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Country programme document

Honduras

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Honduras is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-obligation basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$5,500,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$54,500,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period March 2022 to December 2026.

* E/ICEF/2022/1.

Note: The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.



Programme rationale

1. A lower-middle-income country, Honduras ranked 132nd of 188 countries on the 2020 human development index. Before the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, it had one of the highest levels of poverty and socioeconomic inequality in Latin America, with a Gini coefficient of 0.52. Extreme poverty affected 57.2 per cent of households in rural areas and 21.0 per cent in urban areas. Multidimensional child poverty affected 79.4 per cent of all children and adolescents.¹

2. This concerning situation has since worsened, resulting in a humanitarian crisis² affecting 2.8 million people, 45.4 per cent of whom are children. Honduras faces overlapping multidimensional risks in a context of extreme fragility. According to the *2021 Global Report on Food Crises*, 2 million additional people were affected by the food crisis in 2020. The compounded effects of the pandemic and tropical storms Eta and Iota affected livelihoods and incomes, exacerbating already high levels of poverty, gender inequality and violence. Following the storms, losses and damages amounted to \$1.9 billion.³

3. The economic contraction caused by the pandemic is expected to plunge at least 900,000 more people into poverty and increase the number of households with children living in extreme poverty by 4.7 percentage points.⁴ It increased malnutrition; decreased access to education owing to school closures and limited remote access; increased deficiencies in preventive and curative health services, including for mental health; increased violence; and reduced incomes, deepening inequality. These multidimensional challenges undermine the rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

4. One third of all municipalities were categorized as high or very high risk on the 2020 INFORM Risk Index.⁵ Honduras is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including floods, epidemics, drought, forest fires and pests. Children typically represent 50 to 60 per cent of those affected by disasters. The most vulnerable groups include young children (0–5 years), girls, economically disadvantaged and indigenous children and those living in rural or vulnerable areas.

5. There is an urgency to address the needs of marginalized children, mobilize resources, build resilience and prevent systemic collapses, particularly in the areas of health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, and child and social protection. The Comprehensive System for the Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in Honduras (SIGADENAH), created with UNICEF support, is the institutional framework for implementing child rights policies. Continued national investment, advocacy and technical support will be required to consolidate and scale up the System effectively.

¹ Unless otherwise specified, data are from: UNICEF, “Situation of children and adolescents in Honduras” (Tegucigalpa, 2020); the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022–2026; and Honduras, *National Demographic and Health Survey/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019* (Tegucigalpa, 2021).

² Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, “Humanitarian Needs Overview for El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras” (July 2021).

³ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and Inter-American Development Bank, “Evaluation of the effects and impact of Tropical Storm Eta and Hurricane Iota in Honduras” (May 2021).

⁴ Estimates based on United Nations Development Programme, “Social and economic impact of the COVID-19 and policy options in Honduras”, Policy Documents Series, C19 PDS No.4 (New York, 2020).

⁵ Updated by the Permanent Contingency Commission of Honduras.

6. Honduras has made positive progress in reducing child mortality rates; however, significant disparities persist, with rates in 2019 ranging from 41 deaths per 1,000 live births in Gracias a Dios Department to 18 in Francisco Morazán Department. Immunization rates have declined since 2016. Tropical storms Eta and Iota and the COVID-19 pandemic affected access to immunization services. The national immunization programme reported coverage of 78 per cent in 2020 for children under 1 year of age. Only 45 per cent of pregnant women with HIV received antiretroviral drugs

7. The main challenges in health concern social exclusion and limited access to quality health care, promotion and disease prevention services. Honduras has the second lowest rate of professional health-care coverage in Central America.⁶ Obstacles to progress include weak institutional management and fragmentation of the health system, lack of updated disaggregated information and inequitable socioeconomic policies. Financing of health-care is among the lowest and most inequitable in the region, with a large part of health-care fees being paid directly by households, placing the poorest at greatest risk. Health promotion services in communities are insufficient, and knowledge about disease prevention and health promotion among families is limited.

