Gender and Vulnerable Populations Inclusion Strategy

March 2021
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ACRONYMS

**ALE***  Asegurando la Educación
**AMHON***  Association of Municipalities of Honduras
**CCT***  Citizen Transparency Commission
**CESAR**  Rural Health Center
**CESAMO**  Dental Medical Health Center
**CSO**  Civil Service Organization
**DLAL**  From Readers to Leaders (USAID Honduras Reading Activity)
**DO1**  USAID Honduras Development Objective 1
**DO2**  USAID Honduras Development Objective 2
**FY**  Fiscal Year
**GBV**  Gender Based Violence
**GEMA**  Governance in Ecosystems, Livelihoods and Water
**GOH**  Government of Honduras
**HLG**  Honduras Local Governance Activity
**IM**  Implementing Mechanisms
**INAM***  National Women’s Institute
**IP**  Implementing Partners
**LED**  Local Economic Development
**LGBTI**  Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
**MESCLA**  Monitoring and Evaluation Support for Collaborative Learning and Adapting
**MOH**  Ministry of Health
**MP***  Public Ministry
**NGO**  Non-Governmental Organization
**OMJ**  Municipal Youth Office
**OMM***  Municipal Office for Women
**SESAL***  Secretariat of Health
**SEDC**  Secretary of Education
**SGJD***  Secretary of Justice, Government and Decentralization
**USAID**  U.S. Agency for International Development

* Acronyms with an asterisk are derived from Spanish names. The Spanish names have been translated to English for the clarity of this report’s content.
I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The "Honduras Local Governance Activity" (HLG) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) began on November 16, 2016. Its objective is to improve the provision of basic municipal services and contribute to improved local governance in target municipalities. The Activity focuses its efforts in six Departments in western Honduras (Copán, Intibucá, Ocotepeque, La Paz, Lempira and Santa Barbara) under USAID’s Development Objective 2 (DO2) implementation zone and, starting in Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, in five urban municipalities (Choloma, La Ceiba, Tela, San Pedro Sula, and Tegucigalpa), under USAID's Development Objective 1 (DO1) implementation zones.

In the first year of implementation, the Activity completed an Analysis of Gender, Vulnerable Populations and Social Inclusion and developed its corresponding Strategy for western Honduras. With the extension of the Activity to DO1 areas of operation in fiscal year 2021, the Activity has updated both the Analysis and the Strategy to ensure a unified and coherent approach to gender and social inclusion issues in both areas of implementation. The updated Gender and Vulnerable Populations Inclusion Strategy, contained in this document, addresses the main gaps identified in the Analysis document and proposes concrete actions to close them, in alignment with the activities in the defined FY2021 work plan. Wherever possible, the Activity will work in partnership with other USAID implementers in education, health, security and justice for maximum efficiency and impact of USAID resources. The Activity will replicate and adapt models and approaches of inclusion previously used in DO2 municipalities in the new DO1 municipalities. In broad terms the Strategy focuses on:

**Actions directed at Civil Society (Result 1)**

*Strengthen the knowledge of citizens and civil society regarding the needs and rights of vulnerable groups to access local services and effectively engage in service quality discussions.*

The Activity will increase the knowledge of citizens and civil society organizations (CSOs) that represent vulnerable groups about their rights and obligations in relation to the Activity’s targeted services. The Activity will adapt gender and social inclusion training materials from the first three years of implementation, as necessary, to train citizens and CSOs regarding the different needs of vulnerable groups. The Activity will incorporate the issue of gender, and gender-based violence (GBV) in regional online forums to raise awareness about its prevalence and effects.

The Activity will also conduct targeted outreach and communication campaigns to increase access to services for vulnerable groups. For example, to increase access to GBV services in DO1 implementation zones in the face of increased cases of GBV resulting from the lockdowns of the pandemic, the Activity will conduct awareness campaigns on the Government of Honduras’ (GOH) GBV Critical Route and available services, to support increased use of available services by populations that need them (see Activity 1.1.3 in FY2021 Work Plan). To promote a culture of social inclusion for vulnerable populations, messages will be disseminated by various means, framed within the Activity’s technical assistance strategies. HLG will discuss and test the targeted messages with organizations representing vulnerable populations during the production process and prior to their dissemination, in order to guarantee a technically appropriate approach that supports achievement of the Activity’s objectives. As an example, the Activity will support the inclusion of gender and vulnerable populations in information campaigns regarding the local governments’ transition and transfer processes to ensure that all citizens and civil society understand the objectives of the process. The Activity will also promote other initiatives that
promote the visibility and inclusion of other vulnerable populations, including people with disabilities, LGTBI, indigenous people, young people, and returned migrants.

**Build the capacity of citizens and CSOs to ensure effective participation in and oversight over local services.**

To support the actions in the Activity’s work plan, HLG will strengthen the representation of civil society groups that represent vulnerable sectors, especially networks of women and youth, in decision-making processes, such as inclusion of women and youth in the expanded Citizen Transparency Commissions (CCTs). The Activity will also train groups of women and young people to conduct social audits and follow up on the recommendations of citizen oversight processes. Where possible, oversight efforts will also focus specifically on services for vulnerable groups, such as local public policies for inclusion. For example, regarding COVID-19, the Activity, through a small grants program, will conduct social audits of local governments and service providers in their pandemic emergency response. Audits will incorporate CSOs that represent vulnerable groups, focusing especially on women and youth (see Activity 1.2.2 in FY2021 Work Plan). This work will build on HLG’s work in previous years aimed at enhancing the capacity of young people to successfully engage in local oversight processes, including the development of a purchase order with Alliance for Christian Youth (ACJ) to organize a network of youth social auditing committees (comités juveniles de auditoría social- CJAS). Additionally, the Activity will identify additional networks of Lesbian, Gay, Transsexual, Bisexual and Intersex (LGBTI), women, youth, and other vulnerable populations to ensure that they are included in Civil Society training (see Activity 1.1.2.a in FY2021 Work Plan). For example, the Activity will identify appropriate target groups to participate in training to use improved media sources for targeted citizen oversight in DOI, especially regarding citizen coexistence and security plans and use of COVID-19 funds (see Activity 1.2.3 in FY2021 Work Plan).

