term perspective, given the benign external environments, and positive effects brought by DR-CAFTA.

Challenges

Rising crime rates and violence have reached unprecedented level in 2011. According to the Global Study on Homicide published in 2011 by UNODC, the rate of violent death in Honduras has reached 82 per 100,000 people, ranking Honduras as the most dangerous country in the world. This violent situation dramatically affects the country's efforts to development. Some programmes of development agencies were affected by this situation. In some regions, the National Institute of Statistics had to halt the activities temporarily due to the threat to the interviewers by the gang members. The survey was re-started by the interviewers accompanied by the Police force. The entire central American region is gravely affected as a part of drug corridor. However, in the context of Honduras, the situation requires extensive internal efforts and long term approach, to improve the opportunity for employment and meaningful engagement of the adolescents.

The recurring and prolonged conflict between the Ministry of Education and Teachers' union affected the right to education for the Honduran children studying at public schools. It is reported that students at some secondary schools had less than 100 days of classes during the 2011 academic year. Facing this situation, National Congress, Ministry of Education and Presidential Office accelerated the development of new Fundamental Education Law, which guarantees the minimum number of school days (200 days) and addresses the improvement of quality education and teachers' capacity development, among others. The law intends to bring in long-awaited governance in the education sector.

The institutional crisis of a major governmental body directly dealing with children, Honduran National Institute for Children and Family (IHNFA for the Spanish abbreviation) led to the suspension of the General Director and establishment of an Audit Board in September 2011. The audit board's investigation revealed

the inefficiency in terms of quality of services against the allocated budget, and the coverage against the quantity of human resources employed by the same institute, which led to the institutional crisis. The Audit Board will continue its verification to present the final report and recommendation to the President of Honduras for the institutional reform.

Publications

UNICEF published the following documents during 2011:

- Study on the exclusion in the water and sanitation sector in Honduras.
- National Curriculum for the Pre-school Education for children of 4 to 5 years of age.
- Pobreza Infantil en América Latina y el Caribe.

Reports and materials, and new findings from studies and research:

- Factors which affect the timely birth registration (study).
- National Report: The situation of inclusion, exclusion from education sector, Honduras, 2010-2011.
- Situation Analysis of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Children in Honduras.

Who are the deprived children in your country context?

According to the study done by UNICEF-CEPAL, 76% of Honduran children are living in the condition of poverty, without having their basic needs covered. Out of which, 53%, are living in the situation of indigence, the situation which cannot allow them to cover the nutritional needs. 2.4 million children, representing 68% of Honduran children, suffer from the deprivation of their right in one or more areas.

This context makes it a great challenge to determine the most deprived group of children. Children in rural areas, and those who belong to the indigenous groups are most likely to suffer from chronic malnutrition, with prevalence rate over 50%. Considering that the chronic malnutrition has irreversible negative impact to their cognitive development, children in Honduras are starting their lives with great disadvantage, which will mark throughout their life.

Due to limited access in the provinces of Gracias a Dios and Isla del Bahia with high percentage of indigenous and afro-descendent population, often lacks the basic updated administrative data, making the situation of children invisible. The Misquito indigenous groups in Gracias a Dios has historically suffered from marginalisation.

The children in urban marginalised areas are exposed to the steady rise of violence. Recent study shows that children as young as 8 years of age are joining gang groups (known as *maras*). The absence of strong education system that engages young children in meaningful learning, toppled by the existing poverty in the urban area, is making them more vulnerable to violence.

Data/Evidence

UNICEF successfully mobilised the line Ministries to engage in the pilot National Early Childhood Registration System (RENPI). The project aims at addressing the limitation of traditional statistics, which hides the existing exclusion and duplication or lack of services. RENPI is trying to generate individualised information linking the identity number given to each child through their birth registration with the attention and situation to the early childhood care, such as vaccination, nutrition status, access to water and sanitation and the early stimulation programmes. It also registers the beneficiaries of various social

programmes, including the conditional cash transfer programmes, so that it will serve as a monitoring and evaluation tool to ensure that social protection programmes are addressing the equity, making progress toward its goals, and to achieve evidence based decision making. The Ministry of Social Development has taken up the administrative role for this project, which coincides with their institutional mandate to develop the National System of Social Sector Information (SINISS), in the Social Protection and Public Policy Law approved by the National Congress in 2011. Aligning the existing governmental structure will ensure the sustainability and ownership of this initiative. In 2011, the Ministry of Social Development has already signed agreement with the National Registration Office for the database sharing for RENPI, and has already negotiated with the Ministry of Education, Health and Presidential Office on the information sharing mechanism. Four municipalities in one of the most impoverished western region, with high concentration of indigenous, are going to be covered in the pilot phase, followed by the progressive expansion to the national level.

UNICEF also concluded two major studies to generate evidence of exclusions. The study on School Exclusion and Inclusion aimed to analyse the five dimensions of exclusion from the education sectors. The recommendation has been reflected in the strategic plans for the Country Programme- the focus of UNICEF will be placed on universal preschool education at official age, and continued support to strengthen the capacity of Ministry of Education in Education Information Management System. UNICEF will officially disseminate the study in order to advocate for the coordinated efforts to reduce existing inequity within the education sector.

The Study on the Excluded population from water and sanitation carried out in collaboration with RASHON will be used as critical evidence to advocate for the revision of the prioritisation and strategic plan for the Government institutions as well as the international donor communities, and NGOs to guarantee the access to safe drinking water.

Monitoring Mechanism

As the final year of the Country Programme approaches in Honduras, UNICEF has carried out a series of review meetings with the main partners to evaluate the achievement of the Country Programme since 2007 and to identify the constraints in reaching the goals. Although there have been number of notable progress made during the period of CP, the significant number of projects and activities dispersed the efforts.

In addressing equity, originally the CO focused on the geographical focalisation, with limited progress, as the office faced difficulties in to reconcile with various on-going projects tied to the commitment with the donors. Additional challenge derived from the lack of sufficient municipality-wise baseline data for critical basic indicators. During the CPD period, UNICEF continued to support the National Statistics Institute to strengthen the Social Indicators System for children, adolescents and women (SISNAM). In 2011, SISNAM achieved to involve the Public Prosecutor's Office, Supreme Court, and Ministry of Labour to capture protection related information. In order to obtain the early childhood data, UNICEF advocated and technically supported the inclusion of MICS ECD modules into the Household Survey in 2012. This will allow the country to obtain the specific information of the situation of young children from 0 to 5 years, which can be used for the evidence based programming and to strengthen the equity focus.

The Child Rights Observatory has conducted a sample survey at all the seven indigenous groups and two afro-Honduran groups, to collect information based on childrens' rights. The survey had significant importance as Honduras had not systematically collected information on the situation of indigenous and afro-Honduran children covering the entire groups. For two particular groups – the Misquito and afro-Hondurans who speak English, there was practically no information. With the conclusion of the study, which is planned for the first quarter of 2012, the results will become a critical planning tool for the country, donor communities, and UNICEF itself.

In the western part of Honduras, almost one in every two Children suffers from chronic malnutrition. In

order to provide appropriate systematic monitoring of the nutritional situation of children, which can help the planning, monitoring and evaluation of nutrition projects, UNICEF has trained health workers on nutritional standards from four most impoverished departments of this region, to promote the nutritional surveillance aimed at children under five. UNICEF will accompany the implementation of surveillance at these most critical departments throughout 2012.

Support to National Planning

A draft framework law of social and poverty reduction public policy was developed in January 2011, in which the Ministry of Social Development was given the responsibility to create the National System of Information of the Social Sector (SINISS in Spanish abbreviation). SINISS integrates the registration of beneficiaries of the social programmes with the national evaluation system of social development. The Government's intention is to strengthen the accountability of government supported social programmes by providing systematic integrated follow up on their progress and achievement. UNICEF has initiated collaboration with SINISS especially with the introduction of National Registration of Early Childhood (RENPI). RENPI, which started at four most impoverished municipalities in the Western part of the Region, will be expanded progressively to the national level to monitor the situation of each child using the individualized data. UNICEF advocated and the Ministry of Social Development is keen on expanding this pilot phase from the current target population (children under five) to the school aged children in a progressive manner.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health at central and regional level to strengthen the nutrition surveillance capacity in the western region of the country where the highest chronic malnutrition cases are registered. 45 health workers, nutrition department personnel from Central and Regional Ministry office participated in the training. The pre-test demonstrated the knowledge gap –more than 60% of these participants could not provide correct understanding of the terminology such as “nutrition surveillance”, “indicators”, “tendencies”. The participants were also trained on the correct use of altimeter and weighing scales donated by UNICEF. With the trained personnel, it is planned to have more reliable monitoring mechanism of the nutrition status of the children who are most vulnerable to the chronic malnutrition.

UNICEF has been supporting the capacity development of the government partners particularly the National Statistics Institute to apply DevInfo in the management of basic child related data, in order to use them to monitor the progress towards the achievement of MDG goals. Although the DevInfo was widely utilised among the INE personnel and some of the academics, we noted that the tool was utilised mainly as a database, which limited the wider application of the knowledge from these data to monitor and evaluate the social programmes, as well as to mobilise the public policy to improve the situation of children. UNICEF has initiated negotiation with Technical Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (SEPLAN) and the Ministry of Social Development to apply DevInfo in a more dynamic manner to generate the change in public policy and introduce the DI Monitoring System. The introductory demonstration and meeting is planned in the early January 2012.

Any other relevant information related to data/evidence?

In the new Country Programme starting in 2012, UNICEF will put greater efforts to strengthen the information management capacity at central, regional and municipality level to have reliable and disaggregated data on a timely manner, which can serve the evidence based policy development for children. UNICEF will consider expanding the national partners for child related information system to wider circle of Ministries, such as the Technical Ministry of Planning and External Relations, and Ministry of Social Development. The creative use of DevInfo and the DI Monitoring System will be introduced to the line Ministries to facilitate the efforts to follow up the progress.

Internally, the Country Office will place greater emphasis on the knowledge generation and analytical work to be the reference of children and adolescents issues in the country and use the evidence to advocate the rights of the children in the most vulnerable condition and to influence the national and local policy. The Observatory of Child Rights, created during the Country Programme period will be strengthened in the analytical capacity.

UNICEF will strengthen its engagement in the budget analysis at the key Ministries to ensure that the budget of the social sectors linked to children and women, is monitored and implemented in order to achieve the MDG goals. UNICEF will also build stronger partnership with the Ministry of Finance. UNICEF will provide the partners with the technical expertise and promote the application of DevInfo and DI Monitoring System to facilitate the budget analysis.

UNICEF will develop a more focused institutional agenda for all sectors, and limit its engagement in fragmented activities using scale up and upstream/downstream strategies. This will allow UNICEF to deliver the concrete tangible results for children in the most disadvantaged situation. It is important that UNICEF review the successful pilot projects to determine those which can generate the sustainable change for the most marginalised, and to bring them to scale with the ownership by the national partners.

Facing the increasing criminal incidents and violence, UNICEF will strengthen its collaboration with various institutions, UN agencies, NGOs and donor communities to seek coordinated actions to curve down violence and to protect the rights of child.

Country Programme Analytical Overview

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Effective Advocacy

Mostly met benchmarks

Advocacy is the integrated cross sectoral activity, and it has fundamental objectives to promote Child Rights, and to support the programme area to develop strategies to influence the decision makers, utilising various channels to make children, especially those excluded and in the vulnerable conditions, visible. In addition, it developed social mobilisation activities at local levels, through the assemblies at all the municipalities in the country.

The advocacy was based on the strategic actions as follows: alliance and support to the municipality government; building alliance and sensitisation of the national and international mass media; continuous coordination and mobilisation of authorities at all levels, community based organisations and civil societies; technical support and capacity development of the national partners in order to strengthen the institutional capacity; and advocacy to the decision makers.

