

Final Report

Country Gender Profile:
HONDURAS

MARCH 2011

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
BCH	Central Bank of Honduras
CCEPREB:	Community Education Center Pre Basic
CDM	Center for Women's Rights
CEB:	Centre for Basic Education
CEDAC	Center of Design, Architecture, and Construction
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CELADE	Latin America Demography Center
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CIAT	International Center of Tropical Agriculture
CURC	Regional University for the Center Area
CURLA	Regional University of the Atlantic Coastal Area
CURLP	Regional University of the Pacific Coastal Area
CURN	Regional University of the North-Center Area
CURNO	Regional University of the North-East Area
CUROC	Regional University of the Western Area
CURVA	Regional University of the Aguan Valley
DPT	Vaccine against Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EAP	Pan American Agricultural School
ENDESA	National Demography and Health Survey.
ENESF	National Survey of Epidemiology and Family Health
EPHPM	Permanente Multi-Purpose Household Survey
ERA	Agricultural Rural Employment
ERNA	Non-Agricultural Rural Employment
ESI	Supplementary Income Survey
ESNACIFOR	National Forestry Science School
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FHIS	Honduras Social Investment Fund
FOSDEH	Social Form of Honduras External Debt
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FWCW	Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
HIPC	Highly Indebted and Poor Countries
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HDI-D	Human Development Index adjusted per Inequality
HPI	Human Poverty Index
IDG	Gender Inequity Index
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IHADFA	Honduras Institute for the Prevention and Treatment of Alcoholism, Drug Abuse, and Narcotics Dependency
IHER	Honduras Institute of Education by Radio
IHNFA	Honduran Institute of Children and the Family

IHSS	Honduran Social Security Institute
IICA	Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Cooperation
IIEP	International Institute of Educational Planning
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INAM	National Women's Institute
INE	National Statistics Institute
INEGI	National Statistics and Geography Institute (Mexico)
INEI	National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (Peru)
IPG	Gender Empowerment Index
IPM	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
ISEP	Superior Institute of Police Education
ITSJN	Higher Technological Institute "Jesus de Nazareth".
OCDE	Organization of Cooperation and Economic Development
MIG	Inter-Agency Gender Table
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
OREALC	UNESCO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PARLACEN	Centralamerican Parliament
PEA	Economically Active Population
PENSIDA	National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS Response.
PET	Working Age Population
PIEGH II	Second Plan for Equality and Gender Equity in Honduras
PIOM-I	First Equal Opportunities Plan
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PARLACEN	Central American Parliament
PPA	Purchasing Power Parity
PPTM	Mother/Child Prevention Program
PRALEBAH	Literacy and Basic Education Program of Youth and Adults implemented in Honduras
SEMED	Distance Secondary Education System
SEFIN	Secretary of Finance
SIDA	Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome
SMNSS	Seminary Our Lady of Suyapa
SRP	Vaccine against measles, rubella and parotiditis.
SS	Secretary of Health
UCENM	Christian Evangelical University "Nuevo Milenio"
UCRISH	Christian University of Honduras
UDH	Honduras Defense University
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics.
UJCV	University José Cecilio del Valle
UMH	Metropolitan University of Honduras
UNAH	National Autonomous University of Honduras
UNAM	National Autonomous University of Mexico
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNICAH	Catholic University of Honduras "Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNITEC	Central American Technological University
UPH	Polytechnic University of Honduras.
UPNFM	National Teacher's University "Francisco Morazán"
USPS	University of San Pedro Sula
UTH	Technological University of Honduras
WB	World Bank

INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this research is to provide updated information for the implementation of gender as a cross-cutting issue in JICA projects formulated in the country. Also, it aims to present a brief analysis of the impact that the international financial crisis and internal political crisis have made, and how they affected the Honduran economy and the status and condition of women within the process. To this end, quantitative and qualitative tools have been used from different information sources, updated and applied to support gender analysis.

Statistical information is based on official data from the Government of Honduras, sources from the Secretaries of State governing data generation policies such as the National Statistics Institute (INE), Secretary of Finance (SEFIN); Secretary of Health; Secretary of Education; Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG); Central Bank of Honduras (BCH); and the National Women's Institute (INAM), mainly. Among the sources of international agencies we used those of the World Bank (WB), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The main problem faced during the development of the Gender Profile of Honduras, is the lack of statistical information disaggregated by gender let alone when it comes to budgets, which are not gender sensitive. So, the unavailability of updated data for the period 2010-2011. Many official sources use data back from 2006. Among the sectors surveyed, the agricultural sector is the one that provides the less information.

The profile that was developed as the result of this research will allow the Japan International Cooperation Agency, JICA, to define the Country Profile, particularly on the situation of women within the necessary contexts in order to identify their present position and condition.

The document follows established guidelines in order to have an overview of the current state of public policies, especially those promoting actions aimed at women and children in the country. Also, it aims to measure the needs that exist in the country, so that they can be addressed through interventions that support the implementation of the Country Plan promoted by the present government, which is a policy planning tool to guide social and economic investment and public sector, from the definition of macro-economic measures to social compensation measures that require to reflect specific needs and perspectives of women.

The profile will enable to lead the accompaniment required by the II Plan for Gender Equality and Equity approved by the Government, as a State Policy and its implementation is a compromise.

I. Basic Profiles

1.1 Socio-Economic Profile

Economic Indicators

PIB/Per Capita (US\$)	Actual Growth Rate of GDP (US\$)	GDP Implicit Deflator	Gini Index	Aid/GNI
3,840 (2008) ¹	4.0 (2008) ²	4.4 (2009)	0.580 (2007) ³	443.0 ⁴
3,710 (2009) ⁵	-1.9a (2009) ⁶		0.540 (2010)	

Demographic Indicators Source:⁷

Total Population (2010)	% of female population	% of urban population	Population Growth Rate	Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy 2010 ⁸	
					Men	Women
8,041,654	50.9% (f)	45.5%	2.0%	3.26%	72.9	79.6
	49.1 % (m)					

Public Sector Expenditures Source:⁹

Total	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others (Secretary of Finance) (SF)
L 112,938 million (2009)*	14.2%	31.5%	N/A	3.3%	4.4%

*1 US\$ = LPS 19.03 (Central Bank of Honduras, 2009).

Industry/GDP Source:¹⁰

	Agriculture	Industry	Services
2009	14,2%	27,9%	57,9%

¹ Report of, the World Bank Group, 2009.

² Central Bank of Honduras, News Bulletin No. 5/2009. MONETARY PROGRAM APPROVED 2009-2010. At: http://www.bch.hn/download/boletines_prensa/2009/boletin_de_prensa_14_04_09.pdf; http://www.bch.hn/tipo_de_cambiom.php

³ Honduras continues to lag behind in human development. At: <http://www.honduraslaboral.org/leer.php/2446088>

⁴ 1/ Excluding direct foreign investment in “maquila” enterprises.

(In millions of United State Dollars)

⁵ Report, The World Bank Group, 2009.

⁶ Economic Study of Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). 2009-2010 at: http://www.eclac.org/publicaciones/xml/3/40253/LCG2458_HONDURAS.pdf

⁷ Health Situation in Honduras, Basic Indicators, 2010. PAHO, Secretary of Health, Government of Honduras.

⁸ Idem.

⁹ FOSDEH, 2009 Budget. Tegucigalpa, Honduras. 2009. Newsletter 1. En: http://www.fosdeh.net/archivos/boletin_N_1.pdf

¹⁰ US Department of State, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs.

Labor Indicators Source:¹¹

Total	Total No.PET*	Unemployment Rate	Minimum Wage \$	Female	% of total PEA	Unemployment Rate	Minimum Wage \$
2010	6,316,816			1,221,543	36.06%	N/A	\$290.00
	(PEA**) 3,387,717	3.9%	\$250.00*				

* Working-age population

** Open Unemployment Rate

*\$1.00 = L19.03

Corresponding to 43,4% of the total working age population, having declined from 84,6% in 2008, according to HDI 2010;

Proportion of workers Source:¹²

Total	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Female	Agriculture	Industry	Services
3,253,980+ (2010)	37.5%	12.6%	22.8%	2004 ¹³	7.2%	23.3%	30.4%

+ Employed Population, 2010.

Women in decision-making Source:¹⁴

	Members of PARLACEN*	Ministers¹⁵	Members of Parliament	Mayors	Supreme Court Judges¹⁶	Technicians¹⁷
Total	21	17	128	299	15	N/A
Women	5 (29%) (2010)	3 (18%) (2010)	25 (19.53%)	17	3 (20%) (2009)	N/A

* Central American Parliament.

¹¹ Thirty-Ninth Permanente Household Survey, INE. 2010.¹² Idem.¹³ National Statistics Institute (INE); Permanent Household Survey, May 2004.¹⁴ Morena, Herrera. Research, "Democracy in Central America: More Women in Power, More Men Assuming Domestic Chores". Case of Honduras. El Salvador, February 2010.¹⁵ Center for Latin American Studies Program. En: <http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Executive/Honduras/cabinet.html>¹⁶ Morena, Herrera. Research, "Democracy in Central America: More Women in Power, More Men Assuming Domestic Chores". Case of Honduras. El Salvador, February 2010.¹⁷ Centralized and Decentralized Institutions. 2010.

Legal Standards for Women

- Creation of the Special Government's Attorney Office for Women in 1994.
- Adoption of the Act against Domestic Violence in 1997.
- Law of the National Women's Institute, 1999
- Adoption of the National Policy for Sexual and Reproductive Health in 1999
- Act for the Creation of the National Women's Institute (INAM) in 1999.
- Adoption of the Law of Equal Opportunities for Women in 2000.
- Adoption of the National Women's Policy in 2002, elevated to State Policy in 2002.

Ratification and Signature of International Treaties on Women's Rights:

- By Decree No. 979, May 1980, the Government of Honduras approved the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.
- Approved in 1980, and the instrument of ratification was deposited at the Secretariat of the United Nations in May 1982. It has not yet been ratified.
- International Conference on Population and Development (1994).
- In 1995 the country ratified the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women, promoted by the Organization of American States (OEA).
- Honduras approved in December 1982 the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting Peace and International Cooperation, based on the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace.
-

Law for Women

- Approval of the National Plan Against Violence Towards Women.
- Executive Decree No. 015-2002. The decree is the decree formalizing the National Policy for Women in State Policy.

Agreements:

- Agreement 2003-2004 of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. Entity responsible for the development and implementation of the National Women's Policy and the Second National Plan of Equality and Gender Equity (II-PIEG).

Governmental Organizations for Women

National Women's Institute – (INAM): Entity responsible for the development and implementation of the National Women's Policy and the Second National Plan of Gender Equality and Equity (II-PIEG).

1.2 Health Profile

Expanding Health Services

Year	No. of M.D.	No. of Hospital Beds
2006 a)	8.2 (per 10,000 inhabitants)	0.97 (per 1,000 inhabitants)
2008 b)	3.1 (per 10,000 inhabitants)	0.55(per 1,000 inhabitants)

a) Source: ENDESA 2005-2006

b) Source: Statistical Yearbook 2008-2009. Only considers public sector M.D.