**Processes directed at Service Providers, including Municipalities (Result 2)**

*Sensitize local institutions regarding gender and social inclusion.*

The Activity will target service providers to sensitize them about the gaps in vulnerable populations’ participation in decision-making. Improving knowledge of these gaps will be vital in improving local service quality through citizen demand and participation. These efforts will increase understanding, sensitivity, and openness to the importance of the participation of these groups in service quality discussions.

**Strengthen institutional capacity to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations.**

To ensure that local services meet the different needs of vulnerable populations, the Activity will strengthen institutional capacities of both municipalities and service providers. For example, the Activity will support local governments to review, revise accordingly, and implement public policies for inclusion. Likewise, the Activity will work with civil society to advocate for the allocation of five percent of the municipal budget to support the activities of the Municipal Women’s Offices (OMMs), as stipulated by law. Additionally, the Activity will work with the association of Honduran Municipalities (AHMON) to ensure that the inclusion of vulnerable groups is reflected in the protocols and standards related to the local government transition process. The Activity will also strengthen the collection of evidence related to GBV or other sex crimes by supporting development of a joint protocol between the Public Ministry and the Secretariat of Health (SESAL) to guide and operationalize the evidence collection processes during routine physical exams following allegations of sexual assault.
Training for HLG staff and close coordination with other USAID implementers.

The Activity will train and sensitize all project staff so that they are equipped to put the Gender and Vulnerable Populations Inclusion Strategy into practice in their respective activities. In addition, in both DO1 and DO2 implementation areas, the Activity will coordinate closely with other USAID implementers to leverage efforts and generate greater impacts for vulnerable populations.

II. INTRODUCTION

The United States Agency for International Development’s (USAID) "Honduras Local Governance Activity” (HLG) began on November 16, 2016. Its objective is to improve the provision of basic municipal services and contribute to improve local governance. HLG operates in 40 municipalities in six Departments in western Honduras (Copán, Intibucá, Ocotepeque, La Paz, Lempira, and Santa Barbara) under DO2 operational areas and-- starting in FY2021-- in five urban municipalities (Choloma, La Ceiba, Tela, San Pedro Sula, and Tegucigalpa) that form part of DO1 operational areas. Between fiscal year (FY) 2017 and FY19, HLG focused its attention on education, nutrition, and water services, in addition to supporting municipal governments and mancomunidades as well as efforts to improve local economic development planning. In addition, as part of its cross-cutting approach to social inclusion, HLG also seeks to increase youth rootedness and reduce migration through training, economic insertion, and opportunities for meaningful participation. Due to budget cuts in fiscal year (FY) 2019, the Activity reduced its focus to no longer include the nutrition and water sectors.

Since the start of COVID-19, the Activity has made important contributions in the fight against the pandemic. In FY2021, the Activity continues to build on and strengthen these efforts in order to build both the short term response and long-term prevention and public health capacity of the Secretariat of Health (SESAL). In addition, in FY2021 the Activity has extended its geographical coverage to five large cities in north and central Honduras. In these new areas, given the context of violence, the Activity's efforts will partially focus on improving government and CSO capacity to effectively prevent and respond to violence. This will include a focus on improving understanding and use of appropriate referral mechanisms and networks for gender-based violence (GBV) and supporting CSOs to audit services related to municipal coexistence and citizen security plans. Additionally, the Activity has added efforts to understand the relationship between service delivery and the dynamics of crime and violence to its learning agenda.

To achieve its expected results, HLG provides technical assistance to increase the management capacities of local service providers and local governments based on the regulations and legal framework of each institution. At the same time, the Activity provides training and technical assistance to civil society organizations so that they can effectively participate in decision-making and manage citizen control processes to influence local service quality. To ensure efficiency during implementation, efforts are focused, prioritized, and integrated, technically and geographically, with other USAID / Honduras activities. Under DO2 the Activity has coordinated with Monitoring and Evaluation Support for Collaborative Learning and Adapting (MESCLA), Governance in Ecosystems, Livelihoods and Water Activity (GEMA), Transforming Markets and the USAID Honduras Reading Activity (DLAL). As HLG does in DO2 zones, in the five new municipalities under DO1’s operational zones, the Activity will coordinate closely with
USAID IMs including Unidos por la Justicia, DLAL and Asegurando la Educación (ALE), among others. The Activity’s Results Framework is below, in Figure 1.

**Figure 1.** Honduras Local Governance Activity Results Framework

![Results Framework Diagram](image)

In March 2020 the Pan American Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. The resulting period of quarantine and confinement in Honduras exacerbated the vulnerability of several traditionally marginalized groups in the country. Boys and girls could not attend on-site classes, further widening the divide between rural and urban youth; the unemployment rate increased; out-migration increased; and gender-based and intra-family violence increased. Additionally, at the end of 2020 two tropical storms, ETA and IOTA, developed within 15 days of each other and caused considerable damage to the country and HLG’s area of influence, resulting in significant displacement and vulnerability.

