



CR-001/19

14 de enero de 2019

Señora Secretaria de Estado:

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a usted con el fin de transmitirle el Documento de Proyecto de la Iniciativa Spotlight para Honduras. Este Documento fue elaborado de forma conjunta con las Instituciones de Gobierno y la Sociedad Civil para identificar las prioridades y estrategias más oportunas para el abordaje del fenómeno de violencia contra mujeres y niñas y femicidios en Honduras.

El Documento hace referencia a una nueva iniciativa global y plurianual conjunta de la Unión Europea (UE) y las Naciones Unidas orientada a eliminar todas las formas de violencia contra las mujeres y las niñas. Dicha iniciativa, bautizada como "Spotlight", es una expresión de la misma voluntad política que demostró la comunidad internacional al adoptar los ODS, en especial el Objetivo 5 sobre la igualdad de género y los objetivos específicos para acabar con la violencia contra las mujeres y las niñas, así como la transversalidad de la igualdad de género en todo el marco de los ODS.

Honduras ha resultado elegido como uno de los países beneficiarios de esta iniciativa.

Después de varios meses de intenso trabajo conjunto, la Unión Europea y las Naciones Unidas acaban de aprobar el Documento de Proyecto *Spotlight Honduras*. En este sentido, le transmitimos el documento ya firmado por los Representantes de las Agencias de Naciones Unidas involucradas y por mí mismo, en calidad de Coordinador Residente de las Naciones Unidas en Honduras, para su amable atención y correspondiente firma, a fin de facilitar el primer desembolso por parte de la UE.

Sin otro particular, me despido con las muestras de mi consideración.

  
Igor Garafulic  
Coordinador Residente



Despacho de la Secretaría  
de Relaciones Exteriores  
y Cooperación Internacional

**RECIBIDO**

Nombre: Amo

Fecha: 14-1-19

4:30pm

Señora  
María Dolores Agüero Lara  
Secretaria de Estado en el Despacho de  
Relaciones Exteriores y Cooperación Internacional  
Su Despacho

SECRETARÍA DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES  
COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL

**SECRETARÍA GENERAL**

**RECIBIDO**

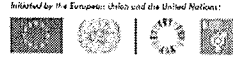
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**Spotlight Initiative**  
To eliminate violence against women and girls

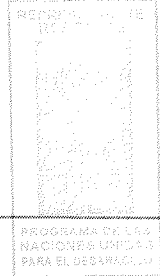


**Recipient UN Organization: UNDP**

Alissar Chaker  
Resident Representative a.i.

*Alissar Chaker*

Signature  
Date & Seal 08/01/2019



**Recipient UN Organization: UNFPA**

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*Luiza Carvalho*  
8/1/2018



**UN Honduras**

Resident Coordinator  
Igor Garafulic

Signature  
Date & Seal

*Igor Garafulic*  
10-01-2019

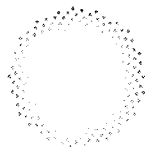


**The UN Executive Office of the Secretary General:**

**Ms. Amina J. Mohammed**

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



**Spotlight Initiative**  
To eliminate violence against women and girls

financed by the European Union and the Member States



**Government of Honduras**

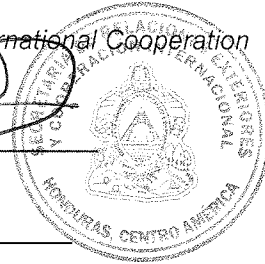
*María Dolores Agüero Lara*

*Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation*

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

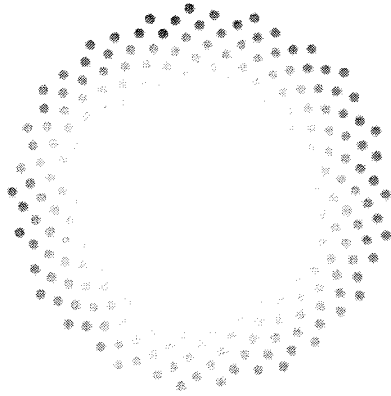
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**Spotlight  
Initiative**  
*To eliminate violence  
against women and girls*

co-funded by the European Union and the United Kingdom



**Spotlight  
Initiative**  
*To eliminate violence  
against women and girls*

# COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

## HONDURAS

November 2018



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**COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT**

<p><b>Programme Title:</b> <b>Spotlight Initiative Country Programme in Honduras</b></p>	<p><b>Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs):</b> UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WOMEN</p>
<p><b>Programme Contact:</b> Igor Garafulic Resident Coordinator</p>	<p><b>Programme Partner(s):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- OHCHR</li> <li>- Government: Ministry of General Coordination of Government, Attorney General, Supreme Court of Justice, Ministry of Security (Under Ministry of Prevention), National Information Center of the Social Sector (CENISS), National Statistics Institute (INE), National Institute of Youth (INJ), Ministry of Education, Directorate of Childhood Adolescence and Family (DINAF), Municipal Governments, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion ("Better Families" Program), Ministry of Health (SESAL), National Women's Institute (INAM), Municipal Women's Offices (WMO), Secretariat of Finance, Gender Commission of the National Congress, Secretariat of Human Rights, Justice and Governance, National Committee for Human Rights (CONADEH)</li> <li>- NGOs, CSOs<sup>1</sup>: Plan International, World Vision, CINDE Fundacion</li> <li>- Others: Academia (National Autonomous University of Honduras, UNAH), Private Sector</li> </ul>
<p><b>Programme Country:</b> Honduras</p>	<p><b>Programme Location (provinces or priority areas):</b> Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba, Intibucá</p>
<p><b>Programme Description:</b> The Spotlight Initiative will contribute to reducing femicide in Honduras by developing and strengthening strategic interventions that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in the country. The programme will work in five municipalities: <b>Tegucigalpa, San Pedro, La Ceiba, Choloma and Intibucá</b>. Special emphasis will be placed on groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</p>	<p><b>Total Cost</b> of the Spotlight Country Programme (including estimated Unfunded Budget): <b>USD 14,304,597</b></p> <p><b>Total Funded Cost</b> of the Spotlight Country Programme (Spotlight Phase I<sup>2</sup> and UN Agency contribution): <b>USD 7,923,150</b></p>

<sup>1</sup> Note: Especially in the case of UNW many CSOs will be implementing specific activities, but they will be selected through a public call for proposals. This is the reason why they are not yet listed here.

<sup>2</sup> Funding from the Spotlight Initiative will be allocated by the Operational Steering Committee in two distinct phases: Phase I will entail allocating 70% of the funding envelope, Phase II will only be allocated depending on the Country Programme's overall needs and performance towards achieving results.



	<p><b>Breakdown of Total Funded Cost by RUNO:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of RUNOs</th> <th>Spotlight Phase I (USD)</th> <th>UN Agency Contributions (USD)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>2,030,773</td> <td>184,113</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>1,452,387</td> <td>243,042</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>1,178,375</td> <td>172,996</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNW</td> <td>2,538,465</td> <td>123,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>7,200,000</b></td> <td><b>723,151</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of RUNOs	Spotlight Phase I (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)	UNDP	2,030,773	184,113	UNFPA	1,452,387	243,042	UNICEF	1,178,375	172,996	UNW	2,538,465	123,000	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,200,000</b>	<b>723,151</b>
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## I. Situational Analysis

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a violation of human rights which has its roots in gender discrimination, unequal power relations, impunity as well as cultural practices and social norms entrenched in societies which justify it. The high prevalence of VAWG, including sexual violence, has serious repercussions on the lives of women and girls, both in the short and the long term, as well as on families and communities. It is also increasingly giving rise to the phenomenon of femicide, the gravest expression of violence against women and girls.

As highlighted by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, “*gender-related killings of women are not isolated incidents that arise suddenly and unexpectedly but represent the final stage of violence after an extended and ignored continuum of violence*”<sup>3</sup>.

VAWG and femicide, practised continuously and within a framework of ‘cultural normalization’ and ‘impunity’ demand urgent interventions to address its various causes.

### Some causes of the phenomenon

Available information and analyses, including those of a qualitative nature, make it possible to identify some of the structural and underlying causes which give rise to the high level of VAWG in Honduras, including femicide.

Among these causes, the following stand out: gender and other intersectional *discriminations* or multiple forms of discrimination, which further compounds discrimination. Such forms of discrimination include, inter alia, ethnic and racial discrimination, discrimination based on sexual orientation, disability, poverty or extreme poverty.

The deep-rooted *cultural patterns and standards* which devalue women and girls, placing them in unequal power relations in the family and society should also be emphasized. One can also highlight their economic dependence as well as the acceptance, especially among rural women, that there are reasons which justify the violence of their partners, husbands or male family members.

These structural causes are compounded by *underlying causes and more immediate risks* such as level of education, subjection to ill treatment during childhood, child witnessing domestic violence against their mothers, drug and alcohol consumption and other forms of criminality, the ease with which weapons can be obtained and the fear of complaining or seeking help.

Only critical, articulated and sustained actions by all those involved, the State and its institutions, communities, duty bearers, women’s organizations and civil society, universities and churches, and the private sector, including various communication media, can put a stop to violence against women, adolescent and young girls and impact on the extreme phenomenon of femicide. To that end, it is essential to mobilise all actors with a sense of urgency and contribute to a rapid and impactful response, addressing the structural and underlying causes and immediate risks, including the discriminatory social norms, attitudes and behaviours that justify it.

It should be emphasized that under this joint country initiative, the UN System and the EU are joining forces with the Honduran State and society in achieving the Sustainable Development

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<sup>3</sup> Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Dubravka Šimonovic, Seventy-first session, Item 27 of the Agenda, Advancement of women.



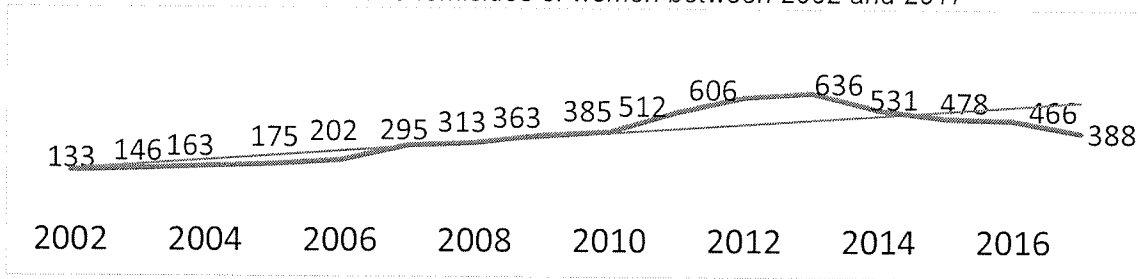


Goals in the framework of Agenda 2030. On the one hand, through its specific focus, Spotlight Initiative places special emphasis on Goal No. 5, which through target 5.2 and 5.3, contributes to the elimination of violence against women and girls. At the same time, it contributes to SDG 11, especially target No. 11.7 which seeks to provide "access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities". It will also ultimately contribute to SDG Goal 1, as ending violence will contribute to growth and reduce economic costs of violence, to SDG Goal 3, on health and wellbeing, to SDG 4 on education and SDG 16 by promoting peace, justice and stronger and strengthened institutions, among other relevant goals.

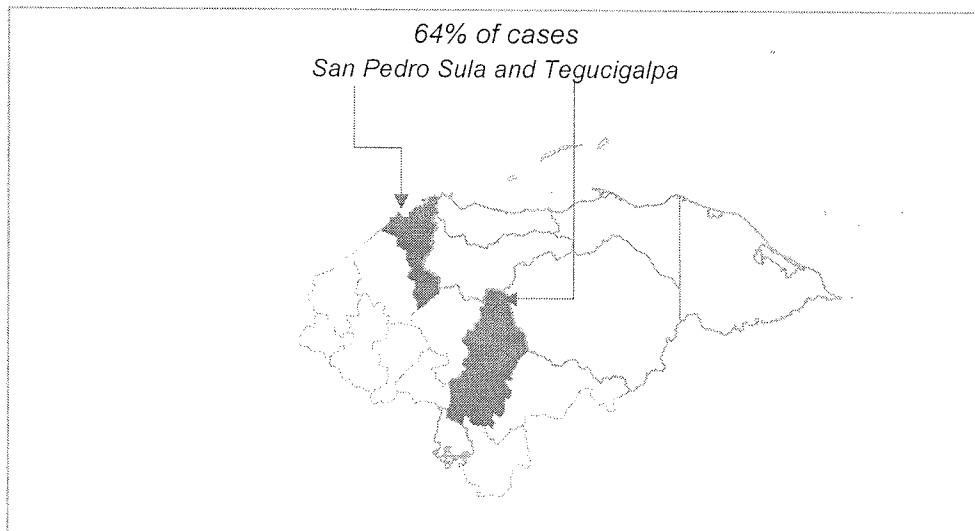
### Outcome 1: Legislative and policy frameworks

Honduras still has one of the highest rates of VAWG and femicide in the region. Between 2005 and 2017, there are over 5,000 victims of femicide <sup>4</sup>, with 389 cases recorded in 2017<sup>5</sup> not counting the deaths that were not recorded. By 30 June 2018, the country had recorded the violent deaths of 127 women, which means that a woman is murdered every 36 hours approximately.

*Violent deaths and femicides of women between 2002 and 2017*



Of this total, 64 per cent of cases occurred in San Pedro and Tegucigalpa, the two largest cities in the country



<sup>4</sup> Boletines IUDPAS 2005-2017, [www.iudpas.org/boletines](http://www.iudpas.org/boletines)

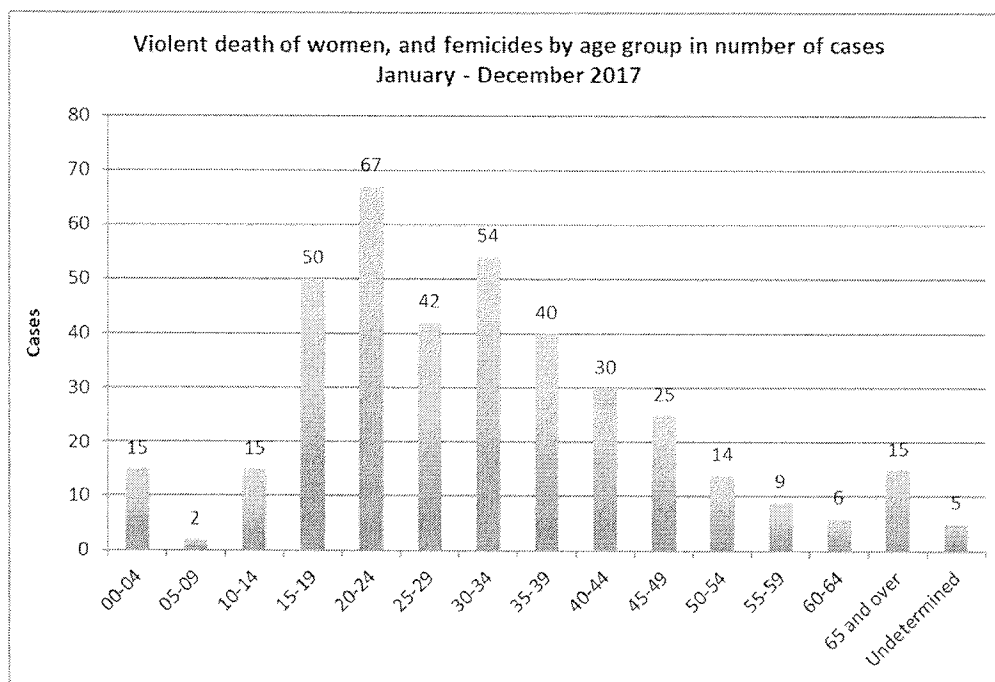
<sup>5</sup> Ibid



The departments where the highest levels of violent deaths are recorded by femicides of women, girls, and young people are: Francisco Morazán, Cortés, and Atlántida<sup>6</sup>.

Despite a reduction in the general level of homicides between 2013 and 2017, from 80 to 43.6 per 100,000 inhabitants, this reduction is mainly based on security measures which oppose manifestations of violence, but little has been done to prevent the violence by strengthening individual and community protective factors. The fact is that women and girls in general do not know about the social and state protection measures and are not able demand accountability and claim the equal protection and promotion of rights. It can also be noted that the reduction in homicides of girls and women has been slower compared to the reduction of the homicide rate in men.

Evidence shows that the individuals that are most affected by violence are *young women* aged between 15 and 24 years (30%) and girls aged between 0 and 19 years (20.6%). According to the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH) Observatory of Violence, 29,698 requests for forensic medical examinations were made for *sexual offences* between 2005 and January-September 2017. From 2005 to 2015 there was an increase of 248% in such requests. Girls aged 12 to 18 years are particularly affected, since 63% of sexual offences against children affected girls in that age range.



Source: Directorate General of Forensic Medicine/National Police/Local/national observatory of violence – UNAH – Honduras (\*provisional data)

Moreover, lesbian, bisexual and transgender women constitute a part of the population with particular challenges and needs in terms of violence and citizen security. They are a traditionally marginalized population group and excluded, often victims of hate crimes and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. In Honduras, from 2011 to 2014, 119 homicides of members of the LGBTBI community have been registered. 90.5% of these crimes have been committed in the departments of Cortés and Francisco Morazán and 70.5% of the victims were between 15 and 34 years old

<sup>6</sup> *Op cit.* Boletines del Instituto Universitario en Democracia, Paz y Seguridad.



Firearms are the most used to commit this crime, which occurs essentially in urban areas. These crimes not only occur in private spaces, but also, and increasingly, in public spaces, which is related to levels of citizen (in)security. The majority of the victims of these crimes were identified as housewives.

However, to study the phenomenon in depth and establish a comprehensive causal analysis, it is necessary that the country has data disaggregated by sex on the causes of homicides, victimizers and places where the violent deaths or femicides of women, girls and young people occurred.

Furthermore, the last National Demographic and Family Health Survey (ENDESA 2011-2012) shows that at least 4% of all Honduran women over the age of 12 years had suffered some kind of sexual abuse or violence during their life. It is estimated that 27% of Honduran women have suffered physical violence at some time in their life after the age of 15 years.<sup>7</sup>

According to the Observatory of Violence of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, 29,698 fiscal requirements have been registered for legal medical evaluations for sexual crimes between 2005 and January-September 2017. Almost 90% of these cases correspond to women, girls, teenagers and young people. Girls and adolescents between 10 and 19 years of age are by far the most affected in this group, girls and adolescents between 10 and 14 years are more likely to suffer this type of crime: 87.4% (almost 9 of 10) of sexual crimes were committed against children. The departments with greater incidence of the phenomenon are Cortés and Francisco Morazán. The high number of cases of sexual violence in girls and adolescents is a factor that affects early pregnancy. Data from Doctors Without Borders of three health services in Francisco Morazán, indicate in 2015 of the total 593 people, who are victims of sexual violence, 62% of those were between 0 and 18 years. Of the total of pregnancy tests carried out (420), 67 had positive results and 88% reported that they were the result of the violation<sup>8</sup>.

With regards to the existing data on the incidence of domestic violence in the country from 2011 to 2016, 121,674 complaints of domestic violence were filed in the country's courts, an average of some 56 complaints a day.

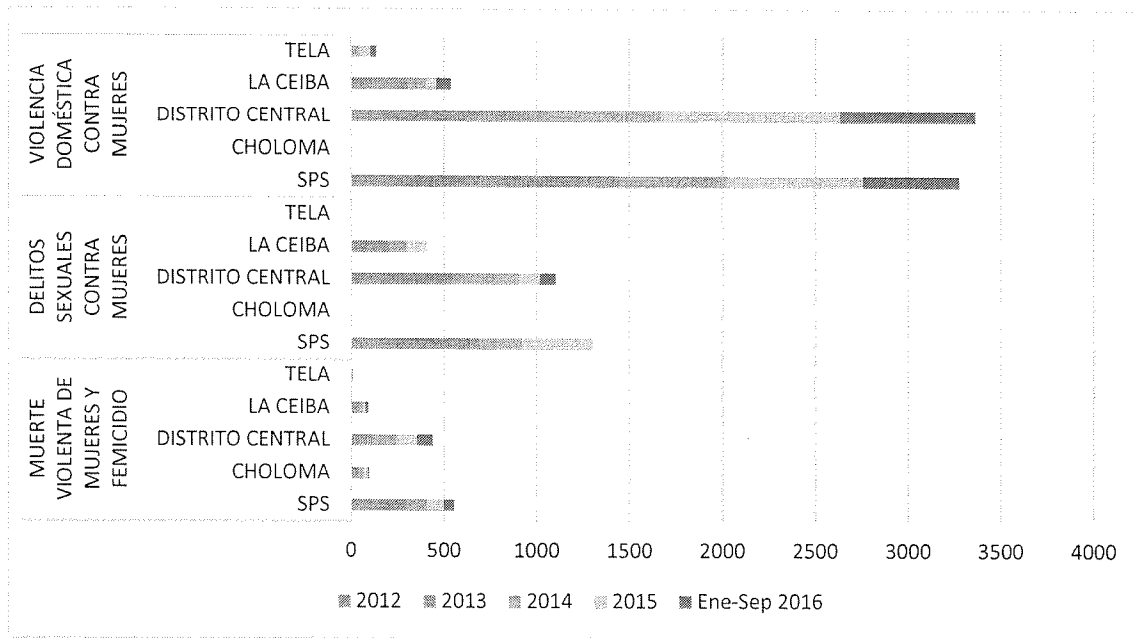
Another important factor to highlight is the level of impunity. According to the Public Prosecutor's Office, since the year of approval of the inclusion of Article 118-A (crime of femicide) in the Criminal Code (2013), only 29 cases have been investigated, 17 for violent death of women and 12 for attempted femicide, with one conviction recorded in the period. Moreover, *new forms of violence against women* have emerged during the last decade, the most common being related to the work of women human rights defenders, femicide by organized crime and forced migration, cyber violence and violence against women related to trafficking and migration.

The Central District, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Tela are the municipalities with the highest levels of incidence of crime and violence against women and girls. From 2005 to 2012, 1,200 violent deaths of women and femicides, 2,815 sexual crimes and 7,321 medical-legal evaluations of survivors of domestic violence were recorded in these municipalities (see graph). In these municipalities there are also other forms and manifestations of violence, such as trafficking, violence against women and girls in places of detention, in educational and work centers, in public spaces, violence in courtship, violence against women and girls in contexts with a high presence of gangs; however, quantitative information on this is limited.

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<sup>7</sup> ENDESA 2011- 2012.

<sup>8</sup> Médicos sin Fronteras - Honduras, proyecto: *Atención médica psicológica y social de las consecuencias de la violencia tegucigalpa y comayagüela*. Presentación de Power Point.



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN 5 MUNICIPALITIES WITH HIGH INCIDENCE. 2005-ENE / SEP 2016. BASED ON DATA FROM THE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE IN DEMOCRACY, PEACE AND SECURITY / UNAH

Another group of women who are most vulnerable to situations of violence and discrimination are rural women, especially those in poverty and even more if they are indigenous and Afro-descendant. Of the total of women in the country, 44.5% live in rural areas. Oxfam GB estimates that 23% of the Honduran population are peasant women. Within this group, 65% live in conditions of poverty. In 2014, Feed the Future developed an index for measuring the empowerment of women in the agricultural sector (focused on economic empowerment) that was applied in 13 countries globally. In Honduras, the measurement was made in the 6 poorest departments of the country; the findings highlighted that women in these territories are twice as disempowered than men<sup>9</sup>.

Honduras regulates VAWG through laws, public policies, plans, strategies, standards and protocols, as well as manuals and guides. These provides the basis for regulatory framework to address the problem at national level, within the framework of international commitments. Especially since the 90s, an effort has been made to adapt local legislation in line with international instruments such as CEDAW and the Belem do Pará Convention.

Important milestones in this regard include:

- the Law against Domestic Violence (1997), its reforms (2005, 2013) and its application protocol;
- the reforms of the Penal Code with a view to typifying/criminalizing intrafamily violence (1996), increasing the penalization of sexual crimes and typifying/criminalizing types of violence that disproportionately or exclusively affect women, girls, adolescents and young people, such as trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, femicide; and
- the Law on Equal Opportunities for Women (2000), the First National Plan for Equal Opportunities (2000-2007), the first and second National Plans against Violence against Women (2006-2010 and 2014-2022, respectively), the first and second Gender

<sup>9</sup> For more details on the index: Feed the Future. Measuring Progress Toward Empowerment. Women's empowerment in agriculture index: baseline report.

[https://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf\\_progress\\_weai\\_baselinereport\\_may2014.pdf](https://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_progress_weai_baselinereport_may2014.pdf)



Equality and Equity Plan of Honduras (PIEGH II and II PIEGH 2010-2022, respectively), with specific actions for addressing violence against women.

A new Penal Code has recently been approved, and a comprehensive Law against violence against women is being negotiated. On the other hand, the country has not ratified the optional protocol of the CEDAW, despite the recommendations made on several occasions by different States in the framework of international human rights instruments such as the Universal Periodic Review or the Committee for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, and the various advocacy actions of the women's and feminist movement.

With regard to the rights of children, since 2012 in Honduras, specific policies have been formulated for children. In the same year, the government adopted the National Policy for the Prevention of Violence against Children and Youth. This policy gathered diverse proposals and studies that had been elaborated from the civil society in coordination with diverse institutions of the State. These proposals showed the interest and willingness to coordinate State-Civil Society in Honduras with the aim of achieving a vision of a country reduced violence towards children and adolescents in all its manifestations.

Regarding the national normative framework in human rights, it should be noted that in recent years the country has made significant progress with the development of the same as well as the related institutions. In 2010 the Human Rights Secretariat was constituted for the first time, who was in charge of developing the First Public Policy on Human Rights and the associated Action Plan (2013-2022); Both instruments include central aspects of the agenda for human rights in the country set out in the instruments and recommendations of international organizations and seek to be a reference so that the public administration can plan its actions with a focus on compliance with these rights. With a view to gradually build an integral framework of public policies that prevent violations of Human Rights and guarantee their effectiveness.

Additionally, in 2015, the Law for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Operators was approved, which recognizes the right of every person, individually or collectively, to seek the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. This Law is associated with the Protection Mechanism of defenders (and other protected categories), which has recently been launched and is strengthening its capabilities. The same Human Rights Secretariat, after having been incorporated into the Ministry of the Interior and Justice in the previous administration, has recently been elevated to the rank of Secretary of State (SEDH) and is in the phase of institutional organization and capacity building, on all phenomena whose importance and need for a specific approach have grown in recent years, such as internal displacement due to violence or trafficking. In this framework, the bases for the development of specific laws on these new forms of violence and deprivation of rights are consolidated.

The advances led by the SEDH are complementary to the action that has traditionally been carried out by the Human Rights Commissioner (Organic Law of CONADEH, 1995), who has the specific responsibility to pay attention and follow up on complaints about human rights violations. Its action has recently been elevated through the adoption and implementation of its Action Plan 2014-2020.

Despite this, proper implementation of the regulatory framework and policies requires greater political will and the capacity of the multiple stakeholders to have an impact; it requires strong coordination between public policies on public safety and the policies in force on preventing, tackling and punishing violence against women, and developing consistent and coordinated strategies which take into account the intersectional nature of violence against women with other factors or determinants such as age, social class, ethnicity, gender identity, disability,

place of residence, etc.. In this context, the Spotlight Initiative seeks to strengthen the regulatory framework and policies in force, identifying and addressing gaps and discriminatory factors which persist, as well as strengthening the conditions for their effective implementation.

This starts with an in-depth analysis of the existing regulatory frameworks not only relating to violence against women, such as the Domestic Violence Act and the draft Consolidated Act on Violence against Women, but also laws which are closely linked to VAWG, such as the Criminal Code, the Act on Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Law Officers, the Human Rights Policy, the National Policy on Prevention of Violence against Children and Youth, to mention but a few.

To define the research and studies to be produced, a preliminary review of the reports and research studies that have been carried out in the country in the last 10 years on issues related to violence against women and the LGBTBI population was carried out. This research revealed that most of the studies conducted in the country focus on characterizing violence against women as a homogeneous group (there are no studies on specific populations); focus on the central urban area of Honduras; focus on more traditional forms of violence against women (domestic violence and sexual violence); and there is very little research on access to justice for victims of violence. Based on the gaps in knowledge identified, studies and research to be carried out under the programme were identified to provide reliable information on the different forms of violence against women, their dynamics and manifestations, taking into account criteria such as the geographical focus and the intersectionality of violence.

With regard to studies related to laws and public policies, specific actions were included on issues that have not been addressed in the country, such as legislation on indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, women with disabilities, applicability of Resolution 1325, etc.; and actions to feed the debates and strategic actions that are being carried out to promote concrete changes, such as comparative research on comprehensive laws on violence, on which there are no benchmarks in the country.

## **Outcome 2: Institutional strengthening**

Honduras has an institutional framework to combat VAWG, since the normative development has also generated a set of institutions responsible to protect and promote the human rights of women, in particular the right to a life free of violence. Among them include the National Institute for Women (INAM), the Municipal Women's Offices in each municipality, Family Consultancies (1993), the Special Courts for Domestic Violence in SPS and the Central District, gender units in different institutions, the Gender Commission in Congress, the Inter-institutional Commission against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Persons (CICESCT), comprehensive assistance models such as the MAI (in the Central District, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba) and the Centre for Assistance and Protection of Women's Rights (CAPRODEM) or Ciudad Mujer, which consists of comprehensive service centres specialized for women's assistance (in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and Choloma), the Special Prosecutor for Women (in the Central District, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba) and the Investigation Unit of Violent Deaths of Women and Femicides of the Attorney General. Finally, other relevant entities include the DINAF- the new governing entity responsible for childhood policies and responsible for hearing cases of violation of rights in the administrative area, and the Office of the Child Prosecutor, as the responsible institution in cases of violations of rights of girls, among others.

Public institutions, women's organizations and civil society are also making efforts to overcome the challenges of effective implementation of legislation and policies designed to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women and girls. However, as the regional



analysis *From Commitment to Action*<sup>10</sup> points out some of the bottlenecks which include weaknesses in institutional coordination, limited technical capacities, information systems and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, lack of cohesion between the legal instruments and policies and insufficient allocation of financial resources, which make it difficult to achieve better outcomes in public actions. Another important factor is the limited territorial presence of many of the institutions mentioned, leaving no coverage especially in rural areas.

There is a need for greater leadership, effectiveness, more budgetary provision and timely response in taking decisions on the implementation of public policy at national and local level.

Finally, patriarchal cultural patterns and the tendency to naturalize violence against women also persist among civil servants and institutional decision-makers, compromising, on several occasions, the political will, commitment and quality of the State's response. Therefore, there is still a lot of progress to be done so that the State and its institutions have adequate institutional capacities to tackle in a comprehensive and multidimensional way a phenomenon that, as mentioned, is becoming more complex and specific.

In addition, the levels of impunity in the resolution of cases related to VAWG and femicides (see specific analysis in Pillar 4) lead to a lack of trust in the institutions responsible for prosecuting these crimes, since the victims/survivors do not feel that they will receive proper protection or that their access to justice is guaranteed. Furthermore, it should be mentioned that adolescent girls and young women, due to their age, may find it more difficult to seek justice, especially if they do not have the support of adults.

Despite the challenges described, this situation presents an opportunity to embed plans and strategies for the prevention of violence against women and girls, and their respective planning tools and capacities, in order for institutions responsible for national and sectoral planning are implementing, and thereby lead the country towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agreed globally in Agenda 2030. Spotlight will be a key initiative of the EU and the UN system to leverage this linkage. For this reason, pillar 2 of the Spotlight initiative aims first to highlight the complexity of the problem and, above all, focuses on strengthening and institutionalizing state capacities to prevent and respond to violence against women through the processes of general planning and budgeting of the state, such as the national management system for results (and the sectoral plans and programs of the main institutions) and national budgets. This is to ensure that the State responds to the multidimensionality of the phenomenon and strengthen holistic and inter-institutional responses.

### **Outcome 3: Prevention. Changing norms and behaviours.**

In the 2016 survey of public perceptions of insecurity and victimization in Honduras, 93.2% said that violence against women was very serious<sup>11</sup>. Violence against women begins at an early age and continues throughout the stages of life at family, school, community and institutional levels. The construction of submission in early childhood normalizes control of the body, sexual violence, domestic violence and femicide. The social norms that view women as the property of the men in the immediate family and then their partners, make them subject to masculine control for the purpose of “safety” which encourages punishment, incest, removal from education and isolation from public activities, causing limited development of independence.

<sup>10</sup> *From Commitment to Action: Policies to eradicate violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean*, 2016. Available at:

[http://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/en/home/library/womens\\_empowerment/del-compromiso-a-la-accion--politicas-para-erradicar-la-violenci.html](http://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/en/home/library/womens_empowerment/del-compromiso-a-la-accion--politicas-para-erradicar-la-violenci.html)

<sup>11</sup> Survey of perceptions of insecurity and victimization, University Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security (IUDPAS), 2016

Sexual harassment and aggression are common among girls and women, but they do not know how to stop this violence, where to get information or advice on sexual education and where to report. All this means that 3% of women in Honduras have suffered sexual abuse at the age of 12 years<sup>12</sup>. Also, in the UNICEF study of indigenous and Afro-Honduran children, 10.9% of people belonging to these groups said that they knew of cases of sexual abuse of their children<sup>13</sup>. Lesbian women are also subjected to “corrective violations”.

The justice and investigation system show that 91% (1,811) of legal requests for medical examinations for sexual offences were for girls and 9% for boys (169)<sup>14</sup> and for claims of ill-treatment which required medical examinations-out of which 67% (378) were girls<sup>15</sup>.

In adolescence, the exercise of freedoms, opportunities for development and education about sexuality are limited, strongly linked to reproduction, since that is one of the roles predominantly attributed to women. The beliefs and ideals that good women are those who can do the housework, stay at home, look after the children, are at the service of their husbands, are self-sacrificing and do not need a social life gives rise to the justification that they are deserving of violence. In terms of **knowledge**, the majority of adolescents have a general knowledge of sex but know little about rights, sexuality, gender roles and their impact. Families continue the socialization of adolescent men by stimulating risky/violent behaviour and replication of violence based on **beliefs** such as the transition from boyhood to manhood involves sexual relations, which means that they must have sexual relations whenever they want, that jealousy is an expression of love. Thus, 65% of men aged 15 to 19 years in relationship think that they are really in love if they are jealous of their partner. From the time they are young, women submit to **practices** of control: their communications are checked, they are checked and prohibited from certain friendships, their clothes are commented on; and they are even asked for the first sexual intercourse without the use of a condom as a test.

