



HONDURAS NATIONAL REPORT
THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE
URBAN DEVELOPMENT. HABITAT III
April 2016



Honduras National Report - HABITAT III



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National Commission of Housing and Human Settlements
April 2016



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GRATITUDE

Our special thanks to those institutions who attended our call and joined the effort and commitment CONVIVIENDA assumed internationally, having the dedication to develop and submit the requested information. Our appreciation and thanks to the dedication of public and private officials dedicated to their work.

1. Municipality of the Central District. CDMA
2. Honduran Association of Banking Institutions. AHIBA.
3. World Bank. BM
4. Training, Education, Production, Unification Development Organization. CEPUDO.
5. Executive Direction of National Plan - Territorial Planning Direction.
6. National Electric Power Company. ENEE
7. Foundation for the Development of Social Urban and Rural Housing. FUNDEVI
8. Institute of Community Development, Water and Sanitation Development. IDECOAS
9. Women's Institute. INAM
10. Honduran Institute for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Addiction. IHADFA
11. Land Management Program. PATH 2
12. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. SAG
13. Autonomic Service of Aqueducts and Sewers. SANAA
14. Secretary for Human Rights, Justice, Interior and Decentralization. SDHJGD
15. Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining. MIAMBIENTE
16. Ministry of Finance. SEFIN.
17. Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Services. INSEP



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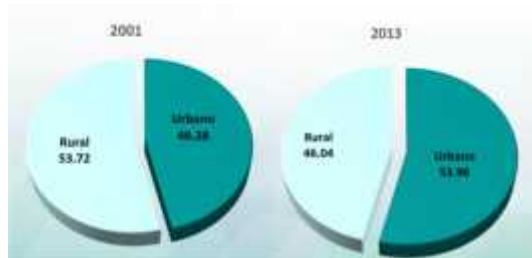


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Introduction

Honduras is the country located in the northern center of Central America, has a land area of approximately 112,492 square kilometers and is divided politics and administratively into 18 departments and these in turn in 298 municipalities.

The population of Honduras, according to the latest census¹ conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Census INE, reaches 8,303,771 million, with a rural population of 4,436,223 urban and 3,867,549 million. The annual growth rate of the population reaches 1.99%.



By 2001, the population living in urban areas in the country reached a 46.28% increase over the last 12 years to 53.96%. By 2014, the economically active population amounts to 3,655,099² inhabitants and per capita household income of US \$ 129.26³. The main economic activities of the country are related to the agricultural sector, in addition to trade, manufacturing, finance, and utilities.⁴

Generally, Honduras faces several development challenges. In the last decade the Honduran economy has grown at rates higher than the Latin American average. However, over 60% of households still live in poverty and over 40% live in extreme poverty. Equity gaps in economic, social and political spheres are high. Also, The National Plan Vision Country (2010-2022) adopted by the Government is a new opportunity to work in a coordinated and effective in reducing poverty and inequality as a priority.⁵

This document aims to give a general overview of the situation in the country, through lessons learned, achievements and challenges of the main areas related to urban development, with a view to the next meeting of HABITAT III.

¹ XVII VI Census of Population and Housing, 2013

² INE, Indicators according to main characteristics of households and population. June 2014

³ Changing the \$ 1US Dollar: 22.59 lempiras (official currency of Honduras). Equivalent to 2,920 lempiras.

⁴ www.hn.undp.org UNDP Honduras

⁵ www.hn.undp.org UNDP Honduras

1. URBAN POPULATION ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR A NEW URBAN AGENDA

a. Management of rapid urbanization

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- The structure and urban hierarchy of Honduras has historically been characterized by urban bipolarity and a wide network of cities of regional importance. From the 50's the phenomenon of territorial deco centration of the population, which assumes two forms of expression, intermediate cities and the conurbation of cities that constitute circuits or industrial corridors (In five cities Sula Valley appears formed an industrial corridor that consolidated the urban area, is given with the introduction of the maquiladora industry in the 90s).⁶
- The growth of urban population in Honduras has been accelerated; the urban population reaches more than half of the total population. The population pressure on urban spaces has changed the urban morphology in the main cities of Honduras manifesting itself in smaller lots, lots undeveloped (without basic services) and informal settlements in areas of risk to floods and landslides; In 1998 Hurricane Mitch affected most of the urban infrastructure of Honduras and mainly those neighborhoods, neighborhoods and homes located in floodplains.⁷

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- Just 2015 management plans of the Municipalities of the Sula Valley and the cities of San Pedro Sula and the Central District are made.⁸
- Implementation of several projects to improve informal neighborhoods, a result of rapid urbanization that occurs in the 2 main cities.

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Continuous rural-urban migration, increasing urban problems of major cities and secondary.
- Disordered urban growth causing greater deficit housing and urban services, palpable in increasing irregular⁹, informal settlements that produce increasing number of homes with unsatisfied basic needs.
- Scarce government funding to give attention to the needs of adequate housing and basic services nationwide.

⁶ Summary: Honduras: 30 years of space management transition and the City. Lily Elsa Caballero 2012

⁷ Executive Direction of National Plan - Territorial Planning Direction.

⁸ Executive Direction of National Plan - Territorial Planning Direction.

⁹ Summary: Honduras: 30 years of space management transition and the City. Lily Elsa Caballero 2012

- Lack of compliance with municipal regulations and lack of compliance by the Authorities of the Plans of Urban Development and Land Management, coupled with the absence or obsolescence of such tools.
- Environmental degradation by increasing urban sprawl.¹⁰

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Development of Urban Development Plans in all cities of Honduras, to help plan the proper growth of cities and approval of the methodology used.
- Management national or international funds for the execution and implementation of Urban Development Plans of cities that do not have these tools.
- The establishment of a human settlement policy, to address the issue given formulation and management of urban development projects and land use planning to avoid the continuation of excessive and disorderly growth of settlements is required.
- Generation of concrete job opportunities in rural areas is necessary, seeking to avoid the constant rural-urban migration.
- Work on solving the problems of urban poverty, identified in the cities, mainly in areas of rapid and disorderly growth and improve the living conditions of thousands of Hondurans and also sustainably use natural resources and ambient.
- The middle and intermediate cities still have the opportunity to manage the city, considering it as a common good and not just the private use of the opportunities and installed urban capacities and major consider the urgency to implement strategies to reverse damage caused by uncontrolled growth.¹¹

b. Management of the links between rural and urban areas.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- In Honduras there is a big gap between rural and urban areas. The first consideration of inequalities between rural and urban areas is in the context of human settlements; where a total of 39,000 settlements are only 404 settlements in urban communities, of which there are: 2 metropolitan cities; 12 large cities, 33 medium-sized cities; 225 136 small cities and small urban communities.

Urban settlements have in common a paved road infrastructure and of course within the framework of the mountainous terrain of productive valleys.

¹⁰Central District Municipality. AMDC

¹¹ Summary: Honduras: 30 years of space management transition and the City. Lily Elsa Caballero 2012

In contrast rural settlements are characterized by small villages scattered widely across most of the geography of Honduras; which in some ways difficult to provide basic services such as drinking water whose surface sources are limited.¹²



2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- There are specific programs such as the existence of the Public Policy Paving Municipal Level (PPPM), undertaken by INSEP¹³, seeks to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants of the municipalities and surrounding communities, facilitating land communication through paving of access roads to municipalities, promote tourism and increase the economic growth of communities.¹⁴
- The control and regulation of land transport, in charge of the Directorate General of Transport, granting operating licenses for the category, to facilitate the transit of people moving within the urban area and from there to rural areas and vice versa, especially in those industrial and agricultural areas with a wide geographical coverage and safe and accessible

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Lack of Land Management Plans in most of the country's municipalities, tools that will contribute significantly in the analysis, improvement or decisions regarding links between urban and rural areas of these municipalities.
- In many cases they are not implemented municipal development plans that foster the relationship between urban and rural areas.
- The need for training to staff of the municipal authorities of the country in strategic and urban planning.

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

¹² Executive Direction of National Plan - Territorial Planning Direction.

¹³ Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Services.

¹⁴ Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Services Inform March 2016

- Management and prioritization of funds thereof for the execution and implementation of Land Management Plans.

c. Consideration of the needs of urban youth

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- According to INE data in 2012, a 39.54% of the population is young (12-30 years), approximately 3.3 million people.
- Young people need support both at the family level and at the level of education.

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- Existence of the Code of Children and Adolescents, enacted in 1996, as well as a framework law for the Integral Development of Youth.
- Design, approval and implementation of the First Public Policy and National Plan of Action on Human Rights (PNADH) period 2013-2022, which contains a special chapter on youth rights (right to education, work, health, sexual and reproductive health, right to equality and non-discrimination, right to integrity, right to participation)

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Eradicating illiteracy in young people through the implementation of literacy programs.
- Strengthen vocational training, by increasing options, such as the Institute of Vocational INFOP or through private initiatives.
- Provide institutional mechanisms that guarantee access to higher education.
- Establish links between educational choices and employment insurance options.
- Lack of recreational areas and sports, cultural, entertainment and training facilities that hold activities for young people.
- To promote access to information on sexual and reproductive health for young people, so as to deepen programs in these subjects in schools and workplaces.
- Family disintegration, in many cases due to migration to the United States, which brings young people lacking a result of family, likely to fall into drugs and crime guides
- To combat the phenomena of discrimination, stigmatization and criminalization of youth.
- Develop a culture of pluralism, respect and tolerance.
- Finish the process of setting up the National System of Youth¹⁵
- According to the Human Development Report 2008-2009 Honduras to overcome the exclusion experienced by young people in the country, it is necessary to move to a condition of social inclusion, promoting and building an active youth citizenship, which is

¹⁵ National Plan of Action for Human Rights.

possible if fail to materialize rights and responsibilities in a participatory process that situe as protagonists of their own development and national.

- Migration of young Hondurans, mainly to the United States in search of jobs and opportunities.

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Articulate efforts to create an inter-ministerial action across the problem of structural violence that seriously affects young people.
- Strengthen specialized care programs for young people.
- Define and implement technical guidelines to generate specific statistics on youth.
- Increase and improve the supply of state employment for young people. And ensure the implementation of labor rights to young people.¹⁶
- Strengthen youth microenterprise options.
- Diversification of youth training programs according to their needs and according to the trends and demands of the country.
- Create a range of sports facilities, education and training for young people on various issues, such as prevention of alcohol and other drugs.
- Avoid strong migration of young people both internally and outside the country, especially North America by employment options, housing and quality of life.¹⁷

(4) Responding to the needs of the elderly.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- In Honduras there are about 735,000 seniors, with a natural growth rate of 1.9%. Of this population it owns only 1% pension, making them more vulnerable.
- Many times national standards concerning the rights of the elderly are unsystematic and inconsistent, as well as social protection. As a result they not have data on the violations of the rights of the elderly.¹⁸

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- Design, approval and implementation of the First Public Policy and National Plan of Action on Human Rights (PNADH) period 2013-2022, which contains a special chapter of the Elderly.

¹⁶ National Action Plan for Human Rights in Honduras. https://issuu.com/danacruz/docs/sjd-_ppp_y_pnadh_-_tomo_ii

¹⁷ Executive Direction of National Plan - Territorial Planning Direction.

¹⁸ National Action Plan for Human Rights in Honduras. https://issuu.com/danacruz/docs/sjd-_ppp_y_pnadh_-_tomo_ii

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

According to the National Action Plan on Human Rights, the problems encountered in the situation of the elderly are:

- Obsolescence protection laws of the elderly, no special benefits address the changing demographic structure, and no application of existing laws and decrees. Lack of interagency coordination for meeting the needs of the elderly. Abandonment and limitation of their roles in family and community life.
- Mental and physical deterioration, produced by limitations to generate and maintain future projects.
- Cultural Undercutting of old age and psychological limitation to face aging as part of the process of human development.
- Lack of support programs and leisure time, so that the elderly remain linked to the family and the community as a generator and recipient of goods and services
- Low coverage of social security
- Low level of training and technical education
- Limited availability of trained personnel in the area of geriatrics and gerontology human resources. High morbidity of diseases that affect the loss of physical independence and low health coverage, especially in more complex levels.
- Lack of appropriate alternative care for the elderly poor.
- Lack of job opportunities for older people, there is no integration of this population to the productive, social and cultural activities of the country.

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Coordination of government institutional structure to develop integrated activities (training, information dissemination, research, evaluation, technical cooperation)
- Integrate the following principles to public policies aimed at elderly and Comprehensive Protection Act of Honduras Elderly: Autonomy and Self-Empowerment, Participation, Equity, Stewardship and preferential attention.¹⁹

(5) Mainstreaming Gender in Urban Development.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

¹⁹ National Action Plan for Human Rights in Honduras. https://issuu.com/danacruz/docs/sjdh_-_ppp_y_pnadh_-_tomo_ii

- The existence of the integration of the gender perspective is essential in the housing context, so to analyze the different elements involved (the dimensions of housing prices, rent, financial access, housing units, others) in order to provide equitable and fair response to the population.
- The incorporation of the gender perspective is essential in all subjects, so that there is an inclusive and participatory society where equality and equal opportunities for all is reflected.
- The integration of the gender perspective in urban development is a multisectoral task, since interventions should be aimed at satisfying the needs of both men and women and prevent discrimination.²⁰

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

According to the Institute for Women, they have been achieved in terms of legal framework as follows:

- Creation of law Equal Opportunities for Women (Decree No 34-2000), seeks to achieve equality between men and women in the political, economic, cultural and social spheres towards decreasing the inequality gap gender and law of the National Institute for Women, which aims to fully incorporate into the process of sustainable development.
 - Art. 69, he recognizes women as men the right to a dignified and decent housing. The State will provide greater flexibility in the requirements for access to housing in the case of the chief family woman who lacks help of a fellow home. Also, it is regulated according to the general interest ownership and rental housing and premises, urban land use and construction.
 - Art. 71. The State shall assess the housing needs of Women, stimulating the design and implementation of innovative projects promoting women's access to services and means of financing. It repealed the laws and administrative practices that restrict or limit the possibility of acquiring the same housing as owner or as rent.
 - Creation of the Plan of Equality and Gender Equity Honduras 2010-2022, that includes all the needs and demands of women as rights holders and move steadily towards full equality between men and women:
 - Policy 9 provides that the State guarantees the right to adequate housing, property and access to basic services in living conditions, security and living space.

²⁰ Women's Institute

- Strategic Objective, incorporate the approach of equality and gender equality in housing programs and policies to ensure the right to adequate housing and its ownership by women, especially female heads of household.²¹
- Included as one of the guiding principles for the Country Vision - National Plan, the decentralization of management and decisions related to development, with gender equality as a crosscutting issue. This is a prerequisite for overcoming hunger, poverty and disease requirement. It implies equality at all levels of education and in all areas of work, equal control over resources and equal opportunity for representation in public and political life.