To better address these circumstances, the Activity has adapted its strategy to more effectively support the care and inclusion of vulnerable populations. The remainder of this document represents the adjustments to the Gender and Vulnerable Populations Inclusion Strategy and describes how HLG will promote the inclusion of the following vulnerable populations in a cross-cutting manner: 1) Women; 2) Youth; 3) the LGBTI population; 4) People with disabilities; 5) Returned migrants; and 6) Lenca and Chortí people in DO2 areas of Influence, and Garífuna and English-speaking populations in DO1.

### III. CONTEXT: ANALYSIS OF GENDER AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

In the first year of implementation, the Activity completed an Analysis of Gender, Vulnerable Populations and Social Inclusion in western Honduras, covering the departments of Copán, Intibucá, La Paz, Lempira, Ocotepeque, and Santa Bárbara. With the extension of the Activity to DO1 areas of operation in FY 2021, the Analysis has been updated to incorporate the analysis of the new areas into the original document. The updated Analysis identifies the obstacles that populations in vulnerable situations face and recommends potential actions to improve their inclusion. The complete Analysis is in Annex 4.
IV. HONDURAS LOCAL GOVERNANCE GENDER AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS INCLUSION STRATEGY

Based on the updated Analysis-- and in line with the goals of the Activity, target municipalities and services, and capacity to achieve impact-- HLG will implement a targeted Gender and Vulnerable Populations Inclusion Strategy focused on improving the inclusion and participation of identified vulnerable populations. The following sections describe the gaps that the strategy will address, as well as key actions that HLG will implement in 2021 and 2022. The strategy also includes an overview of key related indicators.

4.1 General Objective of the Strategy

Promote the inclusion and active participation of women, men, youth, people with disabilities, the LGBTI population, indigenous groups, Afro-Hondurans, and returned migrants, and persons at the intersection of two or more of these populations, in advocacy processes, social auditing, and decision-making on the provision of public services in municipalities and areas prioritized by HLG.

4.2 Specific Objectives of the Strategy

1. Reinforce the technical capacities of the Activity's team at the central and regional levels to improve their ability to promote the inclusion of vulnerable populations in their discourse, planning, and activity implementation.
2. Build the capacity of targeted organizations to effectively address the needs of vulnerable populations and improve the lives of groups they represent, by replicating and building on existing tools and processes designed during the life of the Activity.
3. Generate constructive dialogue, public opinion and cultural and behavioral change related to GBV at the municipal level, in relation to vulnerable populations.
4. Follow up, monitor, and document successful experiences and lessons learned in order to improve Activity interventions and future USAID initiatives in Honduras.

The Strategy is based on the premise that in order to guarantee the inclusion of marginalized groups in decision-making related to basic public services and municipal governance, it is essential to raise awareness about gaps, improve the availability of opportunities for effective participation, and increase the quality of citizen participation. Additionally, the strategy is based on the recognition that these vulnerable populations do not exist exclusively of one another, and that the negative effects of exclusion and discrimination are multiplied for persons falling within more than one vulnerable group. Thus, the strategy is written within a lens that is cognizant of the nuances of intersectionality.

The Theory of Change underpinning the Strategy is as follows: IF citizens, civil society and local service providers increase their understanding of the barriers that vulnerable groups face AND the participation of traditionally vulnerable groups is catalyzed, THEN the effective inclusion and participation of vulnerable groups in decision-making will improve.

Through the Strategy the Activity will build staff capacity and improve the understanding, skills and competencies of targeted services provided. At all stages, the Activity will work through alliances, seeking to build complementarity with the efforts of USAID Implementing Partners (IP) and Mechanisms (IM) and local stakeholders. Specifically, the Activity will work closely with the Central Government, including key partners such as: the Secretary of Justice, Government and Decentralization (SGJD); the Secretariat of Health (SESAL); the Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON), the Secretary of Education (SEDUC), the Public Ministry (MP), Municipal Offices for Women (OMM), the National Directorate for
Family and Children, and the National Institute for Women (INAM). Likewise, the Activity will seek to leverage the existing efforts of civil society, NGOs, academia, the private sector, and other donors. The cross-cutting approach of this Strategy requires close coordination between the Activity’s Civil Society team (under Result 1), and Education, Health and Local Governments teams (under Result 2).