According to the National Demographic and Health Survey 2011-2013, 12% of women accepts wife beating and 10% of men agree with hitting their partner.

Because of these social norms, including at **institutional level, discriminatory, revictimizing and stigmatizing** treatment of victims/survivors is still being recorded and there is a lack of vision and differentiated approaches in the recognition of groups as lesbian, girls, indigenous, Afro-Honduran, among others. Other *institutions* which generate social norms, such as churches or schools, and the communication media continue to send out messages which justify VAWG.

Insofar as violence is learned by men and women, it is possible and necessary to work to deconstruct social norms in order to promote gender equitable norms that recognizes the rights and freedoms of girls and women and to promote behaviour change which leads to the reduction of the various forms of violence. This also requires strengthening knowledge of the frameworks of protection and prevention, developing strategies to build egalitarian relationships at inter-generational level and between stakeholders. In addition, it is necessary to link opportunities for economic and social development thereby enhancing the social value of women and their role as protagonists in development.

#### **Outcome 4: Quality services with focus on prevention and resilience**

<sup>12</sup> ENDESA, INE 2012, 2012.

<sup>13</sup> UNICEF, Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Children, 2012

<sup>14</sup> Observatory of Violence, 2014, IUDPAS/UNAH

<sup>15</sup> Observatory of Violence, 2014, IUDPAS/UNAH





With regards to access to justice for women victims of violence, in 2017 a total of 126 cases of homicides, murders and femicides were admitted to the criminal courts at national level. This means that only 26.9% of all violent deaths of women and femicides in the country in 2017 (468) passed the second stage of the judicial process, as these were the only cases that were investigated and whereby the necessary evidence to obtain a verdict was gathered.

Of the total number of cases admitted to the criminal courts, only 96 resulted in a verdict. This means that only 20.5% (i.e. 2 in 10 cases) of violent deaths of women and femicides ended in a verdict. Of the total number of verdicts, only 75% were guilty verdicts, 15% of the total violent deaths of women and femicides that year. In other words, impunity for femicides and violent deaths of women is at 85%.

With regards to cases of domestic violence, comparing the cases admitted in 2016 (20,306 complaints of domestic violence) with the total judgments (28,235), it can be seen that there is a judicial lag (of 28.1%). 67.3% of the cases admitted are declared “lapsed”, i.e. they are cases where the complainant did not appear, or the necessary procedures were not followed to allow its continuation. This is connected to the lack of support and referral services for women survivors of violence in the country. Of the total verdicts, only 26% resulted in a judgment of “upheld”, i.e. in favour of the woman who filed the complaint.

Another important challenge that affects access to justice and due diligence has to do with the lack of training of staff in the justice system or workload of these courts. For example, intrafamily violence, homicides, domestic violence and rape are the crimes that are entered more frequently at the national level to the courts of criminal law<sup>16</sup>, however there is slow prosecution of these cases

With regards to access to *essential services to respond to VAWG and femicide, including the justice sector health and social services*, there are considerable challenges. There is inadequate comprehensive, coordinated, interdisciplinary and participatory response by the institutions responsible for providing the necessary protective framework with regard to VAWG and femicide.

This is reflected in insufficient coordination among the key sectors called to provide a timely and effective response to the problem. Also, the coordination between the government and civil society is insufficient, especially the coordination with women’s organizations and women human rights defenders, who work tirelessly, but with limited resources, to contribute to the elimination of VAWG and femicide in Honduras.

There is a need to strengthen the capacities of *personnel in the justice sector*, which is a result of the limited existing capacities in relation to the work load and impunity. For example, intra-family violence, homicides, domestic violence and rape are the offences most frequently admitted to the criminal courts at national level. However, the level of resolution remains low and judicial delay continues to be a major challenge.

In the context of *health services*, there are also major challenges which include challenge in identifying and recording cases of violence against women and girls for reasons of gender, and insufficient social programmes which can provide an effective and timely response to women and girls who are subject to violence, reflected in a limited response by these sectors.

In addition to the limitations in institutional capacities, it is important to emphasize that the context is drastically affected by the level of insecurity generated by multiple gangs in the

<sup>16</sup> Centro Electrónico de Información y Documentación del Sector Judicial (CEDIJ). Informe 2015. En: <http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/cedij/paginas/default.aspx>



country and that this creates limitations for the attention to the victims / survivors. Although there is a lack of reliable data, it is known that a significant number of neighbourhoods in the different municipalities are directly controlled by gangs and organized crime, representing a major challenge for service delivery, enforcing sentences in domestic violence cases and, in general, for institutions to efficiently provide the required assistance.

There are also considerable socio-cultural barriers which hamper full access to essential services, especially for women and girls who suffer from intersecting forms of discrimination, those in rural areas, and indigenous and Afro-Honduran, and women and girls with disability, migrants and those subject to discrimination because of their different sexual orientation.

In recent years, considerable efforts have been made to provide a more integrated response to gender-based violence, such as the creation of the MAIS<sup>17</sup>, the City Woman Programme, and the creation of municipal women's offices and new shelters at municipal and local level. Nevertheless, these models do not have sufficient geographical coverage and operate in a way that is disjointed and poorly integrated.

In this context, Spotlight seeks to strengthen all the efforts and programmes which the country has launched, starting with strengthening of national models and programmes within the health, education and social sector, which are the country's traditional channels for delivery of services to the majority of women and girls at country level. At the same time, the Presidential *Ciudad Mujeres* Programme will be supported: a recently created programme which involves the various state institutions for the empowerment of women and improving their quality of life, including through prevention of VAWG and femicide. The programme is currently operating in Tegucigalpa and Choloma and it is envisaged to extend it to other cities such as San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba.

In various activities of this and other pillars, the focus is on developing synergies with other government programmes in different sectors which may have a positive impact on prevention and response to VAWG, also taking into consideration the challenging security context. It is hoped that this will contribute to a joined-up, integrated and coordinated approach in the provision of essential services.

This approach to providing comprehensive attention to VAWG must be supported by regulations that guide and coordinate the work of all institutions engaged in response. In line with this, a single operating protocol (Standard Operating Procedures) should be developed, which considers various forms of violence and includes a focus on gender, human rights and intercultural analyses, according to the global guidelines of the essential services package, thereby ensure for the country to comply with the proposal of global standards for attention to VAWG.

In addition to this one standard operating procedure, the country needs to revise current protocols within the health and justice sectors so that they may adequately respond to the essential services package guidelines.

With regards to civil society, especially women's organizations, it is necessary to build their capacities to help victims/survivors, create demand and increase knowledge of services to which they are entitled to and undertake oversight of support and key aspects in establishing the basis of sustainability of these essential services.

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<sup>17</sup> *Módulos de Atención Integral Especializados* (Specialized Integrated Support Modules) of the Public Prosecutor's Office which aim to provide access to justice with integrated guidance for women victims of gender-based violence throughout their life cycle and vulnerable groups such as children, adults, disabled persons, ethnic communities and the LGBTBI population.



## **Outcome 5: Management of data and information, to inform policies and programmes on VAWG and femicide**

Honduras has an institutional system responsible for producing data on crimes and violence (National Police, Public Ministry, Forensic Medicine and instances of the Judiciary). However, with regards to data on VAWG, challenges persist. Existing institutional tools and capacities do not cover all the manifestations of VAWG and Femicide. Moreover, they do not include the collection of the data that is needed to plan and implement prevention policies.

The institutional application of specific instruments to measure incidence and/or prevalence and the specific characteristics of the various forms of VAWG has been very limited (although there are interesting recent developments<sup>18</sup>). Most data available is not disaggregated by sex, and in most cases, do not reflect local context or the realities of women, girls, adolescents and young women who face multiple forms of intersectional discrimination.

There is limited and fragmented inter-institutional coordination, which prevents the implementation of coordinated data and information management strategies. There is a need to standardize information procedures, data collection and analysis (i.e. through the development of statistics based on administrative records).

The information is segmented and data on VAWG and femicide is collected by a series of institutions including the police, justice department, health, and community centres, among others. Even if there is some progress, especially within the judiciary<sup>19</sup>, there is no common registration system between institutions that links the different types of violence against women and girls. The result is that the data generated is not comparable and it is impossible to obtain data that would allow a multidimensional and integrated approach to VAWG.

In addition, there is insufficient analysis of the information. There is no analysis and information which accounts for the causes of VAWG and femicide, thus there is not enough evidence to guide public programmes and policies on this subject and address society's requirement for access to quality information on a subject of significant social impact.

The Spotlight Initiative, in the framework of integrated information management, will strengthen institutional capacities to collect and analyse data on VAWG and femicide in order to understand the differentiated impact from the generalized violence on women in a complex context like the Honduran one, but also to recognise the multiple forms and manifestations of violence specifically addressed to women and girls.

## **Outcome 6: The women's movement and civil society organizations**

VAWG and femicide have traditionally been the work of women's and feminist movements from the conceptualization to the criminalization of femicide.

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<sup>18</sup> Recently, at the initiative of the Presidency, the Under Ministry of Prevention of the Security Secretariat and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion and thanks to the support of several international organizations - including UNICEF-, a survey specifically dedicated to analysing violence against children and adolescents (VACS), from which a National Action Plan on the subject will be derived.

<sup>19</sup> There is progress in the justice system. For example, since 2004 there is a single record of domestic violence data in the CSJ: the CEDIJ (registers complaints). Since 2005 there is a system for registering cases of violence against women in the Office of the Prosecutor. Finally, the SEDI, Interinstitutional Digital Records System, registers complaints in three institutions: MP, CSJ and PNC.



It is important to continue strengthening the analysis and capacity of both women's/feminist movement, the various grass-roots networks and civil society organizations. The agendas drawn up jointly is important for the positioning of problems related to VAWG, as they allow the inclusion of subjects which were not traditionally addressed by feminist movements, such as political impact, ring-fenced budgets, impunity, migration, strategic litigation, gender identity and sexual identity, etc.

The involvement of new partners, such as indigenous and Afro-Honduran women, young and adolescent women, migrant and displaced women, women with different sexual identities, domestic workers, sex workers, among others, is fundamental, both reflecting the inter-generational aspects and including the views of women, adolescents and girls who were left behind because of discrimination and lack of recognition of their human rights, relying on the support of those who have already travelled a historic road.

## II. Programme Strategies and Theory of Change

### Strategic vision

In this context, to promote an integrated and effective approach to VAWG and femicide, taking the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as the overall framework, the country needs, in the first place, to visualize and deepen the **analysis of the combination of causes** of the different types of violence, clearly identifying the **specific factors that contribute to VAWG** and which are distinct from the determinants of more generalized forms of violence and which, ultimately, require differentiated and particular intervention strategies.

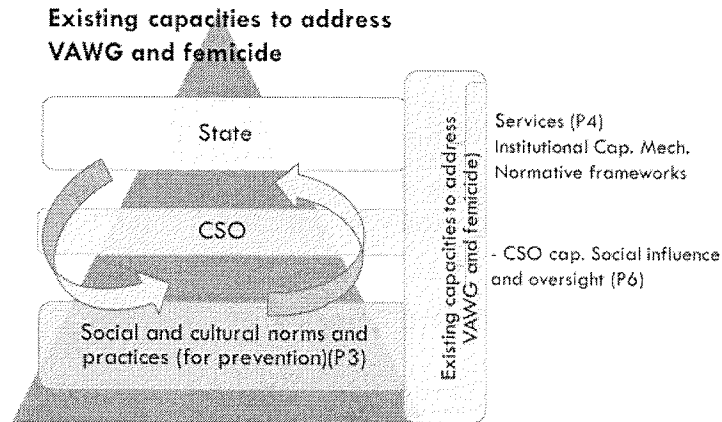
As it has been seen, it is necessary to address not only the most known forms of violence (VAWG), but their interaction with *new forms of violence* (e.g., trafficking, actions of gangs, forced displacement, violence in on-line environments and the dynamics of migration).

Starting from this amplified and systemic diagnosis, the Spotlight Initiative in Honduras seeks to strengthen the existing institutional *response* in the country, accelerating effective interventions, taking account of better evidence and driving innovation. In addition, it seeks to contribute to strengthening activities aimed at "prevention" of violence, in order to move to an approach that is *mainly preventive and predictive, promotes resilience and reduces vulnerabilities*.

, It is therefore necessary to act from an integrated vision addressing the multiple dimensions of the problem and the interactions between the various levels. Only in this way, and by fostering good relationship between State and civil society, will the country's existing capacities be strengthened to tackle the various forms of violence against women and girls and femicide, including women and girls who suffer from intersecting forms of discrimination (Figure 1).



## CHANGE THEORY ADDRESSING AND PREVENTING VAWG AND FEMICIDE



With this vision in mind and in line with the programmatic framework shared at global level, the Spotlight Initiative will structure the intervention in six main work areas (or pillars) and will promote synergies between them.

**All women and girls (multiple marginalization) live a life free of violence and femicide through multi-sectoral prevention and care strategies.**

Laws and policies

Institutions

Prevention

Services

Data

Women's Movement

### Expected change at national level

At national level, based on the priorities and catalytic elements identified in each area of work (pillar), the programme aims to achieve some *emblematic results*, based on evidence, which guide the change towards an approach to VAWG and femicide that is not just *integrated and multidimensional*, but also *mainly preventive and predictive*, which reduces vulnerabilities, especially among those communities/persons who are exposed to greater risk or specific forms of violence because of their identity or conditions.

Under this approach, it will be vital to focus on both *advocacy* and generating catalytic changes in regulatory and institutional frameworks as well as in service provision models. The programme will also adopt **communication framework and cultural approach** to VAWG with the objective of reaching a “national impact”.

If the regulatory framework does not adequately protect the rights of all women and girls who are exposed to different forms of violence and discrimination (including their new forms) and if institutions do not have adequate capacities, approaches and tools to attend to the different needs of women and girls with specific characteristics that put them at risk of violence and intersecting forms of discrimination – including indigenous or those of African descent, those living with some form of disability, displaced/returnees, those who live in areas controlled by gangs, victims of trafficking, women human rights defenders, LGBTBI communities, etc. – the



State will not be able to effectively tackle the phenomenon and reduce the number of women and girls who suffer from multiple forms of violence or who are murdered.

In addition, if society that contributes to the forming/influencing opinions and cultural models, as well as educators and role model, does not begin to address discriminatory norms, attitudes and practices based on gender and those which normalize violence, the conditions to allow Honduran women and girls to live a life free of violence and fully develop their individual and social potential, and thus contribute to the country's sustainable human development as a whole, will not be created. Consequently, the role of civil society and the citizens is just as important as the role of the State in achieving the hoped-for change.

### **The change expected at local level**

In addition, based on the local context, the programme seeks to achieve *concrete results*<sup>20</sup> in several priority areas, which are seen as "*pilots*" and *laboratories* in which to test the potential for transformation and demonstrate the effectiveness of this innovative intervention model. The idea is to consolidate inputs, lessons-learned, good practices and *useful recommendations for taking decisions on policies* with a view to consolidation and up-scaling of innovations and the integrated model applied in a second phase.

Starting from the pre-existing experiences and networks of the stakeholders involved (institutional and social) at municipal level, Spotlight will prioritize: *i) community work; ii) the education/school and family environment/community; iii) community and opinion leaders; and iv) integration/strengthening of essential services to survivors*. In this work, it will ensure the central and leadership role of women and adolescents, boys and girls, promotion of resilience and inclusion, placing emphasis on the groups most exposed to vulnerabilities and marginalization. The strategy of local interventions will be refined as a result of the first diagnostic phase. The five municipalities identified in the first phase are **Tegucigalpa, San Pedro, La Ceiba, Choloma and Intibucá**.

These municipalities were selected using the following criteria: i) high rates of VAWG and femicide (as mentioned in the context analysis, and in the figure below); ii) the importance of considering cultural diversity in strategies to address this phenomenon, since ethnic identity is often associated to poverty and discrimination, which contributes to increasing risks of violence and discrimination for women and girls<sup>21</sup>; iii) evaluating the presence and existing capacities of development partners, state or social actors on the subject,- the existence of an institutional and social 'critical mass'<sup>22</sup>, with which it will be possible to generate impact, through the complementarity of the interventions and the articulation of a sustainability strategy.

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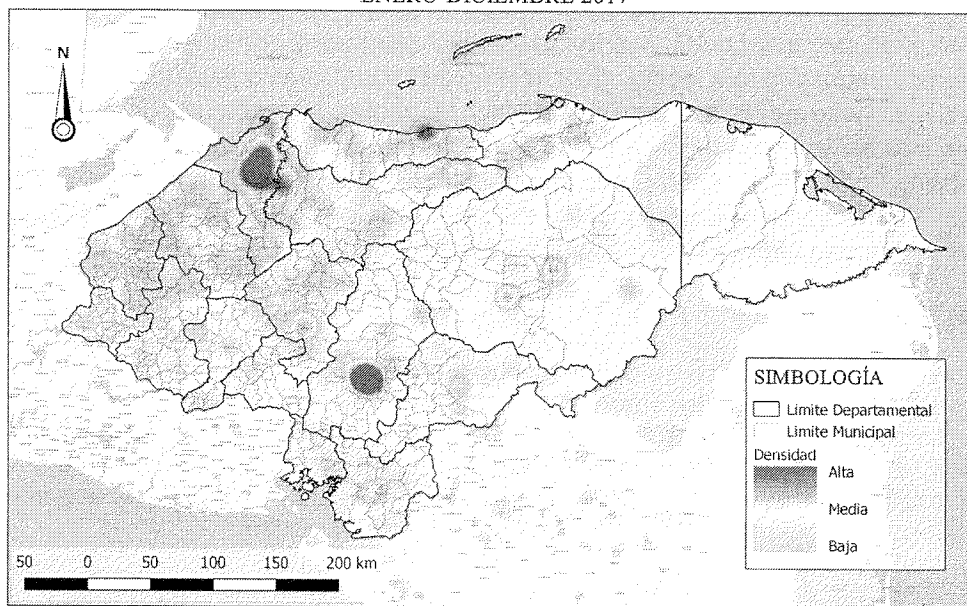
<sup>20</sup> Results measurable, for example, in terms of existing models and mechanisms of service provision and in terms of improving their efficiency.

<sup>21</sup> Intibucá has been recognized as the second municipality with the highest rates of multidimensional poverty at national level. At the same time, it has high levels of women who belong to indigenous people (Lenca ethnicity).

<sup>22</sup> For example, having a nearby MAIE, City Woman and/or health services with different levels of complexity are criteria to be considered, as well as the existence of local or community women's organizations committed to putting a stop to VAWG and femicide.



MAPA DE CALOR: INCIDENCIAS DE HOMICIDIOS EN HONDURAS  
ENERO-DICIEMBRE 2017



Fuente: Mesa Técnica de Muertes Violentas; Unidad Técnica de Coordinación Interinstitucional (UTECI) / Secretaría de Seguridad  
Fuente Cartográfica SENT-SEPLAN

Especially in the largest municipalities (San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa), it will probably be necessary to prioritize specific areas and services which need to be strengthened. To that end, as well as considering the criteria described above, the approach will apply human rights approach, including the participation and prior consultation of potential beneficiaries and institutions<sup>23</sup>. This participatory criterion will allow refining of the proposals and will take account of those with rights – local and community organizations – and obligations or local authorities and institutions – in the process of choosing the geographical coverage necessary to impact on the various municipalities. This is in line with the spirit of ‘prior, free and informed consultation’, especially in the areas where there are indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities.<sup>24</sup>

## OUTCOME 1 - LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

**OUTCOME: *Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.***

### THEORY OF CHANGE

If (1) women and VAWG/femicide experts are engaged in assessing, developing and implementing policies and legislation to end femicide

(2) If the implementation of legislations and policies is monitored

THEN (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment on VAWG/femicide and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into plans, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls

BECAUSE (4) effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services and data

<sup>23</sup> These actions will take place during the preparatory stage of the programme.

<sup>24</sup> Principle enshrined in Articles 17 and 18 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Resolution adopted in the 107<sup>th</sup> plenary session of the General Assembly, 12 September 2007.



collection

(5) laws and programmes that integrate VAW/HPs into SRH services are developed, implemented and monitored.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED

For each output of the global theory of change, priority areas have been identified where efforts should be focused at national level. A strategic outcome to be achieved has been associated with each of them with certain specific emphasis and lines of action.

Key interventions under each output are described below. For further details, please refer to the workplan<sup>25</sup>.

**Output 1.1 – State institutions and other national actors have strengthened their evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on femicide or gender equality that safeguard the rights of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, as set out in the SDG and are in line with international human rights standards and treaty bodies’ recommendations.**

- **National strategic result 1.1.a:** *In the framework of Agenda 2030, regulatory, legislative and policy gaps (or gaps in implementation) on violence (VAWG) and femicide have been mapped, and recommendations have been drawn up for harmonization in the light of international human rights commitments and standards, including the SDG targets related to VAWG-F (i.e. SDG 5, 1 and 16).*
- **National strategic result 1.1.b:** *The impact of multi-actor capacities has been strengthened in the formulation/reform and adoption of laws and policies to address VAWG-Femicide.*

Prior to this, not only have the gaps that need to be mapped have been identified in advance, but also a “strategic legislative agenda” in which it is necessary to focus the incidence to achieve impacts on VAWG and femicide (revision of the Criminal Code, monitoring of the Act on Domestic Violence, approval of the Consolidated Act on VAWG, which includes addressing new forms of violence against women such as femicide, violence against women’s reproductive freedom, violence in the educational environment, institutional violence, media violence, cyber violence, obstetric violence) and political violence).

The identification of existing gaps in the legislation will be carried out in coordination with the competent national authorities combined with existing initiatives, contributing through various studies and analyses to be carried out by organizations and consultants with specific knowledge. In order to address gaps in quantitative information, it will be necessary to carry out qualitative research to provide more in-depth information on new and traditional forms of violence taking into account the intersecting nature of violence, the continuum of violence, comparative legislation and good practice.

In addition, multi-stakeholder spaces for debate will be promoted and the knowledge and capacities of key actors on the incidence and application of laws and policies will be strengthened: members of parliament, civil society, existing inter-institutional committees which deal with the subject (i.e. Committee on Femicide, trafficking and Domestic Violence, Inter-institutional Committee on Public Investment in Childhood and Youth, among others), National Human Rights Commission (CONADEH), Secretariat of Human Rights and other related Secretariats of State, etc.

<sup>25</sup> The current Annual Work Plans with details of activities and inputs envisaged for each action line are annexed.





<b>National Strategic Result 1.1a. - In the framework of Agenda 2030, regulatory, legislative and policy gaps (or gaps in implementation) on violence (VAWG) and femicide have been mapped, and recommendations have been drawn up for harmonization in line with international human rights commitments and standards, including the SDG targets related to VAWG-F (i.e. SDG 5).</b>
Activity 1.1.1: Analysis of existing gaps in the national Criminal Code and implementation of recommendations for harmonization with international standards and in the light of SDG 5
- Rapid analysis of existing capacities for alignment with the SDG (RIA), adapted to analyse the VAWG and femicide focus and envelopment of recommendations
- Diagnostic of the execution of the PIEGH in the area of violence at local level (5 municipalities) with recommendations for its effective implementation
- Analysis of the legal framework and legal definition of femicide, disappeared and certain types of violence related to femicide (including girls) and violent deaths of girls: intra-family/domestic violence, workplace violence, sexual harassment in the national Criminal Code, etc. in the light of international treaties and frameworks
- Comparative analysis of comprehensive laws on violence against women (VAWG) in Latin America and the political environments in which they have been approved, with a specific analysis for Honduras and elaborating a series of steps to influence this legislation
Activity 1.1.2: Mapping of gaps and voids in 2 or 3 specific forms or types of violence and implementation of recommendations to address them
- Studies on new forms of violence (forced displacement, migration and gangs) and recommendations to address them in legislation and policies
- Comparative analysis of legislation and public policies on indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples which identifies gaps with a view to elaboration of a legislative reference framework or public policies on VAWG and femicide
- Analysis of existing legislation and policies, international and regional conventions and standards and recommendations for action to address forms of violence against women with disabilities

<b>National Strategic Result 1.1b. – CSOs have been strengthened in their capacity of advocacy and influence (through multi-actor initiatives) on the formulation/reform and adoption of laws and policies to address VAWG-Femicide (“strategic legislative agenda”)</b>
Activity 1.1.3: Identify, based on evidence and multi-partner agreements, strategic agenda/legislative priorities with high potential impact and implemented the identified strategies on the Laws presented to Nacional Congress.
- Technical assistance on gender, VAWG and femicide for the Committee on Gender Equality and other relevant congressional committees (and sharing of experience), and facilitate for proposals to address the legislative gaps
Activity 1.1.4: Promotion, based on evidence, of spaces for multi-partner debate, dialogue and articulation focused on strengthening laws and policies on VAWG and femicide, especially coordinating inter-institutional links P2, P6, P5)
- Four debates to influence their work plans and possible law reforms, with involvement of the Inter-institutional Committee on Femicide and the Committee to Monitor the Act Against Violence
Activity 1.1.5: CSOs and of the target groups (women, victims, survivors) are strengthened in their capacities to advocate, influence and foster a strategic legislative agenda/priority on VAWG and femicide)

**Output 1.2 - National or sub-national stakeholders are better able to develop evidence-based national or sub-national action plans on femicide in line with international human rights standards with monitoring and evaluation frameworks, have increased financing and appropriate budgets for their implementation, including for those groups facing multiple forms of intersecting discrimination.**



With regards to action plans, it was determined that the priority was to focus efforts on the adoption of the *Latin American Model Protocol for the Investigation of Gender-related Killings of Women (femicide/feminicide)*,<sup>26</sup> creating the conditions for its possible inclusion in the Criminal Code and appropriation by the Public Prosecutor’s Office. Once this work has been completed, through Pillar IV, institutional strengthening of institutions and organizations relevant to civil society will take place in the five municipalities, to contribute to the application of the ‘Protocol’. To give impetus to this Protocol adapted to the country, existing protocols that may be relevant will be taken into account, among them the Protocol on the Application of the Act against Domestic Violence<sup>27</sup>.

- **National strategic result 1.2.:** *Key national actors with greater knowledge and capacities to adapt the Latin American Model Protocol for the Investigation of Gender-related Killings of Women (femicide) to the national reality and an associated action plan has been drawn up.*

**National Strategic Result 1.2. - Key national actors with greater knowledge and capacities to adapt the Latin American Model Protocol for the Investigation of Gender-related Killings of Women (femicide) to the national reality and an associated action plan has been drawn up.**

Activity 1.2.1: Adaptation of the Latin American Model Protocol on Femicide for adoption and presentation to the judiciary for application.
- Participatory process of adaptation of the Latin American Model Protocol on Femicide for its adoption by the judiciary with a view to its inclusion in the Criminal Code and its adoption by the Criminal Investigation Unit in the Public Prosecutor’s Office
- Interpretative opinion of the Congress of the Criminal Code to include girls in the investigation of femicide
- Study or diagnostic of progress and deficits of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the judiciary in addressing femicide and recommendations for actions to improve criminal investigation of VAWG and femicide and reduce impunity

**Output 1.3 – National and sub-national stakeholders have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are better able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, civil society organizations and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.**

- **National strategic result 1.3.:** *Key national actors with greater capacities and knowledge to strengthen or draft laws/policies which protect women’s organizations/CSO and women human rights defenders in their work of advancing the human rights of women and girls.*

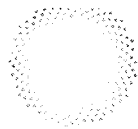
In this context, the following area of work was prioritized: establishing conditions for the possible adoption (feasibility analysis) of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, adapted to the situation in the country (chronic violence) including an associated reporting mechanism.

**National Strategic Result 1.3. - Key national actors with greater capacities and knowledge to strengthen or draft laws/policies which protect women’s organizations/CSO and women human rights defenders in their work of advancing the human rights of women and girls**

<sup>26</sup> [un.org/en/women/endviolence/pdf/LatinAmericanProtocolForInvestigationOfFemicide.pdf](https://un.org/en/women/endviolence/pdf/LatinAmericanProtocolForInvestigationOfFemicide.pdf)

Since 2015, this Protocol has formed part of the UN capacity building package in the region on legislative and policy topics, because it has demonstrated its effectiveness.

<sup>27</sup> Other Protocols in existence, such as the Protocol on integrated support to victims of domestic violence and the Protocol on medical treatment of sexual violence are more related to the provisions of prevention and response services, thus they will be linked to the Pillar 4 activities.



Activity 1.3.1: The competent institutions have better knowledge and capacities to adopt United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, adapted to the country situation (chronic violence) including the associated reporting mechanism (includes regional experiences and good practices)
- Analysis of the viability of the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, adapted to the country situation (chronic violence) including the associated reporting mechanism (includes regional experiences and good practices)
- Exchange of knowledge with countries that have implemented the Resolution, and lessons learned, and good practices identified
Activity 1.3.2: Systematic structuring of processes (and possible publications)

UN Women will be the **lead agency of this pillar** because of the experience of conducting analysis and production of qualitative information aimed at decision-making and incidence on violence against women, witnessed in the research and reports it has financed or in which UN Women has participated directly as part of the research team. This broad knowledge allows UN Women to be a reference for other civil society organizations and international cooperation when designing research or during the process of its elaboration. UN Women's expertise in this area also comes from the close collaboration of the Honduran headquarters with the UN Women Regional Office, which has a long history in analysing and documenting the different forms of violence faced by women in the country. region.

Regarding the issues related to the adoption of laws and public policies (Pillar 1 and 6), UN Women has been a leader in the processes of discussion and approval of laws in the country, in close collaboration with civil society organizations and the Gender Commission of the National Congress; as for example, in the process of inclusion of the penal type of femicides in the new Penal Code, the Shelter Houses Law, and the Regulation for the operationalization of the Unit of Violent Deaths of Women and Femicides, among others.

The following strategies, among others have been identified, based on **past lessons learned** about prevention, response and adjudication of violence against women cases;

i. The need to have *quantitative and qualitative information based on evidence* to guarantee the success of the strategy from the operational point of view. Hence the importance of conducting research and documented analysis of women's conditions as described in Pillars 1 and 6 is critical, in order to acknowledge and better understand the dynamics of violence against women, especially the new forms of violence, intersectional violence, and the effectiveness linked to laws and public policies.

ii. The need to create proactive alliances with different sectors and political forces of the society. For example, in the National Congress, experience has shown that for reducing impunity, legislative proposals regarding a recognition of rights, allocation of sufficient budget for the agencies responsible for administering justice and providing essential services for women survivors of violence, the building of alliances and the research of common points among parliamentarian women -regardless of their political affiliation- should be considered a priority. The specialized training and the empowerment of the parliamentarians regarding the key issues of the women's agenda is essential in this process, based on previous experiences such as the one done by the *Academy of Candidates*.

iii. Alliances with feminist, women's and civil society organizations is key for the achievement of a greater impact of the actions, and for sustainable and long-term results. One of the lessons learned is that feminist and women's organizations might have technical limitations that prevent them from working in line with the standards of programs such as this one, therefore it is necessary to define strategies to solve these problems. In this regard, pillar 6 foresees a strengthening of administrative, managerial and advocacy capacities of these organizations.



The sustainability of the actions contemplated in this pillar is guaranteed because the expected results of the research are useful inputs for achieving normative changes, which are also reflected in the approved public policies related to the prevention and response to violence against women. In addition, the issues to be investigated and the advocacy needs were defined based on the priorities of the country's feminist and women's organizations, which have historically been the ones that have defined and led the agenda for women's human rights in the country. The results that are expected to be obtained in this pillar are also in accordance with its institutional work and strategic objectives, which will allow the proposals obtained to be assumed from the routine activities of these organizations.

As for the results related to the support to the Gender Commission of the National Congress, the proposed actions promote changes in institutional structures that will last beyond the duration of the project. In addition, the work of training women politicians is an important component of UN Women's work in the framework of other programmes and projects, such as the Candidates Academy, thus ensuring that these processes will be continued, even in other legislative periods.

**Priority groups:** indigenous women and women of African descent, LGBTIQ, women and girls with disabilities, women and girl victims of violence in the context of organized crime and gangs, displaced or migrant women, women human rights defenders.

**UN AGENCIES INVOLVED:** Considering their respective areas of expertise and comparative advantages, Pillar 1 will be led by UN WOMEN and will be enriched by contributions from UNDP and, UNHCR as an associated agency which provides technical assistance.

BENEFICIARIES PILLAR 1		
	Direct	Indirect
Women	300	2,795,563
Girls		1,827,353
Men	100	2,532,881
Boys		1,856,432
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>9,012,229</b>

This estimation has considered as *direct beneficiaries* the individuals targeted by the advocacy and trainings (parliamentarians, policy makers, CSOs involved, etc.). The indirect beneficiaries would be those who benefit from the changes in the law/policy, i.e., the entire population of the country (INE total Honduras population projection data, 2018).

## OUTCOME 2 – INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

**OUTCOME:** *National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence and harmful practices against women and girls and other sectors of the population.*

### THEORY OF CHANGE

If (1) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government are informed and mobilized to address femicide

If (2) institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capacity on femicide

If (3) national and subnational bargaining processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent femicide and

If (4) adequate budgets are allocated



THEN (5) institutions will develop, coordinate and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of femicide and other SDG targets into development planning processes, BECAUSE (6) institutional change requires appropriate capacity, adequate funding as well as political engagement and leadership to sustainably address femicide.

**EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED**

**Output 2.1 - Key officials at national and sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to femicide, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of intersectional discrimination.**

- **National strategic result 2.1.** -Key institutions, at national and local level have evidence and strengthened capacities for results-based planning and management emphasizing a gender focus aimed at developing and implementing innovative programmes which prevent and respond to VAWG and femicide.

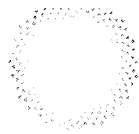
To this end, Spotlight will work, on the one hand, with the institutions responsible for the National Planning System (SCGG, SEFIN and INAM) in the framework of the national development strategy for achieving the SDG, and, on the other, with planning units in key institutions (education, health, security, police) to implement VAWG and femicide programmes and projects at national and municipal level – in the priority municipalities (including municipal women’s offices and other local stakeholders which have an impact on the municipal development plan).