8. The ongoing crisis is exacerbating child malnutrition in all its forms. Stunting affects 19 per cent of children (0–5 years) nationwide, but 33 per cent of those in the poorest households. Approximately 36.3 per cent of children (5–59 months) have anaemia, and 10.6 per cent of children in urban areas are overweight. Only 30.2 per cent of infants (0–5 months) are exclusively breastfed. Challenges concern suboptimal child feeding practices, lack of nutritious food, unhealthy environments and inadequate access to WASH services. Nutrition services are not systematically integrated into health routine programmes.

9. The recent crises have also exacerbated the availability and quality of WASH services, highlighting their lack of resilience. Approximately 50.4 per cent of the population lacks access to an improved source of drinking water. Only 18.5 per cent of rural and 38 per cent of urban households have access to safely managed water services. Only 68.2 per cent of schools have access to drinking water and 12.5 per cent to hygiene services, pushing many girls to miss school during their menstrual periods. The demand for upgrading and regularly maintaining WASH services exceeds current budget allocations, with the result that school infrastructure maintenance often falls on the educational community.

10. WASH services lack a climate-resilient, inclusive and child- and gender-responsive approach. Municipalities located in the dry corridor, which includes 13 departments affected by food insecurity, have registered significant decreases in water flows. Institutional budgetary challenges and low prioritization undermine the effective operationalization of WASH strategies. There are limited sector capacities to ensure timely, equitable and quality WASH services during emergencies.

11. Knowledge about climate change at the local level is limited. As agents of change, children and adolescents need stronger support, knowledge and capacities to implement and influence climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives.

12. Before the pandemic, Honduras had made progress in secondary school enrolment rates. The rates of enrolment in lower and upper secondary education in 2019 were 55.5 and 35.7 per cent, respectively, with disparities between urban and rural areas and a gender gap in favour of girls. However, approximately 34 per cent, or 1 million children (3–17 years) were out of school at the beginning of 2020. This

⁶ National Human Rights Commission, *2018 Annual Report: General Human Rights Status* (Tegucigalpa, 2019).

has now increased by an estimated 13 per cent.⁷ There is insufficient data on the situation of children with disabilities. While education is free, there is insufficient support to overcome the barriers faced by the poorest families with regard to access to school. Other challenges include the lack of data on educational exclusion and its impacts, particularly in humanitarian settings; limited use of flexible modalities within the education system and related teacher training; teacher absenteeism and demotivation; and insufficient investment to expand coverage and quality.

13. The learning crisis has worsened over the past five years, with a staggering 448 per cent increase in the number of repeaters and declining promotion rates in all educational cycles. Nearly half of the students are unable to demonstrate basic literacy skills and 71 per cent are unable to demonstrate basic proficiency in mathematics. School closures owing to the COVID-19 pandemic led to an interruption of learning, as 23 per cent of students engaged in distance learning without receiving teaching support.⁸ Curricula are often irrelevant to contemporary learning needs, and there is insufficient transferable life and green skills development and related teacher training.

14. Education centres have been increasingly operating in an environment of insecurity. The presence of gangs and drugs affects schools in all regions. Violence is one of the main declared causes of school drop-out, with 23.9 per cent of girls and 14 per cent of boys (13–17 years) skipping school due to acts of physical violence, including sexual violence. Mental health and psychosocial support services are scarce in schools, particularly during emergencies.

15. Opportunities for children and adolescents to participate in decisions that affect them are limited, including within the education system. Only 21.7 per cent of adolescents participate in spaces where they can express their opinions, with lower rates among poorer adolescents. Despite the establishment of student governments, social norms undermine the effective consideration of adolescents' opinions. There is inconsistent community support and insufficient implementation of child participation legislation.

16. Although homicide rates decreased by 46 per cent from 2013 to 2020, Honduras remains immersed in a deep socio-political crisis, with high levels of violence, impunity, corruption, organized crime and drug trafficking. Between 2013 and 2019, one child was murdered every 27 hours. Sex crimes against children and child abuse are increasing. Approximately 25 per cent of adolescent girls (13–17 years) have experienced abuse. Some 34.5 per cent of girls enter into early union before their eighteenth birthday. Social and gender norms can exacerbate the risk and consequences of harmful practices such as corporal punishment, early union and tolerance of violence.

