

USAID/Honduras
Operational Plan

FY 2006

June 15, 2006

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2006 Operational Plan and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Operational Plan is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Program Performance Summary FY 2005: During FY 2005, Honduras achieved significant results despite nationwide challenges faced by the Government of Honduras (GOH) during an election year and record world prices for petroleum. The GOH has supported a number of programs this year to encourage greater private investment, competitiveness, and exports. In March 2005, the GOH reached the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative, as it successfully completed the first year of its three-year Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) Program. Reaching the HIPC completion point will allow the GOH to receive \$2.5 billion in debt relief over the next 15 years (including \$124 million from the United States). One of the principal challenges of the new administration will be to reallocate and disburse these debt relief funds in a transparent, equitable, and effective way to reduce widespread poverty.

While USAID has helped Honduras make significant strides in improving key health and education indicators, addressing shortcomings in judicial and governance structures and processes, and improving agricultural production and incomes, serious challenges remain. Progress has been hampered by a narrow economic base, limited foreign and domestic investment, corruption, weak democratic culture, high population growth, and low human capacity levels, among other factors.

Donors Relations: Development assistance disbursements to Honduras in 2005 totaled approximately \$275 million (\$75 million in grants and \$200 million in loans). The U.S., Japan, and Sweden provided the largest amounts of grant funding, while Spain provided a large amount of their assistance in loans. Non-U.S. bilateral donors and their principal areas of focus include: Japan (public infrastructure, agriculture, education, health, housing); Sweden (statistics, justice and human rights, health, social programs); Spain (education, judicial reform, municipality strengthening, tourism); Germany (micro enterprise, housing, education); Canada (forestry, rural development, health, education); United Kingdom (poverty reduction); Italy (irrigation, food security); Holland (rural development, housing); and Switzerland (rural water, agricultural diversification). Multilateral donors include the IDB with a very diversified portfolio of projects valued at \$460 million (2002-2005); the WB (education, road construction, land tenancy, health); the IMF (currently in the second year of a three-year PRGF); the European Union (rural water infrastructure, decentralization, food security); and the United Nations agencies (UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, IFAD). The Donors' Support Group, now the G-16, continues to monitor the implementation of the Stockholm Principles adopted in May 1999 and the GOH's Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan approved in 2001. USAID participated actively with the G-16 at the levels of the Ambassadors and Representatives Group, the Technical Follow-up Group, and the Sector Groups throughout 2005.

Challenges: The key objective of the USAID Program in Honduras is to increase economic growth to reduce poverty. USAID/Honduras identified the following principal impediments to reaching that objective: a weak judicial system, a highly centralized governance structure, widespread corruption, lack of institutional capability to implement CAFTA and other free trade agreements efficiently, failure of small farmers and micro entrepreneurs to diversify their production in an open economy, over exploitation of natural resources, environmental degradation, low levels of education, high population growth, and widespread health problems, including high child and maternal mortality and morbidity, HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria, and dengue fever. USAID/Honduras is addressing these challenges through its activities in the following three strategic objectives: (1) Ruling Justly: More Responsive Transparent Governance; (2) Economic Freedom: Open, Diversified, Expanding Economies; and (3) Investing in People: Healthier, Better Educated People.

Key Achievements

Ruling Justly

Implementation of landmark electoral reforms is making elected representatives more accountable, voters now choose congressional representatives directly, instead of ratifying party lists presented by the political parties. USAID supported a voter education campaign and a domestic observation program, and also developed transition activities in over 30 municipalities, with incoming local government candidates agreeing to the retention of skilled staff. Furthermore, other donors and the GOH adopted USAID's model for transparent transitions in all 298 municipalities. In addition, the Presidential candidates signed an

agreement to commit the newly elected President to a decentralization and local development policy initiative.

After the Attorney General was removed by a congressional oversight committee, USAID helped strengthen the role of prosecutors at the Public Ministry (PM) by developing a long-term strategy under the new Attorney General. Through USAID assistance, the PM's Forensic Medicine Directorate is conducting its own staff training and laboratory evaluations, and implementing information systems that meet international standards.