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Develop and strengthen policies and practices to promote the full participation and equality of women in human settlements planning and decision-making in this regard.
- Ensure the implementation of existing laws and plans in the country, promoting participation and benefits for women.
- Ensure legal security of tenure and equal access to land for all, including women and the poor. And undertake legislative and administrative to ensure women's full and equal access to, including the right to inheritance and economic resources to the ownership of land and property, such as access to credit reforms.
- The need to influence the design and development of government housing programs, seeking the principle of inclusion in them, mainly women who do not have a paid job and devoted to the work of the home.
- Production statistics by gender, for example number of housing vouchers allocated to women.
- Promoting equal access to credit for all.²²

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Constant monitoring of gender mainstreaming in the different programs, projects, policies, laws and regulations, seeking to reduce inequality gaps especially in the housing sector.
- Achieve equality between men and women, in the areas of legislation, policies, programs, projects, human settlements, seeking to benefit them equally to both.²³

²¹ Women's Institute. INAM

²² Women's Institute. INAM

²³ Women's Institute

- Identification of the problems at the municipal level by the local authorities to develop strategies to promote gender equality in the development of the municipality, through specific projects or programs.
- The creation of urban development projects, with all the favorable conditions of life and safety in all aspects and are accessible for those families where the household heads are the ones that should have priority and be the main beneficiaries, with easy access to financing, to ensure dignified living conditions.²⁴
- Generate participation of women in different types of organizations.

2. LAND AND URBAN PLANNING

a. Ensuring Sustainable Urban Planning and Design.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- In recent years, Honduras has been directed towards building development planning processes having as a general framework Decree 286-2009, Country Vision 2038 and the National Plan to 2022, in which planning is based economic, social and political development set out in Article 329 of the Constitution of the Republic²⁵. Its implementation is currently the responsibility of the Executive Director of the National Plan, which in turn coordinates and country planning policy for the regulation of land use at national, regional, municipal and urban level.
- A regional planning level, strengthening the governing body of the process, showing that the Regional Development Council has prestige and convening power to the different thematic table's analysis of major regional problems.
- At the municipal level, the importance of having an instrument as the guide for determining the categories of land management where road connectivity aspects of economic dynamics and social cohesion are addressed.
- At the urban level:
 - Incorporation of the logic of water planning instruments, as essential for life element of urban communities.
 - Incorporation of green spaces, in the areas of expansion of cities for oxygenation and relaxation of people as part of improving the quality of life. Planning instruments incorporating risk management at different levels of performance.

²⁴ Secretariat for Human Rights, Justice, Interior and Decentralization

²⁵ Indirect Effects Report of Municipal Development Plans Zoning approach (PDM-OT). July 2015

- The country's vulnerability to natural phenomena, coupled with the drought in 2014 and 2015 (the most severe in 20 years, which struck Honduras affecting more than 100 municipalities) are two factors of emergency, which have influenced planning and neglected the planned deal with emergencies.²⁶

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- The implementation of the Program of Land Management of Honduras Phase II (PATH II), through which could be developed 16 Municipal Development Plans focusing Land Management, made by 6 different institutions or companies linked to the sector²⁷ using the document Methodological Guide, inter instrument that establishes a conceptual framework for Municipal Development planning, seeking to standardize and guide the municipal planning processes from a participatory construction, articulating and linking planning with budgeting with institutional roles of the Ministry of the Interior and Population (PFIC), the Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON) and the former SEPLAN²⁸, Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation.
- Construction of elements shared and complementary way between COPECO²⁹ and the Directorate of National Plan. A Guide to Urban Zoning including Risk Management with the support of CEPREDENAC³⁰ was developed, is conceived as the Regulations for land use in cities, becoming a basic tool for planning urban development at the national level.³¹

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- The existence of very few planning tools at the municipal level or downgrade of them. In many cases instruments such as municipal tax plans, they are used as a reference to carry out such actions in many municipalities.³²
- The need for articulation of the Municipal Planning with all territorial levels and harmonize compliance with the goals, objectives, guidelines and indicators of the National Plan of the country; so it is necessary to have instruments to guide the municipal planning processes and harmonize the implementation of regulations in the framework of regional and national planning.
- The unwillingness of municipal own funds, which allow the hiring of personnel performing planning tools to the municipalities. It also produces a high dependence on

²⁶ Territorial Planning Direction. Executive Director National Plan.

²⁷ Program of Land Management Phase 2 (PATH2), Specialized National Advisers in Development (ANED Consultants), Engineering Consultants (CINSA), ASP Consultores, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education (CATIE).

²⁸ Now Now Secretary of Human Rights, Justice, Interior and Decentralization

²⁹ Permanent Commission of Contingencies COPECO

³⁰ Coordination Center for Disaster Prevention CEPREDENAC

³¹ Territorial Planning Department. Executive Director National Plan.

³² Dra. Lili Caballero. World Bank consultant.

external resources for the implementation thereof as to the implementation of measures envisaged in these planning tools.

- Monitoring the implementation of tools such as the Municipal Development Plans with focus on Land Management (PDM-OT), techniques for attaining further the value of tool use, identify constraints, priorities, best practices and lessons learned training.
- To promote and socialize as part of the Municipal Strategy Approach (EAM) the use of PDM-OT.
- Poor community participation in the socialization of Municipal Development Plans Zoning approach (PDMOT) in their communities.
- Little political will to support the implementation of these PDMOT.
- The need for inclusion of a phase methodology implementation to perform the PDM-OT, so it will be necessary to support municipalities in the program operationalization of the PDM-OT with a special focus on improving land management, training the municipal technical staff and key in the implementation of PDM-OT and improve social cohesion and implement the monitoring, evaluation and monitoring of the PDM-OT, so as to achieve efficiency and municipal development in the medium and long actors term.³³

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- To continue the institutionalization of urban planning as a technical regulation policy of expansion and growth practice.³⁴ Thus institutionalizing methodologies and technical manuals developed.
- Have criteria, strategies and urban planning processes at national, regional and local level to guide the regional urban development and its linkage to economic and political strategies aimed at reducing gaps and regional imbalances; to reconcile the needs of private economic investment strategies of urban sustainable regional development; provide appropriate tools and flexible fronts differences and management needs in the regional urban level and urgency of the design and implementation of policies is the metropolitan planning instruments.³⁵
- A city scale, urban growth should not continue in the absence of instruments of urban planning and management that integrates risk management (policies, laws, institutions, methodologies, systems and mechanisms for participation); City governments can initiate

³³ Indirect Effects Report of Municipal Development Plans Zoning approach (PDM-OT). July 2015

³⁴ Summary: Honduras: 30 years of space management transition and the City. Lily Elsa Caballero 2012

³⁵ Summary: Honduras: 30 years of space management transition and the City. Lily Elsa Caballero 2012

processes of modernization of public investment leveraging experiences redistributive land management systems and capture urban goodwill.³⁶

- Increased monitoring, evaluation and follow-up to the municipalities that have the tool Municipal Development Plan, and those who need to develop, in order to achieve institutionalize and articulate these documents (guidelines, regulations, etc.) with each of departments or areas of municipal work.
- Continue strengthening and promoting land use planning at the municipal level. Municipalities have the function of regulating the actions that population and development agents practicing in the municipal space, otherwise, would be market forces and economic dynamics, which would leave traces on the territory, generating sometimes dysfunctional and social imbalances.³⁷
- Search the mediator role of municipalities, whose function is to serve as a counselor and mediator in resolving territorial conflicts and finally the role Balancer function of the municipality that is to act as a body balance in generating a good quality of life for the municipal population, thus you can minimize existing social imbalances.³⁸
- Training and socialization of methodologies and procedures developed.

b. Improve the management of urban land, taking into account urban sprawl.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- The weaknesses and / or absence of an authority city with basic guidelines for urban expansion allow the shape and structure is managed by the private interest of subdivision and building, out of sights the collective character and public good of the city.³⁹
- Due to the lack of urban development plans in most cities there are few areas classified as developable and other municipalities there is no concept, constantly changing the use that can be given to the ground with urban vocation.

(2) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Unfamiliarity of the institutions with the concept of urban land management.
- In the absence of Urban Development Plans or Territorial Planning in most municipalities, it can hardly speak of urban land management. Most of the subdivisions or

³⁶ Summary: Honduras: 30 years of space management transition and the City. Lily Elsa Caballero 2012

³⁷ Indirect Effects Report of Municipal Development Plans Zoning approach (PDM-OT). July 2015

³⁸ Indirect Effects Report of Municipal Development Plans Zoning approach (PDM-OT). July 2015

³⁹ Summary: Honduras: 30 years of space management transition and the City. Lily Elsa Caballero 2012

developments are made almost exclusively by developers; local governments do not perform the primary function of managing urban land.

- Growth models neighborhoods and isolated colonies, removed from major economic and urban transport opportunities.
- Litigation land, lengthy and costly for legal sanitation processes.⁴⁰

(3) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Implementation of Territorial Planning in the Municipalities of Honduras, which will: Identify the needs of the population through a prospective analysis and to that extent it orients the sustainable use of land and its resources.
 - Develop clear rules for territorial management: everyone knows what to do, where, how, what benefits are available and what limitations they exist.
 - Improves the ability of the municipality so that it can serve the entire population with equity and through the provision of services that meet the needs of the territory.
 - Identify the economic and productive potential in the territory assessing the economic vocation, potential land uses, the availability of natural and cultural resources, geographical location, identity and talents of the population.⁴¹

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Implement programs and projects with a gender approach to food production, aimed at ensuring food self-sufficiency of the country, taking into account local conditions and the specific nutritional needs of women and men as the life cycle.⁴²

c. Increase food production in urban and peri-urban areas.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- In recent decades, the urban center of major cities in the country has a high population growth, generated by the migration of men and women from the countryside to the city; in search of better living conditions. This sustained the rural population in cities, growth considerably increased urban poverty; creating problems in the unmet demand for public

⁴⁰ Central District Municipality. AMDC

⁴¹ Report Honduras: discontinuity and accumulation of experiences. Territorial Planning Department. 2015

⁴² National Action Plan on Human Rights. Honduras.

services and jobs; causing the lack of income of these families, creating shantytowns, and while substantially limiting the availability and accessibility of food.⁴³

- Climate change is affecting rural production and food imports is increasing extent, which results in a temporary shortage of drinking water and food, getting to create speculation and rising in value.

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- In the country they have developed some initiatives to address this problem of nutritional food security, as it has been the establishment of home gardens and / or agriculture backyard.⁴⁴

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Political and financial support from government and municipal authorities and to promote and implement integrated projects in vulnerable urban and peri-urban areas, which includes the nutritional component of food security institutions Will.
- Identification of those populations and community leaders interested in participating in the implementation of family gardens and / or backyard agriculture in urban and peri-urban vulnerable areas.
- Participants with willingness to organize, train, learn and share and willing to receive advice on the use and biological utilization of food.
- Develop opportunities for reflection on the development and results of the orchards.
- Availability of spaces inside homes or communities, with conditions for the establishment.
- Use and use of local materials for the establishment of orchards.
- Using simple technology, low cost with appropriate agro-climatic conditions.
- Promotion and selection of customizable diversified crops with high caloric and nutritional value.
- Access to appropriate systems, simple and efficient use of water for irrigation and maintenance of moisture in orchards.⁴⁵
- Technical advice and capacity building for participants accompanying.

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Training of local financial organizational structures in order to capitalize on the groups and create sustainability and associativity.

⁴³ Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. SAG

⁴⁴ Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. SAG

⁴⁵ Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. SAG

- Design and implement financial policies and technical strategies to improve food availability and access.

d. Addressing the challenges of urban mobility.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- Urban mobility should be analyzed from the point of view of social inclusion and improving the quality of human life, this lies substantially in timely access to health services, employment and food security of those vulnerable populations living in the belts urban poverty.⁴⁶
- Population growth should be an important indicator to plan projects and other infrastructure such as municipal paving, seeking to contribute to the economic growth of communities. In the case of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Services, each year program increased investment and the number of road infrastructure projects in the country.
- Low income families, limit access to the opportunities offered by the city for most.

(2) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Plan and implement projects (infrastructure, housing, recreation etc.) appropriate and commensurate with the growth and needs of the population of communities and as set out in the municipal development plans.
- Management of funding for the implementation of projects that allows a balance and inclusive development of the areas.
- The need to strengthen rural-urban linkages.

(3) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Implementation of Urban Development Plans, to facilitate the analysis of urban mobility in different cities.
- Management of jobs related to the topic of immigration.
- Establish an institutional follow-up to review the national, departmental, municipal planning.
- Constant updating of data growth, economic development of the fastest growing areas of the country, in order to have a basis upon which to plan.

⁴⁶ Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. SAG

- The construction of access roads and social facilities such as schools (at all levels) will generate greater accessibility to local development, attracting various activities of tourism, trade, education, investment, etc.⁴⁷

e. Improve the technical capacity to plan and manage Cities

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- Training of municipal staff and monitoring through technical assistance of several municipalities attended, on the issue of preparation of municipal development plans has provided successful experiences in the municipalities where it has been applied.

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- The implementation of the Program of Land Management of Honduras Phase II (PATH II), whose development objective has been to provide the population best management services decentralized land including improved access and greater reliability of information Registry of Property and transactions, have developed strategies and working methods, such as the Municipal Approach Strategy, with the aim of strengthening the technical, legal and economic capacities of local governments and thus foster the conditions for an effective municipal decentralization.

Within this framework, strengthening of municipal management is a strategy that allows municipal authorities and organized population, discuss, propose, implement, monitor and evaluate actions designed to achieve an orderly management, planned, sustainable and efficient land and municipal territory. Among the main lines of action that make up the Strategy is the Planning and Land Management at the municipal level, which included pilot projects to validate the methodology of the Land Management Law, provide technical assistance to municipalities for development of PDMOT⁴⁸, support strategic planning to improve the system of land management in the long term, improve efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of management services land in the municipalities of the project, through cadastral maps and the establishment of municipal ordinances territorial planning and inclusion in the National land information System (SINIT) and Registration of land management Regulations (RENOT) systems that provide information on land resources and are a tool for management and territorial planning.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ INSEP Report, February 2016

⁴⁸ Municipal Development Plans Zoning approach. PDMOT

⁴⁹ Report on Indirect Effects of Municipal Development Plans Zoning approach (PDM-OT). July 2015

- The process of preparation of Municipal Development Plans focusing Land Management (PDM-OT) aims primarily to strengthen municipal capacities through a training process structured and permanent technical assistance, and strengthen with greater emphasis the areas of municipal Planning and land Registry, so that the municipal technicians will have the knowledge and technical criteria to generate and manage restrictions, regulations or encumbrances of land use, which, by linking the National land Information System (SINIT) and SURE, can be consulted, providing valuable inputs for decision-making.⁵⁰
- Approval of the Regulations to develop Municipal Land Management Plans and responsibility for the coordination of Land Management that falls on the municipalities.

