

# Country WID Profile

## (Honduras)

November 2002

Japan International Cooperation Agency  
Planning and Evaluation Department

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## Abbreviations (Honduras)

BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CODA	Agriculture Development Committee
COPIN	Intibuca's Popular Organizations Committee
EAP	Economically Active Population
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization, UN
FHIS	Honduran Social Investment Fund
GAD	Gender And Development
GDP	Gross Development Product
GNP	Gross National Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human-Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
INAM	National Women's Institute
IUD	Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Devices
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OGM	Oficina Gubernamental de la Mujer
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PHC	Primary Health Care
PIOM-RURAL	Equality of Opportunities Plan for Rural Women
PRAF	Family Allowance Program
PRONADERS	National Rural Sustainable Development Program
SAG	Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock
SECPLAN	Secretaria de Planificacion, Coordinacion y Presupuesto
SNA	System of National Accounts
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
UNAT	Technical Support Unit
UNDP	United Nations Development Programs
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
WHO	World Health Organization
WID	Women in Development

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# 1. Basic Profiles

## 1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

### Economic indicators source: 1)

GNI/Capita (US\$)	Growth rate of real GDP	GDP Implicit deflator	Gini index	Aid/GNI
760 ('99)	3.3% (90-99)	19.7% (90-99)	59.0 ('97)	15.6% ('99)
600 ('94)	2.7%(80-90)	5.8% (80-90)	52.7 ('92)	9.1% ('94)

Note: World Development Indicator 2001 replaced GNP with GNI in line with the 1993 SNA.

### Demographic indicators source: 1), \*2), \*\*3)

Total (millions)	% of female population	% of urban population*	Population growth rate**	Total Fertility Rate**	Life Expectancy*	
					Male	Female
6 ('99)	49.6% ('99)	51.6% ('99)	2.9% (90-99)	4.1 ('99)	63.2 ('99)	68.8 ('99)
5.8 ('94)	NA	44% ('95)	3.1% (80-95)	4.6 ('95)	66.5 ('95)	71.2 ('95)

### Public Sector expenditure to sectors source: 4)

	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others
1998	11.1%	17.6%	38%	0.8%	NA
1991-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

### Industry/GDP source: 1)

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1999	16%	32%	52%
1995	21%	33%	46%

### Labour indicators source: 1)

total	Total No.	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage	female	% of total	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage
1999	2 mil	3.9% (96-98)	NA (95-99)	1999	31.4%('99)	4.2%(96-98)	NA
1995	2 mil	NA	NA	1995	30% ('95)	NA	NA

### Proportion of workers source: 1)

male	Agriculture	Industry	Service	female	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	49%	21%	30%	1996-98	8%	27%	66%
1980	63%	17%	20%	1980	40%	9%	51%

### Decision-making source: 4)

	Member of parliament	Ministries	Deputy	Managers	Technicians
1999	12/128	11.1%	17.5%	54.4%	48.5%
1995	NA	11%	21%	31%('90)	50%('90)

### Law for women

Law to Prevent, Sanction and Eradicate Domestic Violence against Women (1997)	To prevent and protect the family against violence
Law of Equal Opportunity for Women (2000)	To promote equal participation of women in the all aspect of the society

### Ratification and signature of international law for women

Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	ratified in 1982
Treaty on equal payment for both sexes	ratified
Employment and professional discrimination ban treaty	ratified

### Policy of WID

National Policies for women (1989)	Promotion of female status and participation in the development as a policy.
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### Governmental organization of WID

National Women's Institute (INAM)	Government Organization
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### References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) Strategy for Poverty Reduction/Government of Honduras, August 2001

## 1-2 Health Profile

### Expansion of health service source: 1), \*2)

No. of physicians (per 1,000 people)	No. of Hospital Beds (per 1,000 people)	Public expenditure on health* (% of GDP)
0.8 (90-98)	1.1 (90-98)	3.9 ('98)
NA ('80)	1.3 ('80)	3.3 ('90)

### Child health source: 3)

	Mortality Rate		% of the vaccinated (1-year-old children)			
	Infant (per1,000)	Under-5 (per1,000)	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles
1999	33	42	97-99	93%	95%	95%
1995	31	38	92-95	99%	96%	90%

### Family planning source: 3), \*1), \*\*4)

Contraceptive prevalence rate	Births attendance rate	Maternal mortality rate (per100,000)*	Age at first marriage (years old)**	Total fertility rate	% age 15-49	Women (No.of age 15-49)
50% (95-00)	55% (95-00)	110 (90-99)	14-18('97)	4.1('99)	1.92% ('99)	29,000('99)
47% (90-96)	88% (90-96)	NA (89-95)	20('95)	4.6 ('95)	NA ('95)	NA ('95)

### HIV/AIDS source: 1)

% age 15-49	Women (No.of age 15-49)
1.92% ('99)	29,000('99)
NA ('95)	NA ('95)

### Nutrition source: 3)

% of infants with low birth weight	Oral re-hydration therapy use rate
9% (95-99)x	30% (95-00)
9% (90-94)	32% (90-96)

### Community health service source: 3)

	Access to safe water		Access to adequate sanitation	
	urban	rural	urban	rural
1999	97%	82%	94%	57%
90-96	96%	79%	97%	78%

## 1-3 Education Profile

### Commitment to education source: 2) \*5)

Education system* (years)		Public expenditure on education (as % of)	
Compulsory	Primary	GNP	gov. expenditure
6	NA	3.6(95-97)	16.5(95-97)
		4.8(85-87)	19.5(85-87)

### Adult literacy rate source: 2)

	Total	Male	Female
1999	74.0%	73.9%	74.1%
1995	72.7%	72.6%	72.7%

### Enrollment ratio source: 3), \*2)

	Primary education (Net enrollment ratio)		Secondary education (Gross enrollment ratio)		Higher education (Gross enrollment ratio)*			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
95-99	85%	86%	95-97	29% <sup>x</sup>	37% <sup>x</sup>	94-97	11%	9%
90-95	89%	91%	90-94	29%	37%	90-95	NA	NA

### Female ratio of higher education

	Education	Humanities	Social Sciences	Natural Sciences, Engineering	Medicine
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

## References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) National Survey on Epidemiology and Family Health, 1997.
- 5) Strategy for Poverty Reduction/Government of Honduras, August 2001(Technical Support Unit, UNAT)

X:indicates data that refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country

## **2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender**

### **2-1 General Situation of Women in Honduras**

#### **General Situation of Women in Honduras**

- 1) Among total population, 90% of them are mestizo (mixed Amerindian and Spanish ancestry). From the standpoint of racial composure, it is a homogeneous society.
- 2) Population growth rate is 2.9% (1990-1999 average), the highest in Latin America.
- 3) GNI per capita is 760US\$ (1999), the third lowest in Latin American countries.
- 4) Urbanization is not proceeding compared to the other Latin American countries. Female participation to the labor market is limited.
- 5) It is said that female status is subordinate to men. Male chauvinism (machismo) is prevalent.

#### **[General situation]**

Honduras has 112,000 square kilometers (1/3 of Japan) land and 5.9 million population (Census and Statistics Office, 1999). The population growth in Honduras is still one of the highest in Latin America, with a 2.9% (2.2% in the urban area and 3.6% in the rural area). Proportion of the population of under 15 years is 54%.

In 1980 there were over 1.2 million inhabitants (35% of the total population) living in the urban cities. In 1999 it increased to 3.07 million, an equivalent of 52% of the total population. Women usually migrate to the city searching for better living conditions and to earn a higher wage incorporating to the labor market.

GNI per capita is 760 (1999) US\$, the third lowest next to Haiti, Nicaragua among Latin American countries. Literacy rate is also low. Total literacy rate in 1999 was 80.7%, 80.2% for female and 81.4% for male.

With respect to health, the most important data showing its priority status among social sectors is the fact that maternal mortality rate is still very high, at 110 per 100,000 birth (1990-1999). Infant mortality rate is 33 per every 1,000 live birth (1999). The health statistics data system is the main problem in assessing infant and maternal cares progress, due to its system and periodicity.

