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Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Honduras (2022-2026)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Honduras is a lower-middle-income country with widespread poverty and one of the highest inequality rates of the continent (Gini Coefficient: 0.52). Approximately 19 per cent of the population live in multidimensional poverty and another 22.3 per cent are vulnerable to multidimensional poverty.¹

2. Honduras is extremely vulnerable to climate change² and presents widespread food insecurity and a weak social protection system. Fifty-eight per cent of Honduran households suffer some level of food insecurity. In female-headed households, this rises to 60 per cent, of which 12 per cent – more than 80,000 households – suffer from severe food insecurity³. Honduras is experiencing biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, which exacerbate existing inequalities and create a vicious circle.

3. Under-employment affects 48 per cent of the employed population,³ particularly women and youth. Eighty-one per cent of employed men and 77 per cent of employed women in Honduras lack social security protection. In rural areas and the poorest quintile, those figures exceed 90 per cent.³ The unemployment rate among women is almost double that of men (8.1 per cent versus 4.4 per cent). In rural areas, the female activity rate is significantly lower than in urban areas (34 per cent versus 47 per cent). The activity rate among women aged 25 or younger (34 per cent) is the lowest of all age groups, and even lower for women with children under three years old.³ Regionally, Honduras is the country with the largest share of its labour force excluded from social protection programmes.⁴

4. Despite significant progress, Honduras presents one of the highest homicide rates globally (37.6 per 100,000 people in 2020⁵ compared to 85.5 per 100,000 in 2012 and 59.1 per 100,000 in 2016). The high levels of violence against women⁶ and gender inequality are based in deep-rooted cultural patterns. In 2019, for every man who suffered a sex crime, there were seven female victims of the same type of crime. According to the National Information Centre for the Social Sector, in 2019, the ratio of women to men for domestic violence crimes was 9 to 1. Honduras reduced its homicide impunity rate from 96 per cent in 2010 to 86 per cent in 2019.⁷ Nevertheless, impunity for femicides reaches 90 per cent.⁸

5. Honduran society is fragmented and polarized, and distrust towards national institutions and the democratic system abounds.⁹ The justice system faces serious challenges in addressing impunity and guaranteeing universal access.¹⁰ The credibility of electoral processes is questioned by some sectors of the population, triggering social and political instability. Institutional capacities at the national and local levels are limited, and transparency and accountability need strengthening.¹¹ Citizens face challenges to the full enjoyment of their rights, especially groups confronted with exclusion and discrimination, such as women, indigenous and Afrodescendent communities, the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex community, and people with disabilities.¹²

6. Honduras has been affected by the crises caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and tropical storms Eta and Iota. The impact at the socioeconomic level has exacerbated existing challenges, especially among vulnerable and excluded populations,

¹ UNDP, 2020

² United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2018

³ Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), 2019

⁴ Regional human development report, 2021

⁵ Infosegura

⁶ 8.5 femicides per 100,000 in 2019 (Violence Observatory)

⁷ Alianza por la Paz y la Justicia, 2019

⁸ Centro de Derechos de Mujeres, 2020

⁹ Latinobarómetro 2018

¹⁰ Rule of Law Index score of 0.40 in 2020, World Justice Project

¹¹ United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Honduras, 2022-2026

¹² Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), 2020

and women in particular (increased domestic violence and unemployment). The once-stable macroeconomic outlook has been weakened. There is an opportunity to rebuild by addressing the structural vulnerabilities exposed by these crises.

7. The strategic vision of the Government is reflected in its *Visión de País 2010-2038*, the *Plan de Nación 2010-2022*, and the *Plan Estratégico de Gobierno 2018-2022*. In 2019, the government showcased its commitment to sustainable development by adopting the *Agenda Nacional para los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible*.