17. Challenges include insufficient prevention and protection mechanisms; limited access to justice services; poverty and lack of opportunity; perpetual domestic violence; normalized gender-based violence; family separation, particularly during migration; and a lack of protective family environments. Children and communities lack knowledge about referral, protection services and conflict resolution.

18. A migration crisis in recent years has pushed thousands of Honduran children fleeing poverty, violence, climate change and food insecurity towards forced displacement and irregular migration, mainly to Mexico and the United States of America. Between 2016 and 2020, over 52,000 children returned, 38.4 per cent of

⁷ UNICEF, "Effects of COVID-19 on the households and children of Honduras: summary of the results of a rapid household survey" (Tegucigalpa, 2020).

⁸ Ibid.

them unaccompanied.⁹ Returnee children are often invisible to the protection system. With difficulty accessing health and education services, they face exclusion, and are easily stigmatized by society, with the result that many of them migrate again.

19. The number of suicides increased by 74 per cent from 2014 to 2019. The pandemic exacerbated violence, mental health needs and migration.

20. The child protection system lacks a systematic approach to local-level planning and inter-institutional coordination. The system requires more resources, capacity and coverage to implement existing normative frameworks and specialized protection. There is a gap in child rights specialization and capacity within the justice system and an embedded lack of trust, as victims experience fear of repercussion or stigma. The juvenile justice system lacks standards and systematized programmes for the rehabilitation and re-education of adolescents in conflict with the law.

21. The social protection system is limited in coverage and fragmented. Nearly half of the households living in extreme poverty are excluded from any social protection intervention. There is often an overlap of mandates among multiple small-scale programmes. Budget allocation for child-sensitive social protection is insufficient, amounting to 1 per cent of the gross domestic product.

22. Social protection frameworks do not adequately consider the care system, migration flows, the lack of nutritious food in households or the need to respond to increasingly frequent covariate shocks. The Government's flagship Bono Vida Mejor cash transfer programme has shown the potential to reduce poverty and increase school attendance and access to health facilities. However, coordination between social protection programmes and essential services in health care, education and rights restitution for children, remains weak.

23. A number of lessons were learned in the last program cooperation cycle. In an evaluation on reducing violence against children, it was highlighted that social and behaviour change is a long-term challenge requiring complementary work at the local and central levels, using a systemic approach to promote coordination between municipalities and front-line ministries. An evaluation of the Government's Criendo con Amor programme concluded that the initiative generated new perspectives with respect to the importance of early childhood development (ECD), putting into practice the doctrine of comprehensive protection of children's rights. Finally, an evaluation of children on the move showed that interventions had been adapted to the needs of migrant populations and should be systematized as a model for replication on a wider scale.

Programme priorities and partnerships

24. The country programme focuses on:

- (a) Good health and nutrition;
- (b) WASH, climate change, risk management and resilience;
- (c) Learning and skills;
- (d) Social protection;
- (e) Safe and protective environments.

25. The programme is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022–2026 in contributing to the National Agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals. Its overarching objective is to

⁹ Data from the Comprehensive System for Returned Migrants.

increase child-centred human development in Honduras, while developing humanitarian preparedness and response capacities and resilience to climate change and natural hazards. It focuses on strengthening the State's capacity to promote children's and adolescents' rights, providing them with safe, healthy and protective environments and access to quality basic services.

26. UNICEF will enhance its complementary work with United Nations entities, contributing to all UNSDCF outcomes:

- (a) To renew trust in the country and its institutions;
- (b) To lay the foundation to seize structural opportunities of tomorrow, including through digital transformation;
- (c) To jointly build the social capital of the next Honduran generation, with an approach based on gender equality, equity and human rights.