4.3 Prioritized Gaps and Proposed Actions

To prioritize the actions within the strategy, the Activity identified the main gaps from the updated Analysis document (Annex 4) by USAID’s defined Gender domains, and then defined a series of strategies and activities to address each one. The integral domains for a gender analysis, as identified by USAID, are: Laws, Policies, Regulations, and Institutional Practices that influence the context in which men and women act and make decisions; Cultural Norms and Beliefs; Gender Roles, Responsibilities, and Time Use; Access to and Control over Assets and Resources; and Patterns of Power and Decision-making (ADS 205). We have also indicated both the Activity results and sectors to which each of these actions contributes in order to ensure alignment with the Activity’s FY2021 work plan. This relationship between gaps, strategies, and proposed actions is found in Table 1. The activities proposed in Table 1 are also listed in Annex 1. It is important to highlight that the strategy seeks to reduce gaps from a practical sense, replicating best practices and building on the materials developed in previous years of implementation, where feasible. The strategies and activities also leverage activities defined in the FY2021 work plan in order to maximize results and human and financial resources. Collectively, these efforts will: (1) support increased understanding and capacity of civil society to represent and advocate for the needs of vulnerable groups; (2) generate dialogue and increase the visibility of the differential needs of vulnerable populations with a view toward influencing public opinion and local service access and quality; and (3) strengthen the capacity of local service providers to effectively respond to the differentiated needs of vulnerable groups.
Table 1: Relationship between prioritized gaps and activities for the inclusion of vulnerable populations by Domain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Laws, Policies, Regulations, and Institutional Practices</th>
<th>Cultural Norms and Beliefs</th>
<th>Gender Roles, Responsibilities, and Time Use</th>
<th>Access to and Control over Assets and Resources</th>
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<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Prioritized Gaps:</strong></td>
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<td>-The extension of confinement due to COVID 19 is a limitation for the implementation of policies and recommendations in educational matters.</td>
<td>-Limitations for the permanence of girls in school due to the concern on the part of parents that if they send their daughters to school, they will become pregnant.</td>
<td>-Limitations for the permanence of girls in school due to prioritizing boy's education as a way to guarantee the family’s main source of income.</td>
<td>-Lack of education leads to lack of self-esteem and lack of financial power, which is strongly correlated with becoming a victim of male violence.</td>
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<td>-Bilingual intercultural education, which preserves language and traditions in the national public system, is not applied.</td>
<td>-Men have greater access to education under the conception that they must have more opportunities to be the breadwinners.</td>
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<td>-Irrelevant school curriculum leads to disinterest, acting as an incentive for drop-out and increases the potential for migration.</td>
<td>-Self-exclusion from school or inhibition of expression of identity to avoid stigmatization and discrimination among LGTBI students.</td>
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<td><strong>Recommended Activities:</strong></td>
<td>-Assistance for monitoring the implementation of</td>
<td>-Carry out a series of awareness-raising actions</td>
<td>-Structuring awareness campaigns to raise</td>
<td>-Make a concerted effort to recruit girls for</td>
<td>-Develop actions for decision-making and</td>
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<td>awareness-raising actions</td>
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<td>policies and recommendations that strengthen the response of the education sector to the pandemic.</td>
<td>for boys, girls, parents’ associations, and educators to ensure their education in a safe environment.</td>
<td>awareness of the benefits for girls to stay in school.</td>
<td>vocational training programs under HLG or other USAID-funded vocational training projects.</td>
<td>supervision of education services within the framework of COVID-19 through the use of public emergency and recovery funds and the funding and implementation of 2019-2023 Co-Existence and Citizen Security Plans.</td>
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<td>-Assistance and monitoring of schedules for the safe return to classes.</td>
<td>-Training and sensitization for CSOs and other groups regarding the barriers that LGTBI youth face.</td>
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<td>-Link young women to the training processes of Young Builders and productive activities within the framework of Local Economic Development (LED) agendas and plans.</td>
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<td>-Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) contribution through an in-kind donation</td>
<td>-Promote meetings with each vulnerable group (women, youth, LGBTI group, ethnic groups, and / or population with disabilities) to delve into gaps, needs and potential solutions for education.</td>
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<td>-Strengthen citizen participation in biosafety committees to guarantee a safe return to classes</td>
<td>-Optimize existing feedback mechanisms, such as the Citizen Transparency Committees (CCT), Municipal Educational Development Committees (COMDES) and other related bodies, to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups and align needs with the provision of municipal education.</td>
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<td>- Design / implementation of targeted education projects focused on migration in line with SEDUC policy.</td>
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<td><strong>Implementation Zone(s), Implementing Partners</strong></td>
<td>DOI &amp; DO2, School networks, departmental directorates, municipal governments, parent associations.</td>
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<td>DOI and DO2, School Networks, CSOs, CCTs, DLAL, ALE, Secretary of Education, Unidos por la Justicia; Shelters and Outreach Centers.</td>
<td>DO2, HLG LED team and Youth Specialist, Transforming Market Systems, School networks, municipal governments, private sector.</td>
<td>DOI and DO2.</td>
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<td><strong>Activity Result:</strong></td>
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**Health**

**Prioritized Gaps:**

- Poor collection and management of evidence for cases of gender abuse.
- Lack of culturally differentiated health services for maternal and child health.
- Lack of differentiatied care according to physical and mental health situations for the disabled population.
- Lack of accessibility for disability health services in rural areas.
- Lack of general understanding of disability in the country.
- High incidence of gender-based violence.
- Limited knowledge about the public and private services for GBV.
- Above average female mortality rate during pregnancy compared to other countries in the region.
- Limited livelihoods options for victims of GBV to enable achievement of economic independence.
- Lack of time and adequate schedules of meetings that prevent women from participating in Water Management Board Meetings.
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|        | - Fully socialize the GOH's GBV Critical Route for referrals in marginalized communities of DO1.  
     | - Strengthen the GOH's new regulations on the collection of GBV evidence; Design a curriculum to train and certify nurses to document forced sexual incidents (DO1).  
     | - Establish a communication, diffusion and awareness strategy that guarantees the promotion of social inclusion for disabled populations.  
     | - Awareness-raising around GBV and available services.  
     | - Support for improved reporting on issues related to GBV by local media.  
     | - Conversations between managers, providers, and CSOs to sensitize the reduction of gender violence in the face of COVID-19.  
     | - Establish a communication, diffusion and awareness strategy that guarantees the promotion of social inclusion for disabled populations.  
     | - Awareness-raising around GBV and available services.  
     | - Support for improved reporting on issues related to GBV by local media.  
     | - Conversations between managers, providers, and CSOs to sensitize the reduction of gender violence in the face of COVID-19.  
     | - Develop actions for decision-making and supervision of health services within the framework of COVID-19 through the use of public emergency and recovery funds and the funding and implementation of 2019-2023 Co-Existence and Citizen Security Plans.  
     | - Promote meetings with each vulnerable group (women, youth, LGBTI group, ethnic groups, and/or population with disabilities) for health gaps, needs and potential solutions.  