USAID assisted the Supreme Court (SC) in its judicial reform efforts by helping draft a new Civil Procedure Code that will increase transparency in the civil court system, facilitate Honduras' entry into the world of modern global commerce, and serve as a model for the Latin America region. USAID also assisted in the development of a new Judicial Career Law for merit-based selection, promotion, and sanction of judges. The third year of implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code saw an increase in oral trials nationwide, a significant purging of backlogged cases, and resolution of cases following non-trial procedures (similar to plea bargaining).

USAID supported the development of participatory mechanisms in 32 municipalities; successfully implemented models for decentralizing health services; and established a mechanism to monitor performance for targeted municipalities to further promote transparency. At the national level, key decentralization milestones included the central government's compliance with the 5% transfer of central government income to local governments. A municipal transparency fund to support auditing and financial oversight of local government was established, with audits of 25% of municipalities performed during 2005. Congress reestablished the National Anticorruption Council as an independent "watchdog" organization, with representation from civil society and sector groups.

During FY 2005, USAID completed the last phase of implementation of urban water and sanitation systems, with the inauguration of seven major water and sanitation projects, reaching an average of 38% of dwellings in the target municipalities. USAID also provided municipal loan guarantees through a Development Credit Authority (DCA), which leverages private and municipal sector funds for infrastructure investments.

Economic Freedom

USAID activities contributed to Honduras' competitiveness in global markets by providing trade policy analysis and upgrading laws and regulations that promote trade, investment, and competitiveness. In addition, USAID helped raise awareness of the implications for fiscal revenue resulting from CAFTA implementation, alternative tax systems to help reduce the negative impact on revenue, and the importance of tax collection for development. USAID is supporting agricultural and rural diversification efforts to help some of Honduras' most vulnerable groups prepare themselves to take better advantage of increased trade opportunities under CAFTA and other free trade agreements.

In 2005, the gains in nontraditional exports achieved in 2004 were sustained and USAID also support contributed to an increase in clients with access to financial services from USAID-assisted institutions from 121,000 in 2004 to 126,000 in 2005. USAID also assisted 7,738 growers and processors. Market-led production and processing activities resulted in increased new sales of over \$11 million. Temporary and permanent employment equivalent to 2,600 full-time permanent positions were created, with an average percentage income increase among beneficiaries of 40% in FY 2005. The USAID-funded dairy initiative focused activities on dairy processing and marketing and the registration of milk collection centers able to market processed products. Eight new milk collection centers started operations, with total annual sales of over \$2.5 million. The operation of these eight new milk collection centers increased the volume of value-added milk production by 27%. USAID also assisted more than 40 artisanal dairy processors, increasing their sales of value-added products by approximately \$0.6 million.

The number of micro entrepreneurs with loans increased significantly. e.g., in one participating entity, the number of borrowers increased by 247% from December 2002 to December 2005. The first Loan

Portfolio Guarantee Agreement (LPGA) signed by the Mission supported the provision of almost \$1 million in loans, primarily in the agricultural sector, and the Mission just signed a new LPGA guaranteeing an additional \$2 million in loans for the same productive sector.

In 2005, USAID supported 50 municipalities with environmental units working in watershed management, with results in key environmental areas such as disaster preparedness and mitigation, environmental policy analysis and dialog for the implementation of the CAFTA - Environmental Cooperation Agreement, and improved water use and management. Health improvements in rural communities occurred as a result of training local water boards in conservation technologies and strategies for improved water use efficiency, water system maintenance, and water quality monitoring. The analyses of baseline information for 21 protected areas were completed, and eight micro watershed plans were produced. USAID is supporting the development of natural resources management policy recommendations (laws, rules, regulations, and agreements) for micro watersheds, and risk mitigation plans for municipalities.

The GOH's Permanent Emergency Commission (COPECO) was equipped with the tools and skills needed to better respond to emergencies and help people prepare for natural disasters. A system was established for organizing, developing, and training Disaster Prevention and Response Committees at the municipal and local levels. USAID also provided support to the GOH Forestry Agency in combating forest fires and severe pest outbreaks in 210,000 hectares of critical pine forest, and community-based partners were trained in monitoring and maintenance of hydrologic stations for monitoring stream flows. Recent responses to the flooding caused by tropical storms Stan, Beta, and Gamma have clearly demonstrated the disaster mitigation impact of these activities.