#### **[Poverty]**

Honduras is the third poorest country in Latin America and Caribbean region. GNI per capita was \$760 (1999), with social indicators inferior to the Latin American average. Income disparity in the country is high: it has a Gini index of 59.0, exceeded only by Brazil, Paraguay, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico and Panama (WB, 1999).

#### **[Gender]**

The female economic activity rate is 39.8%, it is representing only 46% of male rate (UNDP HDR, 2001). Among total female population, 51.2% of them lives in the cities, where women usually incorporate into the services sector, and more recently to the manufacturing sector. Women are more likely to get involved into the informal sector as it is more flexible, and it is easier for them to incorporate.

Honduran women have gender issue, which is expressed as the word “machisumo”. Machisumo is a kind of sexism, and it is deeply rooted and generalized in the male and female relationship. It confines female roles inside of their house.

Public opinion role by UNDP pointed out that there are female related issues as female unemployment, poverty, violence against women and female few participation in the decision making process. Factors of these issues are lack of education, especially illiteracy, lack of economic assistance like micro credit, inheritance system of land resources and custom of land utilization. Especially rural women cannot increase their agricultural productivities because they have limited opportunities of technology transfer and access to the farming land.

**[Tribes]**

Out of 5.9 million of total population, 90 % is dominated by “mestizo”, mixed Amerindian and Spanish ancestry). Populations of indigenous ethnic minorities are only 10 % (600,000) of total. Among them, there are 100,000 Indigenous Amerindian and 200,000 African Honduran. There are six groups of ethnic minorities, like Misquitos, Garifunas, Lenca, Paya.



## 2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

### Government Policy on WID/Gender

- 1) Since 1970s, the era civil government was born, consiousness to women had changed drastically. After “UN 10 years for women (1975-1985)”, sign or ratification of treaties have been implemented in order to upgrade female status.
- 2) The family law, which was approved in 1984, admits common marriage to protect women and children’s right and to be able to share common properties acquired during the relationship.
- 3) In 1997, the Law to Prevent, Sanction and Eradicate Domestic Violence against Women was approved, as a result of the women's organizations fight.
- 4) In the year 2000, the Law of Equal Opportunities for Women in Honduras, is approved.

From the mid 1950s, when women’s political rights are recognized in 1955, and the Labor Code and Social Security Legislation are issued in 1959, Honduras incorporates measures to alleviate women and men’s disparity on these issues.

The Family Code and a new Penal Code are issued in 1984. Both legal instruments include approaches that facilitate the legal equality process between men and women. However, this issue remains under discussion as there are still many discriminatory matters affecting women.

The Women’s Permanent Forum was incorporated to the National Congress in the year 1991, integrated by legislators and members from different female organizations in the civilian society, including peasant women’s organizations. Their main issue was to improve the situation of women in the country. Through their effort, Decree 129-91 dated October 22, 1991 was approved, enabling the modification of Articles 79 and 84 of the Agrarian Reform Law.

The World Summit on Social Development was held in Copenhagen, Denmark from 6 to 12 of March 1995. Many government leaders, as well as government representatives of the United Nations member countries, attended this event where the “Declaration of Copenhagen on Social Development” and the “Action Program of the World Summit on Social Development”, were issued. Both documents, one containing policy announcements and the other for practical application, comprise clear commitments at national, regional and international level. Honduras is signatory of both these documents.

#### [National policy]

Since 1970s, the era civil government was born, concience to women had changed drastically. After “UN 10 years for women (1975-1985)”, sign or ratification of treaties have been implemented, and that supported elimination of discrimination against women and upgrading female status.

The government formed “National Policies for Women” in 1989, and enforced the system to promote to upgrade female status and to promote participation in development. The Governmental Office for Women was established in Honduras in 1994, as a dependency of

the Executive Power. Its main action lines are addressed to the social, economic, political and legal areas favoring women, with the objective of reducing the existing differences between men and women. In 1998 the creation of the National Women's Institute is approved. This is the governing institution of all policy initiatives to favor women in conditions of inequality in the country. In the year 2000 the Law of Equal Opportunities for Women in Honduras, is approved.

#### **[Gender related law]**

The family law, which was approved in 1984, includes the common law marriage with the intention of protecting children and women living a marital consented life. However, in order for a common law marriage to be legally recognized and be able to share common properties acquired during the relationship, it must be legalized following the same procedures as for a civilian marriage. In most cases the couples are not willing or not interested to do so.

In 1996, the Penal Code made reforms to protect women against sexual violation, sexual harassment and domestic violence. The country has now Family Counseling offices, attached to the Secretary of Health. The creation of the Public Ministry determined the need to establish the Special District Attorney's Office for Women, responsible for managing criminal cases affecting women.

In 1997 as a result of the women's organizations fight, the National Congress debates and approves the Law to Prevent, Sanction and Eradicate Domestic Violence against Women. The Law contains protection measures that facilitates Courts, the Public Ministry and the Police the process of violence cases, and prevents and protects the family against them.

## 2-3 National Machinery

### National Women's Institute

- 1) In February 1994, Government Office of Women was established. It forms the strategies and programs to promote female participation in the process of national development.
- 2) In 1998, the creation of the National Women's Institute, which in charge of policy initiatives to revise gender inequality, is approved. Now Government Office for Women functions like a supervisory body of the matters related to women.

#### [Background]

In 1989 "National Policies for Women" was established with the support of UNDP, SECPLAN and UNIFEM, etc. In the process of the establishment, issues in the each department to achieve sexual equality are selected. In February 1994, Government Office of Women was established.

In 1988, National Women's Institute (INAM) was created by Decree No. 232-98. Based on the Article one of the National Women's Institute Legislation, states that the National Women's Institute is created as a social development, autonomous, legally recognized and self-financed institution. Article two expresses that INAM's purpose is the absolute incorporation of the Institution to the sustainable development process, in the social, economic, political and cultural aspects, with gender equity. Article four clearly states that INAM will coordinate activities with all governmental and non-governmental institutions carrying out programs and projects within their area of competence and it will also supervise their execution.

One of INAM's final provisions is to oversee that the Government's plans on topics related to women's situation, such as health, education, housing, employment, land, credits and food security, are fulfilled. In case these plans do not meet the specific basic needs to improve women's living conditions, the Institute will then program its implementation.

The context and reference of the National Women's Policy and the National Plan for Equality of Opportunities, are the result of a consultation carried out by the INAM with representatives from State institutions and women's social movement, as well as agreements, plans and programs approved at regional and international conferences and summits, endorsed by our country.

#### [Main activities]

INAM forms the strategies and programs to promote female participation in the process of national development. In addition, in accordance with governmental development program, INAM coordinate them with central level, civil society, international organization and support organization for women. Also, one of its main actions is to draw up Women's National Policy. All sectors of the Honduran society have been consulted so that the creation of this policy is totally participatory, and generates a process of appropriation with the aim to becoming everyone's commitment in the country.

The other its main functions is to oversee that the laws for women's protection are applied

and complied with. Also to serve as a consultation body for the discussion and approval of the laws related to their objectives and consigned them.

### 3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

#### 3-1 Education

##### Education

- 1) Literacy rate is 74% (1999), no gap for sexes. The most of illiterate people are among the poverty group, and majority of them live in the rural area.
- 2) In general, primary and secondary education levels are relatively high.
- 3) Enrollment rate is relatively high but there are problems on the shortage of materials and classrooms.
- 4) Opportunities for women to take higher education are up to the conditions of their households. Most of opportunities are for the women in the urban area.
- 5) Government expenditure for education is equivalent for the 3.6% of GDP (1995-1997).

Public expenditure rationalization on education is based in the National Constitution, Article 171, Decree No. 131, 1982, which states that: all Honduran citizens have the right to an education, and that the State will provide free education, particularly at the primary level. The educational policies and objectives established for the development of each government have a crucial weight regarding the level and expenditures' distribution on the education levels and the country's geographic areas. However, all these actions rely directly on the annual income perceived by the country and economy's adequate development.

##### [Literacy education]

Literacy rate is 73.9% for male and 74.1% for female (1999), almost no gap for sexes. The most of illiterate people are among the poverty group, and the majority of them live in the rural area.