UNICEF successfully provided technical support to the development of the contents of the Fundamental Education Law, and promoted of the constant dialogue with the Government authorities, National Congress, teachers' unions, and students' organisation with the rights based perspective, in order to achieve agreement.

UNICEF also supported the First World Summit of the Afrodescendants communities, carried out in Honduras in 2011, and made effective advocacy to include the children issues in the action plan of developed during the Summit.

On the other hand, Municipality Programme of Children, Adolescents and Youth successfully advocated the allocation of 1% of Municipality budget to be destined to the HIV/AIDS prevention programme for adolescents and youth at 50 municipalities to ensure the sustainability of the programme. The successful mobilisation by adolescents and youth of the child communication networks mobilized local and national radio and TV stations, and currently the child communicators' networks has free airtime at approximately 70 different mass medias.

The Regional Director visited Honduras Country Office and advocated for the continuous efforts to the realisation of the rights of the Child with the President of the Republic, the President of National Congress and through National Media. He also had met a group of adolescents and youth from the marginalised community in Honduras, and discussed on their concerns and issues that children are facing in Honduras.

Changes in Public Policy

Although there was important momentum to generate the change in public policy in favour of children during the year, it was affected by the emerging national issues, which took away the attention and focus of the National Congress and Ministerial Cabinet. One of the important changes which was not affected during the year was the Integrated Legislation Reform to harmonise Honduras laws in accordance with the Convention of the Rights of the Child. There was a concerted effort to pass the legislation reform with the support of the President and the First Lady in September 2011. UNICEF contributed to the revision of the whole package of legislation together with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Supreme Court. The process which started with full vigour was temporarily suspended in order to attend the Fundamental Education Law, which attracted particular attention by the law makers as well as the general public, as the school year once again concluded without completing 200 school days as planned. It is expected, however, that the integrated legislation reform will be retaken as an agenda to the National Congress early in 2012.

UNICEF contributed to the development of Fundamental Education Law providing technical guidance to the specialists from Ministry of Education and the Presidential Office with the child rights focus to its contents. There was substantial force to pass this new Education Law within 2011; however, the process was halted due to the quasi emergency situation involving the National Police Force in criminal activities. The Law was approved by the National Congress early January 2012, and UNICEF will continue its support with the development of additional laws and Education regulations throughout 2012 in order to make the law effective. The Fundamental law confirms the right to quality education of each and every child in Honduras, an important step to ensure the 200 days of school days confirmed in the law, which in effect was not being implemented by the on-going conflict between the Ministry of Education and the Teachers' Union. The law also laid out the clear process of decentralization of education system, involving parents and community people in monitoring the performance of the schools and the teachers. It also legalises the universal preschool education which will guarantee the school readiness to all children in Honduras. It is important to mention that the same law acknowledges the importance of the multicultural bilingual education as a fundamental right of indigenous and afro-Honduran children.

Leveraging Resources

UNICEF approached the World Bank to participate in the development process of the National Early Childhood Development Policy. UNICEF worked as an intermediate between the government of Honduras and the World Bank at the Honduras and Washington office. This was aimed to get Bank's resources to launch the south-south cooperation among Honduras, Nicaragua and Chile aiming at the institutional capacity development of these two Central American countries. UNICEF played a critical role to leverage greater engagement in ECD field in Honduras, where traditionally the World Bank's engagement is limited. UNICEF identified a strategic engagement opportunity of the Bank in this area, which could lead to a significant leap toward the realisation of a national integrated ECD policy and programmes with equity focus.

UNICEF Honduras also offered procurement services to ensure the availability of basic commodities to the country. The Country Office played the role of a liaison between GAVI, Ministry of Health and the UNICEF Copenhagen office to procure the entire PCV for Honduras, which was introduced in 2011. UNICEF also supported Catholic Relief Services, CARE and UNDP with smaller scale procurement services.

UNICEF CO was contacted by a number of private sectors, private foundations, and banks, in the country for possible joint fundraising activities. This will be explored in the future.

A cooperation agreement between UNICEF and the Ministry of Education was developed and signed, which includes the technical support and the capacity development of the Ministry of Education in the analysis of budgeting in the education sector, and supporting the result-based budgeting starting in 2012. UNICEF aims at influencing the national investment decisions.

UNICEF Country office has received the US Fund delegations for the field visit in Honduras in early February. The delegates were introduced to many different aspects of UNICEF actions, which led to the commitment of funds towards the Gang Prevention and sports and social reintegration programme and adolescents.

Capacity Development

Mostly met benchmarks

Individual level:

Through Triangular cooperation on the ECD policy development among the World Bank, the Government of Honduras, Nicaragua and Chile, for towards which UNICEF played a crucial role. The decision makers at the line Ministries had gained specific expertise in the area of the early childhood development policy. These decision makers have advocated for the inclusion of ECD Policy at the Presidential statement at SICA, bringing ECD issues at the centre stage for the Central American Presidential Summit in December 2011.

UNICEF continued to contribute to the capacity development of children, adolescents and youth groups at the municipality level to empower them to demand for their rights, and to advocate for the fulfilment of the child rights through peer to peer approach. The child and adolescent movement promoted by UNICEF has influenced municipality policy. There are 70 child communicators' network, each of which have access to free airtime at the local TV and radio stations to advocate for the child rights.

Organizational, institutional and community level:

In order to strengthen the capacity to carry out nutritional surveillance at the western region of Honduras where the highest rate of chronic malnutrition prevails, UNICEF supported the training of selected regional supervisors and health workers covering 6 provinces. The pre-training test shows that 60% of the participants could not answer 40% of the questions on the basic concept, such as "nutrition surveillance" and "trend". The training was combined with the donation of altimeters and weighing scale at each health centres in these region. The participants are to start applying periodical nutrition survey upon their return to the duty. UNICEF will provide monitoring in the region throughout 2012, and in collaboration with WHO, seek to expand the training activities to strengthen the organizational capacity.

The gender training was carried out to the community leaders and municipality personnel where the WASH and HIV Prevention projects are being implemented. The impact of the successful sensitisation of the gender issues were particularly reflected to the composition of the community water promoters in el Paraiso province. During the field visit, it was noted that all the community promoters were males, but after the training to stimulate gender issues, the area office came to have 40% female promoters.

UNICEF accompanied the capacity development of Ministry of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran affairs, which was inaugurated in January 2011. It supported the process of the development of action plan for indigenous and Afro-Honduran persons particularly with the child rights perspectives. Although there still exists a strong perception that child rights issue is something that is imposed on them from external culture, which cannot be accommodated into their cultural belief, gradual shift in the discourse was noted, and UNICEF needs to continue its efforts to develop their capacity. The same Ministry was also invited to be a part of survey carried out for the situation analysis of indigenous and afro-Honduran communities, which also left the capacity in carrying out sample survey.

Communication For Development

Mostly met benchmarks

In coordination with the protection section and using the relevant findings of the Survey carried out at the indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities, the C4D strategy was developed with participation of the leaders of these communities and the Ministry of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Affairs, which will be implemented in the 2012 at the community level. The key communication messages and the best forms of community based communication were identified based on the findings from the survey. The interpersonal communication is identified as the best way of disseminating the key messages, and communication kits in local languages will be developed and implemented in 2012.

In coordination with the Water and Sanitation and UN Joint Programme, the IEC strategy was developed and implemented specifically addressed at the children in the community level to advocate for saving water, and hand washing. Approximately 100,000 persons were reached through the mobilisation of mass media and 900 community facilitators applied the interpersonal community strategy. The main results were the organisation of community based communication at 10 municipalities which developed the capacity to produce and disseminate its own communication materials. The message was adjusted by the community level water committee, the responsible organ to ensure the water services. Web portal was developed to maintain the information and its link to the beneficiaries.

Honduras, together with Guatemala, participated in the massive dissemination of the UNICEF-MTV Latin America campaign "Invisible Slaves". The evaluation of the impact was carried out in December, and the results will be shared in 2012.

Service Delivery

Partially met benchmarks

Although the Country Programme is progressively moving toward the upstream work, Honduras still depends on the support from aid agencies in ensuring the basic services for all children and women, due to its limited financial and human resource capacities, inadequate distribution of intra-ministerial budget, lack of result-based planning, and governance issues among most of the governmental institutions. The results of these situations are that nearly 58% of the population are living in extreme poverty mainly in the rural areas. In view of this, it is still necessary for UNICEF to maintain some level of support in service delivery in the areas which affect children and women living in the most vulnerable conditions.

UNICEF, in collaboration with implementing NGOs and participation of the communities, has been supporting the pilot project of household bio-sand filters since 2009 at remote communities, where the government partners nor the donor agencies have capacity to install the infrastructure to the water supply system. The preliminary assessment demonstrates that there is a notable reduction in water-transmitted diseases in the beneficiary household. Joint evaluation with the implementing NGOs are planned so that the experience can be systematized and disseminated as an effective and sustainable alternative to provide safe drinking water to these remote communities. Additional benefit from this service delivery is the gender mainstreaming at the community level, which UNICEF and NGO emphasized as an integral part of the project. The participation of women is a key to obtain sustainability.

UNICEF also provided limited one-off support in service delivery when faced with no stock of essential health items. In case of PMTCT, UNICEF supported partial procurement of HIV rapid test kits, to respond to out of stock kits in some regions, caused by the erroneous supply forecast through recently decentralised management of the regional warehouses.

Strategic Partnerships

Mostly met benchmarks

The Inter-institutional Committee for the Early Childhood Development (CIAPI), which consisted of the governmental institutions, NGO partners, and UN agencies, continues to play a critical role in developing

the National ECD Policy. This committee was a driving force to place Early Childhood on the Presidential agenda in 2010, and has maintained its leverage throughout 2011 to fully involve Ministry of National Planning, Ministry of Social Development as well as most influential NGOs to develop a National ECD Policy. UNICEF successfully mobilised the World Bank to become actively involved in the development of National ECD Policy, catalysing the commitment from the Government Institutions and the World Bank, which led the Bank's support to Honduran Government authorities to learn the Chilean national ECD programme, "Chile Crece Contigo" through Triangular cooperation.

UNICEF mobilised two key national institutions – National Registration Office (RNP) and Ministry of Social Development – to work together in implementing a pilot project of the National Early Childhood Registration (RENPI), through the critical basic information for their development of all the under 5 year old population in Honduras, such as immunisation, nutritional status, attendance to the initial education programmes, beneficiary status of the governmental conditional cash transfer programmes, among others, to be registered and monitored. This project is only possible through governmental information sharing and commitment to work together. Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health are also committed to feed the information to the Ministry of Social Development, which will be the managing institution of the RENPI. The project is facilitated to open the boundary of governmental institutions and work together for the wellbeing of children.

UNICEF Honduras has strengthened the partnership with the faith based organisation, especially with the Episcopal Churches, to advocate for the rights of children, especially their right to education. An important result of this partnership the Day of the Prayers and Action initiative, where UNICEF and archbishop made a joint statement to call for the actions to guarantee the right to education of Honduran children.

The continued standby agreement with World Vision in Non Food Item procurement and delivery played an important role in the wake of emergency caused by the Tropical Depression No. 12 and subsequent heavy rainfall. The real time coordination with the affected region was maintained through the Regional World Vision team, coordinating with Regional officer of Permanente Commission of National Contingency (COPECO) and UNICEF-World Vision emergency hygiene kits which were one of the first items to be distributed in the affected area.