**Output 2.2 - Multi-stakeholder national and sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation of the most marginalized groups.**

- **National strategic result 2.2** -Strengthened national and local inter-institutional coordination (in the priority municipalities) to obtain better outcomes in addressing VAWG and femicide.

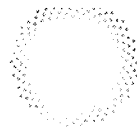
To this end, emphasis will be placed on the work of the existing Inter-institutional Committee which are responsible for (i.e. Committee on Femicide, trafficking and Domestic Violence, Inter-institutional Committee on Public Investment in Childhood and Youth) and the Office for Prevention, Security and Defence. The work of the existing “task forces” on specific subjects will also be analysed (i.e. migration and internal displacement) strengthening the capacities to include gender responsive approach sensitive to gender-based violence and to improve coordination with other inter-institutional official bodies.

<b>National Strategic Result 2.1. - Key institutions, at national and local level have evidence and strengthened capacities for results-based planning and management emphasizing a gender focus aimed at developing and implementing innovative programmes which prevent and respond to VAWG and femicide</b>
Activity 2.1.1: Strengthening the responsible institutions in the national planning system (especially SECGG and SEFIN in the INAM, in the framework of existing coordination mechanisms between them) in the results-based (GBR) planning and management methodologies and tools with a gender focus (including monitoring and evaluation), to incorporate and make visible the contributions focused on VAWG and gender equality (especially in SDG 5 and 16) .
- Diagnostic, design and development of training for key government officials and civil servants after identifying the type of needs



<p>Activity 2.1.2: Mapping gaps, setting and implementing a strategy to strengthen the capacities of these institutions to define specific indicators focused on gender equality, that consider, in the existing planning processes, the need to tackle VAWG and femicide, according to what PIEGH and SDGs 5 and 16 status.</p>
<p>- Based on the analysis of the gaps in the light of international benchmarks (e.g. RIA, Combo, successful experiences, etc.) design and workshops to formulate indicators which ensure planning of activities on prevention of VAWG</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.3: Mapping gaps, setting and implementing a strategy to strengthen result-based and gender (+ intersectionality) sensitive planning capacities of institutions and strategic programmes tackling and preventing VAWG and femicide (with emphasis on their planning units and their institutional strategic plans - PEI): e.g. MP, Supreme Court, National Police, health, education, INAM and Ciudad Mujer.</p>
<p>- Diagnostic, design and application of specialized training in planning with a gender focus (focused on VAWG)</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.4: Strengthen the capacities of the (prioritized) <u>municipalities</u> in results-based planning and management methodologies with gender and intersecting focus (including monitoring and evaluation stages) to incorporate and make visible contributions focused on VAWG and gender equality (especially SDG 5 and 16)</p>
<p>- Consultancy, design and development of training for entities and persons involved in municipal planning including OMM and in accordance with priorities and needs</p>
<p>- Formulation, in coordination with INAM, of a Guide on institutional support by the Municipality in the prevention of VAWG (coordination of the various municipal departments/entities - including OMM - in effective plans for prevention of violence</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.5: Development and inclusion of modules on gender sensitive result-based planning and management (and its relationship to VAWG and femicide) in the curriculum of the High Public Management School (promoted by MADIGEP, the EU funded program on public policies).</p>
<p>- Identification and support for supplementing, with a gender focus, the curriculum of the High Public Management School</p>

<p><b>National Strategic Result 2.2. - Strengthened national and local inter-institutional coordination (in the prioritized municipalities) to obtain better outcomes in addressing VAWG and femicide.</b></p>
<p>Activity 2.2.1: Mapping, analysis and recommendations to strengthen the institutional coordination mechanisms and capacities of the existing inter-institutional committees (i.e. those identified in Pillar 1). Check if they fulfil their functions and have plans and budgets and develop recommendations to strengthen them.</p>
<p>- Diagnostic of the situation of institutional mechanisms and their capacities (national and local level) and validation/recommendations</p>
<p>-Facilitate inter-institutional coordination to define innovative proposals, e.g. for prevention of violence, i.e. through the "safe spaces" methodology or other niches that appear in the mapping</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.2a: Strengthened capacities of existing inter-institutional coordinating committees (on monitoring, audit, reporting, results-based management and gender-sensitive budgeting, based on the analysis made in activity 2.2.1)</p>
<p>- Support for planning and monitoring of actions and in application of recommendations arising from the diagnostic (at least 3 committees)</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.2b: Strengthening of capacities in VAWG-F of parliamentarians (and other key congressional committees) on planning and budgeting</p>
<p>- Provide technical support to the Gender Committee of the National Congress (contracting of a national part-time expert)</p>
<p>- Training of members of the Gender Committee of the National Congress (and other key congressional committees on planning and budgeting of VAWG plans</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.3: Mapping and analysis (functioning, viability, sustainability and contribution) of the existing task forces on specific themes (i.e. TF on migration and internal displacement); development of recommendations and advocacy to- ensure a sensitive approach to gender-based violence and better coordination with other official inter-institutional coordinating bodies and civil society organizations including groups with multiple vulnerabilities</p>
<p>- Revision and design of a coordination work strategy amongst task forces and an implementation plan for said strategy that applies a gender perspective to gender-based violence and intersectionality and thrives for an improved coordination with other official inter-institutional coordinating bodies,</p>



considering indigenous women, youth and applied a human rights-based approach

**Output 2.3 - National Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women’s rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to eliminate femicide**

- **National strategic result 2.3** – *-Key institutions have strengthened capacities in budgeting and budgetary allocations focused on gender, with emphasis on ensuring budget allocations to programmes which prevent and respond to VAWG and femicide.*

The work on gender-responsive budgeting is closely linked to results-based planning and management, thus it will be carried out in a coordinated way and will retain the same method of intervention. On the one hand, the work will be with the institutions responsible for the National Planning and Budgetary System (including the impact on the Ministry of Finance for the identification of specific markers), and, on the other, with planning units in the key institutions responsible for implementing VAWG and femicide programmes and projects at national and municipal level – in the priority municipalities – (including municipal women’s offices and other local stakeholders which have an impact on the municipal development plan), promoting and ensuring that civil society, women’s and feminist organizations are part of the process.

Both the expected outcomes of Pillar II and those of Pillar VI will be closely and effectively coordinated, in order to enhance their impact and avoid duplication of efforts at the level of the responsible institutions and organizations.

<b>National Strategic Result 2.3. - Key institutions have strengthened capacities in budgeting and budgetary allocations focused on gender, with emphasis on ensuring budget allocations to programmes which prevent and respond to VAWG and femicide.</b>
Activity 2.3.1: State of the art update on progress/institutionalization of budgets with a gender focus in key institutions and (update that of INAM) develop recommendations to be applied (i.e. Diagnostic analysis of progress and the institutionalization of budgets with a gender perspective in key institutions and develop recommendations for its improvement)
i) State of the art update in key institutions for VAWG
ii) development of recommendations; iii) sharing of the recommendations.
Activity 2.3.2: Implement the Development Funding Assessment (DFA) tool, to analyse the flow of funds (national and international) and identify the funds to implement the 2030 Agenda, focusing on implementing commitments to end VAWG
- Revision, elaboration of baseline and financial mapping and results to implement SDG 5 at national level with VAWG focus
Activity 2.3.3: Strengthening the SCGG (and SEFIN and INAM in the framework of the existing coordination mechanisms between them) in the innovative
- Part-time consultancy for technical assistance on gender to strengthen the SCGG
- Workshops and sharing of experience between national partners
Activity 2.3.4: Strengthening the capacities of these institutions in defining specific budgetary markers in the existing budgetary processes and mechanisms (i.e. SIAFI), aligned with the PIEGH and SDG 5 and 16
- Elaboration of specific markers, through the technical assistance on gender to the mentioned institutions (which will be charged with preparing practical guides on methodologies for the incorporation of the gender focus in budgets)
- Publication of the guides/manuals



Activity 2.3.5: Strengthening capacities for gender sensitive result-based budgeting of institutions and strategic programmes preventing and responding to VAWG and femicide (emphasis on their planning units) e.g. Public Prosecutor's Office, Supreme Court, National Police, INAM, Ciudad Mujer, based on diagnosis in activity 2.3.1.
- Design and development of long-term awareness raising and training for the staff of the justice sector and the Public Prosecutor's Office and Police, on gender sensitive results-based budgeting
Activity 2.3.6: Strengthening the capacities of the (prioritized) municipalities budgetary mechanisms and methodologies, results-based management with a gender focus, to incorporate and to make visible contributions focused on VAWG and gender equality (especially SDG 5 and 16)
- Updating of OMM and municipal planning units on budgetary mechanisms and methodologies
- Proposals for the formulation of gender policies in the municipalities, focused on reduction of CAWG (includes proactive role of OMMs)

**Lessons learned** from previous works in public policies on VAWG and citizen security have shown that in the country, it is vital to act within existing plans and mechanisms to ensure the commitment of the National Government, and the consistence of the whole action strategy and institutional change. Thus, the Spotlight Initiative will work in cooperation with the existing planning operators, by strengthening and integrating VAWG and femicide issues in the existing planning processes, as well as contributing nationally to the 2030 agenda.

For that reason, among the specific activities listed in pillar II to strengthen the State's capabilities in this area and ensure **sustainability**, the Spotlight Initiative in Honduras will include: an initial mapping of gaps, the definition of strategies to strengthen capacities taking into consideration the whole context, workshops and training and the development of tools, specific guides and protocols that ensure that national and local capacity building procedures and skills are well embedded and institutionalized in targeted Institutions. Through the political support of key authorities, it will be sought that these actions are regulated and incorporated institutionally. The institutionalization and documentation of the protocols and processes developed for the analysis and exchange of information will be sought, in such a way that it does not depend on individual personnel, and the inclusion of more than one stakeholder per key institution will be guaranteed. Pillar 2 is in sync with Pillar 1 which includes a gap analysis of the legal and planning framework vis-à-vis the 3 main dimensions of the Agenda 2030 (RIA), namely, the social, economic and environmental dimensions, the institutional strengthening in Pillar 2 will follow the same scheme of establishing clear links with the national planning process (SDGs indicators and targets), results-based management system, and eventually the national budgeting process to be integrated with national SDGs on the medium-term as planned by the Government, to ensure sustainability and uptake in national plans and processes. Capacity development will factor the enabling environment (mandate, legal premises, etc.), institutional structure and mechanisms (protocols, processes, coordination, etc.) and the human capital at key junctures of the institution(s) to ensure that it is well grounded in national priorities and systems and to eventually reach results. These efforts will be also reflected in national platforms (RBM, SIMOREH, etc.).

There will be also monitoring mechanisms (mid-term evaluation) in place for a better planning of initiatives with a gender- and violence against women approach, such as existing IT platforms, to strengthen the commitment of the state to sustain its capacity building in this field.

**UN AGENCIES INVOLVED:** Considering their respective areas of expertise and comparative advantages, Pillar 2 will be led by **UNDP** and will be enriched by contributions from UN WOMEN and UNFPA.





BENEFICIARIES PILLAR 2		
	Direct	Indirect
Women	415	400,000
Girls		200,000
Men	275	45,920
Boys		45,920
<b>Total</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>691,840</b>

This estimation has considered as *direct beneficiaries* the target groups receiving direct benefits from the actions foreseen under pillar two (staff in those institutions, mostly) and *indirect beneficiaries* would include primary target of the institutions' improved work.

### OUTCOME 3 – PREVENTION- CHANGE OF NORMS AND BEHAVIOURS

**OUTCOME: Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence and harmful practices against women and girls.**

#### THEORY OF CHANGE

IF (1) multiple strategies such as education of key stakeholders (especially relating to exclusion) inclusive community mobilization, communication and innovative technological processes, strategies to engage trainers and opinion formers in an integrated and coordinated manner, improving understanding and the exercise of individual and social power in transforming relations and protective environments that prevent women and girls suffering violence and reducing femicide.

THEN (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at community and individual level to promote respectful relations and reduce violence against girls and women

Because (3) multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other can effectively change individual and socio-cultural norms, including those that limit the positive social valuation of adolescent girls and women and their sexuality, and which tolerate femicide.

#### EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED

The strategy has been identified based on the best practice of the socio-ecological preventive approach (the Ecological Framework), which starts from the *individual deconstruction* of constrictive beliefs on gender roles, power and submission as a value leading to collective construction which proposes and establishes new ideals, practices and social norms in its environment which promote respect for women and girls and suggest possible environments of peace and co-existence.

Applying the lesson learned –, to obtain changes it is necessary to reach people through several means, strategic objectives are proposed in the three work areas at national level: work in the formal and non-formal educational environment, work in the community and family sphere, and impact on key opinion leaders and cultural references.

In the local environment, it is firstly sought to generate capacities to understand power and



power imbalances in personal, socio-community and state dimensions, that foster and perpetuate violence against girls and women and, secondly, to reinforce the actions of the various stakeholders to generate reflection, suggest changes in the immediate environment, establish processes to stop violence, promote and demonstrate new practices and norms that girls and women.

**Output 3.1 - National and sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including comprehensive sexuality education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings**

- **National strategic result 3.1** – *The capacities of the formal education sector to promote an education which leads to changes in unequal relations of power between men and women to eliminate VAWG and femicide.*

The Spotlight Initiative is focusing its interventions within the educational environment given its role in establishing norms and models and will follow a strategy of reinforcing the crucial role of educational centres, modelling new ways of exercising citizenship and mobilizing to reduce violence against girls, adolescents and women through positive educational environment and involvement of the wider community. This means that actions will be aimed at boys and girls, through development of dedicated content in the curricula for primary and intermediate level in collaboration with the Secretariat of Education, with a view to facilitate learning about the exercise of rights and citizenship based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination. In this regard, the good practices linking education on human rights with other subjects such as mathematics, Spanish, sciences, etc. will be taken into account. In addition, it will be required also to include the above-mentioned education on rights in the evaluation of every teachers' performance: as it represents a tested mechanism that increases the positive impact of all the educational activities.

To ensure the sustainability of the preventive processes in the local educational structure, the Spotlight Initiative will firstly focus its interventions on training staff within the education sector at district and university level and, secondly, capacity building for results-based monitoring of education to underpin the transforming practices contributing to preventing violence in and around the educational environment.

In and out of school activities (cultural, sports and recreational) also play a crucial role as they purposefully convey messages and new practices that transcend the community environment and demonstrate as well as model the characteristics of protective environments, including positive relations and active participation of girls and adolescents. Families are also reached through schools for fathers and mothers which foster good child-rearing practices and promote relations of trust and collaboration with their sons and daughters and encourage the deconstruction of gender roles through the families with creative exercises which can be done at home and lead to collective reflection. In fact, it is well known that activities focusing on parents (both fathers and mothers) are essential to reinforce the work done by the teaching staff at school (in the classroom).

<b>National Strategic Result 3.1. - The capacities of the formal education sector to promote an education which leads to changes in unequal relations of power between man and women to eliminate VAWG and femicide</b>
Activity 3.1.1: Strengthening the capacity of the Secretariat of Education for curriculum development in "Education in human rights and life skills" from a life skills perspective, at primary level (2nd and 3rd grade) and intermediate (institutes)
- Development of training for facilitators and teachers in the Secretariat of Education with their respective training manuals on human rights of women and girls, promotion and practices of equality in the school environment and development of skills and empowerment
- Implementation of at least nine workshops per municipality for teachers in primary and intermediate



education
- Printing of manuals
Activity 3.1.2: Strengthen initial and continuing training of teachers, including in key subjects of private and state universities on prevention of VAWG-femicide through educational methods on line and face to face as appropriate
- Development of university courses for teachers on prevention of VAWG, causes and consequences in the development and promotion of gender equality in educational environments.
Activity 3.1.3: Strengthening schools for fathers and mothers on subjects relevant to the transformation of social norms, attitudes and behaviour in general which lead to VAWG-femicide, with focus on prevention of sexual violence.
- Training, elaboration of educational manual and tools aimed at facilitators and educators to promote change of social norms and behaviours which can be modelled from the classroom
- Conduct training workshops aimed at teachers working in schools for fathers and mothers on rights-based sexuality, development and positive child-rearing practices for promotion of gender equality
- Methodological development (guides) for teachers, parents and students on deconstruction of violent masculinities through peer and intergenerational practices on community educational platforms
Activity 3.1.4: Implement recreational, sports and cultural activities as a means of communicating messages on prevention of violence, participation of children, and involvement of school heads, parents and teachers in the creation of safe spaces in and out of school
- Development of collective social mobilization from school and community platforms to deconstruct myths and barriers to the realization of women's and girls'
- Development of linking initiatives to promote symbolic community activities, materials and reproduction of communications products with adolescents and girls to strengthen community resilience, promote collective commitment to inclusion and encourage abandonment of repressive practices, control and everyday violence (individual and social protection factors)
Activity 3.1.5: Strengthen capacities of the Secretariat of Education for results-based monitoring of education in human rights and life skills with the active participation of girls and adolescents (including analysis of information on variables relating to discrimination)
- Training of staff of Secretariat of Education responsible for monitoring of actions and promoting innovative learning mechanisms to show the results of changes in norms and practices on adolescents
- Travel for training

**Output 3.2 - Community advocacy platforms are established and strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women’s and girls’ sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence, self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.**

- **National strategic result 3.2** – *The capacities of families and communities to promote gender equality and non-violence against women, girls and adolescents are strengthened.*

The family and community are priority protective environments. The strategy is based on a study/diagnosis which shows the intersection of discrimination and social and institutional tolerance of such violence. This lesson leads to the collective design and development of community activities and communication for development (C4D) designed to transform gender norms, eliminate stereotypes and discriminatory practices, which will subsequently empower the impact processes developed in Pillar 6.

Because of the lessons learned in past interventions focusing on families, different approaches will be put in place, taking into account the needs and interests of each member of the household, especially adolescents. This will allow creating conditions to achieve more sustainable changes over time. Likewise, work will be carried out with institutionalized programs (i.e. Better Families) that will reach each household. These programs have demonstrated a major efficiency when working on non-discrimination, adolescent reproductive health and the prevention of violence against women and little girls.



The Spotlight Initiative will also contribute to breaking the cycles of chronic violence by raising the awareness of community participants who will become agents of change for a social consensus of *zero tolerance of violence against girls and women* in which they act *individually and collectively* to shift towards protective and empowering environments for women and girls. The Programme will also specifically engage those stakeholders that have the capacity to develop culturally sensitive processes which reach the populations that are traditionally most left behind and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination, such as indigenous women, lesbians, Afro-Hondurans and adolescent girls. To that end, training methodologies, manuals, advocacy materials, symbolic events and campaigns will be developed, in line with the social change processes promoted with stakeholders able to approach families and with the social influence to promote norms, attitudes and behaviours, including those related to women's and girls' freedoms, sexuality and development. Likewise, the work will include activities aimed at transforming violent masculine attitudes, empowerment of girls, inclusion of youth of both sexes, development of life skills as protective factors which reduce the risk of violence and femicide. The technological innovations will contribute with preventive information, recognition of risks and routes of protection for women and girls.

The *modelling* strategy promoted by the Spotlight Initiative will make it possible to generate changes in social and institutional practices, producing positive, respectful and inclusive behaviours towards women and girls. The Programme will also attempt to mobilise all ages in all environments and ensure that education processes are led by local stakeholders.

<b>National Strategic Result 3.2. - The capacities of families and communities to promote gender equality and non-violence against women, girls and adolescents are strengthened</b>
Activity 3.2.1: Conduct a study on institutional and social tolerance of violence against women, which includes the perspective of intersection of discrimination (at national level)
- Conduct a study on institutional and social tolerance of violence against women, which includes the perspective of intersection of discrimination (at national level)
- Design an integrated strategy for prevention of VAWG which, in a coherent and synergistic way, links all the educational, family and community strategies and programmes, and public information, advocacy campaigns which involve opinion formers and cultural models
Activity 3.2.2: Implement a culturally appropriate communication for development (C4D) strategy aimed at changing gender norms, eliminating stereotypes and discriminatory practices and development of behaviors based on women's and girls' rights, new non-violent masculinities, free of machismo and discrimination
- Develop a communication for development strategy aimed at changing social norms and behaviors which lead individually, socially and institutionally to recognition of women's and girls' rights, new non-violent masculinities, free of machismo and discrimination
- Development of communication products aimed at various audiences identified in the study in order to promote new ideas, convictions and practices to break the cycle of everyday violence against girls, women and other excluded groups
- Development of educational activities with primary and secondary school students aimed at deconstructing power through critical reflection, empowerment and collective action using methodologies such as Start, Awareness, Support, Action (SASA aimed at reducing violence against women and girls
Activity 3.2.3: Develop capacities of government and civil society facilitators in education on human rights, children's and adolescents' rights defenders, promoters of development programmes, child communicators' networks and other volunteers to promote the empowerment of girls and adolescents, development of life skills (including VAWG-femicide)
- Elaboration of non-formal educational and other materials to implement community strategy on recognition of women's and girls' rights, empowerment actions and promotion of community social action for inclusion and development of local actions on prevention of violence.
- Printing of training tools for specialist facilitators for fathers, mothers and adolescents in the families cared for
- Training of institutional personnel in implementing training strategies
- Development of manuals, training courses aimed at child communicators and adolescent leaders and



production based on arguments in favour of gender equality, social mobilization and inter-peer messages for change of beliefs and practices which generate violence
Activity 3.2.4: Develop mobile applications and other technological solutions for communication of messages on prevention, social mapping of VAWG-femicide and real-time monitoring of perceptions of gender and stereotypes
- Development of strategy and guides on communication to prevent violence through on-line environments based on promotion of environments of protection and respect for girls, adolescents and women. Includes development of mobile information application on human rights
- Development of initiatives of and among adolescents so that the voice and participation of girls and adolescents in favour of equality is promoted through the use of new technologies and on-line information environments
Activity 3.2.5: Strengthen the capacities of the relevant social partners participating in community and local interlinking spaces (networks, coordination tables. Among others) on laws, policies, programmes and available essential services to promote empowerment of women, adolescents and girls and non-violence
- Training of partners in these community interconnection spaces. Training on GBV and femicide which contributes to linking of those involved (human rights, gender, gender-based violence, including femicide, relevant legislation, integrated approach to GBV
- Training and development of material for grass-roots community organizations and municipal partners focusing on guidance for families, women and girls (Afro-Honduran and indigenous) on reduction of gender-based violence, sexual violence and the use of girls and adolescents for licit activities which increase the risk of homicide (2 adaptations)

**Output 3.3: Opinion leaders and decision makers in relevant formal institutions and cultural references (i.e. communication media, sport, religious and community leaders, etc.) are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on femicide and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights.**

- **National Strategic Result 3.3** – *Opinion Leaders and cultural references, churches and the private sector have knowledge, capacities, tools and mechanisms to adequately raise the visibility of VAG-Femicide and prevent its occurrence.*

The priority is to address the root causes of violence against women and girls, as well as the obstacles to social transformation for a more equal society between men and women, focusing particularly on those groups which have been excluded and which are most at risk of being abused and even losing their life. Among other approaches, the Spotlight Initiative will implement specific interventions focused on inter-religious dialogues to promote new norms on the rights of girls and women and gender equality, targeting specifically those stakeholders that influence religious messages and norms.

Opinion leaders and influencers, such as journalists, will play an active part in educational activities and the development of new internal norms for reporting on violence, promoting gender equality and preventing violence. At the same time, a media observatory will be developed to monitor media reporting of violence, provide guidance and information to decision makers and contribute to improving analysis of the attribution of violence to specific communities and groups.

The Spotlight Initiative will also collaborate actively with the private sector, particularly through the promotion of mentoring initiatives which reduce the risks of femicide in the workplace. The Programme will also raise awareness about the rights of women leaders as well as of women workers subject to different employment regimes, with the objective to mitigate the risks of related violence and improve women workers' treatment and social value.

The coherence of campaigns and other prevention interventions will be ensured by a *strategy of advocacy and communication* which will link and harmonize messages and approaches



under this pillar, and, in general, coordinates pillar 3 with all the activities of the Spotlight Initiative. The Spotlight Initiative being a Joint Initiative of the EU and the UN System, the programme team will ensure to regularly coordinate communication activities with ongoing initiatives of the two partners.

<b>National Strategic Result 3.3. - Opinion leaders and cultural models, churches and the private sector have knowledge, capacities, tools and mechanisms to adequately raise the visibility of VAG-Femicide and prevent its occurrence</b>
Activity 3.3.1: Design and launch of an observatory of communication media on VAWG and femicide which influences the approach to and treatment of this problem from a human rights and gender equality angle, ensuring the incorporation of analysis of the incidence of violence in communities exposed to other forms of intersecting discrimination
- Launch of an observatory of communication media on VAWG and femicide and elaboration of newsletters on the observatory's results
- Design and printing of at least 3 newsletters per year (6 in total) with analysis of specific groups
Activity 3.3.2: Development of capacities of journalists, social communicators, child communicators, publicists and cultural models to ensure that they have the knowledge, awareness and tools to address and communicate appropriately on VAWG- femicide (at national and local level)
- Training for communication media, editors, social communicators on projection and gender equality and opening of spaces for adolescent communicators
Activity 3.3.3: Generate evidence of the incidence of women leaders in small and medium-sized companies, and the incidence on women employees of violence against women, to change discriminatory attitudes in companies
- Study of the violence experienced by women in companies, its manifestations, causes and consequences: dissemination of the results
Activity 3.3.4: Creation of partnerships with the private sector on prevention of VAWG-femicide in the workplace, through mentoring processes
- Training through mentoring methods for companies in the private sector to achieve environmental free of violence against women
Activity 3.3.5: Develop training processes for leaders of organizations committed to prevention of VAWG in the prioritized municipalities
- Develop dialogue between religions on girls and women's rights and gender equality

The **sustainability** is determined by the intentional synergy between civil society, municipalities with their local protection systems and state institutions that work together, coordinate with local processes to promote changes in social norms, prevent and include women in its diversity. The joint effort to design a prevention strategy that will be led by national Institutions will increase the integration of its activities in specifics planning and state budgets. All methodologies proposed are being tested and are ready to be improved, adapted and being scaled with experienced partners that respect the mentioned synergy and agreed to increase capabilities of the national Institutions to replicate those. Likewise, at the local level methodologies will be replicated with local resources by grassroots organizations. A key part of the sustainability strategy is also to trigger fundamental concepts within normative sectors as faith groups and schools through curricular adaptation to promote gender equality, influence and commitment of communicators and media sectors to reduce opposition and demystification of women rights.

**Priority groups:** Journalists, teachers, community leaders, children's networks/platforms, indigenous women and women of African descent, LGBTI community, adolescent women and girls, women and girls living in rural areas in the prioritized municipalities.

**UN AGENCIES INVOLVED:** Considering their respective areas of expertise and comparative advantages, Pillar 3 will be led by UNICEF and will be enriched by contributions from UNFPA and UN WOMEN.



BENEFICIARIES PILLAR 3		
	Direct	Indirect
Women	11,660	446,890
Girls	21,107	238,943
Men	10,014	455,522
Boys	20,694	251,330
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,475</b>	<b>1,392,684</b>

**Direct beneficiaries:** Direct beneficiaries was estimated through the targeted interventions foreseen in about 50 schools. Hence, it was possible to identify the number of teachers who will directly participate in the training processes, in addition to the number of students who will be reached through the methodology processes in classrooms and in the school environment. Based on the target municipalities' population and on previous experiences, it was possible to estimate the number of mothers and fathers that will be involved in the community methodologies/dialogues, as well as the groups of adolescent women and men who will take part in the development of training processes in masculinities and empowerment. Based on some pre-identifications, it was also possible to estimate the number of religious leaders who will participate in the trainings and in the interreligious dialogue, as well as the businessmen involved in the prevention processes.

**Indirect beneficiaries:**

For the *educational activities*, what has been considered is the number of teachers (of the basic and intermediate levels) per municipality (taking the data from the Ministry of Education). The number of students has been calculated, based on the number of students that each teacher has in each classroom. From the education centres at Department level, all the regional educational centres will be reached.

In the case of *community training* processes in the municipalities, the information of SEDIS was considered, taking both, the number of technical facilitators and the number of households (their members) that will benefit from the program. Also, the calculation includes families that will be reached by campaigns and communication activities for the change of social norms.

**OUTCOME 4 – Quality services with a focus on prevention and resilience**

**OUTCOME:** Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices, especially those who suffer from various forms of intersecting discrimination, use available, accessible, culturally acceptable and quality essential services<sup>28</sup> including for long term recovery from violence (focus on prevention and resilience).

**THEORY OF CHANGE**

If (1) service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, and to prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines,

If (2) these services are made available and accessible to women and girls,

<sup>28</sup> The wording of the outcome has been slightly modified to highlight the necessity of addressing the needs of women who suffer multiple intersecting forms of discrimination and violence and to emphasize the cultural adaptation of the services.



and If (3) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including SRH services and access to justice)

THEN (4) women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices will increase their use of the services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted BECAUSE (5) underlying barriers to women and girls' access to services have been addressed

(6) including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women's sexuality and reproduction.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND STRATEGIC OUTCOMES IDENTIFIED

**Output 4.1 - Relevant government authorities and women's rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including health services<sup>29</sup>, social services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing intersecting forms of discrimination.**

- **National strategic result 4.1.a.** - *The relevant institutions have improved capacity to provide coordinated, multisectoral and quality governance of essential services which respond to women and girls' victims/survivors of VAWG and femicide in line with international standards, with emphasis on women and girls who suffer different forms of intersecting discrimination.*
- **National strategic result 4.1.b.** - *Existing capacities at national and local level have been strengthened to provide a coordinated, multisectoral and quality response of essential services for women and girls victims/survivors of VAWG and femicide in line with standards and tools established in the Package of Essential Services.*

To achieve the results under Outcome 4, interventions have been designed at two levels. On the one hand, the programme intends to clearly identify and strengthen/develop those elements, which can ensure coordinated and quality governance of an integrated package of essential services for prevention and integrated response to VAWG and femicide (e.g. a common referral protocol which takes account of the different protocols developed in the country on violence against women<sup>30</sup>; local operational coordination areas; common reporting mechanisms, etc.).

On the other hand, the Programme aims at strengthening existing capacities, especially at local level in the prioritized municipalities, of health service providers, justice and social service providers involved in various aspects of implementation of the package of essential services, such as: alignment of care protocols and mechanisms for registering and referencing victims, implementation of innovative risk detection strategies, provision of integrated mobile services, among others.

The implementation of the essential services package includes the approach of "Accessible, Available for all, Acceptable and Quality Services (AAAQ). Accordingly, emphasis will be put to ensure that women and girls of any condition and living anywhere can access, in a friendly and culturally-sensitive and non-discriminatory way, services which are in line with

<sup>29</sup> The word "sexual" is not explicitly used in the wording of the Output, for the reasons set out in the explanatory note.

<sup>30</sup> Not only for the development of this referral protocol, but others which may be given impetus or improved through Spotlight, existing protocols will be taken into account, including: Protocol on Integrated Care of victims of domestic violence, Protocol on medical care of sexual violence, Protocol on application of the Act Against Domestic Violence.





international standards of quality.

The Spotlight Initiative strategy for pillar 4 will be coordinated with existing ongoing initiatives in the country, which aim at supporting the provision of justice services<sup>31</sup>, and special emphasis will be placed on strengthening health services and social services, ensuring a catalytic effect through integrated service provision.

To that end, an assessment of ongoing service delivery systems will be conducted, analyzing gaps and identifying opportunities to strengthen the resilience of women victims/survivors. In that sense, the Programme will build on existing initiatives, such as the Presidential Program Ciudad Mujer and MAIE (among others), with a view to consolidate existing strengths and address identified weaknesses and gaps. The Spotlight initiative will support Ciudad Mujer in the implementation of the "essential services package"; to this end, the programme will review existing protocols, staff training programs and other aspects, so that the assistance provided in such centers is improved and so that lessons-learned and good practices can be identified. Likewise, it will support the coordination of Ciudad Mujeres centers with other service delivery mechanisms.

Based on these findings, public and civil society institutions will be supported in revising and implementing a "Comprehensive Roadmap on Prevention and Response to VAWG" – from which intersectoral programmes will be derived, in order to contribute to secondary prevention of violence and the provision of care services for survivors/victims taking into account the gender perspective.

The 'Comprehensive Path of prevention and response to VAWG' will also contemplate the participatory elaboration of security strategies for the actors that intervene in each municipality, considering the incidence of local gangs and "maras", organized crime and other actors. This will be key to facilitate the effective implementation of the essential services package for the benefit of all the citizens.