Investing in People (Education and Health)

Mass media efforts appear to have increased the use of contraception and other maternal health services, and new obstetric care standards reduced maternal deaths in hospitals in three of four departments where USAID support is coordinated with three other donors. Support for Ministry of Health (MOH) efforts to make family planning a routine maternal and child health service increased service provision in facilities where staff was trained, and sustainability was enhanced as the MOH adopted a contraceptive security strategy and increased funding for contraceptive procurement.

USAID's signature community health program (AIN/C), adapted over the years by various organizations, was standardized prior to a substantial planned expansion, with other donor funding, in four departments, and protocols for neonatal care were designed. Three new Title II programs further expanded AIN/C and other community-based programs, in the four departments and elsewhere. USAID technical assistance and other donor funding enabled the MOH to increase the contracting of private organizations to provide services in the four departments and elsewhere, using management systems developed by USAID. Expansion of this model could transform the way health services are delivered in Honduras.

New NGO grants were awarded for HIV prevention and awareness in high-risk communities, and an NGO capability in HIV testing and counseling was established. A popular 90-episode radio drama on HIV prevention and awareness was broadcast on the north coast, and condom sales increased.

The target for training environmental health technicians, responsible for malaria and dengue-control, was surpassed, and this cadre of staff was formally absorbed by the MOH. The number of reported TB cases declined despite an increase in case detection activity.

Student performance standards were established for primary school, and teachers and others were trained to implement them. Initial data indicate that first grade repetition rates and primary school drop-out rates declined - a significant contribution to the Ministry of Education's (MOE's) goal of universal, on-time completion of the sixth grade.

The alternative basic education program for out-of-school youth and adults (EDUCATODOS) established a capability to manage MOE, USAID, and funds from other donors, dispensing with USAID-contracted financial management assistance and enhancing program sustainability. A third cohort of middle school

students will graduate in 2005, providing an increasingly significant contribution to the MOE net enrollment objectives for grades seven to nine.

The Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training program (CETT), a regionally funded Presidential Initiative to improve the teaching of reading in grades one to three, completed materials and training modules for grades one and two and trained 5,339 teachers in the CETT methodology.

USAID assisted an association of civil society organizations to conduct seven regional meetings to solicit community input on recommendations for education policy and reform, to be submitted to the GOH.

Gender. USAID has continued to successfully integrate the gender approach in most of its activities. For example, more than 350 men undertook vasectomies this past year, a significant result considering that very few vasectomies were performed in the last few years; a child survival, health and nutrition campaign, which used gender analysis in its design, has also been extremely successful, significantly increasing breastfeeding (16.3%), growth monitoring (7.8%), and oral rehydration therapy (11.8%); a major effort has been made to effectively integrate women in watershed and disaster prevention training events, resulting in 42% female attendance; and USAID became a member of the G-16 Gender Table, a group in charge of coordinating donor gender activities in Honduras.

Integrated Programming and Cross-Cutting Issues. USAID/Honduras continues promoting program synergies among SOs, particularly among activities such as municipal development, P.L. 480 Title II, and health. In addition, the Economic Freedom SO team is coordinating activities with the EDUCATODOS program to incorporate environmental themes into the general curriculum for non-formal education. The team is also developing community environmental education projects guided by the EDUCATODOS volunteers in targeted watersheds. USAID is also training EDUCATODOS volunteers in integrated natural resource management.