##### [Primary, secondary and higher education]

School children registered to take primary education are 25% increased compared to the level of 1985. It means 2.9% of annual average growth rate, and it is higher than the population growth rate of 7-13 years old. It shows significant improve of enrollment rate. According to the data by World Bank, crude enrollment rates of both sexes are more than 100%. However, in the place for education, there are problems on the shortage of materials and classrooms. Almost 90% of primary schools are not sufficient with educational quality, like the shortage of teaching materials.

As for the secondary education, which has less support by the government, the enrollment rate is still 17% (World Bank data shows that the rate is 29% for male, 37% for female. The rate is significantly different by the data). Some parents send their sons/daughters to the private schools, to give them higher-level education.

##### [Vocational training, technical schools and higher education]

Opportunities for women to take education are up to the conditions of their households or numbers of children. The massive majority of women taking or finished higher education are the women in the urban area.

**[Budget for education]**

Honduras allocates to education an important portion of its national income and public expenditures which recorded an average of 4.1% in relation to the GNP, and 18.4% of the government's spending between 1990 and 1995<sup>1</sup>; with 17.4% in 1999. It is significantly higher level compared to the average of Latin American countries.

**[General situation]**

In 1994, the Ministry of Education started new education system (La Escuela Morazanica) in order to expand education to the citizens. The plan was announced at the ninth summit of central America and it contains concrete programs.

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<sup>1</sup> UNDP Human Development Report, 1998. Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., 1998. Page 162

### 3-2 Health

#### Health

- 1) Total fertility rate is 4.1 (1999), significantly higher than the average of Caribbean and Latin American countries.
- 2) Infant mortality rate is decreasing yearly but there are big regional gaps.
- 3) The number of doctors and nurses are relatively sufficient but regional gaps exist due to the concentration of urban area.
- 4) Malnutrition are closely related with the poverty and regional gaps.
- 5) Basic level of primary health care is rather high because of favored budget allocation and assistance in the past.
- 6) AIDS cases in Honduras reached to more than the half of total cases in the central America.

#### [Medical health]

Life expectancy difference between men and women has increased through the years. This can be explained in various forms: first, it is well known that more boys than girls die during their first year of life, as boys are less resistant to infectious-contagious diseases. Second, more men die between the ages of 20 to 35 years because of external factors, such as work accidents, as they are more exposed to technology. More men also die due to other types of accidents and homicides<sup>2</sup>.

Total fertility rate is 4.6 (1995), the highest among Latin American countries. Especially, in the rural area, the rate is as high as 7.

Infant mortality rate was 116 in 1970 (per every 100 thousand born alive), and 33 for 1998. For the year 1970 child mortality rate was 170 (under five years) for every 1,000 live birth, for 1998 it was reduced to 40. Data indicates improvement, but the problem still persists.

According to UNICEF and WHO data, from 1990-1997, 9% of lactated infants had low birth weight. 96% of children were completed immunized against tuberculosis in 1998, and 99% against measles.

According to the WHO Annual Report (June 2000), regarding quality medical attention, Honduras occupies the last place in the region. Women are still the most affected by this failing of the health sector. As per the last report of the UNFPA, Honduras occupies the 15<sup>th</sup> place on maternal health in Latin America. The main death causes are hemorrhages (47%), infections (15%), abortion (6.2%), as well as hypertension and faulty position of the baby<sup>3</sup>.

According to UNFPA, adolescent's pregnancy is another serious problem. Additionally to the rates being high, they are more frequently registered within the population's poorest

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<sup>2</sup> Women's Rights Center (CDM)

Women in Figures – Honduras

Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., 1997. Pag. 15

<sup>3</sup> INTERFOROS. "Strategy to Combat Poverty". July 2001, page 41.

groups. Currently 13.6% of pregnant women in Honduras are under 20 years of age.

Health and housing conditions are closely related, especially in Honduras, but it is expressed in a curious manner at the Department of Intibuca (one of the poorest in the country). Intibuca's Popular Organizations Committee (COPIN) confirms that 25% of the indigenous population in the area has Chagas' disease, caused by the kissing bug which nests in the palm leaves and wattle and daub (bahareque) ceiling and walls. Most of the houses in the area built with these materials. Which implies that certain amount of population affected by the precarious conditions in which most of the rural and urban marginal population of the country live.

Women's life expectancy is higher than men's, 63.2 years for men and 68.8 for women. Population continues to grow at a rate of 2.9% (1990-1999). There are 22 medical doctors and 17 nurses per every 100,000 inhabitants (UNDP).

There is presently consensus to make substantial changes to the provision of integral health services at national level, which will enable to improve the attention to the population, whose access to primary health attention and corrective health are limited. In this respect, at the follow-up PMRTN meeting carried out in March 2001, the different sectors promised to support the reform management process all the way. It is expected that by the end of 2001 a base document will be available with the main follow-up tools and mechanisms in order to make the necessary modifications within the provision of services.

#### **[Nutrition]**

Out of total under five children, 25% of them are malnourished (1995-2000). The condition is very different between the urban and rural area. Especially, chronic malnutrition became serious problem. The government promotes the plans on nutrition like kitchen garden but it is not very effective.

#### **[Family planning]**

Families in Honduras have an average of 4.5 children each, however in the rural area the average is 6 children per family, same as poor families in the urban area. This is directly linked to the fact that 50% of women have no access to family planning services and 60% have no access to appropriate contraceptive methods. This problem is more severe in the rural area, as it is estimated that 70% of women lack access to family planning, sexual and prevention methods education<sup>4</sup>. The fertility rate among adolescent girls (14-18 years) for 1997 in the rural area was 161 per 1,000, and in the urban area 112 per 1,000.

#### **[Health related law]**

As part of the updating device for the judicial health framework, there is a draft on the General Health Law. There is a Special Law on HIV/AIDS, a Law on Salt Iodination and inclusion of Vitamin A to sugar. This is due to the fact that there is a large percentage of iodine deficiency and HIV/AIDS cases are remarkably high.

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<sup>4</sup> See Leonarda Andino. "Maternal mortality, violence and AIDS take more women's lives every day". Newspaper El Heraldo, July 10, 2000, page 5. Also Newspaper La Tribuna, July 15, 2000, page 10.



### **[Literacy and health]**

Literacy rate is 73.9 % for male, 74.1% for female (1999, UNDP). But the rate of women in the remote area is low and it leads to infant, under 5, maternal mortality.

Improvement of female education level is still a important issue.

### **[AIDS]**

In 1997 there were 3,034 women diagnosed with HIV/AIDS and 5,352 men. Cases not reported were not considered. HIV/AIDS epidemic is mainly affecting the young economically active population, in childbearing age. The most affected age groups are between 20-39 years, which represents an estimated 70% of the total cases reported up to April 1998. Almost 20% of HIV/AIDS cases are between 15-24 years of age. The number of HIV/AIDS cases in children under 5 years represents 4.1% of the total registered cases, for 1995 to 1998<sup>5</sup>.

According to the Secretary of Health for the period 1985 to April 1998, the country has registered a total of 11,059 infected people (men and women), 8,563 have AIDS and 2,496 are carriers with no symptoms of the disease. However, the data provided is far from the actual figures, as most cases are not reported or treated in the local private or public health centers.

Among 8,563 reported cases up to April 1998, the main transmission factor in the country is by sexual intercourse, basically heterosexual relations in 83% of the cases, 3% homosexual and 6% bi-sexual.

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<sup>5</sup> "Health Promotion" Foundation. HIV/AIDS, Analysis of the Epidemic Evolution in Honduras. August 1998.

### 3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

#### Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) Revised law approves female land ownership but actually, few own land.
- 2) In the rural area, female status is low and the society is male centered.
- 3) The rate of female labor participation is low. Especially in the rural area, employment is few.
- 4) Rural women take double burden of labor, household work and agricultural work.

#### [General situation]

Honduras is a forestry land eminently with a geographic extension of 112,492 km<sup>2</sup>, 29.7% of which is used for agriculture and livestock activities, as per the 1993 Agriculture and Livestock Census. Of the land with agriculture and livestock potential, 400,000 hectares are valleys with potential irrigation, and only 18% have irrigation systems.