8. The comparative advantage of UNDP in Honduras rests on its mandate, experience, and expertise in sensitive areas encompassing citizen security, climate change, gender, poverty eradication, and democratic governance (the rule of law, transparency, and accountability), where its credibility, neutrality, independence, trust, convening power, and proximity to the authorities are key. These advantages enable UNDP to address complex developmental challenges such as poverty reduction and social inequalities by integrating solutions, improving knowledge management, implementing public policies, strengthening the social protection system, supporting digital transformation (the e-government agenda) and fostering innovation (including through new financial instruments and innovative partnerships) to strengthen public administration. The experience, presence, capacities and expertise of UNDP in building resilience to crises and shocks contributed substantially to early recovery and reconstruction efforts following the 2020 crises. Those comparative advantages are related to a robust in-situ operational capacity, multidimensional approach, integrative role within the United Nations system, resource mobilization capacities, and data generation and analysis. UNDP is recognized for its central role in advocacy and promoting an enabling environment for development, particularly in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals.

9. The independent country programme evaluation, 2020, underlines that UNDP is “perceived as a credible provider of development services by both national and international stakeholders”, “strongly positioned and involved in highly strategic areas of development in Honduras”, “adapting its work to remain relevant to the country evolving development context”, and highlights that “UNDP mobilized a higher than expected amount of resources as a result of its good positioning in key sectors of interest”.

10. During the concluding programme, UNDP played a crucial role in supporting electoral processes. It also supported the National Registry of Persons to deliver a transparent, credible citizen’s database and further digital transformation. According to the evaluation, the national human development report, 2020-2021 process fostered dialogue, deepened the analysis of structural challenges and generated proposals for the future. UNDP contributed to the de-escalation of violence by facilitating inter-party dialogue and supporting capacities related to citizen security.

11. To achieve the transformation needed requires generating partnerships with the private sector, civil society organizations, international donors and international financial institutions, academia and others to build consensus and develop long-term strategic proposals and road maps.

12. UNDP played an essential role in improving the legal and institutional framework on environmental policy related to climate change and the restoration, conservation, and sustainable use of natural ecosystems. According to the evaluation, UNDP has increased income and generated temporary employment opportunities through social and economic inclusion and sustainable management practices. However, the evaluation considered UNDP contributions to disaster risk management “limited”.

13. UNDP has developed South-South cooperation with Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, and Uruguay in democratic governance, citizen security, and climate change adaptation.

14. Areas for improvement identified by the evaluation include mainstreaming gender and expanding South-South cooperation initiatives. Recommendations include reinforcing

engagement with non-state actors, adopting e-governance and e-services solutions, and strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems. They also include developing a multidimensional comprehensive gender strategy, covering different sectors and actions.

15. UNDP will contribute within the wider integrative and collective approach of the United Nations system in Honduras to achieve the Cooperation Framework results and the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP will participate through inter-agency outcomes and outputs in joint strategies, reinforced coordination mechanisms, and joint approaches, sharing expertise and capacities in the field.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

16. The overall vision of UNDP, as stated in the Cooperation Framework, is a sustainable and inclusive Honduras – a prosperous and cohesive society with equality, resilience, justice, and peace, where human rights are respected.

17. UNDP will support government efforts to achieve the Goals based on the UNDP Strategic Plan and aligned with the strategic framework of the Government. The multidimensional solutions identified are aimed to generate a catalytic effect on the transformation of Honduras and pave the way for structural reforms. Solutions will be implemented through technical assistance, provision of services, capacity-building, knowledge management, data generation and analysis, partnership development, and support for intersectoral coordination, advocacy, dialogue, and South-South cooperation.

18. The four outcomes in this programme are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. UNDP will lead risk-informed recovery and reconstruction to promote long-term resilience for sustained, gender-inclusive development. It will address the root causes of migration and harness migration dynamics. UNDP will scale up successful results by disseminating best practices and forging alliances.

19. The guiding principle will be to leave no one behind, particularly women, with an intersectional approach (prioritizing vulnerable groups such as youth, indigenous and Afrodescendent communities, the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex community, and people with disabilities) promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights, resilience, sustainability, and accountability. UNDP will emphasize implementation at the local level, placing communities at the centre of development. UNDP will organize an annual event to discuss the progress of the programme with government counterparts and other stakeholders.