Global Development Alliances and Partnerships. USAID is promoting new alliances among local citizen coalitions, NGOs, and the private sector to increase the participation of broad-based civil society at the local level. EDUCATODOS began to expand its existing policy of obtaining private sector financing for program implementation at industrial sites. The first alliance is with Plan International, Save the Children, and the Ministry of Labor, to provide education for victims of child labor. Alliances have been initiated to promote eco-enterprises and sales to cruise ship tourists and help the access of organic coffee eco-enterprises to fair trade certification. USAID secured the commitment of Green Mountain Coffee Roasters to purchase fair trade and organic certified coffee from a group of Honduran producers. Since 2004, a local NGO has been providing technical assistance to a network of rural micro handicraft producers under a GDA that combines USAID resources with contributions from several partners. Approximately 400 handicraft producers have benefited, generating approximately \$650,000 in handicraft exports. Finally, the pilot school nutrition program provided more than 4,500 children with a ration of milk, corn tortillas, and pasteurized cheese. Due to the program's success, LEYDE, a major industrial dairy processor, began the second phase of the program, which will benefit 4,700 children and receive over \$300,000 in private contributions.

Presidential Initiatives. The CETT program trained over 280 teachers, and completed materials and training modules for grades one and two; trained teachers taught over 8,400 children. USAID is supporting Honduran efforts to implement CAFTA-DR in order to meet the challenges of competing in the global marketplace, to take full advantage of the trading opportunities resulting from the implementation of this and other free trade agreements. USAID has continued fostering and supporting civil society participation in the monitoring and oversight of public funds. Transparency and governance efforts have been jointly coordinated to promote the accountability and auditing of GOH funds, specifically at the local level. USAID completed the last phase of implementation of urban water and sanitation systems, with the inauguration of seven major water and sanitation projects, reaching an average of 38% of dwellings in the target municipalities. The percentage of rural water systems operating in the "A" (clean, potable water) category increased from 33% in 2003 to 38% in 2005.

FY 2006 Program**SO: 522-001 Economic Reactivation Meeting the Needs of the Poor****Strengthen The Financial Services Sector & Increase Access to Capital****FY 2006 Program****SO: 522-021 Ruling Justly: More Responsive, Transparent Governance****Strengthen the Justice Sector**

Strengthen the Justice Sector (\$600,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to support legal reform, including a new Civil Procedure Code, that supports implementation of CAFTA-DR. Adoption of mediation and other alternative mechanisms for resolving civil disputes at the local level will be supported through the establishment of three alternative dispute resolution centers, which will provide mediation and other services to several municipalities. This assistance will be channeled through civil society organizations, such as the Federation of Private Development Organizations of Honduras (FOPRIDEH), to promote their effective advocacy for fighting corruption, reforming the justice sector, and improving human rights. Principal grantees will be local NGOs to be determined through a competitive process.

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,380,000 DA). USAID provides technical assistance and small grants in order to increase citizen participation in local governments. USAID will also provide technical assistance and training to municipalities in financial administration, tax collection, and delivery of basic public services to citizens. USAID will assist more than 25 municipal governments during the post-election transition period, including assistance to increase citizen involvement in municipal government. USAID also assists the national municipal association to more effectively represent the interests of local governments to the federal government and to promote implementation of the National Decentralization Pact. USAID promotes regional alliances among municipalities that are too small to effectively manage and maintain public services. Principle contractors and grantees include Management Systems International (MSI), The Urban Institute, the National Association of Municipalities, and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

FY 2007 Program**SO: 522-021 Ruling Justly: More Responsive, Transparent Governance****Strengthen the Justice Sector**

Strengthen the Justice Sector (\$600,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to support implementation of a new Civil Procedure Code that supports implementation of CAFTA-DR and provides a more transparent and efficient legal framework for commercial and private transactions. Support also will be provided to civil society organizations to promote advocacy, dialogue, and public awareness of legal reform issues. Same partners as above.