<p><b>National Strategic Result 4.1.a. - The relevant institutions have improved capacity to provide coordinated, multisectoral and quality governance of essential services which respond to women and girls' victims/survivors of VAWG and femicide in line with international standards, with emphasis on women and girls who suffer different forms of intersecting discrimination</b></p>
<p>Activity 4.1.1: Identify and implement key elements for the design of coordinated, multisectoral and quality governance of essential services to respond to women and girls' victims/survivors of VAWG and femicide in line with international standards and promoting a prevention and resilience approach</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carry out an integrated analysis of national institutional provision (Combo) aimed at prevention and eradication of VAWG and femicide, to identify gaps and opportunities for strengthening: a) the SDG joint assessment methodology will be used in a first phase to delineate, b) based on a) quantitative analysis, a "state-of-the-art" of needs covered/not covered. Based on a) and b), recommendations will be drafted for the development of an integrated package of services, in particular through the implementation of the package of essential services</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elaborate strategy for the implementation of the package of essential services taking into account factors of protection in the provision of services, to strengthen the focus on resilience and different treatment for communities exposed to multiple forms of discrimination in the integrated provision of services</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen the mechanisms for multi-sectoral reporting - at national level and in the selected municipalities with regard to secondary prevention and care for victims/survivors of VAWG and femicide. Also includes strengthening of CONADEH for effective channeling of complaints by victims/survivors of VAWG and holding of public inquiries concerning disappearances and femicides at national level and in the selected municipalities</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize multi-sectoral reporting workshops - at local level aimed at Lenca and Garifuna communities</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen and/or create spaces for coordination at local level in the selected municipalities between</li> </ul>

<sup>31</sup> E.g. through the EU JUSTICE programme.



the various partners involved in the multisectoral response to VAWG and femicide with the objective of driving, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of integrated care. These spaces or mechanisms will rely on the participation of civil society organizations, especially women's and youth, including specific populations such as indigenous, of African descent, LGBTIQ and others

- Coordination meetings and strengthening of municipal committees/councils

**National Strategic Result 4.1.b. - Existing capacities at national and local level have been strengthened to provide a coordinated, multisectoral and quality response of essential services for women and girls victims/survivors of VAWG and femicide in line with standards and tools established in the Package of Essential Services**

**Activity 4.1.2 Existing capacities and key tools for provision of the package of essential services**

- Revise and adapt the protocols of each service to improve their internal processes for care and referral. (Police, health, judiciary and social services). These protocols will be produced taking into account the specific needs of the groups in the most vulnerable situations as result of multiple discrimination (protocols for protection of women defenders, witnesses and girls' victims of violence, indigenous women, women of African descent and others)
- Adapt and print manuals and guides to strengthen the capacities of justice officials to ensure a safe and effective route for girls and adolescents' victims of violence
- Develop training processes for justice officials, health services - public and private - including sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents, prevention and response to VAWG in the selected municipalities. These processes also include the elaboration of manuals and education and training for the implementation of the protocols for the investigation of femicide (i.e. P.LAC)
- Training for the implementation of the protocols for the investigation of femicide (i.e. P.LAC)
- Strengthen records at services level, to promote approval and inclusion of variables relevant to groups which suffer intersectional discrimination
- Implement innovative strategies for the detection and protection of women, adolescents and girls victims/survivors of violence, such as the "Risk Assessment Tool (John Hoskins Hospital) to be implemented by the services (police, public prosecutor's office, health) promotion successful practices used in other countries such as use of ankle bracelets on aggressors, promotion of the "Seguras" application and adaptation of mobile applications such as the 'MEDI- CAPT' application developed by 'Physicians for Human Rights
- Strengthen the availability of medical inputs and tools for justice officials in processes or care and investigation of VAWG, in selected municipalities of intervention
- Strengthen the provision of essential services to respond to victims/survivors of VAWG in rural areas, through the provision of integrated mobile services
- Implement and information and communication strategy which takes account of intersectionality, aimed at the population at municipal level on the essential services provided, the critical path to follow for care of victims/survivors and sanctions faced by aggressors in cases of VAWG and femicide
- Production of messages on rights and guarantees of protection of girls and adolescents in local care (audio-visual and other)
- Implement an instrument for monitoring compliance with the standards envisaged in the package of essential services in each municipality. It includes monitoring of the actions of public servants at all levels. It involves the active participation of women and girls, taking into account multiple discrimination, all in order to ensure compliance with the measures to prevent, sanction and eradicate VAWG

Some of the **lessons learned** that are going to be applied at local level include the following:

- evidence shows the importance of the creating/strengthening inter-institutional technical staff at municipal level, sensitized and appropriately trained, coordinating service delivery to survivors of violence; which has shown not only greater effectiveness, but greater empowering of knowledge;
- Exchanges of experiences between municipalities and countries have had particular impact, contributing to the promotion of institutional changes and processes;
- Strengthening the capacities of women's and youth organizations is essential to provide better assistance to their members, however, this must go hand in hand with the opening of spaces or institutional mechanisms that facilitate social visibility/oversight.

Pillar IV will also seek to generate impact on the perpetrators of violence, with a view to changing behaviours and thus contributing to eliminating VAWG, including femicide.



Under this pillar, some programmatic and technological innovations will be implemented. Innovations such as the Scale of Risk Assessment and the mobile application *MEDI-CAT* will contribute to improving care from both health and justice. The *Seguras* mobile application will help provide information to women about violence and bring them closer to the security and justice services. (See description in the section on innovations).

All interventions carried out, whether by institutions of the State or civil society, will take an approach centred on the victim/survivor of VAWG and on their fundamental human rights. These interventions will be designed to promote the survivors' recovery, prevent re-traumatization/secondary victimization, and allow them to take informed decisions, while at the same time ensuring their confidentiality, anonymity, privacy, respect and non-discrimination.

**Output 4.2 - Women and girls' survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and access to opportunities.**

- **National Strategic result 4.2.a.** –Existing capacities of social services focused on care and recovery of survivors of VAWG and attempted femicide and their families have been strengthened.

In this context, for example, the following will be strengthened: services of shelters, psycho-social care provided by Municipal Women's Offices, a recovery strategy/mechanism, community and family reinsertion programmes, with emphasis on girls and adolescents.

The participation of civil society, with emphasis on women's organizations, will be assured by strengthening their capacities to deal with VAWG and femicide: legal advice, support and information, psycho-social support and referrals to more specialized care services and support for shelters.

All these actions include the design of citizen security strategies which are supposed to create the appropriate conditions for their implementation within a context characterized by a higher risk framework for gangs, *maras* and organized crime.

- **National Strategic Outcome 4.2.b.** – The institutions responsible for providing a response to women victims/survivors of violence provide them with access to mechanisms to promote their empowerment and economic independence.

For this purpose, a mapping exercise will be carried out, analysing existing mechanisms/opportunities of economic empowerment. The programme will also strengthen/develop initiatives that facilitate access to them by women survivors of violence and attempted femicide and/or their families. In this framework, inter alia, the economic empowerment module of the City Woman programme will be strengthened.

<b>National Strategic Result 4.2.1.a. - Existing capacities of social services focused on care and recovery of survivors of VAWG and attempted femicide and their families have been strengthened</b>
Activity 4.2.1. Strengthen State response in care and recovery of survivors of VAWG and attempted femicide and their families
- Strengthen the support provided by Shelters in the selected municipalities
- Strengthen municipalities, especially municipal women's offices and other women's organizations and civil society to provide victims/survivors of VAWG and their families with support and information, psycho-social support, support with transport, legal advice and referral to more specialized care services



such as: City Woman, MAIEs, shelters, etc.
- Strengthening of capacities of the National Institute for the Care of Women Offenders (INAMI) and DINAF in the processes of community/family reintegration of girls' victims/survivors of VAWG and femicide
- Support the development of a strategy for reparation of harm to victims/survivors VAWG and femicide and their families which may include the creation of a trust fund to provide the reparations for harm caused to victims/survivors caused by the acts of violence suffered, which includes support to children of victims of femicide
- Drive the de-institutionalization and community/family reinsertion of girl's victims/survivors of intra-family violence

<b>National Strategic Result 4.2.1b. - The institutions responsible for providing a response to women victims/survivors of violence provide them with access to mechanisms to promote their empowerment and economic independence</b>
<b>Activity 4.2.2 Facilitate access of women victims/survivors of violence to women's empowerment and economic independence programmes</b>
- Carry out a mapping of existing initiatives of programmes/projects (national - public or private - or promoted by international bodies) which support women's empowerment and economic independence, to identify mechanisms of priority access of women, girls, adolescents and young women victims/survivors of violence to such opportunities (focus on the municipalities of intervention)
- Support existing initiatives for women's economic independence such as the Economic Independence Module (MEC) of City Woman, coordinated by INAM, and work with the private sector to drive other services to strengthen and promote women's independence and socioeconomic reintegration. This includes services or measures such as: i. guidance and intermediation in formal education, vocational education or training for work; ii. advice on access to credit and other financial services to strengthen micro-enterprises and development of new businesses; iii. support for management of the identity card and legal advice
Promote training processes for social empowerment and independence of women and girls at community level in the selected municipalities

Institutionalizing the actions proposed under this Pillar will ensure **sustainability** in two respects. First, through the development of protocols and guidelines that govern institutional procedures, and second, by incorporating mandatory GBV response training into the learning curricula of all justice and health sector operators. This implies building capacity to impart such information within the aforementioned institutions. In general, the actions that will be developed to implement the essential services will be designed in a participatory manner and with the leadership of the institutions responsible for its implementation. Likewise, sustainability of this pillar will be achieved through the strengthening of inter-institutional structures for coordination and accountability, as well as the strengthening of spaces for the participation of the population, especially women and girls, in order to ensure a strong response to their demands and needs, and above all by strengthening their participation in providing oversight of the services offered.

**Priority target groups:** adolescent and young women (i.e. in reproductive health services), women and girls living in rural areas in the prioritized municipalities, survivors of violence, children and family members of victims of femicide and violence.

**UN AGENCIES INVOLVED:** Considering their respective areas of expertise and comparative advantages, Pillar 4 will be led by UNFPA and will be enriched by contributions from UNDP, UNICEF and UNWOMEN.



BENEFICIARIES PILLAR 4		
	Direct	Indirect
Women	47,220	843,220
Girls	14,578	507,276
Men	13,780	752,734
Boys	13,780	246,081
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,359</b>	<b>2,349,311</b>

*Direct beneficiaries* include service providers whose capacity has been increased and survivors of violence specifically receiving services in areas covered by the programme.<sup>32</sup>

*Indirect beneficiaries* include anyone benefitting from services after new standards have been adopted, even if the programme is not funding service delivery.<sup>33</sup>

## OUTCOME 5 – MANAGEMENT OF DATA TO inform POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOCUSED ON VAWG AND FEMICIDE

**OUTCOME:** Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.

### THEORY OF CHANGE

If (1) Measurement and methodologies for data collection on violence against women and girls /femicide are improved and strengthened (including – where possible – monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2, 11.7 indicators or the indicators prioritized in SDG 16)

If (2) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG/femicide data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened and

If (3) disaggregated data (including to the extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability) are made accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society

THEN (4) laws, policies and programmes will be based on evidence and better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized

BECAUSE (5) they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED

<sup>32</sup> In order to have an estimation, information was collected, from the Specialised Comprehensive Assistance Modules (MAIE) of the Public Ministry of the five selected municipalities, about key personnel to be trained in the Ministry of Health, the Judiciary, Public Ministry, National Police and Shelter Houses. This staff is the one that coordinates with the MAIE the assistance to victims/survivors in each municipality. Taking as starting point the number of women which are potential indirect beneficiaries, a 5% or a 10% of that number was calculated by municipality, considering that they are women that can be attended in the services. This percentage varied according to the complaints presented in the Public Ministry in each municipality. Finally, considering that the target population is women in their different ages, the number of men was adjusted.

<sup>33</sup> The starting point was the population (by sex and age) per municipality, based on the XVII Population and Housing Census 2013 and its projections for 2018. According to ENDESA 2012, in the country there is a 22.4% of women affected by the different types of violence, taking this information and using the census projection, it was calculated the number of adolescents and women who could potentially indirect beneficiaries of the initiative. Additionally, the INE projects that 10% of the population of La Ceiba is Afro-descendant (Garífuna). Taking this into account, the population of La Ceiba was taken to calculate the proportion of men and women and the same methodology was followed to calculate women who may have been victims / survivors of violence.



**Output 5.1 - Key stakeholders, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women’s rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform decision making on laws, policies and programmes.**

To achieve the above, regarding data collection capacity, the following three strategic priorities were identified:

- **National Strategic Result 5.1.a.-** *Based on the previous mapping of gaps and opportunities, having personnel, both in State institutions and civil society, trained in the integrated management of all stages of the information management cycle necessary to inform evidence-based polices on VAWG and femicide.*

In this context, it is also sought to encourage the application of ethical principles which must be applied in the various stages of information management and processing of personal data relating to VAWG in order to protect the identity, integrity and confidential information of women and girls’ victims/survivors of violence. These principles must be respected at all stages of the processing and transfer of data between institutions, while at the same time not affecting public access to statistical data by the various interest groups and the public.

<b>National Strategic Result 5.1.a. - Based on the previous mapping of gaps and opportunities, having personnel, both in State institutions and civil society, trained in the integrated management of all stages of the information management cycle necessary to inform evidence-based polices on VAWG and femicide.</b>
Activity 5.1.1: Update mapping of partners and identify gaps and opportunities in the information management cycle for decision making on prevention of violence, in particular the different forms of VAWG
- Prepare a diagnostic, analysis and report with recommendations for the identification of priorities and needs to be addressed with emphasis on groups with multiple vulnerabilities
Activity 5.1.2: Strengthen capacities of State institutions and civil society through information on the integrated management of the stages of the information management cycle to guide public policies based on evidence, with a gender focus (production, analysis, use and benefiting and dissemination)
- Based on the diagnostic, design and carry out training on the stages of the information management cycle with a gender focus (at national and local level)
Activity 5.1.3: Link-up with the CONOSE network and other networks for sharing of information and strengthening of capacities in information management and analysis at regional level (3 countries in the North triangle)
- Sharing of successful experiences in the region on information management and incorporation of new national partners in the network

- **National Strategic result 5.1.b. -** *Improved institutional capacities and capacities of civil society necessary to regularly collect, produce and standardize quality data on VAWG-femicides and ensuring that they are disaggregated by key variables (i.e. for intersectional analysis) so as to inform policies and programmes with a focus on prevention and resilience.*

<b>National Strategic Result 5.1.b. - Improved institutional capacities and capacities of civil society necessary to regularly collect, produce and standardize quality data on VAWG-femicides and ensuring that they are disaggregated by key variables (i.e. for intersectional analysis) to inform policies and programmes with a focus on prevention and resilience</b>
Activity 5.1.4: Strengthen capacities of statistics administrative data managers, academia and think tanks (emphasis on statistics institutions and service providers)
- Training in statistical and econometric methodologies for collecting, producing and standardizing data



Activity 5.1.5: Design of tools to measure and generate evidence on the incidence and causes of violence against women and girls, and thus prioritize care and prevention strategies for the most affected groups/areas
- Coordinate national and local bodies for application of the tools and methodologies
Activity 5.1.6: Strengthen the capacities of the Public Prosecutor's Office to produce and publish statistics on femicide
- Organize training workshops for officials of the Public Prosecutor's Office (UPEG, Women's Attorney, ATIC, etc.) with in-depth consideration of intersecting aspects
Activity 5.1.7: Strengthen the capacities of civil society for collecting and analyzing data on VAWG against sexual identity minorities and vulnerable groups (i.e. particularly exposed communities - LGTBI and vulnerable groups - collection of information in the community sphere, linked to protection and resilience mechanisms).
- Promotion of spaces for dialogue and generation of thematic studies at national and local level

- **National Strategic result 5.1.c.** – *Improved inter-institutional coordination between institutions which generate data on VAWG and femicides, to strengthen evidence-based decision-making and the effectiveness of public policies.*

<b>National Strategic Result 5.1.c. - Improved inter-institutional coordination between institutions which generate data on VAWG and femicides, to strengthen evidence-based decision-making and the effectiveness of public policies</b>
Activity 5.1.8: Mapping and analyzing the various sources and entities which generate information, in order to organize, establish homogeneous calculation methods to construct indicators on VAWG which provide comparable data and achieve consensus on that data
- Workshops for revision, organizing, establishing homogeneous calculation methods
Activity 5.1.9: Generate protocols for the exchange and flow of information between institutions, including between the various departments which form part of the same institution. Includes implementing a pilot scheme (Pillar 4)
- Workshops for the design and validation of protocols for exchange and flow of information between national and local institutions
Activity 5.1.10: Implementing a protocol in order to ensure the coordination and harmonization of the data collecting on VAWG-femicide between national and local institutions.
- Revision, adaptation and validation of improvements to systems for collection of information on VAWG/application of protocols and development of a pilot scheme
Activity 5.1.11: Proposal for the development of an inter-institutional information system which records/evaluates the integrated care of women and girls' victims/survivors of violence
- Review existing information systems and propose improvements or designs for an information system

**Output 5.2 - Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the prioritized SDG indicators, such as target 5.2, 11.7 or those of SDG 16 to inform evidence-based decision making.**

To achieve the above, the following specifically identified action lines will be structured around the two major outcomes expected at national level:

- **National Strategic Result 5.2.a.** – *Improved accessibility of existing information, for better use and benefit of institutional and civil society partners, with a view to informing and implementing VAWG-F policies and programmes (i.e. existing inter-institutional committees on the subject of violence).*
- **National Strategic Result 5.2.b.** – *Improved capacity of State and civil society partners to prepare quantitative and qualitative analyses of the data related to the causes of VAWG-femicide, and tools have been developed for forecasting and determining predictability in order to inform evidence-based policies and programmes*



(prevention).

The activities within these results will strengthen the capacities of the State through training workshops and through the development of tools, guides and protocols for the collection of data on VAWG, to be used by the operators and actors involved. Due to the technical specialization which is required in the collection and analysis of data on VAWG and femicide, emphasis will be placed on strengthening the State Institutions in the implementation of specialized methodologies that will guarantee a correct collection and robust analysis of data, which should be comparable, replicable and good enough to be analyzed longitudinally, when appropriate.

<b>National Strategic Result 5.2.a. - Improved accessibility of existing information, for better use and benefit of institutional and civil society partners, with a view to informing and implementing VAWG-F policies and programmes (i.e. existing inter-institutional committees on the subject of violence)</b>
Activity 5.2.1: Improved institutional capacities for dissemination of information useful for policies and programmes to inform policies (i.e. interactive real-time outputs in web format, publication of studies, etc.)
- Development of training processes and elaboration of communication strategy/publishing of informative products by a pair of priority institutions on VAWG data
Activity 5.2.2: Foster a solid data analysis, in order to enhance the understanding on VAWG and femicide, so that policies and programmes to tackle VAWG can be developed. Emphasis on existing coordinating spaces (i.e. Inter-institutional Committee on Femicide and Violent Deaths)
- Support for consolidation of spaces, inputs and innovative communication tools for impact and oversight of key institutions for the implementation of public policies
<b>National Strategic Result 5.2.b. - Improved capacity of State and civil society partners to prepare quantitative and qualitative analyses of the data related to the causes of VAWG-femicide, and tools have been developed for forecasting and determining predictability in order to inform evidence-based policies and programmes (prevention)</b>
Activity 5.2.3: Development in institutions of key forecasting and predictability tools to inform evidence-based policies and programmes
- Development of training processes on forecasting and prediction for analysis and formulation of evidence-based policies and programmes
Activity 5.2.4: Promote alliances among the various partners involved, State and CAO (including journalists) in the elaboration of gender-sensitive analysis and knowledge products focused on informing institutional decision making, impact and social oversight (i.e. IUDPAS, INAM, INJ, etc.)
- Partnerships with academia and civil society for raising awareness, training and analysis for decision making
Activity 5.2.5: Knowledge products (quanti and qualitative) to analyze types of VAWG-F and the causes and related cultural and social factors
- Elaboration and dissemination of knowledge products at national and local level on the specific causes of the different forms of violence

Based on **lessons learned** and previous experiences carried on in the field of security and violence prevention (i.e. the regional project INFOSEGURA -UNDP/USAID-), it should be highlighted that it is necessary to improve technical capacities in order to be able to elaborate policies based on specialized evidence that allow a thorough analysis of the phenomenon and its complexities. This requires an integrated approach taking into consideration all stages of the information management cycle (production, analysis, use and dissemination). This includes a collection and analysis of data that are adapted to the needs of the targeted territories (Source: Project final evaluation "Strengthening of Democratic Governance in Honduras": Promotion of Coexistence and Citizen Security "). A mapping of the capacities of the State in the collection and data analysis has shown that the necessary mandates often exist, but the institutions in charge do not have the specialized knowledge to comply with these mandates in order to collect the necessary, robust and comparable evidence needed to inform decisions and, the design and implementation of public policies.





In terms of **sustainability** of main results in Outcome 5, it is proposed to emphasize and to make efforts to ensure that actions are aligned with national and local priorities in terms of collecting and analysing statistical data. Similarly, the Initiative will promote mechanisms and tools to foster data exchange among national and local institutions (e.g. online tools). The Spotlight Initiative will endeavour to install and transfer knowledge and technical capacities, so that the country will develop a multidisciplinary team of technicians. The Spotlight Initiative, in line with the other pillars, will promote transparency, accountability, social oversight and accessibility of quality data to generate analysis that sustain public policies based on evidence.

In particular, the Spotlight Initiative will build on the ongoing work of the regional project Infosegura, which is strengthening evidence-based policy making, and regional coordination and collaboration on effective citizen security strategies, and will complement and widen the scope of the integrated information management system installed at the Secretariat of Defense, national police, public ministry and the National Centre for Social Sector Studies (CENISS) in order to link the structural causes of femicide and violence against women and girls with prevention and control policies. Femicide and violence against women and girls will be analyzed with an approach of SDGs hotspots (combos) to define the interlinkage among social, economic and cultural determinants and identify potential accelerators to reduce and eradicate this form of violence.

**UN AGENCIES INVOLVED:** Considering the expertise and comparative advantages Agencies, Pillar 5 will be led by UNDP which will solicit the technical support from other agencies concerned (e.g. UNWOMEN, UNFPA).

BENEFICIARIES PILLAR 5		
	Direct	Indirect
Women	380	2,500
Girls		600
Men	255	2,000
Boys		400
<b>Total</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>5,500</b>

Direct beneficiaries include statistics officers and service providers trained by the programme on data.

Indirect beneficiaries include all users of the data produced or improved by the programme. In this category, the users, beyond consultation, made use of the data for the development of policies, plans and programs (state institutions), for political advocacy and projects (civil society and international cooperation) or for the development of research in the academic field have been included

## **OUTCOME 6 – WOMEN’S MOVEMENT AND OTHER CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENED TO ADVOCATE FOR THE ERADICATION OF VAWG AND FEMICIDE**

**OUTCOME:** Women's organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and



**advance progress on gender equality and women's empowerment and VAWG.**

### **THEORY OF CHANGE**

If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened, and

If (2) the space for women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination's expression and activity is free and conducive to their work, and

If (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional and global level with women's rights groups and autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination,

THEN (4) women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on gender equality and women's empowerment and VAWG/femicide policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing intersecting forms of discrimination,

BECAUSE (5) the activism of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to VAWG/femicide.

### **EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED**

**Output 6.1 - Women's organizations and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, create networks and partnerships and jointly advocate for gender equality and women's empowerment and VAWG/femicide, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global level.**

To achieve the above, the following specifically identified actions lines will be structured around the two major outcomes expected at national level:

- **National Strategic Result 6.1.a.** – *Organizations which advocate for women's rights, networks, other relevant types of civil society organization (i.e. mixed organizations, social movements) with strengthened capacities to establish networks, partnerships and collaborations to jointly promote the eradication of femicide at local, national, regional and global level.*
- **National Strategic Result 6.1.b.** – *The women's and feminist movement are strengthened to implement a common VAWG-femicide agenda, to engage in strategic litigation, participate in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies, plans and programmes for the preventing and tackling of VAWG-femicide; and connected at sub-regional level.*

In this framework, the effective capacities of CSO on VAWG-femicide issues will be analysed, regular CSO engagement will be promoted on general and specific subjects, and multi-stakeholder meetings and virtual communities to coordinate joint actions will be set up. Inter-generational dialogue and the participation of young people in action agendas related to femicide and VAWG will also be promoted. Organized groups of girls and adolescents will be trained in advocating for their rights and against VAWG and femicide, including through the promotion of non-violent masculine attitudes and taking into account different approach for communities exposed to intersecting forms of discrimination.

Among the subjects that will be discussed, and which CSOs will be engaged include for



example, strategic litigation, restorative justice for survivors, agendas of women of indigenous and African descent and LGBTBI communities (emphasis on lesbians) and new forms of violence.

**National Strategic Result 6.1.a. - Organizations which advocate for women's rights, networks, other relevant types of civil society organization (i.e. mixed organizations, social movements) with strengthened capacities to establish networks, partnerships and collaborations to jointly promote the eradication of femicide at local, national, regional and global level**

Activity 6.1.1: State of the art on capacities for influence of CSO on VAWG and femicide issues
- Mapping of the current situation of women's organizations and civil society (analysis of their needs for influence and existing capacity, database of organizations working on VAWG and femicide and their classification) with emphasis on those that represent populations with greater vulnerabilities
Activity 6.1.2: Foster dialogue and networking between civil society organizations and Latin-American women's and feminist organizations around VAWG and femicide
- Meetings on social movement, women's and feminist networks concerning the new forms of violence against women, identifying common problems and recommendations
- Meetings of women women's, land and local human rights defenders to monitor the indigenous and Afro-Honduran agenda
Activity 6.1.3: Creation of spaces for inter-generational dialogue and between youth to strengthen capacities for influence and interlocution with State partners
- 5 discussion forums or spaces for inter-generational dialogue, incorporating State partners
- Design and launch of the Mentorship School for young women
Activity 6.1.4: Train organized groups of girls, adolescents and young women to advocate for their rights and against VAWG and femicide, including development of non-violent masculinities and taking into account a different approach to communities exposed to intersecting forms of discrimination
- Training of organized groups of adolescents and young women to advocate for their rights and against VAWG and femicide
- Training and activities for collective empowerment for mobilization and influence for girls and adolescents on gender rights and equality in local, national and international arenas
- Training and development of different strategies to promote influence between peer age and masculine group, from the office of prevention on non-violent masculinities with groups of adolescents and youth in conflicts with the law in garifuna and indigenous areas through non-custodial measures

**National Strategic Result 6.1.b. - The women's and feminist movement is strengthened to implement a common VAWG-femicide agenda, to engage in strategic litigation, participate in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies, plans and programmes for the preventing and tackling of VAWG-femicide; and connected at sub regional level**

Activity 6.1.5: Strengthen innovative knowledge of CSO on VAWG and femicide
- Training for civil society and feminist organizations in advocacy and provision of inputs for classification of new forms of violence and elaboration of an action plan
Activity 6.1.6: Evaluation and update of policy agendas of women's and other organizations identifying gaps in VAWG and femicide in relation to an integral agenda
- Meetings to define priorities by thematic agenda/population (indigenous and afro, LGTB communities, networks and others) and systematic structuring of the process
- Strategy for communication and dissemination of agendas at institutional political and social level (national and local)
Activity 6.1.7: Generation of innovative teaching methods for knowledge and approach to VAWG and femicide through culture, art and ICT
- Creation of virtual spaces or communities, podcast, videos, written or audio-visual press supplements
- Training process on VAWG and femicide with emerging artists and communicators



- Generation of an integral virtual platform (archive) for access to documents on VAWG and femicide
Activity 6.1.8: Strengthen capacities of organizations in strategic litigation and other key issues
- Sharing of knowledge, training in litigation and other key issues
- Preparation of a strategic case (e.g. cotton field in Mexico or Sepur Zarco)
- Strategy for influencing international bodies

**Output 6.2 - Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG/femicide and in favour of gender equality and women's empowerment more broadly.**

- **National Strategic Outcome 6.2.** - CSOs' strategies of advocacy, influence and social accountability on human rights and social agendas which intersect with VAWG and femicide are strengthened.

The above includes support for the development of strategies on accountability vis-à-vis frameworks of international conventions and treaties on women's rights and the recommendations made by the State of Honduras. Among the subjects highlighted are: The Protocol on Hope and mechanisms for protection of human rights defenders and possible adoption of Resolution 1325, adapted to the country.

<b>National Strategic Result 6.2. - CSOs' strategies of advocacy, influence and social accountability on human rights and social agendas which intersect with VAWG and femicide are strengthened.</b>
Activity 6.2.1: Strengthen capacities of feminist and other types of CSO in developing strategies for influence and social oversight (focus on VAWG and femicide)
- Diagnostic, formulation and implementation of plans for internal strengthening of capacities for influence, social audit and financing of gender equality
- Identification and strengthening of capacities for application of audits: meetings on innovative social auditing methods at Latin-American level
- Training in leadership, feminism, political influence and public policies. School for Lobbyists. Training or discussion spaces for influence and political dialogue (on VAWG and femicide). Training in acting as spokesperson and strategic communication for women leaders on VAWG and femicide. Formulation of a communication plan or strategy. Innovative and strengthened capacities for influence based on the organizations' experience
Activity 6.2.2: Strengthened capacities for social oversight (monitoring of agreements) of feminists and other types of CSO in issues intersecting with VAWG and femicide (i.e. protection of human rights defenders)
- Monitoring of the Protocol of Hope to establish mechanisms/strategies on protection faced with the dual situation of vulnerability of human rights defenders
- Need Assessment and proposals to improve the National Mechanism for Protection of Human Rights Defenders and women journalists and communicators
- Process of influencing the adoption of Resolution 1325

**Output 6.3 - Women's organizations and relevant civil society organizations, organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on femicide and gender equality.**

- **National strategic outcome 6.3.** – Strengthened existing capacities of women's and feminist organizations, including those representing the youth population and communities most exposed to multiple forms of discrimination and violence



*(management, innovation, accountability and sustainability capacities).*

<b>National Strategic Result 6.3. - Strengthened existing capacities of women's and feminist organizations, including those representing the youth population and communities most exposed to multiple forms of discrimination and violence (management, innovation, accountability and sustainability capacities)</b>
Activity 6.3.1: Promote economic and institutional strengthening with/in management capacities of women's and civil society organizations at national and local level with a key role in the promotion of relevant/innovative initiatives on VAWG
- Elaboration of strategy on management capacities (project management, resource mobilization, reporting and sustainability)
- Training process aimed at strengthening capacities of CSOs in the use and exploitation of information on VAWG and human rights
- Analysis of mobilization of resources and sustainability of organizations working on VAWG and femicide development of recommendations
- Strengthen capacities for innovation
Activity 6.3.2: The women's movement at national and local level has the capacities to access the UN Women Trust Fund in Honduras to End Violence against Women and Girls, and guarantee their security as citizens, with emphasis on femicide in the implementation of innovative initiatives relating to VAWG
- Competitive process for realization of prevention strategies in communication to combat femicide

UN Women will be the **leading agency of this pillar**. Because of UN Women's mandate, there is a historical strong relationship and close collaboration between this agency and feminist, women's and civil society organizations. This is expressed in different mechanisms of joint coordination, such as participation on demand of women's organizations in areas of dialogue with the State, such as Working Groups (WGs) on the theme of violence against women and/or on the protection of the women's human rights.

UN Women has also carried out projects on violence prevention and provided assistance in cases of violence through feminist and women's organizations. As a result, this has allowed to strengthen relations between both actors. In addition, UN Women has collaborated in reinforcing the technical and advocacy capacities of these organizations through innovative strategies such as the launching of competitive funds; it has supported organizations in specific critical situations, when its presence is required to give strength to their positions or instances. As already stated in relation to pillar 1, through all these activities, UN Women has collated a series of valuable lessons learned by working with the different types of civil society organizations, especially in the field of advocacy aimed at protecting women's rights and therefore by influencing proactively, the public and legislative agenda

The **sustainability** of the actions to be developed in this pillar is guaranteed through the implementation of training to partner organizations in specialized topics such as strategic planning, administration and management of programs, leadership skills and resources for project profiling and fundraising. These trainings, in addition to enabling the success and timely implementation of programmes, will enable organizations to have the capacity to mobilize resources. The program also contemplates strategies for strengthening platforms and articulation networks among organizations, which will allow for planning sustainable and long-term actions that have concrete results. On the other hand, the work that will be carried out with young people will allow the foundations to be laid for a generational change in leaderships, as a long-term measure to guarantee the continuity of the actions contemplated.



Institutional capacity development will also contribute to the monitoring activities for the implementation of all project activities, especially those carried out with the government, described in pillar 2.

**Prioritized groups:** Indigenous women and women of African descent, LGBTIQ community, women and girls with disabilities, women human rights defenders, women and girls living in rural areas.

**UN AGENCIES INVOLVED:** Considering the respective areas of expertise and comparative advantages, Pillar 6 will be led by UN Women, and enriched by contributions from UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP<sup>34</sup>.

BENEFICIARIES PILLAR 6		
	Direct	Indirect
Women	2,000	4000
Girls	600	1200
Men	300	600
Boys	200	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>6,200</b>

This estimation considers as *Direct beneficiaries* all persons who are part of the organizations involved in Spotlight activities + unorganized population groups involved.

*Indirect beneficiaries* are all people who are part of CSOs, even if they are not directly involved in the activities.

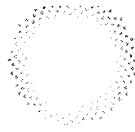
### III. GOVERNANCE

In accordance with the principles of the programme, the functions of each of the partners in terms of accountability are set out below:

- *UN Resident Coordinator:* Management and oversight of the implementation of the Country Programme, responsible for general strategic management; taking decisions on approval of the Country programme document and work plans; chairing the Country Steering Committee; facilitating collaboration between the UN agencies, the host Government and the European Union Delegation; leading resource mobilization.
- *Recipient UN Organisations (RUNOs):* Responsible for working together to achieve the agreed strategic outcomes in the framework of Spotlight based on national and local priorities and leadership of the corresponding pillar. They are divided into lead and implementing agencies with the following functions:
  - *Lead agencies:* Responsible for coordination and leadership of the corresponding pillar, responsible for coordinating programmed activities; ensuring cooperation between implementing agencies and those which provide technical assistance<sup>35</sup>; representing pillar agencies in the Technical

<sup>34</sup> On the subjects of indigenous peoples and those of African descent, women with disabilities and influence for the adoption of Resolution 1325.

<sup>35</sup> Technical Assistance will be described in more detail at the end of this section.



- Coordination Unit; monitoring outcomes and progress of the pillar. They also receive funds and execute specific activities in line with the Country Programme and the Work Plan of each pillar.
- *Implementing agencies*: Agencies which receive funds and execute specific activities in line with the Country Programme and the Work Plan of each pillar. They are responsible for the achievement and monitoring of the respective outcomes; direct management of processes and counterparts to achieve the planned outcomes; reporting programme and financial progress, and any other information requested by the pillar lead agency.
  - Based on its expertise, the *Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)* will provide specialised assistance in some activities of the Programme, which are specifically linked to the Human Rights agenda. It will not receive funds directly, rather the lead agency of the pillar in which it is involved is responsible for the operational and financial management which allows such technical assistance to be provided.

### **Governance arrangements:**

The Spotlight Initiative in Honduras will have a **multi-stakeholder Country-level Steering Committee**, co-chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the Minister, General Secretariat of Government Coordination.

The Steering Committee's principal mission will be to ensure alignment with the national priorities established in the document "Country Vision 2010-2038", the National SDG agenda and the various programmes implemented by the Government of Honduras, whether independently or with the help of other partners.