20. The UNDP programme contributes directly to the outcomes, outputs, and indicators of the Cooperation Framework and adopts its theory of change. The programme emanates from the priorities of the country programme, 2017-2021, which were considered appropriate by the independent country programme evaluation. UNDP has a unique value proposition within the United Nations system in these areas: building on its experience, credibility and convening power under the rule of law; taking advantage of its comparative advantage to address complex developmental challenges and its experience in digital transformation for institutional development; leveraging its experience and presence to build resilience and sustainability; and using the lessons learned from ongoing programmes to continue reducing violence. UNDP will engage in geographically focused coordination mechanisms at the local level, enabled by the Cooperation Framework implementation strategy. It has been informed by consultations with a wide range of stakeholders, including through the national human development report and Cooperation Framework processes.

Strengthening the rule of law

21. The UNDP theory of change is: **if** the justice system: (a) increases its efficiency and effectiveness by improving access to justice, knowledge management, and interinstitutional coordination, (b) strengthens the efficiency, transparency, and credibility of the electoral process through capacity-building of electoral institutions, and (c) promotes a values-based

culture, transparency and accountability, and public participation and dialogue, particularly to address the underrepresentation of women in the public and political sphere; **then**, the rule of law in Honduras will be strengthened, and institutions will better respond to citizens' needs in a fair and just environment, earning their trust. Strengthened trust will, in turn, improve the implementation of public policies under the other outcomes.

22. UNDP will support improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system by strengthening capacities and coordination between its institutions, particularly the Supreme Court, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Ministry of Security. UNDP will improve data analysis and statistical capacities, and will adopt a people-centred approach to justice with the participation of civil society. A central area of intervention will be access to justice through reform of the justice management model.

23. UNDP will support an efficient, transparent, and credible electoral process and strengthen the capacities of electoral institutions – namely, the National Electoral Council, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and the Clean Policy Unit – throughout the electoral cycle. UNDP will contribute to the implementation of electoral reforms.

24. UNDP will promote transparency and accountability based on best practices in the region, encouraging public participation and dialogue. It will foster the inclusion and full participation of women, youth, indigenous and Afrodescendent communities, the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex community, and people with disabilities in the political and public spheres at local and national levels. A strengthened rule of law will reduce violence and conflict (outcome 4). UNDP objectives are to: (a) expand alliances with political parties, academia, civil society (Association for a Fairer Society, Caritas), municipalities, and organizations representing these groups (such as Cattrachas); (b) support initiatives and mechanisms related to transparency, access to information, and the fight against corruption; (c) promote a values-based culture with an emphasis on ethics, integrity, and transparency; and (d) support the implementation of policy proposals generated by the national Human Development Report process and its initiatives, monitoring them through an existing multi-actor committee. Other organizations such as OHCHR and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime will complement UNDP action in this area under a common framework provided by the joint work plans.

An efficient and effective public administration

25. The UNDP theory of change is: **if** public institutions, at the national and local levels, improve knowledge management, planning, strategic foresight, capacity for dialogue, digital transformation, development finance, and capacity to address complex developmental challenges such as poverty eradication and inequality, fostering the involvement of women, through public policies and strategies; **then**, the State will have a more efficient and effective people-centred administration.

26. UNDP will support transforming public institutions, at the national and local levels, into a modern, professional and efficient administration to address complex challenges such as poverty and inequality. The Secretariat of General Coordination of the Government (responsible for National Agenda 2030), the National Information Centre for the Social Sector and the National Institute of Statistics will be the main counterparts at the national level, while the Association of Municipalities of Honduras will be the entry point for local interventions. Building the lessons learned through the independent country programme evaluation, UNDP will increase its focus on medium-and long-term capacity development and support initiatives to expand integrated social protection policies, harnessing the momentum created by the COVID-19 crisis. UNDP will strengthen social protection institutions with capacity-building, improved instruments and improved regulatory frameworks, in collaboration with OHCHR, the United Nations Children's Fund, UNFPA and the World Food Programme. Leveraging the integrative and convening role of UNDP, the National Agenda 2030 will be positioned as a shared strategic framework for

development and poverty reduction. UNDP will engage with the National Congress to strengthen institutional capacities and will follow the relevant legislative process.