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,848,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide assistance to select large and small municipalities in order to increase citizen participation in decision making, the transparent administration of public funds, and the effective delivery of basic public services. In addition, continued strengthening of municipal associations/councils of governments will create economies of scale and service delivery improvements in small municipalities. Local economic development initiatives will be implemented via self-help models, and alliances will be strengthened between business entities, citizen groups, social leaders, and other stakeholders. Same partners as above.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 522-022 Economic Freedom: Open, Diversified, Expanding Economies

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$2,004,000 DA). USAID continues to improve the end-use management of critical watersheds. Laws and regulations impacting both natural resources and disaster preparedness will be improved, and more communities and municipalities will form committees and emergency operational centers. USAID's Integrated Watershed Resources Management Program provides technical assistance to local stakeholders for the development of at least 14 additional watershed management plans that will help communities have a stake in the protecting water for both health and income generating purposes. USAID is increasing the average income of parks by improving the management of five protected areas, completing flora and fauna inventories to establish biodiversity benchmarks in protected areas, and disseminating best practices for ecotourism. Principal contractors, grantees, and local partners include International Resources Group (prime), Winrock International, Development Associates, Inc., Zamorano University, the Honduran Agricultural Research Foundation, VIDA Foundation, Madera Verde, Rare Conservation, Amagavi, and AGA and Associates.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$1,960,000 DA). USAID continues to support micro, small and medium rural enterprises to be more competitive by promoting agricultural and product diversification, improving productivity and quality, and expanding market access. USAID continues to fund assistance to producers and exporters who need to meet increasingly strict international export and market standards in worker safety, bio-terrorism protection, food safety, labor, product traceability, and quality assurance practices. USAID trade capacity building activities with rural producers support the expansion and diversification into nontraditional value-added agricultural (e.g., Asian vegetables, melons, jalapeños) and non-agricultural products (e.g., handicrafts). Principal contractors, grantees, and local partners include: Fintrac Inc. (prime), Zamorano University (sub), the Honduran Agricultural Research Foundation (sub), World Vision (sub), and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Increase Trade and Investment

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID continues to support greater market openings for Honduran enterprises and the implementation of CAFTA-DR, through the Trade, Investment, and Competitiveness program. The Foundation for Investment and Development of Exports (FIDE), is working with the GOH's Secretariat of Industry and Commerce and the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock to encourage broad collaboration and participation of public and private sectors. USAID's program continues to provide assistance to the GOH in policy analysis so that businesses can take advantage of CAFTA-DR and become more competitive in international markets. USAID continues to provide assistance to improve Honduras' capacity to research and analyze trade information to formulate policy recommendations. USAID will support the Government of Honduras (GOH) and the private sector in trade capacity building activities for CAFTA-DR implementation and compliance. Grantees and partners include: FIDE (prime); Honduras Council for Private Enterprises (sub); Secretariats of Industry and Commerce and of Agriculture and Livestock.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 522-022 Economic Freedom: Open, Diversified, Expanding Economies

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$2,014,000 DA). USAID will

continue to provide technical assistance and training to: improve the end-use management of critical watersheds increase harmonization and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations; and increase disaster preparedness and mitigation. USAID will continue to work through public and private organizations to implement activities in watershed areas that complement economic opportunities. USAID will also address the pressing need for intervention in poor communities occupying and surrounding critical watershed areas. Same partners as above.

Increase Trade and Investment

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue its efforts, in coordination with other USG agencies such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Trade Representative and the Food and Drug Administration, to assist the GOH to comply with export rules, regulations, and export certifications, particularly in the agricultural sector. USAID will continue coordinating with the regional program on streamlining customs procedures and supporting regional sanitary and phytosanitary initiatives. USAID will also continue supporting initiatives to comply with labor and environmental regulations and intellectual property rights, to assist Honduras to respond quickly and efficiently to international standards and fully benefit from the international trading system. Same partners as above.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 522-023 Investing in People: Healthier, Better-Educated People

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$11,880,000 DA). USAID directly supports Honduras' Education for All/Fast Track (EFA/FT) initiative which provides technical assistance to implement standards and standardized tests in math and Spanish for primary school and grades 7-12 and train teachers, departmental leaders, parents and volunteers to use them. In addition, USAID funds the GOH's implementation of the regional Centers for Excellence in Teacher's Training (CETT) model to improve the teaching of reading and writing in grades 1-3. USAID works with the GOH to develop an alternative high school program and expand the current alternative basic education program; both programs are aimed at out-of-school youth and adults. USAID assists civil society to participate in education policy development. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Education Development, Association of Institutes for Research, Ricardo Ernesto Maduro Andreu Education Foundation.