Public Expenditure on Health (% of GDP)

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
% of GDP	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	4.0	3.4	3.2

Source: BCH Press Release 01/2010

Children's Health

Year	Mortality Rate	
	Infants (per 1,000)	Under 5 (per 1,000)
1996-2000	34	45
2001-2006	25	32

Source: Profile of Honduras Health System 2009.

Year	% of vaccines (children under 1 year)			
	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles /SRP
2005-2006 a)	98.4	92.8	87.4	85.4
2009 b)	100% *	98 *	98*	100 **

a) ENDESA. Page 160. For DPT & Polio, these percentages represent children who have received 3 doses. Percentages for children between 12 and 23 months.

b) Statistical Yearbook 2008-2009. Page 5. * % for children under 1 year; ** is the % for children under 2 years.

Family Planning

Year	% rate of contraceptives use	% rate of birth care	Maternal Mortality Rate (100,000)	Age of First Marriage	Global Fertility Rate
2005-2006 a)	65.2 * 43.2**	67 ***	-	19.4	3.3
2009 b)	-	-	108	-	3.3

a) ENDESA pages 74, 95, 120, 143 * % of currently married women; ** % of all women; *** % of births attended by health staff.

b) Statistical Yearbook 2008-2009 page 278

HIV / AIDS

Year	Total # of persons with HIV/AIDS	% between 15-49 years b)	Women (No. of cases between 15-49 years a)	Rationale Male: Female b)
1985-2009	27,714 a) 39,959 b)	84.8	12,746 (2009) 15,700 (2011)*	2:3 (1986) 1:1 (2009)

a) Source: National Report on the Progress Made in the Implementation of UNGASS Honduras 2008-2009

b) Source: PENSIDA III 2008-2012. * Estimate.

Nutrition

Year	% of children born underweight	Oral re-hydration Therapy
2005-2006 a)	16%	N/A
2009	12.56% *	N/A

a) Source: ENDESA 2005-2006

b) Source: Statistical Yearbook 2008-2009. *Only for hospital births.

Community Health Services

Year	% Access to Water		% Access to Basic Sanitation	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
2005-2006 a)	92	67 *	59%	3%
2008 b)	95	74	78	55

a) Source: ENDESA 2005-2006. *Piped water, but only 15% have in-house connection.

b) Source: UNICEF Basic Indicators. Refers to the access to improved potable water sources and the use of improved sanitation facilities.

1.3 Educational Profile

Commitments to Education

Educational System (Year)		Public Expenditure on Education (such as def %)		
Mandatory	Elementary	Year	as % of GDP	Governmental Expenditure
9	9	2008	7.3	35.4

Source: National Report on Education Development in Honduras. 2008

Evaluation of Public Expenditure on Education as % of GDP

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
% of GDP	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.6	4.5	5.2	6.0	6.2	7.3	7.3	7.2

Source: BCH Press Release 01/2010

Adult Illiteracy Rate

Year	Total	Male	Female
2010 a)	15.2%	15%	15%

Source: EPHPM 2010. INE

Enrollment Rate

	% Primary Education (Net Rate)	
Year	Male	Female
2008	96	98

	% Secondary Education (gross rate)	
Year	Male	Female
2008	57	72

	Higher Education (gross rate) %	
Year	Male	Female
2002	14	20

Source: UNESCO 2008. Statistics in Brief. Honduras.

Total Higher Education Enrollment UNAH (persons)

Year	Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry	Biological and Health	Social Sciences	Economy-Administrative	Mathematical Physics
2008	3,946	17,221	16,600	19,912	9,987

Source: UNAH. Statistical Yearbook No. 38.

II. General Situation of Women and Government Gender Policies.

2.1 General Situation of Women in Honduras.

Honduras is one of the poorest countries in the northern hemisphere ranking fourth in the lowest position for Latin America in the Human Development Index (IDH)¹⁸. Despite the sustainable economic development in recent years, 36% of its 8.0¹⁹ million people subsist on less than 2 \$US a day. The population is estimated at 3.9 million (49.1%) men and 4.0 million (50.9%) women. The Honduran situation is critical and even more in women because of the country's internal problems on basic matters such as food, employment, healthcare systems, education at all levels, and among others human security issues, which tend to affect women more due to the fact that they are excluded from development benefits.

Faced with the domestic and international economic crisis, part of the response efforts to the crisis by the Government of Honduras is the approval of a policy of deliverance and openness accompanied by the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) financed by debt relief. The PRS is the result of a consultation process among the government, civil society, and international cooperation, PRS was included in the Nation Plan.

The Nation Plan is aimed at reducing poverty in a sustainable manner based on economic growth with equity, which involves the development and empowerment of human capital. Within this framework it becomes strategic to include gender as a cross-cutting issue to enhance the integration of men and women in the process of inclusive development that the country has in mind.

Differential access to economic, social, and political opportunities involving the development of men and women's human capacity, determines the gender inequalities in Honduras. As identified in the social and economic variables included in this document, we were able to observe unfavorable situations and conditions that prevail in the economic, educational, and social aspects.

On the other hand, the 2006 Global Human Development Report puts Honduras in a relative 89th position, among 136 countries (with a value of 0,676), for 2010 the position is 0,604, it ranked 106th in the 2010 Human Development Report, which shows an annual HDI growth trend of 0,91 between 2000 to 2010.

The HD Report for Honduras in 2006²⁰, shows that life expectancy for women is about four years higher than men's (70.2 women, 66.1 men); the adult literacy rate shows a slight advantage for women with 80,2%, and 79,8% for men. Regarding the combined enrollment rate (three educational levels), there is a gap of 6 percentage points that benefit women in relation to men (74% and 68% respectively). Finally, in terms of estimate means in dollars (PPA), in Honduras it

¹⁸ The HDI is a measure that requests GDP complementary elements, assumed since 1990 by the Human Development Report by UNDP. The Human Development Index (HDI) remains an aggregate measure of progress in three basic dimensions: health, education and income. In: 2010 Global Human Development Report, Twentieth Anniversary Edition; UNDP.

¹⁹ Permanent Household Survey, INE, May 2010.

²⁰ This is the latest 2006 report specifically for Honduras in Human Development.

can be observed that women's income represents just under half of men's earnings (PPA \$ 1.771 women, 3.964 men).

The Gender Inequality Index (IDG), according to the 2010 HD Report, shows that from 1990 to 2008 the fertility rate in adolescents was of 93,1²¹; with a percentage of the population having at least completed secondary education (% of 25 years and older in which women represent 31,9% and men 36,3%)²². This issue is related to the use of any type of contraceptive method, where the report shows percentages related to married women between 15 to 49 years, indicating that 65,2% use some kind of method. Continuing with healthcare and prevention, the document shows that in prenatal care, women received at least one medical examination; 92% registered from 1990 to 2008²³.

In the case of the participation rate in labor force, according to information provided in the 2010 HD document, in 2008 the rate was 43,4% of women and 84,6% of men. This figure supports the fact that women continue to participate in the workforce in an unequal manner, hence providing an income for their personal and family use.

Gender Empowerment Index (IPG)

The IPG measures women's opportunities and reflects inequalities in three areas:

Political participation, economic participation, and power over economic resources²⁴.

IPG Value

2002 Report (2000 data)	0,405
2005 Report (2003 data)	0,667
2006 Report (2004 data)	0,530

In the 2006 Global Human Development Report, Honduras is ranked number 47 in world rankings, based on the IPG of 75 countries (with a value of 0,530).

The official report of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicates that MDG 3 (related to women empowerment) indicators are achievable if some adjustments are made. Alarming, the MDG report indicates that Honduras is not collecting the data required to assess progress related to MDG 5 (improved maternal health).²⁵

²¹ Defined as the number of births per every 1.000 women aged 15 to 19 years.

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. 2010 Human Development Report. UNDP.

²² ILO, 2010. En: Ídem.

²³ UNO, 2009. En: Ídem.

²⁴ The nearer the value of the IPG is to one, the lesser inequalities between men and women are, in these three areas. The closer to zero the value is, the greater inequalities are

²⁵ http://www.mdgmonitor.org/country_progress.cfm?c=HND&cd=340

Indicator	Honduras	Source
Human Development Index Gender-Related ²⁶	95 of 155 countries	UNDP - Human Development Report - 2009 http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/
Gender Empowerment Measure	54 of 109 countries	UNDP - Human Development Report - 2009 http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/
MDG 3 – % of seats held by women in the National Parliament	23.4	2007 – MDG Monitor http://www.mdgmonitor.org/index.cfm
MDG 5 – maternal mortality ratio per every 100,000 live births	280 (2005)	2007 – MDG Monitor http://www.mdgmonitor.org/index.cfm
Index on Global Gender Gap ²⁷	2009 – 62 (of 134 countries) 2008 – 47 (of 130 countries) 2007 – 68 (of 128 countries)	2009 Report of Global Gender Gap Forum on Global Economy. http://www.weforum.org/pdf/gendergap/report2009.pdf
Proportion of women and men participating in labor force.	0.46	2009 Report on Global Gender Gap Forum on Global Economy. http://www.weforum.org/pdf/gendergap/report2009.pdf
Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	67	2009 Report on Global Gender Gap Forum on Global Economy. http://www.weforum.org/pdf/gendergap/report2009.pdf
Prevalence of contraceptives, married women (%) (1990-2008)	65,2	2009 Report on Global Gender Gap Forum on Global Economy. http://www.weforum.org/pdf/gendergap/report2009.pdf
Female teachers, primary education (%)	75	2009 Report on Global Gender Gap Forum on Global Economy. http://www.weforum.org/pdf/gendergap/report2009.pdf
Estimated income earned by women (PPP US\$)	5,828	UNDP - 2009 Human Development Report http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/
Estimated income earned by men (PPP US\$)	9,835	UNDP - 2009 Human Development Report http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/

²⁶ For an explanation of the GDI and MDG, see http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/indices/gdi_gem/

²⁷ A compound index that measures variables related to: a 1) participation and economic opportunity, 2) obtaining education, 3) health and survival, and 4) political empowerment. The country occupying the highest position is number 1.

2.2 Government Policy for Women

2.2.1 National Policy for Women and the II PIEGH²⁸

Initially Honduras approved a National Policy for Women 2002-2007 that included 5 priority issues: Health, Education and Communication, Economy and Poverty, Violence and Social Participation, and Women's Policy. This policy had as primary function to promote the full insertion of women to the country's sustainable development²⁹.

The policy is the result of historical struggles of women's movements in the country, and a response to the different movements in several countries worldwide. It seeks to encourage and make operational the international commitments of the State of Honduras contained in the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (1982), and obligations acquired as per the International Conference on Population and Development (1994) and the IV World Conference on Women (1995). The First National Plan for Equal Opportunities for Women, known as PIOM I³⁰ derived from this Policy.

The National Policy for Women and the II PIEGH are considered the key legal framework that should guide actions for the rights of women, and for this reason its formulation and adoption as a State policy is considered as a priority.

During the Zelaya Rosales Administration, through the coordination of INAM, progress was made in developing a draft of the II PIEGH, and validation of its main indicators. This action was carried out through a participatory process that involved several institutions from public sectors and civil society, especially working in women and feminist movements.