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Lack of skills developed locally.
- The reorganization of the institutions of the Subject Land Management at the national government level that has led to the transfer of these functions of the former Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (SEPLAN) to the Secretary of the Presidency - Executive Management Plan nation, creating a change in the regulatory and institutional framework.⁵¹

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Institutional strengthening
- Granting permanent government to municipality's technical assistance on the issue of land use planning.
- Management of funds for training of key personnel in the development of planning and management of cities.
- Increased local participation in decision-making

3. ENVIRONMENT AND URBANIZATION

a. Combat Climate Change.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- According to the Global Climate Risk Index of the international NGO German Watch, Honduras is the most vulnerable to the effects of extreme weather events associated with climate change country. The National Adaptation Plans⁵² are important instruments capable of helping developing countries to assess and reduce their vulnerability to these

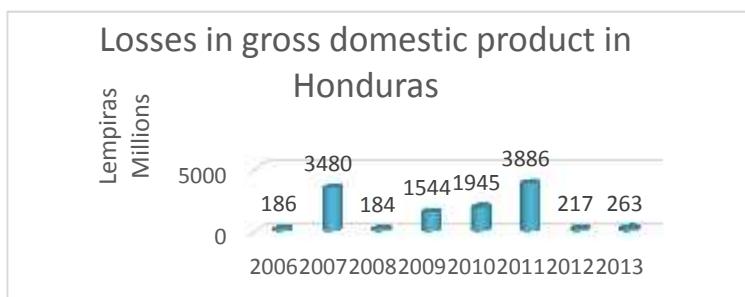
⁵⁰ Report on Indirect Effects of Municipal Development Plans Zoning approach (PDM-OT). July 2015

⁵¹ Discontinuity in July 2015. Honduras and accumulation of experiences. Territorial Planning Department - Executive Management National Plan.
⁵² PNAs or NAPs, its acronym in English

phenomena and seize the opportunities presented and secure the necessary funding for these aspects.⁵³

- One way to measure the impacts of climate phenomena origin is by Climate Risk Index, where Honduras as mentioned above, is indicated as the most vulnerable in the country the last 20 years.

- The losses in gross domestic product since 2006 have affected the country annually, reaching figures in 2011 than 3000 million lempiras as illustrated in the graph.⁵⁴



- The main cause of the country's vulnerability lies in structural factors such as lack of regional planning and the adoption of inadequate environmental management practices that limit opportunities for efficient and equitable use of natural resources, for which the country It has great potential.⁵⁵

- Every year in Honduras is destined 0.5 of gross reconstruction weather disasters domestic product.⁵⁶

- The problem of climate change in the food industry, forced to take action on adaptation, mitigation, risk management and increase the resilience of vulnerable communities.⁵⁷

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- Inclusion of Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change as one of the strategic guidelines of the National Plan 2010-2022

- Significant progress at the institutional level, the creation of the Climate Change (DNCC), by Executive Decree No. PCM-022-2010, with the aim of raising the Climate Change Unit (UCC) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) to the category of direction, having as main objectives to coordinate actions to develop and implement national mitigation of greenhouse gas policy and, adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and promote development programs and strategies of climate action on

⁵³ Secretary ENVIRONMENT Directorate of Land Management.

⁵⁴ Executive Director National Plan.

⁵⁵ Honduras UNDP Territorial Planning Department.

⁵⁶ Executive Director National Plan.

⁵⁷ Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock. SAG

compliance with the commitments made by signing the Framework Convention of the United Nations on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol.

- Establishment of the Interagency Technical Committee on Climate Change (CTICC) as a permanent organ of management support and which are represented government institutions, NGOs, civil society organizations and academia; at political and technical level linked to the issue of climate change.
- Report Preparation of analysis of the potential sectors for the development of National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAS)⁵⁸.
 - Implementation of public policy on Climate Change (CC) in Honduras. The analysis focuses on five sectors: urban public transport NAMA improve public transport offer. Efficient Stoves NAMA. NAMA Sustainable Livestock transform the livestock sector towards an integrated system of sustainable farming. NAMA Efficiency Vehicles in Operation, reduce fuel use and emissions of vehicles in operation. NAMA Sustainable Coffee, improvements in the current coffee production system towards a more sustainable model that generates emission reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) and enable to improve environmental and social conditions.
 - Starting the Development of Design and Implementation of NAMAs, design NAMA Stoves Efficient, made the hiring of a consultant to the process of institutional arrangements for the design development of the NAMA ready for the process of design NAMA and design NAMA Sustainable Coffee, which has been managing technical assistance by REGATTA⁵⁹/ PNUMA⁶⁰ through the Foundation for the development of design NAMA, First Workshop and work Plan for the design of the NAMA and updating and translation (Spanish - English) of the technical specifications of the NAMA.
- Activities relating to the implementation of the Plan Knowledge Management (Human Face) pursuant to the components of Art. 6 of the Framework Convention of the United Nations Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Plan of Action of New Delhi has carried out activities to educate, train, raise awareness and encourage public participation, access to information and international cooperation and these are reported to the Convention through official communications.
- Creation of the National Observatory on Climate Change, tool support Knowledge Management component of the DNCC and through a cooperation agreement with the

⁵⁸ NOMAS, for its acronym in English.

⁵⁹ Regional Portal technology transfer and action on climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean.

⁶⁰ REGATTA United Nations Environment Program. UNEP

Regional Environmental Centre for Documentation and Interpretation (CREDIA). To date they can be highlighted as major achievements: 1.-Prioritization of September 1, 12 indicators for monitoring within three of the seven components listed in the National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC); climate, water resources and forests and biodiversity; 2. There have been three exchanges with regional observatories: Observatory Sustainability Network managed by Humboldt Centre in Nicaragua, Virtual Center of Excellence in Forest Monitoring Mexico and Spain Observatory; 3. A national action is coordinated with the Observatory of Tourism and Climate Change and Coastal Observatory, both anchored in the UNAH⁶¹; 4. Online viewing platform Observatory (observa.miambiente.gob.hn), which is in the enrichment process, providing specialized information and public access. These activities were carried out mostly supported by the Adaptation Fund project in the first phase; and currently efforts with the Marine Coastal and REDD +⁶² projects are coordinated.

- Analysis of the priority sectors for the National Adaptation Plan, Honduras has begun the process of drafting the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change and is part of the strategic planning processes on Climate Change which coordinates the National Climate Change MI AMBIENT
- The creation of the National System for Risk Management and the adoption of the National Strategy on Climate Change by the Government, provide an opportunity to implement adaptation and mitigation initiatives that reduce the vulnerability of the population and productive infrastructure.⁶³

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Development of Regulatory Climate Change Act, its Regulations and various manuals, in order to operationalize the various bodies, mechanisms and instruments.
- Ensure that all projects in the Human Face of Climate Change adaptation actions that promote climate change mitigation and sustainable development also linked to Government Plan Better Life is displayed.⁶⁴
- Having more planning and implementation in the different objectives set out in the Management Plan Knowledge of Climate Change DNCC / MiAmbiente +. The desired impact, is handling the issue by the population and at the same time prepared for its impacts, searching not be the most vulnerable country.

⁶¹ National Autonomous University of Honduras. UNAH

⁶² Reducing product emissions from deforestation and environmental degradation. REDD + UNDP Honduras Secretariat MY ENVIRONMENT

⁶³ Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining. my Environment

⁶⁴ Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining. my Environment

- Achieve a coordinated work with different sectors.
- Take initiatives locally.
- Involve private enterprise strongly on the issue of climate change: Interagency Committee on Climate Change CTICC, initiatives and projects adaptation and mitigation
- Ensure the implementation of the various plans and strategies at the sectorial and local levels.⁶⁵
- Mapping Key Actors acchonduras.wordpress.com⁶⁶
- The constant involvement of cities in Honduras due to the effects of natural hazards, especially flooding and landslides.
- Development of municipal strategies to combat climate change.
- Development of strategy implementation plans for adaptation to climate change.⁶⁷

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Implementation of the Action Plan of the National Strategy on Climate Change, National Adaptation Plans and Mitigation (National Adaptation Plan (NAP), National Annual Rate (TNA), REDD⁶⁸, NAMAS⁶⁹)
- Implementation of a generation system Climate Information on the generation of the contributions provided certain national (INDC) with trained and Development of the First Biennial Report (BUR), Management of a National System for the Generation of inventory National Staff greenhouse gases (INGEI)
- Consolidation of a Financial Climate Mechanism.
- Human Face of Climate Change (Posture Country MiAmbiente and DNCC)
- Development of micro pilot projects to promote adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change also linked to sustainable development Government Plan Better Life.
- Institutional strengthening (local climate change unit)
- Negative effects on food production, so the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock identified the following challenges:
 - Design and development of adaptation plans on climate change at the local, municipal and departmental level.
 - Developing a map of flood zones that may be potential for rice production or in the case of dry corridor replace some traditional or non-traditional crops such planting cashew nuts, sesame seeds that allow food security and welfare of the poor families especially dedicated to these items

⁶⁵ Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining. my Environment

⁶⁶ Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining. my Environment

⁶⁷ Municipality of the Central District. AMDC

⁶⁸ Reducing product emissions from deforestation and environmental degradation. REDD +

⁶⁹ National Appropriate Mitigation actions

- Rehabilitation of flood areas, by channeling and drainage works to harness the productive potential of the same.
- Liberation materials drought tolerant.
- Intensify small irrigation systems in urban or peri-urban plots, including small fish farming projects to improve the diet of the most affected communities; they also serve as a biological control of mosquito larvae in those areas flooded by water. Integrated Pest Management
- Recovery of forests and degraded lands in HONDURAS
- Promotion of seed and grain banks locally, as a strategy so that in case of shortage the community can have major staple grains for the attention of their populations

b. Reducing Disaster Risk.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- Government efforts aimed at reducing poverty and sustaining economic growth have been hampered by high vulnerability to natural disasters, especially hurricanes and tropical storms and associated impacts such as floods and landslides. Globally, Honduras is in ninth place among nations with high mortality risks from exposure to two or more threats of natural disasters. Hurricane Mitch in 1998, the worst natural disaster in modern history of the country, affected 90% of the country causing 5,700 dead, 8,000 missing and nearly half a million displaced. Total damage amounted to almost 40% of GDP, as losses in agriculture ranged between 70% and 80%. Extreme weather events further suggests that Honduras' vulnerability to natural disasters is increasing. It is important to note that Honduras is among the nations in the region with the highest economic losses from disasters smaller but more concentrated geographically. Between 1980 and 2010, more than 15,000 people were killed and more than four million were affected by disasters, while economic losses amounted to US \$ 4.5 billion⁷⁰.
- Plans for disaster risk management and climate change, must be articulated from the beginning to the instruments of government planning official, in order to be considered in the goals and budgets of the Secretariat MIAMBIENTE⁷¹. Therefore it is the key to involve the Planning and Evaluation Unit Management (UPEGs) in actions to develop.

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

⁷⁰ Evaluation document Project Risk Management World Bank. 2012

⁷¹ Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining. my Environment

- Honduras has demonstrated its commitment to improve national capacity for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and preparedness and vulnerability reduction. Nationally, there is progress in institutional capacity and coordination translated into the creation of a more consolidated legal framework related to Disaster Risk Management. With the support of the Project funded by the World Bank related to Natural Disaster Mitigation and other donors, the country strengthened key institutions such as the Permanent Commission of Contingencies (COPECO and the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MIAMBIENTE).
- Approval of the law establishing the National System for Risk Management (SINAGER) in 2009. At the same time, the country showed improvements in information and knowledge about the risks to make more accurate and timely hydro meteorological forecasts by fostering the integration of national systems for monitoring, forecasting and decision making.
- At the local level, has had the participation of officials and communities on important risk analysis and preparation of Municipal Land Management Plans (MOP), the Municipal Plans Risk Management (PMGR) and Plans of Municipal Emergency (PEM), based on a participatory methodology innovative. Coordination observed between national, municipal and local levels, as well as the exchange of information internally in the national network of emergency response occurs through the Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEMs) and Local Emergency Committees (CODEL).⁷²
- Project Risk Management Disaster funded by World Bank and running since 2013, with the aim of strengthening the capacity of integrated risk management to natural disasters at the municipal and regional level as well as improve the capacity of immediate response and effective to relevant emergencies. The project implemented projects for risk reduction on the Chamelecón river in the municipality of La Lima, the work was completed in November 2014 with 50,000 direct beneficiaries and 20,000 indirect beneficiaries.⁷³
- Document Processing Sector Draft Risk Management Plan.
- Certification of risk prevention officers by COPECO⁷⁴ and MIAMBIENTE
- Generation of spaces for discussion at technical and strategic level Risk Management.
- Elaboration in 2015 of Urban Zoning Guide including Risk Management. Its aim was to establish the basis for planning the process of human settlements and urban growth

⁷² Evaluation document Project Risk Management World Bank. Report Effects of PDM-OT. July 2015

⁷³ Permanent Commission of Contingencies COPECO Urban Zoning Guide including Risk Management

⁷⁴ Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining. my Environment

with an emphasis on urban risk management by classifying threats according to their degree of magnitude.⁷⁵

- Manual Configuration neighborhoods developed by the Municipality, for the management of the districts of the Capital, with emphasis on urban development, road mobility, natural resources and risk management.
- Municipal control in runoff projects and water harvesting in colonies landslide risk
- International Convention GOAL ONG mayor's office for the implementation of works for urban risk reduction disasters in 3 colonies of the capital.

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Lack of intra and inter institutional Risk Management for coordination.
- Lack of Prevention Unit to include the focus on programs, plans and sectorial strategies.⁷⁶
- Lack of risk management indicators in monitoring and evaluation of institutional activities.
- Implementation of the Action Plan for Tegucigalpa and ICES⁷⁷ Comayagüela
- Approval of flood risk maps and landslides, developed by a private company⁷⁸

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Institutionalization of disaster risk management by MIAMBIENTE.
- Incorporation of a budget line for actions in Risk Management within the aforementioned Secretary.
- Promote the development and articulation of the Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management in Strategies and National Instruments of Housing and Human Settlements Honduras.⁷⁹
- Promote greater institutional and political consolidation within the framework of enforcement of the National Risk Management System SINAGER and the new approach to regional watershed planning, taking into account the needs of institutional strengthening.
- Pay more attention to aspects of environmental sustainability Disasters risk management, especially in view of the increasing climate change, which requires a more comprehensive understanding of the underlying factors that increase vulnerability and disaster risks.

⁷⁵ Urban Zoning Guide including Risk Management.