27. UNDP will develop national and local capacities in knowledge management and the generation, use and analysis of data and statistics to identify socioeconomic inequalities, facilitate evidence-based decision-making, and inform public policies and plans. UNDP will leverage and disseminate information created at the municipal level through the national human development report. Leveraging its international corporative resources, UNDP will identify and support institutions and organizations in developing strategic multisectoral and interdisciplinary foresight capacities to exploit emerging opportunities against the backdrop of a globalized context of increasing uncertainty. UNDP will support development finance through innovative financing mechanisms for sustainable development and fiscal policies favouring progressive taxation, in partnership with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other financial institutions.

28. Digitization and innovation will be mainstreamed throughout the programme and used as a tool for knowledge management, expanding access to public services and structural transformation. In coordination with the International Telecommunication Union, which provides the overall conceptual framework and coordination to the digital cooperation agenda of the Cooperation Framework, UNDP will continue reinforcing the digital and technological capacities of the State, including support to the e-government agenda. UNDP will partner with international financial institutions (Inter-American Development Bank, Central American Bank for Economic Integration) to bridge the digital gap and develop infrastructure for inequality-reducing digital transformation.

A sustainable and resilient development path

29. The UNDP theory of change is: **if** national counterparts (a) attain sustainable practices and incentives under a nature-based, risk-informed and gender-responsive approach by strengthening key productive value chains and promoting sustainable and inclusive businesses; (b) support biodiversity policy and strategic frameworks, forest conservation initiatives, and climate change governance; (c) develop environmental services payment schemes; (d) advance towards the attainment of nationally determined contributions; (e) develop climate change adaptation plans; (f) provide sustainable livelihoods for the most vulnerable populations and involve women as critical agents of development; (g) strengthen climate risk prevention and management systems; and (h) support post-disaster recovery efforts; **then**, the sustainability of the development path of Honduras will be enhanced, allowing citizens to enjoy environmental, economic, and social rights; and the resilience of the population will be strengthened.

30. UNDP will support the transition towards a sustainable and inclusive economy based on sustainable practices. UNDP envisages strengthening value chains (such as coffee, cacao, livestock, palm oil, and basic grains) by applying sustainable landscape approaches that promote biodiversity and connectivity among protected areas and biological corridors, integrating sustainable practices and standards and promoting sustainable production certification schemes. UNDP will focus on reducing pollution and improving waste management. Building resilience in the most vulnerable communities will be supported through improving livelihoods, boosting the productive sector sustainably, ensuring access to water, preventing pollution, facilitating market access, and developing inclusive climate funding opportunities. Environmentally friendly economic activities, linked to the blue-and-green economy, will be fostered.

31. Indigenous and Afrodescendent communities, often living in areas of high ecological value, will be supported. The outcome will contribute to preventing conflict regarding access to natural resources. Women will be prioritized as beneficiaries in information-gathering. UNDP will establish partnerships with the private sector and strengthen sustainable and inclusive businesses by supporting micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, entrepreneurs, and producers' and women's associations. These enterprises will

be supported in their digital transformation. Forging alliances and advocacy with key partners will help innovative legislative frameworks to stimulate sustainable practices.

32. UNDP will support the efforts of municipalities to improve risk-informed and gender-responsive planning and implementation tools for adaptation to climate change. Payment schemes for environmental services will be supported and water resource management interventions implemented. The biodiversity policy and strategic framework will be supported, including in coastal and marine areas. UNDP will implement reforestation, restoration, and forest conservation initiatives, such as strengthening protected area management plans.

33. UNDP will support (a) the achievement of nationally determined contributions through capacity-building of key actors, such as national institutions, municipalities, and the private sector; (b) improvements in monitoring, reporting, and verification mechanisms for greenhouse gas emissions; and (c) promotion of social inclusion and vulnerable minorities in nationally determined contribution processes.

34. UNDP will support the development and strengthening of legal and institutional frameworks for disaster risk reduction and management and improve early warning systems based on a risk-informed, gender-responsive approach. The Permanent Committee on Contingencies will be the main partner addressing climate risk prevention and management. Addressing comprehensive management of systemic and complex risks, post-crisis preparedness, assessment, planning, and recovery implementation will be promoted considering the effects of COVID-19, Eta and Iota, and other potential hazards, such as hurricanes, other climate-related threats, environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, and conflict. Prevention and mitigation will be promoted at the national and subnational levels to reduce vulnerability and encourage risk-sensitive land use and planning mechanisms.