In the rural area, available information indicates there is a particularly an andro-centered context regarding gender. Additionally, poverty and the long work hours (domestic and non-domestic) contribute to relegate and discriminate peasant women.

The population identified in the Home Surveys in March 1999, 20.3% of the total population are incorporated to agriculture, silviculture, hunting and fishing activities, and 3.2% of them are women. The lack of records on statistical data by sexes, is still one of the highest priorities in order to be able to have precise information and also to define the potentiality strategies of the women participating in these productive activities.

The approval of the Policy for Gender Equity in the Honduran agriculture sector by the Agriculture Development Council (CODA) in October 2000, considers this tool as the main guide for the execution of specific activities that will enable in the short, medium and long-term basis to reduce the gender inequality gap that currently remains in this sector.

#### [Gender equality]

Civil law does not have sexual discrimination but discrimination against women exists in the ownership of farming land. In 1991, the article 79 and 84 declare the elimination of discrimination against women on land ownership, and in 1992, revised law approve female land ownership. But few own land actually.

Presently there is a special fund for the execution of the Equality of Opportunities Plan for Rural Women (PIOM-RURAL) promoted by the Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock in coordination with CODA to develop actions that will enable firstly the improvement of the existing Gender Units in the Public Agricultural Sector, with the aim to create skills inside every institution and through this, to expand female beneficiaries of the development and economic projects activities.

The principles of the Gender Equity Policy in the agriculture sector are: equality for everyone in the rural area; sustainability in the use of natural resources; promote people in a way they can participate in the development process and benefit from it; and efficiency and effectiveness in the development actions in a search for gender equity and the

productive development of the agricultural sector.

### **[Forestry]**

Currently forestry activities exclude women. The existing project perceives women's participation on the use and management of the forests, as activities solely related to immediate home usage. Women are only considered partners of the male members who manage and use the forest in their organizations, and not as a part of the formal organizational structures. Women continue to be considered as main consumers of the forests because of the use of firewood for fuel.

### **[Fishery]**

In the fishery and aquaculture area, efforts have been delivered to promote the establishment of productive, marketing and training activities, involving small-scale fishermen and their families. Among the actions being carried out, there is a modernization project of fishing communities in the north coast with an investment of \$3.8 million that is directly benefiting 522 fishermen and 6,000 other people, indirectly. In this activity, which has been categorized only for black as well as indigenous men, women are included as family members directly benefited.

### **[Female labor]**

According to data of the last National Agriculture and Livestock Census (1993), only 9.2% of the women are registered as direct producers. Of this low percentage (equivalent to over 30,000 women, which explains its social irrelevance), more than half (65.2%) is poor peasants. The proportion of women who do not possess their own land is 17.4%, and 47.8% have their own land. Discrimination can be noted in this respect by the fact that 38.6% of male farmers, of the total number of farmers, possess their own land, while women represent only 4.4%.

### 3-4 Economic Activities

#### Economic Activities

- 1) Income differential is very big. Most of the total income is occupied by the upper income bracket group.
- 2) The rate of urban population is 52% (1999), which is much lower than the average of Caribbean & Latin American countries. Recently the tendency is becoming strong that women go to the urban area for employments.
- 3) Women's Economically Active Population (EAP) is 39.8%, which is only 46% of male EAP.
- 4) Female unemployment rate is higher than male's.

#### [Income differential]

The Gender-related Development Index indicates that income is the most significant variable disparity between men and women. Women represent a salary equivalent to 80% of the national average income, while men represent 111%.

The inequality enlarges as age increases. Hence, women over 55 years receive an average salary equivalent to 37% of men's salary, in the same age group. The difference is less within the total employed population, where women receive the equivalent of 77% of the men's salary.

#### [Employment]

Women's participation in the formal and informal labor market has increased in a qualitative and quantitative manner. In a great number of households female income is sometimes the main and only one; not only in those headed exclusively by women.

Women's participation is higher in the informal sector because here there is more insertion flexibility. The 1999 Human Development Index reports that for the period of March 1998 to March 1999, the percentage rate of employed women increased by 12%, compared to 5.1% of the men's. Nevertheless, Women's Economically Active Population (EAP) is 39.8%, which is only 46% of male EAP.

For women engaged in the informal sector, labor law is not applied. They are disadvantaged in the safety and social security. Labor law itself is not written from the viewpoint of gender, and it is not mentioned to the female protection and rights.

#### [Employment by sector]

In 1999, Male labor force is 1.37 million (68.6% of the total labor force), female labor force is 630,000 (31.4% of total). Numbers of labor forces by sector: agriculture (male 670,000, female 50,000), industry (male 290,000, female 170,000), service (male 410,000, female 410,000). In 1996-1998, Female unemployment rate (4.2%) was higher than that of male (3.9%).

The number of female migration to urban has been bigger than that of male. Most of female migrants work as housemaids or labors in the free trade zone. The most of labors in the free trade zone are young women in 15-25 years old and educated for only 6 years in average.

#### 4. WID/Gender Projects

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
<b>Education</b>					
Workshop in Choluteca, 1999	Municipality of Choluteca, Choluteca	Spain	In Execution	221	Train women on working skills
Assistance to reform education system	Secretary for Education	Spain	In Execution	84	Reform educational curricula contents and form, and incorporate a gender approach
Workshop in Choluteca, 2000	Municipality of Choluteca, Choluteca	Spain	In Execution	197	Population incorporated to working training programs, working women considered for this training process.
Capacity building of artisan center in Esperanza	Secretary for Education	Spain	In Execution	138	Increase citizenship participation, mainly the group of women who participate most in these activities.
School bag	PRAF	China	In Execution	500	Provide educational material to children, helping mostly the women heads of family, in conditions of poverty and extreme poverty
Special program of community education	Secretary for Education	China	In Execution	3,000	Assistance provided to illiterate women with a low economic income
Program of basic literacy for the young and adult (PRALEBAH) II FASE.	Secretary for Education	Spain	In Execution	1,276	Attention provided to priority groups, especially illiterate women.
HON98/P05. Presentation of Services on the Natural Rule of Fecundity of Couples in the Reproductive Age	Center for Family Life Education	UNFPA	In Execution	183	Provide guidance to young people; mainly creating awareness on fertility issues, among young boys and girls
HON98/P03 "Population, youth and health"	Secretary for Education	UNFPA	In Execution	226	Train the population on health issues, incorporating young boys and girls to the discussions.
Adequate Curricula in the Institutions of South Lempira GCP/HON/020/NET	Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock	Netherlands/Managed by FAO	In Execution	453	Through this process incorporate women to activities exclusive of men, improving their manpower skills to enter the labor market.
Technical Training for women without skill	Trócaire	EU	In Execution	113	Incorporate women population identified by the project to the production processes, with the aim to improve their living conditions for self-development purposes.
Assistance for the creation of Valle de Sula Professional Training Center for the marginal youth in La Lima	Kinder Miss Ionwerk	EU	In Execution	400	Incorporate young people (men and women) to the productive population and social participation.
Program of National Conference on Educational Reform	National Convergence Forum	IDB	In Execution	100	Revise and approve educational system reforms, including a gender approach.
<b>Health</b>					
Program of Integral Attention to Women (PRAIM) II FASE.	Secretary of Health	Germany	Subscribed	1,470	Women's integral attention. Improve their health condition at all levels and reduce maternal mortality rate
Supplemental food for the high risk population in nutrition.	Foundation "Maria"	China	In Execution	8,000	Contribute to maintain an adequate nutritional level, primarily in the vulnerable population (girls, boys, adolescent mothers)