The **Steering Committee** will be composed of the following institutions:

- Government of Honduras: Secretariat General of Government Coordination (SCGG), Secretariat of Foreign Relations and International Cooperation (SRECI), Secretariat of Finance (SEFIN), National Institute of Women (INAM) and Directorate of Children, Youth and the Family (DINAF), Under Ministry of Violence Prevention.
- UN Resident Coordinator
- Representative of the EU Delegation
- Recipient United Nations Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN WOMEN
- Three representatives of civil society (or more representing at least 20% of the total membership of the Committee) from and nominated by the Civil Society National Reference Group

If considered appropriate, the Steering Committee may invite other stakeholders to participate in the Committee's planning, deliberative and supervisory functions. These include representatives of academic/research institutions, local communities and/or the private sector.

The principal task of the Steering Committee at country level will be to guide and oversee the implementation of the Spotlight country programme by exercising the following *roles and responsibilities*:

- Supporting the participatory implementation of the programme at national level ensuring alignment with national priorities and those of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the European Union.
- Approving annual work plans of the programme and reviewing the outcomes, indicating, if applicable, the adjustments needed for successful implementation.



- Ensuring appropriate communication and coordination of the Spotlight Initiative at national level.
- Reviewing and approving narrative programme reports submitted by United Nations recipient organizations.
- Approving any programmatic or budgetary revision (revisions of less than 25 per cent of the budget amount) of the programme within the limits of the programme document approved by the Operational Steering Committee.
- Review risk management strategies and ensure that the programme manages and mitigates risks in a proactive manner.
- Manage stakeholder relations at country level.

**Civil Society National Reference Group (CS-NRG):** This is the mechanism designed to incorporate the participation and experience of CSOs in the Spotlight Initiative through advisory support to the Country Programme and support defenders and partners in the achievement of its objectives. Its functions include the following:

- To provide advice on topical issues at national and local levels related to femicide and violence against women, and strategies and actions of the Spotlight Initiative
- To serve as a space for dialogue and learning between the Spotlight Initiative and women's rights organizations
- To monitor and thereby provide relevant information on programme implementation, analysis and lessons learned which could feed into the programme's current or future initiatives
- To provide advice on funding priorities at national and local levels and on-going interventions and recommendations for up-scaling achievements and addressing challenges
- To serve as an interactive space and open forum for dialogue and learning between the Spotlight Initiative and women's rights' organisations working on eliminating VAWG on regional, sub-regional, national and local-level developments, trends and risks related to eliminating VAWG

A representative and inclusive selection of primarily national, local and grassroots organizations with a recognized track record (especially by their peers) specialized on women and girl's rights protection (with practical experience in the field of violence against women) and including marginalised groups of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination will constitute this Reference Group. Moreover, the members should possess a proven capacity for advocacy and have already coordinated activities with government institutions and other civil society organizations.

This Reference Group is going to hold regular meetings (at least every 6 months) together with the Technical Coordination Unit of the Program, UN Women, in its capacity as Technical Adviser of the Spotlight. Meetings will also be organized when situations arise in the context of the country that may affect the execution of the Spotlight, or when, for other reasons, changes are proposed, which substantially affect the strategies or the budget of the Program. The Reference Group may also ask the Technical Advisor for extraordinary meetings with the Coordination of the Program, when it considers that the purposes and objectives are not being achieved, or when it receives information of harmful acts that could affect the good image or undermine the pursuit of the Program's objectives.

*Criteria for managing situations of conflict of interest:*

- Taking into account that the participation in the Civil Society National Reference Group - CS-NRG member (*Grupo de Referencia Nacional de Sociedad Civil*) acts at personal level and not necessarily at institutional one, organizations to which the members of the CS-NRG belong might take part in the calls for proposals -grants





- or other public funds - linked to the Spotlight initiative at a national or UNTF level and is not excluded
- However, representatives of civil society in the CS-NRG should not be part of the technical committees for evaluating civil society proposals when their organizations apply to the latter.
  - In case conflicts of interest, in line with Spotlight guidelines, the Resident Coordinator will have the responsibility to solve them, specifying the criteria which apply to his/her decision.

**Strategic-Technical Coordination Unit:** Headed by the Resident Coordinator, this Unit is composed of a technical-operational team consisting of the following technical personnel: a) the programme coordinator; b) a monitoring and evaluation officer; c) a communication expert, and d) and administrative assistant shared with the Resident Coordinators Office (RCO). The team will have technical advice from UN Women  
Technical or political/institutional consultations will be held with the respective contacts in the European Union delegation.

This Unit is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Country Programme and its programme activities, working closely with the agencies responsible for each of the pillars to ensure strategic direction, integrity and general technical cohesion and the logical sequence to be followed by the various activities to achieve the proposed outcomes in a coordinated, effective and efficient manner. To that end, it will coordinate and monitor the objectives and annual work plans, will coordinate the preparation of narrative reports and will monitor disbursements (actual and budget) of the recipient agencies ensuring their efficient implementation.

It will also be responsible for ensuring coherence across the pillars and promoting synergies and complementarities between them.

Among the tasks of this Unit is monitoring of activities, mainly in those cases where an activity involves the participation of more than one agency.

In addition, once the communication and advocacy strategy of the Initiative has been defined, this unit will be responsible for coordinating its implementation in coordination with various agencies, including the dissemination of success stories and lessons learned. All this will be in close collaboration with the EU Delegation in order to ensure harmonious communication between the UN and the EU.

This Unit will have to manage knowledge generated within the Initiative, ensuring that all the Spotlight activities are monitored and evaluated, and are well documented.

Finally, if required, the unit will provide technical and administrative support to meetings of the National Steering Committee.

The roles of the various members of the Unit are specified below, distinguishing between management level and technical-operational level.

- Technical Coordination Unit:

*Management level:*

- In the framework of the provisions of the project document and the Steering Committee, the Resident Coordinator will manage and supervise the entire unit, ensuring the strategic and general technical management of the Spotlight Initiative. To fulfil this role, he/she will have internal technical advice from UN Women. In addition, when necessary, he/she will maintain close communication with and coordinate the strategic guidelines of the programme



with the EU Ambassador in the country.

- *UN Women technical advice to the Resident Coordinator.* UN Women has the task of providing technical and strategic inputs to the Resident Coordinator's decision making, to ensure quality and technical consistency and the appropriate political and institutional considerations of Spotlight. This advice is also key in taking appropriate decisions on synergies between the pillars and crosscutting themes in the programme which are crucial in ensuring its impact, for example: the advocacy and communication strategy, review of the management strategy and mitigation of risks, management of relations between the stakeholders at country level; ensuring coordination and synergies between Spotlight and other initiatives in progress in the country; monitoring and evaluation of the programme (for which this agency guarantees to make appropriate technical expertise available) and knowledge management.

UN Women will also support the Program Coordinator in all the matters related to inter-agency coordination activities with the other lead agencies. In addition, it will be responsible for providing information and receiving feedback from the different interagency groups that operate within the United Nations System in the targeted country, such as the Interagency Gender Group, especially in relation to the implementation of the UNDAF and monitoring compliance in relation to the SDGs set, with particular reference to SDG 5.

In other words, UN Women's technical advice is an additional element available to the Resident Coordinator in fulfilling his/her role in ensuring that the general strategic vision established in the project document and defined by the Steering Committee is translated into appropriate technical and institutional process such that Spotlight has a truly incisive and transforming impact.

#### *Technical-operational level*

- *A national coordinator (SB-5): will be responsible for programme management activities (programmatic and operational activities), for coordinating the work of the recipient agencies with a view to achieving the various outcomes established in the six pillars of Spotlight for Honduras. He/she will manage the relations with counterparts and stakeholders at a technical level. He/she will also ensure the institutional communication with the European Union on all matters relating to the Initiative.*
- *A monitoring and evaluation officer: UNICEF will be the agency leading the overall monitoring and evaluation of the programme and therefore, resources have been assigned to this task. A close collaboration of this agency with the national coordinator is needed as to ensure and effective monitoring and evaluation of all the indicators established in each of the pillars.*
- *A communication expert: UNFPA will be the agency leading the communication strategy of the Spotlight Initiative and resources have been allocated for this agency to do assume that role. A close collaboration of this agency with the national coordinator as well as communication officers of the other agencies part of the programme will be needed as to ensure that all the communication requirements of the Spotlight Initiative are followed. All this in close collaboration with the EU to ensure harmonious communication between the UN and EU*



- An administrative assistant: This person will divide his/her time between the Spotlight Initiative and administrative support to the Office of the Resident Coordinator.

*It is important to note that Honduras is a Delivering as One country, meaning that both M&E and Communication Groups have to be led by agencies, therefore the proposal is perfectly aligned with DaO and also with the Reform of the UNS.*

## Technical assistance from the lead agencies

As mentioned, these agencies will play a leading role, they will guarantee inter-agency coordination and coherence, not only to ensure the achievement of the expected results and the accountability in the implementation of the pillar, but in order to guarantee the technical quality of the products and activities foreseen in that pillar. They will play these roles based on the set of three fundamental elements: i. their specialized technical expertise on the theme that characterizes each pillar; ii. their deep knowledge of the country (its context and its actors); iii. the partnership they have established with the national actors and institutions, as result of previous experiences of collaboration, as well as of technical and institutional lessons learned. Based on this added value, the technical assistance of each agency will complement and guide the work of Spotlight's Project Coordinator.

For this reason, each agency will assign part of its technical experts' time to monitor the implementation of the program. The cost of this technical assistance will be covered partially by Spotlight funds and partly by funds from the Agencies, as a contribution to the Program.

In the case of **UN WOMEN**, given that it is the agency in charge of the General Technical Advisory of the program, it will allocate more resources and specifically dedicated to the Spotlight initiative.

This assistance will be provided by a full-time person with expertise in violence against women, women's rights, and with knowledge of the dynamics of the feminist movement, and of civil society in the country. Some of the main functions are:

- In close coordination with the Office of the Resident Coordinator, support the technical coordination of the project in program management, for example providing inputs for the preparation of reports, ensuring adequate monitoring of the Program and the application and systematization of new lessons learned;
- Promote the management of proactive relations between civil society organizations and the State in the spaces of dialogue created or strengthened by the Program, ensuring the proper management of these spaces; When required- serve as a link in the communication between the technical coordination and key players
- Put its technical expertise available to state partners and feminist organizations;
- Verify the quality of knowledge management and communication products, ensuring that they are consistent with United Nations principles and standards;
- Providing technical advice to the lead agencies of the other pillars to ensure that a gender perspective is adequately incorporated into all their work.

UN Women will also have a specialized technical assistance to implement activities assigned to UN Women under the Spotlight. This person will give a systematic and dedicated follow-up to the implementation of pillars 1 and 6. Some of the main functions are:

- Closely follow up on research related to the application of laws and the fulfilment of women's rights, so that the methodologies applied are the most appropriate for the desired results, and that the products are delivered in timely;
- Review and validate the methodological proposals for training activities, advocacy for the adoption of laws and public policies, and consulting the various products generated during the process;
- Ensure that all knowledge products produced are in compliance with UN Women's norms and standards.
- Participate in key advocacy spaces and activities for the approval of laws and public policies for the prevention, attention or sanction of femicides and violence against women;
- Facilitate the exchange of knowledge between the UN Women's Office in Honduras, the other implementing agencies and the UN Women's Regional Office in Latin America, in order to enrich the studies and analyses carried out with the lessons learned from other regions.
- Establishment of relationships and alliances with platforms of civil society organizations, especially feminists;
- Represent UN Women in coordination meetings with other participating agencies.

Although the technical advisor is the person in charge of providing direct technical assistance to the resident coordinator, it is expected that the joint work between the technical assistance and the technical advisor will allow the specialized expertise of both profiles to be used more efficiently for the execution of the program in its totality. The clear definition that has been made of the functions of technical assistance and General Technical Advisory will avoid duplication of tasks and functions between the two.

The other lead agencies of the pillar will carry out several of the tasks mentioned above, but more focused on their respective pillars.

**UNFPA technical assistance** will be carried out through the working time of the national gender program officer, who has more than 10 years of experience in gender-based violence, UNFPA will dedicate 40% of the person's time to the initiative. Based on its experience and technical leadership role in the area of essential services in Latin America, UNFPA's contribution will focus on advising, assisting and guaranteeing the quality of program activities related to:

- the delivery of services according to the Essential Services Package.
- implementation of comprehensive sexuality education in the formal and non-formal environment at all levels.
- the formative development of non-violent masculinities (providing methodologies and their experience in the formation of networks).
- the elaboration of laws and review of specialized studies.
- budgets with a gender approach.
- the establishment of relationships and alliances with platforms of civil society organizations, especially feminists, youth organizations, Afro-descendant and



indigenous populations that UNFPA works with.

**UNDP's technical assistance** will be carried out through:

- i) A full-time person who will monitor the implementation of pillar 2 and 5, ensuring the efficiency of the results as well as consistency with the program and delivery in time and quality as planned. This person will be a link with the other actors and institutions as well as with the contributions and coherence with the other pillars of the Spotlight Initiative. His/her full-time contract will be covered with Spotlight funds;
- ii) The part-time support (20%) for one procurement officer and one programme assistant. It will also be available the part-time assistance of a communications officer (10%) and the assistance of a M&E specialist (10%). These costs will be charged directly to Spotlight's budget as Direct Project Cost.<sup>36</sup>

**UNICEF assistance consists of:**

- The technical assistance provided to the Child Protection Officer, specialized in gender equality and violence prevention: 30% of her time will be devoted to Spotlight, as UNICEF's in-kind contribution to Spotlight.
- There will also be a National Violence Prevention Officer who will dedicate his/her full time to the development of actions in the field and in the monitoring of implementing partners activities. Most of cost of this officer will be covered by Spotlight funds and the rest will be covered by UNICEF.
- UNICEF, as in-kind contribution to Spotlight, will also provide the part-time support of an Administrative Assistant (40%) and of a Planning and Monitoring Associate (20%) to comply with the operational and financial obligations that this process requires.

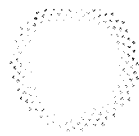
#### **IV. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES AND PARTNERS**

**UNDP** has a long history of development work and reduction of violence both with a gender focus and in women's empowerment at national and local level. It has provided technical support to the Government in the design of national and local public policies, such as the National Women's Policy or the Second Honduras Gender Equality and Equity Plan 2010-2022. In addition, with regards to institutional strengthening and information management for evidence-based public safety policies, UNDP has worked with the University Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security (IUDPAS), a pioneering mechanism for collection of information on public safety which has allowed the institutionalization of local civil society observatories with social oversight and the academic world, which provides the country with official data. Currently, 50 people are working in the implementation of the programme.

In addition to the work capacities already in place, support of UNDP CR-LAC (PNUD) is given to the project, since at the global and regional levels UNDP has a valuable experience in strengthening capacities to promote policies and programs that respond to situations of gender inequalities, violence against women and in creating and analyzing data systems on issues related to security and chronic violence. These activities are based on concrete experiences made by UNDP in cooperation with justice and security actors, with regional institutions fighting the organized crime and in the field of security and justice policies. UNDP experience is proven also in the design and development of tools for gathering and analyzing

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<sup>36</sup> DPC are organizational costs incurred in the implementation of a development activity or service provided by UNDP country offices that can be directly traced and attributed to that development activity (projects & programmes) or service.



information on citizen security with a focus on gender and data on violence against women and femicide / femicide e.g. in the INFOSEGURA program, in the field of analysis and development of government capacities (SIGOB), in the anti-corruption and open government project aimed at strengthening Institutions, with greater responsiveness, inclusion and transparency.

**UNFPA** in Honduras is working on sexual and reproductive health, gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence, prioritizing the most excluded and marginalized sectors. Currently, one aspect emphasized is on the rights of adolescents and young people, including comprehensive education on sexuality, in partnership with the Ministry of Education in the formal sector. From 2010 to date, UNFPA is leading the implementation of the teacher training program in service - pre-basic, basic and middle school teachers and the "school for parents, mothers, guardians and / or managers". In the non-formal sphere, there is a long history of work at the community level linked to productive initiatives, local development and opportunities for young women and adolescents. With the Better Life / Better Families Program, the initiative "Adolescents who dream, families that support" is implemented in 85 selected municipalities, which promotes the Integral Education to Sexuality (EIS) with emphasis on gender equality and the prevention of violence against women, girls and adolescents for gender reasons. This intervention has a toolkit in EIS for facilitators and for the beneficiary population, which is accompanied by monitoring and follow-up instruments that allow measuring the desired changes in the population of families and adolescents of the intervened communities. These interventions are complemented by information and communication strategies aimed at networks of adolescents, parents, faith-based organizations, women's networks and community leaders, and local and departmental communications networks. (Pillar III). Another priority is the preventing and dealing with gender-based violence, especially sexual violence, with emphasis on girls and adolescents, supporting models of integrated care, with the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Health and the Ciudad Mujer Programme. Inter-institutional coordination processes are promoted among justice operators, health servers, shelters and other social services necessary for the care and recovery of victims / survivors of GBV, improving the capacities of health and justice service providers for detection, registration, care, and rehabilitation. It has supported the development of an information system to evaluate the route of comprehensive care linking the spheres of health and justice, in order to have data to generate information for decision making. (Pillar IV).

UNFPA has also supported the proposal for new laws, i.e. the Comprehensive Law against Violence against Women; the modification of the Family Code, to increase the age of marriage between 16 and 18 years for both sexes, as part of the global initiative "End of Child marriage" together with UNICEF, UN WOMEN and Plan International and the reforms to the Law for Responsible Parenthood. UNFPA has led the preparation of a proposal of the Law for the Comprehensive Sexuality Education presented to the National Congress (Pillar 1).

UNFPA also works with the Secretariat of Health and Civil Society Organizations such as the Centre for Women's Rights, and there are strategic partnerships with the Office of the First Lady, the National Youth Institute, the Association of Municipalities of Honduras and the Community Development Organization (ODECO). It has a staff of 27, including specialists in the areas of gender, youth, sexual and reproductive health, education and communications.

**UNICEF** has wide experience in the Institution Building development, by supporting national capacities for the design, implementation, and monitoring of security and protection systems. Currently, the National System of Guarantees of Child Rights, led by the Government Coordination Secretariat, has been implemented. UNICEF is strengthening the decentralized implementation of this system in 40 municipalities. The priority components are already in place, the Specialized Criminal Justice System and the system of assistance towards children and girls' victims of violence as well. UNICEF has succeeded in getting the State to become

a pioneer Country to end violence against children (Pathfinder Country to End VAC) and that the progress in the Multi-sector Response Plan should be ordered by the presidency. Additionally, it has an agreement with the Sub-Ministry of Prevention that will allow changes in the curricula of the community police to introduce prevention courses in their initial training and in the diploma for the standardized training which involved over 14,000 active police officers who already graduated. In all its programmatic areas, UNICEF has developed monitoring of communication strategies for the development of behaviours and social change (C4D) aimed at preventing violence against children and women. It has worked with the National Committee Bringing up Children with Love in the formulation of the C4D strategy for early Childhood Development, which includes analysis of the social norms which sustain gender stereotypes during bringing up boys and girls and promotion of women's empowerment. It has also worked with the Under Ministry for the Prevention of Violence in the Ministry of Security in formulating its national strategies, with emphasis on the change of social norms, prevention of sexual violence against girls and adolescents and promotion of gender equality. UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Education on the methodological development and implementation of the Culture of Peace, Coexistence and Citizenship Initiative, which seeks to develop capacities for an education free of violence in all the country's education centres.

**UN Women** Honduras is the programme presence office of its regional office in Panama. Its management mechanisms, through a regional operational platform, allows optimization of resources, so that only certain services are used locally through other agencies for specific actions managed from UN Women Honduras. With regards its resources, with each dollar of Core resources, UN Women Honduras is mobilising five dollars of non-Core resources. Its principal donors are: EU, AECID, USAID, Italy, Autonomous Community of Andalusia, Zonta Int.

Sixty-two per cent of its portfolio is focused on combating violence against women and girls, which includes the production of studies and research on the incidence of violence against women from an intersecting perspective; implementation of a wide diversity of strategies such as education in human rights and violence against women for decision makers, justice officials and State technical personnel; work coordinated with the National Institute for Women and the Secretariat of Finance on inclusion of the gender focus in national budgets; participation in inter-institutional committees on monitoring of the application of laws and public policies to achieve legislative reforms and improve care services for women survivors of violence; support to the State and women's organizations in preparing reports on compliance with international standards such as CEDAW and the Belem do Para Convention; and the dissemination of international standards and protocols related to the effective application of laws such as the Latin American Model Protocol for the investigation gender-related killings of women (femicide).

Personnel in Honduras: 1 National Coordinator; 3 technical experts; 1 technical assistant, 1 programme and operations assistant, 1 administrative assistant.

The following table contains data on programming and implementation by each of the four Spotlight agencies in Honduras in 2016 and 2017.

Agency/Amount (in millions of de USD)	2017		2016	
	Programmed	Executed	Programmed	Executed
<b>UNDP</b>	19.72	18.96	22.3	18.99
<b>UNICEF</b>	7.02	6.53	3.99	3.99
<b>UNFPA</b>	5.04	4.39	3.42	3.08



<b>UNWOMEN</b>	0.73	0.67	0.76	0.61
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## IMPLEMENTING AND PROGRAMME PARTNERS

Beyond the RUNOs, some **implementing partners** will directly contribute to the implementation of specific activities of the program (Government, NGOs, CSOs); this type of partners will receive and manage a determined amount of money of the programme to implement the specific assigned activities. On the other hand, there will be a series of **programme partners** (Government, NGOs, CSOs), who will contribute to the implementation of several activities, but in this case, they will not directly receive and manage funds.

Please find attached (Annex 4) a full list of the *implementing and programme partners* and more details on their roles, experience and how RUNOs will collaborate with them.

In the case of feminist and women's organizations, LGBTI and other civil society organizations that will be implementing partners in the Spotlight, it has been observed that they have a lot of knowledge, skills and experience in terms of political incidence and legal analysis and of the existing public policies in the country, especially in relation to domestic violence, sexual violence and femicides. However, most of these organizations have limitations in financial administrative management, which implies that they have limitations in terms of internal control frameworks, programmatic and financial based on results accountability, written procedures and policies, and periodic audits.

In order to face these challenges, some specific Spotlight actions foresee the implementation of training processes to improve their management and organizational capacities, the production of procedure manuals, and the establishment of an implementation model that allows the inclusion of smaller organizations. It is also necessary to develop a monitoring system that allows a systematic follow-up of the activities developed, among other mitigation measures.

## V. Partnerships

Firstly, it should be mentioned that the preparation of the Country Programme Outline took place in a post-election context characterized by protests which broke out on 29 November 2017, and included mass demonstrations against the State institutions, road blocks, etc. These events prevented wider participation of the national counterparts, despite which it was possible to prepare a document in time to be sent to the Spotlight Secretariat. The "Virtual Country Dialogue" in February allowed representatives of the Government, civil society organizations, the international community and the private sector to meet in a single event.

Secondly, with regards to the preparation of this PRODOC, two separate workshops were organized; one with government representatives and the other, civil society, as the polarization of society made it inadvisable to combine both parties in the same workshop. This also delayed the election of the two civil society members of the Steering Committee, although a new workshop with CSOs has already be fixed in order to appoint their representatives in the Committee, so that their participation is decided when preparatory activities of the Spotlight Initiative will be held.

With regards the European Union, being Spotlight a joint initiative, the communication between the UN Resident Coordinator and the EU's delegation in Honduras has been open and continuous since the beginning. EU representatives attended all the workshops and two meetings were organized with the recipient agencies to present two of its programmes – EU





JUSTICE and MADIGEP – with the objective of abiding duplications with Spotlight and seeking synergies with them. In addition, a specific meeting was held with partners in the international community, to whom a matrix was circulated to share the interventions of the various pillars of Spotlight.

Close contact will be maintained between the two strategic partners, the EU and the UNRC, at all stages from formulation to implementation of the Initiative. As indicated above, communication will continue to flow easily during the implementation of the programme and the EU will take part, together with the UNS, in decision making on the strategic and technical issues of the Programme.

See ANNEX 1: “Multi-stakeholder engagement”, to identify all the partners involved in the consultations held during the formulation of the programme. The contact with these stakeholders, especially with the ones that have been identified as key or “strong influencers” will be maintained also during all the implementation phase. In fact, the consultations allowed to identify various “entry points” to create synergies and productive collaboration with national and international actors in several specific activities of the programme. The presentation of the Spotlight Initiative has generated promising interest in Development Cooperation actors and, as mentioned, coordination meetings have already been held with some of them (e.g. EU, AECID, NIMD). Other meetings will be held with donors that have important agendas on gender equality, specifically on VAWG (USAID, CIDA-Canada, in particular), in view of making them relevant allies during the implementation of this first phase and, hopefully, strategic partners or donors for the next one.

Various bilateral and multilateral meetings have been held also with the governmental counterparts and the Spotlight Initiative has received positive feedbacks by many of them, including the backing of the Presidency (through a Vice-President and the Office of the First Lady). The most relevant ones will be invited to take part in the Steering Committee of the Project (see the pre-identified list in section IV. “Accountability”), so that they can take part in the strategic decisions of the Programme. Beyond this participation, many other modalities will be used to maintain and foster technical and institutional relations with the key national counterparts.



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## VI. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Programme's Results Matrix (Table 1):

<b>OUTCOME 1 - Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data source</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Org.</b>
<b>Indicator 1.1</b> Honduras has laws and policies on femicide that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, are evidence-based and in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations <sup>37</sup>			
<b>Indicator 1.2.</b> National and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&E frameworks on femicide that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner			
<b>Indicator 1.3.</b> Laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, CSOs and women human rights defenders/feminist activists to advance the human rights agenda			
<b>Output 1.1 - State institutions and other national actors have strengthened their evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on femicide or gender equality that safeguard the rights of groups facing</b>			

<sup>37</sup> Progress towards international standards will be measured through an analysis of specific components ("degree to which") as described in the Methodological Notes



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<p><b>multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, as set out in the SDG and are in line with international human rights standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.</b></p>			
<p><b>National Strategic Result 1.1. a:</b> <i>In the framework of Agenda 2030, regulatory, legislative and policy gaps (or gaps in implementation) on violence (VAWG) and femicide have been mapped, and recommendations have been drawn up for harmonization in the light of international human rights commitments and standards, including the SDG targets related to VAWG-F (i.e. SDG 5).</i></p>			
<p><b>National Strategic Result 1.1.b:</b> <i>CSOs have been strengthened in their capacity of advocacy and influence (through multi-actor initiatives) on the formulation/reform and adoption of laws and policies to address VAWG-Femicide ("strategic legislative agenda").</i></p>			
<p><b>Indicator 1.1.1</b> <i>Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on femicide and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards</i></p>			UN Women
<p><b>Indicator 1.1.3</b> <i>Proportion of draft laws and/or policies on femicide and/or gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates</i></p>			UN Women
<p><b>Indicator 1.1.4</b> <i>Number of women's rights advocates<sup>38</sup> with strengthened capacities to draft legislation and/or policies on femicide and/or gender equality and non-discrimination</i></p>			UN Women
<p><b>Indicator 1.1.5</b> <i>Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on femicide and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement them.</i></p>			UN Women

<sup>38</sup> Including those from groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination



<p><b>Output 1.2 - National or sub-national stakeholders are better able to develop evidence-based national or sub-national action plans on femicide in line with international human rights standards with monitoring and evaluation frameworks, have increased financing and appropriate budgets for their implementation, including for those groups facing multiple forms of intersecting discrimination.</b></p>		
<p><b>National Strategic Result 1.2.</b> Key national actors with greater knowledge and capacities to adapt the Latin American Model Protocol for the Investigation of Gender-related Killings of Women (femicide/feminicide) to the national reality and an associated action plan has been drawn up.</p>		
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.1.</b> Number of draft evidence-based national and/or sub-national EVAWG/femicide action plans developed that respond to the rights of groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination with M&amp;E frameworks and proposed budgets</p>		UN Women
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.2</b> Number of key government decision makers with strengthened capacities to draft and cost action plans on femicide and accompanying M&amp;E frameworks</p>		UN Women
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.3</b> Number of women's rights advocates<sup>39</sup> with strengthened capacities to draft and cost action plans on femicide and accompanying M&amp;E frameworks</p>		UN Women
<p><b>OUTPUT 1.3: National and sub-national stakeholders have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are better able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, civil society organizations and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.</b></p>		
<p><b>National Strategic Result 1.3.</b> Key national actors with greater capacities and knowledge to strengthen or draft laws/policies which protect women's organizations/CSO and women human rights defenders in their work of advancing the human rights of women and girls.</p>		
<p><b>Indicator 1.3.2.</b> Proportion of draft laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda which have</p>		UN Women

<sup>39</sup> Including those from groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination



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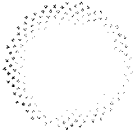
<p>received significant inputs<sup>40</sup> from women's rights advocates</p>			
<p><b>Indicator 1.3.3.</b> Number of key <b>government officials</b> with increased awareness of human rights standards and obligations and strengthened capacities to develop laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda</p>			<p>UN Women</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.3.4.</b> Number of women human rights defenders with strengthened capacities to contribute to the development of laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda</p>			<p>UN Women</p>

<sup>40</sup> Written submissions, public events and other visible actions



**OUTCOME 2 - National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors.**

Indicators	Data source	Means of verification	Responsible Org.
<p><b>Indicator 2.1</b> Functioning national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing femicide that include representation from marginalized group</p>			
<p><b>Indicator 2.2.</b> % of x or more to the prevention and elimination of all forms of femicide allocated</p>			
<p><b>Indicator 2.3.</b> Femicide is integrated in 5 other sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) development plans that are evidence-based and in line with globally agreed standards.</p>			
<p><b>Output 2.1 - Key officials at national and sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to femicide, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of intersectional discrimination.</b></p>			
<p><b>National Strategic Result 2.1.</b> Key institutions, at national and local level have evidence and strengthened capacities for results-based planning and management emphasizing a gender focus aimed at developing and implementing innovative programmes which prevent and respond to VAWG and femicide.</p>			
<p><b>Indicator 2.1.1</b> Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to femicide, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination</p>			<p>UNDP</p>



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<p><b>Indicator 2.1.3.</b> Number of strategies plans and programmes of other relevant sectors that integrate efforts to combat femicide developed in line with international HR standards.</p>			UNDP
<p><b>Indicator 2.1.4.</b> Proportion of femicide programmes and/or development plans of other sectors developed with significant inputs from women's rights advocates.</p>			UNDP
<p><b>Indicator 2.1.5</b> Percentage of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants have integrated gender equality and VAW, as per international standards, in their curriculum</p>			UNDP
<p><b>Indicator 2.1.7</b> Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to develop and deliver programmes that prevent and respond to femicide</p>			UNDP
<p><b>Output 2.2 - Multi-stakeholder national and sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation of the most marginalized groups.</b></p> <p><b>National Strategic Result 2.2. - Key institutions have strengthened capacities in budgeting and budgetary allocations focused on gender, with emphasis on programmes which prevent and respond to VAWG and femicide.</b></p>			
<p><b>Indicator 2.2.1</b> Proportion of supported multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans</p>			UNDP
<p><b>Indicator 2.2.3</b> Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that are costed</p>			UNDP



<p><b>Indicator 2.2.4</b> Number of annual meetings of national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms.</p>		UNDP
<p><b>Output 2.3 – National Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women’s rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to eliminate femicide.</b></p>		
<p><b>National Strategic Result 2.3.</b> - Key institutions* have strengthened capacities in budgeting and budgetary allocations focused on gender, with emphasis on programmes which prevent and respond to VAWG and femicide.</p>		
<p><b>Indicator 2.3.1</b> Proportion of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to eliminate femicide</p>		UNDP
<p><b>Indicator 2.3.3</b> Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to eliminate femicide.</p>		UNDP
<p><b>Indicator 2.3.4.</b> Number of women’s rights advocates<sup>41</sup> with greater knowledge and capacities on gender-responsive budgeting to eliminate femicide.</p>		UNDP

<p><b>OUTCOME 3 - Gender inequitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices.</b></p>		
<p><b>Indicators</b></p>	<p><b>Data source</b></p>	<p><b>Responsible Org.</b></p>
<p><b>Indicator 3.1</b> Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner (to violence), by sex and age</p>		

<sup>41</sup> Including those from groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination





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<p><b>Indicator 3.2</b> Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM, b. Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl child marriage</p>		
<p><b>Indicator 3.3</b> At least 3 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner</p>		
<p><b>Output 3.1 – National and sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including education in human rights, empowerment of girls and life skills<sup>42</sup> in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings.</b></p>		
<p><b>National Strategic Result 3.1 - The capacities of the formal education sector to promote an education which leads to changes in unequal relations of power between man and women to eliminate VAWG and femicide</b></p>		
<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1.</b> Draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards</p>		UNICEF
<p><b>Indicator 3.1.2</b> Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in in and out of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights<sup>43</sup></p>		UNICEF
<p><b>Indicator 3.1.3.</b> Number of national and/or sub-national programmes developed for inclusion in educational curricula to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including targeting</p>		UNICEF

<sup>42</sup> As explained in the explanatory note, it is proposed to use this expression: “education in human rights, empowerment of girls and life skills” (instead of comprehensive sexuality education).