Mobilising Partners

UNICEF engaged multiple levels of partners, from the National Congress, Ministry of Education, civil society, as well as religious groups to advocate for the right to education amid the prolonged teachers' strike, which affected almost a million school children, especially those who were attending the public schools. The right based argument that UNICEF applied throughout the conflict has gained support from the various sectors, including religious leaders and general public, as well as the policy makers, and it also played an intermediate role with the teachers' union. The collaboration with the religious leaders was culminated with the participation to the Day of Prayers and Action, when the President of the Episcopal Conference of Honduras has made a joint declaration with UNICEF to call for the promotion of Child Rights with specific emphasis on Education. The President of the Episcopal Conference instructed all the churches in Honduras repeat the same message on the November 20th, also celebrating the anniversary of the CRC. In 2012, this movement will continue with the youth pastoral group throughout Honduras to promote the CRC emphasising the right to Education, as well as the prevention of violence, one of the most urgent issues in Honduras.

UNICEF continues to strengthen the municipality based youth and adolescents mobilisation actions in the HIV/AIDS Prevention and child and adolescent participation project. Community network to promote Local radio and TV stations have offered the free time for children to discuss and disseminate the Child Rights.

Knowledge Management

Partially met benchmarks

UNICEF facilitated the national partners to access external knowledge source and networks through technical assistance on different areas. Through this type of support, the Ministry of Education has access to the in-depth analysis of the basic statistics of education, which reveals the situation of inclusion and exclusion to the education system in Honduras. Similar support was provided to analyse the water and sanitation situation in the country, focusing on the factors which exclude the population, and the causes of delayed birth registration. These series of studies identifies the existing inequities and the causes of these situations, allowing the government and partners to work to improve the situation in vulnerable condition. In 2012, UNICEF will disseminate these outcomes to mobilise the decision makers and the general public to apply the findings into practice.

UNICEF collaborated with the Observatory of Child Rights, Ministry of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Affairs, to carry out the sample survey covering all the indigenous and Afro-Honduran groups. This has significant importance since no systematic survey covering all the indigenous communities was ever carried out in Honduras. The data provides critical evidence of the multiple layers of vulnerability that the indigenous and Afro-Honduran children are living in. There will be a series of consultations with various groups – including the representatives of indigenous groups, academics and policy makers, to finalise the analysis with special attention to the causal link of the situation.

In the coming year, UNICEF will carry out more strategic selection of key studies and surveys, to ensure the timely production and quality assurance of the studies produced, assuring that some of them contribute to the efforts of the SRAs monitoring. More strategic engagement of the Observatory of Child Rights needs to be explored. The Observatory has been operating in an isolated manner in the past focusing on a specific aspect of child rights, but had limited engagement and ties with other key sectors such as National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Education, Health, Finance, Planning, Human Rights and overall academic groups. Part of the challenge is to mobilise public knowledge and opinion towards child rights. UNICEF will support to explore the best modality of the Observatory in order to enhance greater collaboration with key sectors.

Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation

Partially met benchmarks

UNICEF has played a leading role in developing the draft of the National Early Childhood Development Policy and the National Policy of Registration of Children under the age of one. The ECD as intersectoral perspective, and child registration for the lack of political interest national accountability was blurred, and there were important needs to articulate the responsibilities and national commitment.

In providing technical support to these two policies, UNICEF in collaboration with partners ensured the participation of duty-bearers as well as rights holders. In case of ECD policy, children of 5 year of age were widely consulted to capture their views, and their needs for the ideal childhood. In order to develop the draft of the national birth registration law, the mothers, community people were consulted on the obstacles to timely registration, as well as the view from the registration officers. UNICEF is committed to continue its work with both policies in order to develop a strategic plan to implement these policies.

UNICEF is constantly reminding the national partners on the recommendation of the CRC, and in 2011 UNICEF had provided the technical inputs to support the preparation of the three major reports: CRC

report, the optional protocols of Child Sexual exploitation and participation of children in armed conflicts ensuring the active engagement of the line ministries such as Ministry of Work, Ministry of Health, Education, IHNFA, Ministry of Social Development, among others. These three reports are to be submitted to International Committee on the Right of the Child during the first quarter of 2012.

In pursuit of the fulfilment of the right to education for all the school-aged children, UNICEF engaged in the development of the Fundamental Education Law with the technical assistance to the Education Commission, of the National Congress as well as the Ministry of Education, which legalised the long-needed change and introduced governance in the Education Sector. This new law, which was approved in early January 2012, was submitted to the consultations to different levels of duty bearers as well as rights holders both at the national and regional level. In order to ensure that school-aged children can enjoy the right to education, UNICEF will continue working with the Ministry of Education and the Education Commission to develop the strategic plan of this law to ensure its implementation and provide monitoring of the application.

Gender

Mostly met benchmarks

In order to encourage women's participation in the community based water and sanitation committees, UNICEF continued the advocacy on the gender mainstreaming. The leaflet that provides simple guidelines to ensure gender mainstreaming was developed by UNICEF and to be used by the community volunteers and project managers in the field.

The 63 technical personnel of the Municipal Programme for Children, Adolescents and Youth (44 women, 11 men,) improved their knowledge on gender equity to a technical level through trainings supported by UNICEF. These personnel trained 400 youth involved in the Programme. According to the Public prosecutor's office, girls and young women of the age of 15 to 24 are the most vulnerable to the gender based violence. The programme worked with the adolescents and young people, both female and male, to raise their awareness on the gender issues. The Observatory of Violence shows the steady increase of femicide, 175 cases to 312 from 2005 to 2008.

The sensitisation of the gender mainstreaming at the higher authority level brought about a positive institutional change. The Managing Director of Environmental Sanitations (UGSA) issued the official instructions to create a gender balance committee to provide insight to follow the gender equity at all the water and sanitation community committees. Also the registration sheet of the community committee was modified to register the disaggregated information for female and male. According to the UGSA personnel, the community committees are responding positively to the change and most of the committees have achieved 50/50 gender balance. This was also verified during the monitoring visits by the staff. This example shows that the commitment at high managerial level can make notable differences in advancing the gender equity.

The manuals of the Healthy Home and School initiative (ESCASAL), started by UNICEF in Honduras, were reviewed to reflect gender equity, new instruments and how to raise gender awareness was included. For example, children are tasked to analyse the image of girls, boys, women and men in the mass media.

The delay in the Gender analysis of the AWP 2011, which was conducted in August, made it a challenge to fully incorporate the recommendations provided to each project specialists.

Despite the repeated implementation of gender trainings, there is still a knowledge and an awareness gap among the staff members. New type of training, which equips the team with concrete examples of practical application of gender mainstreaming in the organisational environment as well as in the workplans needs to be provided. In this area, the support of Regional Office will be critical.

Environmental Sustainability

Mostly met benchmarks

Honduras is one of the most vulnerable countries in the region to environmental deterioration and climate change and is likely to continue facing challenges. The effects of the climate change are becoming more and more erratic, which causes recurring floods and droughts, generating the increasing food insecurity particularly in the southern and western region of the country. The loss of the national agriculture sector, toppled by the increased demand and rising food price and petrol, generated the acute food price hike. Children in these impoverished areas located in the dry corridor, are the worst hit. Recurring emergency exhausting the self-support mechanism among the poor. The frequent emergency affects not only the areas of water and nutrition, but also the education, as the schools are often the only infrastructure in the communities which can host affected persons.

UNCT has increasingly become aware for the need to collectively address the issues related to environmental sustainability in a coordinated manner. One of the outcome areas of the UNDAF 2012-2016 is focused on the climate change and environmental deterioration, and has following strategic approaches:

- Strengthen the country capacity of the emergency preparedness and response plan in the context of the National System for the Risk Management, which came into effect at the end of 2010 with specific focus on the development of the National Information Management System during the Emergency and Disaster (SISMICED in Spanish abbreviation).
- Raise awareness and knowledge transfer to promote the protection of the natural resources and forests.
- Livelihood and Early recovery.

The role played by the OCHA was critical in the development of the Regional Plan for the Emergency Preparedness and Response, and in strengthening the analytical capacity of the government as well as UN sister agencies to capacity assessment of the governmental institutions to require measures to be taken to strengthen its weakness.

Emergency response is woven into the new UNICEF CPD 2012-2017. Technical support from the regional office on the Environmental Impact Assessment screening.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

UNICEF Honduras, with support of the ECD Focal Point of the Regional Office, effectively convened the World Bank, the Government of Honduras and the Government of Chile to promote the triangular cooperation in finalising the National Early Childhood Development Policy in 2011. The engagement of the World Bank to the Early Childhood Development had been limited in Honduras despite the significant role played by the Bank worldwide. UNICEF approached World Bank to advocate for their participation in the policy development process, and catalysed financial and technical support to the Government of Honduras.

The cooperation consisted of two phases of the capacity development – a series of preparatory online ECD sessions were conducted by various experts on specific policy related themes. UNICEF promoted and facilitated the wider participation of civil societies to this capacity development opportunity and the total number of 33 personnel engaged in the Early Childhood Development in Honduras has participated in the course.

The second phase of the training consisted of a visit to the ECD programme of a model country, in this case, to the Chilean ECD model - *Chile Crece Contigo*. UNICEF promoted the participation of four main governmental institutions with major responsibility in promoting ECD policy in Honduras. UNICEF Chile also provided logistics support to coordinate the triangular cooperation.

The experiences from the triangular cooperation brought about a renewed commitment among the decision makers, including the completion of the ECD National Policy to have it approved by the end of first semester in 2012, planning of International ECD Consultation Workshops to develop strategic plan for the implementation of ECD National Policy based on the lesson learned from other countries, and engagement of official agreement between the Government of Chile, Honduras, and Nicaragua to continue the knowledge sharing to ensure the sustainability of the cooperation. Furthermore the high ranking participants have successfully mobilised to place Early Childhood Development issues in the Presidential Action Plan signed by the Presidents of 6 Central American countries in the Centro American Presidential Summit in December 2011.

Through the success of this cooperation, the World Bank has already demonstrated greater commitment to strengthen their technical and financial support to Early Childhood Development in Honduras in coordination with UNICEF. The Bank and UNICEF have already mutual commitment to the development process of Strategic Plan of the National ECD Policy during the first quarter to provide technical support to the government.

Country Programme Component: Young child survival and development

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
By the end of 2011, children and women, with emphasis on the disadvantaged population in 18 provinces of Honduras, have greater access to and utilization of health, nutrition, water and sanitation and early childhood Programmes.		3 FA1OT7, FA1OT12, FA1OT8, FA1OT11

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E				
OR-R	\$472,000.00	\$1,020,527.88	\$1,020,527.88	100.00%
RR	\$96,000.00	\$185,992.13	\$185,992.13	100.00%
Total	US\$568,000.00	US\$1,206,520.01	US\$1,206,520.01	

Results Achieved

UNICEF continues to play a vital role to place ECD on the national agenda. A National ECD Policy was finalised, which will be submitted to the Social Cabinet of the Honduran Government in the first quarter of 2012. Close co-operation with regional office and World Bank allowed South – South exchange of ECD public policy "*Chile Crece Contigo*", with the participation of governmental representatives of Nicaragua and Honduras. The National Register of Persons and the Ministry of Social Development signed an agreement to set up the National Register of Early Childhood (RENPI).

UNICEF alliance with relevant and strategic partners was important to push forward the preparation and submission of a Public Policy for the Integral Development of Early Childhood proposal; integrated among others by the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of the Presidency, the National Commission for Non-Formal Education (CONEANFO), World Bank and NGOs gathered in the Inter-institutional Committee for Early Childhood (CIAPI), which provided a good background for discussion and lobby.

With one of the highest chronic malnutrition rates of children under 5 in Latin America: 27.4% (MDG report); 49.5% in Western region with concentration of indigenous people, the Ministry of Health started establishing a children's nutritional surveillance system in the West, and followed up 10 sentinel sites in the South (Choluteca and Valle). Health staff was trained on new nutritional surveillance standards and meetings were held with Food and Nutrition Security (SAN) Committees. Therapeutic feeding coverage was extended to those regions, known as the Dry Corridor, through provision of Plumpy Nut and therapeutic milk.