⁷⁶ Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining. my Environment

⁷⁷ Initiative Emerging and Sustainable Cities. ICES - Inter-American Development Bank IDB

⁷⁸ Municipality of the Central District. CDMA

⁷⁹ Urban Zoning Guide including Risk Management.

- To generate information and knowledge on disaster risk and vulnerability at regional and local level to facilitate decision-making and community participation
- Improve the local capacity to manage disaster risk and promote it within the framework of territorial future to ensure the sustainability of investments in works disaster risk management and avoid settlements in high risk areas planning.
- Adopt strategies and risk financing mechanisms that reduce fiscal vulnerability
- Develop risk reduction strategies for key economic sectors and infrastructure that promote sustainable development. The project will help Honduras to meet these challenges, in close coordination with complementary efforts funded by the World Bank and other donor partners.⁸⁰

C. Reduce Traffic Congestion

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- While not been quantified levels of traffic congestion, they are recognized as very high, especially in the most populated areas of the country.⁸¹

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- Actual construction of infrastructure (overpasses, widening of trails, construction of roundabouts, improving primary and secondary road network) designed to minimize traffic congestion in the capital of the Republic.
- Preparation of the study project Tegucigalpa- Cable car transport people.

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Reducing congestion in the 2 main cities, with upward trend in these and in intermediate cities.
- Sorting transport routes in major cities.
- Approval of New Transportation Act, which provides for the organization of the sector, through fleet renewals, to promote the construction of bus terminals among others.

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Reduce high levels of pollutant emissions which harms public health.
- Improvement of the road network and keep it in top condition with alternatives that allow use alternate routes in hours of high incidence road.

⁸⁰ Evaluation document Project Risk Management World Bank. 2012

⁸¹ INSEP Report, February 2016

- Set up a more efficient transport model to improve the competitiveness of the productive system.
- Improve the social integration of citizens by providing a more universal accessibility.
- Change in tariff models of public transport. Tariff systems in urban and metropolitan public transport networks must evolve to scenarios where clearly mastered the use of fertilizers flat, either monthly, quarterly or annual fee, to place it in a usage level of 70-80%. They must also be created with this periodicity and fertilizers flat rate to move an entire network established.
- Electrification of urban public transport, along with the construction of tram networks, either by changing bus fleets combustion engine for other hybrids.
- Promotion of car sharing. Being private vehicles, in which variables are shared travel expenses, no compensation to the driver, there is no unfair competition or similar platforms regarding competing illegally with taxis⁸²
- Implementation of mass transit and exclusive lanes for public transport.⁸³

d. Air pollution.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- Access to technology for our country is limited, but the condition is not an obstacle for obtaining reliable information.
- Ensuring continuous training, it allows the availability of knowledge about atmospheric monitoring is constant and updated.
- There are technical and atmospheric monitoring tools that can be applied according to the situation and nationwide availability.⁸⁴

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- It has a Particle Monitoring Network in the City of Tegucigalpa which operates successfully since 2012.
- It has a regulatory proposal for Indoor Air Quality.
- There are important initiatives such as changing from a traditional stove to an improved stove.
- An integral part of committees of non-governmental institutions such as the World Health Organization, in terms of the quality of indoor air and the Agricultural School El Zamorano in the regulations for improved stoves.

⁸² INSEP Report, February 2016

⁸³ Municipality of the Central District. AMDC

⁸⁴ Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining. my Environment

- Existence of Regulations for regulating sources and stationary and mobile sources⁸⁵

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Little funding for development activities on the subject.
- Very few institutions or people who handle this subject.
- It has very few precedents in the country, on the subject⁸⁶

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Ensure the sustainability of the operation of the Network of particles in Tegucigalpa.
- Increase measurable parameters.
- Measure air pollution in other major cities of the country.
- Have quality standards and intramural air environment.
- Starting the regulation of mobile sources.⁸⁷
- Promote media and non-motorized transport routes in urban areas
- Inter-agency coordination of forest protection for reducing emissions from forest fires.⁸⁸

4. URBAN GOVERNANCE AND LEGISLATION

a. Improving urban legislation

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- Through the creation of a legal framework on the issue, many local authorities have understood the need for an orderly and properly planned, respect human settlements growth policy growth.

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- Honduras adopted in 2003 the Law on Territorial Planning and Development in 2003 and creating an institutional framework to implement it.

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- The need to update methodologies in order to achieve settlement.
- Too little enforcement of laws and urban planning tools.

⁸⁵ Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining. my Environment

⁸⁶ Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining. my Environment

⁸⁷ Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mining. my Environment

⁸⁸ Municipality of the Central District. AMDC

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Updates and socializations and methodological manuals for developing planning tools guides.
- Strengthening boards or other community organizations e identity of the citizen⁸⁹

b. Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- For many years, in the country they have been executed successful experiences of decentralization in various social sectors, with projects funded by international cooperation which increased coverage and improved service delivery and growth capital level municipal and departmental.
- After carrying out several opportunities for dialogue among stakeholders in decentralization, it has become clear that it is imperative to reform the legal establishment and institutional framework for decentralization.- One of the advances driven by SDHJGD⁹⁰ has been discussion and adequacy of the Regulatory Framework for Decentralization of State, among which are: State Decentralization Act, New Municipalities Law, Law of Municipal Financial Management, Regulations of the Municipal Administrative Career Law (CAM)

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- In 1990 with Legislative Decree No. 134-1990, starts the process of decentralization in the country, with the approval of the Municipalities Act, granting autonomy to municipalities, tax authorities, citizen participation mechanisms established in local management and 5% of intergovernmental transfer to correct regional imbalances.
- In 1994 - 1998, the State Modernization Program, one of the pillars of the Public Administration is created.
- In 1994, the Executive Commission for State Decentralization chaired by the Ministry of the Interior and Justice (responsible for internal system) and integrated by the line ministries and decentralized institutions with responsibility in the subject and AMHON is created. In addition, the Technical Decentralization Unit is created, for planning, policy and strategies and monitoring / impact of decentralization, now Directorate General of State Decentralization and dependent SDHJGD.

⁸⁹ Municipality of the Central District. CDMA

⁹⁰ Secretary for Human Rights, Justice, Interior and Decentralization. SDHJGD

- In 2001, the Strategy for Poverty Reduction (ERP) is created; it establishes the importance of decentralization as a mechanism for building more democratic governance. But during the period 2002-2006 is significantly advances in the field, through the National Program of Decentralization and Local Development (PRODDEL), the first untargeted budget support in Central America of the European Union (EU) to finance concrete decentralization called Program of Support to Decentralization (PROADES) and an IDB loan is signed to finance the basic institutional and policy framework, institutional development of municipalities and works of social and productive infrastructure through the Honduran social Investment Fund FHIS a decentralized approach in its Operational Project Cycle Management (DOCP).
- In 2005, the PROADES creates mechanisms advice and consultation, called Tripartite Forum for Decentralization (FTD) composed of Central and Municipal Government, Civil Society and International Community, seeks to stimulate decentralization through actions to advance sectors Education, Health, Infrastructure, and Productive Basic. In the same period, the National Congress approved a set of laws that transfer responsibility to municipalities such as the General Water Law, Law on Water and Sanitation, Land Law, Law on Land Management, Forestry Law and reforms municipalities' law municipal finances.
- Article added to the General Environmental Law by Decree 181-2007, Article under the name of 28-A, delegating environmental assessment processes, industrial facilities or any other public or private activity that is to be developed within its territory.
- During the period 2008-2009 was approved and partially executed the Minimum Agenda for Decentralization and has a draft of a National Policy on Decentralization and Local Development document. For 2009 the Municipalities Act is amended by Decree 143-2009, with a percentage increase intergovernmental transfers and put into effect in 2010.
- the Municipal Administrative Career Law (CAM) is established in 2008, approved by Decree 74-2010, in order to create a personnel management system of municipalities, municipalities, intermunicipal associations, micro regional and other entities created for municipal Corporations and attached to this system, to ensure service efficiency, promote professionalism and stability of municipal servants based on merit, leaving paused for a period of two years.
- With the establishment of the Government 2010-2014, the Law on the Establishment of a Country Vision and Adoption of a National Plan for Honduras, with Legislative Decree No. 286-2009 approving, hence the Strategic Plan is derived decentralization, in order to lay the groundwork for the implementation of the decentralization policy and territorial

development at different sub-national levels. The Act sets a target 40% degree of decentralization of expenditure to 2038 to the municipal level.

- In 2012 the National Decentralization Policy Development State is created, according to Decree PCM 021-201, is the framework instrument that guides governance and is permanent and mandatory for the central government and local governments elected and legitimized by direct vote of the citizens registered in the census of their respective constituency.
- In 2015 it introduced the National Congress of the Republic the Draft Law on State Decentralization and the final decision at the end of the same year and is expected to be approved within the same. This draft determines the process by which is transferred in whole or in part, municipalities, through their authorities, gradual, progressive, responsible and planned, powers, functions and associated services, capabilities and resources from the Departments of State, companies and public institutes, also referred to as decentralizing agencies to make more democratic, efficient, transparent and participatory governance, in order to achieve a more balanced economic and social development of Honduras.⁹¹
- Decentralization is part of the agenda of the President of the Republic and various state institutions, Donor Roundtable on Decentralization, Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON), organizations of organized civil society and the general public, to promote transformations State management, so that better development conditions are met and reduce poverty in the country.⁹²
- Strengthening and improving the capabilities of Technicians Mancomunidades, Municipal Technical and Community Leaders, a total of 27.527 people trained, in relation to the Methodological Process for Formulating the Municipal Development Plans focusing on Land Management (PDM-OT) within the framework of the Regulations.
- Promotion of decentralization through training processes Municipal Authorities, Commissions Citizen Transparency, Municipal Commissioners, leaders and representatives of other local development organizations in the use of the instruments that guide and facilitate social audits to improve their incidence and participation in development processes that are generated in the municipality, work done by the Transparency unit SDHJGD.⁹³

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

⁹¹ Secretary for Human Rights, Justice, Interior and Decentralization. SDHJGD

⁹² Secretary for Human Rights, Justice, Interior and Decentralization. SDHJGD

⁹³ Secretary for Human Rights, Justice, Interior and Decentralization. SDHJGD

- Institutional strengthening and functional and administrative Organic restructuring of the SDHJGD.⁹⁴
- Baseline for the implementation of the Law on Decentralization at the municipal institutional level, intermediate and according to the planning of Law Country Vision and Nation Plan. And Baselines Studies, Municipal Management Capabilities (298 municipalities in stages) and Secretaries of State.
- Execution of the preliminary phase to consolidate the portfolio of programs and projects that implement centralized management of decentralized intervention model
- Monitoring the process of dialogue for decentralization in the framework of the Interagency Commission for Decentralization.

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Monitoring and Evaluation of Decentralization.
- Strengthening the Legal Framework for Decentralization.

c. Improving participation and human rights in urban development

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- Public participation promotes decision making and joint implementation of actions of public sector entities and society through shared leadership and teamwork to boost collectively with government bodies, national development and conditions that determine sustainability⁹⁵
- The, whole participatory processes in developing the Municipal Development Plans Zoning approach (PDM-OT) policy tool, regulating and guiding the actions in the Territory; under the methodological model developed by the Directorate General of Land Management (DGOT).⁹⁶

(1) ACHIEVEMENTS

- Creation of the Law for Establishing the Country Vision and Adoption of the National Plan, which establishes the principle of dignity and respect for the fundamental rights of people as the hub of all public policies and as the basis of democratic political order, for which 16 development zones and their corresponding Regional Territorial development Councils were created.

⁹⁴ Secretary for Human Rights, Justice, Interior and Decentralization. SDHJGD

⁹⁵ Nation Vision Plan country.

⁹⁶ Report Effects of PDM-OT. July 2015

- Design, approval and implementation of the First Public Policy and National Plan of Action on Human Rights (PNADH) 2013-2022 period, using PCM No. PCM - 003 -2013, thereby filling the void within the state and its institutions, in the establishment of a human rights-based approach. This tool was built under four strategic guidelines: Human Security, Justice System, Democracy and Groups Placed vulnerable.
- Implementation from 2015, 200 shares of the National Plan of Action on Human Rights, carried out by 35 institutions and Secretaries of State in health rights, Education, Food, Housing, Water, Culture, Healthy Environment, Access to information, a Life, Security, access to Justice and Participation.
- Promoting human rights based in 40 municipal mayors of the departments of Atlántida, Choluteca, El Paraíso, Intibucá, Santa Barbara and the Bay Islands, with the participation of 300 people from the environmental management units, municipal offices approach women, municipal commissioners and citizens' transparency municipal commissions in Siguatepeque Comayagua and Santa Ana in Tatumbula and Francisco Morazán⁹⁷
- processes based pilots incorporation of human rights in municipal plans and budgets, in three mayoralties between these approach were developed.
- It has an information system of the National Action Plan on Human Rights to enable and institutional links, data entry related to the progress in the implementation of actions. It is part of Human Rights Observatory, tool in which categories for the respective Monitoring Program on Public Policy on Human Rights were defined.
- Improving the level of participation of representatives of various community organizations and the people, for the credibility of local authorities in terms of compliance with the defendant in their community plans.

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Lack of motivation and participation of many communities in various processes.
- Lack of communities about their rights of participation.

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- To continue running actions
- Continued strengthening of skills, abilities and knowledge of public officials to recognize, respect, promote, protect and guarantee the human rights of everyone.

⁹⁷ Secretary for Human Rights, Justice, Interior and Decentralization. SDHJGD

d. Improving social integration and equity.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- The Country Vision and Nation Plan, assume that it is the duty of the authorities to assure the people a standard of living commensurate with their expectations of a decent, safe and healthy life, to improve in every generation and that this is essential starting in this build the welfare of the future.

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- Within the guiding principles of development including the development of the Country Vision and Nation Plan, it is the solidarity and equity as criteria for State intervention. Thus ensure a harmonious and balanced development so that a rational and equitable access to resources, opportunities and benefits generated ensure socially, social solidarity criteria and tax will apply. This vision conceives the social and economic development as a result of the efforts of individuals to achieve their welfare; in this regard, the government implement programs to ensure that the most needy and disadvantaged citizens have equitable, economically participation, such as social and political
- Existence of the Law of Equity and Comprehensive Development for Persons with Disabilities, DECREE No 160-2005, in order to fully ensure the person with disabilities the enjoyment of their rights, promote and provide equitable integral development within the society.
- Establishment of the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, whose responsibility is the rectory of Social Policy and Coordination of Programs and Projects, aimed at poverty reduction, with Opportunities Inclusion and Human Development comprehensively vulnerable sectors, at risk and social exclusion.⁹⁸

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- High levels of poverty at country level.

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Management of funds to implement projects aimed at integrating communities.
- Adoption of legislation allowing equity in its different aspects.⁹⁹
- Make strong campaigns on issues such as domestic violence prevention, domestic violence, child violence, public scandals, and misuse of licit and illicit drugs.