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Assistance to maternal and infantile program	Secretary of Health	Spain	In Execution	63	Women's Integral Attention. Improve their health status at all levels and reduce maternal and infant mortality rates
Assistance to the Program of Fight against AIDS	Secretary of Health	Spain	In Execution	63	Support program to improve the situation of women with AIDS
AIDS Prevention Program	GTZ	European Union	In Execution	1,170	Support program to improve the situation of women with AIDS
Assistance for the Fight against AIDS and Fortification of Immunization Program – National Biological Center	Secretary of Health	Spain	In Execution	15	Provide integral attention to women who are in a situation of transmission and prevention.
Reproductive Health in the Region 7	Secretary of Health	Japan	In Execution	11,200	All issues related to reproductive health in order to educate and protect women regarding reproductive health.
Food Assistance and restoring for the Affected Families by Hurricane Mitch in Honduras	Overseen by SETCO and implemented by NGO's, Governmental Organizations and Churches	WFP	In Execution	35,769	Reduce the situation of vulnerability of the families affected by Hurricane Mitch, particularly women heads of family.
Project of Maternal and infantile health	CRS and Secretary of Health	CRS	In Execution	427	All issues related to reproductive health in order to educate and protect women, and oversee children's attention and protection, as well.
Project of Maternal and infantile health	WFP	CRS	In Execution	200	All issues related to reproductive health in order to educate and protect women, and oversee children's attention and protection, as well.
Assistance to Minister of Public Health of Honduras for Program of Maternal and Infantile Attention	Secretary of Health	Spain	In Execution	203	Support program to improve women's situation on integral health
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery</b>					
Extension for Food Security	DINADERS/SAG	USAID, Gov. of Honduras	Jun-05	1,840	Support the population in general and women in an indirect manner, on agro forestry and environmental sustainability agriculture practices.
Regional Development of Lempira (COHASA II)	DINADERS/SAG	Germany, Gov. of Honduras	Dec-02	2,184	Improve and stabilize the population's living conditions (men, women and children) in the rural marginal Municipalities of the Department of Lempira.
Integral Project of food Security (COHASA II) Phase I and II	DINADERS/SAG	Germany, Gov. of Honduras	Dec-02	2,394	Improve food security for the poor population (women and men) of the Municipalities of Yamaranguila, San Miguelito, San Marcos de la Sierra.
Assistance to political execution of Equal Opportunity in the Rural Area	SAG	ASDI	Dec-01	1,000	Incorporate rural women, particularly those involved in agricultural activities, in order to improve their living conditions through social and gender equity.

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Rural development in the south east (PROSOC)	DINADERS/SAG	FIDA, CBEI, UNDP, Gov. of Honduras	Jun-05	17,262	Contribute to eliminate the causes that bring about the main evidence of rural poverty in their area of activities, through actions with a gender focus
Expansion Stage of Agricultural Development Program in the Guayape Valley	DINADERS/SAG	Canada, Gov. of Honduras	Jun-02	329	Increase the economic contribution of the Guayape valley to the country development. Increase small farmers' (men & women) participation to project activities with a gender component
National program of local development (PRONADEL)	DINADERS/SAG	FIDA, Gov. of Honduras	Jul-06	31,300	Contribute to improve the life quality of the rural population, through human development actions with a strong gender component in it.
Assistance to Rural Women to increase Food production	DINADERS/SAG	Gov. of Honduras, Japan	n/d	225	Contribute to achieve food security for the target population, strengthening the access mechanisms of peasant women to production resources.
South Lempira FASE II. GCP/HON/021/NET	SAG	Netherlands/ Managed by FAO	In Execution	4,887	This project includes in its main groups, provision of attention to women so they can be incorporated under equal conditions to the development and decision making processes, in their communities and homes.
Assistance for the Community Forest	State Forestry Authority/ Honduran Forest Development Corporation (AFE-COHDEFOR)	GTZ-Germany	Jun-09	761	Train communities on forestry and agro forestry management within the principles of integral human development, by improving their living conditions.
Rural Development in the East Central Region (PRODERCO)	DINADERS/SAG	FIDA, CBEI, Private Banks, Gov. of Hon. & Municipalities	Jun-04	14,013	Develop human development and renewable natural resources potential by incorporating the gender focus to overall actions
<b>Economic Activities</b>					
Program for integral development of women (DI-MUJER) PRAF	PRAF	PRAF-UNDP	1999-2000	3,096	Encourage productive activities for income generation and the strengthening of production enterprises
Promotion of micro and small enterprise (MYPE)	Secretary of Industry and Commerce	Germany	In Execution	1,300	Strengthen micro and small enterprises' capacity, where entrepreneur women are carrying out activities within the productive sector.
Fund of micro-credit	Manufacturing, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	CBEI	In Execution	4,800	Strengthen micro and small enterprises' capacity, where female entrepreneurs are carrying out activities within the productive sector.

<b>Project/Programs</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Budget (1,000US\$)</b>	<b>Gender-related Issues/contents</b>
Program to improve politics and production (PROPEP)	Agriculture and livestock; Manufacturing, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Chemonics, Foundation Coveló	In Execution	18,000	Strengthen micro and small enterprises' capacity, where female entrepreneurs are carrying out activities within the productive sector.
Project: Assistance for execution of Equal Opportunity of Politics in the Poverty Area	PRAF	PRAF-UNDP	In Execution	825	Follow-up on activities that improve women's skills, directed to the work and citizenship participation
<b>Others</b>					
Assistance to creation of National Institute of Women	INAM	Netherlands/ managed by UNDP	In Execution	16	Build up institutional strengthen and procurement capacity in order to favor actions that improve Honduran women skills
Assistance for execution of Equal Opportunity of Politics in the Poverty Area. HON/98/011.	PRAF	Sweden/ Managed by UNDP	In Execution	1,000	Improve women's skills through activities managed with a gender focus
Training and Sensitization on Domestic Violence for Political, Judicial and Group Organization Authorities,	INAM	OAS	In Execution	57	Train the military and judicial bodies so they are able to exercise the laws and protect ill-treated and abused women
Training of Rural Female Leaders on Gender and Sustainable Rural Development	INAM	OAS	In Execution	48	Enter the rural area and train women on gender equity and rural development
Gradual eradication and improvement of Child labor	Secretary of Labor	Spain	In Execution	42	Create the conditions to eradicate from the labor market of under-aged children, both boys and girls.
Training Project of Investigation and Analysis of National Commission of Human Rights. HON/00/001.	Human Rights Commissioner	Netherlands/ managed by UNDP	In Execution	335	Enhance research spaces on human rights, applying a gender focus to procurement actions



## 5. WID/Gender Information Sources

### 5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs Related to WID/Gender

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
<b>International Organization</b>	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	Support Organizations working with gender. Support National Women's Plan and the Law for Equality of Opportunities.		Col. Matamoros, Ave. La Coruña, Edificio, 802. Teg. A.P. 3741, Teg. Tel: 221-5045 Fax: 221-5043
	FAO	Technical training and Financial support to peasants' organizations.		Col. Palmira, Ave. Juan Lindo, Sendero Guyana, 2450 A.P. 1808 Teg. Tel: 236-5712 Fax: 236-7124 e-mail: fao-hnd@field.fao.org
	GTZ	Education Programs, Forestry and Agriculture Programs, Strengthening of Small and Medium Enterprises, Health Programs, AIDS and Women Reproduction.		Col. Castaño Sur., Ave. El Castaño, 2911.Teg. A.P. 3139 Teg. Tel: 237-6516 Fax: 239-0384
	Netherlands Service for Development Cooperation (SNV)	Provide attention to women's groups, boys and girls' groups. Support preschool centers and provide technical assistance by experts, through small scale projects.		Final del Bulevar Los Próceres, a la par de Panadería Roma, Fte. A Edificio de Apartamentos , casa No. 3819, A.P. 1525 Tegucigalpa. Tel: 236-5597, 236-9233 Fax: 236-5713 e-mail: snv@hondutel.hn
	UNDP	Local Strengthening Programs, decentralization, Support the agriculture sector and environment, support gender policies, Strengthen National Women's Institute and support poverty reduction strategy.	Human Development Report - Honduras	Edificio de las Naciones Unidas, Colonia Palmira, Ave. Panamá,1702. Teg. A.P. 976 Teg. Tel:220-1100, 231-0216 e-mail: So.hnd@undp.org
	UNFPA	Support Reproductive Health Programs, Sexual Education and HIV /AIDS. Support Training Programs and provide information on domestic violence.		Edificio de las Naciones Unidas Colonia Palmira, Ave. Panamá,1702. Teg. Tel: 220-1100, 232-1827
	UNICEF	Support organizations working with the children and family. Support the fulfillment of the Family Code.		Edificio de las Naciones Unidas, Col. Palmira, Ave Panamá,1702 Teg. A.P. 2850 Tel: 31-1614 Fax: 32-5884