27. The theory of change is that if more children and adolescents, particularly the most disadvantaged, access social protection, use equitable, quality and resilient health, nutrition and WASH services, improve learning outcomes and life skills, and develop in safe and protective environments, then they will benefit from increased child-centred human development.

28. While working in support of the building of systems and advocating for investment in children, UNICEF will strengthen downstream and humanitarian work, particularly at the municipal level, to ensure that the most vulnerable children have access to health care and development opportunities. An integrated equity approach will be pursued, prioritizing the most vulnerable groups, including children exposed to violence, migration and emergencies, those suffering multiple deprivations and those residing in high-risk areas according to the INFORM Risk Index. Emphasis will be placed on scalable documented results in institutional strengthening, service reinforcement, programme innovations, participation and coordination of stakeholders. Results for children at the local level will feed into efforts on advocacy, policy dialogue and technical support at the national level to continue strengthening normative frameworks, systems and programmes for children and adolescents in the country.

29. In line with the UNICEF Gender Action Plan, 2022-2025, the programme focuses on transforming gender norms and addressing gendered impacts within prioritized sectors. UNICEF will also engage with children and young people as allies and agents of change. Comprehensive ECD will be a cross-sectoral and interconnected priority, focusing on positive parenting and nurturing care, including for optimal health, nutrition and protection; capacity-building for an integral approach within services, supporting the Criando con Amor programme; and working with partners to strengthen early learning outcomes.

30. SIGADENAH has been systematized in 37 municipalities and replicated in another 164 with the creation of municipal councils and specialized offices for children. As the system is adopted into law, UNICEF will shift towards advocating for public investment to ensure a fully functional SIGADENAH and invest in tackling the root cause of child migration in municipalities. The platform will also serve to implement the National Policy to Guarantee the Rights of Children and Adolescents and its Plan of Action 2021–2023, as UNICEF continues to monitor progress and work with the children's councils.

Good health and nutrition

31. In order to strengthen the health system's capacity to reduce child mortality and deliver climate-smart, resilient and quality maternal and child health, including

vaccination and nutrition services, UNICEF will work with the World Health Organization and partners on generating evidence, identifying the most disadvantaged children and strengthening municipal governments' engagement in providing health and nutrition services before and during emergencies. Coordination with the World Food Programme on the school feeding programme will resume in when schools reopen in 2022. UNICEF will advocate for public funding and equity-based budget allocations for child and maternal health and nutrition services, including WASH in health facilities, and encourage improved coverage of the social security systems for health and childcare, in coordination with SIGADENAH. With the Ministry of Health, UNICEF will strengthen the National Community Care Strategy to improve community engagement in primary health care.

32. Capacity-building and advocating for policies to support healthy diets for children will be central, including by promoting child-friendly hospitals and the implementation of the Code on Breastfeeding. Another priority will be the establishment of a nutrition emergency cluster focusing on preventing malnutrition in all its forms and treating wasting.

33. Furthermore, in order to increase access to health and nutrition services, efforts will include social and behaviour change strategies to strengthen the knowledge of children and parents about nurturing care, health and nutrition, and immunization services. UNICEF will work to strengthen information systems, including through digital platforms, and community education. It will promote the continuous quality improvement programme, incorporating considerations of the mental health and psychosocial needs of children and adolescents. UNICEF will address HIV prevention by focusing on priority strategies, including sexuality education and teacher training, HIV testing and counselling, and prevention of infection in key populations and of mother-to-child transmission.

Water, sanitation and hygiene, climate change, risk management and resilience

34. UNICEF will work with partners to improve access to resilient child-sensitive services that consider risk-informed planning and climate change adaptation and mitigation and enhance target communities' resilience, prioritizing the needs of the most vulnerable children. The participation of children and young people in processes related to climate change and disaster risk reduction will be promoted. Risk-informed planning procedures and scalable models like climate-smart school initiatives will be developed. UNICEF will promote policies and strategies for integrated risk management in institutions and municipalities, as well as South-South cooperation.