⁹⁸ www.sedis.hn

⁹⁹ Honduran Institute for the Prevention of Alcoholism, Drug Addiction and Drug Dependence IHADFA

5. URBAN ECONOMY

a. Improve the local municipal financing

(1) LEARNED LESSONS

- Having a good Municipal Development Plan, focused on responding to community social demand in the execution of projects with participatory budget, has prompted the municipal government to manage and improve the funding of its budget more realistically, of according to their operational and financial capacity, increasing tax revenues due to increased public confidence, to timely pay their taxes.
- In this way it contributes to improving tax efficiency and increased municipal transfers, a consequence of achievement and improvement of its goals, as well as external financing to check the involvement and participation in projects.¹⁰⁰

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- Processes technical assistance, they have generated greater participation in decision making processes at the municipal level, in pursuit of the management of community resources with the greatest possible transparency.

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Arrears in municipal transfers.

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- The Government's commitment to meet the transfers to municipalities in a timely manner.

b. Strengthening and Improving Access to Housing Finance.

(1) LEARNED LESSONS

- Honduran families have had limited access to financing for the purchase or construction of housing options. The low-income families generally do not have a good credit history that enables them to access credit because their sources of irregular or informal income, so its cash flow is unstable, decreasing your chance to get a loan commitment long term. Meanwhile customer's low-wage workers, most have levels of indebtedness for consumption.
- The poverty affecting 62.4% and 42.6%¹⁰¹ of the population in extreme poverty, almost insurmountable obstacles occur to dignify their home by themselves, and therefore require external assistance (from the state, development cooperation and national

¹⁰⁰ Secretary for Human Rights, Justice, Interior and Decentralization. SDHJGD

¹⁰¹ www.bancomundial.org/es/country/honduras/overview, 2013

solidarity, among others) to seek a first step to legalize their property and in a second step the improvement of their homes in culturally acceptable conditions¹⁰²

- The social impact assessments show that access to finance for obtaining housing solutions, positively impacts the quality of life of beneficiaries in the areas of health, education, employment, environment, public safety, legal certainty, productive activities and community organization¹⁰³.
- Consider important factors and individuals for offering financing market segment that is not served by the traditional financial system, such as application of comprehensive analysis tools credit, customer with irregular income, financial training. Added values such as the establishment of a grace period on payment of the first installment credit, avoiding over-indebtedness of families who rent while their homes are built.
- The market for low-income families is considered high risk, vulnerable to any economic change suffered by the country, so it should be emphasized culture of loan repayment and the benefit of having a credit record is promoted.
- There is competition for social housing financing with interest rates that distort the credit market in this segment, being highly subsidized and these loans usually involve an indirect subsidy to families.¹⁰⁴
- The diversification of products targeted at low-income families, such as the Program Rental Purchase Option has shown that you need not have a premium or prior savings, and if you increase the ability to pay the family requests purchase housing discounting payments above the market value.
- In granting credits to families in economies of scale community projects is achieved and communities that results in reduced construction costs for customers are created.¹⁰⁵
- The existence of private institutions that provide loans using their own resources and only need intermediating the state housing bond between these institutions is FUNDEVI¹⁰⁶. Such institutions facilitate and strengthen access to finance social housing

2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- The Government in 2015, makes available to the national financial system more than US \$ 35 million through the Bank for Production and Housing (BANHPROVI), second state banc floor to finance housing programs social, for a term of 20 years with a preferential rate of 9.70%. Currently, the National Commission on Housing and Human Settlements, CONVIVIENDA receives requests bond housing applicants from anywhere in the country, with approved credit and qualified the bonus by the intermediary financial institutions and approved the bonus by CONVIVIENDA. The amount awarded by CONVIVIENDA in housing bonds during 2015 totaled US \$ 10.5 million. Credits generated in the same year, through

¹⁰² National Plan of Action on Human Rights. Honduras

¹⁰³ Foundation for Social Housing Development of Urban and Rural. FUNDEVI

¹⁰⁴ Foundation for Social Housing Development of Urban and Rural. FUNDEVI

¹⁰⁵ Foundation for Social Housing Development of Urban and Rural. FUNDEVI

¹⁰⁶ Foundation for Social Housing Development of Urban and Rural. FUNDEVI

the ABC¹⁰⁷ and ABA¹⁰⁸ programs reach the amount of US \$ 16.2 million directed to the construction of 1,715 homes.

- The bonus granted by the Government is needed to stimulate the decision to purchase a home, as this adds access for families to funding increases. Bonus must adapt to the variability of housing solutions. In the absence of bond financings are granted to families with higher incomes to 4 minimum wages.
- Growth in the supply of financing of the national economy and the availability of funds for the social housing sector.
- Establishment of Confidence-SA-FGR first fund management company mutual guarantee between private enterprise and the government, whose objective is the management of funds for the issuance of guarantees to support lending to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) includes agricultural sectors, social housing projects and vocational technical education.
- Company said partially guarantees the credit risk, the product mitigates the risks associated with financing of social housing, with a net worth of US \$ 6 million to guarantee loans for more than US \$ 66.4 million in the aforementioned sectors.¹⁰⁹
- Major actions with the support of the Honduran Association of Banking Institutions (AHIBA)
 - Implementation of Best Practices Committee for the Development of Housing and Real Estate Market, as a solution to boost social housing, representatives of the housing portfolio of the 14 banks operating in the country. Its aim is to provide a cost-effective and inclusive housing finance and real estate, focused on ensuring access to financing from the banking system in the short and / or long-term projects approved by CONVIVIENDA¹¹⁰.
 - Signature AHIBA-RAFCASA Convention Honduras, with the aim of implementing a new method of access to credit and boost the Social Housing Program is implemented by the Government through the National Bank. The methodology is to detect potential users of access to credit to provide advice and support needed to access credit, creating a savings discipline and good use of credit (or other credit Housing).¹¹¹
 - Events and training several for the promotion of Social Housing and Leasing / Leasing.

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Improve the perception of risk of social housing sector and establishment of actions to overcome the difficulty in bankarizing a country with a high rate of poverty and extreme

¹⁰⁷ ABC program: Savings Program, Bono and Credit

¹⁰⁸ ABA program: Ahorro, Bono, Leasing. Lease with Option to Buy

¹⁰⁹ www.elheraldo.hn

¹¹⁰ Honduran Association of Banking Institutions. AHIBA

¹¹¹ www.ahiba.hn

poverty. Additionally it is necessary that the projects are financed by financial institutions, have a large enough scale so that they can be successful.¹¹²

- Permanent Fund management to grant as many housing bonds, in order there is availability of funds, as well as immediate delivery.
- Some intermediary institutions, such as cooperatives, are limited to the legal impossibility of attending to users who are not associated with them or the case of microfinance institutions, which can only raise money from customers that some time have been their debtors, limiting the ability to capture public savings and grow steadily
- Addressing the issue of the legality of land tenure, becoming an obstacle to financing housing for families who do not have the lawfulness of their properties.
- There is a late response from some state institutions in approving permits for development projects and licenses.

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Encourage participation of banking institutions in social programs undertaken by the Government
- Facilitate access to resources for those non-bank financial institutions that do not have long-term resources
- Focus the State's efforts to support the poorest 2 quintiles of the population in order to provide appropriate solutions.
- Reduce restrictions on intermediary financial institutions, in order to improve reserves, reducing intermediation and offer better interest rates to the beneficiary.
- Savings Promotion beneficiary families.
- Implementation of agreements with Previsionales Institutes and formulation of trusts
- Through the Banking and BANHPROVI, to finance the supply and demand for developers and beneficiary families
- Propose creation of incentives in the Income Tax, which allows to deduce deduct the interest the tax base
- To develop a secondary mortgage market (stock market and the State).
- Define a comprehensive policy for financing social housing, ensuring the quality of constructions¹¹³

c. Support local economic development.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- Learn firsthand the priority needs of the communities expressed through their governments and / or organized social groups. Currently the Executive Director of the

¹¹² Honduran Association of Banking Institutions. AHIBA

¹¹³ Foundation for Social Housing Development of Urban and Rural. FUNDEVI

National Plan handles the demands of the population for the different areas of the country.

- Being part of the project to the community as social providers.
- Identify the materials and mechanical and human resources to reviving the economy.
- Optimization of available resources.
- Works interrelated with the different government institutions to efficiently resources and improve planning and implementation of projects.¹¹⁴

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

There are successful programs, initiated by the Government, which have allowed somehow improving the local economy, as in the case of:

- Development Program Agribusiness For Small and Medium Producers of Palma Africana (Propalma), focuses on the integration and use of ecologically fragile areas of the Trifinio Plan¹¹⁵, looking for the sustainability of natural resources and improvement of living conditions of the rural population.
- Has benefited 1,501 small and medium producers of palm oil, and in turn has strengthened the economies of the villages, cities, municipalities and departments where they are located. To date, 30 municipalities have benefited 4 departments (Colon, Atlantida, Cortes and Yoro), making planting 9,433 hectares, to enter into full production, will mean a circulating about US \$ 16.7 million¹¹⁶
- Improvement Project Water and Sanitation Sector (PROMOSAS) has achieved in six years to support medium-sized municipalities, improving their sustainability, efficiency, and reliability of potable water and sanitation. The project supports the creation of entities providing water service and sanitation (EPS) autonomous pursuant to Law Framework and the Strategic Plan for Modernization of Water and Sanitation Sector¹¹⁷. Achieving perform the following specific activities:

- The Autonomous Decentralized Services Aqueducts Aqueducts and Sewers SANAA three municipalities; Siguatepeque waters (2008), Aguas de Comayagua (2009) and Aguas de Danli (2011)
- Creation and implementation of two autonomous entities Providers: Waters of Lima and Aguas del Valle (Villanueva, pepper and San Manuel)
- Increase the flow of water conduction systems: Choloma, Siguatepeque and Danlí. Increasing service hours in Choloma (4 h / 8 h every day) and in Danlí (6h / 16 h every day).¹¹⁸

¹¹⁴ INSEP Report, February 2016

¹¹⁵ Regional Development Project, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras MOF

¹¹⁶ Ministry of Finance

¹¹⁷ Institutional Participation Agreement between the Republic of Honduras through the MOF and the Municipality for the implementation of projects under Sub IDA Credit Agreement 4335-HO signed between the International Development Association and the Republic of Honduras

¹¹⁸ Secretary of Finance. Matrix Management Indicators PROMOSAS

- COMRURAL¹¹⁹ Project is managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and is aimed at improving the productivity and competitiveness of producers through the establishment of strategic alliances with commercial technicians under the chains of agrifood value allies, private financial¹²⁰. The work areas are Comayagua, La Paz, Intibucá, Santa Barbara, Lempira, Copan and Ocotepeque and managed to generate in the period 2011-2016 the amount of 6,441 permanent jobs (with monthly salary of US \$ 319.6) and 3,320 temporary jobs with daily approximately US \$ 8.00 wage¹²¹
- In the case of the CEPUDO (Nun Governmental Organization), who works in coordination with the State in the construction of social housing, favors the development of an economy of local consumption through the construction of facilities housing by way of business incubators, the different production units, trains beneficiaries in different areas as well as in aspects of product marketing. In coastal communities strengthens cooperatives fishing activities, creating power home gardens and others.

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Find and learn firsthand the great needs living communities, where greater investment and where the stresses generated by many institutions become minimum is required.
- Unskilled work, which makes the contribution to the community.
- Disinterest and little community empowerment regarding work performed.¹²²

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Fund management and program designs that allow boost the economy at the local level.
- Municipal Diagnostics, allowing continuation or initiation of activities according to the vocation of municipalities.

d. Create decent jobs and means of subsistence.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- In the last 20 years, the Honduran economy has been driven by the sub-sectors of trade, communications and financial services under employment generators; Instead, agriculture, especially small-scale where it continues generating the highest percentage of rural employment (60%, according to World Bank has not had public policies in their favor. With respect to sub maquila, it has generated more 100,000 jobs, which means an important contribution to industrial employment, that is, 32% of the employment generated in 2010; however, this percentage represents only 9% of the total population in the same year.¹²³

¹¹⁹ Rural Competitiveness Project, COMRURAL

¹²⁰ www.comrural.hn

¹²¹ Finance Secretary. Matrix generating employment and fostering social inclusion.

¹²² INSEP, February 2016 report.

¹²³ National Plan of Action on Human Rights.

- A further reading of the data provided indicates that the main problem of the Honduran labor market is not open unemployment, but the quality of work, paid and unpaid, is expressed at high levels of underemployment.¹²⁴
- Recent data show that 73% of the population of Honduras does not work in a decent job, marginalizing health services, housing or training.¹²⁵

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- Design, approval and implementation of the First Public Policy and National Plan of Action on Human Rights (PNADH) period 2013-2022, which contains a special chapter on the Right to Work (availability, accessibility).

Since the 90s has been has been increased participation of women in the labor market, currently its weight in the economically active population is 35%. But this situation does not reflect the real contribution of women to the economy, the lack of registration in official statistics of domestic work.¹²⁶

- Implementation of Government initiatives and programs, through which it has been possible to create jobs and livelihoods, such as:

- With Job You live in a Better Way, whose main objective is to generate permanent jobs, 200,000 jobs a year, forging labor skills and developing skills within companies to meet the needs of the labor market. This led to all Hondurans are unemployed and involves give participating companies an incentive of 3 payments for each new employee hired, including 2-month trial and 1 additional month.¹²⁷
- National Hourly Employment Program, created in 2010, as a special emergency program temporarily in order to promote decent employment, maintain existing jobs, prevent the growth of unemployment and underemployment in the country, with the expansion of new job opportunities for the Honduran population, valid through January 31, 2014. For 2014 as a result of implementation 177.369 were generated throughout the country, contributing to the revival of the economy of the most vulnerable companies in the country (micro, small and medium enterprises), affecting mainly the young population¹²⁸. These achievements bring result in approval by Decree No. 324-2014 of the Employment Act hour.
- Honduras 20/20 Program, an initiative that plans to generate 600,000 jobs over five years through investments in the sectors of tourism, textiles, manufacturing or electrical harnesses and business support services; also includes, at a later stage, the sectors of agribusiness and housing.¹²⁹
- Agribusiness Development Program for Small and Medium Producers African Palm Propalma mentioned above, it has been generating one third of permanent direct

¹²⁴ Honduras National Plan of Action on Human Rights. Honduras.