Besides maintaining U5 children immunization higher than 95%, the Ministry of Health with UNICEF's co-operation introduced Pneumococcal vaccine and food supplementation with Vitamin A for children under one year was supported. According to WHO the Pneumococcal vaccine should be integrated in all national immunisation programmes, due to its effectiveness, harmlessness and the high vulnerability of small children regarding pneumococcal infections.

Regarding WASH, partners consolidated training in 56 poor rural municipalities; out of 200 less developed ones; with 55 municipal water boards associations and 1365 rural water boards trained on technical, environmental and administrative issues from 2007 to 2011; 19 rural municipal plans to expand water and sanitation coverage; 358 poor rural communities and 192 primary schools with hygiene promotion through ESCASAL, reaching more than 50,000 children in five years. Dengue prevention involving 4,051 school

children and communities avoided dengue outbreaks in 2011.

Implementation of National Protocol for Water Quality Surveillance, Control was completed, to guarantee safe drinking water for 880,000 persons. Alternative methodology for water disinfection, including bio-filters and solar disinfection, reached nearly 3000 poor rural families.

Within UN-Joint Programme of Water and Sanitation, which UNICEF contributes to as a lead agency, UNDP committed nearly US\$1.45 million for 16 supply systems and 2 garbage disposal projects, to benefit nearly 35,000 persons and 16,000 children, in 13 poor municipalities. A proposal for the national WASH policy was prepared with implementing partners, the National Council for Water and Sanitation (CONASA).

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

Regarding ECD, sufficient financial resources are not allocated by the government for the implementation of an integral community based strategy to attend to young children (0 – 3 years). Additionally, only a limited geographical coverage of NGOs is available for the implementation of alternatives ways to promote early child development. In 2011, the Honduran Institute for Family and Childhood (IHNFA) faced its deepest institutional and financial crisis, after many years of uncertainty on its role and leadership. An intervention committee was named by the Executive, to temporarily administrate the institution, revise and advice on its future operation.

The National Programme for Food and Nutrition Security of the Ministry of Health did undergo personnel changes. The appointment of a new Director delayed the implementation of activities planned for 2011.

WASH's main implementing partners, including the Ministry of Health and SANAA/CONASA, had to undergo a long negotiation process with the regulating body (ERSAPS) to agree on a methodology for the organisation and training of Municipal Water and Sanitation Councils, limiting the number of municipalities supported on this issue. Main lesson learned is that the methodological approaches should be validated timely, before the planning phase.

Hygiene promotion, provision and training on usage of sand bio-filters in the Department of Gracias a Dios, with indigenous communities faced language difficulties requiring translation services. Difficult access, logistic difficulties, high level of illiteracy, lack of participation of the municipality, scarcity of qualified hand labour and materials made the implementation far more complicated than in other regions of the country. The alarming increase of violence and organised crimes are also negatively contributing to the access issues.

However this is also a major reason to further support these excluded communities. The national NGO responsible for implementing this project component showed commitment and technical capacity to go forward with this important task.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

Close co-operation was held with municipalities, the Ministries of Health and Education, as well as other governmental and non-governmental organisations regarding health, nutrition and ECD. Among others the Inter-institutional Committee for Early Childhood (CIAPI) integrated by the Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of the Presidency, the National Commission for Non-Formal Education (CONEANFO), and the NGOs Save the Children, World Vision, the TELETON Foundation. Regarding WASH, co-operation was held with SANAA, the Ministries of Health and Education, municipalities and NGOs, including Agua para el Pueblo, Pure Water for the World and Water for People.

UNICEF, together with PAHO/WHO, supported an alliance with other co-operating agencies and the Ministry

of Health to boost the national Accelerated Strategy for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality (RAMNI).

The WASH Joint Programme for Economic Governance in Water and Sanitation, carried out together with UNDP, PAHO/WHO, FAO, ILO and UNIDO, with support from the Spanish Government through MDG Fund, allowed synergy and complementary actions at the local level. UNICEF's approach, focused on community participation, strengthening of local capacities, hygiene education and alternative low cost solutions was accompanied among others by the actions supported by other UN agencies, e.g. protection of watersheds and water sources (FAO), policy making and resource mobilization (UNDP). An alliance with local and national media for dissemination of WASH rights and duties r water and sanitation was supported.

Humanitarian Situations

UNICEF actively implemented emergency preparedness and response activities. In December 2010 the Honduras Government approved a law for the establishment of the National System for Risk Management (SINAGER) led by COPECO, which intends to "harmoniously articulate all the governmental institutions, private sector and civil society organisations or reduce, prevent or control the levels of risk within the national territory". With other UN agencies, UNICEF attended in 2011 the SINAGER meetings, supporting the organisation of the table responsible for emergency preparedness and immediate response.

Within the preparation of the UNDAF document 2012 – 2016, UNICEF actively participated with other UN agencies (OCHA, UNDP, WFP, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, FAO, UNV) in the preparation of the UN interagency products for the Co-operating Area 3, Effect 3: "Toward 2016 and within the framework of the implementation of the National System for Risk Management, the Honduras State and the communities in situation of vulnerability implement actions to increase their capacity of preparation, response and rehabilitation (resiliency) to natural disasters and climate change".

The proposed products were shared and thoroughly discussed with COPECO and other governmental institutions belonging to COPECO, among them the Ministry of Health; as well as other relevant actors of the sector, among others USAID, Red Cross. The discussion meeting was relevant to position UNICEF's and UN co-operation regarding emergency preparedness and response issues.

Country Office emergency committee and the UN inter-agency emergency group UNETE closely followed up the early warning and impact of the Tropical Depression No. 12 A, occurred in October 2011, which affected the Southern region of Honduras. The intensity of the damages were not as high as in the neighbouring country El Salvador and the Honduran government did not declare a national emergency, so that the UN System did not mobilise additional financial resources for emergency response.

However within the support at local level provided by the UN agencies, UNICEF provided 764 hygiene kits prepositioned with World Vision, from which 550 kits were delivered to families affected by the Tropical Depression 12 A, and 214 kits for families affected by high tidal waves in the Southern municipality of Marcovia in April 2011. Safer water supply was ensured through two (2) portable treatment plants and portable filters prepositioned with COPECO.

With funds provided by CIDA, UNICEF supported the municipality of Tocoa in the North for the construction and equipment of a well, to reduce the vulnerability of its water supply systems, ensuring safe water supply to nearly 7,000 persons, among them 3,500 children exposed to recurrent floods during the rainy season. One (1) shelter was refurbished before, 5 wells reconstructed and 20 latrines constructed in shelters in the South and five (5) WASH municipal emergency plans were formulated before the rainy season, to ensure adequate conditions to families displaced during emergencies in that country's region, benefitting up to 5,000 children.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

A consultation study on the factors constraining opportune registration of Children younger than one (1) year was carried out, in co-operation with the National Register of Persons (RNP). General objective was to promote participation among different sectors and population groups to identify the main causes of not registration and search for inter-institutional co-ordinating mechanisms, to support the preparation of a public policy.

Main findings of the study regarding causes of no registration are population's economic problems, low awareness on the implication of no registration, and institutional weaknesses including limited geographical coverage of RNP, logistic problems for material distribution, weak approach to measure sub-registration, problems with staff and automatized on-line system, inconsistent application of the regulations to attend special cases and higher priority given to issuance of identification cards for adult persons.

Strategies proposed include mitigation of sub-registration, on the basis of the population difficulties, the overcoming of weaknesses faced by the RNP and inter-institutional co-ordination.

In close co-operation with the National Network on Water and Sanitation (RAS-HON) a study on exclusion of water and sanitation was carried out. General objective was to identify and characterise the population excluded from access to water and sanitation services, indicating their geographical location and analysing exclusion factors, in order to count on an instrument for the promotion of public policies, which facilitate excluded population access water and sanitation services.

Main findings of the study are the prioritisation of geographical areas, according to accessibility, income and therefore payment capacities, as well as size of communities, geographical dispersion, which leave out those population groups, which do not comply with the conditions for investment. Priority is also given to the construction of new systems, leaving out rehabilitation and expansion of existing ones, which additionally generates exclusion.

The Honduran government abandoned the strategy for attention to small disperse poor rural communities, with less than 200 households; which was carried out by the Ministry of Health; including utilisation of small cost alternative technologies, like hand-drilled wells, rain water harvesting and water disinfecting at household level; leaving approximately 600,000 children without support that previously was provided by the Ministry of Health.

The study recommendations will be shared in 2012 with all actors of WASH sector, including governmental and non-governmental organisations, as well as co-operating agencies and decision makers. Among the recommendations, community selection criteria have to be modified, so that a universal coverage can be achieved; low cost alternative solutions have to be integrated into the spectrum of solutions, and not only conventional systems.

A general mechanism to finance water and sanitation systems has to be established, to ensure access to excluded population, including subsidies and technical assistance to less developed communities. Additionally a National Plan of Water and Sanitation, within the existing legal framework has to be formulated, which should serve as reference to all negotiations of the government; so that the particular agendas of the banks are aligned with the country's and sector needs, as well as the actions implemented by NGOs and co-operating agencies.

Future Work Plan

In the areas of ECD, the programme will support the preparation of a strategic plan for the implementation of Public Policy for the Integral Development of early Childhood as well as the implementation of the National Register of Early Childhood (RENPI).

The Programme will intensify the advocacy for the commitment by the high authority on the development of national complementary feeding programmes. It will also support the Baby Friendly Health Centres initiative to promote the exclusive breastfeeding, which has shown steady decrease in Honduras, and currently only less than 30% of children are exclusively breastfed in Honduras.

A closer coordination of WASH, ECD and complementary feeding will be striven, at local level, to ensure adequate environmental and living conditions of poor rural communities and families, improving water quality access, sanitary conditions and promoting good hygiene practices through ESCASAL methodology.

Country Programme Component: Education and gender equality

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
For 2011, at least 90% of school aged children attend multicultural quality preschool and basic education, and 50% of the illiterate adolescents and women from the 5 provinces with high illiteracy rate have access to no-formal education programme.		2 FA2OT3, FA2OT7, FA2OT8

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
OR-R	\$402,000.00	\$450,884.61	\$450,884.61	100.00%
RR	\$73,000.00	\$24,657.66	\$24,657.66	100.00%
Total	US\$475,000.00	US\$475,542.27	US\$475,542.27	

Results Achieved

The Child Friendly School initiative, which UNICEF has been promoting through Ministry of Education, has been institutionalized as the rights based quality education model for rural and multi-grade schools, through a Ministerial Decree. The Ministry of Education will support the progressive expansion of the model as a pedagogical framework for the quality education and seek financial support for the implementation and systematisation, evaluation of the model, development of the educational materials particularly designed for multi-grade Child Friendly schools and for the teachers' training on the model.

The National Report, *The Situation of Educational Inclusion and Exclusion: Honduras 2010-2011*, identified the profiles of out-of-school children, in terms of magnitude, inequalities and multiple disparities around the Five Dimensions of Exclusion, the statistical characteristics of the situation of exclusion and the elements to articulate the policies and strategies to eliminate the exclusion. The principal bottleneck to achieve universal basic education in Honduras is the delayed enrolment to primary education, 40% of 7 year-old children in Honduras are already lagging behind from the grade, due to the delayed entry to primary school.

The principal strategies to address the bottlenecks to achieve the universal basic education in Honduras, according to the findings, are 1) the universal access to at least one year of pre-school education, 2) school failure at primary education level, 3) insufficient availability for the access to secondary schools, and 4)

repetition and drop-out among the students at the second cycle of basic education and during the entire secondary and higher education level. The municipality wise analysis of education statistics articulates the strategic areas where UNICEF needs to join efforts to the Ministry of Education and the existing policy gaps. More focused approach to address equity issues in guaranteeing the inclusion to the education system for the Country Programme 2012-2016 will be built upon the finding of this report.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

Honduras continues to face the crisis in Education sector. Honduran children suffer from prolonged teachers' strike – in the past 10 years, the number of school days has been constantly affected by the conflict in the sector. In addition, the devastating flood caused by the Tropical Depression No. 12 which hit the southern region of the country further worsened the situation for the children in this area, especially at schools which sheltered the persons whose houses were damaged or destroyed by the rainfall, some of which never re-initiated the classes after the emergency. Out of 200 official school days defined in the education regulations, majority of children received education only for 140 days. Despite the repeated calls for the rights for education through mass media, led by UNICEF, no specific actions to compensate the school days.