35. UNICEF will promote improved access to safe WASH services in schools and the incorporation of resilience concepts into educational curricula. Priorities will include empowering communities, particularly adolescents, girls and women, to actively participate in WASH and climate action programme design and delivery and building teachers' capacities to integrate WASH in school lessons and monitor safe school plans. Interventions will foster positive social norms, particularly with regard to menstrual health and hygiene. Joining efforts with the Government, donors, civil society and communities, UNICEF will help to build sustainable markets by strengthening capacities and developing low-cost climate-resilient WASH infrastructure for institutions. Strategies include advocacy and informed decision-making to leverage sustainable financial resources and mechanisms to scale up gender-transformative and climate-resilient WASH approaches, working with international financial institutions and the private sector.

36. Finally, in order to increase municipalities' capacities to effectively mitigate and respond to WASH-related emergencies, UNICEF will promote sector policies, institutional arrangements, financing, planning, monitoring and capacity

development in coordination with local emergency committees and the private sector. New funding sources and mechanisms will be mobilized, and communities will be empowered to actively participate in emergency preparedness and response. A communication strategy on healthy WASH habits in emergencies will also be developed. UNICEF will continue to support the direct delivery of services and supplies where needed during humanitarian responses.

Learning and skills

37. Given the impact of prolonged school closures on learning, the focus will be on reimagining education, building on the Learning Passport and Giga initiatives to strengthen digital learning opportunities and connectivity, while focusing on learners' completion of preschool, primary and lower secondary education. The strengthening of local institutions' capacity to implement climate-resilient approaches, green skills development and disaster risk reduction will also be key. The coordination with education in emergency efforts will also focus on the renovation of schools, including WASH services, and teacher training on psychosocial support.

38. UNICEF will facilitate South-South cooperation to identify cost-effective models for delivering education to marginalized children. It will support the Education Secretariat in designing and implementing flexible and accelerated education modalities and innovative psychosocial and pedagogical strategies. Working with partners, businesses and academia, UNICEF will develop alternative modalities and digital learning methodologies, advocating for investment in innovative education solutions.

39. Coordinated efforts will strengthen the generation and use of disaggregated data and evidence on out-of-school children to inform decisions and identify drop-out determinants. UNICEF will support the development of mechanisms to prioritize children at risk of dropping out and promote the active participation of municipal governments in education service delivery.

40. UNICEF will assist in building teachers' capacities, including in flexible modalities, and promoting gender equality and inclusion at all levels. Social and behaviour change strategies will focus on parents and communities promoting the right to education, including during emergencies, and adopting gender-transformative approaches. UNICEF will build alliances to promote comprehensive safe school environments, including in violent contexts. It will work with the World Bank on improving equitable preschool education, focusing on the curriculum, teacher training and school readiness.

41. Another priority will be to build capacity to adequately evaluate learning outcomes and teaching effectiveness, including in flexible modalities and during emergencies, with a particular focus on assessing learning losses following the pandemic. Interventions will engage parents, adolescents and the private sector in improving the secondary education curriculum. UNICEF will foster South-South cooperation on strategies to improve learning outcomes and pilot learning innovation initiatives. Teachers will be trained in violence prevention and psychosocial support, with strengthened inter-institutional coordination to ensure the identification and referral of protection cases.

42. The promotion of child and adolescent participation will require the strengthening of legislative and normative frameworks and the implementation of social and behaviour change strategies targeting communities, teachers, and education and municipal authorities, and the strengthening of their capacities in children's rights. Continuing to support adolescents' agency through the Generation Unlimited initiative, UNICEF will assist municipalities in promoting incentives for

schools that enable meaningful student participation and build the capacities of student governments.

Social protection

43. Social protection systems will be strengthened by: (a) adapting accessible social assistance mechanisms, instruments and programmes to the needs of vulnerable families, including returnee migrant families and children with disabilities; (b) developing attention protocols and/or social service referral mechanisms for at-risk children and adolescents and strengthening the integrated management of services, including for family support; and (c) generating evidence regarding children living in poverty and exclusion to improve the efficiency of public budget allocation.