This process was interrupted by the political crisis, however, not only because the adoption of II PIEGH was of second priority to the de facto administration, but also because women and feminist movements, by not recognizing the new government, broke relations and discontinued supporting the process.

The approval process of II PIEGH was taken up by the new government and also through the cooperation and women and feminist organizations, as conditions were present for recognizing the new governmental authorities. To continue with this process is important in terms of positioning the INAM as the national machinery and gender equity as a cross-cutting approach to be fully accepted by all State institutions.

²⁸ Second Gender Equality and Equity Plan of Honduras II-PIEGH), INAM. 2010.

²⁹ At: www.inam.gob

³⁰ Questionnaire for the governments on the implementation of the Declaration and Action Platform of Beijing, and final document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (2000) for the preparation of the regional evaluations and reviews, which will take place in 2010 to commemorate Beijing+ 15. HONDURAS. At: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw>

II PIEGH has the following 7 main points within its operational plan:

- No. 1: Promote, defend, and guarantee social and political participation, the exercise of women's citizenship and democratic governance.
- No. 2: Promote, defend, and guarantee the rights of women, children, and adolescents to peace and life free of violence.
- No. 3: Promote, defend, and guarantee women's health throughout their life cycle and sexual and reproductive rights.
- No. 4: Promote, defend, and guarantee the right to education, cultural and multiculturalism rights, and the right to information.
- No. 5: Promote, defend, and guarantee economic rights, labor, employment, and access to resources.
- No. 6: Gender, access, control and sustainable use of biodiversity, natural resources, and risk management.
- Institutional support to INAM

On these main points lie INAM's present activities for which it requires the support of Government agencies, civil society, and cooperation in order to ensure the coordination and harmonization of actions to achieve short-term results to mainly benefit women.

2.2.2. Reforms to the regulatory framework relating to women's rights advocacy.

Other important processes relating to the regulatory framework are law reforms such as the Act against Domestic Violence, the regulation of the Equal Opportunities Act, and amendments to the Penal Code regarding sexual offenses. These reforms are proposals submitted by feminist movements, which are important to re-take and join efforts so they can be accepted, hence making the realization of this normative more competent.

Some of these proposals were formulated in the framework of the Inter-institutional Committee for the implementation of the Act against Domestic Violence, created by initiative of the Women's Rights Center (CDM), based on the adoption of this law, in order to monitor its implementation. In this Committee, will participate State institutions such as the Special Attorney's Office for Women and civil society institutions mainly women and feminist organizations. This Committee has been a key space for dialogue and proposal, which also as a result of the political crisis, has ceased actions.

A fundamental reform pending and related to the implementation of II PIEGH at the local level and the regulatory framework in general, is the inclusion of the Municipal Women's Offices (OMM) in the Law of Municipalities. The inclusion of OMM is being promoted by INAM and feminist organizations.

2.3 National Machinery

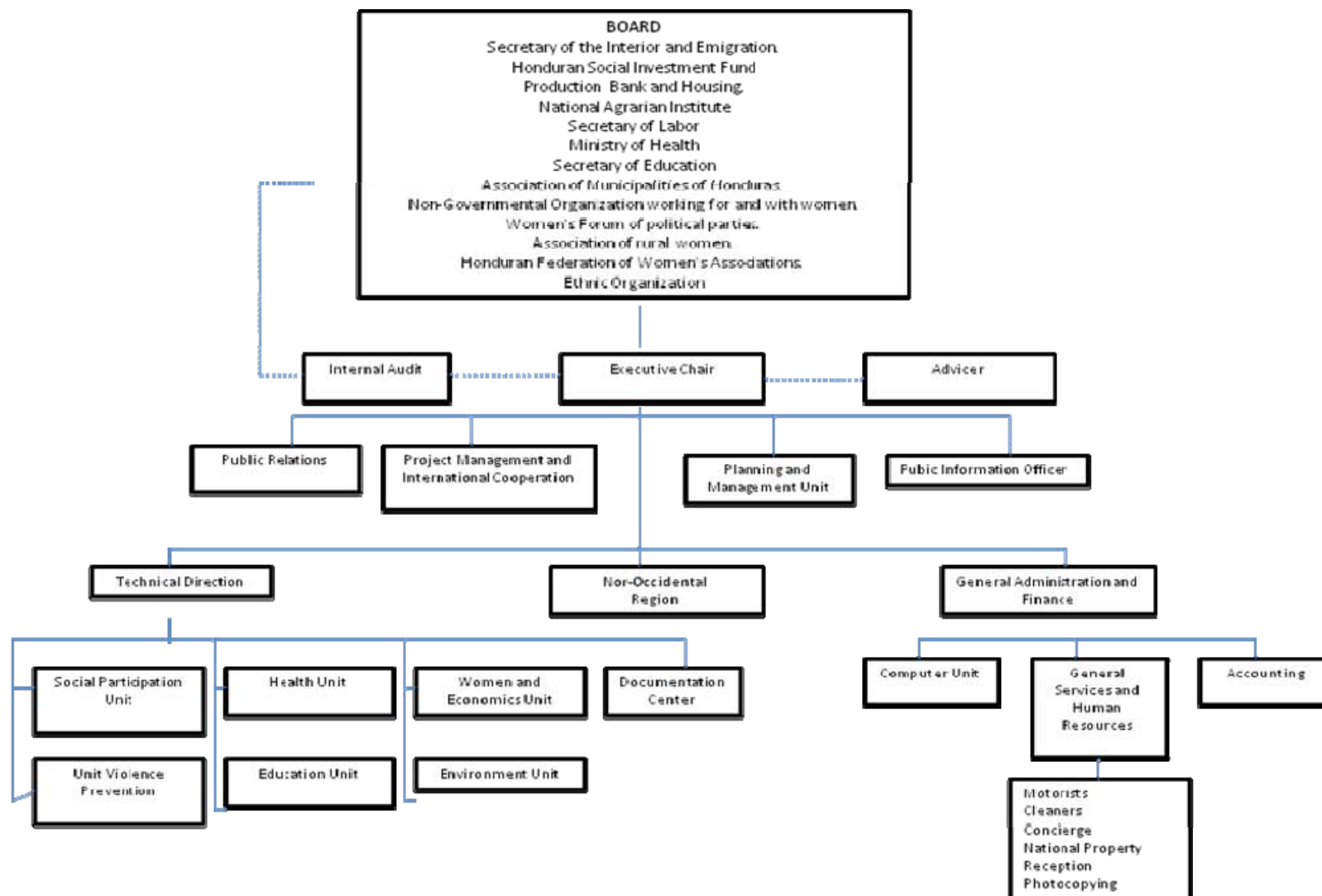
The Government of Honduras has designed the National Women's Institute – INAM – as the entity responsible for the development and implementation of the National Policy for Women, the National Plan for Equal Opportunities, and II Plan of Gender Equality and Equity (II-PIEG). There has been a lack of timely and appropriate funding for INAM, which has limited its technical capacity. Staff turnover is high, since many staff are selected by political decisions and change jobs with each new government. The weakness of INAM was increased by the planned departure of the Swedish Cooperation Agency in 2010. In recent years INAM has depended largely on Sweden's financial and technical supports.

The links between INAM at the central level and women's offices (Oficinas de la Mujer) at the municipal level are low and are hampered by lack of resources, to the point that many offices closed last year. These Offices, in most cases, only have one female employee with limited ability to influence decision-making within the local government. Local staff always expresses its isolation from INAM in Tegucigalpa.

Most ministries and governmental departments have created a Unit for Gender Equity with the mandate to support the integration of gender equity in their policies and programs. These technical units tend to be marginalized from decision-making processes of the organizations, are faced with problems of insufficient funds, have few technical skills, and lack the political power to fulfill their roles. As a result there is limited state capacity to ensure a consistent gender analysis in all ministries and programs. The needs and interests of women are not a core element of the analysis and poverty reduction strategies, and women remain outside of the poverty reduction processes.

The crucial constraint to the development of adequate plans and programs within the government is the lack of sex-disaggregated data and gender sensitive information at all levels. The information available comes mostly from donors and is rarely integrated into documents of the country strategy such as the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), National Development Plan, or the Joint Relief Strategy.

INAM FLOWCHART



2.4 Participation of Women in Politics.

After 55 years of the grant of women's suffrage in Honduras, they still have marginal participation in elected positions in the National Congress and local governments, and so far no woman has ever been elected as the President of the Republic. Women hold 19.5% of the seats in the National Congress as regular members, and 24.2% as alternate members for the period 2010-2014.

From the eighties until the 2009 elections, female participation in Congress has fluctuated from 1.2% in 1981 to a maximum of 9.4%, reached 19.5% of regular member seats. The participation of women as mayors is below 10% in Municipal Governments.

From the 128 deputies in the National Congress, only 25 women are regular members and 31 alternate members, a rate of 19.53% and 24.22%, respectively.

- The political party that presents the greatest number of women elected as mayor and vice mayors is the National Party, with 76.47% and 54.88%, i.e. 13 and 45 women, respectively.
- Of 1,954 aldermen positions distributed in the 298 municipalities of the country, 455 are women, i.e. 23.28%.
- Of the 299 municipalities in the country, only 17 have a woman as mayor, i.e., 5.7%, and 82 women as vice-mayors, a rate of 27.5%.

In the area of political participation, the freezing of the support to political parties in the implementation of inter-party's and party's gender agendas was a missed opportunity for positioning the issue of women's political participation and capacity building of the candidates in an election year.

In addition, the polarization and cutting relations between civil society "in resistance" and the political parties, prevented feminist and women's organizations from entering in agreements with presidential and mayor candidates, as was done in previous elections, to negotiate their demands and place them in the agenda of the next rulers. Likewise, their audit capacity and social pressure to comply with the participation quota reserved for women has decreased, aggravating the growing disregard they had given to this issue.

As a result of the above factors and some other elements that had been previously created, such as the distrust of many women leaders in the channels of political participation provided by traditional political parties, the results of the November 2009 elections have seen a decline in the percentage of women who have agreed to elect the office, both at national and municipal level. The percentage of women in Congress decreased from 24, 22% to 19, 53% (a loss of 4, 69%), but it doesn't mean the number of women voters decreased in 2009.

The above data are a challenge for 2010 both regarding the need to review the mechanisms ruling the implementation of the provisions of the act on equal opportunities and the positioning of an agenda favorable to women's rights in the public agenda. In this regard, international cooperation could play an

important role in supporting the consolidation of the split between the women's movement and institutions and political key actors so that this positioning may actually happen.

III. Current Situation of Women by Sector.

3-1. Education

3.1.1 System Overview

The Educational System of Honduras is structured in 4 levels as follows: Pre-basic, Basic, Secondary, and Higher. The National Autonomous University of Honduras governs higher education in the country and the Secretary of Education is responsible for leading the other educational levels. From 2008, the State of Honduras requires 9-year compulsory education for children aged 6 to 15 years. Previously the requirement was for 6 years only.³¹

The Secretary of Education has 18 Departmental Agencies and corresponding District Agencies. In terms of the number of educational institutions at the prebasic and basic levels, there are 4,450 kindergartens and 11,110 basic schools in the country.