Unprecedented joint commitment from the President of the National Congress, the authorities of the Ministry of Education and civil society to introduce fundamental change in education through the elaboration of the Fundamental Education Law provoked strong resistance both from the members of the teachers' union, and from the students' organisation – which at some point created confrontational situation at the secondary schools/high schools in the capital area. It took almost 3 weeks until the situation was normalised, yet in the end, the Law fell short of being approved by the Congress in 2011, due to the national police scandal which erupted following the homicide of two university students, which diverted the focus and efforts of the national congress.

What needs to be reinforced in the debate on education system in Honduras is the notion that education is a basic human right and the inability of guaranteeing education is the violation of child rights. Approximately 325,000 children between ages 5 to 17 are neither studying nor working. Not only these children fail to achieve their full potential due to the lack of education, but in the context of Honduras, they become extremely vulnerable to be involved in the gangs and organised crime. Having a functional education system, where the right to education of the school aged children is guaranteed, and they are provided with meaningful learning opportunities, is fundamental in preventing violence in society. UNICEF will continue to advocate for the universal quality basic education, mobilizing key players such as World Bank, In-Country Donors, Civil Societies, and Religious Leaders.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

The Ministry of Education continues to be the most critical partners in the this area, although UNICEF has also developed important partnerships with the Education Committee of National Congress, Education is the focal point of Presidential Ministry, and Civil Society organisations in monitoring the performance of Education sector and providing technical guidance to the contents of the draft Fundamental Education Law.

UNICEF also works closely with the in-country donor communities (G-16) through the Education donor roundtable, to maintain the coordinated actions in support to the Education section, and in particular, to support the government in accelerating the progress towards goals set in the Education for All.

UNICEF led the Education group in preparing the UNDAF 2012-2016, and UNDAF Action Plan, through close collaboration with UNFPA, WHO/PAHO, UNESCO, and WFP.

In developing Bi-National project at Misquitia region with Nicaragua, to promote the Indigenous Bilingual

Education in the area, Bi-National Commission was developed, which defined the joint agenda and established the coordination mechanism to promote and support the fulfillment of the rights of children in the region, with focus on the rights to bilingual education. In promoting this project, Education section involved the Regional Health Department, Human Rights Commission, Governor's office, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Affairs, as well as the Mayors offices.

Humanitarian Situations

UNICEF distributed to 250 School in the Box, 150 Early Childhood Development kits and 27 recreation kits to the children affected by the Tropical Depression No. 12 and the subsequent heavy rainfalls, through the civil society partners in the area. It is a very common practice that the affected people take shelter at school infrastructure, since in many communities, schools are the only place where they can seek protection from rains after their houses are being damaged. However, it often causes considerable damage to the school infrastructure, which causes the delay in restarting the school activities after the emergency.

UNICEF continues to lead the education emergency coordination team.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

The evaluation of Child Friendly School Initiative was initiated in 2011, the evaluation methodology and random selection of survey location was determined. It will be concluded in the first semester of 2012.

The National Report of the inclusion and exclusion from the Education sector was concluded in 2011. The in-depth analysis of the administrative data collected by the Ministry of Education shows several important entry points to make progress toward the goals set in the MDGs and EFA. The universalisation of the preschool at the right age, which will facilitate the timely entry to the basic education system, will greatly contribute to the successful completion of the basic education cycle. The New Fundamental Education Law, which was in development when the national report was being prepared, reflected these issues. The school entry age was re-defined so that it will not create confusion among the parents, and mandatory preschool education was included in the law.

The National Report also demonstrates the disparity in access to education in urban and rural area, and in particular the disadvantage among the indigenous children. The report will be published and disseminated in the first semester of the year, in order to reflect the findings to sharpen the equity focused programming for Ministry of Education, civil societies, and the donor communities.

Future Work Plan

UNICEF will support the Ministry of Education in developing the special legislation and regulations in line with the Fundamental Education Law, which will require considerable specialised technical inputs. UNICEF particularly focuses on the universalisation of quality preschool through bottleneck analysis, support to strengthen Education Management Information System to monitor the progress towards the MDGs, particularly among those who are most vulnerable. In addition, UNICEF will support the budget analysis as well as evidence based budgeting for the education sector.

In the CPD 2012-2016, education intervention is closely linked to protection. The serious issues related to violence and gangs are closely associated with the limitation of education system in ensuring that all school aged children are having access to education, and that those at school are receiving relevant quality education, which will serve them to seek meaningful engagement with the society in their future.

Given the importance to engage adolescents in the constructive learning activities, UNICEF will support the Ministry of Education to facilitate the transition from the 2nd basic education cycle (attending 3rd to 6th grade) to the 3rd cycle of the basic education (attending 7th to 9th grade, which was dealt as a secondary school before). For those high risk adolescents who missed out the basic education, UNICEF, together with the partners, will seek to support them with alternative learning activities.

From 2012 onward, UNICEF will promote the life skill education, which includes the sexual health education, but also stressing the peace education, and conflict resolution, both at school and community level.

Country Programme Component: Protection of children against violence, abuse and exploitation

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
By the end of 2011, children and pregnant women have access to HIV prevention services and programme, integrated HIV/AIDS attention and care, in the human rights and gender equity framework.		2 FA3OT2, FA3OT8, FA3OT6

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
OR-R	\$315,000.00	\$262,195.71	\$262,195.71	100.00%
RR	\$125,000.00	\$82,072.71	\$82,072.71	100.00%
Total	US\$440,000.00	US\$344,268.42	US\$344,268.42	

Results Achieved

The formulation of National Policy of Justice and Human Rights, and a National Action Plan was initiated, including a compound of childhood rights. National reports about facultative Protocols of the CRC were prepared. In 2012 the full report will be delivered in a timely manner. UNICEF also maintains important communication with the civil societies to follow up on the National report.

After several years of continuous support to pass the integrated reform of the national legislation on children and family to harmonise with the international commitment, the National Congress finally approved in a first debate the integral reform in the matter of childhood and family of six national laws: The Childhood Code, Family; Civil Code, Penal and Penal Trial, and the Law against Domestic Violence, harmonised with the CRC and other international treaties. UNICEF will continue supporting and advocating the prompt approval of this integrated legislation in 2012.

UNICEF has provided technical support and training to four regional offices created under the Ministry of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Affairs , particularly on Children's Rights. There is considerable resistance on the concept of the Child Rights, especially related to the Girls's rights, from a certain indigenous leaders. Girls are usually faring better than boys in terms of access to basic education and the completion of the basic education cycle - however the survey conducted by UNICEF and the Observatory of Child Rights

confirmed that the opposite situation among the indigenous communities, where girls are slightly disadvantaged than boys in terms of access to education. The early marriage, though no statistical data is available since the marriage is conducted without official registration, is reported to be a critical issue for the adolescent girls in the indigenous communities. UNICEF will need to continue the sensitisation in these communities progressively. UNICEF provided technical assistance to impart the Child Rights workshops at Moskitia, Copán, Olancho, and Atlantic Littoral. Among these regions, moskitia region is the area where there have never been systematic basic information collections, not to mention the Child Rights training, due to its inaccessibility. Their technical crews, local authorities, and indigenous associations were trained in children rights.

Child victims of abuse, Commercial Sexual Exploitation and traffic are attended by over 350 technicians of the Public Ministry and National Police, trained for the prevention, investigation and rights restitution, in six regions of the country. Likewise, the number of Municipal Defenders increased to 157, named and trained for the promotion and surveillance of the childhood rights, with emphasis in districts with indigenous population.

Approximately 5,000 children and adolescents continued to participate in activities to prevent violence, and promote the peace in 50 neighbourhoods of the Capital city, through continuing collaboration with local NGOs. 50% of the adolescents' offenders of the penal law, sanctioned, follow locally non-custodial measures.

Honduras Country Office has received a mission of a specialist of the Indigenous programmes in 2011, and was provided with an important recommendation and advise, particularly on the strategic engagement with the Ministry of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Affairs.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

The global study on the homicide in 2011 placed Honduras as the country with the highest homicide, 82.1 for each 100,000 inhabitants. More than 50% of the victims are adolescents and young people.

Violence has become one of the most, if not the most, distinguished social problems in Honduras in 2011, with frequent incidents of kidnapping, murder, murder for hire, associated with the organised crime and drug cartels, which affects throughout the Centro American Region. Facing the magnitude of this situation led the government to prioritise the combat against the delinquency, at the expense of investment which should be directed at prevention and analysis to its underlying causes, such as poverty, which affects the majority of population and the lack of educational and employment opportunities for children, adolescents and youth, respectively.

Currently, the National Police Force faces serious institutional problems. The general public has diminished their faith in the National Policy Force, and the rest of justice operators. Since the end of 2011, the National Police Force is in the process of organisation clean up.

The Honduran Institute for the Children and Family (IHNFA), a national institute with the explicit mandate to advocate and protect the rights of children and family, has faced a serious institutional crisis, which led to the administrative intervention under the instruction of the President of Honduras. Upon the request from the Minister of the Technical Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (SEPLAN) and the First lady, UNICEF carried out the strategic analysis based on their institutional mandate and a set of scenarios for the governmental institutions to promote the rights of children and women, which was presented to the Audit Board. The administrative intervention is still ongoing.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

UNICEF continues to collaborate with the Children and Adolescents Committee of the National Congress, IHNFA, the Office of Attorney General, Pact for Children, National Program of Prevention and Rehabilitation of *Maras*, and NGOs such as COPIRODEN. 33

The newly created Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and Ministry of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Affairs are integrated into the National Child Rights Protection System, with special attention to the excluded population, such as indigenous and afro-Honduran children.

The technical support to National Chamber of Tourism, CANATURH, which made notable contributions for the work plan and programmes of the Centro American Integration System, SICA, to include the preventive action of the Human Trafficking and to promote the Presidential agreement of the Code of conduct, to be applied in the countries integrated in SICA.

The UN inter agency group on the Governance, Justice and Human Rights was reactivated to coordinate the actions. UNICEF also participate in the Technical Group of the G-16 which coordinate the projects aimed at improving the justice sector and making it effective of the fulfillment of human rights in the public actions and that of the civil societies.

Humanitarian Situations

UNICEF, as a member of the Inter-agency groups of Protection and Shelter, coordinated by OIM, participated in the production of the registration forms attended by the emergency shelter, ensuring that it contains the specific information on the children, by age, sex and the family situation.

UNICEF also participated in the training on the "Special Protection of the persons in vulnerable condition in emergencies" addressed at the personnel of UN, Public institutions and national and international NGOs.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

In July 2011, the Study on the Situation of the Gangs in Honduras was finalised. The study revealed that there are around 4,730 active gang members in Honduras, out of which 447 of them are in prison. In Tegucigalpa and Sand Pedro Sula, two main cities of Honduras, has the majority of gang members; San Pedro Sula has 60% of the total gang members and Tegucigalpa 21%. Those are the cities where high rates of violence and serious crime are reported.

The majority of the gang members are between 20 to 23 years old, who have limited or no family ties. They participate in the illegal activities such as murder, kidnap, and drug trafficking, etc. The average entry age to the gang is between 8 to 11 years of age.

The outcome of the study has been widely disseminated with public institutions and NGOs working in this area. Actions such as better education and employment opportunity, special attention to the excluded population, strengthening the family roles, and integrated attention to the families which have active gang members among them.