35. UNDP will work with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Food Programme, and other United Nations entities to develop joint actions and programmes. Beyond the institutional national and local counterparts, UNDP will foster alliances with international financial institutions (the Inter-American Development Bank, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, and the European Investment Bank), and the international community (including the European Union), through integrated responses. South-South cooperation with Colombia will allow the sharing of best practices on coffee and cacao value chains. Environmental programmes will activate South-South cooperation with Guatemala around shared natural resources such as the Montague River.

Violence and conflict

36. The UNDP theory of change is: **if** national counterparts prevent violence and conflict, address root causes through an integrated and multidimensional approach, improve knowledge management related to citizens' security, enhance prevention approaches in public policies, promote a culture of peace, enable spaces for dialogue at the local level, and prioritize the groups most at risk; **then**, violence and conflict will diminish in Honduras, and its population will enjoy a more peaceful society.

37. Lessons learned from the current programme show that the high levels of violence and conflict in the country should be addressed through prevention, and based on a holistic analysis of the determinants of violence. UNDP will expand the capacity of institutions to use citizen security information management for decision-making, including inter-institutional coordination. National security institutions (such as the Ministry of Security and the Public Prosecutor's Office), municipalities, civil society organizations, and the private sector will be strengthened and public policies supported. UNDP will enable spaces for dialogue on violence and conflict, especially at the local level. Efforts will prioritize tackling gender-based violence. UNDP will contribute to the medium- to long-term change of social norms and behaviours by promoting a culture of peace, changing social norms and

behaviours inherent in a patriarchal society.¹³ UNDP will reinforce dialogue and civil society participation at the local level around its citizen security interventions. UNDP will address violence through an integrated toolbox addressing root causes in areas such as the rule of law, governance, poverty, and climate change. Women, youth, indigenous, Afrodescendent, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex communities will be prioritized. South-South cooperation is envisaged with Guatemala and El Salvador on issues such as violence prevention approaches and municipal-level violence profiling. UNDP will work with OHCHR on the human rights angle; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the intersection of violence and migration and mobility; and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on violence against women. The Violence Observatory of the University Institute on Democracy, Peace, and Security will be the main partner from academia. Donors such as the United States Agency for International Development and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation will engage with UNDP on citizen security.

III. Programme and risk management

38. This country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

39. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in coordination with other United Nations entities to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

40. The risk management and mitigation strategy identified several risks potentially affecting programme implementation. The general elections scheduled for November 2021 – if considered unfair by the population – could undermine the gains obtained through support of the electoral process, triggering further socio-political instability and conflict. Mitigation measures include continuous support to electoral institutions and a solid communication strategy.

41. The COVID-19 crisis exacerbated challenges, including poverty, inequalities, and social exclusion. A new crisis related to climate, health or other issues may arise, pressuring the fiscal space to finance social and developmental policies and adding further instability to existing vulnerabilities and layers of fragility. Such risks will be addressed by strengthening risk prevention and management systems, implementing early warning systems, building resilience and reducing the population's vulnerability, and adopting a nexus between humanitarianism, development, and peace.

42. High levels of violence, corruption, impunity, and mistrust towards institutions could flare up, causing social and political instability and hampering development efforts towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Moreover, the limited implementation capacity of the public administration could undermine the implementation of this programme. To mitigate those risks, UNDP will promote and support integrated and progressive policy recommendations developed through the national human development report process, strengthen the judiciary, promote the reduction of violence and conflict, and develop medium- to long-term institutional capacities at national and local levels, including digital transformation.

¹³ The Spotlight Initiative will be key to approaching social norms and promoting non-violent masculinity.