In 2007, Higher Education had 19 Universities, consisting of 6 public: UNAH, UPNFM, UNA, ESNACIFOR, ISEP, and UDH, and 13 Private: UJCV, USPS, UNITEC, SMNSS, UTC, EAP, UNICAH, CEDAC, UCENM, UMH, UCRISH, ITSJN, UPH. For 2007, the total university enrollment was 145,592 students, 103,222 at official centers and 42,370 in private centers.³²

UNAH is the oldest university and has, besides the headquarters located in the University City in Tegucigalpa, 7 regional centers, which are: UNAH-Valle de Sula, CURLA, CUROC, CURC, CURLP, CURN, CURVA, and UNAH-TEC-Danli.

In 2007, public investment in education as % of GDP reached 7.3%.³³ According to data of BCH in 2010, the education sector has always received a higher % of GDP in relation to the health sector; however, it has remained much the same from 2003 to 2005. In 2008 the percentage was the same as for 2004.

Public policies in education are aimed to expand coverage at the pre-basic, basic, and secondary school levels, reduce dropout and repetition rates, and universalize the 6th grade, graduating from the 6th grade at age 12 and other ages, within and outside the regular system³⁴. However, the Secretary of Education recognizes there are still challenges to improve the quality of education at all levels, and to provide appropriate infrastructure (many children attend school in buildings with very poor condition or

³¹ Secretary of Education, Honduras. 2008. National Report on Education Development in Honduras. http://www.ibe.unesco.org/National_Reports/ICE_2008/honduras_NR08_sp.pdf

³² Statistics UNAH. 2007 <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/3270782/Matricula-Total-Tasa-Anual-del-Nivel-de-Educaci%C3%B3n-Superior-1990-2002>

³³ Idem

³⁴ The aim is to achieve that boys and girls graduate from Grade 6, regardless of age. They can be graduated by the formal or by the others alternative systems as the master at home, through radio, EDUCATODOS, among others. Op.cit. p. 40

outdoors, both in neighborhoods in the urban area as well as in neglected rural areas), and educational material.

Likewise, the Secretary of Education is concerned to implement the promotion of gender equity in education through: - safe school environment and gender support – female teachers and classroom dynamics – elimination of discrimination in the contents of learning material - best rating for girls and leveling in the area of Mathematics. In addition to the identification of opportunities for strengthening these areas identified by EFA, gender analysis implemented for each initiative should assess:

- The capacity of the Secretary of Education to apply a gender analysis (which includes attention to cultural/ethnic diversity) to its policies and programs, and collect/analyze sex-disaggregated data;
- improving rural installations including hygiene and safe environment (mainly separate toilets for boys and girls)
- how teachers' training incorporates strategies to deal with gender discrimination in the classroom and curriculum;
- whether there are issues related to the retention and school performance of boys and girls;
- gender balance of teachers (and non-teaching staff).

3.1.2 Statistical Data by Educational Level

At the pre-basic level, in 2007 there were 4,450 kindergartens that provided care to 154,998 infants. In addition to Community Pre-School Centers (CCEPREB), which served 67, 998 children the same year.³⁵

The basic education level is divided into 3 cycles of 3 years each. For 2007, in a total of 11,110 schools, 1, 372,917 students were enrolled.³⁶

According to preliminary statistics from the Ministry of Education, to early 2010, all educational levels, there was a total of 24.742 schools with a total enrollment of 2, 190.103 students, including continuing education for adults.

Educational Centers, enrollment by gender and educational level. 2010.

Educational Level	No of Centres	Enrollment		Total
		Female	Male	
CCEPREB	5,481.00	35,295.00	35,608.00	70,903.00
Kindergarten	5,414.00	87,821.00	88,916.00	176,737.00
Basic (primary and CEB)	12,324.00	675,296.00	694,119.00	1369,415.00
Education program for adults	206.00	5,817.00	6,625.00	12,442.00
High School	1,317.00	305,378.00	255,228.00	560,606.00
Totals	24,742.00	1,109,607.00	1,080,496.00	2,190,103.00

Source: Prepared according to statistics from the Ministry of Education 2010. General Report General. http://190.5.81.199/archivos_descargables.php

³⁵ Idem.

³⁶ Idem.

When comparing the serial numbers of women and men, at the pre basic is a positive difference for boys, which increases at a basic level, with an enrollment of 18,823 boys more than girls. At the middle level, female enrollment exceeded male in 50,150. These were the initial data from 2010 and we would think that, even with changes, this trend would be reflected at the end of the school term, yet there is no report on the number of graduates by sex.

Between 1990 and 2000 Honduras was able to increase the adult literacy rate from 68.1% to 80%.³⁷ In 2007, according to UNESCO, there was no significant difference of the general literacy rate between men and women, which was 83.5% for women and 83.7% for men.³⁸

According to the 2010 EPHMP, at the national level, 15.2% of the population is illiterate. The rate in the urban area is 7.8% much lower than 22.3% in the rural area. No changes for both men and women, presenting a 15% rate for each group.³⁹

To combat illiteracy, in 1997 the Literacy and Basic Education Program for Young People and Adults, PRALEBAH, was implemented in the following 3 departments: El Paraíso, Colon, and Olancho. In 1999 the Program was extended to Gracias a Dios and Yoro. In 2001 coverage is extended to Atlántida, and in 2003 it began to include the municipalities of Copan, Lempira, Santa Barbara, and Intibucá. In 2008 this Program had served 46,002 participants, both Gender Equality and Equity, young people and adults, at 2,171 Popular Culture Centers. On the other hand, there are young people who cannot attend school personally and lag behind. For such people there is the Distance Secondary Education System (SEMED) for youth who graduate from the 6th. Grade, over the age of 15. EDUCATODOS – directed to basic education and Education through Radio, provided by the Honduran Institute of Education through Radio (IHER)⁴⁰. In 2008, SEMED served a total of 34,066 basic education students (high school), in several high schools. EDUCATODOS served a total of 82,000 students from 1st. to 9th grade, and IHER a total of 44,687. In reality, these are all programs to serve a population that for various reasons can not attend the formal education system.⁴¹ There is also Non-formal Education, which seeks to meet the educational needs which are not covered by formal options.

In 2010, the attendance rate is higher for basic education (from 1 to 6 grade) 89.6%. In pre-basic level the attendance rate is 44.5%, for middle school 39.5%, and 27.6% for high school. It is disturbing that only one third of young people between the ages of 16 to 18 years are attending school. For this age group, the gap between the areas of residence is great, as 42.6% of young people in the urban area attend school, while in the rural area the rate is just 15%.

³⁷ UNESCO. <http://www.unesco.org/new/es/unesco/worldwide/latin-america-and-the-caribbean/honduras/>

³⁸ UNESCO. Honduras General Profile.

http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=124&IF_Language=eng&BR_Country=3400&BR_Region=40520

³⁹ INE. 2010. XXXIX EPHMP. <http://www.ine.gob.hn/drupal/>

⁴⁰ Is an initiative of the Catholic Church

⁴¹ Secretary of Education, Honduras. 2008. National Report on the Development of Education in Honduras. op.cit.

The national repetition rate for the basic level was 7.7%, 9.1% for men and 6.1% for women.⁴² According to UNESCO⁴³, for 2008, the net enrollment rate at the elementary school level was 96% for boys and 98% for girls, higher than the regional average which was 94% for boys and 93% for girls. The gross enrollment rate at secondary level was 57% for boys and 72% for girls. This percentage is much lower than the regional level, which was 86% for men and 93% for women (UNESCO: regional refers to Latin America and the Caribbean)

Statistics at the higher education level (university) are not available by gender. In 2008, UNAH's enrollment was 67,666 students, 29% in the field of economics and management, predominantly in Business Administration, and 25% in the area of biological science and health, predominantly in Medicine. In 2008, 4,751 new professionals graduated from the university, 63% of which were women and 37% were men.⁴⁴ In 2007, at higher education level, enrollment was of 145,592 students both at public and private centers, of which 103,222 students enrolled at the official centers and 42,370 at the private centers, but there are not gender-disaggregated data.

3-2. Health

3.2.2 General Information on Sector

In Honduras the health sector is formed by a public subsector represented by the Secretary of Health (SS), which seeks to regulate this sector and the Honduran Social Security Institute (IHSS), which is responsible for the collection of tax revenue and mandatory contributions collected from employees and workers. The private subsector is integrated by profit and non-profit organizations.

Regarding the network of health facilities, the following data is provided:⁴⁵

- SS: 28 hospitals and 1,241 ambulatory health facilities;
- IHSS: 2 hospitals and 10 ambulatory health facilities;
- Private Subsector: 108 hospitals and 820 ambulatory health facilities.

In relation to the availability of beds, in 2006 there were in the country a total of 6,659 hospital beds, a ratio of 0.97 beds/1,000 inhabitants), distributed by subsector as follows:

- SS: 4,656 beds;
- IHSS: 250 beds;
- Private subsector: 1,753, of which 1,652 belong to the profit sector and 101 to NGOs and other institutions⁴⁶.

According to 2008-2009 Statistical Yearbook data of the Secretary of Health in 2008, the hospital network of this Secretary had a total of 4,168 beds, while in 2009 a total of 4,512 beds were registered. Considering only the beds of the Secretary of Health, in

⁴² INE 2010. EPHPM op. cit.

⁴³ UNESCO. 2008. UIS Statistics in Brief Honduras.

http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=121&IF_Language=eng&BR_Country=3400&BR_Region=40520

⁴⁴ Statistics Yearbook of UNAH No38. 2008.

⁴⁵ National Survey on Demography and Health ENDESA 2005-2006. Page 33

⁴⁶ ENDESA Op.Cit page 33.

2008 there were 0.55 beds/1,000 inhabitants, and in 2009 the ratio was 0.60 beds/ 1,000 inhabitants⁴⁷.

In 2006, regarding HHRR in this sector, the following was estimated: 8.2 medical doctors, 3.2 nurses, 13.2 assistant nurses, and 1.5 dentists per 10,000 inhabitants⁴⁸.

Regarding access to health services, it has been estimated that 82% of the population has access, of which 60% through hospitals and public facilities of the Secretary of Health, 12% through the IHSS and 10% by the private sector. The remaining 18% of the population has no access⁴⁹ at all.

The percentage of public spending on health regarding the GDP has had an increase from 2.4% in 1995 to 3.2% in 2005. However, in the interval 1995-2005, the year in which the % was the highest was 2003, representing 4.0% of the GDP.⁵⁰

The central government spending on health during 2005 increased to **L.7, 137,379,036 (US\$ 375,651,528)**⁵¹. This amount includes the spending by a number of institutions linked to the health sector: the Secretary of Health, the Honduran Social Security Institute (IHSS), the Honduran Social Investment Fund (FHIS), the Secretary of Defense, the Honduran Institute for the Prevention and Treatment of Alcoholism, Drug Abuse, and Narcotics Dependency (IHADFA), the Honduras Institute for Children and the Family (IHNFA), the National Teacher's University "Francisco Morazán" (UPNFM), and the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH). Funding sources were mainly from national funds (91.6%) and external funds (8.4%).⁵²

Health Sector Budget as per Funding Source. Honduras 2008⁵³.