**Recommended Activities:**

- Fully socialize the GOH's GBV Critical Route for referrals in marginalized communities of DO1.
- Strengthen the GOH's new regulations on the collection of GBV evidence; Design a curriculum to train and certify nurses to document forced sexual incidents (DO1).
- Strengthen evidence collection through the development of a joint protocol between the Public Ministry and the MOH to collect evidence of sexual crimes (DO1).
- Optimize the existing mechanisms of feedback in departments, CCTs, Rural Health Centers (CESARs), Dental Medical Health Centers (CESAMOs), and other related bodies, to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups and align needs with the provision of...
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<td>municipal health services. (DO1 &amp; DO2).</td>
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<td><strong>Implementation Zone(s), Implementing Partners and Relation to the Work Plan:</strong></td>
<td>DOI and DO2, School Networks, Local Governments, NGOs, health centers, directors, managers, technical teams at the central and regional levels, in alliance with other related programs both within and outside of USAID, Public Ministry, SESAL, CSO, women networks.</td>
<td>DOI and DO2, School Networks; Local Governments; NGOs; local media; health centers, directors, managers, technical teams at the central and regional levels, in alliance with other related programs both within and outside of USAID; Public Ministry; SESAL, CSO, women networks.</td>
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<td>DOI and DO2, School Networks, Local Governments, NGOs, health centers, directors, managers, technical teams at the central and regional levels, in alliances with other related programs both within and outside of USAID.</td>
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**Local Governments**

**Prioritized Gaps:**

- Potential challenges in 2021 elections due to limited participation due to COVID-19.
- Lack of representation of women and vulnerable populations in decision-making spaces.
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<td>- OMMs and Youth Municipal Offices (OMJs) face budgetary limitations in the face of the COVID emergency.</td>
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<td>- Ensure that the transition and handover protocol guarantee the inclusion of women and other vulnerable groups.</td>
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<td>- Optimize the existing mechanisms of feedback to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups and align needs with the provision of municipal services.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Advocate for allocation of budget in support of the OMMs in accordance with the law.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Ensure that OMM Coordinators/Directors participate in all municipal meetings regarding the development and implementation of LED agenda.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended Activities:**

- Alliances with USAID implementers and other partners to encourage economic independence.
- Work with local governments to promote diverse participation in open council meetings or other municipal events.
- Ensure visibility of the issue of social inclusion in forums and debates on transition and transfer.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Laws, Policies, Regulations, and Institutional Practices</th>
<th>Cultural Norms and Beliefs</th>
<th>Gender Roles, Responsibilities, and Time Use</th>
<th>Access to and Control over Assets and Resources</th>
<th>Patterns of Power and Decision-making</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Support and make visible actions that favor vulnerable groups in citizen security plans.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementation Zone(s), Implementing Partners and Relation to the Work Plan:</strong></td>
<td>DOI1 and DO2, Local governments, CCTs, OMM Alliances with other related programs both inside and outside USAID.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DOI1, Local Governments. DOI and DO2, Local Governments, Women and youth networks, local CSOs, OMM, OMJ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result:</td>
<td>Result 1 and 2</td>
<td>Result 2</td>
<td>Result 1 and 2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Civil Society</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prioritized Gaps:</strong></td>
<td>- Lack of knowledge among citizens and civil society regarding available GBV services.</td>
<td>- Increased incidence of GBV as a result of COVID-19 lockdown.</td>
<td>- Lack of knowledge about gender-based violence prevention in times of pandemic due in part to scarce information on gender-based violence and available services.</td>
<td>- Lack of representation of women and vulnerable populations in decision-making spaces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommended Activities:</strong></td>
<td>- Outreach and training for CSOs on the GBV critical Route, key processes and available services - Support OMM by advocating for increased visibility and the allocation of the 5% stipulated by law in municipal budgets.</td>
<td>- Increase information and opportunities to discuss GBV through training and outreach to media and CSOs.</td>
<td>- Communications Campaign for Social Inclusion in addition to specific actions in health, education, and local government. - Incorporate the issue of gender and gender-based violence in regional online forums to discuss &quot;Civil society as key actors in the decision-making&quot; - Strengthen the representation of civil society groups that represent vulnerable sectors and ensure effective participation for decision-making - linking vulnerable groups with the expanded CCTs in decision-making processes, especially with networks of women and youth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domain</td>
<td>Laws, Policies, Regulations, and Institutional Practices</td>
<td>Cultural Norms and Beliefs</td>
<td>Gender Roles, Responsibilities, and Time Use</td>
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<td>Patterns of Power and Decision-making</td>
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<td></td>
<td>provision of services at the local level during the COVID-19 emergency.</td>
<td>Train groups of women and young people to supervise and follow up on the recommendations of citizen oversight exercises.</td>
<td>- Train groups of women and young people to supervise and follow up on the recommendations of citizen oversight exercises. - Provide grants to CSOs to lead social audits of local services, especially pandemic emergency response and citizen coexistence and security plans, with a focus on vulnerable groups. - Provide capacity-building to women and vulnerable groups on means of more effectively participating in these decision-making spaces.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Implementation Zone(s), Implementing Partners and Relation to the Work Plan:**

DOI1, Regional Sanitary Units, CSOs and service providers within the Critical Route.