43. UNDP will address potential social and environmental risks and effects through its Social and Environmental Standards and Accountability Mechanism. When necessary, a project-level grievance redress mechanism will be accessible to address stakeholder concerns through dialogue, joint fact-finding, negotiation, and problem solving. Potential risks related to gender inequality and discrimination against women and girls will be addressed through the implementation of the gender strategy. UNDP will develop flexible approaches and continuously assess the evolving context, jointly with the United Nations system, to combat potential risks and changes. Unforeseen events affecting individual projects will be assessed by the management committee before approval and will be tracked by the project implementation team. UNDP maintains a business continuity plan to assure essential functions in case of crisis.

44. To support programme implementation, UNDP will develop a resource mobilization action plan to diversify funding sources and innovative service-oriented management models.

45. UNDP will regularly review and assess the efficiency and performance of this programme implementation, including with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The programme integrates Cooperation Framework governance and implementation structures, including results groups, where the United Nations system ensures accountability and inter-agency coordination. The National Steering Committee will provide guidance, oversight, and monitoring of Cooperation Framework implementation.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

46. UNDP will strengthen institutional capacities in knowledge management – particularly the National Institute of Statistics and the Secretariat of General Coordination of the Government – at the national and local levels, supporting the generation, dissemination, and use of reliable, transparent, and disaggregated data. UNDP will continue monitoring the 2030 National Agenda, supporting the National Voluntary Reviews and performing analyses and evaluations to identify gaps in measuring goals and achievement. UNDP will use innovative mechanisms, tools, and approaches to support national monitoring and evaluation capabilities jointly with other United Nations entities.

47. The monitoring and evaluation system will follow the progress of this programme towards the intended transformative changes and national priorities, including the gender marker, informed by gender analysis. UNDP will disaggregate data according to relevant criteria such as gender, exclusion or vulnerability factors, age and territory. Indicators, which rely primarily on country-level data, are captured from the Cooperation Framework and the UNDP Strategic Plan. Data collection will be captured through an annual report and shared with stakeholders. Potential data gaps will be addressed jointly with other United Nations partners through alternative sources and capacity-building.

48. Monitoring and evaluations will inform decision-making, promote learning among stakeholders, and ensure the accountability of UNDP activity in Honduras and its contribution to development results. UNDP integrates the United Nations Inter-agency Monitoring and Evaluation Group, which monitors the Cooperation Framework and the progress of Honduras towards achieving the 2030 Agenda.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Honduras (2022-2026)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Visión de País, goal 2. Plan Estratégico de Gobierno (PEG), sectors 2, 5. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5, 16, 17				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 1. The Honduran State implements policies, strategies and programmes that strengthen the rule of law, transparency, accountability, fight against corruption and impunity, with a greater participation of civil society and the private sector.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1. Structural transformation				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, targets(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners/Partnerships frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (\$ thousands)
<p>1.1. Percentage of trust towards institutions (electoral institutions and judiciary) Baseline (2018):18%, 25% Target: 24%, 30%</p> <p>1.2. Democracy Index score Baseline (2020):5.36 Target: 5.64</p> <p>1.3. Rule of Law Index score Baseline (2020):0.40 Target: 0.43</p> <p>1.4. Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament and local governments (Integrated Results and Resources Framework – IRRF outcome.1.3.a) Parliament/local governments: Baseline (2019): 21.7%, 52.9% Target: 40%, 55%</p>	<p>Latinobarómetro, annual</p> <p>Economist Intelligence Unit, annual</p> <p>World Justice Project (WJP), annual.</p> <p>National Agenda 2030, annual</p>	<p>1.1. Justice system strengthened its capacities to improve management efficiency and efficacy, with an emphasis on access to justice and citizen participation.</p> <p>1.1.1. Number of justice system institutions supported at the technical level to improve efficiency, efficacy and citizens' access to services Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Source: projects, annual</p> <p>1.1.2. Score in the “Criminal Justice factor” under the Rule of Law Index Baseline (2019): 0.26 Target: 0.30 Source: WJP, annual</p> <p>1.2. Strengthened democratic system in Honduras, at the national and local level, with particular attention to transparency and social accountability and promoting gender equality and a values-based culture.</p> <p>1.2.1. Number of public institutions, civil society organizations, and private sector organizations that reinforced their capacities to promote citizen participation, transparency and accountability, and the promotion and dissemination of gender equality and a values-based culture Baseline: 0 Target: 15 Source: UNDP, annual</p> <p>1.2.2. Extent to which the CNE has strengthened its capacity to conduct inclusive and credible elections (IRRF-2.4.1) Baseline (2021): limited capacity Target: Significantly improved capacity Source: CNE, UNDP, annual</p>	<p>Public Prosecutor’s Office Supreme Court Ministry of Security National Electoral Council (CNE) Supreme Electoral Tribunal Clean Policy Unit Human Rights Ministry (SEDH) Ministry of Transparency Institute Public Information Access National Commissioner for Human Rights National Penitentiary Institute Municipalities Civil society organizations (CSOs) Private sector Political parties Indigenous communities Women, youth and disabled organizations Academia United States Agency for International Development (USAID) European Union Canada.</p>	<p>Regular \$730</p> <p>Other \$32,000</p>