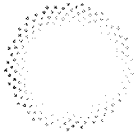
<sup>43</sup> Including peer-to-peer, promoting gender transformative and human rights’-based attitudes/beliefs, respectful and equitable relationships and the expression and exercise of their rights, including reproductive rights



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<p>young women and girls, young men and boys facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</p>			
<p><b>Output 3.2.</b> - Community advocacy platforms are established and strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women's and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.</p>			
<p><b>National Strategic Result 3.2.</b> - The capacities of families and communities to promote gender equality and non-violence against women, girls and adolescents are strengthened.</p>			
<p><b>Indicator 3.2.1</b> Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction</p>			<p>UNICEF</p>
<p><b>Indicator 3.2.2</b> Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping</p>			<p>UNICEF</p>
<p><b>Indicator 3.2.3</b> Number of men and boys who regularly attend gender transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men's violence towards women and girls are developed in community centers, schools and other relevant spaces</p>			<p>UNICEF</p>
<p><b>Indicator 3.2.4.</b> Number of communities with advocacy platforms established and/or strengthened to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction</p>			<p>UNICEF</p>
<p><b>Indicator 3.2.5</b> Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping,</p>			<p>UNICEF</p>

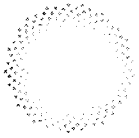


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<p><i>including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated</i></p>			
<p><b>Output 3.3: Opinion formers and decision makers in relevant formal institutions and cultural references (i.e. communication media, sport, religious and community leaders, etc.) are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on femicide and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights.</b></p> <p><b>National Strategic Result 3.3.- Opinion leaders and cultural references, churches and the private sector have knowledge, capacities, tools and mechanisms to adequately raise the visibility of VAG-Femicide and prevent its occurrence</b></p>			
<p><b>Indicator 3.3.1:</b> Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting</p>			<p>UNICEF</p>
<p><b>Indicator 3.3.3:</b> Number of new and other media stories/reports that sensitively report on VAWG/femicide and GEWE more broadly</p>			<p>UNICEF</p>
<p><b>Indicator 3.3.4.:</b> Number of journalists better able to sensitively report on VAWG/femicide and GEWE more broadly</p>			<p>UNICEF</p>
<p><b>Indicator 3.3.5.:</b> Number of key informal decision makers and decision makers in relevant institutions with strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on femicide and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights.</p>			<p>UNICEF</p>



<b>OUTCOME 4 – Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data source</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Org.</b>
<b>Indicator 4.1</b> Proportion of women, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help, by sector <sup>44</sup>			
<b>Indicator 4.2</b> Number of cases of VAWG/femicide reported to the police, b. proportions of cases reported to the police that are brought to court, c. proportions of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators, all during a specific time period (e.g. past 12 months)			
<b>Output 4.1 - Relevant government authorities and women's rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including health services, social services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing intersecting forms of discrimination.</b>			
<b>National Strategic Result 4.1.a.</b> - <i>The relevant institutions have improved capacity to provide coordinated, multisectoral and quality governance of essential services which respond to women and girls victims/survivors of VAWG and femicide in line with international standards, with emphasis on women and girls who suffer different forms of intersecting discrimination.</i>			
<i>Existing capacities at national and local level have been strengthened to provide a coordinated, multisectoral and quality response of essential services for women and girls victims/survivors of VAWG and femicide in line with standards and tools established in the Package of Essential Services</i>			
<b>Indicator 4.1.2</b> Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate			UNFPA

<sup>44</sup> This indicator should be measured for women seeking services **within the past 12 months**, in order to measure progress and change over time—as lifetime prevalence of violence is not a sound measure of change over time.

VAWG/femicide response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services				
<b>Indicator 4.1.3</b> Honduras has developed and/or strengthened national guidelines or protocols in line with the guidance and tools for essential services	UNFPA			
<b>Indicator 4.1.4</b> Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girls' survivors of violence (and/or their families, when relevant)	UNFPA			
<b>Indicator 4.1.6</b> Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAWG/femicide response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services	UNFPA			
<b>Indicator 4.1.7</b> Number of women's rights organizations <sup>45</sup> who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAWG/femicide response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services.	UNFPA			
<b>Indicator 4.1.8</b> Number of local networks established among authorities and communities to prevent and respond to VAWG/femicide that include adequate representation of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (and/or their families, when relevant)	UNFPA			
<b>Indicator 4.1.9</b> Proportion of countries that have developed and/or strengthened national guidelines or protocols for essential services that specifically address the needs of women and girls facing multiple	UNFPA			

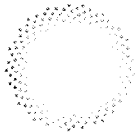
<sup>45</sup> Including those representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination



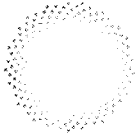
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<p>and intersecting forms of discrimination (and/or their families, when relevant)</p>			
<p><b>Output 4.2 - Women and girls' survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer term recovery services and access to opportunities.</b></p>			
<p><b>National Strategic Result 4.2.a.</b> Existing capacities of social services focused on care and recovery of survivors of VAWG and attempted femicide and their families have been strengthened.</p>			
<p><b>National Strategic Result 4.2.b.</b> - The institutions responsible for providing a response to women victims/survivors of violence provide them with access to mechanisms to promote their empowerment and economic independence.</p>			
<p><b>Indicator 4.2.1</b> Number of women and girls' survivors of violence that have increased knowledge of and access to quality essential services<sup>46</sup> (and/or their families, when relevant)</p>			UNFPA
<p><b>Indicator 4.2.2</b> Number of women and girls' survivors/victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased knowledge of and access to accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services</p>			UNFPA
<p><b>Indicator 4.2.3.</b> Proportion of countries that design strategies for increasing the knowledge of and access to services for women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (and/or their families, when relevant)</p>			UNFPA



<b>OUTCOME 5 - Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data source</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Org.</b>
<b>Indicator 5.1.</b> Globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/femicide, collected over time			UNDP
<b>Indicator 5.2.</b> Publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/femicide (at least on femicide) at the country level			UNDP
<b>Indicator 5.3.</b> National statistics related to VAWG/femicide incidence and prevalence are disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts			UNDP
<b>Output 5.1 - Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG including Femicide in line with international and regional standards to inform decision making on laws, policies and programmes.</b>			
<b>National Strategic Result 5.1.a.</b> - Based on the previous mapping of gaps and opportunities, having personnel, both in State institutions and civil society, trained in the integrated management of all stages of the information management cycle necessary to inform evidence-based policies on VAWG and femicide.			
<b>National Strategic Result 5.1.b.</b> - Improved institutional capacities and capacities of civil society necessary to regularly collect, produce and standardize quality data on VAWG-femicides and ensuring that they are disaggregated by key variables (i.e. for intersectional analysis) so as to inform policies and programmes with a focus on prevention and resilience.			
<b>National Strategic Result 5.1.c.</b> - Improved inter-institutional coordination between institutions which generate data on VAWG and femicides, to strengthen evidence-based decision-making and the effectiveness of public policies.			



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<p><b>Indicator 5.1.1.</b> Number of National Statistical Offices that have developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG</p>		UNDP
<p><b>Indicator 5.1.3</b> Number of National Statistical Officers who have enhanced capacities to produce data on the prevalence of VAWG/femicide, and incidence where appropriate</p>		UNDP
<p><b>Indicator 5.1.4</b> Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards</p>		UNDP
<p><b>Indicator 5.1.5.</b> Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG</p>		UNDP
<p><b>Output 5.2 - Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.</b></p>		
<p><b>National Strategic Result 5.2.a.</b> - Improved accessibility of existing information, for better use and benefit of institutional and civil society partners, with a view to informing and implementing VAWG-F policies and programmes (i.e. existing inter-institutional committees on the subject of violence)</p>		
<p><b>National Strategic Result 5.2.b.</b> - Improved capacity of State and civil society partners to prepare quantitative and qualitative analyses of the data related to the causes of VAWG-femicide, and tools have been developed for forecasting and determining predictability in order to inform evidence-based policies and programmes (prevention).</p>		
<p><b>Indicator 5.2.1</b> Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant</p>		UNDP





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stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making			
<b>Indicator 5.2.3</b> Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG			UNDP
<b>Indicator 5.2.4</b> Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG			UNDP

<b>OUTCOME 6 - Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on gender equality and women's empowerment and EVAWG.</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data source</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Org.</b>
<b>Indicator 6.1</b> Women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, <sup>47</sup> increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on femicide			
<b>Indicator 6.3</b> Proportion of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report			

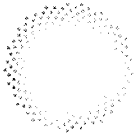
<sup>47</sup> Including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization



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<p>having greater influence and agency to work on femicide</p>			
<p><b>Output 6.1 - Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations, have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for gender equality and women's empowerment and VAWG/femicide, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.</b></p>			
<p><b>National Strategic Result 6.1.a.</b> - Organizations which advocate for women's rights, networks, other relevant types of civil society organization (i.e. mixed organizations, social movements) with strengthened capacities to establish networks, partnerships and collaborations to jointly promote the eradication of femicide at local, national, regional and global level.</p>			
<p><b>National Strategic Result 6.1.b.</b> - The women's and feminist movement is strengthened to implement a common VAWG-femicide agenda, to engage in strategic litigation, participate in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies, plans and programmes for the preventing and tackling of VAWG-femicide; and connected at sub-regional level.</p>			
<p><b>Indicator 6.1.1.</b> Number of jointly agreed recommendations produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</p>			UN Women
<p><b>Indicator 6.1.3</b> Number of organizations representing youth and other groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination that are integrated with coalitions and networks of women's rights groups and civil society working on femicide</p>			UN Women
<p><b>Indicator 6.1.4.</b> Number of women's rights groups, networks and relevant civil society organizations with strengthened capacities to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending femicide at local, national, regional and global levels</p>			UN Women



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<p><b>Indicator 6.2.1.</b> Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms<sup>48</sup> for advocacy</p>			UN Women
<p><b>Output 6.3 - Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations, organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on femicide.</b></p>			
<p><b>National Strategic Result 6.3.</b> - Strengthened capacities of women's and feminist organizations, including those representing the youth population and communities most exposed to multiple forms of discrimination and violence (management, innovation, accountability and sustainability capacities).</p>			
<p><b>Indicator 6.3.1.</b> Number of women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on femicide.</p>			UN Women

<sup>48</sup> E.g. the CEDAW, UPR shadow reports, and social accountability mechanisms such as social audits, citizen report cards, etc.



## VII. Intersectional approach to discrimination

There are factors which accentuate women's vulnerability to violence. Among them, the following should be highlighted: age, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and HIV serological status. The policies and laws of the State of Honduras do not allow for a differentiated approach which takes proper account of the specific needs of these groups, nor their greater exposure to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization.

Moreover, as has been observed, due to the high rates of stigmatization, discrimination, stereotyping at institutional level, the rights of the most vulnerable women, adolescent and young girls' victims of violence are restricted.

In addition, analysis shows that these vulnerabilities are compounded by risks stemming from more structural and contextual factors such as poverty, lack of State institutions in some rural areas, limited access to decent paid work, and certain cultural customs and traditions which can reinforce the general tendency to accept, tolerate, normalize and/or overlook violence against women.

The following table presents a rapid analysis of the beneficiary groups of the Initiative and identifies those at greatest risk and vulnerability, in that they suffer multiple forms of discrimination because of their specific identities and conditions. In addition, for each group, the table and detailed description of the actions envisaged in each pillar (see budget and AWP's annexed) identify targeted actions/strategies that the Spotlight Initiative will implement in each of the pillars to address this type of group. This approach and initiatives will be monitored via various specific indicators which have been included in the framework of outcomes.

Similarly, in all the pillars, the active participation of civil society organizations is envisaged, and of those groups in particular, to ensure inclusion of their specific demands and needs in the different processes which are part of the integrated strategy of response to and prevention of violence against women and girls.

<b>Relevant "at risk" groups</b>	<b>Outcome areas where specific approaches are required</b>	<b>Key challenges for inclusion</b>	<b>Indicative approaches and methodologies for inclusion</b>	<b>Total numbers disaggregated by women, girls, men and boys when possible</b>
<b>Group 1: Indigenous women and women of African descent</b>	<i>Pillar 1, 3, 4, 5, 6</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Conditions unfavourable to the approval of specific policies and legislation</li> <li>-Lack of application of the applicable law in relation to VAWG and femicide in face of customary practices</li> <li>-Persistence of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure prior, free and informed consultation on the Spotlight Initiative to identify priority measures which lead to greater access to health services.</li> <li>-Adapted messages which appeal to their</li> </ul>	20,000 women 10,000 men 10,000 boys and girls from indigenous and Afro-Honduran villages



		<p><i>cultural models which perpetuate VAWG</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Limited participation of girls in public spaces and control of subjects by adults</li> <li>-Services not culturally and economically adapted to them</li> <li>-Internal barriers in their own communities which prevent access to services and institutions</li> </ul>	<p><i>socio-cultural norms</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ensure integration of their cultural perspectives (a language) at the level of policies, institutions and services</li> <li>-Promote accountability to these groups</li> <li>-Include ethnic variables in the collection and analysis of data</li> <li>-Involve and work with leaders of these groups and cultural intermediaries</li> <li>-Promote education and participation of indigenous and Afro-Honduran women's organizations</li> </ul>	
<b>Group 2: LGBTIQ community</b>	Pillar 1, 3, 4, 5,6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Discrimination and violence because of sexual orientation</li> <li>-Lack of recognition of their rights</li> <li>-Lack of identification of hate crimes and femicide because of their sexual orientation and/or gender</li> <li>- Some conservative and religious views which prevent acceptance in law to eradicate violence against LGBTIQ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Recognize the rights of the LGBTIQ community</li> <li>-Raise awareness of the content and elements of rights on sexual orientation and gender identity</li> <li>-Adapt services to the LGBTIQ community and create specific capacities to serve them at services level</li> <li>-Recognize VAWG for sexual orientation in administrative records, clinical histories, research, etc.</li> <li>-Share</li> </ul>	To be defined



		persons	experience of progress in addressing these communities in the region (Uruguay and others)	
<b>Group 3: Women and girls with disabilities</b>	Pillar 1, 3, 4, 5, 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Social exclusion at all levels</li> <li>-Little interest in the subject among institutions</li> <li>-Non-recognition of their rights and discrimination</li> <li>-Difficulty in accessing services</li> <li>-Lack of adequate services</li> <li>-Lack of data on women with disabilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Promote the participation and support of families and persons with disabilities</li> <li>-Promote the rights of persons with disabilities at family, community, social and institutional level</li> <li>-Define specific policies</li> <li>-Guarantee access to specific services with trained personnel</li> <li>-Generation of data on women with disabilities, including the disability variable in administrative records.</li> </ul>	200 women 100 young women 50 men
<b>Group 4: Women and girls' victims/survivors of organized crime and gangs</b>	Pillar 1, 3, 4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Social exclusion</li> <li>-Ignorance and lack of interest in the problem of new forms of violence against women (including disappeared and displaced by violence)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Develop specific protection measures for these groups</li> <li>-Work with church groups which have credibility with the gangs</li> <li>-Production of knowledge on new forms of violence against women (including disappeared and displaced by violence)</li> </ul>	25,000 women
<b>Group 5: Women human rights defenders</b>	Pillar 1, 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Develop protection mechanisms for</li> </ul>	1,500 women defenders



			women defenders (e.g. early warning)	
<b>Group 6: Survivors of femicide/children of femicide victims</b>	<i>Pillar 1, 3</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of protection and assistance</li> <li>-Failure by institutions to prioritize the problem</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Create protection and social reintegration mechanisms</li> <li>-Generation of knowledge on restorative justice</li> </ul>	6,000 women and young people 8,000 families of VAWG and femicide victims
<b>Group 7: Women and girls living in rural areas and the displaced</b>	<i>Pillar 3, 4, 6</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The conditions in which they live makes it difficult to reach them</li> <li>- Geographical dispersion and they are distant from the main essential services</li> <li>Lack of knowledge of available services.</li> <li>- Poverty, which means lack of resources to travel to the facilities or institutions</li> <li>- Prevailing patriarchal culture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Work with women community leaders, local organizations and groups which are in contact with them</li> <li>-Strengthen local women's organizations on VAWG issues</li> <li>-Facilitate access to services in rural areas through "MAIE operational teams and the City Woman MEC module, and primary health care services in the municipalities</li> <li>-Holding consultations with these communities and strengthening the personnel of essential services will be necessary to identify the specific needs of women, adolescents and girls in these groups.</li> <li>-Implement information and communication programmes so that rural and</li> </ul>	To be defined



			<p><i>displaced women, girls and adolescents know the services available to them.</i></p> <p><i>-Promote through town halls a fund which makes services financially affordable to them.</i></p>	
<p><b>Group 8: Adolescents and young women</b></p>	<p><i>Pillar 3 y 4</i></p>	<p><i>Limitations in access to information, education and health services linked to the subject of sexual violence and sexual and reproductive health</i></p>	<p><i>-Provide education in human rights, empowerment of girls and adolescents and life skills in schools and community programmes.</i></p> <p><i>-Raise awareness on human rights education, empowerment of girls and adolescents and life skills, VAWG and femicide at family, community and institutional level, using evidence of the impact of VAWG and femicide.</i></p>	<p><i>4510 adolescents for pillar 3 and 4. (only women)</i></p>





## VIII. Risk Management

Risks	Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures
<b>Contextual risks</b>				
<b>Political polarization:</b>  The interaction and dialogue between civil society and the institutions of the State can be affected and put at risk;	High	4	3	Maintain close contact with the various partners involved, detecting risks early, coordinating appropriate management measures with them and strengthening their capacities for multi-stakeholder dialogue, to minimize conflicts and increase negotiating capacities.
In the framework of <b>social or political conflict</b> , the exposure of women and girls to risks of being victims of violence increases	Medium	3	2	-In association with civil society organizations and community structures, promote safe environments around families, schools and districts, seeking to reduce the exposure of girls and adolescents and protecting women in conflict zones. - Use civil society networks and other existing media as “early warning systems”.
<b>Positioning of conservative views:</b> Under the banner of combating the “gender ideology”, some have recently managed to position conservative views and agendas which constitute a risk of going backwards for women’s rights.  This is compounded by the lack of openness and/or resistance of some institutional actors to including in their plans and budgets specific measures for groups which suffer multiple forms of intersecting discrimination (e.g. LGTBI)	High	5	3	-Clearly explain to national and municipal authorities the objectives of the Spotlight Initiative. - Clearly identify the entry points (those where there is consensus) and partners can be strategic allies for the programmes. - Act based on evidence and avoid the use of terms which have a certain stigma, replacing them with others which are more acceptable to the opposing community. - Create partnerships at regional and global level, especially on the most sensitive subjects
<b>High levels of criminality and</b>				1. Spotlight must specifically



<p><b>insecurity.</b></p> <p>1. In this context, combating criminal violence is one of the Government's priorities. However, the focus on the "major challenges" of security, if not accompanied by a specific strategy focused on VAWG, may mean that this type of violence falls out of sight and relegated to the background or an ineffective approach.</p> <p>2. Security risks of Spotlight interventions where there is a significant presence of criminals</p>	Medium	2	3	<p>highlight the magnitude of VAWG and femicide and must position the need to implement differentiated strategies which address the specific factors which determine VAWG and its various causes: only in this way can it have an impact.</p>
	High	5	3	<p>2. Define a local intervention strategy which includes actions and messages to develop social support and a mechanism for protection of community leaders and networks of women and girls, generating a protective work environment.</p> <p>-Work with local church groups which have more contact and access to organized crime members.</p>
<p><b>Social and cultural values</b> and attitudes or fear which prevent women from seeking attention from services</p>	Medium	4	2	<p>-Explain them project objectives to all community and/or external groups, involving them in the Initiative.</p> <p>- Communication/socialization strategies specifically aimed at women victims and survivors.</p> <p>- Act based on evidence and clearly identify entry points (those where there is consensus and partners can be strategic allies for the programme, then tackle, with due care, the sensitive but priority subjects for changing norms and behaviours.</p> <p>- Cultural sensitivity in interventions to enhance the effectiveness of the first approach to key stakeholders in the community</p>
<p><b>Natural disasters</b></p>	Medium	2	4	<p>-Include information in work plans on adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>-Make use of early warning tools and mechanisms.</p>
<p><b>Programmatic risks</b></p>				
<p><b>Resistance</b> of some actors to the subjects of education and integral care in sexual and reproductive health</p>	High	5	3	<p>- Act based on evidence and avoid the use of terms which have a certain stigma, replacing them with others which are more acceptable to the opposing community.</p> <p>- Strengthen the work with the adolescent niche population. Focus efforts on adolescent</p>



				education and health programmes (i.e. adolescent pregnancy and reproductive health programmes) which are a catalytic public objective to make a general impact on the subject of education and integral sexual and reproductive health. <sup>49</sup>
<b>Institutional risks</b>				
<p><b>- Institutional fragility and lack of prioritization</b> of the institutionalization of the crosscutting <b>gender</b> focus in the activities of State entities, and attention to VAWG.</p> <p>-In this framework, <b>tendency to reduction of specialized entities</b> on differentiated care for women and girls in institutions.</p>	High	4	3	<p>-Taking Spotlight as a great opportunity, develop a strategy of advocacy at the highest level with institutions to highlight, based on evidence, the importance for the State of promoting gender equality and addressing VAWG in particular</p> <p>This includes advocating for implementation of normative frameworks, policies and approval of institutional reforms.</p> <p>-Multi-stakeholder strategy specifically aimed at strengthening existing specialized units (i.e. courts dealing with domestic violence) and, as far as possible, re-establish pre-existing specialized units in the institutions involved in the project.</p>
<p><b>Political visibility versus institutional strengthening</b></p> <p>As a response to the institutional weaknesses, the tendency to create ad hoc bodies and other thematic initiatives which could rapidly and effectively respond to specific problems has intensified. The action of the Office of the First Lady has also strengthened on certain high-profile and politically significant subjects</p> <p>The subject of VAWG is one of the subjects prioritized by the First Lady, especially through the City Woman Programme. This is an opportunity to position the issue of VAWG at the highest level, but at the same time a risk, if, in a context of political polarization, Spotlight comes to be too closely associated with the presidential programmes.</p>	Medium	4	2	<p>Manage in a balanced way Spotlights' association with the presidential programmes – including City Woman – supporting these initiatives and taking them as opportunities to engage the political will on the issue of VAWG-F, but at the same time strengthen coordination with State institutions responsible for defining and providing services to women in both spheres, at national and local level (i.e. not always covered by the presidential programmes</p> <p>-Maintain dialogue with CSOs (i.e. through the Committee) to detect early any risks of reaction among the CSOs which affect the project.</p>

<sup>49</sup> See specific explanatory on this subject.



High turnover of public officials	Medium	4	2	<p>-Develop capacities in the training bodies for public officials to provide sustainability into training processes, both for justice officials and officials with responsibilities for protection of women's and girls' rights.</p> <p>-Work with different levels of officials in key institutions on the outcomes of the programme.</p>
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>				
Disbursement of resources to civil society partners or other sectors, with the risk of fragmenting activities and being tied to their pace of execution.	High	5	2	<p>-Financing of CSOs under Pillar 6 will be done through the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, which will be used to channel resources to the CSOs, based on an open and transparent process and with established implementation monitoring and support mechanisms.</p> <p>There is a risk that, even well managed, must be assumed, given that strengthening the CSOs is part of the programme objectives.</p>

## IX. Coherence with existing programmes

With regards to the UN, Spotlight has a clear relation with outcomes 3 and 4 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF): governance and civil security respectively. The four Spotlight recipient agencies have programmes with both outcomes and are working with the municipalities identified under this initiative, thus it is possible to envisage synergies and complementarity in the work. For example, it is worth mentioning three of the strategic activities currently being implemented for outcome 3: i) support to institutions in the political electoral system to increase participation and representation; ii) support to legal reform processes to comply with international human rights standards; and iii) strengthening of management and analysis of data for the design and monitoring of public policies. With regards to outcome 4, it is important to mention two strategic activities: i) technical assistance and strategic support to government institutions, civil society organizations in strengthening public policies, plans, programmes and models for preventing and addressing violence against women; and ii) strengthening of capacities of those with responsibilities and rights, including boys, girls and adolescents regarding prevention, protection and addressing violence, including violence against women. Despite this support, the annual report of the first year of implementation of UNDAF identified setbacks in terms of women's rights, reflected in the legal treatment of other forms of violence against women such as domestic and intra-family violence in the new Criminal Code. Neither was there success in 2017 in passing the Consolidated Act on Violence Against Women or the Act against Harassment and Political Violence against Women, which were discussed and publicized by women's organizations and women politicians. These setbacks make the need for programmes like Spotlight even more pressing.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the Spotlight Initiative is framed within the common strategy endorsed by the Secretary General to support governments in the north of Central



America (NCCA: Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador) in their efforts to combat the situation of chronic violence in the region. The principal objective of this strategy is to achieve a significant reduction in the chronic violence in the NCCA by 2030, based on four pillars: (1) a people-centred approach, based on human rights, gender equality and intersectionality in the human life cycle, strengthening efforts for prevention and protection and provision of services responding to the specific needs of victims and vulnerable groups; (2) an integrated and gender-sensitive approach to the reduction of violence with a focus on local implementation, community resilience and efforts aimed at tackling femicide, considering the different forms and manifestations of violence; (3) a sustainable vision: strengthening prevention of violence and democratic governability to build peaceful and inclusive societies in the short, medium and long term; and (4) alignment of UN actions with national development priorities, the Development Agenda 2030 and the periodic integrated human rights and humanitarian interventions of the resident coordinators in the three countries of North Central America, supported by UNDG-LAC, DPA and PBSO.

For further details, please refer to Annex 3a and Annex 3b, which summarize the analysis of the existing initiatives on VAWG and femicide, both in the United Nations System in Honduras and the international cooperation partners present in the country. It is important to stress that EU member states (together with other members of the international community) were also invited to share their interventions in order to avoid duplications, as reflected in **the Annexes 3a and 3b** below. During the AWP's preparation, the involvement of different counterparts will allow a clearer mapping of the different initiatives existing.

## X. Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of the Programme will be the responsibility of the Technical Coordination Unit (described above) which is headed by the Resident Coordinator, including, in particular, the tasks assumed by UN Women in the framework of its role of as a Technical Adviser. This agency will use resources specifically transferred to it to fulfil its role of strategic-technical adviser.

More specifically, the monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by a team comprising the project coordinator and an expert with proven experience in monitoring and evaluation to be provided by UN Women. A joint integrated monitoring and evaluation system will be designed, aligned with the monitoring and evaluation strategy of the Spotlight Initiative. It will be implemented in accordance with the AFP project monitoring systems.

The monitoring and evaluation functions will be: i) to ensure that activities are implemented as planned, ii) to ensure that the outputs and outcomes are achieved on time and with the planned quality and have the expected impact, iii) ensure that the verification methods are available and meet quality standards, iv) ensure that the sustainability strategies for each pillar are implemented and effective, v) analyse the degree of taking ownership of the outcomes by the beneficiaries, vi) monitor the envisaged risks, ensuring that they do not adversely affect the performance of the Programme; vii) prepare quality reports which contribute to reporting at the prescribed intervals, decision making on performance and achievement of results.

Furthermore, to ensure the sustainability of this initiative's monitoring system which will allow a permanent analysis of the violence situation against women and adolescents, pillar 5 includes activities that will contribute to strengthening national institutions capacity in data both at central and local levels.

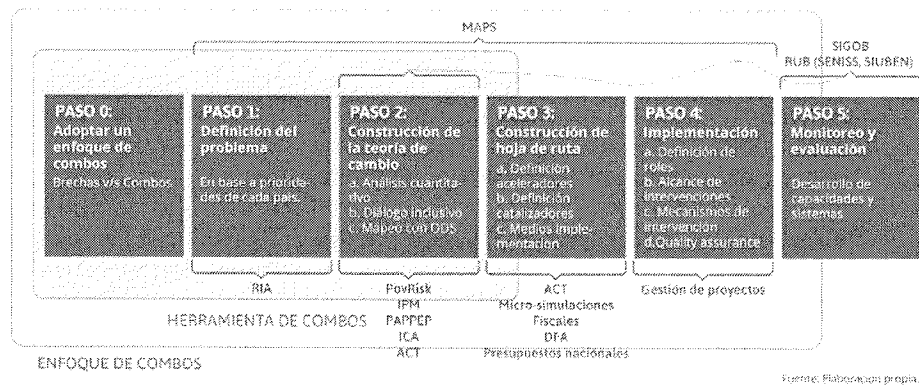
In addition, an intermediate and final evaluation will be carried out, both complying with UN System standards and harmonized with the criteria established for the Spotlight Initiative. They will provide an independent in-depth evaluation of the design and implementation of the

Programme. The intermediate evaluation will be carried out mid-term; it will have a learning focus; it will be aimed at systematically analysing progress made, technical and operational procedures, and strategies implemented, identify lessons learned, draw conclusions, recommend actions for improvements

The final evaluation will take place in the last six months of implementation for the purpose of analysing whether the planned outcomes achieved were efficient and effective, evaluate the relevance of the Programme and the sustainability of the outcomes, draw lessons and identify good practices. Experienced independent external experts will be contracted to carry out the two evaluations.

## XI. Innovation

**Programmatic innovation:** taking into account that the implementation of Agenda 2030 requires a degree of integration and collaboration between the various interventions of the different actors, the United Nations country team in Honduras proposes the use of a *Multidimensional Clustering Assessment* tool developed by UNDP, “Combo”. Specifically, this cluster analysis designed to address Agenda 2030 and achieve acceleration of the SDGs in a specific area allows focusing of interventions based on evidence, creating synergies between the different actors and designing a monitoring and evaluation framework which allows us to redirect actions in real time. The figure below summarizes the steps in this analysis:



This Clustering Assessment will be applied as a diagnosis in the pillar focused services provisions (Pillar 4).

Another innovative programmatic mechanism proposed is the implementation, in the pillar focused on legal frameworks (Pillar 1), of a rapid integrated assessment (RIA). This tool carries out a mapping of the SDG (goals and objectives) against national/sub-national priorities, facilitating the necessary dialogue prior to embarking on the implementation phase. The methodology will be adapted to take account of the central focus of evaluation of VAWG and femicide.

The use of both integrated analysis methodologies is totally in line with the provisions of resolution A/72/84-E/2018/7 on the new positioning of the United Nations to comply with Agenda 2030 and its strategic recommendations to carry out more integrated analysis.

Finally, with regards to programmatic innovation, it is also proposed to use other types of application, such as the following:



i) **Applications for the monitoring of the change in social norms and practices in real time**, will be applied in the framework of the preventive approach of Pillar 3. The collection of information through mobile devices (tablets and smart phones) will offer the possibility of automating data analysis and provide real time control panels. The users of the applications may be staff of the associates, volunteers or contracted for a specific purpose of collecting information; the use of the application may be aimed at target groups which are prioritized by partners/user agencies. They are applicable to the majority of project indicators because they have the possibility of use as for open surveys, closed surveys and consulting the views of the interviewee. Formats may be designed focused on collection of data for different periods, depending on the user's needs and interests.

ii) In the pillar focused on service provision (4), promoting the implementation of the “**Seguras**” application, to increase the protection of potential victims/survivors of VAWG and femicide by its promotion and use. It is an application which provides key information on the existing types of violence, existing institutional responses and how the victim should behave in different cases, and who to call (it allows calling 911 with one click and where to get help).<sup>50</sup>

iv.) In the pillar focused on service provision (4), Adaptation of the **MEDI-CAPT app of ‘Physicians for Human Rights’**<sup>51</sup>, to support legal proceedings. It is a cell phone application, developed by the Programme on Sexual Violence in Conflict Zones, which supports clinics in collecting, documenting and preserving forensic medical evidence in cases of sexual violence so that it is a support in prosecution of such crimes. Healthcare providers can also use MEDI-CAPT to compile medical evidence of wounds and blows to victims, and send them, in a secure form, to the competent judicial or police authorities

v) Also, in service provision (Pillar 4), The implementation of the **Danger Assessment Scale (DAS)** is under consideration, a tool developed to determine the degree of seriousness and lethal effect in cases of domestic violence where the most lethal outcome is femicide. This tool, developed with advice and inputs from abused women, shelter workers, social workers, psychologists and experts in abuse, can identify with precision the great majority of abused women who are at greater risk of femicide or attempted femicide, and can be the basis for future development of an early warning system against VAWG and femicide. It is a methodology which can be adapted to the context of different forms of violence. This adaptation will be part of Spotlight's activities.

**Operational innovation:** Honduras acceded to the United in Action Initiative in 2016. Despite the considerable improvement experienced in the different standard operating procedures of this initiative, the implementation of a common operations strategies continues to be one of the points where improvement is needed. That is why in Spotlight it is planned that the operations managers of the four recipient agencies can form a working group to carry out an analysis of the programmatic and operational activities in order to determine whether it is worth dividing the various administrative processes among the agencies that offer the best cost/benefit. The formation of this working group will allow progress in a strategy of joint operations of all UN system agencies in Honduras in line with resolution A.72/84-E/2018/7 mentioned in the section on programmatic innovation. Furthermore, as Spotlight is one of the five emblematic initiatives of the United Nations System as a whole to support the implementation of the SDG, the analysis of this working group will allow identification and disaggregation of operating costs in the annual Budgetary Framework of each pillar. Finally, within the UN, Spotlight Initiative will operationalise the reforms of the UNDS reforms and

<sup>50</sup> The development and implementation of this application will be carried out taking into account that the UN AFP are contemplating the application and/or development of other applications with complementary used (i.e. more focused on prevention) such as SafetiPin or aimed at specific target groups (by UNICEF). SafetiPin is a mobile application which, using geo-referenced and public audits, can identify safe zones for women and children in public spaces.

<sup>51</sup> <http://physiciansforhumanrights.org/medicapt>

model a new way of delivering on SDGs in an integrated and joined up way, leveraging collaborative advantages among UN Agencies.

In fact, this initiative, as a flagship programme of the UN's SDG efforts, is reviewing how it can promote the vision of the SG's report "*Repositioning the UN Development System*". In particular, how it can enhance the system's effectiveness, cohesion, leadership and accountability.

## **XII. Knowledge management**

As mentioned in Section IV of this document, the functions of the unit to be created under the direct supervision of the Resident Coordinator will include ensuring effective knowledge management within the programme. This covers not only monitoring and evaluation of the activities and production of reports, but also effective systematic recording and dissemination of the knowledge generated by the Spotlight Initiative. This activity will be undertaken, as in the case of monitoring and evaluation, by the Technical Coordination Unit, in particular by the Programme Coordinator, the Office of the Resident Coordinator and UN Women, which will provide technical assistance through its existing technical capacities.

A knowledge management strategy will be designed, aligned with the Spotlight Initiative and United Nations System Knowledge Management Strategy. This will allow collection, analysis, organization and systematic recording of the data, information and knowledge generated, both by the Monitoring and Evaluation System, and the implementation process of the AFP and implementing partners. The purpose is to add value to the interventions in the various areas of the Programme, systematically record experiences, good practices and lessons learned, and generate learning processes.

The material, analyses and lessons collected will be shared with the relevant stakeholders through forums, publications, audio-visual material and exchange of experiences, with the objective of strengthening their capacities and increasing the knowledge of the partners most likely to have an impact on prevention of VAWG, for example: journalists, academics, expert groups in prevention of femicide and other forms of violence against women, adolescents and girls, officials and public employees and international cooperation organizations.