Funding Source	Amount in Millions of Lempiras	Amount in US\$ (LPS. 19.03/ 1 US\$)⁵⁴
1. National Funds	6,183,113,710.00	324,914,015.24
2. Credits	486,550,726.00	25,567,563.11
3. Donation	62,928,500.00	3,306,805.04
4. Paris Club Debt (cancelled)	209,934,300.00	11,031,755.12
5. HIPC	466,395,300.00	24,508,423.54
Total	7,390,092,736.00	389,328,562.06

Source: Budget project of the SS year 2008. UPEG.

Of the total national funds, 65% is destined for the payment of health staff, which represents a huge burden to the State budget. However there are still shortcomings in the healthcare services provided to the population (there are still deficiency of human resources (doctors, nurses, etc) in this sector and the health care provided to people is not the best (in the public sector). The remainder of the budget is invested mostly in medicines and hospital inputs.

⁴⁷ The difference on data is due to the fact that the Statistical Yearbook 2008-2009 of the Secretary of Health refers only to data for hospitals in the Secretary of Health network, not considering the IHSS or private subsector.

⁴⁸ ENDESA Op.Cit

⁴⁹ ENDESA Op.Cit page 3

⁵⁰ BCH, Press Release No. 0.01/2010.

⁵¹ Rate exchange 1 US\$ = Lps.19.0 Central Bank of Honduras http://www.bch.hn/tipo_de_cambiom.php

⁵² Health System Profile 2009. Op.cit. pages 26,40

⁵³ Profile of the Health System 2009. Op.Cit. Pág. 42

⁵⁴ Central Bank of Honduras http://www.bch.hn/tipo_de_cambiom.php

3.2.3 Statistics Sector

Honduran population is estimated for 2011 at 8, 215,513 people⁵⁵. According to ENDESA 2005-2006, 52% of the population is women, predominantly young (41% under 15 years and 53% under 20 years). This same percentage could be considered for the population estimated in 2011.

Life expectancy at birth has been increasing over recent years, and in 2010 was 72.6 years (HDI 2010). Although there are some discrepancies in data found, as shown in the table as follows, women have an average life expectancy higher than men. Life expectancy at birth is related to several factors, notably access to health services and access and retention in the school system, resulting in improvement of quality of life and health status.

Life Expectancy at Birth per Year and Sex, according to Reports

Years	HDI 2008-2009		2009 Health Profile SS	
	M	W	M	W
2004	65.9	73.2	67.9	74.1
2005	66.1	73.4	-	-
2007	66.9	73.9	69.5	76.6

Source: Developed based on Sources data.

The global fertility rate⁵⁶ has been declining. In 2007 it was calculated as 3.3 children per woman, compared to 4.4 per woman for the period 2000-2004.

Related to the onset of sexual activity, men begin their sexual life earlier than women. 29.3% men and 12.6% women reported having their first sexual intercourse before the age of 15, and 71.7% men and 47.3% women had their first sexual relation before 18.⁵⁷

Regarding the age at the first childbirth⁵⁸, 0.4% of men and 2.3% of women are reported to have had their first child before the age of 15; 6.1% of men and 22.6% of women before the age of 18; and 20.3% of men and 38.9% of women before the age of 20. Percentages indicate that around 39% of women are more vulnerable and likely to have their first pregnancy before the age of 20 (more vulnerable because they are still adolescents, without finishing studies that allow them to find a decent job and keep yourself and your baby).

Summary table

first child before age 15		first child before age 18		first child before age 20	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0.4%	2.3%	22.6%	6.1%	38.9%	20.3%

Fertility rate in adolescents (women between the age of 15 and 19 years) has decreased changing from 137 per 1,000 in 1998-2000 to 102 per 1,000 in 2003-2006 (Health

⁵⁵ Population projections. INE.JICA

⁵⁶ TGF is always calculated for the 3 years preceding the survey implementation. WHO.2010 op.cit.

⁵⁷ ENDESA-M 2005-2006 Table 6.4 Fertility

⁵⁸ ENDESA-M 2005-2006, the respond was asked about the child he has engendered.

System Profile, op cit.). According to the 2010 HDI, the fertility rate in adolescents for Honduras was 93.1 births per 1,000 women between the age of 15 and 19 years.

According to the 2009 Honduras Health Profile, pg 14, the gross mortality rate has declined for both men and women. For the period 2000-2004, 5.95 men and 4.25 women per 1,000 inhabitants died. In 2007, 5.60 men and 4.14 women died per 1,000 inhabitants.

However, the same document notes that the main cause of women mortality are related to maternal issues, indicating a maternal mortality rate of approximately 119/110 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000. According to data of Statistical Yearbook 2008-2009, the maternal mortality rate has not changed in the recent years, and for 2009 it was calculated as 108 per 100,000 live births. What is impressive is that 50% of these deaths occur during childbirth and postpartum and their causes are preventable: hemorrhage, hypertension during pregnancy, and infections⁵⁹.

Closely related to the above, is the fact that 66.9% of the childbirths was attended by skilled health staff (doctors and nurses). There is a big gap in relation to the place of residence of the woman, as in the urban area 90% take place in a hospital while in the rural area only 50%. The percentage of birth at home increases when the woman is over 35 years (42%), has more than 6 children (58%), and lives in the rural area(what %), representing a great risk and demonstrating the problem of access to care from skilled health staff.⁶⁰

Infant mortality (1 to 11 months) has been declining, from a rate of 34 per 1,000 live births in 1996-2000 to 25 per 1,000 live births for the period 2001-2006. For the child age group (1 to 5 years), the rate in 1996-2000 was 45 per 1,000 live births, and in 2001-2006 it was 32. It should be emphasized that differences in areas of residence (urban/ rural) persist, the rate being higher for the rural area.⁶¹

3.2.4 Child Nutrition

The percentage of low birth weight babies born in hospitals has significantly increased, moving from 7.6% in 2005-2006 to 11.7% in 2007⁶². It is likely that this rate will increase even more if births at home, attended by a midwife, are taken into consideration, which is the most common method in the rural area.

Although breastfeeding is a widely spread and a common practice in Honduras, the percentage of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 3 months has declined from 42.4% in 1996 to 34% for the period 2005-2006.

With regard to preventable diseases, vaccination coverage has reached 90% in the last 15 years. This achievement has allowed the control of diphtheria, neonatal and non-neonatal tetanus, Hib meningitis and tuberculosis.

⁵⁹ Health System Profile op.cit pag 17

⁶⁰ Idem.

⁶¹ Idem.

⁶² Profile of the Health System. op cit. Pag15.

3.2.5 HIV⁶³

From 1985 until December 2009 there have been 27,714 cases of people diagnosed with HIV, of which 20,264 are cases of AIDS and 7,450 of HIV. These figures represent about 40% of all AIDS cases in Central America. The pattern of the epidemic is predominantly heterosexual, with the male to female ratio for new cases of AIDS as 1.4. (this ratio in an average for the years 1985-2009, UNGASS Op.Cit pg 53) This value is low compared to that of other countries in the region, which could indicate that the AIDS epidemic in the country is predominantly heterosexual, and the most affected age group is in ages 20-39 years (66%). This has led to the feminization of the epidemic, with prevalence of the mother-child transmission, being the group of newborns who has suffered the greatest increase in recent years.

Table 1: AIDS Cases per Transmission Modes, Honduras, 1985 – December 2009

Transmission Modes	AIDS Cases	
	No.	%
Heterosexual	17,283	85.3
Homosexual	606	3.0
Bisexual	704	3.5
Transfusion	80	0.4
Mother to Child	1,232	6.1
IV Drug Use	12	0.1
Unknown	347	1.7
Total	20,264	100.0

Source: National Report on Progress made by Implementing UNGASS Honduras 2009.

The number of women with HIV between the ages of 15-49 years was estimated as 12, 746 for 2007 and 15,778 for 2011⁶⁴.

The male to female ratio in the heterosexual transmission pattern has been dropping, staying steady at 1:1 in 2000-2006, rising to 1:3 in 2008, and returning to 1:1 in 2009 (this rate is for this specific year) . This can be explained by the increasing coverage of the Program Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PPTM), which has been very effective. In 2007, 85,120 pregnant women took HIV testing, increasing in late 2009 to around 120,000 pregnant women. This proportion of positivity was 0, 3% nationwide. However, it must be emphasized that at the national level 71% of women have never been tested on HIV/AIDS.⁶⁵

HIV and AIDS epidemic affects mainly young people of reproductive age and economically active. The age groups between 15 to 39 years represent about 69.18% of the reported HIV/AIDS cases over the last two decades. There are no in-depth studies to explain why this pattern of behavior among young people.

⁶³ Data is from the National Report on Progress Achieved through the Implementation of UNGASS, Honduras. Period covered: January 2008 – December 2009, if no other source is indicated.

⁶⁴ PENSIDA III. 2008-2012. CONASIDA.

⁶⁵ ENDESA 2005-2006 op.cit. Executive Summary.

Regarding the geographical distribution of the epidemic, 100% of the country departments and municipalities have reported HIV and AIDS cases. However, the Departments most affected are: Cortes, Francisco Morazán, Atlántida, and Yoro, together accounting for almost 76% of HIV/AIDS cases.

3.3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in Latin America and the Caribbean the rural population amounts to 121 million people, equivalent to 20% of the total population. Of this total, 48% are women (58 million), and it has been established that their contribution is key to the livelihoods of households, food production, food security, and the economic development of the region. The same source indicates that their work expands, on average, up to 12 hours daily, during which they develop different activities such as caring for the garden and animals, harvesting, food processing and cooking, caring and educating their children, and eldercare. Added to this, there are other outside household activities, for example, selling products in nearby urban markets. Their jobs are insecure, poorly paid, and have limited training opportunities. Of the 37 million rural women over 15 years, 17 million are part of the economically active population (PEA), and over 4 million are farmers. An estimated 9 million women are indigenous, speaking their own language and are subject, in most cases, to double and sometimes triple discrimination, being a woman, poor and indigenous⁶⁶.

The rural sector contributes 70% to foreign exchange, according to INE⁶⁷, highlighting coffee, bananas, palm oil, meat, etc. INE estimates there are 330,000 producers in total⁶⁸, 122,000 of which are medium producers or farmers, of whom 72% grow coffee, 71% vegetables, 57% tobacco, 43% beans, 40% corn, and 40% tubers. Agricultural systems in Honduras are composed by a variety of products. Rural women are involved in almost all these production processes, especially in coffee harvest, vegetable farming, tobacco processing, basic grains, vegetable gardens, marketing fish products, etc.

The labor market, with data from the same source INE 2010, confirms the impoverishment of the population. In May 2009, the income of the poorest people in the country was 390.00 Lempira's (\$20.50) per month, but in 2010 this income fell to 380.00 Lempira's (\$20.00) monthly. In total, those facing employment problems were 1.3 million in May 2009 and increased to 1.4 million a year later (2010).

The National PEA that absorbs labor force is mostly engaged with agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing, representing a total of 1231,932 people, of which 1085,920 are men and 146,012 women, with 5.1 years of an average schooling for men and 5.0 for women. The industry that follows in descending order is business wholesale / retail, and hotels/restaurants, which shows an average educational level of 7.8 years of schooling, specifically 7.9 years for men and 7.7 years for women. Based on the same 2010 INE Source, there are currently 69,655 men and 64,082 women listed as

⁶⁶ Marcela Ballara y Soledad Parada: "The employment of rural women, what the numbers say", ECLA-FAO, Santiago de Chile, 2009.