44. UNICEF will help to design and pilot innovative interventions to reach and deliver social protection to vulnerable groups, including children in extreme poverty, children on the move and children with disabilities, and develop costed strategies for scaling up. UNICEF will support the development of social protection programmes to enhance education and build skills, as well as entrepreneurship initiatives for children on the move. Working with the Government and key sector partners, it will support innovative mechanisms to inform an efficient expansion of the social protection system.

45. UNICEF will work to improve knowledge and simplify entry pathways to the social protection system by vulnerable groups, particularly caregivers of young children (0–5 years).

46. Social protection networks at the national and municipal levels will be strengthened to ensure that cash transfer programmes are effectively linked with services. Special emphasis will be placed on synergies between cash and case management capacities, including referrals to rights restitution services. Highly vulnerable municipalities and migrants' communities of origin will be prioritized.

47. UNICEF will also advocate for the acknowledgment of social protection as a key emergency response mechanism and support the development of shock-responsive strategies, promoting unconditional multipurpose cash transfers through social protection systems and partners. Efforts will foster system preparedness by embedding vulnerability to shocks as a key parameter in improving and expanding social protection programmes and complement local capacities for delivery with direct implementation as required.

Safe and protective environments

48. With United Nations and development partners, UNICEF will support the country in strengthening comprehensive child protection systems at all levels.

49. On the demand side, UNICEF will develop social and behaviour change strategies to promote parenting with a focus on the INSPIRE strategies for ending violence against children; reduce gender-based violence and associated gender risk factors for all forms of violence against children, with the active participation of adolescents as agents of change through programmes that promote gender equality, non-discrimination and inclusion; harness innovations to ensure inclusion; build the capacities of community-based organizations to raise awareness and address harmful gender norms and stereotypes; and join partners to mobilize and advocate to improve social cohesion and reduce violence tolerance.

50. On the supply side, efforts will focus on strengthening municipal capacities to integrate violence prevention and child protective services into development plans, reducing vulnerabilities and identifying humanitarian risks and corresponding

mitigation plans, thereby strengthening resilience. Improved coordination between municipal governments and communities on child protective services is key. UNICEF will strengthen the capacity of mental health services for children affected by migration, internal displacement and violence through municipal psychologists, emergency psychosocial interventions and the development of protocols to facilitate “profile-differentiated” responses. UNICEF will support the development of pilot programmes for individualized case management processes for the reintegration of vulnerable groups, ensuring linkages with municipal education, health and social protection services.

51. UNICEF will support the improvement of the provision of specialized child protection services in line with international standards, including in emergencies and for vulnerable groups, incorporating feedback mechanisms adapted to children and caretakers. A programme model for children on the move will be systematized for replication on a wider scale, with emphasis on community reintegration of returnee excluded children through community participatory processes and access to available services, including for special protection. Joint United Nations efforts will help to improve the communication of risks associated with irregular migration, and regional coordination among migratory authorities and child protection agencies through strengthened protocols, integrated systems and information-sharing.

Programme effectiveness

52. This component will support effective programme delivery, including management for results, research and evaluation. It will coordinate cross-cutting programming, including social and behaviour change strategies, gender-transformative programming, innovations, and public advocacy, while managing engagement with the private sector for resource mobilization, leveraging assets and promoting advocacy and better business for children.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Good health and nutrition	1 150	8 150	9 300
WASH, climate change, risk management and resilience	1 150	8 150	9 300
Learning and skills	400	14 700	15 100
Social protection	1 150	5 450	6 600
Safe and protective environments	400	14 200	14 600
Programme effectiveness	1 250	3 850	5 100
Total	5 500	54 500	60 000

Programme and risk management

53. The present country programme document summarizes the contributions of UNICEF to national results and is the principal mechanism for accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. The responsibilities and accountabilities of managers at the

country, regional and headquarters levels are defined in the policies and procedures regarding the organization's programmes and operations.