¹²⁵ INE Definitions: The invisible underemployment are those who work the time set in labor legislation, but earn less than the minimum wage; and visible underemployment refers to persons who usually work less than a normal working day and would be willing to accept additional work

¹²⁶ www.secretaria.trabajo.gob.hn National Plan of Action on Human Rights. Honduras

¹²⁷ www.conchambavivimejor.com

¹²⁸ Decree No. 354-2013 Employment Law Time

¹²⁹ www.lapresidencia.gob.hn

employment and two indirect jobs for every hectare planted. To date, it has financed the planting of 9,433 hectares of palm, making a total of 3,144 generating direct jobs and 6,288 indirect jobs. Wages paid in the various activities of oil palm cultivation are generally above the minimum wage, exceeding US \$ 11.00 a day and shorter working days.¹³⁰

- The Project for Improvement of Water and Sanitation Sector (PROMOSAS), seeking the fulfillment of development goals such as improving sustainability, efficiency and reliability of water services and sanitation sector, in 6 years of implementation has generated more than 600 employees in 9 projects to improve the water supply and sanitation in 8 municipalities, construction of 7 office buildings in five Providers Entities water service: Comayagua, Choloma, La Lima, Danli, Commonwealth direct in the construction of the following works jobs Villanueva, San Manuel and several Potrerillos and works in Tegucigalpa for Program Management of water loss.¹³¹

- The National Commission on Housing and Human Settlements, through the Housing Program for a Better Life, has managed to generate October 2014 to December 2015 a total of 5,467 temporary jobs.

(2) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- To promote and facilitate social dialogue towards building a multi actoral pact to generate public policies within the framework of an inclusive economic model towards generating decent and sustainable jobs; similarly, the reduction of poverty in rural and urban areas.
- Develop affirmative action in employment generation to historically excluded sectors such as women, indigenous peoples and blacks, as well as people with disabilities.
- To promote an active policy formal and vocational education towards capacity building and academic, technical and technological skills required in today's workplace.¹³²

(3) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Compliance with the rights set out in the National Plan of Action on Human Rights

6. HOUSING AND BASIC SERVICES

a. Improve slums and preventing their formation.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- The approach to neighborhood improvement is a unique opportunity that allows to approach and attack social problems and crime that exists in the vast majority of these

¹³⁰ Secretary of Finance

¹³¹ Secretary of Finance. Matrix Management Indicators PROMOSAS

¹³² National Plan of Action on Human Rights. Honduras

neighborhoods. Often this is the way, to enter neighborhoods where it is impossible to access by other means.

- Socialization of the project with the community is indispensable, must be implemented community insertion methodology, approaches can be initiated with the approach to water boards, trusts, partnerships search string.
- The proposed neighborhood improvement must be comprehensive, covering all existing needs of the neighborhood (infrastructure, basic services, improved housing and social factor) and thus motivate the community, which will become an indispensable ally for the achievement of the goals.
- The average cost per family, in this type of projects ranges from US \$ 4.000 to US \$ 6.000, a value that includes the execution of the infrastructure, basic services, community facilities and social work with the community. The project cost by neighborhood, is for some very expensive institutions, however to comprehensively address the project and work all fronts, especially social, to create and restore confidence in the government and its institutions, giving back in some way to the people living in these neighborhoods their dignity, which rightfully belongs to them.
- A true social vocation, by the technical equipment necessary for continuous treatment with the community is necessary. Contact must be unique technical staff, avoiding the accompaniment of the bodies responsible for security and defense, it is a factor that creates in the community, fear and distrust and becomes counterproductive for project implementation.
- The programming of the execution of the project works neighborhood improvement must be as reliable as possible, fulfilling the commitments on the scheduled dates, so the confidence of the community will be obtained.
- Among the components of the program, the Community counterpart should be included, seeking primarily the valuation by the community effort made by the Government to improve the neighborhood.
- Many of these projects have been implemented with external funds from loans.
- Several public organizations and private institutions engaged in slum upgrading and neighborhoods. Product of experience in the case of FUNDEVI, staff schedules visits the areas where members of violent groups resting or sleeping. The Foundation has received housing in payment by the high level of violence and risk that exists in those areas.
- The implementation of projects in urban areas creates interest and expectation in neighboring communities, which has resulted in management by neighboring authorities to implement or replicate successful projects in the water and sanitation sector.¹³³
- Coexistence in the served areas improved considerably while these projects are implemented, however, the completion of some projects conditions seemed again to be quite hostile and higher incidence of violence (the local labor lost his employment, adding that people living in these areas are discriminated against by other employers).¹³⁴

¹³³ Foundation for the Development of Social Housing Urban and Rural

¹³⁴ Institute of Community Development, Water and Sanitation Development. IDECOAS

- Accompany such projects with other activities such as entrepreneurship and generate income for resident families.¹³⁵
- The lack of data in the country is a major constraint for the development of this type of project, should raise a baseline, in order to further evaluate at the end of the project the impact occurred.
- Although the indicators show improvement in the value of the benefited properties, generating an improvement in the availability of assets of the beneficiaries, not related to access to credit ratio effects are evident.
- The development of a national project for integrated urban development called Barrio Ciudad Project, with funds from the World Bank (US \$ 15 million) for project implementation through the Honduran Social Investment Fund. Its main components: Improvement of poor urban neighborhoods; technical assistance for community development, municipal strengthening and strengthening of the Directorate General of Housing and Urban Development in SOPTRAVI¹³⁶, to support the political and legal framework of urban development in Honduras; Prevention of crime and urban violence. The project had a scope of the main cities of Honduras and worked with municipalities, which gave counterparty mainly for the development of infrastructure actions.

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

The achievements concerning the Barrio Ciudad Project completed in 2013 are as follows:

- Beneficiaries 2,187 households with new connections to the water system or the rehabilitation of existing water connection with the construction of more than 18 km of water networks;
- 2,291 households incorporated into the sanitation system, which 2,799 households are now connected to a sanitation system improved with the construction of almost 34 km of sewage system. The impact assessment showed that the percentage of households without sewage services decreased from 62.2% in 2005 to 0.4% in 2013.
- The proportion of households whose toilet is connected to the sewage system increased from 25.7% to 92.2%.
- More than 4.727m access roads were paved and improved roads 20.973m, resulting in an increase in households
- Access to motorable roads from 38% in 2006 to around 72% in 2013. This may have helped increase the percentage of households with access to home waste collection 72.9% in 2005 to 81.6% in 2013 , as evidenced initial results of the impact assessment;
- Over 2.794m of pedestrian paths and stairs in the beneficiary neighborhoods they were improved;

¹³⁵ Institute of Community Development, Water and Sanitation Development. IDECOAS

¹³⁶ Now National Commission on Housing and Human Settlements CONVIVIENDA

- More than 14,000 households benefited from interventions in street lighting near their homes;
- A total of 1,338.8 m3 of embankments as flood mitigation measures and 1 And slides were built;
- Were constructed or rehabilitated a total of 12 multi-purpose sports fields.

Many significant achievements of additional projects are:

- Households areas intervened now have access to new basic services (water, public lighting, streets in good condition, recreation areas), focusing on quality of life, offering them new perspectives, especially the most vulnerable groups zone. (Women and youth)
- Urban mobility intervened colonies were improved.
- To restore credibility and confidence of the people and their organizations, through the actions in government institutions and cooperation agencies.
- Improvement in social life through the expansion of activities of social and community organization in the intervention colonies.
- Estrategic alliances with other institutions to develop projects were formed.
- Training women and young people with knowledge of trades and crafts as needed.
- The value of homes located in neighborhoods undergoing surgery improved significantly, from an average value of \$ 8.325 per batch to an average value of \$ 10.822 implying an improvement in the value of property by 33%.¹³⁷
- Prioritizing progressive housing solutions in titled land, with works full and adequate infrastructure
- Model used by FUNDEVI includes alliances that allow assist efforts to solve the problem comprehensively.

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- The houses are built informally, without technical designs without building standards, given that poor families looking to keep costs down, unable to afford to pay additional expenses designs or supervisions.
- Legalization of land by the municipal government, despite its vulnerability and the difficulty of providing basic services.¹³⁸
- The lack of integration in neighborhood improvement projects, does not improve the living conditions of the population if it lacks a social process.
- Areas where neighborhoods are located in slums, are highly violent, dangerous and conflict zones, with existence of gangs and gang.
- Negative attitude of the neighborhood community before the intervention programs, often due to the lack of credibility of the government.

¹³⁷ Institute of Community Development, Water and Sanitation Development. IDECOAS

¹³⁸ Municipality of the Central District. AMDC

- Management of national funds, since investment in these projects is very punctual and high, often preferred to execute projects or disintegrated works, where the benefit is lower but is directed more people.
- Lack of cooperation from some families, citing political offerings.
- There are no urban development plans in most of the municipalities in the country.¹³⁹

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Achieve intervention in the execution of neighborhood improvement programs of various actors such as municipalities, non-profit organizations (NGOs), foundations and others, with their input and contributions can reduce investment costs of the project.
- Creating a policy of improving human settlements, exceeding the occasional project implementation, running continuously activity nationwide.
- Interagency coordination in addressing the issue of neighborhood improvement or slums.
- Keep socialization and community empowerment project, which is nothing more than the appropriation of the work of transformation by the resident community in neighborhoods, through their organization and training by the institution.¹⁴⁰
- Identify all those areas where there are neighborhoods like this, inventoried, and perform statistical survey programming actions, consider relocation as an option.
- Reach agreement with the municipal government in order to develop social housing projects that meet the regulations.
- Resource management for attention to new neighborhoods, creating access to basic urban services, promoting community living and employment generation.
- Impact assessments aimed to determine the improvement in access to credit beneficiaries neighborhood improvement project or slums.
- Duly document the successful experiences of projects in the field.
- Maintaining the presence of agents of social development in the intervention colonies, even after completion of physical works

b. Improving Access to adequate housing.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- There are three main factors affecting own exclusion in the realization of the human right to housing that dignifies people: The conditions of poverty, insecurity of land ownership and job insecurity. To this is added at least one external factor, the high cost of housing and the payment terms of housing supply in the country.¹⁴¹

¹³⁹ INSEP, February 2016 report

¹⁴⁰ Institute of Community Development, Water and Sanitation Development. IDECOAS

¹⁴¹ National Action Plan on Human Rights. Honduras

1. ABC Program (Input, Bonus, Credit), consisting of the contribution of the family, a non-reimbursable granted Bono and once by the State, in addition to the own efforts of the beneficiary and Credit granted by a Intermediary Financial institution. Through the program can access the following modes: Acquisition of Housing and Construction of Housing in own lot, batch release and simultaneous construction of housing, Lot purchase and construction of simultaneous housing, Housing improvement. This support allows Government grants beneficiaries a housing bond ranging from US \$ 1992 to US \$ 2.656. Depending on your income and a maximum value of US \$ 26,560.42 housing.
2. Bonus For A Better Life (BVM) Program. Aimed at families with incomes up to ½ minimum wage, you can access the construction of a new home or improving a home on own lot. BM by Program, the Government allows grant recipients a housing bond ranging from US \$ 1590 to US \$ 3.181 per modality.
3. Program ABA, Rent to Buy. Aimed at families with incomes up to 4 ½ minimum wages and offering them the option to purchase housing that has kept rental. Apply the same values as the ABC program and is comprised of the contribution of the family, preferably systematic savings to demonstrate the ability to pay the applicant's income, will consist of a Premium, worth 4-6 monthly installments Value rental), Bond, fixed amount awarded by the State of US \$ 2,213.4 and Leasing, depending on the payment capacity of the applicant family.
4. Bonus Housing Program for the Maquila Workers Sector (BSM) program which aims to support temporary workers in the maquiladora sector covered under the Agreement signed with the Honduran Maquila Association and the Government of Honduras. It is aimed at the acquisition of new housing projects certified by CONVIVIENDA.
5. Presidential Bono Habitacional Exemplary Worker Program (BTE). Its aim is to support workers in different fields of national level, with high levels of excellence and outstanding work performance, they have been made worthy of the presidential recognition. Granting in 2015 of 5,974 housing bonds, the detail below:

| No. | Housing Program | Approved Bonus |
|-----|---|----------------|
| 1. | PVM PROGRAM | 4,249 |
| 2. | ABC PROGRAM | 1,461 |
| 3. | ABA PROGRAM ABA | 260 |
| 4. | BTE PROGRAM | 04 |
| | Total housing bonus approved by December 2015 | 5,974 |

- Creation of the Interagency Committee on Facilitation of Administrative Procedures (CIFTA-stop shop) for obtaining permits Roads Authority and Operation (Fastrack) for all housing projects of social interest, by issuing in December 2015 a total of 44 Certificates of

Incorporation and Operation viability of housing projects, through which the construction of 16,087 homes will be encouraged, in 10 departments (24 municipalities)

- Creation of innovative programs, such as the Temporary Financial Support Program to the Private Developer (AFD), aimed at offering a seed capital certificates CONVIVIENDA projects, for the first 10,000 homes built. It is expected that each year, funding has reached an amount of US \$ 150, 332,005.31, with a bond issue amounting to US \$ 41, 784,860.55

- Record of 215 players participating housing programs (100 Developers, Building Enforcers 52, 41 Entities Support, 16 Intermediary Institutions Bond and 6 Special Intermediary Institutions).

- Signing of Cooperation Agreements with 216 mayoralties, to support the development of the various programs promoted CONVIVIENDA in their municipalities.

- Work done by private institutions or NGOs as FUNDEVI as CEPUDO¹⁴³, the first with a coverage of 16 of the 18 departments, has funded throughout its history to more than 68,000 housing solutions for 64% of these families have been with income less than 2 minimum wages. Through its products:

Direct access to mortgage credit, which requires supplement housing voucher by the state to facilitate access to housing. As part of its funding model ABC¹⁴⁴ has awarded more than US \$ 41.9 million to 31,000 families, funneling US \$ 40.2 million in bonus.

- Access to Credit for Infrastructure Projects, novel form of supplementary funding and technical assistance to low-income families, for the progressive provision of basic services and infrastructure for new and existing settlements. A concept of progressive developments. From 2006 to 2016 infrastructure projects have benefited more than 7300 families, providing around US \$ 24.7 billion in loans and bonds
- Access to Microcredit Improvement, families with ability to pay but do not have ownership of their land or homes.
- Rent-to-purchase, allow families to have a payment history for the realization of the future purchase of housing dwelling

CEPUDO meanwhile manages grant funds and make strategic alliances with the government, private enterprise, community benefit (contribution labor) and municipalities (contribution of land, extension of permits, environmental permits) to donate housing for families are not subject to credit, living in extreme poverty, the elderly, disabled, sick, single mothers, victims, while strengthens the spirit of solidarity, self-sustainability, and provides technical assistance.

Currently it serves more than 147 projects in 17 municipalities and 18 departments. From 2005 to date it has delivered 6,300 homes donation, with a direct benefit to more than 35,000 people.