One of the tools that can be used is the UN Coordination website, and the websites of the associate agencies and the EU. In this regard, it should be noted that the UN in Honduras has a virtual library which should serve to store the documents generated through the programme: access at <http://bibliotecavirtual.un.hn:8081/BibliotecaVirtual/> The advantage of this website is that it is very user-friendly as it allows document search by SDG.

Another mechanism that will be used in information management is the existing partnership with the Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH) through the University Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security and its observatories of violence, which must play a key role in the dissemination of both quantitative and qualitative information.

Additionally, it should be mentioned that the UN is supporting the dissemination of Agenda 2030 in the country and is regularly invited to forums to publicize the SDG. In this framework of assistance to forums organized by the Government, private sector or academia, it may be considered relevant to make an explicit mention of SDG 5 and 16 and mention Spotlight as an initiative created specifically to advance these SDGs. However, this is just one example, given the impossibility of providing an exhaustive list and identifying all the possibilities at this time, it will be the task of the Unit to create this, in close collaboration with those responsible for each pillar, to ensure sound programme knowledge management.



### **XIII. Communication and visibility**

All communications and visibility activities at country and regional levels will be aligned with the Spotlight Initiative's global Communications and Visibility Guide. These activities will be implemented by the UN Resident Coordinators and engaged Recipient UN organizations to ensure the credible and consistent flow of information about the programme's efforts to eliminate femicide and violence against women and girls in the region.

All communications and visibility activities of the Spotlight Initiative should be designed to meet the following mutually-reinforcing objectives:

1. Raise awareness of femicide and its prevalence in Argentina
2. Illustrate and promote the impact and results of Spotlight-related interventions
3. Provide communications for development support to strengthen Spotlight Initiative's programme design and implementation
4. Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors and partners:

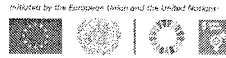
These four objectives have been designed to give Spotlight teams flexibility to adapt to local contexts and audiences, while maintaining the overall coherence necessary for impact.

Spotlight Initiative Brand Guidelines have also been developed to support all communications efforts and activities. The Brand Guidelines conform with existing UN and EU branding and visibility policies and must be strictly adhered to. See Annex 2 for more details on communications objectives, messages, audiences and channels.

Annex 2 contains a preliminary proposed communication strategy for the Initiative, which will be defined in more detail in the subsequent preparatory phase, when more specific definitions are available (for example, the detailed territorial focus strategy) and it has been validated with the EU.



**Spotlight  
Initiative**  
*To eliminate violence  
against women and girls*



## **TABLE 3 : BUDGETS – see excel document attached.**

Table 3 A – WORK PLAN

Table 3 B – BUDGET BY UNDG CATEGORY

Table 3 C – BUDGET BY OUTCOME

Table 3 D – ADVANCE PRE-FUNDING



## XIV. ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: Multi-stakeholder engagement in the Country Programme development process

#### Engagement with government

N.	Name of organisation/agency	Name and title of representatives	Type of organisation (civil society organisation, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Dates of consultations
1	Academia Nacional de Policía	Reina Esmeralda Alvarado	Government	6/6/2018
2	Asociación de Municipios de Honduras	Juan Carlos Amaya (Coordinador de la unidad de desarrollo social)	Government	6/6/2018
3	Comisionado Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (Defensoría de la Mujer)	Maria José Galvez (Coordinadora)	Government	25/06/2018 (por correo)
4	Despacho Designada Presidencial	Olga Alvarado (Designada Presidencial + 3 funcionarios)	Government	6/6/2018
5	Dirección de Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia	Lolis Salas (Directora Ejecutiva) + 1 funcionario	Government	6/6/2018
6	Instituto Nacional de la Juventud	Marvin Espinoza (Asistente Ministro, Dirección Técnica)	Government	6/6/2018
7	Instituto Nacional de la Mujer	Ana Madrid Paz (Directora y Ministra) + 8 funcionarios	Government	6/6/2018
8	Policía Nacional (Unidad de Género)	4 policías	Government	6/6/2018
9	Programa Ciudad Mujer (Presidencia)	Rosa Paz (Directora Nacional y Delegada Presidencial) y Leona Martínez	Government	6/6/2018
10	Secretaría de Coordinación General de Gobierno	Efraim Corea (Director Presidencial de Presupuesto) + Zoila Cruz (Asesora de la Coordinación General de Gobierno en Materia Social) + 1 funcionario	Government	6/6/2018
11	Secretaría de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social	Liliam Castaneda (Directora de Género) + Eva Varela (Asesora)	Government	6/6/2018



		Programa Mejores Familias)		
12	Secretaria de Educacion	Maritza Amaya (Subdirectora General de Educacion Basica) + Sandra Tejada (Directora y Coordinadora General del Programa Hondureño de Educación Comunitaria-PROHECO)	Government	6/6/2018
13	Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores y Cooperacion Internacional	Leiny Guerrero (Coordinadora de cooperación regional, asistencia humanitaria y foros internacionales) + 1 funcionaria	Government	6/6/2018
14	Secretaria de Salud (Unidad de Genero)	Delmy Aguilar	Government	6/6/2018
15	Secretaria de Seguridad	Gustavo Bardales (Director Programa Municipios Mas Seguros) + 3 funcionarios	Government	6/6/2018
<b>Tot. Instituciones</b>		<b>15</b>		
<b>Tot. Funcionarios</b>		<b>39</b>		

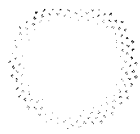
**CSOs engagement**

N.	Name of organisation/agency	Name and title of representatives	Type of organisation	Dates of consultations
1	ANMDIH	Diana Ramos	CSO	7/6/2018
2	Asociacion Cozumel Trans	Rihanna Ferrera y Dulce Guifosro	CSO	7/6/2018
3	Asociacion Calidad de Vida	Carmen Martinez	CSO	7/6/2018
4	Asociación de Mujeres Indígenas Renovadas	Olga Perez y Mercedes Garcia	CSO	7/6/2018
5	Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Tegucigalpa	Geovanny Arias y Blanca Salgado	Private Sector	7/6/2018
6	CATTRACHAS	Katherin Zerón y Saydi Irias Castellanos	CSO	7/6/2018
7	Centro de Derechos de Mujeres	Hogla Teruel Fernandez	CSO	7/6/2018
8	Centro de Estudios de la Mujer	Alexandra Slazo	CSO	7/6/2018
9	Coordinadora de Instituciones Privadas Pro las Niñas, Niños,	Doris Garcia	CSO	7/6/2018



	Jóvenes, Adolescentes y sus Derechos			
10	Cruz Roja Espanola - Honduras	Maria Grazia Pressacco (Delegada en Honduras)	CSO	29/06/2018 (por correo)
11	FEDECAMARA	Paola Vairo	Private Sector	7/6/2018
12	Federación Nacional de Padres de Personas con Discapacidad de Honduras	Miriam Ramirez y Rossella Hernandez	CSO	7/6/2018
13	Foro Nacional de SIDA	Xiomara Bu, Ana Ruth Ochoa y Grosbin Gomez (Liga Juventud)	CSO	7/6/2018
14	Grupo de Género del Consejo Hondureño de la Empresa Privada	Karla Matamoros	Private Sector	7/6/2018
15	Grupo Lésbico Ixchel	Wendy Rodriguez e Isis Cruz	CSO	7/6/2018
16	Grupo Sociedad Civil	Victor Morales (Coordinador de Programas) y Eda Meza	CSO	7/6/2018
17	Instituto Universitario en Democracia, Paz y Seguridad de la Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Honduras	Luz Aurora Lagos	Academia	7/6/2018
18	JASS	Daysi Flores y Maria Sueiras	CSO	7/6/2018
19	Junior Achievement	Celeste Sanchez	CSO	7/6/2018
20	Organización de Desarrollo Étnico Comunitario	Yimene Calderon (Directora Ejecutiva) y Kenia Ramirez	CSO	7/6/2018
21	Organización Las Hormigas	Eva Sanchez	CSO	7/6/2018
22	OXFAM	George Redman y Maritza Gallardo	CSO	7/6/2018
23	Red Mujeres indígenas y afro-hondureñas	Margarita Fernandez	CSO	7/6/2018
24	Save The Children	Yulissa Varela y Pamela Pinel	CSO	7/6/2018
25	Visitacion Padilla	Reina Dalila Flores	CSO	7/6/2018

<b>Tot. Organizaciones Sociedad Civil</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Tot. Actores Sector Privado</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Tot. Universidades</b>	<b>1</b>



Tot. Personas	38
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N.	Name of organization/agency	Name and title of representatives	Area of focus of work	Type of organization	Dates of consultations
1	Calidad de Vida	Melissa Rosa (Psicóloga)	Es una Casa Refugio que brinda protección cuando las mujeres y sus hijos están en peligro de muerte por denunciar la violencia que viven o porque quieren salir de ella. Una organización de protección social que ofrece servicios integrales y oportunos con calidez, confidencialidad y respeto a la mujer y niñez víctima de violencia doméstica, drogadicción y VIH/SIDA, en coordinación con instituciones relacionadas a nivel nacional.	CSO	18/01/2018
2	Red de Mujeres Indígenas y Afrodescendientes de Honduras	Gloria López (Presidenta)	Defensa de los derechos de las mujeres indígenas y afrodescendientes	CSO	18/01/2018
3	Centro de Desarrollo Humano (CDH)/CUSO Internacional	Lori Staman (Asesora de Comunicación)	El CDH es una organización de sociedad civil, comprometida con la promoción del desarrollo humano alternativo, integral y sostenible, que acompaña procesos de empoderamiento social, político, económico, ambiental y cultural, de actores locales y nacionales, con énfasis en niñez, jóvenes y mujeres, con perspectiva de movimiento social.	CSO	18/01/2018
4	Grupo Sociedad Civil	Jessica Sanchez (Directora Ejecutiva)	Es una organización de carácter civil, apolítico, sin fines de lucro, que tiene como objetivo armonizar y representar los intereses y aspiraciones de los sectores y foros regionales de la sociedad civil organizada para fortalecer la participación ciudadana y la articulación de propuestas, promover la democracia, la equidad, el diálogo político, la estabilidad económica y la justicia social, con el fin de procurar una mejor calidad de vida de las personas de escasos recursos en Honduras	CSO	18/01/2018 y 25/01/2018



5	Centro de Estudios de la Mujer (CEMH)	Suyapa Martínez (Directora Ejecutiva)	Es una organización feminista que promueve y defiende los derechos humanos de las mujeres para el buen vivir, contribuyendo al proyecto político emancipador del movimiento de mujeres y feministas, mediante la generación de procesos de transformación individuales y colectivos en la vida de las mujeres tanto en lo público y lo privado, articulando esfuerzos con el movimiento social, para erradicar prácticas y pensamientos patriarcales, capitalistas y racistas que determinan la opresión, discriminación histórica, la violencia y el empobrecimiento de las mujeres.	CSO	18/01/2018 y 25/01/2018
6	Consejo Hondureño de la Empresa Privada (COHEP)	Lina Mejía (Comité de Género)	Inclusión de las mujeres en los ámbitos sociales, especialmente en el sector laboral	Sector Privado	25/01/2018

Tot. Organizaciones Sociedad Civil	5
Tot. Actores Sector Privado	1
Tot. Personas	6



## Engagement with Donors

N.	Name of organisation/agency	Name and title of representatives	Type of organisation (civil society organisation, government, EU delegation, academia, etc.)	Dates of consultations
1	Agencia de Cooperación Internacional de Japon (JICA)	Suyapa Lopez	Cooperante	6/4/2018
2	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo	Manuel Blazquez (Responsable de Programas Sociales)	Cooperante	6/4/2018
3	Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)	Aminta Gutierrez, Ana Paz, Anna Schiepatti	Cooperante	6/4/2018
4	Agencia Suiza para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación (COSUDE)	Genevieve Federspiel (Directora y jefa de cooperacion internacional)	Cooperante	6/4/2018
5	Gobierno de Canada	Cecilia Sanchez (Senior Development Officer)	Cooperante	6/4/2018
6	Union Europea	Zahra Piñero-Lozano	EU Delegation	6/4/2018
7	Union Europea	Miguel Ángel Rodriguez (Jefe de la Asistencia Técnica Internacional del programa MADIGEP - Medidas de Apoyo al Desarrollo Institucional y a la Gestión Pública)	EU Delegation	14/06/2018 (Reunion especifica)
8	USAID	Michelle Wittenberger (Deputy Programme Officer)	Cooperante	6/4/2018
9	NIMD	Miguel Calix	Cooperante	6/5/2018

<b>Tot. Actores Cooperantes</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Tot. Personas</b>	<b>11</b>





## ANNEX 2: Communication and Visibility Plan

### A- Objectives

#### 1. Overall communication objectives

Communications focus 1: Institutional/corporate: Position the Spotlight Initiative as a collective work space bringing different sectors of society together and contributing to the eradication of violence against women, adolescent and young girls

Communications focus 2: Advocacy: Support the impact of norms, laws, budgets in eradicating violence against women, adolescent and young girls

Communications focus 3: C4D: Build new practices in Honduran society against violence against women, adolescent and young girls

Communications focus 4: Knowledge management: Generate and share best practices against violence against women, adolescent and young girls which emerge in the Spotlight Initiative

Communications focus 5: Generate and disseminate publications: Create and disseminate information to understand and act on the problem of violence against women, adolescent and young girls

#### 2. Target groups

- Decision makers: legislative power, executive, judicial
- Civil society, with emphasis on feminist, women's and youth organizations
- Women and community leaders in the municipalities where the programme is being implemented
- Population at risk, in particular: Group 1: Indigenous women and women of African descent Group; Group 2: LGBTQI community; Group 3: Women and girls with disabilities; Group 4: Women and girls victims/survivors of organized crime and gangs; Group 5: Women human rights defenders; Group 6: Survivors of femicide/sons and daughters of victims of femicide; Group 7: Women and girls living in rural areas and displaced; Group 8: Adolescent girls and young women
- Civil servants and public employees
- General public
- Academia and think tanks
- Influencers (journalists, leader writers, artists)
- Private sector
- International cooperation and diplomatic corps

#### 3. Specific objectives for each target group, related to the action's objectives and the phases of the Country Programme cycle

Target publics	Objectives by target public
Decision makers: legislative power, executive, judicial	<p>Generate awareness of the importance of eradicating violence against women, adolescent and young girls and taking actions to that effect</p> <p>Position Spotlight as an integral initiative which combines efforts in favour of equality and eradication of violence against women, adolescent and young girls</p>
Civil society, with emphasis on feminist, women's and youth organizations	<p>Support capacity building to impact on eradication of violence against women, adolescent and young girls</p> <p>Position Spotlight as an integral initiative which combines efforts in favour of equality and eradication of violence against women, adolescent and young girls</p> <p>Create and disseminate information to understand and act on the problem of violence against women, adolescent and young girls</p>
Women and community leaders in the municipalities where the programme is being	<p>Generate awareness of the importance of eradicating violence against women, adolescent and young girls and taking actions to that effect</p>



<p>implemented</p> <p>Population at risk, in particular: Group 1: Indigenous women and women of African descent Group; Group 2: LGBTIQ community; Group 3: Women and girls with disabilities; Group 4: Women and girls victims/survivors or organized crime and gangs; Group 5: Women human rights defenders; Group 6: Survivors of femicide/sons and daughters of victims of femicide; Group 7: Women and girls living in rural areas and displaced; Group 8: Adolescent girls and young women</p>	<p>Generate awareness of the importance of eradicating violence against women, adolescent and young girls and taking actions to that effect</p>
<p>Civil servants and public employees</p>	<p>Generate awareness of the importance of eradicating violence against women, adolescent and young girls and taking actions to that effect</p> <p>Share good practices and lessons learned from the Spotlight Initiative</p> <p>Support capacity building to impact on eradication of violence against women, adolescent and young girls</p> <p>Create and disseminate information to understand and act on the problem of violence against women, adolescent and young girls</p>
<p>General public</p>	<p>Generate awareness of the importance of eradicating violence against women, adolescent and young girls and taking actions to that effect</p>
<p>Academia and think tanks</p>	<p>Present the Spotlight Initiative as a collective action which contributes to a life free of violence and discrimination for women, adolescent and young girls</p> <p>Share good practices and lessons learned from the Spotlight Initiative</p> <p>Create and disseminate information to understand and act on the problem of violence against women, adolescent and young girls</p>
<p>Influencers (journalists, leader writers, artists)</p>	<p>Position the Spotlight Initiative as a creative and innovative platform from which they can contribute to raising awareness in society of the need to eradicate violence against women, adolescent and young girls</p> <p>Generate awareness of the importance of eradicating violence against women, adolescent and young girls and taking actions to that effect</p>
<p>Private sector</p>	<p>Generate awareness of the importance of eradicating violence against women, adolescent and young girls and taking actions to that effect</p>
<p>International cooperation and diplomatic corps</p>	<p>Position Spotlight as an effective, integral and inclusive initiative to eradicate violence against women, adolescent and young girls.</p>



	<p>Share good practices and lessons learned from the Spotlight Initiative</p> <p>Create and disseminate information to understand and act on the problem of violence against women, adolescent and young girls</p>
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## **B- Communication Activities**

**4. Main activities that will take place during the period covered by the communication and visibility plan** (Include details of: the nature of the activities; the responsibilities for delivering the activities.)

### **ACTIVITIES**

1. Brand development (local tag line, templates)
2. Development of key messages
3. Digital strategy, social networks
4. Promotion and media outreach of the achievements
5. Identification and elaboration of life stories on the impact of the Spotlight Initiative on people's lives
6. Development of campaigns for behavior change and social mobilization
7. Support knowledge management processes
8. Support for development of publications

The responsible for the activities will be a National UN Volunteer, expert in Communications, who will work in strict collaboration with the UN Agencies involved and its communication experts, the project coordinator, the inter-agencies coordination group and the EU communication focal point.

### **5. Communication tools chosen**

Include details of advantages of particular tools (media, advertising, events, etc.) in the local context.

- Creation of tag line for Honduras
- Electronic newsletter
- Mini-site on United Nations website
- Animated/postal GIF on social networks on Spotlight and its achievements.
- Printed information material for campaigns on Spotlight and its contributions to the eradication of violence against women (posters, signs, giant billboards, banners, etc.)
- Printed material on progress and outcomes by pillar
- Audio-visual progress reports by pillar
- Professional photograph bank
- Participatory writing of life stories (Partnerships with communication media for the publication of the stories.)
- Awareness raising and behavior change campaign on the eradication of VAWG to reach identified municipalities, population at risk and the general public (for example, through community activities, NNA, use of community radio, etc.)
- Workshops with communication media on tools for journalistic focus on femicide
- Sub regional sharing of experience
- Publication
- Public events
- Publications on data, relevant information in the public domain

### **6. Completion of the communication objectives**

Include measures for the different tools proposed.

- Online: dissemination on social networks
- Face to face
- Influential events and MMRR
- Traditional press and media
- Presence in the community
- BTL



- Public events

### **7. Provisions for feedback (when applicable)**

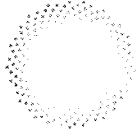
Give details of assessment forms or other means used to get feedback on the activity from participants.

For social media and web page, google analytics will be used monthly. In the case of the activities related to impact on behavior change, an entry and exit test will be taken. Regarding journalist training, the number of pieces published after the training by the journalist trained will be considered as direct impact to this activity.

### **C- Resources**

**8. Human Resources** (Person/days required to implement the communication activities; Members of the management team responsible for communication activities.)

The responsible for the activities will be a National UN Volunteer, expert in Communications, who will work in strict collaboration with the UN Agencies involved and its communication experts, the project coordinator, the inter-agencies coordination group and the EU communication focal point.



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## ANNEX 3a. Mapping of DONOR PROGRAMMES

Entidad que promueve la cooperación	Programa/Proyecto	Principal socio nacional	Principales Resultados esperados	Planes de trabajo/Actividades	Cobertura Territorial (Departamentos y Municipios)	Periodo de Implementación	Focalización en p. expuestas a mayores vulneraciones por sus identidades múltiples* (S/NO)
UE							
1. Bilateral (UE-GdH)	EUROJUSTICIA	Poder Judicial, Ministerio Público, Secretaría de Seguridad, IUDPAS, OSC	1. Fortalecidas la persecución y condena de la corrupción y del crimen violento que afectan los ciudadanos; Honduras; 2. Ampliado el acceso a la justicia para grupos vulnerables, a través de un mejor servicio al ciudadano; 3. Fortalecidos los mecanismos de auditoría, control interno y veeduría social de los operadores de justicia.	Pilar 1: Políticas y marcos legislativos; Pilar 2: Refuerzo institucional; Pilar 3: Prevención y violencia; Pilar 4: Servicios de calidad; Pilar 6: Apoyo a las organizaciones de mujeres.	Nacional	11/2013 - 11/2019	SI
	Mejorando el acceso a la justicia de la población indígena del departamento de La Paz	TROCARE, MUPAH, Plataforma 25 de Noviembre, CNTC, Central Nacional de Trabajadores del Campo, CEMH	1. Población indígena lenca y en particular mujeres empoderadas demandan y exigen sus derechos jurídicos; 2. Población indígena lenca, especialmente mujeres hacen uso del sistema de administración de justicia; 3. Operadores de justicia del Departamento de la Paz incrementan su receptividad a las demandas de la población indígena particularmente de las mujeres.	Pilar 2: Refuerzo institucional; Pilar 3: Prevención y violencia; Pilar 4: Servicios de calidad; Pilar 6: Apoyo a las organizaciones de mujeres.	La Paz	24/11/2016 - 23/11/2019	SI
	Superando barreras para el acceso a la justicia de mujeres en alto riesgo: Un compromiso constructivo.	Omam GB, La Asociación de Mujeres Defensoras de la Vida, ASONDOG, Visitación Padilla, Las Hormigas, Tribuna de Mujeres contra los Feminicidios	1. Fortalecido un sistema de atención integral (detección, referencia, refugio, seguimiento y restauración del daño) de las mujeres en condiciones de alto riesgo para la vida; 2. Un modelo constructivo entre el Estado y la sociedad civil para el acceso a la justicia de mujeres en condición de alto riesgo de sus vidas, facilitando la eliminación de barreras geográficas y de género; 3. Desarrolladas las capacidades de redes de mujeres y otras OSC para la incidencia en la exigibilidad de justicia y el acompañamiento jurídico, psicológico y social a MSVPG, con enfoque de género e indígena; 2. Mejorada el desempeño de las instancias operadoras de justicia en la coordinación interinstitucional, investigación y judicialización de las violencias contra las mujeres (VCM); 3. Fortalecida la coordinación y articulación de redes de mujeres y otras OSC con instancias operadoras de justicia en favor de la reducción de las VCM.	Pilar 2: Refuerzo institucional; Pilar 3: Prevención y violencia; Pilar 4: Servicios de calidad; Pilar 6: Apoyo a las organizaciones de mujeres.	Departamentos de Copán, Intibucá, Choluteca y Francisco Morazán, Ciudades: Santa Rosa de Copán, La Esperanza, Choluteca y Tegucigalpa	22/11/2016 - 21/09/2019	SI
2. Subvenciones a las OSC en el marco de EUROJUSTICIA	Acceso a la justicia y ese a la impunidad para mujeres sobrevivientes de la violencia	Dakonia, 22 redes de mujeres, Consejo de la Mujer indígena Maya-Chorti, Christian Aid, CDM, ASONDOG, OICDH	1. Desarrolladas las capacidades de los operadores de justicia hacia un enfoque de justicia restaurativa	Pilar 2: Refuerzo institucional; Pilar 3: Prevención y violencia; Pilar 4: Servicios de calidad; Pilar 6: Apoyo a las organizaciones de mujeres.	22 municipios de los Departamentos de Copán (7), Intibucá (3), Lempira (5), Ocotepeque (4) y Santa Bárbara (3), con acciones de incidencia en Tegucigalpa.	21/11/2016 - 21/11/2019	SI
	Acceso a la justicia para grupos vulnerables de Honduras	Dobla, CPTRT, CICR, IILA, SEDIS, CONAPREV	1. Organismos LGBTI con capacidad y experiencia jurídica en la defensa de poblaciones vulnerables, con atención particular a población indígena, rural y afrodescendiente de la diversidad LGBTI; 2. Implementado un plan de acción que sensibiliza y promueve herramientas a los/as operadores/as de justicia sobre derechos y abordaje de población LGBTI en materia de acceso a la justicia; 3. Creados y/o ampliados servicios de atención (psicológico, jurídico, restaurativo) en los municipios, con enfoque de DDHH.	Pilar 2: Refuerzo institucional; Pilar 3: Prevención y violencia; Pilar 4: Servicios de calidad;	18 departamentos	25/11/2016 - 24/11/2019	
	Acceso a la justicia y ciudadanía plena para poblaciones LGBTI en Honduras	Hivos, AJEM, CIGS, Plataforma Trans, CEPRES, Crialidad	1. Organismos LGBTI con capacidad y experiencia jurídica en la defensa de poblaciones vulnerables, con atención particular a población indígena, rural y afrodescendiente de la diversidad LGBTI; 2. Implementado un plan de acción que sensibiliza y promueve herramientas a los/as operadores/as de justicia sobre derechos y abordaje de población LGBTI en materia de acceso a la justicia; 3. Creados y/o ampliados servicios de atención (psicológico, jurídico, restaurativo) en los municipios, con enfoque de DDHH.	Pilar 2: Refuerzo institucional; Pilar 3: Prevención y violencia; Pilar 4: Servicios de calidad;	Departamentos de Francisco Morazán, Cortés, Yoro, Santa Bárbara, Choluteca, Valle, Copán, Lempira, Intibucá, Atlántida, Córdoba.	16/11/2016 - 15/11/2019	SI



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**MAPA DE PROGRAMAS, PROYECTOS PROVINCIALES, SOBREVIVIENTES, SOBREVIVIENTES Y FEMICIDIOS**

Entidad que promueve la cooperación	Programa/Proyecto	Principal Socio Nacional	Principales Resultados esperados	Partners Spotlight Asociados	Cobertura Territorial (Departamentos y Municipios)	Periodo de implementación	Focalización en p. expuestas a mayores vulneraciones por sus identidades múltiples? (S/N/O)
3. Instrumento Europeo para la Democracia y los Derechos Humanos	Fortaleciendo capacidades de erradicar la violencia de género y todas formas de violación de los derechos de las mujeres, promoviendo la construcción de redes locales de atención, incidencia y veeduría y la protección de las defensoras de DDHH	CENTRO DE DESARROLLO HUMANO ASOCIACION	<p>Rp1: Servicios locales de atención médica, psicológica, social y jurídica fortalecidos, favorecen la protección de mujeres y adolescentes campesinas e indígenas víctimas de violencia. Incremento de un 40% del número de mujeres apoyadas con asistencia legal y psicológica en los municipios de intervención Rp2: Grupos o ganados de mujeres rurales e indígenas, redes de la sociedad civil e instituciones públicas empoderadas y coordinadas para la participación e incidencia en tema de protección de los derechos de las mujeres y prevención de la violencia de género.</p> <p>Rp3: Defensoras de DDHH y activistas en pro de los derechos de las mujeres/adolescentes reducen su nivel de exposición al riesgo y tienen acceso a sistemas de protección más eficaces y eficientes.</p>	<p>Pilar 1: Políticas y marcos legislativos; Pilar 2: Refuerzo institucional; Pilar 3: Prevención y violencia; Pilar 4: Servicios de calidad; Pilar 5: Apoyo a las organizaciones de mujeres.</p>	<p>Departamentos: Depto. de La Paz Depto. de El Valle Depto. de Choluteca Municipios: El Triunfo, Choluteca, Amapala, San Lorenzo, Chinaca, Santa María, Santa Elena, San Francisco de Opalaca Departamentos: Depto. de La Paz Depto. de El Valle Municipios: El Triunfo, Choluteca, Amapala, San Lorenzo, Chinaca, Santa María, Santa Elena, San Francisco de Opalaca</p>	01/03/2018 - 31/07/2020 SI	SI
4	Inclusión, Equidad y Cohesión Social para las Mujeres y Niñas con Discapacidad en Honduras	CHRISTOFFEL BLUNDEMISSION DEUTSCHLAND EV (Alemania), PREPACE- Asociación de Padres de Familia del Centro de Rehabilitación de Parálisis Cerebral	<p>Rp1. Contribuir a la inclusión de las PCD, con énfasis en mujeres y niñas, mediante la implementación de la estrategia de Desarrollo Inclusive con Base en la Comunidad (DIBC).</p> <p>Rp2. Fortalecer la prevención de violaciones y la protección en el cumplimiento de los derechos de las PCD, con énfasis en mujeres y niñas, creando una cultura de denuncia.</p> <p>Rp3. Capacitar a mujeres defensoras de los DDHH de las PCD, con énfasis en mujeres y niñas.</p>	<p>Pilar 1: Políticas y marcos legislativos; Pilar 2: Refuerzo Institucional; Pilar 3: Prevención y violencia; Pilar 4: Servicios de calidad; Pilar 5: Apoyo a las organizaciones de mujeres.</p>	<p>LA PAZ (CHINACA, MARCALA, TUTULE) CHOLUTECA (SAN MARCOS DE COLON, MARCONIA) FRANCISCO MORAZAN (GUAMACA, MARALE, TALANGA, CIUDAD ESPAÑA, EL PORVENIR) COPAN (SAN JUAN DE OPOCA, DULCE NOMBRE) LEMPIRA (LAS FLORES, LEPAPRA) YORO (SULACO, YORITO, MORAZAN) CORTES (VILLANUEVA, PIMIENTA, POTRERILLOS) INTIBUCA (YAMAMANGUILA, JESUS DE OTORDO) EL PARASISO (DANLI) OLANCHO (CAMPAMENTO, CATACAMAS) COLON (TOCOCA, SANTA FE) COMAYAGUA (COMAYAGUA, SAN JOSE DEL POTRERO) SANTA BARBARA (SANTA BARBARA, SAN VICENTE CENTENARIO, LAS VEGAS)</p>	01/03/2018 - 30/02/2021 SI	SI
USAID			<p>1. Comunidades más eficaces y empoderadas para prevenir la violencia y la delincuencia 2. Los recursos gubernamentales se dirigen con mayor eficacia y mejoran la seguridad ciudadana</p>	<p>2, 3, 6 Para nuestro proyecto la inclusión de poblaciones vulnerables es un tema transversal en todas nuestras actividades en las que se incluyen mujeres y niñas al igual que la prevención de violencia basada en género.</p>	<p>5 municipios de Honduras: Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela y La Ceiba.</p>	2017- 2021	SI
1	Juntos en Acción por la Convivencia	Municipalidades y Organizaciones de Sociedad Civil	<p>USAID works through a grant to Freedom House to support the Government of Honduras to assess security threats, identify and provide necessary protective measures, and monitor the situation to adjust their approach to ensure that human rights defenders remain safe and continue to work without violation to their fundamental rights. This activity has worked with the Protection mechanism and the human rights systems in Honduras to identify and reduce Gender-based violence.</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Nacional, enfocada en Tegucigalpa y San Pedro</p>	December 30, 2016 - December 30, 2018	SI
2	Support for the Implementation of the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Communicators and Judicial Operators	Freedom House					



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Entidad que promueve la cooperación	Programa/Proyecto	Principal/Socio nacional	Principales Resultados esperados	Objetos Spotlight Asociados	Cobertura Territorial (Departamentos y Municipios)	Periodo de implementación	Focalización en p. equestras a mayores vulneraciones por sus identidades múltiples? (S/NO)
3	Secondary Violence Prevention (PROPONTE Más)	Creative Associates	The objective of this activity is to continue to protect youth at highest risk of violence or gang involvement and to reduce these factors in youth and their families. Investments will include family intervention therapy and risk-reduction services to a minimum of 2,000 youth and their families in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela, and La Ceiba. This activity identifies youth with high risks of engaging in gang or violent behavior, such as domestic or gender based violence, and provides them with individual and family counseling.	3, 4	Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela, and La Ceiba	January 4, 2016 - January 4, 2019	Si
4	GENSIS	Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo de Honduras (FONDADENH)	The objective of this project is to strengthen ties between community members, faith-based organizations, private businesses, diverse neighborhood partners, and local government to ensure the sustainability of the urban youth Outreach Centers (UCs) that USAID has and will continue to build. Support to UCs will include decreasing the risk factors for violence, including gender based violence, and increasing resilience, including income-generating opportunities for local youth.	3, 4, 6	San Pedro Sula, Tegucigalpa, Choloma, La Ceiba, and Tela	July 31, 2015 - July 31, 2020	No
5	School Based Violence Prevention (Asegurando la Educación)	DAI Global and The Government of Honduras (including the attorney general's office)	This activity will work to prevent school-based violence by addressing behaviors and environments that otherwise impede access, retention, and learning. USAID will collaborate with public schools, the Ministry of Education, civil society, and other donors at the national, municipal, and local levels. Investments will link community support networks, the Ministry of Education, and other local social actors to reduce violence, address violence against women and response mechanisms, and form alliances with neighborhood schools to support police behavior changes among at-risk students who qualify for specific prevention services.	2, 3, 6	San Pedro Sula, Tegucigalpa, Choloma, La Ceiba, and Tela	February 22, 2017 - February 22, 2022	No
6	Justos, Human Rights, and Security Strengthening Activity	DAI Global and the Ministry of Education	This activity will provide assessments, expert guidance, mentoring, training, and equipment to the Government of Honduras (including the attorney general's office) in order to augment on-going government efforts to improve services provided by justice institutions, the police, and human rights entities.	2	Nacional, enfocado en Tegucigalpa y San Pedro	September 30, 2016 - February 13, 2021	Si
<b>Gobierno de Canadá</b>							
1. Bilateral ejecutado por Justice Education Society	Justicia para las víctimas de violencia basada en género	Ministerio Público, Corte Suprema de Justicia, Policía Nacional, Catechistas y Movimiento de Mujeres por la Paz, "Wiglatión Padilla"	1. Mejorada la efectividad de la investigación criminal hecha por los operadores de justicia hondureños en los casos de violencia sexual y de género, incluyendo los homicidios y los crímenes contra personas LGTB. 2. Mejorada la preparación, presentación y juzgamiento de casos de violencia sexual y de género, incluidos los familiares y los delitos contra personas LGTB en el sistema de justicia hondureña. 3. Incrementada la protección para víctimas y testigos de delitos de violencia sexual y de género por parte de actores de justicia hondureña.	Pilar 2. Refuerzo institucional; Pilar 3. Prevención y violencia; Pilar 4. Servicios de calidad; Pilar 6. Apoyo a las organizaciones de mujeres.	9 municipios con mayor incidencia de violencia (por definir)	2018-2022	Si
<b>AECID</b>							