Future Work Plan

UNICEF will support a wide diffusion of the reformed laws, it will formulate and implement an IEC strategy, define training mechanisms for the operators, and for monitoring the application of these laws, through the organisms conforming The National System for Protection of the Childhood.

The Ministry of Human Rights is expected to present the periodic report on the implementation of UN Convention on the Rights of the Children, and an initial report of the two Facultative Protocols, in 2012. It will be disseminated, and follow up on the recommendations of the Children Rights International Committee. UNICEF will support the process of the government reports and the NGOs alternative report.

Within the frame of the New Cooperation Program 2012-2016, and in agreement to the existent legal frame, regulations will be elaborated. Likewise, mechanisms will be developed to eradicate physical punishment and reduce violence in the family, educational, and community environments. Alternative programs of education, to improve the chances of scholar and work insertion of excluded adolescent will be supported.

Country Programme Component: HIV/AIDS and children

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
By the end of 2011, children and pregnant women have access to HIV prevention services and programme, integrated HIV/AIDS attention and care, in the human rights and gender equity framework.		2 FA3OT8, FA3OT1, FA3OT6

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
OR-R	\$2,982,000.00	\$582,871.27	\$582,871.27	100.00%
RR	\$57,000.00	\$15,048.72	\$15,048.72	100.00%
Total	US\$3,039,000.00	US\$597,919.99	US\$597,919.99	

Results Achieved

The HIV/AIDS Prevention project mobilised successfully 50 municipalities, which representing 17% of all municipalities in Honduras, to allocate 1% of the municipality budget to support the HIV Prevention related activities addressed at adolescents and youth. The project created 8 regional divisions to follow up the management of the project, which resulted in a significant reduction in the administrative cost to manage the project. The project trained facilitators in the communication strategy to prevent the HIV/AIDS and teenage pregnancy, which allowed to reach 15,000 adolescents and young people in the project areas. The project also applied and produced materials with gender perspective, which promote the reflection of the masculinity at the community level. Using this material, 1,000 technical personnel and 350 adolescents and young people were trained in order to carry out the cascade training on the prevention of the HIV and teen age pregnancy at community level. At school level, sexual health education material, "taking care of my health", approved by the Ministry of education, were used. Additionally, 12 CyberCOMVIDA was launched to use interactive virtual network among adolescents and youth transmitting the messages of prevention. The Website was visited by approximately 250,000 adolescents and young people. The Football for Life initiative was expanded at 12 municipalities with large concentration of population in the country, and had achieved the coverage of around 15,000 adolescent and youth, supported by 500 community promoters.

In the OVC project, UNICEF continued to provide specific technical support to the Recipient Organisation of the Global Fund to train the selected NGOs on the integrated, rights based methodology in attention of the OVC and the their family and community environment.

The stock out of the test kits in the first semester of the year, caused by the decentralization of the supply management in the Ministry of Health, resulted in the reduction of the number of women with access to test. In 2011, approximately 130,000 pregnant women, or approximately 70 % of the total pregnant women, had received HIV test.

Honduras CO has received two missions from the Regional Office, one with particularly on the Global Fund, and the other on the PMTCT, and provided us with an important technical advice.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

The limited coordination between central and local level for the joint actions in the prevention of HIV/AIDS is a main constraint. The National Commission on HIV/AIDS has not achieved to strengthen the institutional capacity due to the lack of participation of the institutions which are included in the commission. The delegation of the members to the meeting is irregular and for this, it has failed to consolidate their leadership in the meetings. The absence of leadership of the National Commission has affected the intersectoral attention to the HIV/AIDS issues, and the response is very much biased to the Health interventions. The lack of leadership also resulted in the failure of putting the sexual health issues on the national agenda and gets the national budget on the HIV/AIDS issue. Currently almost all the HIV related programmes in the country is covered by the International Aid agencies.

The national strategic plan in response the HIV/AIDS included for the first time, the issues of OVC and support provided by the Global Fund, although the country still has not developed sufficient capacities to provide family and community based response to the HIV/AIDS orphans. The epidemiological reports for Honduras show the tendency of stabilisation of the prevalence rate, however, the existing under-registration and the issues with the reliability of the information should be considered to improve the systems and not to let go the guard to respond to the epidemic. It is not enough to just register the data and statistics, but it should strengthen the anthropological research or other qualitative study on the affected population. Prevention response with the innovative strategies at municipality levels should be enhanced and taken to the national scale.

For the HIV/AIDS issues, there are still fragmented approaches to the response to the epidemic, focusing on the high risk group, and not on the high risk behavior, which is creating the false image of HIV/AIDS, without creating the risk awareness among the population in general. The sectors opposing to open sexual health education and the use of condoms are still very influential and it is the other important constraints in HIV/AIDS programmes in Honduras.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

The HIV/AIDS Prevention programme continued its strong alliance with 50 Municipalities, where the higher number of HIV/AIDS cases was originally detected when the Municipality Programme for Children, Adolescents, and Youth started. In addition, 15 municipalities joined the initiatives this year.

The PMTCT programme continues to work closely with the Ministry of Health, and National HIV/AIDS Commission. UNICEF continues its collaboration with these institutions, ensuring that they apply rights based approach when providing services.

National Forum on HIV/AIDS, an NGO that responds to the epidemic, especially with the OVC area, has been

an important alliance to develop the methodology of community, and family based integrated attention, and it coordinates with 9 NGOs receiving the Global Fund funding on OVC.

UNICEF participates as a member of Secretary of UNAIDS, and influence in their mandate to the national policies, for the elaboration of the report to the Secretary General of UN on the situation of HIV/AIDS (UNGASS).

The Interagency Programme where UNFPA, WHO, and UNICEF participate, have continued supporting the HIV/AIDS prevention programme to adolescents and youth at municipality level and adolescent friendly service at health centre level. UNICEF support the promotion of the demand through the adolescents and youth organizations by disseminating basic preventive messages, and UNFPA and WHO support the improvement of health centres for the differentiated and friendly service delivery.

The Canadian International Development Agency has continued to be a critical partner, which provides technical support as well as the financial support to promote the HIV/AIDS prevention programmes directed at adolescents and youth. The Global Fund which supports OVC is another important alliance. UNICEF coordinates with the USAID cooperation to the Government, as well as with the GIZ and JICA.

Humanitarian Situations

UNICEF supported, in the coordination with municipalities, municipality based child communicators' networks, and the youth volunteers of the Municipality Programme for Children, Adolescents and Youth: and 500 education centres using the methodology of "Riskland (*riesgolandia*)", which achieved the coverage of approximately 35,000 school children in the municipalities of northern and southern regions, where greater vulnerability of hurricane emergencies have been observed in the past.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

The evaluation of the Municipality Programme for Children, Adolescents and Youth was planned in 2011, which have only advanced to the initial stage of the evaluation, in which evaluation methodology was agreed, and the actual evaluation will be carried out in 2012. UNICEF will evaluate the programme commenced with the support of CIDA and the municipalities from 2002, which seeks to go for the national scale in the next CPD.

Future Work Plan

Under the new CPD 2012 -2016, UNICEF will seek to have strategic focus on a few areas of work:

- Advocacy for the improved services for specific areas, such as the further expansion of the rapid test of HIV among the pregnant mothers and the Integrated Attention Centre (CAI) particularly for the pediatric HIV care.
- Prevention project will continue working with municipalities, seeking to expand its coverage more at national level through engagement of the strategic partners, and innovative approaches, based on the results and recommendation of the ongoing evaluation.
- The C4D actions will continue to provide important support to generate the behavior change among adolescents and youth so that 1 million children at school can receive sexual health education through trained teachers and adequate materials. To this end, UNICEF will strengthen the alliance with partners to engage these sectors against the sexual education, which have considerable influence on the decision makers.

- The promotion of HIV rapid test among adolescents and youth is one of the mobilization activities especially at the community level, and with the out-of-school children, who have extremely limited access to the adequate information through mass media or from the family members.

Country Programme Component: Social investment, public policies and alliances

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
By the end of 2011, Honduras has a policy of decentralisation which incorporates, explicitly, the fulfilment of the Child Rights, allocates the resources to the children and uses them efficiently.	2	FA5OT8, FA5OT9, FA5OT2, FA5OT5

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
OR-R	\$278,000.00	\$153,642.07	\$153,642.07	100.00%
RR	\$347,000.00	\$175,990.08	\$175,990.08	100.00%
Total	US\$625,000.00	US\$329,632.15	US\$329,632.15	

Results Achieved

Child Communicators' Network continues to expand its coverage at the municipality level; Additional 725 communicators joined the network and received the training. Through local TV and Radio stations, they transmit the messages on the Child Rights to their peers.

The Public Attorneys' office created its own protection indicators system, MPInfo, applying DevInfo. The Ministry of Work also developed the information system, INFOJEM, applying DevInfo. INE published harmonised data of the Public Attorneys' office, national police force and supreme court. For the first time, the country has data related to protection concerted by the institutions, which concerns the child protection issues, fulfillment of the recommendation of the CRC Committee. The information of the birth registration 2007-2009 was published, which was not available in the country since 1995.

The capacity development at the municipality level on the use of DevInfo was carried out, to facilitate them with an effective tool to follow up on their progress toward the fulfillment of the MDGs.

The ECD related MIC modules were incorporated to the Household Survey in 2011. The implementation of survey was slightly delayed, however, by the second quarter of the 2012; the official results are expected to be publicly disseminated.

The Observatory of Child Rights produces the systematic evidence to place child related issues in the national political agenda. In 2011, the Observatory carried out the sample survey of the children's situation of all the indigenous and afro-Honduran children and developed draft analysis, elaborated the NGO census which directly work with children and captured the number of children being attended by them, among others.

The municipality certification project made focused progress – it achieved to develop Strategic Municipality Development Plan in Moskitia region, where due to the extreme difficulties in access, very limited intervention was being carried out in the past.

The Regional Social Policy Advisor visited the Honduras CO to provide technical advice on exploring the equity approaches

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

UNICEF has been investing the capacity development of national partners, mainly from the National Institute of Statistics (INE) on the use of DevInfo, and SISNAM supported with the DevInfo produced series of basic data. The principal use of DevInfo, however, was limited as database of various sectors, which was not fully, used to analyse these data. The SISNAM products were also not fully disseminated to the general public to generate the further analysis and discussion to advocate for the public policy.

In terms of Municipality wise data collection, only limited progress was made. There are some sectors, such as Ministry of Education, which started to produce Municipality wise data, facilitating the equity analysis, but some key sectors are still not producing the municipality wise data on timely manner.

The situation of widespread violence and criminal activities is affecting the National Institute of Statistics. In December 2011, INE had to halt the process of Household Survey at some provinces, as the INE interviewers were threatened by the gang members, demanding to pay the quota to operate within their territory. In order to continue the planned work, the police force was mobilised to accompany the interviewers to carry out their activities. In 2012, Honduras is to conduct National Census. Facing the increasing violence situation, this is one of the important aspects, which needs to be considered.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

The Municipalities continue to play important roles in promoting and ensuring the participation of the child communicators, but *Mancomunidades* the units that several neighboring municipalities autonomously developed, have increasingly been involved in supporting the coordination of activities such as the Child Communicators Networks, and the process of development the Municipality Development Strategic Plans through peer support. The Honduras Association of Municipalities (AHMON) has been an important alliance to advocate for the Child Rights at municipality level.

The partnership with INE was critical to ensure the introduction of ECD related MICS modules in the Household Survey 2011. UNICEF is also engaged in the revision of the census ballot to ensure that the National Census will be able to generate critical and disaggregated information on the situation of children in Honduras.

UNICEF maintained communications with other UN Agencies in through the interagency M+E groups in reviewing the achievements of UNDAF 2007- 2011, as well as developing the UNDAF 2012-2016.