54. The programme will be coordinated as part of the UNSDCF and implemented and monitored in cooperation with the Government of Honduras and partners, donors, civil society and academia. UNICEF will play a leadership role in United Nations country team working groups to advance UNSDCF implementation.

55. The programme considers the risks related to the pandemic, high-impact natural disasters, climate change and health emergencies. Additional risks include changes following elections, changes in migration flows and limited funding.

56. UNICEF will hold regular reviews with partners, including the Government and the United Nations system in Honduras, to re-assess strategic, programmatic, operational and financial risks, define appropriate mitigation measures, and monitor the effectiveness of governance and management systems, the stewardship of financial resources and the management of human resources.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

57. The integrated results and resources framework (see annex) forms the basis for programme monitoring and evaluation. UNICEF will use and strengthen Government data collection systems and mechanisms and develop other innovative data collection tools to generate and analyse disaggregated data to monitor the situation of children and progress against programme targets.

58. UNICEF will establish a solid and timely monitoring system to foster adaptive management to identify new realities, risks and opportunities and adapt the programme logic, goals and solution pathways as needed.

59. Mid-year and end-year reviews will be undertaken to monitor progress and bottlenecks and adjust accordingly. Evaluations, including one of the country programme, will focus on learning and on performance, thereby contributing to programme improvements.

60. UNICEF will support United Nations efforts to monitor the UNSDCF outcomes, organizing joint reviews and joint field monitoring and reporting.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Honduras – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2022–2026

<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child: articles 2–40</p> <p>Government Strategic Plan 2018–2022: Action Plan results 1.1–1.4, 2.1-2.2, 3.5, 4.1, 4.4, 5.1 and 6.1–6.4</p>
<p>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF:</p> <p>1.1 The State of Honduras implements policies, strategies and programmes that strengthen the rule of law, transparency and accountability and combat corruption and impunity, with greater participation by civil society and the private sector.</p> <p>1.2 Civil society, especially excluded groups, participates and actively advocates for its rights, leaving no one behind.</p> <p>1.3 The State Government is an effective and efficient public administration, adapted to the population’s needs, which uses geographical, gender and human rights approaches.</p> <p>2.1 The Honduran population and its institutions undertake a digital and technological transformation through innovation, leaving no one behind.</p> <p>2.3 The State implements policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen sustainable and resilient development.</p> <p>3.1 The State and the population reduce the violence and conflict affecting them, with particular attention to violence against women and young people.</p> <p>3.2 The State implements public policies, strategies and programmes at the local and national levels that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.</p> <p>3.3 The Honduran population, especially the excluded, fully exercises its economic, social, cultural, environmental, civil and political rights and benefits from greater equity.</p>
<p>Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Areas: 1–5</p>

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.3, 3.3	1. By 2026, more children, adolescents, women and	Prevalence of stunting in children (0–5 years) B: 18.7% (2019) T: 15.5%	National Demographic and Health	By 2026: 1.1 The health system has improved capacity	Ministry of Health, local governments	1 150	8 150	9 300

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	families in rural and urban environments are provided quality health and nutrition services and practice healthy behaviours.	<p>Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births B: 23 (2019) T: 21</p> <p>Percentage of children (12–23 months) who have received all basic vaccinations B: 77.6% (2019) T: 84.5%</p>	Survey (ENDESA)	<p>to deliver quality, climate-resilient maternal and child health, HIV, nutrition and immunization services for all children and to promote healthy behaviours, including during emergencies.</p> <p>1.2 More parents, children and adolescents, particularly the most disadvantaged, in targeted communities, can access health promotion services, including during emergencies.</p>				
1.3, 2.3, 3.3	2. By 2026, more children, adolescents, women and families in rural and urban settings live in a safe and sustainable climate and environment and are provided resilient and child-sensitive water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services.	<p>Percentage of users with access to:</p> <p>(a) Basic water supply free from e-coli and priority contaminants B: 55% T: 67%</p> <p>(b) Safely managed water supply B:49.6% T: 66.8%</p>	ENDESA, General Government Coordination Secretariat (SCGG)	<p>By 2026:</p> <p>2.1 Government institutions at the local and national levels have climate-resilient and child-sensitive plans that promote shock-responsive services and urgent climate action.</p> <p>2.2 Children, adolescents and caregivers in communities and local institutions located in</p>	Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Interior, municipalities, Natural Resources and Environment Secretariat, National Water Council, Standing Committee on Contingencies, Regulatory Body on Drinking Water and Sanitation,	1 150	8 150	9 300