¹⁴³ Training, Education, Production, Unification Development, Organizational

¹⁴⁴ ABC: Bonus + Contribution+ Credit

(5) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Lack of a Housing Sector Framework Law, in which a State Policy for issuing housing bonds, but persistence of programs four years, changing in each government, producing discontinuity in the efforts undertaken is established.¹⁴⁵
- Management of funds for granting greater amount of housing bonds
- The need to focus the housing bond issuance, according to the needs of the population
- Poor people need a home, not have sufficient income to enable you to access a supplementary credit from financial institutions. So that to date, the total bonds issued by CONVIVIENDA only 18% were bonds issued by a credit.
- Lack of motivation of banking institutions to participate in social housing programs.
- Lack of policies approved in municipalities nationwide.¹⁴⁶
- Legalization of land.

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Integral Development of the Housing Sector Framework Law, including components such as legalization of land, access to finance, among others.
- Achieve benefit families through the years, they have not had the economic capacity to meet their housing needs.
- To encourage and stimulate the economy through the construction sector.
- Encourage the participation of financial institutions in social housing programs.
- Diversification design programs aimed at housing demand
- Ensure continuity of funding for housing bonds
- Continue with the targeting of the bond allocation.
- Establish mechanisms to exonerate taxes purchases of supplies of social housing projects.
- Making alliances with suppliers of materials for special need for social housing projects.
- To implement the National Action Plan for Human Rights, Right to Adequate Housing

c. Ensuring sustainable access to drinking water.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- Experience shows that greater decentralization, tends to improve the quality of water service.
- currently operating 7,000 autonomous water boards nationwide, which have shown better performance, improved rates and better service and customer care¹⁴⁷. The Water Administration Boards, are important to improve water and sanitation conditions of housing bastion.¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁵ Foundation for the Development of Social Housing Urban and Rural. FUNDEVI

¹⁴⁶ Foundation for the Development of Social Housing Urban and Rural. FUNDEVI

¹⁴⁷ World Bank data.

¹⁴⁸ Honduras Service of Aqueducts and Sewers SANAA.

Service of Aqueducts and Sewers SANAA, states the following lessons learned:

- Integrated Sectorial Manage Projects with a view (example PROMOSAS¹⁴⁹) and so in addition to infrastructure, strengthening and technical assistance providers prioritize, and the establishment of sectorial support entities such as COMAS¹⁵⁰ and USCL¹⁵¹.
- The incorporation of citizen participation in the activities of the sector has been growing as being in the COMAS, USCL and directives providers; You need to continue encouraging her and fortifying.
- To strengthen and promote the association of municipalities for the establishment of joint providers.
- Continue to develop sub-regional water systems, in order to generate economies of scale.
- To implement sustainable improvements in housing, water and sanitation has to be a joint effort and cash between institutions and organizations that make up the sector, promoting dialogue and consultation between the authorities at national, local and community level.
- Without the strengthening of local capacities there can be no sustainable achievements.
- Raise awareness and promote good hygiene related to appropriate water management as well as the proper use and maintenance of latrines and sustainability issues passing through efficient tariffs and identification and use of water sources to the extent of population growth.
- The incorporation of citizen participation in the activities of the sector has been growing as being in the COMAS, USCL and directives providers; You need to continue encouraging her and fortifying.
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- Without the strengthening of local capacities there can be no sustainable achievements.
- Raise awareness and promote good hygiene related to appropriate water management as well as the proper use and maintenance of latrines and sustainability issues passing through efficient tariffs and identification and use of water sources to the extent of population growth.¹⁵²

¹⁴⁹ Modernization Program Water and Sanitation Sector. PROMORSAS

¹⁵⁰ Commissions Municipal Water and Sanitation. COMAS

¹⁵¹ Local units Supervision and Control. UCL

¹⁵² Housing and Basic Services Report, prepared by the SANAA, Feb. 2016

- Water sources are limited, so housing projects should be developed considering the correct supply, considering other options such as drilling and development of watershed conservation programs.¹⁵³
- Lack of care for Micro basins, the training has been achieved that target communities aware of projects care of it.¹⁵⁴
- Consider new projects experiences, lessons learned from previous projects and the environment of our country; sometimes the expectations of the city have been very high, based on past projects of larger cities, however, the reality of intermediate cities is different, with little or no installed for proper project implementation capacity and most sometimes, project coordination was not agile enough to provide technical assistance to municipalities, which generated considerable delays in execution times.
- Having trained in municipalities counterpart efficient designs and projects staff. The biggest mistake is to provide very little technical assistance in the construction phase and operation and maintenance of civil works, and limited support in contractual processes
- If there is no trained personnel, there must be a link that allows support on projects and with greater emphasis on political transition periods
- The weakness of the present government and the political factor as the main risks of the project implementation.
- For the rates established by the Municipal Technical Assistants recruited and submitted to the Municipal Corporations are implemented and self-sustainability of the systems is ensured, it is essential to a good water service provider and efficiency in this area.
- Analyze the appropriateness of the implementation of the Technical Assistance "blocks" or packages of events to groups of municipalities in stages in stages (policies, audits, designs, creation of the service provider, infrastructure)¹⁵⁵

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- Enactment of the Framework Law on Water and Sanitation Sector 2003, by Decree No. 118-2003, forming new institutions and defining their roles. Creates the National Water Supply and Sanitation (CONASA) as the Rector, responsible for policy, planning, coordination and Financial Management Entity; Create the regulator of the Potable Water and Sanitation (ERSAPS), with the main function of regulation and control of the provision of services; Ownership grants services to municipalities; instructs the Service of Aqueducts and Sewers SANAA transfer handling systems to the respective municipalities and redefines functions to be become the Technical Secretariat of CONASA and technical support Ente Sector. CONASA not covered in the basic structure of government and economic policies ERSAPS due to being an organization of social nature. Although the Constitution of the Republic identifies him as a human right.¹⁵⁶

¹⁵³ Foundation for the Development of Urban and Rural Housing. FUNDEVI

¹⁵⁴ Institute of Community Development, Water and Sanitation Development. IDECOAS.

¹⁵⁵ Institute of Community Development Institute of Water and sanitation IDECOAS

¹⁵⁶ Housing and Basic Services report, prepared by SANAA, Feb. 2016.

- The Technical Secretariat of CONASA works on strengthening and modernization of the sector Water and Sanitation in Honduras, following up on the powers assigned to it in the Framework Law, Regulations and seven (7) strategic guidelines of the National Water Plan supply and Sanitation (PLANASA) approved in December 2014, together with the decentralization of services, citizen participation and social audit, institutional and sector governance, service delivery, capacity building, infrastructure development and sectorial financing.
- Formulation and approval by the CONASA of the following sectorial instruments: national sectoral policy March 2013, the national plan for water and sanitation December 2014, the Financial Sector Policy Water and Sanitation (APS), which it was approved on November 3, 2015 and is oriented to obtaining resources through loans and grants to municipalities and their providers in order to favor the poor instrument; also it involves the sustainability of the systems and the loan repayment through tariffs under the significant improvement of services. Its specific objectives are: i) improve the quality and continuity of supply of water, ii) expanding coverage of potable water and sanitation, iii) expand and improve the infrastructure of water treatment and wastewater treatment, iv) increase capacity management of service providers v) progress in the institutional development of the sector.¹⁵⁷
- Completion of the formulation of the National Program of Water Quality for Human Consumption in February 2016, with the support of Program Sector Budget Support in Water and Quality (PAPSAC) of the European Union, currently the validation stage and implementation is done with the participation of various State institutions related to the theme of water and shaped in Group water Quality (CALAGUA) and today sanitation working on the development of a range of financial support mechanisms and system design sector information (SISAPS). Also for purposes of sectorial coordination at the local level, it has established the Municipal Water and Sanitation Committees (COMAS).
- The ERSAPS, has developed tools required for regulation and control of services between the methodology of tariff calculation, an information system stands to keep track of providers and management services, implementation Units Local monitoring and control (USCL), in order to have a control arm at the level of municipalities.
- SANAA¹⁵⁸ has made progress in decentralization of water service that handled, skipping transfer date only 13 systems to their respective municipalities; It has also begun to provide technical assistance to municipal providers under the sector format according to the spirit of the Framework Law Sector.
- Subscription of Honduras to the global initiative called "Millennium Development Goals" (MDGs) for the period 2000-2015, intended to commit countries to halve the proportion of people without access to drinking water and services basic sanitation. According to the report closing the MDGs, we conclude that our country with the efforts made by the Government, with the support of donors, municipalities and residents, reached the goal

¹⁵⁷ www.paratodospor siempre

¹⁵⁸ Service of Aqueducts and Sewers SANAA

7C proposal in terms of infrastructure for access to services, leaving yet to work on quality and continuity of water for households. In the period 1990 to 2015 it was increased coverage in drinking water 73.10% to 91.20% and sanitation 48.2% to 82.6% . Sanitation has been more progress in a span of 25 years, coverage increased by more than 30%.¹⁵⁹

- Implementation Modernization Project Water and Sanitation Sector (PROMOSAS), has been municipal providers with administrative and financial autonomy, where there have been tangible improvements in service delivery; constitution of the Honduran Association of Service Providers Water and Sanitation (AHPSAS).¹⁶⁰
- Adoption of the Country in its various policy instruments such as the Country Vision and Country Plan in the Sector Policy and the National Plan for Water and Sanitation (PLANASA), of the issues of human right to water, the universal services , the integrated management of services, food security, risk management and adaptation to climate change; It has also reformed the article no. 145 of the Constitution of the Republic, to declare access to water and sanitation as a constitutional human right.
- Information System Construction of Rural Water and Sanitation for the purposes of evaluation and monitoring sector, with around 3,300 records of rural communities with water systems; also the country adopted the methodology Monitoring Country Progress in Water and Sanitation (MAPS), whereby the first evaluation was conducted in 2013 and currently being finalized the second evaluation.¹⁶¹
- Development of water supply projects accompanied by educational processes in the management of water distribution schedules.¹⁶²
- It has made many operators potable water; apply rates that cover their operating and maintenance costs.
- Care considerable part of the population with access to potable water and sanitation in different rural, urban and peri-urban communities, thus contributing to achieving the Millennium Development Goals
- With adequate training has been achieved that the population in general practice hygiene habits at home.
- It has been installed in different communities created through properly train service operators in the use and maintenance of plants, both water treatment, and treatment capacity, and these have achieved their sustainability.

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Achieve government priority to be subject to financing and to meet the goals of PLANASA¹⁶³ and national and international organizations in regard to the human right to water commitments, universal services and post 2015 ODS¹⁶⁴.
- Achieving equitable access to sustainable water service.

¹⁵⁹ Housing and Basic Services report, prepared by SANAA, Feb. 2016

¹⁶⁰ Finance Secretary. SEFIN

¹⁶¹ Housing and Basic Services report, prepared by the SANAA February 2016

¹⁶² Foundation for the Development of Urban and Rural Housing.

¹⁶³ National Plan for Water and Sanitation.

¹⁶⁴ Millennium Development Goals. ODS

- Increase the coverage of potable water in scattered rural areas, coupled with the lack of economic resources limiting bring the service to the communities.
- Reduce the coverage gap of 14.5% between urban and rural areas.
- Protect watersheds to preserve the quality and quantity of water resources.¹⁶⁵
- Addressing potential problems and / or generated by climate change, implementing new technical schemes, working on the adaptation and risk management.
- Improve the quality of services and continuity of water supply.
- Comply plans and land management policies and human resettlement at the municipal level, to reconcile with service expansion plans.¹⁶⁶
- Lack of empowerment of many communities in their drinking water and sanitation, leading to a high delinquency rate or failing to rates that do not cover the minimum costs of operation and maintenance of the systems, which does not generate the resources needed for the replacement or improvement of them when they have served their useful life, and therefore, there is no sustainability.
- Pollution from various sources of supply.
- Have stringent requirements for the preservation of water resources and their watersheds environmental laws, as well as expedited processes in obtaining environmental licenses.
- Increased control by environmental authorities on hazardous waste damaging water resources.
- Application and awareness on the part of the beneficiary communities of their obligations and rights, as well as proper operation and maintenance of water and sanitation projects.
- Increased commitment of communities with their counterparts.
- Keep management capabilities that have been achieved in the different municipalities.
- What skills gained by service operators are maintained and replicated.
- Set a budget for the operation of the systems after their completion in order to leave installed in the municipalities for the implementation, operation and maintenance of systems capacity.¹⁶⁷
- Strong dependence on external funds, which are intended mainly to cover operating costs, not to improve coverage¹⁶⁸
- Design a strategy to expand coverage of potable water, providing the source of funds to finance works and strengthen paign institutions to ensure proper operation and maintenance, not only in commercial aspects and distribution, but in economic and environmental sustainability of the systems.¹⁶⁹

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

¹⁶⁵ Service of Aqueducts and Sewers SANAA.

¹⁶⁶ Housing and Basic Services report, prepared by the SANAA February 2016

¹⁶⁷ Institute for Community Development, Water and Sanitation, IDECOAS

¹⁶⁸ World Bank. Honduras

¹⁶⁹ CEPUDO Honduras

- Given that attribution of the Framework Law, municipalities should assume the leading role of holders of potable water and sanitation, the main challenge is: "To establish decentralized providers of municipal function with sufficient administrative autonomy and financial, managing and services with comprehensive business insight, strategic plans and investment throughout the cycle incorporating integrated water resource management, risk management and adaptation to climate change. " Also, "an institutional form that obeys explicit governance in the Sectorial rectory.
- The Water and Sanitation Sector must be constituted properly; otherwise you may not fully implement the Framework Law especially in relation to its administrative structure.¹⁷⁰
- Control the use of potable water through the meter in areas where there is no such control.
- To promote alternative collection systems drinking water.
- Implement water treatment for re use of human needs¹⁷¹
- Improve service quality and achieve complete decentralization of service nationwide.¹⁷²
- Fund management high level by the Government to respond as soon as possible to the needs of the sector
- Integral Mink industry, from the care of the basin to the management and control systems.

d. Ensuring sustainable access to basic sanitation and drainage.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- In sanitary sewer projects, considered from the design phase, different solutions for connecting homes and funding for internal connection and if possible the construction of sanitary units stack-bath and sanitary rate.
- To implement sustainable improvements in housing, water and sanitation has to be a joint effort and cash between institutions and organizations that make up the sector, promoting dialogue and consultation between the authorities at national, local and community level.
- Without the strengthening of local capacities there can be no sustainable achievements.
- The Water Management Boards, are important to improve water and sanitation conditions of housing bastion. This administration has encouraged the care and respect of the infrastructure built by the community.
- Raising awareness and promoting good hygiene to the population, related to the proper management of water and cleaning staff and house, proper use and maintenance of latrines and sustainability issues passing through efficient tariffs and identification and use of water sources to the extent of population growth.¹⁷³

¹⁷⁰ Housing and Basic Services report, prepared by the SANAA February 2016

¹⁷¹ Foundation for Development of Urban and Rural Housing. FUNDEVI

¹⁷² World Bank.