DOI1 and DO2: CSOs, citizens, local media.

DOI1 and DO2: CSOs, citizens, local media.

DOI1 and DO2: CSOs, citizens, local media, OMMs, OMJs, NGOs, local CSOs, Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo de Honduras (FUNADEH), Comisión de Acción Social Menonita (CASM), Asociación de Jóvenes Cristianos de Honduras.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Laws, Policies, Regulations, and Institutional Practices</th>
<th>Cultural Norms and Beliefs</th>
<th>Gender Roles, Responsibilities, and Time Use</th>
<th>Access to and Control over Assets and Resources</th>
<th>Patterns of Power and Decision-making</th>
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<td></td>
<td>(ACJ), Organismo Cristiano de Desarrollo Integral de Honduras (OCDI).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result:</td>
<td>Result 1 and Result 2</td>
<td>Result 1 and 2</td>
<td>Result 1 and 2</td>
<td>Result 1 and 2</td>
<td>Result 1 and 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-Cutting: Youth and Migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prioritized Gaps:</td>
<td>-Irrelevant school curriculum leads to disinterest, acting as an incentive for drop-out and increases the potential for migration.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Lack of economic opportunities increases the risk of youth migration.</td>
<td>-Lack of opportunities for participation for young people increases the risk of youth migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended Activities:</td>
<td>-Design / implementation of targeted education projects focused on migration in line with SEDUC policy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Strengthen youth rootedness by linking young people to LED processes (entrepreneurship, links to other actions within the framework of LED agendas and plans).</td>
<td>-Strengthen the participation of young people in processes of citizen participation and social auditing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation Zone(s), Implementing Partners and Relation to the Work Plan:</td>
<td>DO1 and DO2, SEDUC, DLAL, NGOs, CSOs, local government.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DO2, LED team, Red ITC, TMS and other USAID partner projects, NGOs, government institutions, private sector.</td>
<td>DO1 and DO2, ACJ, CASM, OCDI, FUNADEH, and other USAID partner projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result:</td>
<td>Result 2</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Result 2</td>
<td>Result 1</td>
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</table>
V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Gender and Inclusion Indicators

The Activity has selected four specific indicators to measure outputs related to Gender and Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups. The specific gender and social inclusion indicators of the Activity are:

1. Number of people trained with the assistance of the United States Government to advance results consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their role in public or private sector institutions or organizations. (Standard Indicator F, GNDR 8)
2. Number of people reached by a USG funded intervention providing GBV services (e.g., health, legal, psycho-social counseling, shelters, hotlines, other). (Standard Indicator F, GNDR-6)
3. Number of youth trained in social or leadership skills through USG assisted programs (Standard Indicator F, YOUTH-1)
4. Percent of individual beneficiaries receiving USG assistance who are returned migrants (MELP CC2.1)
5. Percent of beneficiaries who express intention to migrate (MELP CC3)

In addition, several other indicators within the Activity’s Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP) disaggregate data by ethnic group, age, and sex, to account for the levels of participation and differentiated effects on vulnerable groups.

Measurement Processes and Timing

In line with the Activity’s MELP, the Activity tracks, analyzes, and reports on the indicators related to gender and vulnerable populations—as well as all other indicators that are disaggregated by sex, age, and ethnic group-- quarterly and annually. These indicators measure implementation progress, levels of participation, and changes for vulnerable populations resulting from Activity implementation. The Activity uses data obtained from monitoring efforts to improve the inclusion of vulnerable groups.

Best Practices and Lessons Learned

HLG will also evaluate the implementation of this Strategy for learning and adaptation purposes through pause and reflection events, as well as special studies or evaluations, if feasible. In line with the Activity’s MELP and annual Learning Plan the Activity will establish clear and efficient processes to identify and systematize lessons learned and best practices based on our cross-cutting work around gender and vulnerable groups. For example:

1. In collaboration with the Data and Learning Team, the technical specialists, local project technicians, partner agencies, and other service providers, the Activity will identify specific topics that merit further exploration to ensure effective service provision. For example: do the Activity’s efforts to support the GOH GBV Critical Route increase reporting of cases of GBV? Do services meet the needs of those populations? What other linkages or relationships are required to ensure sustainability? Do the activities address gaps in service provision at the intersection of these populations?
2. The Activity will document emblematic and evidence-based success stories, best practices, and lessons learned for dissemination among local service providers, USAID Implementing Mechanisms, and other local partners and collaborators.
3. In alliances with other actors, the Activity will identify and promote sustainability mechanisms within local public policies in support of the gender and social inclusion approach, such as working
support for efforts to allocate budget for gender and youth focused initiatives in line with national budget guidelines.

4. The Activity will coordinate closely with other USAID IMs, to facilitate the exchange and systematization of relevant experiences, lessons learned, and success stories related to gender and social inclusion.