⁶⁷ INE. National Agriculture Survey 2001-2002. Tegucigalpa:2002

⁶⁸ Does not show sex-disaggregated data.

unemployed, while in the visible field of underemployment men represent 146,408 and women 103,101, out of a total PEA of 3387,717.

Different approaches have guided efforts to incorporate women into development in recent years. In Honduras, as in most countries, Gender and Development approach has been promoted, which focuses on and recognizes as a main obstacle for women's progress the persistence of historically unequal power relations between men and women embedded in the social and cultural structures. The approach raises the need to analyze the manifestations – i.e. inequities or discriminatory gender roles—and aims to transform the whole system or mechanism in all areas at all levels which generate those gaps existing between men and women. As this is a long-term process, developed not only in a linear or only spiral manner, it presents advances, setbacks, and shortcomings⁶⁹.

The agricultural sector faces many challenges in its pursuit of improving food security in the country. The most vulnerable are the poor in the rural area, where most (over 80% of the poor live in extreme poverty)⁷⁰ depends on the sector to have poor means of subsistence. Subsistence agriculture, low productivity, and declining growth rates are characteristics of this sector⁷¹. Agricultural production of basic grains (corn, beans, and rice), remains below demand, and Honduras is still a net importer of agricultural supplies⁷².

Most of the poor in the rural area are participating in the production of basic grains, coffee, and livestock, with food security as their primary goal, and not maximizing profits. The poorest population lives on the slopes with high population growth and density, which puts significant pressure on the natural resources base, often leading to greater land degradation (deforestation, cutting-slash/ burning, erosion). Rural areas of slope are often found outside of the cities and villages, lacking infrastructure and transport services, isolated from markets and other key requirements for production (technology, financial services, reliable water sources), as well as basic public services (education, health, sanitation). This leaves few options for the poor to improve their quality of life, particularly for women.

Another key aspect of the agricultural sector of Honduras is the predominance of small-scale producers, even in the areas of coffee production for export (high value crops) in the West and cacao in the North. Access to land is extremely limited, and most small farmers have less than five hectares of land, which poses challenge to feed and provide for their families. In view of declining recurrent crops, farmers often practice techniques of unsustainable land use, such as cutting forest in the slopes to take on additional land, causing further degradation and erosion of the natural resources base, leading to perpetuation of the cycle of poverty.

In the rural area women often develop small and medium scale agro industry and make crafts at household level. Some examples are: small livestock rising, processing dill vegetables, making tortillas, vinegar, soaps, sausages, dairy products, and handcrafts

⁶⁹ Situation of Rural Women in Honduras, FAO, 2008. At: http://www.pesacentroamerica.org/biblioteca/mujeres_rurales_honduras.pdf

⁷⁰ World Bank, Appraisal Document for a Rural Competitiveness Projects (COMRURAL) (Report No. 43539-HN), May 13, 2008, p. 1.

⁷¹ World Bank places the percentage of agriculture out of PIB at between 14-16%.

⁷² Ibid.

made of wood fibers from the forest, among others. They also participate in the processing phase of artisanal fish production, mainly in work of salting and drying fish. Women play an important role in marketing the products of small farms. They perform retail sale of grains, vegetables, fruits, small livestock, and processed products in local markets, which they usually carry and transport on foot.

3.4 Economic Activities

Of the economically active population, 47.1% concentrates in the urban area and 52.9% in the rural area⁷³. PEA is represented mainly by men with 63.9% of the total, concentrated in the departments of Francisco Morazán and Cortes, and integrated mostly by young people between the ages of 18 to 24 years⁷⁴. The remaining 36.1% corresponds to women at the national level. Most of the employed are concentrated in economic, agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing activities, wholesale/retail business, hotels/restaurants, manufacturing industry, and community, social, and personal services. This is representative for both men and women.

With regard to the educational level, the employed sector is represented in a higher percentage by those who completed elementary school with 54.6%, those who completed secondary school with a rate of 23.7%, and in a lower participation, employees with a higher education level. Employed population is between the ages of 18 to 24 years.

Open unemployment rate is 3.0, lower than in 2007 which was 3.1, while in the Central District as the most affected area the rate is 4.8; In addition, there is the problem of employment for those who are underemployed, who can be visible or invisible PEA is characterized as young (12-30 years) representing 38.7% (2, 976,918) of the total population, and 50.4% of the PEA. 45.6% of the total employees in that age range have elementary school level education (55%). PEA is predominantly female as opposed to the male⁷⁵.

PEA concentrates in the rural area (51.2%), in which the presence of the rural labor market is important in size but little in diversified production since employment is mainly linked to traditional agriculture and non-agricultural subsistence production, and associated to a wide extension of poverty⁷⁶.

Women concentrate their time in the trade industry of wholesale/retail, hotels/restaurants, equivalent to 36.4% of the PEA; in community, social, and personal services 25.8%; in the manufacturing industry 18.1%; and agriculture, hunting, and fishing a total of 12%; which means that women are more active in trade, and that occupations are primarily focused on merchants and vendors, followed by services, professional, technicians, and farmers, livestock and agricultural works as the fourth occupation by range of incidence.

⁷³ Thirty Ninth Permanent Household Survey, INE. 2010

⁷⁴ Honduras Labor Market, 2008. Secretary of Labor and Social Security, General Directorate of Employment. Observatory of the Labor Market. Page. 11. At:

<http://www.trabajo.gob.hn/oml/oml/Informe%20del%20Mercado%20de%20Trabajo%20Honduras%202008.pdf>

⁷⁵ Honduras Labor Market, 2008. Secretary of Labor and Social Security, General Directorate of Employment. Labor Market Observatory. Page 14. En: <http://www.trabajo.gob.hn>

⁷⁶ Ídem. Pág. 14

3-5. Gender-based Violence

3.5.1 General Information

Social violence concretized in lack of public safety is one of the problems faced by Honduran society, a phenomenon that has increased significantly in the last 10 years. In recent years, the most vulnerable segment of the population is women and children, who have suffered the brunt of this wave of insecurity the country is going through. For the period 1998 - 2000, reports of violence have increased by 500%, from 9,949 in 1998 to 54,270 in 2000.⁷⁷ According to Julieta Castellanos, increased violence (and therefore, crime), may have its causes in the larger number of weapons left in the country after the conflict in the last decade. The growths of organized crime and deteriorating quality of life in recent years are linked to a rapid increase in poverty. Similarly, in Honduras, the Law of Control of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Similar, in its Article 17, allows a citizen to legally have 5 firearms, a fact that contributes to the prevailing insecurity in the country.⁷⁸

The general situation of violence in the country also becomes a public health problem (demand for medical and psychological services, involvement of mothers and children). As clearly stated in the 2009-2010 Human Development Report for Central America, in reality there is no “(in) security”, because the possibility of someone being victim of a crime/attack, depends among other factors on a person’s age, sex, social origin, and place of residence.⁷⁹ In this document, it is noted that Central America has a homicide rate of 30 murders per every 100,000 inhabitants, deemed 3 times higher than the overall homicide rate in the world. On the other hand, the Triangle Countries in the North: Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador have the highest crime levels in the Americas.⁸⁰

From January to June 2010 there were 4,238 deaths (violent and unintentional) in the country, with an increase of 470 compared to the number over the same period in 2009. Although there is a decrease of different kinds of deaths over the previous year (suicides, unintentional or accidental deaths, etc), the percentage of homicides has increased by 27.3% over the same period for the previous year, representing an increase of 629 deaths, resulting in 2,929 homicides in total.⁸¹ The most common weapon in killing is firearms (86% of all cases). In addition, 37.9% was committed by hired assassins, based on the modality of the crimes⁸².

⁷⁷ Castellanos, Julieta. Honduras Violence in Figures.

<http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Security/citizenssecurity/honduras/documentos/violencia%20en%20cifras.pdf>

⁷⁸ Digital Legal Office of Honduras. 2004. Law of Control of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Similar. <http://www.juntec.org.hn/Documentos/Civiles/LEY%20DE%20CONTROL%20DE%20ARMAS%20DE%20FUEGO.%20MUNICIONES%20EXPLOSIVOS%20Y%20SI.pdf>

⁷⁹ United Nations Development Program, UNDP. 2010 Human Development Report for Central America, 2009-2010. Open Spaces to Citizen Security and Human Development.

http://www.enlaceacademico.org/fileadmin/usuarios/mas_documentos/Informe%20sobre%20Desarrollo%20Humano%20para%20Am%20E9rica%20Central%202009-2010.pdf

⁸⁰ Zechmeister, E; Seligson, A. USAID, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), Vanderbilt University. 2009. Public Insecurity in Central America and Mexico. Perspectives from the Americas Barometer. No.28

http://www.ocavi.com/docs_files/file_718.pdf

⁸¹ Violence Observatory of the University Institute of Democracy, Peace, and Security (IUDPAS) January -June 2010. Edition No.18, July 2010

⁸² Idem.

The analysis of violent intentional deaths reveals that the country achieved a national partial rate of 36.4 homicides per 100, 000 inhabitants for the first six months. An analysis by regions in the country regarding homicides, in the first six months of 2010, the highest percentage was founding the central area with a rate of 47.3%, followed by the western region with 27.9%, and the eastern region with 22.2%. Considering the data per department, Cortes, Francisco Morazán, Atlántida, and Yoro represent 63.5% (849,542,253) of the total reported cases.⁸³

3.5.2 Gender Violence Data

Generally, violence against women is associated with different elements of violence (physical, sexual, verbal, psychological and etc.) experienced by women by someone familiar such as relative, husband, ex-husband, stepfather, father, brother, son, close friend, and etc. According to this tendency, gender violence is a broad concept encompassing any fields, public, private, community, social, political, and can be exercised by anyone based on unequal power relations. Often cited cultural traditions and practices, justify the acts and attitudes of violence against women.⁸⁴

Child abuse statistics are also alarming. In 2005-2006, at the national level, 15% of women from age 15 have suffered some kind of abuse ever. Abuse increases with age, from 9% in women between the ages of 15-19 years to 21% in women between 40-44 years. Abuse is higher in the urban area than in rural area (17% and 12%, respectively). For the same period, 9% of women have been sexually abused from the age of 12, and 11% were victims of sexual abuse before the age of 12.⁸⁵

Of total homicides occurred in the first six months of 2010, when analyzed by age, the most vulnerable group is between the ages of 15-44 years with 80.1%, with higher prevalence between the ages of 20 to 29 years (1,069 cases). Disaggregating the data by sex, men are most affected, accounting for 93.7% (2,744 cases), while women with 6.3% of the cases (185 cases) with an increase of 20.9% compared to the data over the same period in 2009. The calculation of partial male rate was of 69.2 per 100,000, and women's was 4.5 per 100,000.