Humanitarian Situations

The Child communicators' network works at 50 municipalities with the local radio and TV programme who have produced and disseminated the short messages and programmes to raise awareness of the Emergency preparedness throughout the year. They also carried out the activities at schools by using the friendly materials, such as "Riesgolandia".

During the emergency caused by the Tropical Depression No. 12 and subsequent heavy rainfalls in the Southern Region of the country, the Child Communicators' networks in the region had played an important role to relay the real time information to the Municipality offices, local NGOs and UNICEF.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

The SISNAM has developed series of leaflets related to the child rights, such as in protection and education based on the data processed using DevInfo. They were disseminated through the websites and through limited number of publications.

The Observatory of Child Rights concluded the sample survey of the situation of children from all the indigenous and afro-Honduran communities and finalised processing the data. The survey has significant importance in Honduras, because there was no previous information which was systematically collected from all the indigenous communities and afro-Honduran to review the situation of child rights in these areas in Honduras. Particularly the data from one hard-to-reach indigenous community, Miskito region, and the English Speaking Afro-Hondurans, at the Isla del Bahia province, were never been collected systematically. The preliminary draft of the survey and data analysis confirms that at almost all the areas, indigenous and afro-Honduran children are disadvantaged, and in the critical areas, such as chronic malnutrition and access to preschool education, there is an alarming disparity. It also showed the disparity among the indigenous groups. It showed that the availability of consistent development aid programme is not necessarily reflected to the improvement of the situation of children. The study will be concluded for the distribution in the first semester of 2012, and it will be a critical tool for the evidence based programming for the government, UNICEF, NGO, and international donors.

Future Work Plan

UNICEF will expand its partnerships in data collection, processing and analysis to monitor the situation of children and the progress toward the achievement of MDGs for children to wider groups of line Ministries – Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation, Ministry of Social Development, to name a few, as well as at the Regional and Municipality level, while maintaining its partnership with the National Institute of Statistics. This will allow UNICEF and institutions to obtain more updated dynamic sources of information, which facilitate the real time situation analysis and policy advocacy. The application of DevInfo and DI Monitoring System will be advocated as analytical tools.

The Observatory of Child Rights will be reviewed. Its principle task will be focused on an improved analysis of the situation of children and women, which needs to be conducted in an impartial manner. The Observatory will evolve to be the main mechanism to analyse the existing inequity and produce evidence to influence the public policy and budget allocations.

Country Programme Component: Cross-sectoral costs

PCRs (Programme Component Results)

PCR	EQRank	OTDetails
By 2011, the Country Programme has adequate support for its effective and efficient implementation.	1	FA6OT9

Resources Used in 2011(USD)

Resource Type	Planned for 2011 (as per CPAP ceiling)	Allocated in 2011	Estimated Year-End Expenditure	%Spent (4)/(3) * 100
OR-E	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
OR-R	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
RR	\$200,000.00	\$370,738.00	\$370,738.00	100.00%
Total	US\$200,000.00	US\$370,738.00	US\$370,738.00	

Results Achieved

Cross sectoral projects supported the implementation of the programme activities with the support human resources and other operational cost. It ensured additional expertise to carry out the Country Programme (with the support of Interim Representative for three months) and preparation of the new Country programme, consultation workshop of the proposed Country Programme 2012-2016 to the partners, led by the Technical Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation. The field visit by the US Fund delegates was successfully organised which led to the important funding commitment from the individual donors.

UNICEF Honduras is operating in the UN House and sharing the common services with UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, OIM and UNDSS. Substantial joint efforts were made to reduce the cost for the common services. In UNICEF alone, 13% of the total UNICEF portion was reduced.

Honduras, together with Guatemala, participated in the massive dissemination of the UNICEF-MTV Latin America campaign "Invisible Slaves". The evaluation of the impact was carried out in December, and the results will be shared in 2012.

Most Critical Factors and Constraints

Steady increase of the cost of UN common services and UN House has become a shared concern among the UN agencies located in the same premise. During the 2011, Operations Management Team has explored various options to reduce the cost for the UN common services. As a result, UNICEF has reduced its total square meters occupation in the building. Also the staff members raised their awareness of utility of cost reduction, mostly in the electricity consumption.

The substantial restructuring is to be effected in the new Country Programme 2012- 2016 mainly to focus on the number of result areas where UNICEF has a comparative advantage to deliver tangible impact to the children in vulnerable conditions, and also to accommodating the overall reduction of funding availability throughout the Region, but particularly affecting Honduras CO. This is reflected to the abolishment of 5 Professional fixed term posts and 4 fixed term GS posts which will be applied from the 2012, which has had significant impact to the staff morale and commitment, particularly among those affected by the restructuring.

Honduras is considered a middle income country; however, the GPP per capita is boarding with the low income countries, US\$1,820, showing huge gap compared to other middle income countries, such as Mexico with the GDP per capita, US\$8,960 and Chile, US\$9,460. Successful organisation and coordination between Communications and programme areas to receive US fund demonstrates that potential donors can observe the dire situation of most of the Honduran children and the importance of UNICEF support to the national and local partners to improve their rights. Unfortunately only one major donor – US Fund – decided to send delegations. More visits from potential donors are to be strongly needed to demonstrate the real situation of children in Honduras, and the positive impact that UNICEF can generate to these children.

There were several occasions that UNICEF sought support from the HQs and RO to take advantage of commercial visit to Honduras by UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors so that they could make advocacy for UNICEF. None of these attempts were successful.

Key Strategic Partnerships and Interagency Collaboration

Majority of the cross sectoral activities are, except for a few major event engaging the Government partners, focused on the strengthening of internal resources.

In the area of Public Relations, Advocacy and Communication, the national and local mass communication was the key partners. UNICEF maintains the leverage to claim for the free air time to advocate for the child rights, which is equivalent of approximately US\$ 300,000. They will continue to be our strategic partners in the new Country Programme, which begins in 2012.

UNICEF has had significant interventions with the UN agencies, particularly in the area of UN House and common services. UNICEF has decided to remain in the current premises, and will continue to have frequent intervention to ensure the efficient use of resources.

Humanitarian Situations

The interagency communication strategy was developed in coordination with COPECO, placing the children as the principal issues, which resulted in the impact to reduce the use of school as emergency shelters.

Sector wise emergency intervention was dealt at Programme levels, and there is no substantial contribution to the humanitarian situation of the Cross Sectoral programmes.

Summary of Monitoring, Studies and Evaluations

Since the Cross Sectoral IRs is mainly addressed to provide support to the implementation of the Programme activities, no monitoring, studies and evaluation was considered.

Future Work Plan

Under the new CPD, UNICEF will continue to provide operational support, and public relations, advocacy and communications under the cross sectoral. Greater efforts will be made to reduce operating cost by seeking cost efficiency at all levels.

Effective Governance Structure

As the final year of the CPD 2007-2011, the Honduras team had a series of meetings at different levels with partners, as well as internally, first to evaluate the achievements of the Cooperation, and secondly to discuss and define the objectives and office priorities. The new office priority for the coming five years of Cooperation led to the substantial restructuring of the office structure, which affected the morale to some extent.

During the 2011, the office had three different Representatives – outgoing Representative, Interim Representative and the new Representative. These changes presented a certain challenge to have PAS concluded on a timely manner. However, at each level, the supervising structure was in place.

CMT was carried out 11 times in 2011. During the first semester the discussion was focused on the CPD development process and its implications. The restructuring issue had been taken up on several occasions particularly by the Chairperson of the Staff Association. During the second semester, the CMT specifically focused on the introduction of VISION and IPSAS in the office. During the CMT, the management indicators were discussed to take appropriate follow up.

The Annual Office Management Plan, due to the changes of the Representatives in a short period of time occurred in the first semester of 2011, the Annual Management Plan as well as Annual Management Report was delivered with delay. The office has paid attention to ensure the DCTs are liquidated within the 6 months, and made significant progress in the delivery of the TA within the given timeframe.

Since 2005, UNICEF Honduras office has not received an audit.

Strategic Risk Management

In developing the CPD and CPMP, the office has identified “high and medium risks” in the office RCSA, particularly in the area of analysis of aid environment, country environment, funding predictability, programme strategy and capacity of programme management. The new CPD starting in 2012 will prioritise the knowledge and strengthening the M+E. UNICEF Honduras will also continue to make greater efforts, exploring the innovative modalities, to ensure the funding availability.

The office also made specific efforts to complete the Annual Supply Plan on a timely manner in 2011, and triangular cooperation was applied as an important strategy to support national capacity development for the early childhood development section.

PAS was given major importance to ensure the accountability of each staff member, based on the findings from the RCSA, and efforts were made to conduct the PAS review systematically, although the changes the office had in Representation made it somewhat challenging to follow the original plan.

The Emergency Committee actively followed up the development of an emergency situation during the hurricane season, although the magnitude of the emergency did not require the office to activate the Business Continuity Plan, which was updated in 2011.

Rising crime rates and violence have affected the operating environment. During 2011, there was a security incident affecting a staff member and their family for which the office had to take supportive measures. This issue was also reported to the office of Security Coordinator in NY. Given the worsening operating environments, some UN agencies had to withdraw their projects from certain locations. Peace Corps is going to withdraw all the volunteers from Honduras due to the deteriorating security environment. This situation may continue to cast a shadow over UNICEF activities, and other development efforts.

Evaluation

The external evaluation of two major projects carried out throughout the Country Programme period was started, but could not be completed due to the substantial delay in issuing the contract to the quality evaluation consultancy. The evaluation of these projects will be continued in the first quarter of 2012, to be concluded by April 2012. The findings of the evaluation will be utilised to reflect in the planning and implementation of the projects.

Honduras Country Office was chosen as one of the six Country Offices in the Region to be assessed as a part of Regional Analysis of UNICEF Roles in Water and Sanitation section in the past 10 years. Although the study was regional, the consultant shared his observations, and recommended that UNICEF Honduras develop a more focused institutional agenda. Although the official report will only be issued after the completion of the assessments at all the selected offices, the management and programme team have already started to reflect the observations shared by the consultant in developing strategy for the new Programme cycle starting from 2012.

IMEP was updated on quarterly basis, however, there was substantial modification in the IMEP by the end of the year, partly because the studies which were to be funded by the government partners, were not conducted due to the absence of government funding, and partly because of the delay in starting the studies and surveys.

In the CPMP for the CPD 2012-2016, an international post for the Monitoring and Evaluation was created to boost the quality of monitoring and evaluation, as well as the quality control of the evaluation activities.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

The office maintains a proper IT infrastructure for the operation of its major systems. The network access was improved by making changes to the networking equipment in preparation for VISION (updating of Windows 2008 and Windows 7). New hardware equipment was procured to replace the obsolete equipment.

On the last quarter of 2011, Citrix software and Cisco VPM client were implemented to improve communications and time response on ProMS processes as well as Lotus Notes. Tools as WebEx, Illuminate and videoconferences have been frequently used for training and communication between the Regional Office, NYHQ and the CO.

ICT equipment was procured to government partners. The equipment has been secured following ICT standards and has been transferred to help improve country situations that are affecting children and women, such as REMPI.

As per interagency activities for ICT, the UN in Honduras has an ICT subcommittee, which is a branch of the Operations Management Team. The ICT subcommittee manages all interagency resources for common services as continuity ICT strategies in case of emergency. This year a new server was procured for the Interagency Web page. In November, the ICT Interagency subcommittee, led by UNDP requested quotations in order to identify the internet supplier for 2012. Honduras CO used this process to select the local internet company Cable Color for the new ISP contract starting January 2012. This due to the expiring of SITA services in December 31, 2011. The new IPS services will start in January 2012, with a cost reduction of 70% in comparison to the monthly SITA charges paid by UNICEF in 2011.