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL. Visión de País, goal 14. PEG sector 5. SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 2. The State is established as an effective and efficient public administration, adapted to the needs of the population, applying a territorial approach, with a gender and human rights focus				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2. Leaving no one behind.				
<p>2.1. Public institutions quality index Baseline (2018): 3.20 Target: 3.50</p> <p>2.2. Percentage of compliance with legal frameworks for promoting and monitoring equality and non-discrimination on the basis of gender. Baseline (2015): 80% Target: 90%</p> <p>2.3. Multidimensional Poverty Index Baseline (2018):0.281 Target: 0.264</p> <p>2.4. Percentage of total government spending on social protection Baseline: 2% Target: 4.5%</p>	<p>National Agenda 2030, annual.</p> <p>SCGG</p> <p>Ministry of Finance, annual</p>	<p>2.1. Strengthened institutional capacities at national and local levels in knowledge management, planning, and development foresight (with a multinational and rights approach), and promoting innovation and digital transformation.</p> <p>2.1.1. Number of instruments or tools developed and disseminated about knowledge management, planning, and development foresight Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Source: UNDP, annual</p> <p>2.1.2. Score in the e-government ranking. Baseline (2020): 0.4486 Target: 0.5156 Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, annual.</p> <p>2.2. Strengthened institutional capacities at national and local levels for the development and implementation of integrated public policies addressing poverty reduction, inequalities, social protection and care in the framework of the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>2.2.1. Number of institutions (at national and local levels), with strengthened capacities to develop and implement integrated public policies addressing poverty reduction, inequalities, social protection or care Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Source: UNDP, annual</p> <p>2.2.2. Existence of development plans and budgets that integrate the 2030 Agenda across the institutions (IRRF 1.1.1.1). Baseline: Partial Target: Full Source: National Agenda 2030, SCGG, UNDP assessment.</p>	<p>Secretariat of General Coordination of the Government (SCGG) Economic Development Secretariat SEDH Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS) Ministry of Labour and Social Security Social Sector National Information Centre (CENISS) Dirección Gobierno Digital, National Institute of Statistics (INE) National Youth Institute (INJ) National Women's Institute (INAM) Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO) Association of Municipalities (AMHON) Municipalities Private sector Women, producers and indigenous organizations CSOs Academia International financial institutions (IFIs: IMF, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Central American Bank for Economic Integration – CABEL) USAID European Union</p>	<p>Regular \$1,000</p> <p>Other \$102,000</p>