5. The Activity will include Gender and Social Inclusion responsibilities in all job descriptions and Terms of Reference.
VI. ANNEXES

Annex I: Schedule of Activities FY 2021 and FY 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Timeline FY 2021</th>
<th>Implementation Zone</th>
<th>Relevant Result, Responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domain: Laws, Policies, Regulations, and Institutional Practices that influence the context in which men and women act and make decisions</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Strengthen evidence collection through the development of a joint protocol between the Public Ministry and the MOH to collect evidence of sexual crimes.</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>DOI</td>
<td>Result 2, Health Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Support and make visible actions that favor vulnerable groups in citizen security plans.</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>DOI</td>
<td>Result 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Support OMM by advocating for increased visibility and the allocation of the 5% stipulated by law in municipal budgets.</td>
<td>X X X</td>
<td>DOI and DO2</td>
<td>Result 2, Local Government Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ensure that the transition and handover protocol guarantee the inclusion of women and other vulnerable groups. (See Activity 1.1.4.a in FY2021 Work Plan).</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td>DOI and DO2</td>
<td>Result 2, Local Government Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domain: Cultural Norms and Beliefs</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Conversations between managers, providers, and CSOs to sensitize the reduction of gender violence in the face of COVID-19 (See Activity 1.1.3 in FY2021 Work Plan). (Secondary Domain: Gender Roles, Responsibilities, and Time Use).</td>
<td>X X X</td>
<td>DOI and DO2</td>
<td>Result 1 and Result 2, Civil Society Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domain: Gender Roles, Responsibilities, and Time Use</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Carry out a series of awareness-raising actions for boys, girls, parents’ associations, and educators to</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>DOI and DO2</td>
<td>Result 1, Education Specialist</td>
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**ensure their education in a safe environment.**

(Secondary Domain: Cultural Norms and Beliefs).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Domain: Access to and Control over Assets and Resources</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. Link young women to Youth Build training processes and productive activities within the framework of LED agendas and plans. (See Activity C1.2 in FY2021 work plan).</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>DO2</td>
<td>Result 2, LED Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Alliances with USAID implementers and other partners to encourage economic independence.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>DO1 and DO2</td>
<td>Result 2, LED Specialist (DO2), Regional Director (DO1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Training in violence prevention issues with existing programs and services in the DO1 area, such as Ciudad Mujer and shelters and outreach centers.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>DO1</td>
<td>Result 1, Health Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Communications Campaign for Social Inclusion in addition to specific actions in health, education, and local government.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>DO1 and DO2</td>
<td>Result 1 and Result 2, Civil Society Specialist and Communications Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Awareness and training campaigns on the GBV Critical Route and available services, including psychosocial, medical, legal services and others, (See Activity 1.1.3.a in FY2021 work plan).</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>DO1, in coordination with CSO Specialist</td>
<td>Result 1, Health Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Incorporate the issue of gender and gender-based violence in regional online forums to discuss “Civil society as key actors in the provision of services at the local level during the COVID-19 emergency” (See Activity 1.1.3 in FY2021 Work Plan).</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DO1 and DO2</td>
<td>Result 1, Health Specialist, Local Government Specialist</td>
</tr>
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</table>

(Secondary Domain: Gender Roles, Responsibilities, and Time Use).

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Domain: Patterns of Power and Decision-making</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. Strengthen the representation of civil society groups that represent vulnerable sectors and ensure effective participation for decision-making</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>DO1 and DO2</td>
<td>Result 1 and Result 2, Civil Society Specialist and Local Government Specialist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
linking vulnerable groups with the expanded CCT in decision-making processes, especially with networks of women and youth. (See Activity 1.2.2 in FY2021 Work Plan).

(Secondary Domain: Laws, Policies, Regulations, and Institutional Practices that influence the context in which men and women act and make decisions).

14. Train groups of women and young people to supervise and follow up on the recommendations of citizen oversight exercises (See Activity 1.2.2 in FY2021 Work Plan).

15. Provide grants to CSOs to lead social audits of local services, especially pandemic emergency response and citizen coexistence and security plans, with a focus on vulnerable groups. (See Activity 1.2.2 in FY2021 Work Plan).

16. Ensure the visibility of the issue of social inclusion in forums and debates on transition and transfer. (See Activity 1.1.4.a in FY2021 Work Plan).

17. Strengthen the participation of youth in citizen oversight and social auditing. (See Activity 1.2.2 in FY2021 Work Plan).

18. Develop actions for decision-making and supervision of health and education services within the framework of COVID-19 through the use of public emergency and recovery funds and the funding and implementation of 2019-2023 Co-Existence and Citizen Security Plans (See Activity 1.2.2.a in FY2021 Work Plan).
Annex 2: Bibliography

7. INE. Honduras. Permanent Multi-Purpose Household Survey, 2016, 2019
8. SIMO Mexico and the World Bank, 2014
Annex 3: Glossary

**Bisexual.** A man or woman who has an emotional, romantic and sexual attraction towards people of both sexes. For some, the attraction to each gender is equitable, whereas for others there may be a preference for one gender over another; this is known as sexual orientation.

**Commonwealth.** A Corporation legally constituted by the union of several municipalities or provinces.

**Disability.** According to the World Health Organization, it is a general term covering deficiencies, activity limitations and participation restrictions. Deficiencies are problems that affect a body structure or function; activity limitations are difficulties to perform actions or tasks, and participation restrictions are problems to participate in vital situations. Consequently, disability is a complex phenomenon that reflects an interaction between the characteristics of the human organism and the characteristics of the society in which it lives.

**Discrimination.** It is the distinctive or special treatment to individuals or groups violating the principle of justice that all people should be treated as equals.

**Ethnicity.** It is a human community that shares a cultural affinity that allows its members to feel identified with each other. Beyond shared history, members still maintain similar cultural practices and social behaviors in the present.

**Family Stewardship.** It is the context where it must be understood that the two parents will have to take care of the child, it is understood as a shared responsibility, as well as taking care of the household chores, where all the members of the family can carry out daily tasks.