Data recorded by Forensic Medicine (public institution) due to the Special Attorney's Office for Women's requirements reached in the first half of 2010, a total of 5,497 events. The largest proportion of allegations were for interpersonal injuries with 66.7%, these rate is similar to previous publications, followed by 887 cases of sexual felonies with rate of 16.1%, the victims of which were 769 girls and 18 boys. There were also 616 cases of battered women and 39 cases of abused minors. Similarly, there were 56 cases of teens assaulted by their partners.⁸⁶

⁸³ Idem.

⁸⁴ Women's Rights Center, CDM. 2005. *Violence against women in Honduras: A reflection on the Way*. <http://www.ceipaz.org/images/contenido/Violencia%20contra%20las%20mujeres%20en%20Honduras.pdf>

⁸⁵ ENDESA 2005-2006. Op.Cit. page 207 and following.

⁸⁶ Observatory on Violence. Op.Cit. 2010.

3.5.3 Specific Laws on Gender Violence and its Implementation.

The most important laws dealing with gender violence issues are among the list in Chapter II on the General Situation of Women in Honduras. Meanwhile it should be noted that, although progress has been made in raising the profile of this problem, the challenge of the effective implementation of this law by Operators of Justice still remains to sanction perpetrators and protect victims. The poor enforcement of the Law consequently has created distrust in the system, leading to dissatisfaction for not being able to find a specific response to their demands and complaints and as a result to submission to acts of violence.

3.5.4 Institutions dealing with gender violence

The work on prevention and attention to gender-based violence in Honduras is carried out by public institutions, NGOs, and the community. Among the State institutions, the main ones are:

- Special Attorney's Office of Women, Secretary of Public Affairs,
- Family Courts (there are judges assigned to deal with cases of domestic violence),
- National Preventive Police, with its Gender Unit and Line 114 that provides attention and psychological care anonymously, especially for female victims of violence,
- Secretary of Health through Family Counseling Units that provide care to men that exercise domestic violence, and to women who are victims of domestic violence,
- OMM that provides supports and orientation to women in their homes, promoting the theme in their field of municipal action,
- National Commissioner for Human's Rights – receives complaints and provides orientation to victims of violence. It also carries out studies on the topic. (Even though CONADEH also works on this topic, its performance regarding the serious problem of violence against women in Honduras is deemed insufficient.)
- INAM, despite being a leading institution for implementation of the Policy on Gender Equity, also acts as an executing institution for identifying the problems, monitoring, and enforcement of laws for domestic violence

IV. Gender Projects

AGENCY	PROJECT NAME	AREA OF COVERAGE	BENEFICIARIES	NATIONAL COUNTERPART	CURRENT STATUS (in development / under implementation)	Date/year the Project Ended
AACID – Andalusian Agency of Cooperation for International Development	Support Project to INAM II Phase	National	Direct: 130 OMM Coordinators. 600 people organized in support committees and women's networks of 20 Municipalities. 400 people, Mayors, Municipal Corporations, and officials of the City Hall of 20 municipalities	SEPLAN INAM	Under Implementation	July 1, 2010 (request to extend the 18-month period and end January 1, 2012 has been submitted).
ACDI- Canadian Agency for International Development	Support Plan Education for All – Fast Tracking Initiative (EFA-FTI) in Honduras.	National	School population –prebasic education, basic education (I and II Cycles), and alternative programs.	Secretary of Education.	Under Implementation	2011
	PASOS III	Departments of Atlántida, Colon & Yoro.	Community population, women developing technical skills in water resources management and involved in community and municipal decision-making.	SANAA and MUNICIPAL-ITIES	Under Implementation	2011
	Project to increase the revenue for forestry cooperatives of Honduras (COOPFORH) SOCODEVI	Departments of: Francisco Morazán, El Paraíso, Atlántida	Women and men working in cooperatives selected by the Project. Strengthening institutional capacity for a more efficient Forestry Law.	ICF FEHCAFOR ANPFOR 27 Cooperatives	Under Implementation	2014
	Support the Program of Sustainable Coffee	El Paraíso Choluteca	The Ultimate outcome is "Enhanced food security and	SAG CONACAFE	Under Implementation	2014

	Production of IHCAFE (APCS)	Santa Bárbara Lempira	income for poor rural families in target areas in Honduras". Key expected gender equality results include improved access to and control of productive assets, and improved decision making in key forums, such as agricultural cooperatives.			
	Replacing traditional agro-livestock production systems in slopes by agro-forestry systems with high production cacao. FHIA	Santa Bárbara Cortes Atlántida Colon	The Ultimate outcome is "Enhanced food security and income for poor rural families in target areas in Honduras". Key expected gender equality results include improved access to and control of productive assets, and improved decision making in key forums, such as agricultural cooperatives.	SAG	Under Implementation	2015
	Food Security in Nacaome and Goascoran basin. OXFAM-QUEBEC	Francisco Morazán, Comayagua La Paz	Contributing to the global effort for rehabilitating water basins and the rivers of Goascoran and Nacaome improves the living conditions of the population, women, men, and children	SAG	Under Implementation	2015
	Community Health Networks, Canadian Red Cross	Copan Santa Bárbara	Improve the health of vulnerable women, men, and children in selected communities of Honduras by strengthening maternal-child health, programming, and enhancing the coverage of	Honduras Red Cross, Secretary of Health, Municipalities	Under Implementation	2012

			community services.			
	Expansion of Municipal Child and Youth Programs COMVIDA and friendly Reproductive and Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS Prevention Services for Teens and Young People. (MUNSALUD): UNICEF-UNFPA	52 Municipalities (Department capitals, except for Islas de la Bahía & Gracias a Dios)	The Project intends for teenagers and young people to have better skills for their self-health care and mutual help on the prevention and timely management of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), HIV / AIDS, and early pregnancy.	Secretary of Health, Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON), Municipalities. Local, Inter-institutional, and Community networks.	Under Implementation	2013
	Prevention and Control of Chagas Disease and Leishmaniasis (PENCHALE-COCHALE)	National	National population, women, men, children.	Secretary of Health	Programming	2015
AECID	Supporting the National Policy on Women in the axis of political and social participation. Phase II	National		INAM – National Women´s Institute	Under Implementation	Ends in 2011
	Program to strengthen Municipal government – Support the development /compliance of gender equity laws to promote greater participation of women in the municipalities.	National		AMHON – Association of Municipalities of Honduras	Under Implementation	Ends in 2011

PAHO/WHO – Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization	Family and Community Health	National		SS, IHSS, Civil Society Organizations	Under Implementation	2010 -2011
	Strengthening the Health System.	National		SS, IHSS	Under Implementation	2010 -2011
UNICEF	Non-Formal Education Project of Women	5 departments: Intibucá, Santa Bárbara, Gracias, Copan, and Ocotepeque	Illiterate women in these five departments	General Directorate of Continuous Education from the Alternative Literacy Programs (PRALEBAH; EDUCATODOS & YO SI PUEDO)	Under Implementation	December 2010
	Training to technicians (male & female) at the central and decentralized level directly working with women in the Popular Culture Centers (CCP) and literacy programs	5 departments: Intibucá, Santa Barbara, Gracias, Copan, and Ocotepeque; and at the central level.	Directors, Coordinators, technicians at the central and local (or departmental) level	General Directorate of Continuous Education	Under Implementation	December 2010
UNIFEM	Strengthening Democratic Governance at the local level: Budget Initiatives Sensitive to Gender.	Santa Rosa de Copan	Women and SRC general population.	Municipality, SRC Commission of Citizen Women.	Under implementation	2011
	Women and local development, MYDEL: Promote	Regional. In Honduras it covers two departments:	Women entrepreneurs in rural areas.	In Honduras: INAM, INFOP, Local	Under implementation	June 2011

	gender equity in the new context of competitiveness and perseverance of poverty, by empowering entrepreneur women and their leadership in the governance of economic development.	Ocotepeque and Valle.		Development Agencies of Ocotepeque & Valle, Secretary of Industry and Commerce, in MIPYMES Directorate.		
EUROPEAN UNION	Support Program to the Security Sector	National	Population of both sexes	Secretary of Security	Under Implementation	
	Project of Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Watersheds of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor in the Honduran Atlantic (PROCORREDOR)	Atlantic Coast of Honduras	Population of both sexes, with special emphasis on ethnic groups	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment	Under Implementation	
	Modernization Program of the Forestry Sector (MOSEF)	National	Population of both sexes	ICF	Under formulation	
	Support program to the Security Sector	National	Population of both sexes	Secretary of Security	Under Implementation	
	PROGRAM DEBORAH: Citizen	Northwest region of Comayagua in 9	Women victims of abuse and violation to their rights and	Project “Aldea Global” (NGO)	Under Implementation	

	participation in the advocacy of women's rights.	municipalities: (1) Santa Cruz de Yojoa, (2) San Francisco de Yojoa, (3) Taulabé, (4) Siguatepeque, (5) Comayagua, (6) San Jerónimo, (7) La Libertad, (8) Ojos de Agua y (9) Las Lajas.	their family's			
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V. Gender Information Sources

5.1 List of International Organizations and Gender-Related NGOs

NAME	ADDRESS	AREAS OF ACTION
1. Population Development Actions (ADP)	Barrio Casamata, 250 metros arriba de Cines Aries y Tauro, contiguo a Instituto Penzotti, Casa 1402, Tegucigalpa M.D.C., Apartado Postal 2686. Telefax:2237-3353. Email: adp@sdnhon.org.hn , luciernaga.adp@gmail.com	Prevention of domestic violence, reproductive and sexual health, gender equity, preventive health, medical assistance, occupational therapy, psychological support, legal counseling, and home shelter at the national level.
2. National Assembly of Indigenous and Black Women in Honduras	Ave. República, 2do Piso de la Librería el Trébol, La Ceiba, Atlántida . Telefax: 2443-2492 Email: ofraneh@laceiba.com	Political participation in national and international cooperation agencies, and systematization of the participation process.
3. Association “ANDAR”	Colonia Las Colinas, calle principal, 2nda entrada, derecha, No. 3111, Tegucigalpa M.D.C. Tel: 2239-3406, Telefax: 2239-6863 Email: andar@sdnhon.org.hn .Sito de Internet: http://www.rds.org.hn/andar	Organization, citizen participation, gender equity, domestic violence, human rights, social projects, and financial bodies.
4. Association “Quality of Life”	Barrio San Felipe, costado oeste de Asilo de Ancianos, frente a Repostería El Hogar, Apartado postal 15247, Tegucigalpa M.D.C. Tel: 2236-6131, 2221-5380, Fax;: 2221-5380 Email: calidadv@compunet.hn . Sitio de Internet: http://www.calidaddevida.hn	Domestic violence, sexual abuse, HIV/AIDS, self-esteem, leadership, women’s rights, drug prevention, and micro-enterprises
5. Honduran Association of Black Women - ASOHMUN	Col. Bella Vista, Edificio CIDH, Esquina Verde, 10 Calle, 12 Ave. , Tegucigalpa M.D.C. Tel: 2238-8892 / 2228-0306 . Email: asohmun2004@yahoo.com	Micro-enterprises, self-esteem, leadership, and HIV/AIDS
6. Association of Women Defending Life	Barrio Las Colinas, 6 cuadras al sur y ½ cuadra al oeste de Iglesia San Pablo, Apdo. Postal 46, Choluteca, Choluteca. Tel: 2780-1746/2782-0011,Fax: 2782-6447. Email: proceso@sdnhon.org	Women’s rights, self-esteem, gender, basic accounting, environment, solar energy, nutrition, advocacy, social audit, and leadership.
7. Honduras Association of Women in Politics (AMUPH)	100 metros hacia el norte de la policía preventiva, Choluteca, Choluteca. Tel: 2782-7601 / 2782-4350. Email: ilvi60@yahoo.com	Citizen participation, Legal Framework for Women, self-esteem, gender equity, sexual and reproductive rights, and human and women’s rights