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Entidad que promueve la cooperación	Programa/Proyecto	Principal socio nacional	Principales Resultados esperados	Planes/Iniciativas Asociadas	Coberturas Territoriales (Departamentos y Municipios)	Fecha de implementación	Focalización en P. empobrecidas y vulnerables por sus identidades múltiples* (SI/NO)
1	EUROJUSTICIA Promoviendo el acceso y mejora de los recursos para la asistencia y protección a víctimas de trata de la Explotación Sexual Comercial y Trata de Personas (CEST)	MP/SEC SEGI/UDPAS	MEJORA AFILIACIÓN DENUNCIAS/OBSERVATORIO JUSTICIA PENAL	Z: 4, 5	NACIONAL	Dic-19	SI
2	Proyecto de asistencia y protección a víctimas de trata de la Explotación Sexual Comercial y Trata de Personas (CEST)	Comisión Interinstitucional contra el Tráfico de Personas (CICET)	Prestación servicios de ayuda a las víctimas	Z: 6	SALA PEDRO SUÑA	01/17/19	SI
3	Proyecto de asistencia y protección a víctimas de trata de la Explotación Sexual Comercial y Trata de Personas (CEST)	Graz Ropa Honduras	Atención a Víctimas, Reinserción	Z: 4, 6	LA CEIBA, PROGRESO, TEGUCIGALPA	11/19	SI
4	Ciudadanía activa de las mujeres para fortalecer la democracia en Honduras	Mujeres con las hormonas ocupadas	Agenda de las mujeres, incidentes	Z: 6	NACIONAL, TEGUCIGALPA, INTIBUCA	18/19	SI
5	Plan de acción decenio de los afrodescendientes	OBECO	Plan de acción decenio mujeres afro	Z: 6	TERITORIO GARIFUNA	01/17/18	
JICA	Asistencia para las Actividades de Policía Comunitaria y Gobiernos Locales Fase III	Secretaría de Seguridad/Policía Nacional/Policía Comunitaria	Mecanismo de coordinación interinstitucional entre gobiernos locales y Poderes ejecutivos para la seguridad ciudadana	Pilares 3: La población de mujeres y niñas esta involucrada en las actividades del proyecto, como beneficiarias	Distrito Central, Choluteca, Santa Rosa de Copala, Puerto Cortes, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, Las Vegas, Santa Bárbara, Gracía, Tempara, Motán y Comayagua	Abril 2016-Marzo 2021	
Fondo							
Banco Mundial							
1	Proyecto "Educación colectiva para la prevención de violencia contra las mujeres en el área de influencia de Ciudad Mujer"	Comisión Nacional de Ciudad Mujer e INAMU	Un modelo educativo para prevenir la violencia contra las mujeres (VCM) dirigido a las y las jóvenes y adultos aprobados como parte del modelo de intervención de Ciudad Mujer y Z. Cuatro zonas de implementación en los departamentos de Francisco Morazón, Choluteca y Atlántida	Pilares 2: Desarrollar y pilotar de un programa de intervención que empoderará a las mujeres en tener mejor acceso a los servicios de salud y educación a nivel comunitario para prevenir la VCM. Análisis participativo con las comunidades acerca de los riesgos de femicidio. Desarrollar y pilotar de un programa de formación de líderes comunitarios de femicidio. Pilares 4: Desarrollar instrumentos de evaluación de riesgos y kit de seguridad para sobrevivientes, mecanismo focal de respuesta y de atención. Pilares 5: Capacitación del personal del Módulo de Atención a la Violencia contra las Mujeres de Ciudad Mujer para el manejo de casos. Pilares 6: Capacitación de líderes comunitarios de femicidio en Honduras.	Distrito Central (Ciudad Mujer)	1 diciembre 2017 - 1 junio 2020	NO
2	Préstamo Ciudad Mujer	Dirección Nacional de Ciudad Mujer e INWESVIH	1. Reducir la prevalencia de violencia física o sexual ejercida por la pareja y homicidios contra mujeres de 15 años o más; y 2. Ampliar la cobertura de servicios de atención y apoyo psicosocial y legal a las mujeres víctimas de violencia en los departamentos de Francisco Morazón, Cortes, Choluteca y Atlántida	Pilares 3: Ampliar las servicios de prevención de la VCM a través de articulación comunitaria en las áreas de influencia de los Centros Ciudad Mujer. Pilares 4: Ampliar la cobertura de servicios de atención y apoyo psicosocial y legal a las mujeres víctimas de violencia en los departamentos de Francisco Morazón, Cortes, Choluteca y Atlántida. Pilares 5: Desarrollar instrumentos de evaluación de riesgos y kit de seguridad para sobrevivientes, mecanismo focal de respuesta y de atención. Pilares 6: Capacitación del personal del Módulo de Atención a la Violencia contra las Mujeres de Ciudad Mujer para el manejo de casos. Pilares 7: Capacitación de líderes comunitarios de femicidio en Honduras.	Distrito Central (Departamento Francisco Morazón) (Departamento Cortes), San Pedro Sula, Villahermosa, Lina, San Manuel, Pimienta, y El Peralito (Departamento Cortes); La Ceiba, San Pedro Sula (Departamento Atlántida); Departamento de Choluteca	17 de Mayo de 2017-26 enero de 2022	Atenuación de servicios para sobrevivientes cuando corresponden
3	Préstamo de la Mejora Calidad Educativa para el Desarrollo de Habilidades para el Empleo	Secretaría de Educación	Reducir el abandono escolar en el tercer Ciclo de Educación Básica, en los departamentos de Francisco Morazón, Cortes, Choluteca y Atlántida	Pilares 2: Capacidad institucional de la Secretaría de Educación en detectar por medio de sus sistemas de información y financiamiento en los departamentos de influencia de los Centros Ciudad Mujer. Pilares 3: Ampliar la cobertura de servicios de atención y apoyo psicosocial y legal a las mujeres víctimas de violencia en los departamentos de Francisco Morazón, Cortes, Choluteca y Atlántida. Pilares 4: Desarrollar instrumentos de evaluación de riesgos y kit de seguridad para sobrevivientes, mecanismo focal de respuesta y de atención. Pilares 5: Capacitación del personal del Módulo de Atención a la Violencia contra las Mujeres de Ciudad Mujer para el manejo de casos. Pilares 6: Capacitación de líderes comunitarios de femicidio en Honduras.	BO Centro Educativos, entre el Distrito Central y San Pedro Sula	Agosto 2018 al Agosto del 2022	
NDI							
3							
INMID							
1							
2							
3							

\* Bajo el enfoque de interseccionalidad, mediante específicos adaptados a las necesidades de personas expuestas a mayores riesgos o formas específicas de violencia por sus múltiples identidades o condiciones, por ejemplo: niñas, mujeres indígenas e afrodescendientes, mujeres discapacitadas, desplazadas/refugiadas, mujeres en territorios conflictivos por las pandillas, víctimas de trata, etc.







Project Title: Proyecto Grande de la Información Basada en Evidencia sobre el Género y la Violencia en América Central y República Dominicana (EVIDAGV)

Lead agency/NGO: PHID

Country: República Dominicana, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, Haití

Programme: PHID

Start and end date: 2017/2020

Programme budget (USD): 9,000,000.00

Donor: USAID

Project ID: 15090000000000000000

Start and end date: 2017/2020

Programme budget (USD): 9,000,000.00

Donor: USAID

Project ID: 15090000000000000000

Project Title	Lead agency/NGO	Country	Programme	Start and end date	Programme budget (USD)	Donor	Project ID
Country Programme Strengthening the Evidence Based on Gender and Violence against Women's and LGBTI Rights	PHID	Single country programme	Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panamá, Haití	2017/2020	9,000,000.00	USAID	15090000000000000000
Modulo de Atención Integral Especializada (MAIE), que consiste en el diseño e implementación de un modelo de atención a mujeres víctimas de violencia que se ajuste a su contexto y acorde a sus necesidades	UNFPA	Single country programme	Honduras	2017-2021	5 years	Core fund UNFPA	
Fortalecimiento de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil en ODHAI en la Mosquitia	PHID	Single country programme	Honduras	Jan 15, 2017 - Dec 31, 2019	3 YEARS	800,000 USD	COOIDE
Proyecto Seguridad Integral y Empoderamiento (PISE) en la Mosquitia y la Sierra de Chuacús	PHID	Regional programme	Belice, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panamá y República Dominicana	January 1 2015 - December 31 2018	US\$ 6,000,000.00 (over 3 years)	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECID)	
PROYECTO TRANSACCIONAL FAMILIA EN EL NOROCCIDENTE DE GUATEMALA	PHID/ONU ACNUR	Regional programme	Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras	01.10.2016/08.04.2017	1 año y medio	5	140 y medio

**Expected results:**

- Componente 1. Dos unidades estadísticas en instituciones nacionales y regionales para registrar, procesar, analizar, difundir y compartir información sobre seguridad ciudadana, violencia a la mujer y violencia contra la mujer.
- Producto 1.1. Paises de la región proveen información en seguridad ciudadana de calidad y con enfoque de género para su uso en política pública.
- Componente 2. Fortalecimiento estadístico y mecanístico de coordinación regional, incluyendo la participación de instituciones de Estado y sociedad civil, para la generación de información estadística de calidad.
- Producto 2.1. Analistas de los países de la región proveen información de seguridad ciudadana a través de plataformas de datos y sistemas de seguridad ciudadana.
- Producto 2.2. Ampliados los espacios de diálogo e intercambio de información y experiencia entre gobiernos, sociedad civil y académicos.

**Expected results:**

- Training program delivered to parliament, media, and social activists.
- By the end of project, educational program/inputs on RBV including women and LGBTI rights issued on national level.
- By the end of project, support is provided to CSOs to engage in the development and monitoring of priority legislation and policies.
- By the end of project, CSOs are supported to engage in strategic litigation on emblematic high priority areas related to women and LGBTI rights.
- Human rights defenders received technical assistance by OHCHR in relation to the implementation of protection measures related to women, girls and LGBTI beneficiaries.
- By the end of project, regional protocol project launched and implemented in at least two countries.
- By the end of project, CSOs have been supported in drafting shadow reports and other communications to human rights.
- Strengthened the framework of laws and policies to respond to violence against women.
- Applied social monitoring mechanisms with strengthened capacity to generate and analyze data on violence against women.
- Created an integrated information system to monitor violence against women, including sexual violence.

**Expected results:**

- Componentes:
  - 1.1. Only five-year plan for prevention of youth violence;
  - 1.2. National strategy for training in secondary and tertiary education;
  - 1.3. Plan for and by the youth of Honduras integrated into the National Youth Policy;
  - 1.4. Methodological and pedagogic tools for mitigated responses to violence.
- 1.1. Mejoras los espacios de diálogo para la generación de información de calidad sobre violencia contra la mujer y violencia de género.
- 1.2. Mejoras los espacios de diálogo para la generación de información de calidad sobre violencia contra la mujer y violencia de género.
- 1.3. Mejoras los espacios de diálogo para la generación de información de calidad sobre violencia contra la mujer y violencia de género.
- 1.4. Mejoras los espacios de diálogo para la generación de información de calidad sobre violencia contra la mujer y violencia de género.

**Expected results:**

- Componente 1. Fortalecimiento estadístico y mecanístico de coordinación regional, incluyendo la participación de instituciones de Estado y sociedad civil, para la generación de información estadística de calidad.
- Producto 1.1. Analistas de los países de la región proveen información de seguridad ciudadana a través de plataformas de datos y sistemas de seguridad ciudadana.
- Producto 1.2. Ampliados los espacios de diálogo e intercambio de información y experiencia entre gobiernos, sociedad civil y académicos.

**Expected results:**

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- Producto 1.2. Ampliados los espacios de diálogo e intercambio de información y experiencia entre gobiernos, sociedad civil y académicos.

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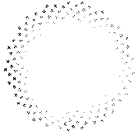
## ANNEX 4. IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS SPOTLIGHT HONDURAS

Implementing partners are entities that will directly contribute to the implementation of a specific part of the program (an activity or sub-activity). This annex outlines any IP (Government, NGOs, CSOs), including their role and experience and which the RUNO intend to collaborate with each of them. We list below both “implementing partners” - who will actually receive funds- and “programme partners” -who will be involved in the implementation of specific activities, but who will not receive funds from the Spotlight Initiative.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	OUTCOME	DESCRIPTION, ROLE & EXPERIENCE	Collaborates with:	OPERATIONAL MODALITY <sup>52</sup>
Ministry of general coordination of government.	2, 5	<p>It is the institution responsible for the general coordination of public administration, to contribute to the welfare of the nation through the reform and modernization of the State, to make it more efficient, effective, equitable and transparent, through strategic planning, coordination of the formulation of policies, alignment of institutional plans, allocation and management of resources and monitoring results. Therefore, the national results will be strengthened by making sure that gender-based violence strategies and activities will be reflected in the national plans and budgets. The contribution will be to design indicators.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is very important to continue working with this Ministry since it also tracks compliance with the 2030 Agenda.</p>	UNDP	<p><b>DIM</b></p> <p>“Programme partner” No transfer of funds</p>
Attorney General	2, 5	<p>It is an independent Constitutional body that represents, defends and protects the general interests of Honduran society, conducting legal and technical investigations of crimes, exercising public penal actions and all other functions within the framework of hierarchical dependence and unity of actions, with professionalism, objectivity, legality, functional and administrative autonomy, with absolute respect for the Constitution, international conventions and laws, to strengthen the State of Law<sup>53</sup>.</p> <p>Under outcome 2 the action will be focused on the general attorney strategic planning, and assure that GBV attention and prevention is reflected in their plans, this includes to increase resources, improve the quality of attention and assure</p>	UNDP	<p><b>DIM</b></p> <p>“Programme partner” No transfer of funds</p>

<sup>52</sup> A more detailed explanation of the engagement modality and type of transfer is included in the budget.

<sup>53</sup> Plan Estratégico del Ministerio Público, República de Honduras 2015-2020



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		<p>financial resources and human resources protocols and annual plans will be revised and improved</p> <p>Under outcome 5 actions on the attorney system for data that register cases of GBV and domestic violence, the focus will be on generating interphase and communication with their information systems and the other key institutions' information systems.</p> <p>In addition, it is important to reinforce the work that the European Union is doing through the Eurojustice Program.</p>		
<p><b>Supreme Court of Justice</b></p>	<p>1, 2,6</p>	<p>It is the highest jurisdictional body of the country with jurisdiction in all civil, administrative, criminal, labor, and constitutional orders. The CSJ is the administrative and disciplinary body responsible for the functioning of the judiciary. Within the judiciary also work the Specialized Courts of Domestic Violence, the Courts of Criminal Letters, with Children and Adolescents, and the Courts of Peace, which are instances that know and administer justice in the different types of violence against women. It has a Gender Unit, which is the responsible for promoting, guiding, strengthening and monitoring the gender policy of the institution. <a href="http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/CSJ-2016-2023/Paginas/Atribuciones.aspx">http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/CSJ-2016-2023/Paginas/Atribuciones.aspx</a></p> <p>Under outcome 2 the action will focus on the judiciary strategic planning and assure that attention and prevention of VAWG is reflected in their plans, this includes to increase resources, improve the quality of attention and assure financial resources and human resources protocols and annual plans will be revised and improved. It will also be involved in outcomes 1 and 6.</p> <p>It is important to coordinate actions with the Supreme Court of Justice, since Eurojustice Program has begun an important work with its units from the point of view of improving access to justice for vulnerable groups, one of the key results of the program.</p>	<p><b>UNDP, UNW</b></p>	<p><b>DIM</b> <b>“Programme partner”</b> No transfer of funds</p>
<p><b>Ministry of Security</b></p>	<p>2,5</p>	<p>It is the Institution of the State of Honduras, responsible for formulating and implementing security policies, aimed at the prevention and investigation of crime. Under outcome 2 specifically with the prevention sub secretary of the security ministry, the action will focus on improving their plans to assure that GBV is included in their plans. Result based planning will be one of the methodologies to be implemented. This will be in coordination with the Secretary of general coordination of government.</p> <p>Under outcome 5 and with coordination with Eurojusticia (the EU funded program</p>	<p><b>UNDP</b></p>	<p><b>DIM</b> <b>“Programme partner”</b> No transfer of funds</p>



		<p>on justice) and Infosegura. (UNDP / USAID) The focus will be to integrate GBV issues and indicators in the national data systems that this institution register. This is a key issue that will significantly improve the quality of data collected up to date. In addition, it is important to reinforce the work of data quality with a gender focus.</p>		
<p><b>National information center of the social sector CENISS</b></p>	<p>5</p>	<p>It is the National platform for storage, management and analysis of administrative data of the institutional offer of the social sector, in compliance with the government's social policy. This institution will be the pivot for all the activities of outcome 5, considering that CENISS is the one entity the registers all the social sector information, this includes information on education health poverty social services security, migration, etc. CENISS will provide assistance to improve other institution's data systems.</p>	<p><b>UNDP</b></p>	<p><b>DIM</b> "Programme partner" No transfer of funds</p>
<p><b>National Statistics Institute INE</b></p>	<p>5</p>	<p>It is a technical, autonomous body with its own assets. Its purpose is to coordinate the National Statistical System, ensuring that official statistical activities are carried out in an integrated, coordinated, streamlined and under common regulations. INE is also a pivot entity for all the statistical information gathered. The national health survey that is applied by INE will be a key tool for collecting statistical information on VAWG.</p>	<p><b>UNDP</b></p>	<p><b>DIM</b> "Programme partner" No transfer of funds</p>
<p><b>National Institute of Youth INJ</b></p>	<p>2</p>	<p>It is a technical, autonomous body with its own assets. Its main function is to formulate, develop, define, promote, implement and coordinate the execution and follow-up of a national youth policy that allows young people to be fully incorporated into the development of the country. Under outcome 2 and in coordination with the national committee for violence prevention the INJ play a role on promotion networking and assuring that youth and gender perspective are reflected in the national committee plans.</p>	<p><b>UNDP</b></p>	<p><b>DIM</b> "Programme partner" No transfer of funds</p>
<p><b>Attorney General</b></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>It is an independent Constitutional body that represents, defends and protects the general interests of Honduran society, conducting legal and technical investigations of crimes, exercising public penal actions and all other functions within the framework of hierarchical dependence and unity of actions, with professionalism, objectivity, legality, functional and administrative autonomy, with absolute respect for the Constitution, international conventions and laws, to strengthen the State of Law<sup>54</sup>. Within the actions contemplated under Outcome 4, the Attorney General will develop the penal action from an integrated perspective, for which institutional skills-</p>	<p><b>UNICEF UNFPA</b></p>	<p><b>DIM</b> Direct payment and transfer</p>

<sup>54</sup> Plan Estratégico del Ministerio Público, República de Honduras 2015-2020



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<p><b>Ministry of Security Under Ministry of Prevention</b></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>strengthening will be conducted. The Attorney General has experience in the promotion and implementation of comprehensive care, which it institutionalized in the Specialized Comprehensive Care Module (MAIE with its Spanish acronym). The resources for developing the activities with the National Police and the Judiciary Power will be administered from this institution.</p> <p>Its strengths are that it is the only institution in the justice sector promoting comprehensive care through the implementation of the Specialized Comprehensive Care Modules (MAIE), which are located in the municipalities to be intervened by the initiative, but which operate on a tight budget. In the administrative area, a weakness that has been identified is the lack of an automated accounting system, which implies a need for close accompaniment and monitoring, to assure acceptable financial reporting.</p>	<p><b>UNICEF</b></p>	<p>Direct payment and transfer</p>
		<p>State Institution responsible for implementing security policies aimed at the prevention and control of crime.</p> <p>It is the instance of the State in charge of defining the national strategy for the prevention of violence. It has been delegated to lead the National Response Plan to reduce violence against children that will finish to implement in 2019.</p> <p>With the Spotlight Initiative it will develop educational activities with population in critical areas to deconstruct power inequality through critical reflection, empowerment and collective action through methodologies such as SASA, that aims to reduce violence against women and girls. It will also improve data collection on violence against girls and women and will mainstream gender equality through its programmes and planning.</p> <p><a href="http://www.policianacional.gob.hn/subsecretaria-de-seguridad-en-el-despacho-de-prevencion">http://www.policianacional.gob.hn/subsecretaria-de-seguridad-en-el-despacho-de-prevencion</a></p>		



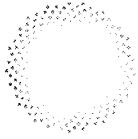
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Financed by the European Union and the United Nations

<p><b>Plan Internacional</b></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>It is an international organization focus on child right. It is the current coordinator of the World Movement for Children that consolidates organizations focused on the defense of children's rights in Honduras. They are present in more than 500 communities and are the main partner of UNICEF for the decentralization of SIGADENEH (System for guaranteees of children's rights) and the strengthening of local mechanisms for the protection of children. It has specialized methodologies to promote new masculinities for adolescents and empowerment of girls oriented to social norms' change. <a href="https://plan-international.org/es/honduras">https://plan-international.org/es/honduras</a></p>	<p><b>UNICEF</b></p>	<p>Transfer</p>
<p><b>Visión Mundial</b></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>It is an organization of development based on faith, promotion of justice and attention to emergencies, dedicated to working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. It works with the most vulnerable people in the world without distinction of religion, race, ethnicity or gender. In Honduras, started its work in 1974. Currently, works in 635 communities in 12 departments.</p> <p>It is a key partner identified by UNICEF to develop a strategy to deconstruct religious norms that enhance gender equality. It is an expert ally to guide the interreligious dialogues for prevention. It also supports the State and communities with methodologies to reduce violence within families. <a href="https://www.wvi.org/es/honduras">https://www.wvi.org/es/honduras</a></p>	<p><b>UNICEF</b></p>	<p>Transfer</p>
<p><b>Ministry of Education</b></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>State Institution responsible for implementing national educational policy and which authorizes, organizes, directs and supervises education at the levels of Pre-Elementary, Elementary and Secondary Education within the Formal Educational System, guaranteeing access to educational services of quality, equity, transparency and which includes participation of girls, boys, youth and adults for holistic human well-being, contributing to the economic, scientific, technological, social and cultural development of the country<sup>55</sup>. <sup>56</sup> <a href="https://www.se.gob.hn/">https://www.se.gob.hn/</a></p> <p>Under outcome 3, the Ministry of Education, as rector of public education, will develop education actions in favor of changing the unequal power relations between men and women. This secretariat also has experience in conducting Parents' Schools on issues related to the prevention of gender-based violence.</p>	<p><b>UNFPA</b></p>	<p><b>DIM</b> Direct payment and transfer</p>



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<p><b>CINDE</b></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>This Ministry has important coverage in the territory and has made progress in changing the educational curriculum in favour of gender equality. It employs educational tools such as the "Taking Care of My Health and My Life" course, which promotes the shifting of patriarchal cultural patterns. With regards to administrative management, evaluations that have been conducted indicate that the risk is low.</p> <p>The Foundation "International Center for Education and Human Development" - CINDE, is a non-profit organization, founded in 1977, with three offices in Colombia (Bogotá, Medellín and Manizales). It is a research and development center and one of its headquarters is dedicated to scientific development.</p> <p>Its currently the main supporting partner of UNICEF working with the Education Secretariat on methodologies mainstreaming for Peacebuilding in schools. Through Spotlight will develop methodologies and guides aiming teachers, parents and students to deconstruct violent masculinities through peer-to-peer intergenerational practices in community and school's platforms. <a href="https://www.cinde.org.co/sitio/contenidos_mo.php?c=243">https://www.cinde.org.co/sitio/contenidos_mo.php?c=243</a></p>	<p><b>UNICEF</b></p>	<p><b>DIM</b> Transfer</p>
<p><b>DINAF</b></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>It is the Directorate attached to the SEDIS, leading child and families' themes. On Spotlight, the institution will continue with the wide coordination to strengthen a comprehensive child protection system and its decentralization in the five prioritized municipalities. It guides the mechanisms and state responses to children who have arrived at the different systems as victims.</p> <p>DINAF will be leading the route definition to respond to girls' victims of violence and will be strengthening Child protection systems at local level that will sustain the prevention strategies in the municipalities.</p> <p><a href="http://dinaf.gob.hn/documentos-de-interes/">http://dinaf.gob.hn/documentos-de-interes/</a></p>	<p><b>UNICEF</b></p>	<p><b>"Programme partner"</b> No transfer of funds</p>





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<p><b>Municipal Governments</b></p>	<p><b>3 y 4</b></p>	<p>The municipal government is the governing and administrative body of the municipality, endowed with public legal capacity, and whose purpose is to achieve the wellbeing of all its inhabitants, promote their comprehensive development, preserve the environment, with the powers granted by the Constitution of the Republic and other laws. It has a specific legal regulation:  <a href="https://portalunico.iaip.gob.hn/portal/ver_documento.php?uid=NjA1NDU4OTM0ZyZmNDg3MTI0NjE5ODcyMzQy">https://portalunico.iaip.gob.hn/portal/ver_documento.php?uid=NjA1NDU4OTM0ZyZmNDg3MTI0NjE5ODcyMzQy</a></p> <p>The Municipal program for Children will lead the recreational, sports and cultural activities that increase the knowledge and understanding of violence against women and girls. It includes participation of children, specially girl's empowerment and involvement of schools and parents to promote safe spaces. Municipalities will also foster the network with Child protection platforms.</p> <p><a href="https://www.sanpedrosula.hn/">https://www.sanpedrosula.hn/</a>  <a href="http://www.amdc.hn/">http://www.amdc.hn/</a>  <a href="https://www.municipalidadcholomahn.com/">https://www.municipalidadcholomahn.com/</a>  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/Municipalidad-de-La-Ceiba-532964973438779/">https://www.facebook.com/Municipalidad-de-La-Ceiba-532964973438779/</a>  <a href="https://munislaesperanzaentibuca.wordpress.com/">https://munislaesperanzaentibuca.wordpress.com/</a></p>	<p><b>UNICEF UNFPA</b></p>	<p><b>DIM Transfer</b></p>
<p><b>Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion / "Better Families" Program</b></p>	<p><b>3</b></p>	<p>State Institution (Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion- SEDIS by its Spanish acronym) that is the Rector of Social Policies and Programs oriented towards poverty reduction, development of opportunities, inclusion, and comprehensive human development, for vulnerable sectors at risk or in social exclusion.</p> <p>Under outcome 3, this Secretariat will implement community education activities aimed at changing discriminatory cultural norms. We will work with the Better Families Program, which employs a methodology that reaches each household, and includes populations that suffer multiple discriminations, especially adolescents, in an effort to shift social norms. SEDIS has technical personnel to facilitate training processes on issues related to the prevention of violence against women and girls, and to the prevention of teenage pregnancy.</p> <p>This Ministry's strengths include the operational capacity and a robust staff for conducting field activities. Due to the volume of funds it manages, executing the initiative's budget could present challenges.</p>	<p><b>UNFPA</b></p>	<p><b>DIM Direct payments and transfers</b></p>

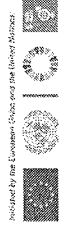


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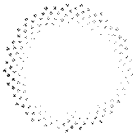
<p><b>Ministry of Health (SESAL)</b></p>	<p>4</p>	<p>State Institution responsible for formulating, designing, controlling, monitoring and evaluating policies, norms, national health programs and plans; steward the health sector; guide national health system resources, promote, guide, and regulate the construction of healthy environments and improved living conditions for the population; develop and reinforce a culture of life and health; generate intelligence around health, attention to health services, needs and demands; guarantee the safety and quality of goods and services of a sanitary nature; intervene for collective health risks and damages.</p> <p>In the context of implementing the essential services package under Outcome 4, the Ministry of Health will be responsible for both the prevention of and response to this problem, as well as for providing health care to victims and survivors of violence in coordination with other actors.</p> <p>This ministry has important coverage in the territory and incorporates attention to domestic violence and sexual violence in the care it provides to the population. Based on micro-evaluations that were performed, the ministry needs capacity-strengthening in incorporating the intercultural and human rights-based approaches that should govern comprehensive attention to GBV. With regards to the structure of the organization, high turnover of personnel has been observed, which affects implementation of programs and projects. Regarding administrative management, evaluations have indicated low risk, but a close monitoring of execution is recommended.</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	<p>DIM Direct payments and transfers</p>
<p><b>National Women's Institute (INAM)</b></p>	<p>1, 2, 5 6</p>	<p>The National Women's Institute (INAM) is an autonomous institution, attached to the Social Protection Cabinet. INAM has a work area related to the prevention of violence, which among other objectives, seeks to strengthen inter-institutional alliances with the justice sector, conduct specialized research on violence against women, conduct training processes, strengthen local capacities in the application of the Law Against Domestic Violence, ensure the implementation of public policies for gender equity and equality, institutionalization and mainstreaming of the gender approach in another State Secretariats, support refuge houses for survivors of violence, follow-up on cases of women proved of liberty, among others.</p>	<p>UNW, UNDP</p>	<p>“Programme partner” No transfer of funds</p>

		<p>For the project it is a key ally, since it will be the government instance with which it will work in a coordinated manner for the implementation of the results obtained in the investigations on the execution of public policies, among other actions.</p> <p>Among INAM's strengths, it should be mentioned that it has ample experience in the analysis and implementation of public policies in favor of women's human rights and its personnel is qualified to work in gender equality. Its main weakness is that since the restructuring of the state in 2014, it has gone from being an autonomous entity with the rank of Ministry to being part of the Social Protection Cabinet. This change or loss of rank has meant that INAM has lost presence, advocacy capacity and its budget has been significantly reduced. The budget limitation has significantly limited its operational and lobbying capacity.</p>		
<p><b>Municipal Women's Offices (WMO)</b></p>	<p>1, 2, 6, 4</p>	<p>The Municipal Women's Offices (WMO) are the local entities in charge of implementing the National Policy on Women in its 6 strategic axes at the local level. In the area of violence, the WMO's functions are to implement the violence axe and in the local fields and in the municipalities, take part in the actions for the prevention of violence against women, participate in the elaboration and execution of the local plan of coexistence and citizen security, position the issue of violence against women in local public policies; conduct training processes, provide legal and emotional attention to survivors of violence, among others. The work with the WMO is key to achieve a better interrelation with the different state instances in the local areas for the implementation of public policies and other actions contemplated, and to give continuity and sustainability to the program.</p> <p>The main strength of the Municipal Women's Offices (WMO), which are the instances in charge of implementing public policies in favour of women at the local level, is that they have a presence in a large part of the national territory. Some of them also have very good relations with local feminist and women's organizations. Among its weaknesses, it should be mentioned that its creation and functioning was not established in the Municipalities Law and its most recent reforms, so its existence and budget depends on the good will of the mayors and not on a legal mandate. This means that in some municipalities the OMMs are very weak, without a budget and without trained personnel.</p>	<p>UNW, UNDP UNFPA</p>	<p><b>"Programme partner"</b> No transfer of funds</p>
<p><b>Secretariat of Finance</b></p>	<p>2</p>	<p>It is the institution responsible for formulating, coordination, execution and evaluation of policies related to public finances and the General Budget of the Republic, and to distribute the budget among the different entities of the state,</p>	<p>UNW</p>	<p><b>"Programme partner"</b> No transfer of</p>



Initiated by the European Union and the United States

		among other functions.		funds
<b>Gender Commission of the National Congress</b>	1, 2	In conjunction with the INAM, important work has been done in recent years to ensure that the Finance Secretariat supports the processes of gender sensitive budgeting and labelling spending, in order to obtain more resources in favor of women. <a href="http://www.sefin.gob.hn/">http://www.sefin.gob.hn/</a> It is one of the 29 specialized legislative committees of the National Congress. It aims to achieve an increase in the presence of women in the Legislative Chamber and in other political spaces. The Gender Commission is the channel through which political advocacy is carried out for elaborates and approval legislative proposals in the full Congress related to the promotion of women's human rights.  In recent years, the Gender Commission of the National Congress has managed to position itself as a referent in matters related to the approval of laws that benefit women's human rights, since it has demonstrated technical capacity and political influence for these purposes. Its main weakness is that, at each change in the legislature, the women parliamentarians who make up the legislature also change. It is the principal Public University of the country. Through of Gender Studies Chair, they disseminate knowledge about feminism and gender theory to students of different careers. They also conduct research on the situation of women and the exercise of their rights. In the Spotlight, the UNAH could be a key ally in the production of investigations, taking advantage of the theoretical background and its research experience. It could also be an ideal space for the dissemination of knowledge.	UNW UNDP	<b>"Programme partner"</b> No transfer of funds
<b>National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH)</b>	6		UNW	<b>"Programme partner"</b> No transfer of funds
<b>Secretariat of Human Rights, Justice and Governance</b>	1, 2, 4, 6	Its mission is promoting compliance with the responsibilities of the State, particularly the Executive Branch in matters of Access to Justice and Human Rights, through the promotion of public policies, in order to generate a culture of respect for Human Rights, based on the principle of the dignity of the human person, as the basis of social and democratic development.  To the program, working closely with this Secretariat and with OACNUD is key to guarantee the success of the work with the Protection Mechanism for Human Rights Defenders; and other actions carried out with defenders of women's rights. <a href="http://www.sedh.gob.hn/">http://www.sedh.gob.hn/</a>	UNW, UNDP	<b>"Programme partner"</b> No transfer of funds
<b>National Committee for</b>	1	The fundamental work of the National Commission for Human Rights (CONADEH) is the reception and investigation of complaints / denunciations and the promotion	UNW	<b>"Programme partner"</b>



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<b>Human Rights (CONADEH)</b>		and education in human rights. The National Commissioner is authorized to carry out investigations, inspections, verifications, or any other action to clarify them. <a href="http://conadeh.hn/informacion/">http://conadeh.hn/informacion/</a>		No transfer of funds
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**NOTE:** Especially in the case of UNW many CSOs will be implementing specific activities and/or receiving grants (mainly in Outcome 6), but the will be selected through a public call for proposals. This is the reason why they are not listed here.