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
<b>International Organization (continued)</b>	WFP	Health Centers Food Support Programs, schools and basic education centers, preschool education centers and organizations working for children and family's welfare in general.		Edificio de las Naciones Unidas Colonia Palmira, Ave. Panamá, 1702. Teg. Tel: 220-1100
	World Migration Organization (WMO)	Attention to local and foreign Migrates. Selective Migration Program. Scholarship Holders Program. PARAMEU Program.		Edificio de las Naciones Unidas, Col. Palmira, Ave. Panamá, 1702 Teg. A.P. 6585 Teg. Tel: 231-0102, 220-1100 Fax: 232-7220 e-mail: Oimtg@iom.un.hn
<b>Government Organization</b>	Honduran Family Planning Association - ASHONPLAFA	Health attention programs, reproductive health and family planning		Col. Alameda, Ave. Principal Teg. A.P. 625 Teg. Tel: 232-9695, Fax :232-5140
	Honduran Institute of Children and the Family (IHNFA)	Facilitate the application of Laws and Regulations related to the children and family's welfare. Implementation of community family attention, investigation, prevention and attention to special cases services.		Col. El Prado, Frente al Semáforo A.P. 3234 Teg. Tel: 231-1079 Fax: 232-5442
	Honduran Social Investment Fund (FHIS)	Girls, adolescents, adolescent mothers, single mothers, housewives, peasant women, business women, etc.		Col. Godoy , Comayaguela. Antiguo Edificio IPM. A.P. 3581 Tel: 234-5231 Fax: 234-5255
	INAM	Social Development Autonomous Institution, with legal entity and self-financed, whose purpose is the total incorporation of women to sustainable development in all the fields of their life.		Barrio La Granja, 2ª Ave. 2944 Comayaguela. Tel: 225-2263, 225-5855 Fax: 225-2866 e-mail: ogmhon@sdnhon.org.hn
	National Agrarian Institute (INA)	Women groups, mixed organizations micro-enterprises, peasants, community councils, etc. Programs: Massive titling of land, Reorganization of peasant enterprises. Special Projects: Titling, Prosoc, Nacaome river, El Cajón watershed, Wide-leaf forest, etc.		Col. Alameda. 4ª Ave. 1009 Teg. A.P. 3391 Teg. Tel: 232-8400, 232-8401 Fax: 232-2562

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
<b>Government Organization (continued)</b>	PRAF	Programs & Projects: By working together we will forge a better future. Learning to make our own clothes. Women of Colomoncagua for the reconstruction of Honduras. Rural Women Training, etc.		Edificio Maya, frente al Hotel Honduras Maya. A.P. 3216 Teg. Tel:239-6065, 238-1183 Fax: 239-4965, 239-5976 e-mail. Depraf@hondutel.hn
	SAG	Support the policy for equality of opportunities at the rural area. Support rural women to increase food production. Peasant women training and formation.		Bulevar Miraflores, Ave. La FAO, contiguo al INJUPEMP. A.P. 310 Teg. Tel: 232-8394, 231-1921 Fax: 232-5375
	Secretary of Education. National Education Program for the Afro-Indian Ethnics in Honduras - PRONEEAAH	Provide attention to girls, adolescents, adolescent mothers, single mothers, housewives, peasant women, business women, etc.	Internal Diagnostic, 2000	Col. Ponce. La Ceiba, Atlántida. Tel: 442-2217 Fax: 443-3175
	Secretary of Health, Mental Health Department	Family counseling program, Domestic Violence Project. Integral approach to affected women. Attention to adolescent girl. Attention to adult women, etc.	Research: Child Mistreatment, 1998. Ruta Crítica de las Afectadas por violencia intrafamiliar / doméstica, 2000.	Edificio Rívoli, 4º Piso. Frente al Telégrafo Nacional. Teg. Telefax: 222-0466
	Secretary of Labor and Social Security	Attention Program to working women within the formal sector, managed by the Labor Code. Training on gender. Investigation of the general working conditions of working women within the different economic sectors.		Plaza La Norteña, 4ª Piso, 5ªy 6ª Ave. Comayaguela. Tel: 222-8305
<b>Research Institute</b>	Caritas of Honduras	Programs and Projects: Bilance & Spain (Provide financial support to different women's training events. Improve women's living conditions through an equality of opportunities searching process)		Barrio Buena Vista, calle Buenos Aires, 352. Teg. A.P. 1787 Teg. Tel: 237-2719 Fax: 237-1364 e-mail: pastoral@gbm.hn
<b>NGOs</b>	Association "ANDAR"	Attention to Rural Loans Associations. Incorporation of Women to the Sustainable Development of their Social Field.	Investigation: Rights of women working in shrimp farms.	Col. Las Colinas, 1ª Calle. 3111 A.P. 2818 Teg. Telefax: 239-3406
	Association "Compartir"	Community Participation Program. Communal Banks Organization Project. Technical Training Project.		Col. Luis Landa. 2ª Entrada, 3613.Teg. A.P. 3943,Teg. Tel: 239-2587, 239-3683 Fax: 232-7193 e-mail: compartir@sdnhon.org.hn

	<b>Name and Specialty</b>	<b>Past Records (Project, etc.)</b>	<b>Report and Writing</b>	<b>Contact Address</b>
<b>NGOs (continued)</b>	Association "Quality of Life"	Nova, Program to shelter women and children victims of violence. Nova Micro-enterprises, Income generation for Women, Recovering our Lives, Integral Training.		Col. Kennedy, Local Casitas Kennedy. A.P. U8880 Telefax: 228-4227 e-mail: callidadv@tutopia.com
	Association "United to Improve"	Benefits girls, adolescents, adolescent mothers, single mothers, housewives and business women.		Col. 21 de Octubre. S - 9, B - 1, C- 4.Teg. Tel: 236-7839, 221-1959. Fax: 235-7703 e-mail: ciprode@sdnhon.org.hn
	CARE International of Honduras	Child Survival Project: PN 46/ on its extension, Food Security Program: Project DIPAC PN 51 Strengthening of business structures and modernization of productive systems. Food Security Project , etc.		Subida Lomas del Mayab, Ave. República de Costa Rica. Teg. A.P.729, Teg. Tel: 235-5055, 235-5070 Fax:232-0913 e-mail: Care@hon.care.org
	Caritas Archdiocesan	Woman's Pastoral Area Program. Communal Banks Projects, Training, Organization, Attention to Women on Laws and Rights. Pastoral Health Program. Human Mobilization Program, Internal and Foreign Migration, etc.		Col. Bernardo Dazzi, atrás de Supermercado Sula. A.P. 2071, Teg. Tel: 230-3246, 230-5003. e-mail: caritas@comtelca.hn
	Center for the Study of Women-Honduras (CEM – H)	Groups of women, local networks against violence. Organized groups and promotion for the constitution of women and youth organizations.	Violence (3 researches and 1 final report). Factory (2 researches). Woman and Poverty (1research) AIDS (2 researches). Measurement of Impact	Col. Palmira, 1ª Calle, 642. Teg. A.P. 3543, Teg. Tel: 232-6153 Fax: 232-6301 e-mail: cemh@hondudata.com
	Christian Development Commission (CCD)	Attention to the family. Reconstruction and Development.		Col. Florencia Sur, Ave Los Pinos A.P.21 Col. Kennedy. Tel: 232-0792, 232-8223 Fax: 32-3189 e-mail: Noemi@ccd.hond.com
	Community Development Federation of Honduras ( FEDECOH)	Micro-enterprise development. A program, which consists of encouraging women through organization and training to improve their family income.		Col. Palmira, 3ª Ave., 2428B, Contiguo a la Embajada de México. Teg. A.P. 5333, Teg. Tel: 231-1613 Fax:231-0470 e-mail: fedecoh@tutopia.com