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,037,000 CSH). USAID is financing technical assistance to the MOH to expand community health services in poor areas and mass media campaigns to improve child care practices.

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$2,340,000 CSH). USAID is financing implementation of obstetric care standards, quality assurance, and mass media campaigns for the MOH to increase hospital deliveries and pre/postnatal care. USAID also provides commodities and technical assistance to the MOH's TB and new environmental health workers programs. USAID assistance provides training and commodities to the National Water and Sewerage Service for a rural water and sanitation quality control system.

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. USAID is improving food production and

marketing and maternal/child health and nutrition in the poorest areas of Honduras. Grantees: CARE, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, World Vision International, Save the Children USA.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,156,000 CSH). USAID funds technical assistance to local non-governmental organizations for expansion of behavior change programs, community care programs, and voluntary testing and counseling. Further, USAID assists the MOH to improve its monitoring of behavior change and HIV prevalence nationwide. Principal contractor and grantee: The Academy for Education Development.

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$495,000 CSH). USAID provides technical assistance and financial support for the decentralization of the MOH, including assistance to regional departments to operate local health systems and manage contracts with local organizations for service delivery.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$4,112,000 CSH). USAID provides training, commodities, and technical assistance to the MOH and the Family Planning Association of Honduras to expand and improve family planning services and conduct mass media campaigns to promote these services.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 522-023 Investing in People: Healthier, Better-Educated People

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$7,828,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to implement national education policies and testing strategies to achieve EFA-FTI goals and indicators. For continued GOH implementation of the CETT model nationally, USAID will continue to fund the GOH's efforts to implement a national CETT model for teacher training. Further, USAID will assist the GOH to complete decentralization of alternative basic education for out-of-school and at-risk youth and adults and pilot a new alternative high school program. USAID will also assist civil society and private sector organizations to participate in education reform and work force development efforts. Same grantees as above.

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition: (\$1,960,000 CSH). USAID will continue to assist the MOH to support child care awareness media campaigns and expand community health services in poor areas.

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$2,792,000 CSH). USAID will continue to finance the implementation of essential obstetric care standards, quality assurance, and media campaigns for the MOH to improve pre/postnatal care. USAID will also finance commodities and technical assistance for the MOH's TB program and support the National Water and Sewerage Service's efforts to expand rural water and sanitation systems.

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. USAID will continue to improve food production and maternal/child health and nutrition in the poorest areas of Honduras. Same grantees as above.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$3,880,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support local non-governmental organizations to expand behavior change, community care, and voluntary testing and counseling among high-risk groups; assist the MOH to better monitor the extent of behavior change and HIV prevalence; and ensure access to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria anti-retroviral drugs. Same grantee as above.

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$333,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and financial support for the decentralization of the MOH.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$3,205,000 CSH). USAID funds will enable the Family Planning Association of Honduras and the MOH to expand use of maternal health, family planning, and contraceptive social marketing.

Results Framework

522-001 Economic Reactivation Meeting the Needs of the Poor

Program Title: Economic Reactivation Meeting Needs of the Poor

- 1.1: Improved policy environment conducive to poverty reduction through economic growth
- 1.1.1: Consolidated and improved economic policies to reduce poverty
- 1.1.2: Expanded culture of open markets and entrepreneurship
- 1.2: Improved market access and competitiveness by the poor
- 1.2.1: Expanded business and financial services to micro and small businesses
- 1.2.2: Expanded agricultural extension and financial services to agricultural producers

522-002 Improved Management of Watersheds, Forests, and Protected Areas

Program Title: Effective and Sustainable Water Management

- 2.1: Improved management of protected areas
- 2.2: Improved execution of proper forest management practices

522-003 Sustainable Improvements in Family Health

Program Title: Sustainable Improvements in Family Health

- 3.1: Increased use of quality reproductive health services, including family planning
- 3.2: Sustained use of child survival services via health reform
- 3.3: Increased use of STI/AIDS prevention practices
- 3.4: Increased use of malaria, dengue, and TB prevention and control services
- 3.5: Improved household food security in Title II target areas