NAME	ADDRESS	AREAS OF ACTION
8. National Association of Peasant Women in Honduras ANAMUCH	Edificio Midence Soto, Quinto nivel, Cubículo 515, contiguo a la Alcaldía Municipal de Tegucigalpa, Tegucigalpa M.D.C. Tel:2223-2522 (Presidenta de la Asociación)	Promotion, organization, training, management, gender violence, gender equity, women's rights, legislation, access to land and credit.
9. Non-Governmental Associations – ASONOG	Gracias, Lempira. Tel:2656-1515/2656-1351/2656-1106. Email: dpcasonog@yahoo.com	Citizen participation, advocacy, and gender equity
10. National Center of Farm Workers – CNTC	Col. Las Mercedes, entre la 2 ^{nda} entrada y 3 ^{era} entrada, casa 2229, Apartado Postal 20055, Comayagüela M.D.C. Tel: 2223-9516 Fax:2223-6031 Email: cntc@sdnhon.org.hn	Legal advice on land tenancy, generation of projects, peasant's rights, domestic violence, women's rights, Agrarian Reform Law, self-esteem, basic accounting, organization and gender, women's participation, and Free Trade Treaties
11. Center for Human's Rights - CDM	Col. Lara Norte, Avenida Manuel José Arce, calle Lara No. 834, Apdo. 4562, Tegucigalpa M.D.C. Telefax:2221-0459 / 2221-0657 Email:cdm@cablecolor.hn	Domestic violence, sexual violence, employment law, family's rights, female citizen's participation, and non-sexist education.
12. Center for Research and Action for Development and Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights in Honduras CESADEH-CLADEM	Barrio Guadalupe, Sendero Pinalejo, Edificio Italia, 2do Piso, cubículo 10, Tegucigalpa M.D.C. Telefax:2238-3021 Email: cesadeh@yahoo.es	Education and training of women on community enterprises, housing, reproductive health, and legal support
13. Center for the Study of Women CEM-H	Col. Palmira, frente al Redondel de los Artesanos, contiguo a Germanos, Casa 642, Tegucigalpa M.D.C. Tel:2238-0101 Telefax:2238-0153 Email: cemh@cablecolor.hn	Violence against women, sexual and reproductive health, leadership, women's citizen participation, advocacy, and local management

NAME	ADDRESS	AREAS OF ACTION
14. Center for the Investigation and Promotion of Human Rights - CIPRODEH	Col. Rubén Darío, calle Real de Minas, Casa # 2235, a dos casas después del Restaurante Rincón de España, Tegucigalpa M.D.C. Tel: 2232-0857/2232-3572/2232-3553/2232-3519 Telefax:2232-5818 Email: ciprodeh@cablecolor.hn	Citizen participation, children's program, garifuna children's rights, community reconstruction, and human rights
15. Feminist Collective f University Women – COFEMUN	Col. Miramontes, 5ta. Calle, Avenida Altiplano, Retorno Andalucía, casa 5307, Tegucigalpa M.D.C. Tel:232-3419/2232-3567 Email: mujersu@cablecolor.hn	Education and training, health, research, communication, advocacy, legislation, gender, violence, and human rights.
16. Women Collective Against la Violence Formed by CEMH, CDM, CLADEM, CESADEH	Col. Palmira, frente al Redondel de los Artesanos, contiguo a Germanos, Casa 642, Tegucigalpa M.D.C. Tel:2238-0101 Telefax: 2238-0153 Email: cemh@cablecolor.hn	Advocacy on Gender Violence, reproductive and sexual health, citizen participation, and gender equity.
17. National Council of Honduran Women Cooperative Members - CNMCH	Col. Paralcantagua, Calle Bustamante, casa 3830, atrás de Restaurante El Patio a final del Boulevard Morazán. Tel:2221-4737/2221-4776 Fax:2221-4776 Email: ifc@cablecolor.hn Barrio	Rural development, gender, legislation, business administration, cooperatives, parliamentary rules, leadership and self-esteem, decision-making, and teamwork.
18. Council for the Integral Development of Peasant Women - CODIMCA	La Plazuela, Avenida Cervantes, N° 1336, Tegucigalpa M.D.C Telefax: 237-9025 Email: codimca_hn@yahoo.com	Organization, training, literacy, health (natural alternative medicine), production and administration, institutional strengthening, advocacy, and housing improvement.
19. Honduran Confederation of Peasant Women - CHMC	Edificio Midence Soto, 5to. Piso, Cubículo 517, Tegucigalpa, M.D.C. Telefax: 2238-0090	Gender equity, leadership, violence, self-esteem, access to land, credit, promotion and organization, sexual and reproductive health, women's rights, national legislation
20. National Coordination of Garifuna Women of Honduras - CONAMUGAH	Barrio Independencia, esquina opuesta a Iglesia Amor Viviente, Apartado Postal 341, La Ceiba, Atlántida. Telefax:2443-2492 Email: ofraneh@laceiba.com	Health, education, land, territory, childhood, youth, traditional garifuna medicine, cultural identity, and HIV/AIDS.

NAME	ADDRESS	AREAS OF ACTION
21. National Coordination for Indigenous and Black Women of Honduras - CONAMINH Associated to CONAMUGAH and the National Assembly of Indigenous and Black Women of Honduras.	Col. Alameda, frente a SITRAINA, Tegucigalpa, M.D.C. Tel:2237-2127 Email: conaminh2003@yahoo.com	Health, education, childhood, youth, cultural identity, handicrafts, and alternative medicine.
22. Liaison of Black Women of Honduras ENMUNEH	In Tegucigalpa, M.D.C.: Colonia Los Castaños, Avenida Minas de Oro, Calzada Palma Real, No. 110, Costado Oeste de REASA – Merz Automotriz, Blvd. Morazán. Telefax:2232-1218 En Tela: Barrio el Centro, Calle Francisco Morazán, Casa No. 314 Telefax:2448-1985 Email: enmuneh@multivisionhn.net	Women's political participation, cultural identity, women's rights, reproductive and sexual health, human rights, basic sanitation, and prevention of STI/HIV/AIDS
23. Institute for the Sustainable Development of Lenca Women of Honduras – IDESMULH	Barrio San Francisco, contiguo a COPECO, frente a Caxa Real, Comayagua. Telefax:2772-0189 Fax:2772-0730 Email: sm_flores2003@yahoo.com	Sexual and reproductive health, gender, transparency and accountability, prevention of violence, diagnosis and care for people with disabilities.
24. Women's Movement for Peace "Visitacion Padilla"	Col. Reforma, Calle Principal, 3 casas al sur de SUMITEC, casa de color morado, Apdo.1796, Tegucigalpa. Telefax:2263-0477 Email: visitacionpadilla@cablecolor.hn	Women's participation in politics and citizenship, violence against women, sexual and reproductive rights, and women's rights.

NAME	ADDRESS	AREAS OF ACTION
25. Women in the Arts “Leticia Oyuela”	Avenida Cervantes, Barrio La Plazuela, Casa #1331, por el Hotel Excelsior al par de la Iglesia Menonita, Apdo. Postal 5545, Tegucigalpa, M.D.C. Telefax: 2222-3015 Email:info@muaartes.org.hn Sitio de Internet: http://www.muaartes.org.hn	Artistic and cultural projects, educational projects with government schools, universities, art schools, cultural centers, art and culture.
26. Intibucana Organization of Women “Las Hormigas”	Edificio donde funcionaba anteriormente el SNV, Barrio Candelaria, La Esperanza, Intibucá. Tel:2783-1296 / 2783-0218 / 2783-1818 Fax:2783-0218 (All telephones and fax belong to the Municipality) Email: snvle@hondutel.hn	Advocacy, awareness, training, legal assistance
27. Organization for Women’s Business Development - ODEF	Col. Alameda, 3ª. Calle, 13 y 14 avenida noreste, Edificio 1314, contiguo a Col. Ideal, salida vieja a la Lima, San Pedro Sula, Cortés. Tel:2552-3571/2558-1052/2558-1094 Email:odef@odef.org.hn Sitio de Internet: http://www.odeffinancierasa.org.hn/	Individual credits and to solidarity groups, the environment, self-esteem, and business development.
28. Social Pastoral “Caritas Archdiocesan”	Col. Bernardo Dazzi, calle principal atrás de supermercado Maxi y gasolinera Texaco, Final Col. Kennedy, Apdo.20, Tegucigalpa. Telefax:2230-7091	Training, spiritual issues, legal care, citizen participation and advocacy, communication, micro-enterprises, rural cash boxes, gender equity, governance, domestic violence, support to agriculture, livestock, and forestry production, access to land, migration, community health prevention, STI/HIV/AIDS, and social audit.

5.2 List of Reports and References related to Gender⁸⁷

Institutions/ Agencies/ Authors	Publication	Address
UNDP	2008-2009 National Human Development Report of Honduras	www.undp.org
	<i>Regional Report on Human Development for Latin America and the Caribbean 2010 "Act on the Future: break the intergenerational transmission of inequality"</i> , 2010	
	2010 Human Development Report for Central America. "Opening spaces to public safety and human development".	
	<i>Global Human Development Report</i> . 2010	
UNESCO/UIS	Statistics Honduras, General Profile	http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=121&IF_Language=eng&BR_Country=3400&BR_Region=40520
FAO/ECLA	"The employment of rural women, what numbers say. 2009"	www.fao.org
Observatory of Violence	Bulletin No.18, January-June 2010	www.iudpas.org
PAHO	Profile of the Health System of Honduras: Monitoring and Analysis of the Change and Reform Processes 2009	www.lachealthsys.org
Secretary of Health / PAHO	2010 Statistical Yearbook	
	National Report on Progress Made in the Implementation of UNGASS, Honduras. Period covered: January 2008 – December 2009	http://www.redca.org/manager/mod/documentos/0/doc_91.pdf
INAM	Second Plan of Equality and Gender Equity of Honduras II-PIEGH), 2010	www.inam.gob
Secretary of Education	National Report on the Development of Education in Honduras 2008	http://www.ibe.unesco.org/National_Reports/ICE_2008/honduras_NR08_sp.pdf
Center for Women's Rights – CDM	Violence against Women in Honduras: A reflection on the Way 2005	http://www.ceipaz.org/images/contenido/Violencia%20contra%20las%20mujeres%20en%20Honduras.pdf
Morena, Herrera	Democracy in Central America: More women in power, more men assuming domestic chores". Case of Honduras. El Salvador, February 2010	
Oseguera de Ochoa, Margarita/ INAM	Research Report on Honduran Rural Women and their Role in Agricultural, Livestock, and Craft Production Processes, Advocacy on the Improvement of the Living Conditions and Sustainable Rural Development	

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