	<b>Name and Specialty</b>	<b>Past Records (Project, etc.)</b>	<b>Report and Writing</b>	<b>Contact Address</b>
<b>NGOs (continued)</b>	Council for the Integral Development of Peasant Women (CODIMCA)	Literacy Program. Alternative Health Program. Casave (yucca) Processing Project. Handicrafts Project (baskets, hats, mats, etc). Shampoo Elaboration Project. Housing Construction Project.		Barrio La Plazuela, Calle Los Horcones, 1214, Teg. A.P. 1884, Teg. Telefax: 222-2664
	Development Promotion and Studies Center (CEPROD)	Promote women groups, housewives groups, communal banks, micro-enterprises, preschool centers, etc.		Col. Palmira, Atrás del Centro Comercial Maya. Teg. A. P. 1761 Tel: 232-6077 e-mail: ceprod@sdnhon.org.hn
	Evangelical Assistance for the Progress of Honduras (FEPROH)	Communal Banks, Micro-enterprises, Community Health, Training and Literacy, Attention to Peasant Women, Business women, girls and boys	Investigations: Participation of boys and girls in agriculture works, 1998. Committees of Local Participatory Investigation, 1999.	Barrio La Guadalupe, Zona Palermo, 1741. A.P. 2363 Telefax: 231-0374 e-mail: con@sdnhon.org.hn
	Federation of Honduran Women Associations	Training Program . Knowledge on Women's Legislations. Projects, Workshops and Fora (Women's Groups, communal Banks and Youth Organizations)		Col. Palmira, Ave. Juan Lindo, 2431, Teg. Telefax: 232-3595
	Formation, Training and Social Education Management Center (CENFODES)	Attention to organized Groups, girls, adolescents, adolescent mothers, single mothers, housewives, peasant women and business women.		Boulevard Morazán, Costado Oeste Iglesia Guadalupe, 120. Teg A.P. 6292 Tel: 239-1512 Telefax: 239-1706 e-mail: cenfodes@sdnhon.org.hn
	Honduran Agriculture and Livestock Peasants' Federation (CENACH)	Training and Support Program to Community and Municipal Organization (metal structures, furniture manufacturing, pastry-making and flower arrangements). Training Program on Domestic violence and Rural Development. Women's Program, Cane Sugar cultivation, Spanish Bayonet (Izote) as market and environmental alternative.		Barrio La Granja, Boulevard Económica Europea, Teg. A.P. 1236, Teg. Telefax: 225-2519
	Honduran Association for the Development of Rural Women and Young People (AHDEJUMUR)	Formation and Training. Communal Banks Loans and Training to community organized groups. Workshops implementation and support.	Investigation: Participatory Diagnostics	Edificio Lázarus, Segundo piso Apto # 2 A.P. 2039 Teg. Tel: 222-3880

	<b>Name and Specialty</b>	<b>Past Records (Project, etc.)</b>	<b>Report and Writing</b>	<b>Contact Address</b>
<b>NGOs (continued)</b>	HOPE Project	Communal Health Bank Projects. Grant credits to women at unprotected areas. Channel small loans to women, family mothers, jointly with health and domestic violence education.	Better health practices study, 1999.	1 Ave., 2 Calle Comayaguela, Apdo. Postal 3505 Teg. Tel: 38-2019, 37-4056 Fax: 38-2139
	International Community Assistance Foundation of Honduras (FINCA)	Communal Banks Program. Micro-credits Project, Women's groups. Organizational training project. Small business management training.		Col. Rubén Dario, 3 <sup>a</sup> Calle, 2316 A.P. 2128, Teg. Tel: 235-8192, 235-8191 Fax: 232-8860 e-mail: finca@optinet.hn
	Literacy and Christian Literature Honduran Association, ALFALIT de Honduras	Provide attention to organized community groups, Rural Loans Associations, and Community Committees or Boards with savings contributions. Preschool Education Centers.		Barrio La Cabaña. Atrás de los Cines Aries y Tauro A.P.996 Teg. Telefax: 22-0686
	Population Development Actions (ADP)	Program for the Integral Attention of Women. Home Shelter Project. Infant and Maternal Orientation Home Project. Program for women's behavior. Micro-credits Program. Project La Luciérnaga (Production of candles). 200 Spiny-tail iguana raising project. Peasant soap production project.		Barrio Casamata, Calle Principal, 1402. Teg. A.P. 2686, Teg. Telefax: 237-3353 e-mail: adp@sdnhon.org.hn
	Support Services Unit for Women's Development (UNISA)	Communal Banks Projects, Micro-enterprises and Preschool Education Centers. Preliminary Project "Mobilization of Women towards the Formulation of Government Plans and Policies 2002-2005".		Col. Altos de la Pradera. A.P. 1003, Teg. Telefax: 222-8240, 234-1504 Fax: 238-0295 e-mail: Melba1@tutopia.com
	Women's Movement for Peace "Visitación Padilla"	Women's Rights Defense. Program seeking women's rights defense.		Barrio La Pradera, 1 <sup>a</sup> vuelta a La Leona, 632. Teg. A.P. 1796 Telefax: 237-9090 e-mail: vp@sdnhon.org.hn

	<b>Name and Specialty</b>	<b>Past Records (Project, etc.)</b>	<b>Report and Writing</b>	<b>Contact Address</b>
<b>NGOs (continued)</b>	Women's Rights Center (CDM)	Strengthening Women's Political Participation. Legal and emotional attention to women victims of violence. Radio Program "Time to Talk". Women's Rights Difussion. Community Mental Health. Project Woman and Maquila.	Investigación: "Seguimiento a la aplicación de la Ley contra la Violencia Doméstica"	Col. Lara Norte. Teg. A.P. 4562 Tel: 221-0459, 221-0657 e-mail: <a href="mailto:cdm@sdnhon.org.hn">cdm@sdnhon.org.hn</a>
	World Vision Honduras	Women's groups, single mothers, housewives, peasant women, business women.		Bulevar Morazán Apdo. Postal 3204 Teg. Tel: 36-9805 Fax: 36-7108
<b>Consultant</b>	Popular Juridical Office (CJP)	Access to Rights Program (Women's Cases). Citizenship Control Program in the Justice System. Political Incidence Project. Institutional Strengthening Program. Sustainability of the Experience Project.		Col. Alameda, Ave. Juan M. Gálvez, 611, Teg. A.P. 6213 Tel: 39-5595 , 39-5594 Fax: 239-0456, e-mail: <a href="mailto:consulta@juridico.sdnhon.org.hn">consulta@juridico.sdnhon.org.hn</a>
<b>Others</b>	Center for the Investigation and Promotion of Human Rights (CIPRODEH)	Participation, Legislative Incidence, Municipalization and Local Power. Human Rights.		Barrio la Guadalupe, Edificio Italia. A.P. 3892, Teg. Tel: 232-3553 Fax: 232-3572
	Honduran National Council of Women Members of Cooperatives	Revolving Loans Portfolio for organized women members of cooperatives. Communal Banks, Micro-enterprises, Youth Organizations and Community Councils.		Intersección Ave. Ramón Ernesto Cruz y Paseo Virgilio Zelaya, 10.Teg. A.P. 3265 Tel: 221-1834, 221-1835 Fax: 221-1835, 221-1562 e-mail: <a href="mailto:ifc@compunet.hn">ifc@compunet.hn</a>
	National Federation of Rural Workers (CNTC)	Support Community and Municipal Organizations. Support and Training Programs for Peasant Women.		Col. Las Mercedes. 2229. Teg. Tel: 223-9516 Fax: 223-6031