¹⁷³ Housing and Basic Services Report, developed by SANAA February 2016

- The existence of drainage and sewerage systems encourages families to inhabit the housing projects, even if they are not within the urban area of the city.
- There is no culture of community counterpart, some municipalities have to absorb the cost of the Community contribution.¹⁷⁴
- For sanitation in neighborhoods must consider the group of nearby neighborhoods, because the passage of pipe by socially difficult neighborhoods neighboring building systems.
- To Sanitary Sewer Systems Small cities, per capita costs are \$ 143.26 per beneficiary.¹⁷⁵

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- To ensure sustainable access to sanitation, CONASA¹⁷⁶ working on policy and municipal plans have been formed and trained the Municipal Water and Sanitation Committees (COMAS).
- The solution sanitation in urban areas is mostly the use of toilet connected to a sewer, also in urban marginal areas water seal latrines and simple pit is used and a lesser percentage defecation outdoors. Rural households use latrines simple and hydraulic tank, there are homes without any excreta disposal system. INE¹⁷⁷ research through the Permanent Household Survey Multi-Purpose (PMHS) shows that there is relationship between access to basic sanitation and education level of the household head; in households whose head has no formal educational level they do not have an adequate sanitation system, however, households whose head has higher education live in homes that have toilet connected to a sewer.
- In communities without water, excreta disposal solutions is done by simple pit latrines and water seal also practice outdoor defecation lesser degree. In communities with water service in all areas of the country investigated, the use of latrines, simple pit as much water seal is reported. In rural areas, the most common is to find homes that have water seal latrines¹⁷⁸
- Additional measures, such as using biodigesters with absorption wells for wastewater treatment in areas where there is lack of sewer system, as well as the placement of small treatment plants because the water table does not allow the placement of the first, occurs in social housing projects managed by FUNDEVI
- Training of technical staff of the institutions responsible for project implementation
- Generation of temporary jobs for unskilled intervention in the area of project work.

(2) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Eradicate outdoor defecation. Train, raise awareness.
- Bring solution to communities that still have no sanitation.
- That people understand that sanitation and hygiene is a personal, family and community

¹⁷⁴ Foundation for the Development of Urban and Rural Housing. FUNDEVI

¹⁷⁵ Institute of Community Development, Water and Sanitation Development. IDECOAS

¹⁷⁶ National Council for Water Supply and Sanitation. CONASA

¹⁷⁷ National Statistics Institute INE

¹⁷⁸ Housing and Basic Services Report, developed by SANAA February 2016

responsibility and local or national government only rely on the technical solution.

- The excreta disposal service is not prioritized by the municipalities, responding individually with the construction of septic tanks, due to the high costs of a sewage system¹⁷⁹.
- Environmental permits for the installation of drainage systems are generally very expensive, time-consuming and bureaucratic.¹⁸⁰

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Equating priority to water sanitation and reduce the gaps between urban and rural areas.
- Have sufficient financial resources to increase coverage.
- Raise awareness so you can pay user fees sanitation.
- Achieving equitable access to sustainable quality service.
- Increase coverage of collection and not only driving but also treatment.
- Incorporate sustainable techniques latrines ways, such as duplex or mobile latrines latrines.¹⁸¹
- Develop a greater number of plants wastewater treatments in housing projects of social interest.
- Use of new alternative sewage disposal systems.
- Develop more sanitary sewer projects in existing settlements, with the help of labor community¹⁸².
- Achieve expanded coverage of health services and drinking water requires a partnership properly structured by the parties involved, as established by the General Water Law of Honduras, both to take responsibility for the contribution of funds for financing the greatest works of the systems and the regulation of the provision of services, defining development strategies and regulatory institutions define the services.¹⁸³

e. Improve access to sources of clean energy for the home.

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- To design an optimal strategy of development of renewable sources it is important to the development of a mapping analysis of the potential of each of the technologies with clean renewable sources.
- The strategy should be governed under the principles of the highest Net (VPN) Present Value.
- It requires a stable regulatory and redistributive framework.

¹⁷⁹ Housing and Basic Services Report, developed by SANAA February 2016

¹⁸⁰ Foundation for the Development of Social Housing Urban and Rural. FUNDEVI

¹⁸¹ Housing and Basic Services Report, developed by SANAA February 2016

¹⁸² Foundation for the Development of Social Housing Urban and Rural. FUNDEVI

¹⁸³ CEPUDO Honduras

- The production of renewable energy on large projects requires the harmonization of all sectors involved, society, institutions involved, central government, national congress, so that projects are carried out as scheduled.
- In carrying out electrification projects on a large scale (as financed Nordic funds at present), it requires the review and updating of all communities originally considered when executed, due to the delay in the approval of funds, causing the outdated data and also requires adequate control of the projects to be added to the grid, which would facilitate the function of planning and execution of such projects.
- The replacement of traditional forms of lighting in rural and urban areas (oil lamp, candles or candles, lamps with fuel, ocote, diesel plants) for electricity has brought economic, social and health benefit Honduran households.¹⁸⁴

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- Investment in the energy matrix from fossil fuels to renewable sources from 2010 to 2015 the share of renewable energy installed has increased from 38.4% to 59.5% follow-up to the Country Vision and Nation Plan; which includes the target that by 2022, 60% of the energy demand will be dealt with renewable resources, this will be possible through various public and private projects that exist at the national level.
- Increase in 530 communities benefited by the National Social Electrification Program, implemented by the Government of the Republic with funding from the Nordic countries in the last year, and will benefit approximately 32.990 homes.
- The entry into commercial operation in 2015, 389 MW of solar energy (which represents 17.2% of the installed generation capacity heavily exploited in the south), contributes to access energy generated by non-polluting sources.
- The award of trust with Honduras distribution Energy Consortium will contribute to reducing technical and commercial losses by 17%, which will facilitate access to new homes as well as improve the quality of service provided to them.
- The installation of 7,500 LED fixtures in 2015, replacing incandescent lamps in major cities, as part of a nationwide plan to improve public lighting system.
- The implementation of the new General Law of Electricity Industry, promote sector efficiency and reducing losses and competition in the generation of electricity, which will be beneficial to all users.¹⁸⁵

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- To carry electricity to all Honduran households should increase energy production from renewable sources, but the expansion of existing transmission lines in 69 kv, 138 kv and 230 kv is also needed, as well as existing substations to meet efficient and sustainable demand for electricity service way, however there is a gap in investment in the extension of transmission lines and substations.

¹⁸⁴ National Electric Power Company ENEE.

¹⁸⁵ National Electric Power Company ENEE.

- Only large investment house, it is possible to provide energy connected to the network to all homes for reasons of location of these (rural and very remote even from the same communities), increases the cost and makes it harder to provide the access to electricity.
- The high percentage of technical and non-technical losses, is definitely a challenge for the proper functioning of the company and to provide access to new homes.¹⁸⁶

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Conduct a mapping analysis of the potential of each of the technologies with clean renewable sources, in order to carry out the design of an optimal strategy of development of renewable sources.
- Despite having a percentage of national electricity coverage from 93.54% to January 2016, the places where they are located communities still do not have electricity are far apart, which will force set different strategies for energy access these communities, using isolated or home systems.
- Although many generation projects cover their costs of building transmission lines, many small projects have no option to connect to these lines; this will require new investments in transmission lines according to plan expansion.¹⁸⁷

f. Improving access to sustainable transport

(1) LESSONS LEARNED

- Improving communication routes impact on improving sustainable transport, managing to turn an improvement in transportation between communities, the reduction of pollution, lower respiratory diseases (lung diseases), improved quality community life, reduced transport times between communities and cities, reduced maintenance of vehicles and roads¹⁸⁸, Greater accessibility to health and reducing costs in education.

(2) ACHIEVEMENTS

- The creation of a new Law on Land Transport, which proposes the integration of passenger transport, mechanisms of control of entry and exit of passengers, payment card creation school motorists on par with the ordering of access roads, with the sole purpose of seeking less traffic congestion (less travel time and lower fuel consumption)¹⁸⁹

(3) CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Improving road and pedestrian mobility
- Improving living condition

¹⁸⁶ National Electric Power Company ENEE.

¹⁸⁷ National Electric Power Company ENEE.

¹⁸⁸ INSEP Report, February 2016

¹⁸⁹ General Direction of Transportation. Secretary of Infrastructure and Public Services.

(4) FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Improving access to sustainable transport, it should be done together to work on improving transport routes, an aspect that will support land use planning in municipalities, increase the added value of the land.
- Seek diversification and regulation of the supply of public transport services, according to the multiple needs of the population, taking into account their income, ensuring efficiency and quality.
- The public administration must establish policies for sustainable mobility, based on reducing road congestion and reducing the consumption of polluting fossil fuels.
- Ensure transport service in areas without well as improving the quality of public transport by reducing travel time, reducing operating costs and impacting on road safety.¹⁹⁰
- Implementation of policies, laws and regulations aimed at reducing environmental pollution product gas emissions and noise pollution from transport.¹⁹¹

7. INDICATORS

Official data Country are obtained through the census taken by the INE, the most recent for the year 2013 and before that are official corresponding to the 2001 census, unfortunately unofficial data account 1996 or 2006.

a. Percentage of people living in slum neighborhoods

- All the homes nationwide, according to census 2013, is 2, 158.041, with a number of homes nationwide 1,881, 577. According to the National Statistics Institute (INE) in its historical series on overcrowding, shows that in the period 1990-2009 there has been a decrease of about 23 percentage points passing almost 53.5% in 1990 to 30.9% in 2009. However, according to the INE, the number person living in this situation has increased from more than 900,000 in 1990 to 1,283,843 in 2009.¹⁹²

b. Percentage of urban population with access to adequate housing.

- The number of private homes and located in urban areas nationwide (types of housing and apartment detached house), which have adequate conditions for habitation, reach a total of 2,007.014¹⁹³. Dismissing those homes nationwide, classified as fourth in inn or rooming house, local non-built housing, ranch, makeshift home and other property, we can conclude that the number of households located in urban areas nationwide under appropriate conditions is of 1,087,382 houses¹⁹⁴. If we consider 3.8 persons per

¹⁹⁰ INSEP Report, February 2016

¹⁹¹ Directorate General of Transport, February 2016

¹⁹² National Plan of Action on Human Rights. Honduras

¹⁹³ Table of private homes by type of housing, according to department and national total area. INE 2013 census

¹⁹⁴ Table of private homes by type of housing, according to department and national total area. INE 2013 census

household, we conclude that there are 4 people inhabiting 132,051.6 adequate housing, equivalent to 49% of the national population.

- In 2001, the total of houses in urban areas was 627.063¹⁹⁵ proper conditions, a total of 2,621.123 inhabitants, equivalent to 41% of the population of that year.

c. Percentage of people living in urban areas with access to potable water.

According to the National Statistics Institute INE 14% of households do not have adequate water service (Source Permanent Household Survey EPHPM / INE, 2014). 5.9% of rural households use water from rivers, streams, ponds, or family community wells and other natural sources.¹⁹⁶

| National Housing cover with sustainable access to safe drinking water | |
|---|--------|
| Area | Cover |
| Rural | 83.80% |
| Urban | 97.40% |
| National | 91.20% |

Source: WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2015.

d. Percentage of people living in urban areas without access to adequate sanitation.

According to INE 13.2% of households nationwide have no adequate sanitation, distributed as follows: 10.5% in urban areas 16.5% in rural areas.

| National Housing cover with sustainable access to sanitation | |
|--|--------|
| Area | Cover |
| Rural | 77.70% |
| Urban | 86.70% |
| National | 82.60% |

Source: WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2015.

2013 0.36% of GDP¹⁹⁷ was invested in the sector in 2014 supporting projects for External Cooperation was 0.13% of GDP, first required 1% of GDP¹⁹⁸.

e. Percentage of people living in urban areas with access to regular waste collection services.

642.391 urban houses¹⁹⁹ have some means garbage collection (private residential collection, public, deposited in containers, pays particular to the Boten and otherwise), equivalent to 69.9% of all households in the urban area. A total of 2,441,085.8 people or the equivalent of 29.4% of the country's population living in urban areas has access to regular services collection services.

For 2001, a total of 363.686 houses²⁰⁰ had garbage collection service, for a total of 1,491,112.6 people, 24.5% of the total population.

f. Percentage of people living in urban areas with access to clean energy for the home.

The composition of the energy mix at country level is 60% renewable and the remaining 40% is thermal origin. You do not have country-level data on the total population

¹⁹⁵ Table of private homes by type of housing, according to department and national total area. INE 2001 census

¹⁹⁶ Service of Aqueducts and Sewers SANAA

¹⁹⁷ Gross Domestic Product: GDP

¹⁹⁸ Water and Sewerage Service SANAA

¹⁹⁹ Table Waste Disposal Urban Area All Database. INE 2013 census

²⁰⁰ Private dwellings occupied table and how to eliminate waste Census 2001

receiving clean energy. However if we have data on the total population living in urban areas with access to energy (without discriminating its origin):

A total of 918.735 homes located in urban areas²⁰¹, which house a total of 3, 491.193 people have access to energy through the following means: electricity public, private system, own engine, lamp, gas lamp, candle, ocote , solar panel), a total of 42% of the total population. For 2001, a total of 539 051 houses²⁰², or a total of 2, 210,109.1 inhabitants located in urban areas of the country had access to energy in your home. 36.3% of the country's population in that year.

g. Level of effective decentralization for sustainable urban development measured in terms of Percentage of revenues and expenses allocated to local and regional governments from the national budget

According to data provided by the Ministry of Finance, in 2015 the total amount of payment made in respect of transfers made to the 198 municipalities of the country, amounted to L. 3805,602,209.17 equivalent to US \$ 168,464,019 million US dollars.

On the other hand, the budget of the Republic for 2015 was 185 482 000 13 000 L. 773 lempiras, equivalent to US \$ 9, 000,000 Nine billion US dollars²⁰³, so the percentage paid in 2015 to Municipalities in the country, equivalent to 2% of the general budget of the Republic for the year.

j. Percentage of municipal authorities that have implemented plans and designs to achieve resilient and sustainable cities those are inclusive and responsive to the growth of the urban population adequately.

According to the Program of Land Management Phase 2 (PATH 2), there are only 16 of the 298 municipalities that have municipal development plan focusing Land Management (6 in Cortés, 3 in Fco. Morazán 1 Colón, 3 in Yoro, 1 La Paz 1 Choluteca 1 Copán)

²⁰¹ Table Lighting Urban Area Type All Database, INE 2013 Census.

²⁰² Table Housing Individuals by type and kind of lighting, INE Census 2001

²⁰³ www.es.Wikipedia.org