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				<p>vulnerable municipalities have the capacity and tools to effectively apply resilient WASH approaches and technologies that support the reduction of risks, including climate-related risks.</p> <p>2.3 Municipalities have increased capacity to effectively mitigate and respond, in a coordinated manner, to WASH-related emergencies, including waterborne diseases.</p>	Association of Municipalities, local emergency committees, youth organizations			
1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.3	3. By 2026, more children and adolescents, particularly the most disadvantaged, conclude their basic education, ^a with increased learning outcomes and life skills.	<p>Net enrolment rate in basic education:</p> <p>(a) Primary level B: 86% T: 94%</p> <p>(b) Lower secondary level B:46% T:60%</p> <p>Percentage of students in basic education who reach satisfactory and advanced performance in:</p> <p>(a) Language tests B: 39% T: 60%</p> <p>(b) Mathematics tests</p>	Education Secretariat information system	By 2026: 3.1 More marginalized children and adolescents, particularly the most disadvantaged, have better conditions to access and complete gender-responsive and inclusive preschool, primary and lower secondary education.	Education Secretariat, civil society, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), municipalities, Internet/communication companies, Round Table of International Donors in Education, universities, teacher training institutes, World Bank	400	14 700	15 100

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
		B: 18% T: 45% Percentage of schools with improved basic services B: 0.5% T: 7%		3.2. More children and adolescents have better conditions to successfully continue their education or develop relevant skills to enter the labour world. 3.3 More children and adolescents participate and their opinions are taken into account in decisions related to them and their well-being in their schools and communities.				
1.3, 3.3	4. By 2026, more children and adolescents, especially those living in the poorest households, benefit from inclusive social protection programmes.	Percentage of children in extreme poverty covered by social protection systems B: 2.9% (UNICEF estimate based on national sources) T: 10%	Secretariat of Development and Social Inclusion, National Institute of Statistics	4.1 More girls, boys and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, can access a strengthened and gender-responsive social protection system with links to special protection and emergency response capacity. 4.2 Migrant families with children have access to social protection programmes	System for the Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in Honduras (SIGADENAH) , Directorate for Children, Adolescents and Family of Honduras, Secretariat of Development and Social Inclusion, National Centre for Social Sector Information, IDB, World Bank,	1 150	5 450	6 600

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				<p>adapted to their needs.</p> <p>4.3 The allocation of public resources to social protection is more efficient and evidence-based.</p>	municipalities, Cash Working Group			
1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	5. By 2026, more marginalized children, adolescents, and women, including those in humanitarian situations, are protected from violence, exploitation and abuse, in safer environments.	<p>Homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants B: 45.36 T: 33.59</p> <hr/> <p>Percentage of women having experienced violence from an intimate partner B: 15.6% T: 10%</p>	SCGG	<p>5.1 Children, adolescents, families and caretakers in prioritized communities, including those affected by migratory processes, have improved capacities to prevent and respond to various forms of violence, abuse and exploitation, including gender-based violence, even during emergencies.</p> <p>5.2 Municipal and community-based child protection systems and networks have improved capacity to protect children from violence, gender-based violence, recruitment into illicit groups, abuse</p>	SIGADENAH, Ministry of Security, National Child Protection Agency, Education Secretariat, SCGG	400	14 200	14 600

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
				and neglect, including during emergencies. 5.3 National protection and justice systems are strengthened to design, implement and monitor policies and resilient programmes compliant with international standards and norms for the protection of children and adolescents, especially those in humanitarian situations.				
	6. Programme effectiveness					1 250	3 850	5 100
Total resources						5 500	54 500	60 000