## 5-2 List of Reports and References Related to WID/Gender

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
<b>Education and Training</b>			
Literacy and Women	Guaymuras	1990	Guaymuras
What and how are we training?	Netherlands Development Cooperation Service	1997	UNFPA
Modules of participatory methodology	Association Andar	1997	Association Andar
Making my rights count	Government Women's Officer	1998	INAM
<b>Health and Medicine</b>			
Training manual for traditional midwives in Honduras	Secretary of Public Health	1994	Secretary of Health
Men's cooperación on the prevention of HIV/AIDS	UNFPA	2000	UNFPA
Enhancing women's role and reproductive health	UNFPA	2000	UNFPA
50 Medication Plants, 1990	Council for the Development of Peasant Women (CODIMCA)	1990	CODIMCA
250 Medication Plants, 1996	CODIMCA	1996	CODIMCA
Occupational Health, 1997	Unitarian Confederation of Honduran Workers (CUTH)	1997	CUTH
Maternal mortality reduction: Joint Statement WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF/WB	WHO	1999	WHO
Breast cancer problems	Women's Movement for Peace "Visitación Padilla"	2000	Women's Movement for Peace "Visitación Padilla"
Best Health Practices	Hope Project	1999	Hope Project
Health Situation, Women's Diseases. A gender perspective.	Secretary of Health	1994	Secretary of Health
Adolescents' pregnancies and psycho-social causes.	Secretary of Health	1994	Secretary of Health
Knowledge of women on breast auto-exam	Secretary of Health	1994	Secretary of Health
Abortion and its causes	Secretary of Health	1994	Secretary of Health
HIV/AIDS-Analysis of the Epidemic Evolution in Honduras	Health Assistance Foundation	1998	Health Assistance Foundation
Hopes and Realities (Reduction of the discrepancy between aspirations and women's experience on procreation issues)	UNFPA	2000	UNFPA
Maternal mortality and childbearing age women in Honduras	Secretary of Health	1999	Secretary of Health
Health, sexuality and the reproductive rights of young people	UNFPA	2000	UNFPA
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</b>			
Honduras: structural adjustment and agrarian reform	Honduran Documentation Center (CEDOH)	1992	CEDOH
Participation of boys and girls in agriculture work	Fomento Evangélico para el Progreso de Honduras - FEPROH	1998	Fomento Evangélico para el Progreso de Honduras - FEPROH
Alternatives to improve rural women's access to land	National Agrarian Institute (INA)	1995	INA
Sociological analysis on women's access to land in Yamaranguila, Intibuca	INA	1996	INA
Agrarian census of the reformed sector	INA	1999	INA
Production methods ( Maquilas )	CUTH	1998	CUTH



Agricultural Sector and modernization in Honduras	CEDOH	1992	CEDOH
<b>Title</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Where to get</b>
Guideline to incorporate a gender perspective to rural development projects	Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA)	2000	IICA
Corn Women	IICA	1995	IICA
Synopsis of a hidden reality	Centro de Estudios de la Mujer (CEM-H)	1987	CEM-H
Agricultural plan for field development 1995 - 1998 PROAGRO	SAG	1995	SAG
Women participation on forestry development	Women's Governmental Office	1995	INAM
Policies for gender equity in Honduran farming	SAG	2000	SAG
<b>Economic Activities</b>			
System, Sex, Gender and Woman in productive projects from a gender perspective	National Professional Training Institute (INFOP)	1995	INFOP
Women's training for work	Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress	1998	Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress
Communal Banks Program Diagnosis	International Foundation for Community Assistance in Honduras - FINCA	1998	International Foundation for Community Assistance in Honduras - FINCA
Self-esteem - Woman and productive projects from a gender perspective	INFOP	1995	INFOP
Organization-Woman and productive projects from a gender perspective	INFOP	1995	INFOP
Participation of Women members of Cooperatives at international level, 1998	National Council for Women Members of Cooperatives in Honduras	1998	National Council for Women Members of Cooperatives in Honduras
<b>Social/Gender Analysis</b>			
Women, family and urban poverty	CEM-H	1996	CEM-H
Diagnostic on the needs of Social Educators (to be published)	Formation, Training and Social Education Management Center - CENFODES	2001	Formation, Training and Social Education Management Center - CENFODES
Central American Women and Families - Volume III	UNDP	1995	UNDP
Situation of settler women	Women's Movement for Peace "Visitación Padilla"	1998	Women's Movement for Peace "Visitación Padilla"
Advances on the compliance of the world action platform Beijing	INAM	2000	INAM
National Women's Report	Women's Governmental Office	1994	INAM
Law against domestic violence - Popular Version	INAM	2000	INAM
Law for women's equality of opportunities	INAM	2000	INAM

Naked Culture	CEDOH	1999	CEDOH
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<b>Title</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Where to get</b>
Equality Gap - Latin America, the Caribbean and the Social Summit	United Nations / ECLA	1997	United Nations / ECLA
Antology between friends	Guardabarranco	1999	Guardabarranco
Rebuilding our history	Women's Rights Center (CDM)	1997	CDM
Summary of Laws on Women's Rights.	INAM	2000	INAM
Progress towards the goals of girls, adolescents and women.	UNDP	1998	UNDP
Consultation report on the role of fathers and men's role in achieving gender equality	UNICEF	1995	UNICEF
Woman and Poverty-Summary	Guardabarranco	1997	Guardabarranco
Honduran woman head of family.	Teaching and Population Investigation Unit	1991	Teaching and Population Investigation Unit
Diagnostic of the IV Women's World Conference. Honduras Case.	Feminist Collective "University Women"	1999	INAM
Time Use by boys and girls 7 to 14 years of age	UNICEF	1994	UNICEF
Exploring new changes	Woman, Health and Violence Project	1999	UNFPA
Analysis of the Child, Woman and Youth Situation in Honduras-1998	UNICEF	1998	UNICEF
Work to enhance women's role.	UNFPA	1999	UNFPA
Violence against women in Honduras	United Nations	1995	United Nations
Domestic Violence-¿What is it?	INAM	2000	INAM
Notes on the historic evolution of Honduran women	Guaymuras	1989	Guaymuras
Women in Figures - Honduras	CDM	1997	CDM
<b>Others</b>			
Following-up on the application of the Law against Domestic Violence (To be Published)	CDM	2001	CDM
Clearing up Horizons (Women in the Environment)	Isis International	1993	Isis International
Human Development Report - 2000	UNDP	2000	UNDP
Participatory Local Investigation Commitees	Evangelical Assistance for the Progress of Honduras - FEPROH	2000	Evangelical Assistance for the Progress of Honduras - FEPROH
Gender Democracy (A proposal for women and men of the XXI Century)	Foundation Heinrich Boll Stiftung/Gender and Society Foundation	2000	Foundation Heinrich Boll Stiftung/Gender and Society Foundation
Violence against girls and women (Public Health priority)	UNFPA	2000	UNFPA
Child Mistreatment	Secretary of Health	1998	Secretary of Health
Critical route of those affected by domestic violence	Secretary of Health	2000	Secretary of Health
Women's Violence	Secretary of Health	1994	Secretary of Health

## 6. References

JICA, 1998, Honduras: Country WID Profile, JICA

UNDP, 2001, Human Development Report 2001, Oxford University Press

UNICEF, 2000, The State of the World Children 2001, UNICEF

World Bank, 2001, World Development Indicators2001, World Bank

### ◆Contracted consultants & interviewed people

#### Contracted consultants

Name	Position/Address
Servicios de Investigación Económicos, Sociales y Ambientales (SIESA)	Lomas del Guijarro, Ave.Sertero Madriada Apartamento Martinez No.2 Tel/ Fax (504) 235-8897

#### Interviewed people

Information was not available

## **7. Definitions**

### **<Technical Terms>**

#### **Gender**

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

#### **Informal sector**

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

#### **WID (Women in Development)**

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

#### **Reproductive health/rights**

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

#### **National machinery**

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

#### **Empowerment**

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

#### **Affirmative action**

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

#### **Access and control**

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

#### **Reproductive activity**

Activity to "reproduce for the next generation" including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

### **<Indicators>**

#### **Inflation rate**

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

**Gini index**

Aggregate numerical measures of income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

**Percentage of Women's Income**

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

**Total fertility rate**

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

**Under-one mortality rate**

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

**Under-five mortality rate**

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth

**Maternal mortality rate**

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

**Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel**

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

**Percentage of infants with low birth weight**

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

**Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate**

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under- infants having diarrhea

**Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school**

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.