A large amount of malfunctioning ICT equipment was recycled by donating it to Arca de Esperanza, a local

NGO for child and adult brain damage. The donation also included used paper, cartridges and cellphones. Obsolete equipment in good condition was donated to two public schools to strengthen their Computer Labs for children education.

Fund Raising and Donor Relations

During the 2011, Honduras country office submitted 100% of the donor reports on a timely manner. The CO will seek to establish a mechanism with the PARMO and RO for the quality feedback of the reports, a key issue in quality assurance.

During the CPD period 2006-2011, successful OR mobilisation was conducted, which led to the official request to raise the ceiling of the OR. Having said this, the fundraising efforts had faced considerable challenges, particularly after the political crisis in 2009 and global economic crisis. As a result, the new CPD 2012- 2016 will begin with great funding limitations, without having enough funding to cover the staff salaries.

PBAs management was done appropriately. Two UN Joint Programmes (Creativity and Cultural Identity for the Local Development and Economic Governance and WatSan) had to request the extension of the PBA to the MDGF as some of the participating agencies were not able to complete the planned activities on time. Apart from these two exceptions, all the PBAs were implemented 100% before the expiry date. As it was the final year of the CPD, all the regular resource has also been implemented before the closure of account.

The new funding modalities were actively explored, including the triangular cooperation, collaboration with the local private sectors, and funding from the World Bank. The triangular cooperation promoted by UNICEF involving the World Bank, the Government of Honduras, Nicaragua and Chile for the capacity development to promote Early Childhood Development guaranteed the inter-sectoral commitment from the key government institutions. UNICEF will continue to explore the modalities for the resource mobilisations.

Management of Financial and Other Assets

2011 was the last year of the 2007-2011 Cooperation Cycle. It was a year of transition and different changes. CPD and CPMP were prepared for the next Cooperation Cycle and submitted to the Regional office on March 2, 2011.

Implementation for this year was of 100% (US\$3,324,621) for Programme Budget and 92% (US\$545,820) for Support Budget. The balance funds in Support Budget were Post category funds not utilized as the Local Salary Review was not concluded during this year.

As every year, Support Budget funds were not sufficient to cover Operating Costs for UNICEF and the UN House. It was necessary to allocate US\$59,935 from RR funds to cover UN House Operating Costs/Security Costs and US\$4,062 for UN Interagency activities. UNICEF's portion to the UN House/Security 2011 budget was of US\$178,188. Nevertheless, due to different cost reduction strategies, UNICEF only transferred US\$155,604, resulting in savings of 13% (US\$22,584).

Our transactions were affected by the changes made by the Government on the exchange rate mechanism. For several years, Honduras had a fixed exchange rate of US\$19.0274 (UN rate US\$18.90). Since mid-year of 2011 the exchange rate fluctuates daily. UN rate ranged between US\$18.90 – US\$19.02 during the last quarter of the year.

Bank accounts were managed correctly according to bank optimization guidelines. Replenishments were done once or twice a month depending on the cash forecast. Bank reconciliations were timely delivered to

DFAM.

Six PSB meetings were held during 2011 to dispose (recycle) and donate obsolete and malfunctioning equipment that were identified in 2010 and 2011. Most of the PSB items were recycled in an environmentally friendly manner. Some of the functional PBS items were donated to the partners. Unfortunately, one donated vehicle was recalled as it was wrongly used for personal activities.

Funds were transferred to local partners achieving 0% outstanding DCT as of 31 December 2011.

Supply Management

Supply planning remains an area to continue strengthening in 2011 planning activities and focus on those programme supplies that have direct impact on UNICEF's CCC, children's rights and MTSP improved.

For the past three years there has been reduction on the amount of programme supplies procured. This is due to different factors: better supply planning, reduction in total programme implementation (US\$6.2 million for 2009; US\$5.2 million for 2010; US\$3.2 million for 2011); procurement focused on higher impact supplies and less emergency situations.

Procurement activities for 2009 summed US\$2.1 million (200 PGM's) compared to US\$899,302 (152 PGM's) for 2010, and US\$312,807 (59 PGM's) for 2011. International procurement was also reduced. Procurement of programme supplies was mostly for computer equipment for local partners as well for the CO in preparation to the roll out of VISION.

Support has been given to different local NGO's and Government to procure programme supplies through the Procurement Services Unit of Supply Division. Vaccines were made available to the Ministry of Health through the GAVI initiative.

The local market in terms of number of vendors and availability of products remains limited, hence the need for early planning of programme yearly requirements.

Human Resources

The departure of the previous Representative in march affected the completion of PER 2010 on timely manner. Preparation of PAS 2011 has also being affected by this change.

The Annual Retreat took place on February. During the retreat staff issues were discussed, as well as issues reported on the Global Staff Survey, and a 360° evaluation was done. An afternoon was dedicated to discuss the changes on the organisational structure of the office due to the CPD and CPMP exercises that were submitted to the Regional Office at the beginning of March. The retreat costs were covered by the Global Learning Funds. For 2011, our CO received US\$ 7,000 on Global Learning Funds.

During the 2011, UNICEF Honduras supported the Haiti office of the Cholera emergency with the deployment of Health and Nutrition specialist for the duration of six months.

The CPD and CPMP exercises brought a lot of tension on staff issues. Due to financial situation of the CO and the refocusing of the Cooperation Cycle 2012-2017 the new organisational structure starting in 2012 proposed the abolishment of 5 NO fixed-term posts and 4 GS fixed-term posts. Four Temporary Appointments arrived to expiration date with no renewal. Two staff members retired. The Representative in March and a Driver in June. The driver's post was abolished.

At the beginning of the year the CO's organisations structure summed 43 people, between staff members, consultants and outsourcing staff. By the end of the year only 24 were left. The Representative retired in March and the new appointed Representative did not arrive until July. During the transition period the CO was appointed a Representative a.i. All these staff issues affected the organisational climate of the office as well as the staff's motivation and commitment to UNICEF's work. Support was given to those staff appointed on abolished posts. The UNICEF weekly Vacancy Bulletin was circulated to all staff. Constant communication with the Regional HR Unit was maintained in order for them to apply to open positions in UNICEF or in other UN local Agencies. Only one staff member was able to place himself in the local WFP Agency. The rest are still looking for job opportunities.

The CO carried out monthly meetings with all the staff in order to achieve a higher performance.

Training was focused on Vision and IPSAS. Three staff members attended the SAP-HR training in Panamá during May. Six staff members were appointed as Super users to attend the Vision Training in Panamá in October. Vision in-country training took place from October 25 to December 14, 2011. As Vision was a priority for this year, the CO could not achieve completeness of the Learning Development Plan, only 55% of the plan was completed. Psychodrama trainings that started in 2006, continued during the first quarter of the year. By the end of March, staff members were given a training certificate detailing the number of hours attended on Psychodrama training.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

During 2011 savings were done mostly in staff costs. No contract renewals were done to staff members whose fixed term and temporary appointments were expiring during 2011, or whose posts were to be abolished by December 31, 2011.

Cost savings were also reported in the UN House/Security budget: 13% for UNICEF. This was mostly due to cost reduction strategies: electricity and occupation. For 2012, additional strategies will include staff reduction and the initial implementation of the RO strategy in the areas of Operation, HR and M/E.

Changes in AMP and CPMP

The CPMP 2012-2016 has brought substantial changes in the Human Resources. The financial situation of the CO and the new Country Programme demanded a new organisational structure, which included the abolishment of 5 NO fixed-term posts and 4 GS fixed-term posts, Four Temporary Appointments with no renewal. At the beginning of the year the CO's organisations structure summed 43 people, between staff members, consultants and outsourcing staff. By the end of the year only 24 were left.

In order to reflect the prioritisation of UNICEF work and the new office structure, there will be a substantial modification in the Annual Management Plan. In the same manner, the Enterprise Risk Management Plan will be reviewed during the first quarter of 2012 to reflect the new structure and prioritisation. In developing the Annual Management Plan, greater attention will be paid to fully reflect the ERM.

The situation of violence may further affect the implementation of the Programme Cooperation in the coming year and may lead UNICEF to substantially review the CPMP and Annual Management Plan and Enterprise Risk Management.

Country Office Portal

Annual Report 2011 for Honduras, TACRO

Summary Notes and Acronyms

Acronyms

AHMON:	Honduras Association of Municipalities
C4D:	Communication for Development
CAI:	Integrated Attention Centre (HIV/AIDS)
CCCs:	Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action
CIAPI:	Inter-institutional Committee for Attention to Early Childhood.
COPECO:	Permanent Commission for Contingencies
CANATURH:	Honduras National Chamber of Tourism,
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Aid
CMT:	Country Management Team
CO:	Country Office
COIPRODEN:	Network of Institutions for Child Rights
CONASA:	National Council of Potable Water and Sanitation
CONEANFO:	National Commission for the Development of Alternative and No Formal Education in Honduras.
CPD:	Country Programme Document
CPMP:	Country Programme Management Plan
CRC:	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DCT:	Direct Cash Transfer
ECD:	Early Childhood Development
EFA:	Education for All
ERM:	Enterprise Risk Management
ERSAPS:	Regulatory Body of Potable Water and sewage Services
ESCASAL:	Healthy School and Home
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
HR:	Human Resources
ICT:	Information and Communications Technology
IEC:	Information, Education and Communication
IHNFA:	Honduran Institute for Children and Family
ILO:	International Labour Organization
IMEP:	Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
INE:	National Institute of Statistics
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
IPSAS:	Accounting Standard
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MICS:	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
OCHA:	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OR:	Other Resources
OVC:	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAHO:	Pan American Health Organization
PAS:	Performance Appraisal System
PCV:	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PGM:	Supply Requisition
PMTCT:	Preventing of Mother-to-Child Transmission
RAMNI:	Accelerated Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality
PARMO:	Public-Sector Alliances and Resource Mobilization Office
PSB:	Property Survey Board
RAS-HON:	Honduras National Network of Water and Sanitation
PER:	Performance Evaluation Report
RCSA:	Risk and Control Self-Assessment
RENPI:	National Registration of the Early Childhood
RNP:	National Registration Office.
RO:	Regional Office
SANAA:	National Autonomous System of Water Supply and Sewage System
SAP-HR:	Business Management Software used for Human Resource Related Activity
SEPLAN:	Technical Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation
SICA:	System for Central American Integration

SINAGER:	National System for Risk Management
SINISS:	National System of Social Sector Information
SISMICEDE:	National Information Management System during the Emergency and Disaster
SISNAM:	Social Indicators for Children, Adolescents and Women
SRAs:	Strategic Results Area
UGSA:	Management Unit for Environmental Sanitation
UNCT:	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF:	United National Development Assistance Framework
UNODC:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS:	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNETE:	United Nations Emergency Technical Team
UNIDO:	United Nations Industrial Development Organizations
WASH:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO:	World Health Organization

Document Centre

Evaluation

	Title	Sequence Number	Type of Report
1	Estudio sobre Exclusión en el sector agua y saneamiento en Honduras	2011/001	Survey
2	Factores que afectan el registro oportuno de nacimientos	2011/002	Survey
3	Informe Nacional: La situación de inclusión y exclusión educativa, Republica de Honduras 2010-2011	2011/003	Study

Other Publications

	Title
1	Estudio sobre Exclusión en el sector agua y saneamiento en Honduras
2	Lentes de Género en el sector agua y saneamiento (brochure)
3	Memoria Anual del Sisnam
4	Informe de registro de nacimiento 2007-2010
5	Pobreza Infantil en América Latina y el Caribe (Video)
6	¿Qué es el RENPI? (VIDEO)
7	Diseño Curricular Nacional de Educación Prebásica para Niños de 4 a 5 años de edad
8	Situación de Maras y Pandillas en Honduras

Lessons Learned

	Title	Document Type/Category
1	National Registration of Early Childhood (RENPI). Concept Note.	Innovation

Programme Documents