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Visión de País, goals 1, 3. PEG sectors 1, 3. SDGs 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 3. The Honduran State implements policies, strategies and programmes that strengthen the sustainability and resilience of its development				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3. Building resilience				
<p>3.1. Percentage of the fulfilment of reports requested by each ratified international agreement concerning the rational environmental management of products containing chemicals. Baseline (2021): 60 Target: 75</p> <p>3.2. Number of municipalities classified as “high” or “very high” risk in the municipal risk system (INFORM) Baseline (2020): 161 Target: 150</p>	<p>National Agenda 2030, annual</p> <p>COPECO/INE, annual</p>	<p>3.1. The Honduran population, the public administration, and the private sector have strengthened capacities to promote a sustainable economy and resilience to climate change, providing sustainable livelihoods to groups in situations of vulnerability, women, indigenous and Afrodescendent communities.</p> <p>3.1.1. Number of initiatives launched for the promotion of a sustainable economy, with a gender focus Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Source: UNDP, annual</p> <p>3.1.2. Number of people whose capacities have been strengthened through climate adaptation initiatives with UNDP support (by gender, indigenous and Afrodescendent communities, and youth) Baseline: 0 Target: 24,000 (women: 13,000, indigenous: 4,200, youth: 4,200), Source: UNDP, annual</p> <p>3.2. The Honduran population, public institutions and private sector benefit from sustainable practices and strengthened governance mechanisms for the conservation and sustainability of biodiversity and the optimization of ecosystem assets and services.</p> <p>3.2.1. Number of organizations benefiting from sustainable practices and governance mechanisms supported for the conservation and sustainability of biodiversity and the optimization of ecosystem assets and services Baseline: 0 Target: 3 (1 woman-led) Source: UNDP, annual</p> <p>3.2.2. Hectares of protected area under improved management (IRRF 4.1.2) Baseline:100,000 Target: 200,000 Source: ICF, annual</p> <p>3.2.3. Metric tons of chemicals reduced or disposed of (IRRF 4.1.2) Baseline: 111 Mt Target: 171 Mt Source: MiAmbiente+, annual</p>	<p>Ministry of Energy Ministry of Environment Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock SEDIS Forest Conservation Institute (ICF) COPECO Honduran Coffee Institute Presidential Office for Climate Change Green Climate Fund AMHON Municipalities Private sector Commercial banks Community organizations Women, producers and indigenous organizations CSOs, NGOs Academia IFIs (CABEI, European Investment Bank) European Union USAID.</p>	<p>Regular \$247</p> <p>Other \$10,500</p>

		<p>3.3. Climate disaster risk integrated systems and governance strengthened to reduce risks and vulnerabilities, improve early warning systems and allow early recovery from crises and post-disaster.</p> <p>3.3.1. Number of people with strengthened capacities on disaster preparedness and response (by gender) Baseline: 0 Target: 2,000, (800 men and 1,200 women) Source: UNDP, annual</p> <p>3.3.2. Extent to which data-informed development and investment plans incorporate integrated solutions to reduce disaster risks and enable climate change adaptation and mitigation Baseline: Partial Target: Full Source: COPECO, MiAmbiente+, UNDP, annual</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Visión de País, goal 2. PEG sector 2. SDGs 5, 10, 16, 17.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 4. The State and population reduce the violence and conflict that affects them, with particular attention to violence against women and youth.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3. Building resilience				
<p>4.1. Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who experienced violence from an intimate partner. (IRRF outcome 2.5) Baseline (2018): 39% Target: 15%</p> <p>4.2. Homicide rate per 100,000 population (IRRF 3.5) by gender Baseline (2019): 45.36 (91% men, 9% women) Target: 33.59, (91% men, 9% women)</p> <p>4.3. Femicide rate per 100,000 population Baseline (2019): 8.5 Target: 5.6</p>	<p>National Agenda 2030, annual</p> <p>Violence Observatory, annual</p>	<p>4.1. Public policies, institutions, civil society, and private sector strengthened in knowledge management, prevention of violence, and promotion of a culture of peace, particularly groups in vulnerable situations, such as women</p> <p>4.1.1. Number of organizations with strengthened capacities in prevention of violence and promotion of a culture of peace Baseline: 0 Target: 16 Source: UNDP, annual</p> <p>4.1.2. Extent to which the frameworks in place to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence are efficient (IRRF 6.3.3) Baseline: Low Target: Medium Source: INAM, University Institute on Democracy, Peace, and Security, SCGG, UNDP, annual</p>	<p>Ministry of Security SCGG National Information Centre for the Social Sector Ministry of Education Public Prosecutor's Office SEDH, INJ, INAM, Supreme Court Instituto Nacional para la Atención a Menores Infraestructores, INE Municipalities, private sector, community organizations, CSOs, women, youth, indigenous and disabled organizations, academia USAID Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation</p>	<p>Regular \$250</p> <p>Other \$6,800</p>