522-004 Strengthened Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights

Program Title: Rule of Law & Respect for Human Rights

- 4.1: New Criminal Procedures Code (CPC) effectively implemented
- 4.2: Independent, apolitical and effective judiciary
- 4.3: Independent, apolitical and effective Public Ministry
- 4.4: Broader, more effective civil society participation in justice sector reforms and monitoring
- 4.5: Change mindset regarding Rule of Law

522-005 Critical Hurricane Reconstruction Needs Met

Program Title: Hurricane Reconstruction Program (HRP)

522-006 Improved Opportunity to Obtain Basic Education and Vocational Skills

Program Title: Basic Education and Skills Training

- 6.1: More Hondurans completing quality primary education
- 6.2: More Hondurans completing quality middle school programs
- 6.3: More Hondurans acquiring marketable skills for employment

522-007 More Responsive and Effective Municipal Government

Program Title: Municipal Development Project

- 7.1: Strengthened municipal government
- 7.1.1: Improved municipal administration
- 7.1.2: Restored municipal financial health and increased income
- 7.1.3: Sustainable municipal finance
- 7.2: Improved citizen participation in local government
- 7.3: Improved coverage of basic services and rehabilitation of damaged municipal infrastructure

522-021 Ruling Justly: More Responsive, Transparent Governance

Program Title: Ruling Justly

- 1.: Strengthened Rule of Law
 - 1.1: Legal Framework for fair trials before independent and impartial courts implemented
 - 1.2: Increased fairness and efficiency of the administration of justice through more effective legal personnel and processes
 - 1.3: Access to justice expanded for marginalized groups, especially women and the poor
 - 1.4: Strengthened advocacy and participation in legal reform
- 2.: Greater Transparency and Accountability of Governments
 - 2.1: More transparent systems for management of public resources by selected government entities
 - 2.2: Increased devolution of responsibilities and resources to the local level; resulting in greater responsiveness by local governments to citizen's needs
 - 2.3: More effective advocacy, oversight and participation in local government decision-making
 - 2.4: Increased management capacity to deliver local government services

522-022 Economic Freedom: Open, Diversified, Expanding Economies

Program Title: Economic Freedom

- 1.: Laws, Policies and Regulations that Promote Trade and Investment
 - 1.1: Improved capacity to negotiate and implement trade agreements
 - 1.2: Reduced barriers to trade, investment, and market integration
 - 1.3: Commercial laws and regulations more consistent with labor, intellectual property rights (IPR), international commitments and prevailing practice
- 2.: More Competitive, Market-Oriented Private Enterprises
 - 2.1: Increased access to market information and business management and technical skills training
 - 2.2: More competitive business clusters and improved business linkages (includes use of cleaner production technologies)
 - 2.3: Increased access to technology and support services
- 4.: Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds
 - 4.1: Improved end use management of critical watersheds
 - 4.2: Increased market access for environmentally-friendly products and services
 - 4.3: Increased harmonization and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations
 - 4.4: Increased use of clean production technologies

522-023 Investing in People: Healthier, Better-Educated People

Program Title: Investing in People

- 1.: Increased and Improved Social Sector Investments and Transparency
 - 1.1: Increased and more efficient expenditures (including procurement processes) by Ministries of Health and Education
 - 1.2: Increased and more effective decentralized investments in health and education
 - 1.3: Private sector alliances established
 - 1.4: Greater community involvement in health and education
- 2.: Increased and Improved Basic Education Opportunities
 - 2.1: Improved access, quality and efficiency of basic education
 - 2.2: Innovative approaches applied to increase and improve educational opportunities
- 3.: Improved Integrated Management of Child and Reproductive Health
 - 3.1: Improved and expanded family planning services and information/education
 - 3.2: Improved and expanded maternal child health care and information/education
 - 3.3: Better nutrition and dietary and hygienic practices
- 4.: HIV/AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases Contained and Impact Mitigated
 - 4.1: Increased use of quality prevention services
 - 4.2: Increased use of quality treatment and care/support systems
 - 4.3: Increased and improved institutional capacity to implement HIV/AIDS activities