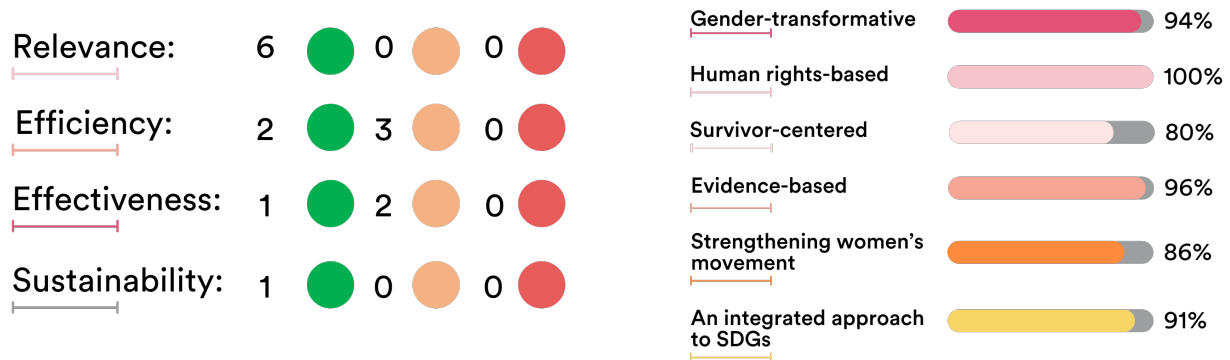


## Summary of the Midterm Assessment Honduras

Despite initial delays related to the political crisis and hurricanes, steady progress was made in the implementation of activities. The programme is highly participatory and succeeded in establishing alliances with a wide range of actors from the government to municipal administrative actors to ensure that efforts are carried out in a sustainable and holistic manner. With innovative activities and funding modalities, the programme successfully supported local and grassroots organizations and made significant progress in reaching beneficiaries facing intersecting forms of discrimination, including historically excluded populations such as LGTBI, rural women, people living with disabilities. In the context of COVID-19, the programme swiftly pivoted activities to adapt to the most urgent needs.



### Relevance:

- Much emphasis has been placed on including groups that face multiple forms of discrimination, particularly rural population, youth, as well as Garifuna and Lenca populations. However, some vulnerable groups such as sex workers, migrant and indigenous women need further attention.
- A wide range of actors from all sectors have been involved, which greatly facilitates discussions between polarized actors, especially government and civil society.
- The report finds that the SI HON adequately adapted to COVID-19 as mitigation measures were swiftly carried out. Yet, the emergencies caused by hurricanes are not fully resolved in the country. The report recommends assessing the potential consequences on programming and the relevant mitigation strategies going forward.

### Efficiency:

- Some RUNOs do not have enough staff to adequately respond to coordination demands, information requests, and monitoring and follow-up actions on the implementation of the programme.
- Due to external factors, mainly the COVID-19 pandemic, many activities had to be rescheduled. Despite this, progress was made in the implementation of programmed activities related to consultancies and field work, the execution of which did not imply risks for implementers and beneficiaries.
- Although there are still challenges in the coordination and articulation of the UN Agencies for the implementation, monitoring and follow-up of the Initiative, important advances have been observed that bring greater efficiency to the execution of the programme.

### Effectiveness:

- The programme has made significant progress in achieving the milestones and targets, in several exceeding expected results through integrated work between stakeholders and synergies. The programme team is also active to accelerate delivery in areas affected by delays.

- There is sufficient capacity among CSOs to implement planned activities but there is not always adequate trust in the capacity of small and grassroots organisations to properly manage funds and meet operational management requirements. Grassroots organisations have been able to participate under umbrella organisations with consolidated administrative capacity.
- The diversity of government partners' capacities has made it difficult to make progress towards achieving results. The report recommends reviewing priorities to identify the most critical institutions that should be targeted in Phase II.

### Sustainability:

- The country Programme does not yet have a Sustainability Plan. However, each agency is developing initiatives to achieve sustainability, such as training and capacity building for government and CSOs and women's and feminist groups, development of tools, training platforms to replicate gender-sensitive training modules, development of platforms for processing information on VAWG, women's networks replicating their trainings in communities

### Key achievements:

- Feminist organisations have submitted to the government a proposal for a comprehensive law to address different types of violence against women, which is under review by Parliament.
- Strategic partnerships with several municipal administrative and institutional actors were signed to achieve greater impact and sustainability at the local level.
- Protocols and guidelines on service delivery were developed for the improvement of care in health, justice and social services
- Development of a COVID-ETA emergency plan for the response to gender-based violence, combining the efforts of government institutions, cooperation and civil society organisations, strengthening of services and support to women's organisations and human rights defenders working on GBV, among others.

### Key takeaways and next steps:

The programme has achieved significant results, particularly under Outcomes 1, 2, 5 and on the “leave no one behind principle”, and it has adjusted well in implementing mitigating measures to address several risks (COVID and natural disasters). Specific groups of women that are particularly at risk will need to be further targeted in phase II.

The following recommendations have been put forward:

- Improve the monitoring, as well as feedback to all stakeholders on progress.
- Conduct a review of the Risk Mitigation Plan, considering the context and new challenges posed by the election year, COVID-19 and natural disasters
- Revise the reference group's terms of reference to incorporate demands for strategic and more active participation in decision making and monitoring
- Engage a dialogue with Government and INAM to strengthen their involvement.
- Carry out a design exercise of the operational implementation per RUNO agency to determine the requirements (human resources, financial and time allocation).
- Elaborate the Sustainability Plan and “Exit strategy”