**Gaps.** It is a statistical measure that shows the distance among women and men in relation to an indicator. It is used to reflect the gap between the sexes regarding opportunities for access and control of economic, social, cultural and political resources. Its importance lies on its capacity to qualitatively compare women and men with similar characteristics, such as age, occupation, income, schooling, economic participation, and the balance among domestic and paid work, among other indicators to measure gender equity.

**Gay.** A man or woman who has an emotional, romantic and sexual attraction towards another person of the same gender. Some people only use the term in reference to gay men. The word "gay" is preferable to the word "homosexual", which may be associated with clinical aspects that some people find offensive.

**Gender.** It is the social definition of the roles, rights, responsibilities, duties and obligations of men and women in society. The social definition of what it means to be male or female varies by culture and often changes over time.

**Gender equality.** It is a constitutional principle stipulating that men and women are equal before the law, which means that all persons without any distinction have the same rights and duties to the State and society as a whole.

**Gender equity.** It is a set of ideas, beliefs and social values related to sexual difference, gender, equality and justice, regarding behaviors, functions, opportunities, valuation and relationships among men and women. Discrimination towards women has been seen over the years, women were unable to state their opinions, and their role in society was differentiated from that of men, who were granted the ability to work, whereas women would be dedicated only to the household and the family. Over the years, however, women have demonstrated that they possess skills and abilities in the economic, political, and social spheres, due to large decisions taking place in the aforementioned contexts of women. However, women are still in constant struggle, due to the existence of groups where there is evidence of a lack of gender equity.
Gender violence. Violence towards women “because of her status as a woman” is the most common covert crime in the world, as recognized by the United Nations in 1980.

Intersexual. A person who is born with both male and female biological characteristics, combining characteristics of both sexes. An intersexual person may be chromosomally male but have a female appearance. Intersexuality is a genetic condition, which is considered by experts as a disorder of sexual development.

Lesbian. A woman who has an emotional, romantic and sexual attraction towards other women.

Masculinity. It is a cultural construction of gender that designates the role of men in society. "Masculinity" is understood as a set of characteristics associated with the traditional role of the male. Some examples of these characteristics are strength, courage, virility, triumph, competition, safety, not showing affectivity, etc. Throughout history, and still today, men have suffered great social pressure to respond with behaviors associated with those attributes.

Migrant. Migration is one of the categories of human mobility. The term applies to people and families who move to another country or other region in order to improve their material and / or social conditions. Migration is a social fact that refers to the different movements of people from one place to another and entails a change of administrative and / or political delimitation. Migration can occur within or outside a country and has certain specificities that differentiate it from other forms of human mobility such as refugee and forced displacement.

New Masculinity. It is a reflection on the male gender role and a decision on how men want to be, escaping social pressure. It ends with the stereotypes and adds traditional characteristics of women such as receptivity, understanding, feeling, emotion, protection. This concept is born as a response to the will to break with long time stereotypes believed both by men and women. On the one hand we find bold women who struggle to develop their true personal and professional potential and break with the submissive role. On the other hand, men are tired of being always labeled under the same role: competitors, who do not know how to take care of themselves, who only seek professional success. Changes in society entail changes of values, and men no longer identify with this hierarchical system. They want to find themselves, to reposition themselves with respect to women and the world

Parity: It is a principle aimed at correcting the lack of representativeness of women in the public sphere, especially in politics. Parity has to do with the so-called gender quotas that continue to generate rejection by some sectors unable to accept the existing historical debt to women.

Quotas. To reserve a certain percentage of decision-making positions or political candidates for women.

Returned migrant: People who return to their country of origin, transit country or to a third country; independently or with assistance, based on their free will or not.

Sex. Biological differences among man and woman. Gender differences are related to the physiology of man and woman, and usually remain constant between cultures and over time.

Social Inclusion. It is the situation that ensures that all citizens without exception can exercise their rights, take advantage of their abilities and take advantage of existing opportunities.

Stigmatization. It is a severe social disapproval of personal characteristics or beliefs that are perceived as contrary to established cultural norms.

Strategy. A series of very thoughtful actions directed towards a determined purpose.

Transgender. It is a general term that describes people whose mental sex or gender identity, or their inner sense of being male or female, is different from the gender assigned by the physician at birth. Sex is determined by several factors, the most important being information in the brain or mental sex. Gender transitions emphasize changing the body so that it aligns with the mind, because the information in the
brain does not change. Gender identity is innate. People who are not attached to gender stereotypes are people whose gender expressions, including their behaviors or appearance, differ from social expectations about the sex roles assigned to them at birth. A transgender girl is a young woman who identifies herself with the female gender but was assigned the masculine gender at birth. A transgender child is a young man who identifies with the male gender but was assigned the female gender at birth. We all have a sexual orientation and a gender identity, they are two different things. Transgender people can be identified as heterosexual, lesbian, gay, bisexual or in doubt. Transgender people may need specialized medical care to assist them with their gender transition.

**Vulnerable Population:** Group of people who are in a state of lack of protection or incapacity in the face of a threat to their psychological, physical, and mental condition, among others. The factors that give rise to inequality can be historical, economic, cultural, political, and biological (cognitive, physical, sensory, communication, emotional and psychosocial agents).

**Violence against women.** "Any act of violence based on belonging to the female sex that has or may result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, as well as threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, both if they occur in public life as in private life”. (Article 1 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women). Violence against women is manifested both within the family or domestic unit or in any other interpersonal relationship, or in the community, and is perpetrated by any person. Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará).