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An Assessment of EDUCATODOS

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Limitations

Sixteen days in a country for interviews and observation and five weeks of document analysis does not make one an expert, so I have been highly dependent on the many true experts listed in the acknowledgements, as well as the detailed evaluations and assessments of EDUCATODOS made in the past fifteen years. The limited time schedule did not permit any experimental or quasi-experimental research, although that of others is reported on, but it did allow for intensive interviews and focus groups, along with some classroom observations of a limited ethnographic nature. The Scope of Work was also a limiting factor, as I was asked to concentrate on the role of EDUCATODOS as a decentralized or integrated program in the SE, management, efficiency rates, costs and cost-benefits, financing options for textbooks, and recommendations for further USAID technical assistance. Since each of these topics, of necessity, involve previous research findings and my own observations on a range of additional topics, these have also been included when appropriate. Finally, I was only able to visit one urban and one semi-urban/rural EDUCATODOS learning center, so have used the previous research, involving observation, questionnaires and experimental designs, to add depth to my own limited observations and recommendations.

Executive Summary

General Conclusion: EDUCATODOS has had a positive, even profound, impact on the life chances of hundreds of thousands of rural and urban poor young people and adults in Honduras for the past fifteen years. It is respected throughout the country, and has developed a wide network of allies, financial contributors and volunteers from public and private schools, the business sector, churches, NGO community, and local political leadership. In multiple research studies on achievement in Spanish and mathematics, EDUCATODOS students, grades 1-9, compare favorably with those in “regular” schools and with those attending other alternative educational programs. This is true despite students spending less time in formal classes, generally being taught by untrained facilitators, utilizing a different curriculum, and costing considerably less in government or donor funding. The program however, faces considerable challenges, including high desertion rates by students, high turnover of facilitators and promoters, personal costs to students, administrative concerns in the central office, and the alignment of the curriculum and testing to new national standards. It is critical that EDUCATODOS be maintained, if the effort of Honduras to reach its EFA goal of a 70% graduation rate from grade 9 is to be attained.

Scope of Work Recommendations

1. Transition Commission: An immediate priority is for the Minister of Education to appoint a Transition Commission, made up of senior SE officials, current EDUCATODOS Central, District and Municipal staff, representatives of USAID, and others from the Government, NGO or Business communities. The commission would decide on the most appropriate roles and functions for EDUCATODOS. Many of these options are outlined in the document which follows and in Appendices A and B. Among the Commission roles will be a Position Description and recommendation to the Minister of Education on a single director; the location of EDUCATODOS within the SE or other setting; general budget parameters; size of continuing staff of EDUCATODOS; and its role in meeting EFA and other government educational goals.

Time Line: While there are obvious concerns about appointing a commission prior to the national election, we recommend that it be appointed immediately, with a three month time line, July-September, 2009. Without rapid decision-making on its leadership and future, EDUCATODOS will have difficulty continuing its current work and planning for the future. **Cost Implications:** Cost for meetings only. Technical assistance provided by USAID.

2. Decentralization, deconcentration, devolution, delegation or integrated management: A Central EDUCATODOS office should continue to function, regardless of its relocation, working on curriculum alignment and evaluation, external funding and developing new sites.

1. We believe that the technical portion of the EDUCATODOS centralized model could be maintained, but be integrated into the Office of Continuing Education.
2. Whenever appropriate and cost effective, other logistical, printing, salary, accounting, administrative and financial activities could be integrated into the SE. If integrated, a few current EDUCATODOS staff would be assigned to appropriate offices to assure that EDUCATODOS needs continue to be met.
3. The SE/Ministry of Education would delegate to the remaining centralized EDUCATODOS program the right to maintain and improve the current curriculum (including all components of the instructional package); fully align it with the national curriculum; improve the current assessment system to align it with the current SE/MIDEH assessments; and maintain the integrity of the program through training departmental coordinators and promoters.

4. While most salaries might remain a centralized function, the departments and municipalities would have delegated to them the supervision and monitoring of coordinators and supervisors, in addition to selection, training, supervision and monitoring of the facilitators. As any further national educational decentralization occurs, the departmental and municipal governments would be asked to pick up more of the costs of EDUCATODOS.

Cost Implications: There is likely to be a diminution of Central SE costs, particularly if the EDUCATODOS recommended “streamlined” program is put into effect. If the departments and municipalities begin to pay some or all of the salaries for coordinators, promoters and facilitators then costs will rise at that level.

3. Management: As part of any new organizational relocation of EDUCATODOS, a single Director should be appointed to manage the remaining centralized functions, oversee the closing of sites which do not meet cost-benefit criteria, dropout, or excessive travel or other expenses, and plan for its eventual expansion to reach more rural and urban adolescents and adults, particularly at the Cycle 3, lower secondary level. Since the current administrative structure of the program has co-leaders/directors, it will be necessary for the Transition Commission, working with EDUCATODOS, to come up with a new position description, with the position filled for hopefully no less than a three year period. **Cost Implications:** No immediate additional costs

4. Efficiency Rates: The efficiency rates (the number of students passing a primary (1-6) grade divided by the number of students initially enrolling in 2008) vary greatly by municipality (9.6%-100%), but less so by department (53.8-97.1). **The nationwide average is 83.5% passing a given primary grade.** At the junior secondary (7-9) the municipal rates vary from 24.3%-100% and departments from 74.1-96.1. Appendix F provides the details on efficiency rates by municipality and department. If dropouts during a given year are considered, then EDUCATODOS, with the exception of a few municipalities, has a high efficiency rate. **The nationwide average is 80.5% passing a given cycle 3, lower secondary grade.** If, however, the numbers of students graduating from grade 6 within three calendar years (6 grades) is measured, then the efficiency rate is much lower 41%, and comparing grade 7 to graduates of grade 9, only 28.5%. Finally, if individual students are followed over their time in EDUCATODOS, then the efficiency rate is possibly as low as 11. 5% for completing grades 7-9 (Marshall, 2005). **Cost Implications:** Cost savings will result if low efficiency programs are phased out, centers have solid financial grounding, facilitators receive training and acceptable monetary payments, and private social costs are kept low.

5. Costs per Participant: We estimate that the 2008 annual total expenditures per participant in EDUCATODOS were **Lps. 1673 or \$83.63**, based on all GOH, USAID and other Donations/Funds. When only recurrent costs for textbooks, certificates, tests, radiograbadoras, promotion, training, monitoring, administration and logistics, EDUCATODOS estimates costs per pupil for each grade 1-6 are **Lps. 800 or \$40 per grade (\$240 for 6 grades)** and for grades 7-9 are **Lps. 1305 or \$65 (\$195 for 3 grades)**. When efficiency rates (passing divided by matriculation) are considered, the average cost is **\$47.90 for each primary grade**. There are, however, dramatic cost differences to be found between municipalities, but less so between departments. These vary from a low of \$40.00 to an extreme high in one small program of \$416.67 per student completing a primary grade. Costs of six grades for graduation from Grade 6 range from \$240.00 and \$646.86 (not including some extreme outliers). The average for primary graduation, considering dropout rates, is **\$287.40**. For grades 7-9, the costs range from \$65.00 per year to an extreme high in a small program of \$277.80 per grade. If the extreme outliers are dropped, costs for junior secondary (Grades 7-9) range from a low of \$195-\$271.95. When efficiency rates (passing divided by matriculation) are considered the average cost is **\$80.75** for each lower secondary grade or a total of **\$242.25** for graduates.

We agree with Van Steenwyk (2009), who estimates that EDUCATODOS costs range from a low of \$10 per pupil in rural areas up to \$150 in urban settings. Among the many variables for which our current data cannot control are the:

- Number and percent of students who complete 2 primary grades in one year;
- Number of students who drop out between grades;
- Size of classes;
- Facilitators leaving during a school term;
- Centers closing during a school year;
- Actual costs for promotion, training and supervision of facilitators in remote schools;
- Number of centers which conduct multigrade classes;
- Students who are not initially enrolled, but are listed as completing the grade; and
- Number of years that it takes for students to actually complete a primary or lower secondary program.

Cost Implications: Many EDUCATODOS classes do not meet the standard of 8-10 students, but the costs remain low when the facilitators are volunteers. Centers which have small classes, in addition to high annual dropout rates, low graduation rates from grades 6 and 9, or which for reasons of management and travel are too expensive to retain, should be closed, merged or turned over, when possible to PRALABEH for the primary grades or to one of the alternative lower secondary programs from grades 7-9. Details on costs in each municipality and department can be found in Appendix F.

6. Comparison Costs with other Alternative Programs:

There is no data available to compare EDUCATODOS with other alternative programs on drop-out rates or time needed to complete a 6 grade primary or 3 grade junior secondary. Utilizing the Umansky, 2008 data however, we are able to compare overall costs, adjusting their figures for what we have found in recently available data sets. There is also no data available on the costs of basic literacy program **Yo, Sí Puedo** or of the other alternative primary (grades 1-6) PRALEBAH program, so we have made estimates.

Cycles 1-2 Primary: Grades 1-6: EDUCATODOS: Costs vary by municipality from \$40-\$300 per pupil per grade, with an average of **\$47.90** depending on drop-out rates for a total average cost of **\$287.40** for six grades (See Appendix F for details by municipality and department..

PRALEBAH has an estimated **\$160** per pupil per year or **\$480** for six grades in three years. Graduates of the short term, comparatively inexpensive Yo, Sí Puedo program, could conceivably be placed in grade 2 in either EDUCATODOS or PRALABEH.

Cycle 3-Lower Secondary: Grades 7-9:

Table 1 is based on an analysis of the Alternative Programs, conducted in 2008 (Umansky, Hernandez, Alas, and Moncada, 2008), who estimated EDUCATODOS annual social costs at \$37.43. Our estimates are \$65 per pupil per year, based on the most recent (2009) EDUCATODOS cost estimates, without considering dropouts. **Annual per grade costs**, however, including dropout rates are an average of **\$78.50** in program, social or governmental costs (See Appendix F for details by municipality and department). This compares with an estimated **\$400** per year in regular schools, **\$131.38** in SEMED, **\$299.27** in SAT, **\$347.27** in Telebasica, and **\$202.77** in Nocturnos. EDUCATODOS program/social costs are **23-59% of other alternative programs**.

If total annual costs (direct costs-private and social) are considered as well as dropout rates during the year, EDUCATODOS costs are estimated at **\$217.82**. There is no data available on the other alternatives, when dropouts are considered, so the Uzmanksy estimates are likely to be on

the low side: SEMED-\$**352.00**; SAT-\$**361.08**; Telebasica-\$**354.26**; and Nocturnos at \$**295.23**. EDUCATODOS are thus **60-74% of total direct costs, when compared to other programs.**

Table 1: Costs for Alternative Education Programs and the Lower (7-9) and Upper (10-12) Levels

Cost type	7-9 Public	SEMED	IHER	EDUCA- TODOS	SAT	TELE- BASICA	Noct urnos
Private Costs	Direct private costs – Lower Sec	220.61	108.44	101.88	61.81	6.99	92.46
	Indirect private costs – Lower Sec	211.02	89.22	144.30	96.24	317.93	405.84
	Lower Secondary Total (US\$)	431.64	197.66	246.18	158.05	324.92	498.29
Social Costs	Lower and upper secondary combined	\$400.00 (estim.)	131.38	\$37.43 (\$78.50)	299.27	347.27	202.77
Total Costs	Total per student cost – Lower secondary (social, private direct, private indirect)	563.02		283.62	457.33	672.20	701.07
	Total per student cost-Lower secondary (only direct costs- private and social	352.00		139.32 (217.82)	361.08	354.26	295.23

7. Turnover Rates of Promoters and Facilitators: Promoters and facilitators are the core of the EDUCATODOS program, but due to low salaries or lack of other incentives, there are reportedly high turnover rates. A 2002 study found the following statistics and there is no evidence that it has substantially changed, but regrettably, no recent data is available.

	6 Meses o menos	7-11 Meses	12-23 Meses	2-4 Años	Más que 4 Años
Promotores	17%	5%	26%	31%	20%
Facilitadores	34%	4%	28%	22%	12%

Necesidades y Deseos de Capacitación de Personal de Campo de EDUCATODOS: Coordinadores – Promotores – Facilitadores, Octubre 2002.

Rural facilitators often have less than a secondary education, while those in urban areas often have post-secondary, normal or university degrees. Marshall, 2005, found that up to 10% of students couldn't start or finish their school year due to centers not opening or closing during the year, and 26% of students listed change in facilitators as a major problem. Promoters must be provided with salaries appropriate to their municipality with possible incentives for opening and properly supervising centers. All facilitators should be paid an appropriate hourly contractual rate, similar to teachers working in SEMED or NOCTURNOS learning sites. Merit pay based on facilitator attendance, student attendance, graduation rates, low desertion, and student achievement should be considered. In addition, monetary and other incentives (awards and recognition) for learning center development, student and teacher attendance, student achievement, and awards and recognition need to be developed. **Cost Implications:** Significant increase in those municipalities which have made little or no financial contributions to date and/or to the national budget, if central funds are decentralized to cover such costs. (See Appendix D for list of local donations and assistance). If all current facilitators (8,529) were paid 1000 Lps. per month by the municipality or central government, the cost would be Lps. 8,529,000 X 8 month contract, or a total of 68,232,000 or \$3,411,600. This is obviously a significant expenditure, but if all these facilitators were paid a beginning teacher salary \$450 a month for 8 months, the expenditure would be an even more prohibitive \$30,704,400.

8. Textbooks and Instructional Materials: In communities with sufficient local funding or strong support of NGOs and Businesses, municipal authorities should purchase sufficient Cycle 1, 2, and 3 textbooks, CDs and other instructional materials, which can then be used for multiple years. In poor municipalities, however, the central SE should consider purchasing the instructional materials for use locally. These books, CDs etc., would be used for five or more years in the community, and not given to the students, but stored with municipal or departmental school authorities. The newly developed, piloted and validated English curriculum should begin use immediately, with additional piloting at grade 4 for the first year text and CDs, in addition to possible sales to private schools, businesses and other countries. The use of CDs is problematic, as previous studies, in addition to our interviews and observation, indicate that most lower secondary facilitators do not use them. Where facilitators have a secondary or university degree, it is not as critical that CDs be used, however, in rural areas with poorly educated facilitators, they are likely to remain the only viable solution. With English language instruction, however, we not only recommend the use of CDs, but consider them absolutely necessary, given the likelihood of low English abilities by the large majority of facilitators. In Cycle 3 settings, we strongly recommend the use of libraries, laboratories and computers and internet, when available in local schools. Student or family costs, however, should be kept to an absolute minimum for the poor rural and urban youth. **Cost Implications:** This will lead to higher costs for most municipalities (governments, NGOs, Churches, Businesses) that have not yet provided salaries, textbooks or materials. Some cost savings may result if the “instructional package” is limited to essential materials with no Grabadoras or CDs at the Cycle 3, but would rise if recommended additional books, libraries, and instructional technology are added.

9. USAID Technical Assistance: Key technical assistance needs, as recommended by EDUCATODOS staff and by Dr. Kraft, based in extensive interviews with SE and other educators are:

- Transition assistance;
- Alignment of the EDUCATODOS to national curriculum and standards;
- Assistance to the evaluation unit on formative, summative and authentic assessment and alignment to DIGECE and SE/MIDEH;
- Substantially improved grade 1 and 2 textbooks and instructional materials;
- Revision of grade 3-6 texts and materials;
- A study of the efficacy of EDUCATODOS moving into Cycle 4 schooling;
- Development of a work-related curriculum or adoption of something similar to Work Keys;
- New instructional materials for community development and service learning-including training of promoters and facilitators;
- Working the municipalities, the SE-RRHH, UPN, and the GOH on career ladders, monetary and other incentives for facilitators;
- Training programs for promoters; joint training programs for facilitators with INICE, UPE, SE and others, and
- The use of additional instructional technologies including science laboratories, computer laboratories, and the internet, when they are found in the schools used by EDUCATODOS.

Cost Implications: Estimated \$468,000 for 68 person months of national and international technical assistance.

1. TRANSITION COMMISSION

After sixteen years of programmatic funding from USAID, EDUCATODOS is faced in 2009 with primary funding from the Government of Honduras, under the SE. Multiple options were explored for its future through the interviews, focus groups and analysis of previous research and recommendations. An immediate priority is for the Minister of Education to appoint a Transition Commission, made up of senior SE officials, current EDUCATODOS Central, District and Municipal staff, representatives of USAID, and others from the Government, Foundations, NGO or Business communities.

From our interviews and focus groups there appear to be several options for a Transition Commission to consider when deciding the roles and placement of EDUCATODOS within the educational system of Honduras. These are:

- a. EDUCATODOS remains as a separate, nearly autonomous institution, but with stronger linkages to the SE. GOH funds would be transferred directly. This option might include the setting up of a new Foundation.

Recommendation: The strength of this option is the maintenance of the existing program of EDUCATODOS. Based on interviews and previous research, it is the belief of this assessment that this is not a viable option. EDUCATODOS is in need of reforms, and it is our belief that continued autonomy would do little to bring them about or lead to greater coordination of programs or cost savings.

- b. EDUCATODOS becomes a part of an existing Foundation, such as FEREMA, while maintaining most of its existing roles and functions. GOH funds and other sources of financial support would be channeled through the existing Foundation.

Recommendation: This option should be explored by the Transition Commission as movement to an existing foundation would be a comparatively simple process, while maintaining the important aspects of EDUCATODOS which might be lost if it were just mainstreamed into the SE. It may or may not lead to greater coordination with the SE or to significant reforms or cost savings.

- c. EDUCATODOS is established as a semi-autonomous, de-concentrated educational program within the SE, with specific judicial and administrative status as outlined in Congressional laws. (See Appendix A for details on this proposal from EDUCATODOS)

Recommendation: This option should be considered by the Transition Commision, as it has been carefully developed for specific legal and administrative functions and de-concentrated roles by the EDUCATODOS staff. It retains significant autonomy for the program, but possibly does not provide significant SE oversight or lead to significant reforms or cost savings.

- d. EDUCATODOS becomes a semi-autonomous program, similar to CENET, in which it is part of the Ministry of Education/SE with government funding, but also considerable autonomy.

Recommendation: After analysis of how successfully CENET has functioned in its quasi-autonomous role, this option could be considered by the Transition Commission. It may or may not lead to significant reforms or cost savings.

- e. EDUCATODOS becomes an office within the SE Direction of Continuing Education, paralleling PRALABEH. Many functions currently operating separately would be coordinated, although not subsumed, within appropriate offices within the central SE and at the departmental or municipal levels. These functions might include logistics, printing, general and specific facilitator training, supervision, curriculum alignment, and coordination

of assessments. Many functions would also be decentralized geographically with municipalities having greater responsibility for paying promoters and facilitators, purchasing textbooks and other instructional aids and materials, and coordinating logistics. (See Appendix B for a detailed proposal from the Dirección de Educación Continua and Appendix C for Reactions from EDUCATODOS to the proposal).

Recommendation: This appears to be the preferred option by most of those interviewed outside of EDUCATODOS, as it maintains unique aspects of the program but within the SE, promotes coordination between alternative programs, decentralizes much of the decision-making and financing to the municipal level, reduces costs through utilizing existing SE offices, promotes alignment of the curriculum, coordinates assessment and evaluation, leads to possible improvements in supervision and training, and to greater use of school facilities.

- f. EDUCATODOS would cease to exist with no staff, no separate curriculum, no separate examinations with its important functions being carried out by other alternative programs.

Recommendation: This option was not mentioned by any interviewees either inside or outside of EDUCATODOS. It would destroy 16 years of a generally successful program, make it impossible to utilize EDUCATODOS to meet the needs of countless rural and urban poor, and make it even more difficult for the Government of Honduras to reach its EFA and other educational goals. It is not recommended by this assessment.

Decision-Making by the Transition Commission:

1. Continuation of EDUCATODOS;
2. Budget level of support from central SE or Municipal sources;
3. Integration into the SE into which office, semi-autonomy or autonomy;
4. Appointment of a single Director or maintenance of co-directors;
5. Needed technical assistance, supported by USAID

Time Line: The Transition Commission Should be appointed no later than June 30, 2009, with a three month limit (September 3) for making the major decisions listed above.

PROPOSAL FROM EDUCATODOS

The Tables which follow present a “streamlined” EDUCATODOS total budget and structure. If the Transition Commission decides to have EDUCATODOS retain much or most of its autonomy, regardless of its “location,” then this proposal from the EDUCATODOS staff should be carefully considered. As can be seen in the numbers which follow, the proposed annual budget for its first year would be Lps. 28984,000 or \$1,449,200, which is less than the 2008 Government of Honduras contribution of Lps. 33,247,312 or \$1,662,366. Among the critical questions for the Transition Commission are:

1. How much autonomy should EDUCATODOS retain?
2. What is the most effective location for EDUCATODOS, if it is merged into the SE?
3. If EDUCATODOS is merged into the SE, how many central and departmental staff will be needed to administer and expand the program?
4. Can or should many functions be brought into the general SE structure and what cost savings would there be?

The data which follows gives the EDUCATODOS funding for 2008, while Tables 2 and 3 are proposals from the staff of EDUCATODOS on what a new “streamlined,” program might look like. In making its decisions on the future of the program, we recommend that this proposal be given serious consideration, as it represents the thinking of the current staff, who know the program best.

EDUCATODOS 2008

Gastos USAID=	Lps. 42,099,059	\$2,104,953
Gastos Tesoro Nacional=	Lps. 33,247,312	\$1,662,366
Fondos por Convenio=	Lps. 19,699,872	\$984,312
Total=	Lps. 95,046,239	\$4,752,312

If the Transition Commission adopts a plan in which EDUCATODOS is more fully integrated into the SE, then many of the services listed in Table 2 could be included within other SE offices, although there should continue to be a small EDUCATODOS staff present in each “integrated” office to assure that the needs of the program are being properly carried out.

Table 2: MATRIZ ANUALIZADA

Proyectado Inflación 9%

Descripción Total Gastos	Año 1	Año 2	Año 3	Año 4	Año 5
Sueldos	10632,000	11588,880	12631,870	13768,748	15007,935
Decimotercer Mes	886,000	965,740	1052,656	1147,395	1250,661
Decimocuarto Mes	886,000	965,740	1052,656	1147,395	1250,661
Materiales y Suministros de Oficina	1400,000	1526,000	1663,340	1813,040	1976,214
Mantenimiento Flota Vehicular	1750,000	1907,500	2079,175	2266,300	2470,267
Contrato Servicios vigilancia	300,000	327,000	356,430	388,508	423,474
Contrato servicios aseo	360,000	392,400	427,716	466,210	508,169
Contrato mantenimiento sistema informático	160,000	174,400	190,096	207,204	225,853
Contrato servicios Internet	110,000	119,900	130,691	142,453	155,273
Gastos Operativos	3000,000	3270,000	3564,300	3885,087	4234,744
Reproducción textos	7000,000	7630,000	8316,700	9065,203	9881,071
Gastos Varios	2500,000	2725,000	2970,250	3237,572	3528,954
Total Lps.	28984,000	31592,560	34435,890	37535,120	40913,954
Total \$	\$1,449,200	\$1,579,628	\$1,721,795	\$1,876,756	\$2,045,698

Table 3 presents the EDUCATODOS proposal for a limited staff. Many of these positions would likely be retained, regardless of whether the program is integrated into the SE or whether it remains semi or fully autonomous. Once again, many of the logistical, administrative, accounting, and human resource functions could, if decided by the Transition Commission, be integrated into those SE departments, leaving a smaller cadre of EDUCATODOS officials, who would maintain the technical side of the program within the Office of Continuing Education.

Table 3: Proposed New Structure and Salaries by EDUCATODOS

	Sueldo Mensual/14 meses	Total Anual
Coordinación Técnica Nacional	45,000	630,000
Asistente	8,500	119,000
Coordinación de Operaciones de Campo	22,000	308,000
Asistente	8500	119,000
Asistente Técnico (4)	60,000	840,000
Coordinadores Departamentales (^ 10)	120,000	1680,000
Asistentes Técnicos Departamentales (20)	170,000	2380,000
Promotores (20)	140,000	1960,000
Coordinación de Desarrollo Institucional	40,000	560,000
Asistente	8,500	119,000
Especialista en Medios y Rel. Pùblicas	18,000	252,000
Oficial de Planificación , Proyectos y Presupuestos	18,000	252,000
Oficial de Estadísticas	15,000	210,000
Coordinación Administrativa y Financiera	45,000	630,000
Asistente	8,500	119,000
Auditoría Interna (2)	36,000	504,000
Oficial de Administración e Recursos Humanos	25,000	350,000
Asistente	8,500	119,000
Asistente	8,500	119,000
Unidad de Logística	6,000	84,000
Unidad de Logística	6,000	84,000
Unidad de Logística	6,000	84,000
Unidad de Logística	6,000	84,000
Contador General	30,000	420,000
Asistente Auxiliar	13,000	182,000
Bodega	7,000	7,000
Bodega	7,000	7,000
Total Lps. And \$	\$44,300 Lps. 886,000	\$620,200 Lps. 12404,000

In Table 4, one can see that there are currently 224 promoters listed by EDUCATODOS, while their proposal for a new structure calls for only 20. Promoters, along with the facilitators they recruit, are the critical component of EDUCATODOS, and it is not clear how the program can keep functioning if the numbers of promoters are cut back 90%. Presumably, it is possible that in a “decentralized” system, the departments and municipalities could be “delegated” to pick up the recruiting role and salaries of promoters, but this would be a significant financial burden for them.

Recommendation: Before accepting the budget and staffing pattern proposed by the EDUCATODOS staff, the question of the number, role and salary of promoters must be decided, so as not to catastrophically reduce the program developed over the past 15 years. To move from the current 224 promoters shown in the table which follows down to 20, without a massive decentralization of funding, is something that needs to be carefully explained.

Table 4: PROGRAMA EDUCATODOS: MATRICULA CONSOLIDADA AÑO: 2008

Nº	DEPARTAMENTO	CENTROS EDUCATIVOS	PROMOTORES	FACILITADORES	No. Centros por Promotor	No. Facilitadores por Promotor
1	ATLANTIDA	84	4	124	21	31
2	COLON	54	7	59	8	8
3	COMAYAGUA	439	7	608	63	87
4	COPAN	816	14	820	58	59
5	CORTES	265	12	464	22	39
6	CHOLUTeca	936	13	958	72	74
7	EL PARAISO	156	9	167	17	19
8	FRANCISCO MORAZAN	555	24	792	23	33
9	GRACIAS A DIOS	85	5	116	17	23
10	INTIBUCA	499	14	517	36	37
11	ISLAS DE LA BAHIA	18	2	17	9	9
12	LA PAZ	902	16	928	56	58
13	LEMPIRA	742	32	746	23	23
14	OCOTEPEQUE	658	12	675	55	56
15	OLANCHO	178	16	206	11	13
16	SANTA BARBARA	918	22	931	42	42
17	VALLE	154	8	157	19	20
18	YORO	233	7	244	33	35
Total general		7,692	224	8,529	34	38

* Los Promotores pueden atender a mas de un municipio, debido a ello se observa mayor numero a nivel municipal

Among the other issues shown in Table 4, which became clear in the interviews with department coordinators and promoters, is the large number of centers and facilitators which are to be monitored and supervised by each promoter. This ranges from a low of 9 centers and 9 facilitators for each promoter in Isla de Bahia to 63 centers and 89 facilitators for each promoter in Comayagua. While promoters interviewed in Comayagua claimed to make visits to each center and facilitator twice a month, this appears nearly impossible, even for those with functioning motorcycles. Given the fact that they are working with generally untrained facilitators, with limited instructional materials, and often housed in less than adequate teaching facilities, this is an indication of a serious problem.

Recommendation: We have mentioned elsewhere that EDUCATODOS facilitators should have access to training and supervision by local school supervisors, participation in local teacher circles, and the right of attendance in training programs offered locally or by INICE. While we recognize that these individuals and programs are also overworked, there does not appear to be any other solution, particularly if the number of promoters is cut to 20 nationwide.

2. DECENTRALIZATION, DECONCENTRATION, DEVOLUTION, DELEGATION OR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT

One of the most difficult and problematic aspects of looking at the appropriate placement of EDUCATODOS is around the area of management. As a nearly autonomous program throughout the years, the organization could function with a centralized structure as to curriculum, assessment, management, salaries, logistics, and its many other components. With EDUCATODOS likely moving under the auspices of the SE in some manner, it is important to define the various management terms and see where the organization best fits.

Definitions: Decentralization is the process by which decision-making responsibilities are transferred from higher levels of government to lower levels and even to the schools themselves. It includes three distinct types of responsibilities transfer: devolution, deconcentration and delegation. Devolution is the permanent-legal or constitutional-transfer of decision-making authority from a higher level of government to a lower level. Deconcentration is the transfer, usually by administrative decree, of decision-making authority from higher to lower levels of the bureaucracy within the same level of government. Delegation is the assignment, usually by administrative decree, of decision-making authority to other public or private agencies.

All three types of decentralization are common in the education sector. Several countries have devolved major education responsibilities from central governments to regional or local governments. Others have deconcentrated decisions from the education ministry located in the capital city to the ministry's regional bureaus. Still others have delegated power to appointed boards of directors or elected councils charged with managing schools (Winkler, 2005). EDUCATODOS is not a traditional, formal educational system that would follow normal decentralization procedures, as would be true of the regular schools, but we would recommend the following.

1. We believe that the technical portion of the EDUCATODOS centralized model be maintained, but be integrated into the Office of Continuing Education.
2. As appropriate and cost effective, other logistical, printing, salary, accounting, administrative and financial activities would be integrated into the SE. When not appropriate or cost

effective, they would remain within the centralized EDUCATODOS program, housed in the Office of Continuing Education

3. The SE/Ministry of Education would **delegate** to the remaining EDUCATODOS program the right to maintain and improve the current curriculum, fully align it with the national curriculum, improve the current assessment system to align it with the current SE/MIDEH assessment, and maintain the integrity of the program through training departmental coordinators and promoters.
4. While most salaries would remain a centralized function, as appropriate, the departments and municipalities would have **delegated** to them the supervision and monitoring of coordinators and supervisors, in addition to selection, training, supervision and monitoring of the facilitators.

Table 5 presents the possible location of the various functions of EDUCATODOS, were it to be integrated into the SE.

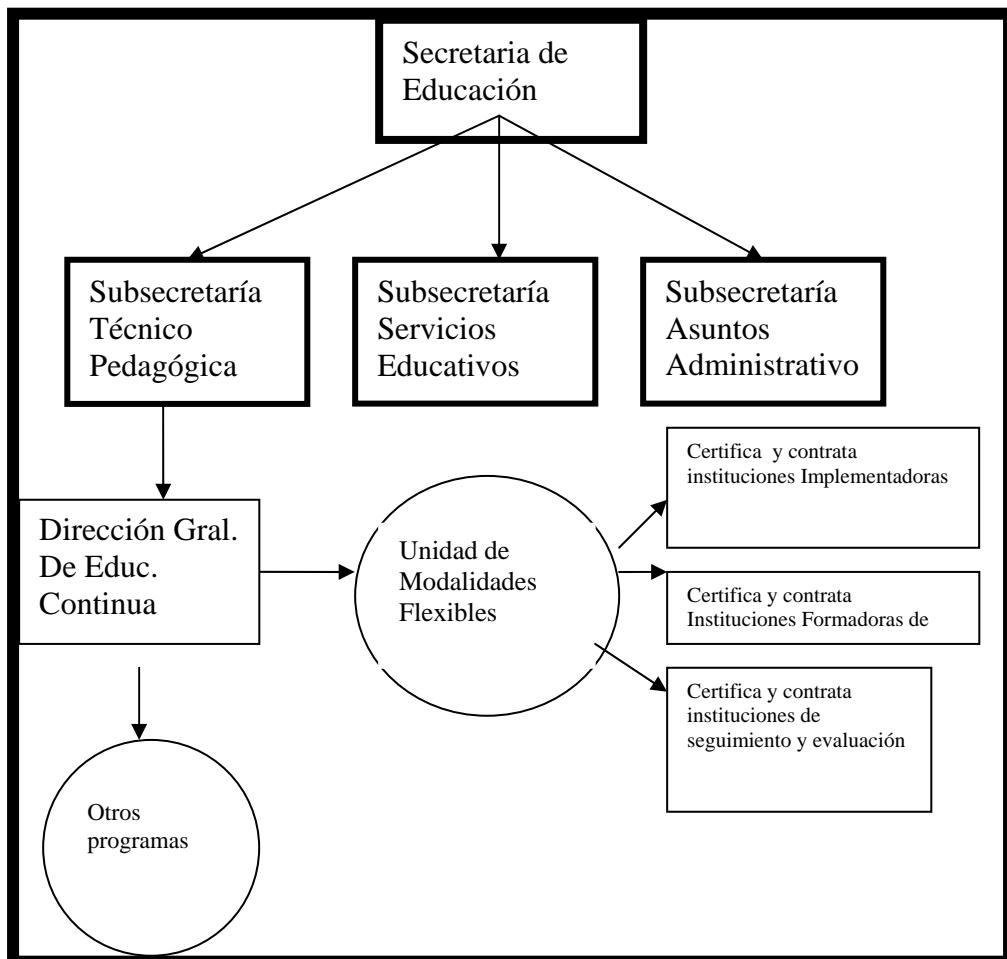
Table 5: Recommendation: Close Coordination between EDUCATODOS and SE Offices

EDUCATODOS	SE/Ministry of Education
EDUCATODOS Central Office	Dirección de Educación Continua
Curriculum Writing, Alignment & Revisions	Subsecretaría de Técnica Pedagógica-Office of Curriculum
Assessment and Testing	Subsecretaría de Técnica Pedagógica-Dirección General de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación (DICECE)
CD Production	Subsecretaría de Técnica Pedagógica-Office of Instructional Technology
Logistics	Subsecretaría Asuntos Administrativo-Logistics Office
Training and Supervision	Subsecretaría Servicios Educativos- Offices of INICE and Teacher Training
Finance and Administration	Subsecretaría Asuntos Administrativo Offices of Budgeting, Auditing and Finance
Departmental Coordinators	Departmental Directors
Promoters	Municipal Directors of Education
Facilitators	Municipal Education Offices
EDUCATODOS Learning Sites	Public Schools

Kraft, 2009

The following organigrama (Table 6) is from the Office of Continuing Education and presents a model of where EDUCATODOS might fit most appropriately into the SE. Details can be found in Appendix B, with responses from the EDUCATODOS staff in Appendix C.

Table 6: ORGANIGRAMA DE COORDINACION (ORGANIZACIÓN Y FUNCIONES)



Curriculum: The EDUCATODOS integrated curriculum, particularly grades 7-9 is well developed, in addition to being age and grade appropriate. According to the staff it is currently 70% articulated with the new national curriculum and standards. Comparative studies have found that EDUCATODOS students generally perform at similar or occasionally higher levels than students in other alternative programs, as well as those in the regular schools, despite a different curriculum, under-trained facilitators, and less time in school. To improve under a more integrated model we recommend the following.

Recommendations: The Educatodos curriculum staff should work closely with the SE/MIDEH project and the Office of Pedagogical Services within the SE. The EDUCATODOS integrated curriculum should be maintained, as it is age and grade appropriate, and research has found it to have similar or better results than even the new national curriculum. However, the grades 1 and 2 books need upgrading, followed by grades 3-6. Additional instructional materials need development to bring the full EDUCATODOS curriculum from the current 70% coverage of the national curriculum to 100%. In addition, work skills and community-based service-learning materials need strengthening. **Cost Implications:** The original materials produced by EDUCATODOS were quite expensive. We do NOT recommend a complete revision of the grade 1-6 materials involving intensive piloting and production of new expensive materials. We do, however, believe that bringing the materials into line with the national curriculum can be done by the remaining curriculum staff or shorter-term employees. In addition, with recommended USAID funded technical assistance materials on work skills (already being piloted), community-based issues, and problem-solving, can be added to the instructional materials quite rapidly.

Assessment and Testing: Although we were unable to find recent comparative analysis of cycles 1 and 2 achievement comparing EDUCATODOS students with those of regular schools, Table 7 presents evidence from the early days of the program, 1996-1999, in which EDUCATODOS outperformed students in regular schools with higher achievement and lower failure rates. As indicated in Tables 8-10, EDUCATODOS students in the 3rd cycle perform at or above students in regular schools or other alternative programs. SE/MIDEH has done an exceptional, perhaps a first in Latin America, of tying the new national curriculum, educational standards in most subjects, textbooks and formative testing, into one coordinated package. It also has excellent summative assessment tools. While EDUCATODOS has made significant recent strides in aligning its curriculum and formative testing, it has not yet reached the high standard set by SE/MIDEH.

Recommendations: The EDUCATODOS evaluation staff should work closely with the SE/MIDEH staff and that of the SE Evaluation Office, in order to better align its evaluations. In addition EDUCATODOS should participate in all assessments conducted by the SE Evaluation office to assure that students in its programs are meeting national standards. It should also develop “authentic assessments” to carefully document additional learning by its students. Given its adolescent and adult student population, EDUCATODOS should develop additional assessments on work skills, community-based issues, problem-solving, health, environmental, and civic knowledge. Again, we do NOT recommend a full-scale development of new items and instruments. **Cost Implications:** With USAID funded technical assistance, the current staff, along with experts from the SE, should be able to carry this out quite rapidly and with little additional expense.

Table 7: Promedios de Rendimiento Académico y la Reprobación de los Alumnos en Escuelas Tradicionales y los Participantes de EDUCATODOS 1996-99 (van Steenwyk, 1999)

Grados or Niveles	Escuelas Tradicionales		EDUCATODOS	
	Rendimiento 1996	Reprobación 1998	Rendimiento 1999(b)	Reprobación 1998
1	75%	17%	86%	9%
2	67%	10%	82%	6%
3	68%	7%	83%	6%
4	62%	5%	85%	4%
5	58%	3%	79%	6%
6	62%	1%	79%	5%
Promedios Grados 1-6	65%	9%	82%	6%

The research presented in Tables 8 and 9 indicate that EDUCATODOS students perform at or above students in other alternative programs and the results presented in Table 10 indicate that EDUCATODOS students at grade 7 perform at nearly the same levels as students in regular schools in Spanish and slightly above them in mathematics.

Recommendation: A current study, similar to those done in Cycle 3 by the Dirección General de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación (DGECE) and UMCE needs to be done comparing traditional schools with both PRALEBAH and EDUCATODOS in Cycles 1 and 2.

Table 8: Comparison of Achievement in Español 8vo Grado

Programa	Promedio porcentual	Desv Tip
EDUCATODOS	56	16.14
IHER	52.7	14.26
NOCTURNO	52.6	14.21
SAT	No Data	No Data
SEMED	56.1	14.53
TELEBASICA	61.4	11.24
Promedio Nacional	54.8	14.41

Dirección General de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación (DGECE), 2009

Table 9: Matemáticas 7mo. Grado

Programa	Promedio Porcentual	Desv Tip
EDUCATODOS	30.1	6.64
IHER	26.6	6.36
NOCTURNO	26.5	6.15
SAT	29.4	6.14
SEMED	27.6	6.76
TELEBASICA	26.4	5.01
Promedio Nacional	27.3	6.67

Dirección General de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación (DGECE), 2009

Table 10: Average Scores of EDUCATODOS students and those in regular schools on Spanish and Mathematics Achievement at Grade 7 in 2008

Program/Subject	Spanish	Mathematics
EDUCATODOS	44.63	39.34
Regular Schools	46.87	36.85

UMCE, 2008

Tables 11 and 12 present achievement data on how well the students in Honduras are doing on reaching EFA achievement goals. In Spanish (Table 11), between 43 and 66% are achieving at the EFA levels. This could be considered a half full/half empty conclusion, as while over half the students are achieving scores above 50%, large percentages at each grade level are still falling below. Table 12 presents strong evidence that while students in the early grades in mathematics are achieving comparatively well on the tests, by grade 6, only 7.7% of regular students meet the EFA goals, with scores just above 30% correct. While these tables provide no evidence of how well students in EDUCATODOS are doing, interview data would indicate similar results.

Recommendation: An analysis of the EDUCATODOS curricular materials (grades 1-6, not upgraded since the 1990s, indicates the need to immediately upgrade their materials and methods, and bring them in line with the national standards and curriculum. It also points to the need for the facilitators to receive much more training than is currently given, in both basic literacy and mathematics.

Table 11: Resultados de evaluación en Español por grado y porcentaje de los alumnos que alcanzan o superan la Meta EFA de Aprendizaje para el año 2008

Grado	Promedio de grado	Proporción de alumnos que alcanzan Meta EFA (55%)
Primerº	58.0%	51.1%
Segundo	52.5%	43.2%
Tercero	56.6%	53.0%
Cuarto	63.1%	64.9%
Quinto	62.5%	63.6%
Sexto	63.5%	66.9%

Dirección General de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación (DGECE)

Table 12: Resultados de evaluación en Matemáticas por grado y porcentaje de los alumnos que alcanzan o superan la Meta EFA de Aprendizaje para el año 2008

Grado	Promedio de grado	Proporción de alumnos que alcanzan Meta EFA (55%)
Primerº	78.5%	88.1%
Segundo	54.6%	49.7%
Tercero	48.4%	34.4%
Cuarto	43.45	23.3%
Quinto	37.15	11.75
Sexto	34.2%	7.7%

Dirección General de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación (DGECE)

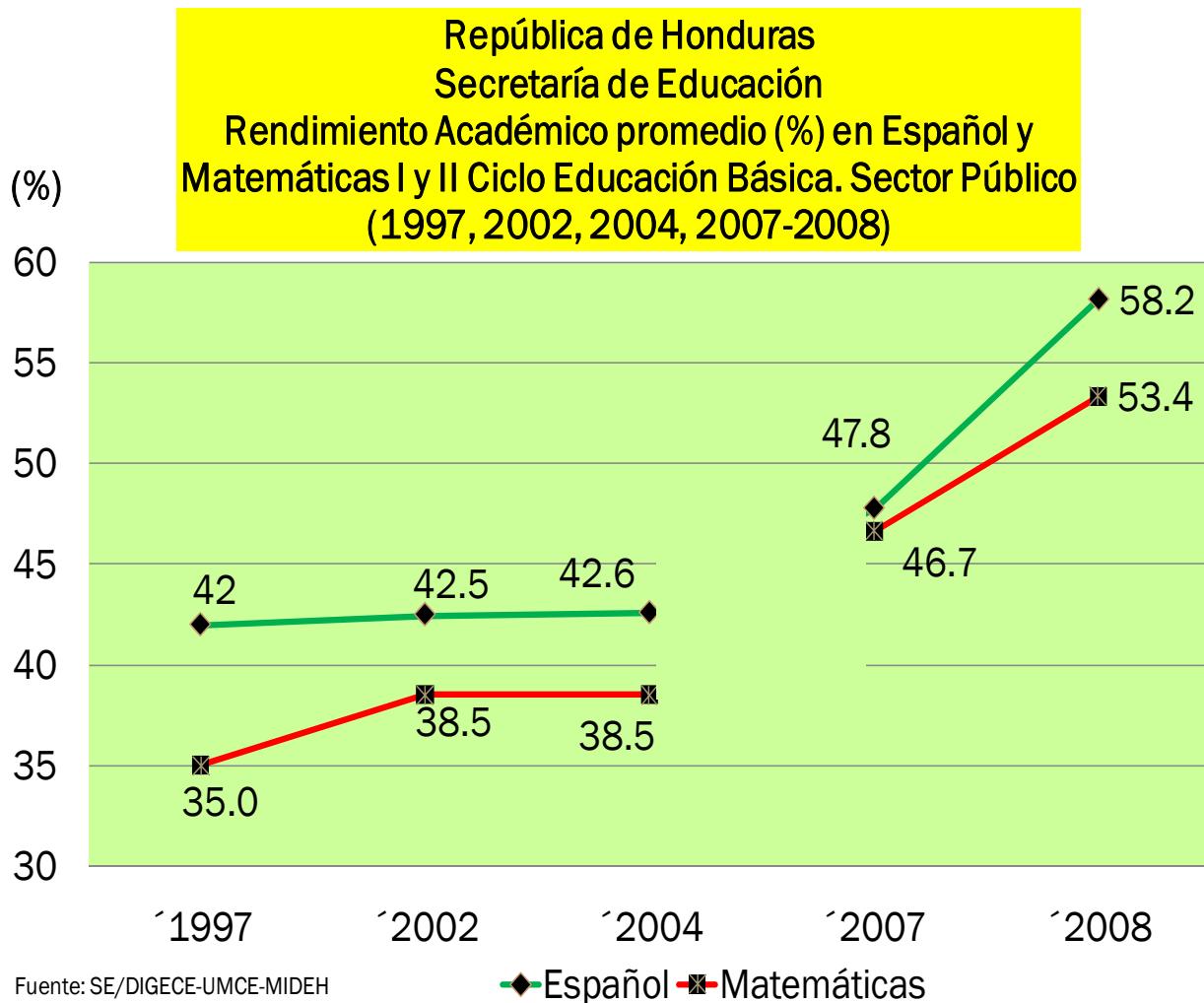
Table 13, on the next page, presents additional evidence of the achievement levels in Cycles 1 and 2 throughout Honduras. Increased test scores from 1997 and 2008 are from two different tests (1997-2004) and (2007-2008), but the increased test scores from 2007 to 2008 are from the same tests and show an increase in standardized test scores.

Recommendation: The EDUCATODOS curriculum should include not just the current 70% of the national curriculum, but cover all subjects and skills, albeit continuing to use their own integrated, adult appropriate curriculum. In addition, it should develop formative and summative assessments, which not only cover the national curriculum, but in addition the community-based, problem solving, and other skills it teaches.

On Table 13, it is important to note that the SE/MIDEH standardized tests include anchor items that do not change from year to year. These anchor items allow one to compare student achievement from year to year and are included in the standardized test for that express purpose.

Recommendation: EDUCATODOS should seriously consider utilizing the SE.MIDEH standardized tests in addition to their own assessments. While recognizing that the two curricula are not yet identical, these differences should be considered. As the EDUCATODOS curriculum is modified to cover the full 100% of the national curriculum, the additional use of the same tests could serve as an important quality control.

Table 13



Instructional Technology: EDUCATODOS has utilized tapes and then CDs as part of its methodology for assisting undereducated facilitators, who have little training in how to go about teaching. Research has found this to be of assistance to be well used by the teachers in the 2

basic cycles. Marshall, 2005 and our own observations, however, have found that it is often not used by 3rd cycle teachers, and that while younger adolescents respond well to the CDs, they are not as well accepted by older adolescents and adults. The reaction of current and prospective secondary students is seen in the Table 11, where less than 1% indicated a preference for their use. Of course, the challenge remains on how to “activate” classrooms, so that teachers, textbooks and chalkboards do not become the only means of instruction in 3rd Cycle schools.

Recommendation: CDs should continue to be used in all cycles, but that at Cycle 3, laboratories, community activities, books, libraries, computers and the internet should, over the coming years, become the norm. This recommendation will only become possible, if and when, schools throughout the country have their own computer laboratories and internet connection, with EDUCATODOS having the right to use that equipment. The SE is already planning for expansion of such sites around the country, with costs dependent upon how widespread they become at the primary, lower and senior secondary levels.

Table 14: Learning resource preferences for an alternative upper secondary education program

<i>With which of the following resources do you believe you would learn best in an alternative secondary education program?</i>	Full Sample	Individual is enrolled		Individual works		Has children at home	
		No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
With textbooks	21.9%	18.8%	25.5%	24.2%	18.5%	23.3%	18.8%
With cassette tapes	.4%	.7%	0%	.3%	.5%	.4%	.3%
With the radio	1.6%	1.9%	1.2%	1.8%	1.4%	1.5%	2.1%
With television	1.8%	2.3%	1.2%	1.2%	2.6%	1.6%	2.6%
With a computer	8.4%	6.6%	10.5%	7.9%	9.0%	8.6%	7.3%
With the internet	5.2%	3.5%	7.1%	5.6%	4.8%	5.8%	4.1%
With CDs	.5%	.6%	.5%	.6%	.5%	.2%	1.5%
With the teacher	60.2%	65.6%	53.9%	58.4%	62.6%	58.6%	63.3%

Umansky et.al., 2008

Logistics: A major concern of students, promoters and facilitators in previous research, and mentioned by them as part of this assessment, has been the timely delivery of the instructional packets (textbooks, teacher guides, CDs, certificates etc.) out to the many EDUCATODOS sites. In fact, in visits during this assessment, this was seen in both urban and rural settings where instructional materials were missing, and in what is likely not atypical, the electricity was not working and there was no money with which to purchase batteries for the CD player. Batteries, which are part of all EDUCATODOS learning packages, must be budgeted for and available for use at all times. Thus facilitators, even if they were willing and able to use the CDs, were forced into more traditional classroom modes.

Recommendation: EDUCATODOS logistics staff at the central level will need to work closely with SE logistics staff to see that EDUCATODOS materials are out to the learning centers. In addition, Departmental and Municipal coordinators and promoters must work at their levels to assure that logistical matters are taken care of before the start of any program.

Training and Supervision: Current training in EDUCATODOS is insufficient. Facilitators should have the right and responsibility to participate in any teacher training conducted by INICE in their municipality, and should be part of local teachers groups which meet to work on specific

teaching and learning challenges they face. INICE and local training providers already have plenty to do in training regular teachers and are not yet trained to work with facilitators, but if EDUCATODOS is to be meaningfully integrated into the broader educational system, its facilitators must have the right to participate in all trainings and teacher circles. EDUCATODOS trainers could serve as Trainers of Trainers, to work with INICE staff on how to best assist facilitators. The “Teachers-Training-Teachers” (TTT) model is used throughout many parts of Latin America and the world and has proven particularly effective in assisting undertrained and undereducated teachers. Since EDUCATODOS is to be a fully functioning part of the SE, there is no reason that its facilitators should not be able to participate in INICE in-service programs or those offered by local Normal Schools.

Recommendation: Wherever there are facilitators close to each other, small groups of them can be formed to meet biweekly or monthly to share teaching ideas and concerns. If the EDUCATODOS centers are located in schools, they should be invited to participate in any school-based in-service workshops, and if groups of teachers meet in TTT sessions, the facilitators should be included wherever possible. INICE or others offering training programs should open them to the facilitators, most of whom have little or no training in teaching methodology and often limited formal schooling. Given the low levels of formal education of most facilitators it is also important that they be given significantly more training in subject matter content, particularly in mathematics, where students throughout Honduras have difficulties. This could be done in formal INICE or formal EDUCATODOS training sessions, or even utilizing recorded lessons.

3. MANAGEMENT: STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

One Director: After interviewing people from throughout the education sector (including former directors of EDUCATODOS and even some staff within the organization), there was a strong consensus that the model of one Director for EDUCATODOS would best serve the organization during this critical time of transition. The EDUCATODOS leadership has written quite persuasively about their consensus decision-making process and this model can and does work well in many settings. In a time of transition, however, it becomes ever more critical to have rapid decision-making, with significant input of concerned staff. There was concern expressed in many quarters that decision-making was not occurring in a timely fashion and that this was among the causes for problems in logistics, completion of instructional materials, and other administrative and technical issues. It is important for the Minister of Education to know whom to contact on any and all issues concerning EDUCATODOS. This will be even more true if EDUCATODOS is brought more closely into the SE over the coming months.

The following chart presents some of the pros and cons of having a single director and whether such an individual should be appointed in 2009, prior to the national elections in November.

Positive Aspects of Immediately Appointing Single Director	Areas of Concern in Immediately Appointing Single Director
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> EDUCATODOS is currently in a “holding” state, waiting for decisions from the SE. The appointment of a single director at this time will provide immediate leadership to carry the organization through the transition and hopefully have things well in place for 2010, regardless of election results and who is the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The organization has been functioning for some time with co-directors and appointing a single director would impact the current traditions and decision-making dynamics. Any new Minister is likely to want to bring his/her own leadership to EDUCATODOS, perhaps bringing about leadership changes

Minister of Education next year. 3. If the Transition Commission decides on “integration” of EDUCATODOS into the SE, a single director would be an easily identifiable leader to integrate many functions into the various offices of the SE.	after only a few months. 3. If a new, single director, is appointed from outside the organization, it is likely that it will take several months for that person to understand its role and mission.
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Recommendation: As part of any new organizational relocation of EDUCATODOS, a single Director should be appointed to manage the remaining centralized functions, oversee the closing of many sites which do meet cost-benefit criteria, and plan for its eventual expansion to reach many more rural and urban adolescents and adults, particularly at the Cycle 3, lower secondary level. **Time-Line:** Appointment by the Minister of Education on recommendation of the Transition Commission by September 30, 2009.

Coordination with the SE: At its central office at Picacho, the organization has a significant number of staff who carry out the administrative, financial, technical and logistical functions. While some of these will necessarily continue, if EDUCATODOS becomes more closely managed by the SE, many of those who carry out these functions can work closely with or even become part of their counterpart offices within the Ministry of Education, as outlined in Table 5.

Recommendation: The area of logistics has been of particular concern over the years in several studies and appears to be a continuing issue today. Working closely with central logistical offices in the SE and decentralizing many functions to the municipal level, will hopefully solve problems of getting materials to the learning sites in a timely fashion.

Size of Organization: EDUCATODOS currently claims to have 8,529 facilitators working in 7,692 Centers, in 241 municipalities in all 18 departments. This is a very large organization, which of necessity has and must continue to decentralize a significant portion of its work. This decentralization should be a major focus of the current reorganization of EDUCATODOS with many functions being given to the municipal coordinators and promoters, working closely with the SE’s district education officers.

Recommendation: With the recommended cutbacks in the number of sites recommended in the efficiency section of this report, it is likely that in the near term, the number of facilitators and centers will diminish. Greater decentralization should hopefully lead to greater use of school buildings as EDUCATODOS learning sites, municipal authorities becoming an ever greater source of funding for the program, and the involvement of facilitators in all in-service training functions.

Coordination: “Graduates” of Yo, Si Puedo, upon appropriate achievement, should be encouraged to enter 2nd grade programs in PRALEBAH or EDUCATODOS. Without continued contact with reading and writing, illiteracy can easily return. At the 3rd Cycle, EDUCATODOS should coordinate with the other alternative programs, so that all students have access to at least one of them.

Recommendation: This implies that there be a connection between Yo, Si Puedo, PRALABEH, and EDUCATODOS, including some form of testing, for the appropriate place of recent literacy graduates into one of the alternative Cycle 1 programs. Given the financial exigencies of Honduras, it is critical that the alternative programs do not overlap, but rather cover different locations within any municipality, or possibly divide the Departments and Municipalities between them.

Recommendation: It will also be important for all three programs to look carefully at their instructional materials; Yo, Si Puedo might possibly include a basic mathematics component, and both PRALEBAH and EDUCATODOS need to redo their grades 1-2 textbooks to be in line with the new national standards and curriculum and to develop formative and summative assessments that cover the new standard, though including adult appropriate life or work skills, community-based learning, and more “authentic” assessment.

Table 15: Coordination between Alternative Programs

Grados/Ciclos	Programa(s)
1	Yo, Sí Puedo
1-3	PRALEBAH o EDUCATODOS
4-6	PRALEBAH o EDUCATODOS
7-9	EDUCATODOS, NOCTURNOS, TELEBASICA, SEMED, SAT-BAYAN, IHER
10-12	NOCTURNOS, SEMED, SAT-BAYAN, TELEBASICA, IHER

Kraft, 2009

Community Involvement-NGOs, Churches, Businesses: A critically important aspect of EDUCATODOS is the large network of NGOs, businesses, churches, and clubs such as the Rotary and Lions, who assist it in its work. Many of these have provided facilitators from among their ranks, paid for textbooks, provided facilities in which to hold classes for the learning centers, and contributed in many other ways. Appendix D lists some 75 ways in which these groups have contributed to local EDUCATODOS programs.

Recommendation: It is absolutely critical that these partners continue to be involved in the work of EDUCATODOS. As the organization grows through likely additional decentralization, departmental and municipal coordinators and promoters will be ever more dependent on them for assistance. These “local” EDUCATODOS personnel need continual training on how to involve community groups. This is particularly important due to the high turnover of promoters.

Municipal Involvement: Along with the involvement of the above mentioned partners (allies) the municipal authorities are an absolute key to the future of EDUCATODOS. While a comparatively few municipalities currently pay facilitators or purchase the instructional materials, this is something that will become increasingly important in the future. Whether the funds come initially from the national government or are raised locally, it will be critical that this be increased dramatically. Table 16 provides evidence of the number of municipalities and allied organizations that currently support EDUCATODOS. While the total giving (much of it in-kind) is significant, it is still less than 10% of the total EDUCATODOS budget.

Table 16: Apoyo Institucional-2008

Department	# of Municipalities	# Assisting EDUCATODOS	# of Allied Organizations	Total Financial Contributions
Atlantida	7	6	17	609,500
Colon	1	0	3	78,320
Copan	15	9	23	365,112
Choluteca	9	9	13	677,161
Comoyagua	5	5	8	832,196
El Paraiso	7	6	1	153,220
Gracias a Dios	4	4	18	196,228
La Paz	14	13	17	239,585

Ocotepeque	10	9	11	298,580
Francisco Morazan	23	15	49	629,354
Intibuca	6	3	9	425,700
Lempira	12	9	3	1,480,240
Santa Barbara	24	19	60	533,631
Totals	136	107	232	Lps. 6,518,827 \$325,941

Kraft, 2009

Recommendation: EDUCATODOS departmental and municipal coordinators along with promoters need continued training on how to involve local municipalities in helping to fund the organization. Municipalities could be given incentives by the national and departmental governments for meeting EFA goals, particularly as they relate to graduation from Grade 9, in addition to their working with the other “allies” in assisting EDUCATODOS.

Concentration on 3rd Cycle: Given the desire of the SE to meet the EFA goal of 70% graduates from the third cycle (grade 9), it is not surprising that many of those interviewed felt that EDUCATODOS should perhaps concentrate on that level of education. However, EDUCATODOS is the only alternative program currently offering the two basic cycles in many rural communities.

Recommendation: Until significant progress is made on lowering the illiteracy rate among adolescents and adults, EDUCATODOS should keep offering grades 1-6. This is particularly important in rural parts of the country, where PRALEBAH is not working and where there are few other opportunities to graduate from grade 6. This does not preclude it from continuing to expand its 3rd cycle throughout the country, but as stated throughout this assessment, it must carefully choose which locations will provide sufficient students to make it cost beneficial. It is also critical that municipalities or other organizations assist with the cost of textbooks and teaching materials, in addition to pay for facilitators.

4th Cycle-Upper Secondary: A few informants and many within EDUCATODOS presented the appropriateness of it moving on into the 4th cycle schools. There is no question that the country is in need of additional programming at that level.

Recommendation: EDUCATODOS has much to do in the way of aligning its 1-9 curriculum to national standards; greatly strengthening its grade 1 and 2 instructional materials; updating its grades 3-6 curriculum; strengthening its formative and summative evaluations aligned with the SE/MIDEH standards and textbooks; and transitioning into a new structure with the SE. While starting a 4th cycle program may be appropriate in 2-4 years, it is **not** recommended at this time.

4. EFFICIENCY RATES

Method 1-Annual Efficiency Rates: The efficiency rates (the number of students passing a primary (1-6) grade divided by the number of students of students initially enrolling in 2008) vary greatly by municipality (9.6%-100%), but less so by department (53.8-97.1). **The nationwide average is 83.5% passing a given primary grade.** At the junior secondary (7-9) the municipal rates vary from 24.3%-100% and departments from 74.1-96.1. Appendix F provides the details on efficiency rates by municipality and department. If only the dropouts during a given year are considered, then EDUCATODOS, with the exception of a few municipalities, has a high efficiency rate. **The nationwide average is 80.75 passing a given cycle 3, lower secondary grade.** If, however, the numbers of students graduating from grade 6 after three calendar years (6 grades) is measured, then the efficiency rate is much lower 41%, and comparing grade 7 to graduates of grade 9, only 28.5%. Finally, if individual students are followed over their time in

EDUCATODOS, then the efficiency rate is possibly as low as 11.5% for completing grades 7-9 (Marshall, 2005).

Table 17: National Annual Efficiency Rates and Cost per Grade for EDUCATODOS-2008

Grade Level	% Yearly Passing Rate	Average Cost Per Pupil
1 st	83.1%	\$48.13
2 nd	80.6%	\$49.63
3 rd	80.1%	\$49.94
4 th	81.5%	\$49.08
5 th	81.4%	\$49.14
6 th	81.7%	\$48.96
7 th	82.5%	\$78.79
8 th	86.8%	\$74.88
9 th	92.1%	\$70.58

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With the exception of grade 9, when utilizing an annual efficiency rate, there is little difference in percentages of students passing at each grade level or between costs in the various primary grades or between costs in each of the lower secondary grades. Previous research, however, has found significant dropout rates between grades 1 and 2 and between 7 and 8. This data, however, does not show up utilizing the annual efficiency measures. Table 18 provides evidence of differences between departments on percentages of students passing grades 1-6 and 7-9, as well as differences in cost between departments. The size of the student cohorts passing and matriculating in primary grades and lower secondary grades are included, as the size of the programs varies greatly.

Table 18: Departmental Averages on Passing and Costs per Pupil: 2008

Department	Total 1-6 Passing/ Entering	% Passing	\$ Cost per Pupil	Total 7-9 Passing/ Entering	% Passing	\$ Cost per Pupil
Atlantida	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comayagua	1935/2225	87.0	45.98	816/849	96.1	67.68
Copan	816/849	96.1	67.68	567/642	88.3	73.61
Cortes	3448/3799	90.8	44.05	4930/5746	85.8	75.76
Choluteca	6755/7236	93.4	69.59	1538/1839	83.6	77.75
El Paraiso	34/35	97.1	41.19	620/767	80.8	80.45
Francisco Morazan	1958/2362	82.9	48.25	1087/1389	78.3	83.01
Gracias a Dios	300/466	64.4	62.11	181/232	78.0	83.33
Intibuca	879/1633	53.8	74.30	591/656	90.1	72.14
Islas de la Bahia	-	-	-	-	-	-
La Paz	4173/4731	88.2	73.70	-	-	-
Lempira	5134/7030	73.0	54.79	40/54	74.1	53.98
Ocotepeque	4063/4506	90.2	44.35	430/494	87.6	74.20
Olancho	286/341	83.9	47.68	1221/1463	83.5	77.84
Santa Barbara	6121/7839	78.1	51.22	1333/1714	77.8	83.55
Valle	300/351	85.5	46.78	348/457	76.1	85.41
Yoro	563/632	89.1	44.89	792/924	85.7	75.85
TOTALS/% Grads.	36,765/44,035	83.5	47.90	13,874/17,226	80.5	80.75

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Method 2-Graduation in 3 Years Efficiency Rates: Another indicator on efficiency rates of EDUCATODOS is based on the numbers of students entering grade 1 in 2006 and the number of those passing grade 6 in 2008 (based on 2 grades per calendar year). If the numbers of students graduating from grade 6 after three calendar years is measured, then the efficiency rate is much lower at 41% than the annual efficiency rates listed above, and comparing grade 7 to graduates of grade 9, only 28.5%, as can be seen in Table 19. Given the nature of the population of late adolescents and adults, this is not surprising, as there are many reasons that a large percentage do not complete the program in a three year period. Also, the figures are only an approximation, as it was not possible in the short time available for this assessment to do an individual student analysis, which would be the only way to get exact individual figures on dropouts, failures, and passing rates.

In Table 19, we have attempted to provide an estimate of the numbers and percentages of students who completed their primary (6 grades in 3 calendar years) and lower secondary (3 grades in 3 calendar years. It is only an estimate based on numbers of student matriculating in 2006 and the numbers graduating in 2008. We were unable to follow Marshall's strategy of following individual students, where he found from 2003-2005, only 11.5% completed lower secondary in three years. Our totals were 41% for the primary and 28.5% for junior secondary. As has been pointed out elsewhere, however, not too much should be made of these figures, as late adolescents and adults, with all their work and family commitments, are not as likely to complete a program in as "orderly" a fashion as children.

Table 19: Percent of Aprobados after 3 years (6 grades/sessions) in Cycle I-II and 3 Calendar Sessions Cycle III by Department

Department	1 st 2006	6 th Aprob 2008*	% Aprob	7 th 2006	Matric 7, 8, 9 2008	9 th Aprob 2008*	% Aprob 7-9 2006-8
Atlantida	21	23	-----	1,003	1,937	465	46.4%
Colon	---	16	(100%)	6	678	5	(83.3%)
Comayagua	578	273	48.4%	544	918	56	10.3%
Copan	1,524	597	39.2%	533	723	126	23.6%
Cortes	840	802	95.5%	1,826	5,323	1,276	69.9%
Choluteca	1,267	946	74.7%	1,008	1,923	418	41.5%
El Paraiso	82	12	14.6%	868	1,755	135	15.6%
Francisco Morazan	1,525	191	12.5%	1,751	2,946	272	15.5%
Gracias a Dios	-----	24	----	-----	1,058	43	-----
Intibuca	1,772	124	6.9%	507	676	81	16.0%
Islas de la Bahia	---	21	(100%)	52	419	72	(100%)
La Paz	1,056	578	54.7%	1,173	910	0	(0%)
Lempira	2,272	678	29.%	355	737	0	(0%)
Ocotepeque	909	715	78.7%	60	499	141	(100%)
Olancho	65	9	13.8%	483	2,103	236	48.8%
Santa Barbara	1,972	1,048	53.1%	1,153	1,731	681	59.1%
Valle	489	78	16.0%	411	642	70	17.0%
Yoro	238	131	55.0%	732	2,103	67	9.2%
TOTALS/ % Graduates	14,610	5,993	41.0%	12,785	26,604	3,641	28.5%

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*Atlantida and Colon are not counted as the numbers are so small and there is no indication of when students entered. Nor is Gracias a Dios included, as it only has no matriculation #s for 2006

Conclusions from Table 19

1. Only 41% of those entering grade 1 in 2006 graduated from grade 6 in 2008.
2. Only 28.5% of those entering grade 7 in 2006 graduated from grade 9 in 2008.
3. The Departments of Copan, El Paraiso, Francisco Morazan, Intibuca, Lempira, Olancho, and Valle graduate less than 50% of the Cycle 1 and 2 students in 3 years.
4. Most Departments, with the exception of Cortes and Santa Barbara, graduated less than 50% of their 3rd Cycle students in 3 years.
5. Without current data by municipality we cannot make a judgment on the cost-benefit of maintaining small programs in Atlantida and Colon in Cycles 1 and 2.

Recommendations: Centers which have less than the 8-10 students per facilitator should be looked at closely, as should those that have high dropout rates, low continuation rates, low graduation rates from grade 6 and grade 9, or which cost excessive amounts to manage, due to distance factors. (See Appendix F for details by municipality and department.)

Method 3-Individual Student Efficiency Rates: While the Efficiency Rates utilizing annual rates are very positive and the lower rates for graduation in three years can be explained by the nature of the student population, the most exact method is that used by Marshall et.al, 2005 in their following a cohort of 997 students from their initial matriculation in EDUCATODOS at grade 7 through their finally passing grade nine. Table 20 provides evidence that the numbers and percentages listed in our earlier tables are likely more positive than what actually exists, when individual students are followed. Highlights from Table 20 show that only 30.4% of students entering grade 7 in 2003 were still enrolled in 2005, and that actually only 21.1% had made regular progress and were in grade 9. Passing grade 9 figures are even more discouraging, with only 3.1% of the student cohort actually passing grade nine in the three year period. Another major concern is the fact that 19.4% of the students did NOT leave for their own reasons, but because they “Lost that Center.”

Table 20: Summary of 2003-2005 Cohort

Category	Number	Percent of Total
Total Initially Enrolled	997	100.0
Total Still Enrolled in 2005 by Grade	303	30.4
Enrolled in Grade 7 in 2005	29	2.9
Enrolled in Grade 8 in 2005	64	6.4
Enrolled in Grade 9 in 2005	210	21.1
Total Deserted During Year by Grade	372	37.3
Enrolled During Grade 7	330	33.1
Enrolled During Grade 8	39	3.9
Enrolled During Grade 9	3	0.3
Total Did Not Enroll	80	8.0
Total That Lost Center	193	19.4
Total Transfer	56	5.6
Total by Last Grade		
Grade 7 Incomplete	424	43.5
Grade 7 Complete	297	30.5
Grade 8 Complete	224	23.0
Grade 9 Complete	30	3.1

Recommendation on Time: Even though EDUCATODOS only offers 10 hours of instruction per week, this appears to be sufficient at grades 1-6. With other researchers and evaluators, we believe that 15 hours is likely critical for lower secondary, 3rd cycle schooling, if graduates are to meet even minimal achievement goals.

Recommendation on Locations: Research strongly backs formal school settings as the most appropriate sites. The SE and municipal governments must see that schools cooperate fully to permit and even encourage EDUCATODOS use of all their rooms and facilities in late afternoons and weekends.

Recommendation: Data from the various tables provide areas of concern for EDUCATODOS, in addition to several important recommendations. It is critical that coordinators and promotores do everything in their power to keep centers open, as this cause for student desertion appears to be a major factor. This means having financial support for the center and likely having a set of substitutes or backups if the facilitators leave.

Recommendation: It is not enough to just open a class or center and offer classes, but they must be more closely supervised, teacher and student attendance taken, and follow-up as time and money are available, to encourage students to continue with their studies.

Recommendation: This is further indication of the need for municipal and NGO support for teacher salaries, student books, training of facilitators, and the many other recommendations made throughout this assessment.

Closure of Learning Sites: In Table 21, we have gone through each of the Departments and the municipalities within them to look at those that have low enrollments or no enrollment at grades 1-6 or grades 7-9. We did not have access to municipality data which would give the total number of learning sites within each one, so there are likely additional sites that could be scheduled for possible closure, as their specific data is buried within the overall municipal data. Only the Aprobado numbers were looked at, the details of which can be found in Appendix G of this document. While several previous studies have documented the particularly high desertion rates in grades one and seven, this assessment took the “passing” numbers of students as a better indication of how well a particular municipality and its learning sites were doing.

**Table 21: EDUCATODOS Learning Sites and Municipalities
with No or Low Numbers of Aprobados-2008**

Department	# of Sites 1-6, 7-9	Municipality-1-6 No or Low Enrollment or Limited # of Grades	Municipality 7-9 No or Low Enrollment or Limited # of Grades Offered
Atlantida	?	No data	No Data
Colon	?	No Data	No Data
Comayagua	12	El Rosario, Lamani, Las Lajas	Ojos de Agua, Las Lajas, Lamani, Meambar, San José de Comayagua, Villa de San Antonio, and Talaube
Copan	23	San José, Vera Cruz	Cabañas, La Jigua, San Agustin, San Antonio, San Juan Opoa, San Agustin, San Antonio, Concepcion, Cucuyagua, Dolores, San Pedro de Copan, Dulce Nombre, El Paraiso, La Union, San Jeronimo, San Jose, San Nicolas, Trinidad de Copan, Vera Cruz
Cortes	12	Choloma, Petrerillos	Pimienta
Choluteca	15	Duyure	Duyure

El Paraiso	7	Danli, Yuscaran, El Paraiso, Jacaleapa, Moroceli, San Matias, Teupasenti	
Francisco Morazan	27	Curaren, El Porvenir, La Liberta, Marait, Marale, Nueva Armenia, Reitoca, Sabana Grande, San Antionio de Oriente, San Buenaventura, San Ignacio, San Juan de Flores, Talanga, Tatumbla, Valle de Angeles	Alubaren, Cedros, Cuararen, La Libertad, La Venta, Lepaterique, Maraita, Marale, Nueva Armenia, Ojojona, Orica, Reitoca, San Antonio de Oriente, San Buenaventura, San Ignacio, San Miguelito, Santa Ana, Santa Lucia, Talanga, Tatumbla, Valle de Angeles, Valecillo
Gracias a Dios	3		Ramon Villeda Morales, Wampuysirpi
Intibuca	10	La Esperanza, Camasca, Intibuca, San Isidro, Santa Lucia	Camasca, Masaguara, San Isidro, San Miguelito, Santa Lucia
La Paz	18	Cabañas	NO Cycle 3 schools in Department
Lempira	25	Belen	ONLY Cololaca, Las Flores, La Union have 7-9. Rest have no Cycle 3 school
Ocotepeque	15		Concepcion, Fraternidad, La Encarnacion, Lucema, San Fernando, San Francisco del Valle, San Jorge (NO grade 7), San Marcos, Santa Fe, Sensenti, Sinuapa
Olancho	17	Campamento, Catacamas, Dulce Nombre de Clumi, Guata, Guayape, Jano, Mangulile, Salama, San Esteban, San Francisco de Becerra, San Francisco de la Paz, Patuca	El Rosario, Esquipalas del Norte, Guarizama, Guayape, Jano, La Union, Mangulile, Salama, San Esteban, San Francisco de la Paz
Santa Barbara	28	Chinda, Macuelizo, San Francisco de Ojuera, San Nicolas, Santa Rita	Arada, Ceguaca, Chinda, El Nispero, Gualala, Ilama, Macuelizo, Naranjito, San Francisco de Ojuera, San Jose de Colinas, San Marcos, San Nicolas, San Pedro de Zacapa, San Vicente Centenario, Santa Rita
Valle	5	Amapala, San Lorenzo	Goascoran, San Lorenzo
Yoro	5	Jocon	Jocon, Morazan

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Recommendation: If EDUCATODOS is to become more efficient in its offering learning opportunities for adolescents and adults throughout the country, it must begin to selectively enforce its own recommended class sizes of 8-10 pupils per class. We do NOT recommend the automatic closure of those municipalities listed above, but list them as ones that on one criteria or another appear to have serious cost-benefit concerns. Where a program is just beginning and only offers grades one and two or grade seven, but enrollments in those grades are good, the sites should definitely remain open. It is critical that municipal directors and promoters keep constant track of student and facilitator attendance, as previous research has found many instances of facilitators (particularly ones receiving no pay) deserting during the sessions or of centers closing. We also recommend looking carefully at Appendix F where student enrollments and costs are listed for each municipality, to look for additional data to be used in elimination or expansion of centers.

Recommendation: It is critical to consider factors other than class size when making decisions on learning site closure or expansion. Cost benefit is one criteria but other factors must also be considered on the benefit side of the equation. Students in large cities have many regular schools and alternative programs from among which to choose, while students from poor families, often in rural areas have few options available to them and a case can be made for the maintenance of higher cost learning centers in these cases.

5. COSTS PER PARTICIPANT

We estimate that the 2008 annual **total** expenditures per participant in EDUCATODOS were **Lps. 1673 or \$83.63**, based on all GOH, USAID and other Donations/Funds. When only recurrent costs for textbooks, certificates, tests, radiograbadoras, promotion, training, monitoring, administration and logistics, EDUCATODOS estimates costs per pupil for each grade 1-6 are **Lps. 800 or \$40 per grade (\$240 for 6 grades)** and for grades 7-9 are **Lps. 1305 or \$65 (\$195 for 3 grades)**. When efficiency rates (passing divided by matriculation) are considered the average cost is **\$47.90 for each primary grade**. There are, however, dramatic cost differences to be found between municipalities, but less so between departments. These vary from a low of \$40.00 to an extreme high in one small program of \$416.67 per student completing a primary grade. Costs of six grades for graduation from Grade 6 range from \$240.00 and \$646.86 (not including the extreme outliers). The average cost for six years of primary education, considering dropout rates, is **\$287.40**. For grades 7-9, the costs range from \$65.00 per year to an extreme high in a small program of \$277.80 per grade. Costs for and complete lower secondary (Grades 7-9) range from a low of \$195-\$271.95, excluding the extreme outliers. When efficiency rates (passing divided by matriculation) are considered the average cost is **\$80.75** for the lower secondary grades or a total of **\$242.25** for graduates

Table 18 provides a broad view of the costs, but we agree with Van Steenwyk (2009), who estimates that EDUCATODOS costs range from a low of \$10 per pupil in rural areas up to \$150 in urban settings. Among the many variables for which our current data cannot control are the:

- Number and percent of students who complete 2 primary grades in one year;
- Number of students who drop out between grades;
- Size of classes;
- Facilitators leaving during a school term;
- Centers closing during a school year;
- Actual costs for promotion, training and supervision of facilitators in remote schools;
- Number of centers which conduct multigrade classes;
- Students who are not initially enrolled, but are listed as completing the grade; and
- Number of years that it takes for students to actually complete a primary secondary program.

Cost Implications: Many EDUCATODOS centers do not meet the general requirement of 8-10 students, but the costs remain low when the facilitators are volunteers. Centers which have small classes, in addition to high annual dropout rates, low graduation rates from grades 6 and 9, or which for reasons of management and travel are too expensive to retain, should be closed, merged or turned over, when possible to PRALABEH for the primary grades or to one of the alternative lower secondary programs from grades 7-9. Details on costs in each municipality and department can be found in Appendix F.

The following table presents a brief (4 year) listing of total income and costs per participant, based on EDUCATODOS financial data. EDUCATODOS has been primarily supported by

USAID throughout much of its existence, but that source of funding, with the exception technical assistance is ending in 2009. It is that transition that has led to this assessment and others which preceded it.

Table 23: Gastos/Costos-Grados 1-9

Descripción	2005	2006	2007	2008
Gasto corriente fondo de donación	Lps.22,581,451 \$ 1,290,072*	Lps.21,867,067 \$ 1,093,353*	Lps 31,233,025 \$1,561,651*	Lps.42,099,055 \$1,662,366*
Gasto corriente fondo Tesoro Nacional	Lps.21,708,236 \$1,085,412	Lps.31,770,706 \$1,588,535	Lps.32,972,081 \$1,648,604	Lps.33,247,312 \$1,662,366
Fondos por Convenio	No Data	No Data	No Data	Lps. 19,699,872 \$984,994
Total	Lps.44,289,687 \$2,214,484	Lps.53,637,773 \$2,681,887	Lps.64,205,106 \$3,210,255	Lps.95,046,239 \$4,752,312
Total de Alumno atendidos por años calendario (8 meses-7-9)	57,952** 98,300***	55,986** 100,011***	55,674** 97,270***	56,913** 90,495***
Costos Totales-alumno Por año calendario	Lps. 784 \$38 (Other external donations not included)	Lps. 994 \$50 (Other external donations not included)	Lps. 1153 \$ 58 (Other external donations not included)	Lps. 1670 \$83.63 (includes EFA, BID and FOPRIDEH funds.)
Costos (3 años) recorrientes por 6º graduado				Minimum-\$240 Eficiencia**** Actual \$287.40
Costo 9º (3 años) Graduado				Minimum-\$195 Eficiencia***** Actual-\$242.25

*20 Lps. = 1\$

** Incluye total de termina, 2, 4, 6 en Básica y 7, 8, 9 en Tercer Ciclo.

*** Incluye total de 1º a 9º pero la mayoría en 1,3, y 5 son duplicados

**** Incluye cartillas, textos, rotafolios, fichas de registro/matrícula, certificados, discos, grabadoras, pautas de evaluación, lápices, aflíches, material bibliográfico, promociones, capacitaciones, visitas de seguimiento y monitoreo, administración y logística

*****Incluye textos integradas, programa de Inglés, guías para los facilitadores, cuadros de registro y evaluación, pautas y pruebas, documento de promoción, discos, grabadoras.

6. COMPARISON COSTS WITH OTHER ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS

Before going into comparison costs with other alternative programs, we felt it important to provide a brief description of each of the other alternatives. The following description is quoted from the excellent study by Umansky, Hernandez, Alas, and Moncada, G. (2008). It is important to note that some programs receive government financing and others don't. Some programs are full-time, 25 or more hours of instruction, while others have little or no formal instruction. Some make extensive use of instructional technology and others not at all, while some use paid, trained teachers, while some use only volunteers.

Table 25: Alternative Program Descriptions

EDUCATODOS is a program that currently offers grades 1 to 9. EDUCATODOS is offered in community settings, such as local schools or churches, offers an accelerated and adapted curriculum, and uses cassettes and textbooks as the primary teaching mechanism supported by volunteer facilitators. Each EDUCATODOS group determines its own schedule to meet the needs of the particular group of students.

IHER (the Honduran Institute for Radio Education) is a church-sponsored distance learning program offering grades 1 to 11. Participants study on their own with the aid of textbooks and a weekly radio program and meet together for a minimal number of hours per week. IHER, like EDUCATODOS, relies on volunteer facilitators, provides an accelerated curriculum, and classes are held in local community locations. It also meets all four of Figueredo and Anzalone's criteria.

SEMED (the Secondary Distance Education System) is a state-run distance learning program that offers lower and upper secondary education (grades 7-12). Like IHER it is organized around the principle of self-study with specially designed textbooks. Students meet with teachers on weekends to ask questions and review the material. SEMED takes place in established secondary schools and uses qualified teachers who are paid an additional sum for teaching both traditional secondary and SEMED. SEMED fits all four alternative education criteria.

Institutos Nocturnos (“night schools”), like SEMED, are state-run, employ qualified teachers, and offer classes Monday through Friday but at night when potential students have finished working. *Institutos Nocturnos* offer lower and upper secondary education using the traditional curriculum, traditional textbooks, and are located in secondary schools. Their only differentiation is that classes occur at night to target working youth. *Institutos Nocturnos* meet only the second of the four criteria – that of organizational arrangements to make the program accessible to nontraditional students.

SAT, or the Tutorial Learning System, is an NGO-run program based on the Colombian SAT model. It offers lower and upper secondary education with an adapted curriculum focused on rural development. Classes are held in the afternoon so that rural workers can work in the mornings, is taught by qualified, salaried teachers, and is held in local community settings. SAT meets all four criteria of alternative education programs.

Telebásica offers only lower secondary education and is a state-run program modeled after the Mexican *Telesecundaria* model. *Telebásica* is held in some of Honduras' *Centros Básicos*, rural schools offering grades 1-9, runs during the day like a traditional program, and employs traditional teachers. It differs from conventional schools in that it uses video as a primary learning resource as well as an altered curriculum developed in Mexico. *Telebásica* meets the fourth of the four alternative education criteria.

There is no data available to compare EDUCATODOS with other alternative programs on drop-out rates or time needed to complete a 6 grade primary or 3 grade junior secondary. Utilizing the Umansky, 2008 data however, we are able to compare overall costs, adjusting their figures for what we have found in recently available data sets. There is also no data available on the costs of basic literacy program Yo, Sí Puedo or of the other alternative primary (grades 1-6) PRALEBAH program, so we have made estimates.

Cycles 1-2 Primary: Grades 1-6: EDUCATODOS: Costs vary by municipality from \$40-\$107.81 per pupil per grade, with an average of approximately \$47.90 depending on drop-out rates for a total average cost of \$287.49 for six grades (See Appendix F for details by municipality and department.. **PRALEBAH:** With an estimated \$160 per pupil per year or \$480 for six grades in three years. Graduates of the comparatively inexpensive **Yo, Sí Puedo** program, could conceivably be placed in grade 2 in either EDUCATODOS or PRALABEH.

Cycle 3-Lower Secondary: Grades 7-9:

Table 26 is based on an analysis of the Alternative Programs, conducted in 2008 (Umansky, Hernandez, Alas, and Moncada, 2008), who estimated EDUCATODOS social costs at \$37.43. Our estimates are \$65 per pupil per year, based on the most recent (2009) EDUCATODOS cost estimates, without considering dropouts. **Annual per grade costs**, however when including dropout rates are approximately **\$78.50** in program, social or governmental costs (See Appendix F for details by municipality and department). This compares with an estimated **\$400** per year in regular schools, **\$131.38** in SEMED, **\$299.27** in SAT, **\$347.27** in Telebasica, and **\$202.77** in Nocturnos. EDUCATODOS program/social costs are only **23-59% of other alternative programs**. **If total annual costs** (direct costs-private and social) are considered as well as dropout rates during the year, EDUCATODOS costs are estimated at **\$217.82**. There is no data available on the other alternatives, when dropouts are considered, so the Uzmanksy estimates are likely to be on the low side: SEMED-\$**352.00**; SAT-\$**361.08**; Telebasica-\$**354.26**; and Nocturnos at **\$295.23**. EDUCATODOS thus has **60-74% of total direct costs, when compared to other programs.**

Table 26: Costs for Alternative Education Programs and the Lower (7-9) and Upper (10-12) Levels

Cost type	7-9 Public	SEMED	IHER	EDUCA- TODOS	SAT	TELE- BASICA	Noct urnos
Private Costs	Direct private costs – Lower Sec	220.61	108.44	101.88	61.81	6.99	92.46
	Indirect private costs – Lower Sec	211.02	89.22	144.30	96.24	317.93	405.84
	Lower Secondary Total (US\$)	431.64	197.66	246.18	158.05	324.92	498.29
Social Costs	Lower and upper secondary combined	\$400.00 (estim.)	131.38	\$37.43 (\$78.50)	299.27	347.27	202.77
Total Costs	Total per student cost – Lower secondary (social, private direct, private indirect)	563.02		283.62	457.33	672.20	701.07
	Total per student cost-Lower secondary (only direct costs- private and social)	352.00		139.32 (217.82)	361.08	354.26	295.23

7. TURNOVER RATES FOR PROMOTERS AND FACILITATORS

Promoters and facilitators are the core of the EDUCATODOS program, but due to low salaries and lack of other incentives, there are reportedly high turnover rates. A 2002 study, the table below, found the following statistics and there is no evidence that it has substantially changed. Regrettably no current data is available on turnover rates for promoters and facilitators.

	6 Meses o menos	7-11 Meses	12-23 Meses	2-4 Años	Más que 4 Años
Promotores	17%	5%	26%	31%	20%
Facilitadores	34%	4%	28%	22%	12%

Rural facilitators often have less than a secondary education, while those in urban areas often have post-secondary, normal or university degrees. Marshall, 2005, found that up to 10% of students couldn't start or finish their school year due to centers not opening or closing during the year, and 26% of students listed change in facilitators as a major problem. Promoters must be provided with salaries appropriate to their municipality with possible incentives for opening and properly supervising centers. All facilitators should be paid an appropriate hourly or monthly contractual rate, similar to teachers working in SEMED or NOCTURNOS learning sites. Merit

pay based on facilitator attendance, student attendance, graduation rates, low desertion, and student achievement should be considered. In addition, monetary and other incentives (awards and recognition) for learning center development, student and teacher attendance, student achievement, and awards and recognition need to be developed. **Cost Implications:** There would be a significant increase in those municipalities which have made little or no financial contributions to date and/or to the national budget, if central funds are decentralized to cover such costs. (See Appendix D for list of local donations and assistance). For example, if all current facilitators were paid 1000 Lps. per month by the municipality or central government, the cost would be Lps. 8,529,000 X 8 month contract, or a total of Lps. 68,232,000 or \$3,411,600. This is obviously a significant expenditure, but if all these facilitators were paid a beginning teacher salary Lps. 5800 or \$290 a month for 8 months, the expenditure would be a prohibitive \$19,787,280.

As reported earlier, EDUCATODOS currently claims to currently have 8, 529 facilitators working in 7,692 Centers, in 241 municipalities in all 18 departments. With this massive number of volunteer and low paid facilitators, a high turnover rate is to be expected. In order to deal with this issue, we offer the following recommendations. Promoters and facilitators are the core of the EDUCATODOS program. Promoters must be provided with salaries appropriate to their municipality and facilitators should be paid an appropriate hourly contractual rate, similar to teachers working in SEMED or NOCTURNOS learning sites. In addition, monetary and other incentives (awards and recognition) for learning center development, student and teacher attendance, student achievement, and awards and recognition need to be developed.

Recommendations

Career Ladder: Without some form of “career ladder,” the high rate of volunteers leaving during the sessions or after a few sessions or years, is likely to continue unabated. Examples for such a career latter might be credit towards a Bachillerato, Normal School degree, university degree or moving up on the appointment list for regular teacher positions. Ultimately, of course, it would be good to have paid teachers which PRALEBAH, SEMED and other alternative programs have, but until that time, facilitators must see that their work is valued and as work that can lead to something more permanent and better paying.

Salaries: According to other studies, some EDUCATODOS “volunteers” receive an hourly wage of approximately Lps. 30 per hour, while others receive a payment of Lps. 1000 per month, which for 40 hours work comes to Lps. 25. These salaries are minimal when compared to beginning teachers in there same communities who start at Lps. 5800 and reported to go over Lps. 20,000 at the top of the salary schedule. Without some greater level of equity, it is unlikely that facilitators will remain in their positions for a long period of time, unless they have additional income sources.

Incentives: While many/most volunteer facilitators receive some small financial reward from parents, the local government or the students themselves, it is minimal at best. Other incentives of a basket of food, pots and pans, the set of teaching materials and use of the CD player, transportation funds or similar rewards are helpful if the facilitator has another income, but appear insufficient for much long term commitment.

Promoter Merit Pay: While it is unlikely that the broader educational administrator corps will permit any form of merit pay, there is little reason that some forms of incentives for promoters could not be included in their contracts based on such factors as number of centers begun, amount of donations from municipalities, facilitators recruited or kept in position, ratings of supervisory visits, in-service trainings offered, and similar factors.

Facilitator Merit Pay: Once again, it is unlikely that any movement towards merit pay for regular classroom teachers will come about any time soon, but facilitators could be given merit pay and raises based on such factors as their attendance, student attendance, recruitment of new students, student passing rates, lower dropout rates, higher graduation rates, student achievement on national EDUCATODOS or SE/MIDEH tests, student and/or parent ratings, and other factors.

Recruitment: Greater efforts are needed to recruit retired teachers, educated pastors, priests and nuns, business personnel and other educated community members who have sufficient outside income. Many of these individuals already “volunteer” for EDUCATODOS, and with even a little more in the way of incentives, salary or public recognition, even more could be recruited.

Public Recognition: Facilitators must be given much more attention in news reports, special local, department and national awards, leadership roles in the community. EDUCATODOS has already received the Honduran National Volunteer Award, and this type of award and recognition must be given in each local setting, municipality, department and nationally every year. The communications staff at EDUCATODOS can do much to get recognition of radio, television, newspapers and news magazines to assist local facilitators, promoters and coordinators.

Source of Salaries: Promoters and Facilitators’ salaries should be paid by Municipal authorities. Promoters’ salaries should be in line with professional teachers or social workers in their municipality, along with financial and other incentives to develop new learning sites and supervise EDUCATODOS learning centers. Facilitators should be paid a contractual, hourly wage by the municipality, along with incentives based on longevity, teacher and student attendance, graduation rates, and student achievement. As stated above, we believe that 1000 Lps. monthly is an appropriate beginning wage, and while this would be a significant outlay for the municipal or central government, without it, there will continue to be rapid turnover and quality will suffer.

Training: Currently the facilitators receive 2-3 days at the beginning of the year and 2-3 days in mid-year. As stated earlier, we believe that facilitators should have the right to attend all municipal, departmental and INICE trainings. In addition, they should become part of existing or future small study groups or teacher circles. If training is to be limited to strictly how to use the CD player and administer the classroom, then it is likely that some of this could be done through radio or additional CD training and easy to use instructional booklets. We do NOT believe, however, that this is the best solution-only a stopgap measure.

8. TEXTBOOKS AND INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The lower secondary, cycle 3, textbooks are well developed, integrated instructional materials, based on a range of issues facing adolescents and adults in their communities: Population, Health, Environment, National Identity, and Democracy. In addition, English is taught in grades 7-9. These materials are of relevance and interest to adolescent and adult learners, as attempts have been made to tie them to the everyday lives and concerns of Hondurans. An excellent new English curriculum has been piloted, but is not yet readily available for use, nor have teachers been trained to use it.

Recommendations

Integrated Curriculum Alignment: We believe that the current integrated curriculum should be retained, as it more closely meets the needs of adult learners than the new national curriculum utilized with children and younger adolescents. Having said that, we recommend that it achieve full alignment on the topics and skills included in the national curriculum, and that formative and summative tests be developed for facilitators to use in “teaching” it. We also recommend that EDUCATODOS participate in all national studies of achievement, to assist it in assuring quality control.

Cost of Textbooks: In communities with sufficient local funding or strong support of NGOs and Businesses, municipal authorities should purchase sufficient Cycle 1, 2, and 3 textbooks, CDs and other instructional materials, which can then be used for multiple years. In poor municipalities, however, the central SE should consider purchasing the instructional materials for use locally. The total costs should be based on the EDUCATODOS figures of \$40 per pupil per primary grade and \$65 per pupil per lower secondary grade. These books, CDs etc., would be used for five or more years in the community, and not given to the students, but stored with municipal or departmental school authorities. The newly developed, piloted and validated English curriculum should begin use immediately, with additional piloting at grade 4 for the first year text and CDs, in addition to possible sales to private schools, businesses and other countries.

English Curriculum: The newly developed, piloted and validated English curriculum should begin to be used as soon as sufficient copies have been printed. Piloting should begin at grade 4 for the first year text and CDs. To fund the use of the texts, possible sales to private schools, businesses and other countries should be explored. We recommend that EDUCATODOS experiment with starting English language classes as low as grade 4, as many adolescents and adults want to learn basic English to further enhance their job opportunities, and there is little or no reason that the language could not be taught in Cycle 2 (4-6), as well as in Cycle 3 (7-9).

Use of CDs and Instructional Technology: The use of CDs is problematic, as previous studies, in addition to our interviews and observation, indicate that most lower secondary facilitators do not use them. Where facilitators have a secondary or university degree, it is not as critical that they be used, however, in rural areas with poorly educated facilitators, they are likely to remain the only viable solution. With English language instruction, however, we not only recommend the use of CDs, but consider them absolutely necessary, given the likelihood of low English ability by the large majority of facilitators. In Cycle 3 settings, we strongly recommend suggest book purchases or the use computers and internet, when available in local schools. Many EDUCATODOS classes are currently held in schools and school libraries, science laboratories, and computer laboratories, must be made available to them. This will require that significantly more teacher training occurs, so as not to continue replicating the teacher chalk talk, student copying off the board methods at use throughout regular schools in the world.

Team Teaching and Recordings: If the SE were to select two of the best facilitators from the 3rd cycle (retired teachers would be ideal), have them team teach the 3rd cycle and record their lesson on CDs, similar to the recorded lessons from Maestro en Casa), more people in rural areas would be able to enroll in EDUCATODOS and complete the 9th grade.

Community-Based, Service Learning: Countries throughout the world have well developed community-based, service learning programs in which each subject at each grade level is tied to learning real life skills. The current efforts are a good start, but one or two days a grade are insufficient to learn the necessary skills and apply the various subjects to the real world.

Work Skills: While the ACT Work Keys is now being piloted with the upper secondary students in the vocational track, it appears that at some point it would be worth piloting with a group of late adolescents and adults in the EDUCATODOS cycle 3 programs. If it is too difficult or costly for this group, there are a range of public school-to-work programs around the world and organizations such as Jr. Achievement that could be beneficial in truly bringing real world skills to the classroom.

Overall Costs: Student or family costs should be kept to an absolute minimum for the poor rural and urban youth. This means that municipalities, service clubs, NGOs, businesses and others must assist in covering the costs of education in EDUCATODOS.

9. USAID TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Even though USAID is no longer providing direct programmatic support to EDUCATODOS, it has expressed an interest in funding technical assistance to the program from 2009-2012. This will be very important during the transition period in the coming months, and then in assuring that EDUCATODOS continues its important educational role in Honduras. Cost recommendations are merely estimates, as real costs will vary based on USAID formulas for international and national consultants. Returns on investment are listed only from highest priority (10) to lowest priority (1). It is impossible to place a specific "Return on Investment," given the current uncertainty of many political, organizational, administrative, and other factors which will impact the future of EDUCATODOS. Given the large sums of money invested by USAID in EDUCATODOS over the past 15 years, these priorities should be given careful consideration. Those technical assistance activities which will likely provide individual or social cost benefits have been listed. The estimated costs will vary greatly, depending on the current level of the consultant's national and international salary, but we have tried to put them at a realistic level. Whenever possible, national consultants are recommended, not only due to cost, but the fact that there are many highly qualified Honduran experts, many of them with extensive experience in the schools, higher education, research, and even EDUCATODOS itself. International consultant costs may not be sufficient to cover hotel and per diem in addition to daily salary. It may also be necessary for the longer term National consultants to be given a one year contract, if necessary, to obtain their services.

We recognize that many of the activities listed were extremely high cost when originally developed: e.g. the full development of the curriculum or the assessment instruments. However, we do NOT recommend a complete revision of the materials in the primary grades, but rather utilizing current staff and technical assistance to assist in aligning the curriculum to the national standards and the assessments to the SE/MIDEH formative and summative approaches. For the grades 1 and 2 revisions, which we consider most crucial, this may cost a considerable sum, but grades 3-6 are of a more minimal nature.

Recommendations

Technical Assistance	# of Person Months/ Estimated Cost	Est. Expense	Timin g	Priority Level/Return on Investment
Transition Assistance, once decision is made on new roles and location of EDUCATODOS	3 months national consultant	\$9,000	6/09-9/09	10 (High return on investment as critical to future)
Alignment of the EDUCATODOS curriculum to the national curriculum	3 months national consultant	\$9,000	2009	8 (Lower return on investment, but educationally important)
Assistance for the Evaluation Unit to improve formative and summative assessments and tie them to DIGECE and SE/MIDEH systems. Authentic Assessments	6 months national consultant	\$18,000	2010	8 (Lower return on investment, but improved teaching and learning)
Development of new Grade 1 and 2 textbooks and instructional materials, coordinated with PRALEBAH and Yo, Sí Puedo	1 month international consultant 6 months local	\$30,000 \$18,000	2010	10 (Highest return on investment- Basic Skills and lowered desertion)
Redevelopment of Grade 3-6 curriculum materials-texts/CDs	1 month int'l 12 months nat'l	\$30,000 \$36,000	2010-2011	8 (Medium return- basic level of skill)
A study of the efficacy of a Cycle 4-EDUCATODOS	1 month national	\$3,000	2011	4 (Low return on investment likely)
Development of work-related instructional materials to the Cycle 3 curriculum	1 month international 6 months national	\$30,000 \$18,000	2010	7 (High return on investment for student earnings)
Development of materials for Community Development and Service Learning and Training Promoters and Facilitators	2 months international 3 months national	\$60,000 \$9,000	2011	6 (Medium return on investment- lower desertion-tie to work skills)
Working with SE-RRHH, UPN, Municipalities, GOH and others on monetary and other Incentives for Facilitators and Promoters	6 month national consultant	\$18,000	2009	8 (High return due to lower desertion by facilitators)
Development of a Training Program for Promotores	2 months international	\$60,000	2010	8 (High return- more sites, better supervision)
Development of training program for facilitators with INICE, UPN, SE and others	2 months international 4 months national	\$60,000 \$12,000	2011	8 (High return due to improved instruction, lower desertion)
Instructional Technology-including improved CDs, computer assisted instruction, and internet usage	3 months international 6 months national	\$90,000 \$18,000	2011-2012	9 (High rate particularly with computer and internet skills)
Totals	56 Months Nat'l 12 Months Int'l	\$168,000 \$300,000	2009-2012	

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EDUCATODOS
Entrevistas y Reuniones
Dr. Richard J. Kraft
15-30 Abril, 2008

FECHA	PERSONAS	OFICINA	TOPICO(S)
15/04	Lic. Cynthia Chassy Dr. Ned Van Steenwyk Lic. Astrid Villeda	Oficial/ Educación USAID Asesor/Educación USAID Asistente/Program USAID	EDUCATODOS Processo de Evaluacion
16/04	Hon. Marlon Brevé Reyes Licda. Cynthia Chassy	Ministro de Educación SE Oficial/Educación USAID	Educación Alternativa
	Lcda. Sandra Pineda Asesores al Vice Ministra Lic. Abibal Delgado Licda. Judy Barrena	Viceministra de Educación SE Asesor a Viceministra Asesor a Viceministra	EDUCATODOS
	Licda. Esmirna García Lic. Melvin Alexis Argeñal	Coordinador Técnica EDUC Coord. Admin.y Financiero	Programas Administración
	Sr. Jeffrey Lansdale	Dir. SE/MIDEH/AIR	Curr. Nacional
17/04	Licda. Ligia Ochoa	Dir. Educación Continua SE	Organigrama
	Ing. Edwin Moya	Capacitación .y Técnica SE/MIDEH, Asesor INICE	EDUCATODOS SE/MIDEH INICE
18/04	Lic. Patrick Ahern Licda. Jennifer Mallman	Curriculum Inglés EDUCA. Curriculum Inglés EDUCA	Proceso del Curriculum
19/04	Lic. Carlos	Dir. Centro EDUCA. Nueva Generación-Tegucigalpa	Observación de clases, entrevista
20/04	Licda. Josefina Gamero	Directora de FEREMA	Desconcentración
	Licda. Esdra Zelaya	Ex Directora de Evaluación EDUCATODOS	Calidad/evaluación en EDUCATODOS
	Lic. Marco Tilio Mejía	Director CETT-UPN	Historia, Calidad
21/04	Ing. Edwin Rodríguez	Director UPEG-SE	Org., y Admin.
	Lic. Cesar Velásquez	Asesor UPEG-SE	Estadísticas
	Licda. Norma Guillen	Asesor UPEG-SE	Estadísticas-III y IV ciclos
	Licda. Claudia Oviedo	Dir. de Servicios Pedagógicas	Calidad de Alt. Decentralización
	Dr. Renán Rápalo	Asesor de Investigación UPN	Investigaciones de Calidad
	Licda. Elia del Cid	Dir. de UMCE-UPN	Investigación de Prog. Alternativas
	Licda. Cynthia Chassy Dr. Ned Van Steenwyk Lcda. Mireya Batres	Oficial/ Educación USAID Asesor/Educación USAID Asesor/Educación USAID	Informe de primera semana
22/04	Lic. Javier H. Díaz	Dir. del IHER (Radio)	IHER
	Dr. Armando Euceda	Ex.-Vice Min.-UNAH	Calidad de Educ.
	Representantes de 18 Dir. Departamentales	Hotel Plaza Florencia SE/MIDEH-Curriculum Nacional	Calidad de Educación,Curric.
	Msc. Luis Armando Ramos	Coord. Equipo Técnico-SE/MIDEH	Pruebas de Matemáticas
	Lic. Oscar Javier Ordoñez	Asistente SEMED	SEMED

	Licda. Irma Echeverría	Dir. de SEMED	SEMED
	Lic. Emeldo Bustillo	Subgerencia de RRHH Docentes	Docentes
	Licda. Tatiana Mejía	Ex. Dir. de EDUCATODOS	EDUCATODOS
23/04	Eva Ysenia Nuñez Romero	Coordinadora Departamental Santa Barbara-EDUCATODOS	Niveles Depart. y Municipales-EDUC
	Juan Alberto Lopez Baude	Promotor Municipio Las Vegas Santa Barbara-EDUCATODOS	EDUC. al nivel municipio
	Ronyl Leonardy Maldonado	Promotor EDUCATODOS Choluteca, Yusguare	Niveles Depart. Y Municipales EDUC
	Frady Omar Aguilar	Coordinador EDUCACATODOS Choluteca	Nivel Departamental
	Licda. Sumaya Zúniga Ordoñez	Coordinador de Evaluación de EDUCATODOS central	Evaluación y pruebas
	Licdo. Ramón Oviedo	Administración EDUCATODOS	Tópicos Generales de EDUCATODOS
24/04	Abraham Fujardo Martínez	Coordinador Departamental Comayagua-EDUCATODOS	Nivel Departamental
	Lilian Ulloa	Facilitador-EDUCA Centro Rural El Pajonal Comayagua 7to grado-Inglés	Observación y entrevista grupal
	Luz María Ulloa	Facilitador-EDUC El Pajonal	Rol de Facilitadores
	Elwin Lopez	Promotor EDUC Comayagua	Rol de Promotores
	Rigoberto Machado	Promotor EDUC Comayagua	Rol de Promotores
	Licdo. José Dolores Urquía Lara	Director Departamental de Educación-Comayagua	Percepciones de EDUCATODOS
27/04	Dr. Russbel Hernandez	Dir. de Evaluación SE	Evaluación de curr. Programas alt.
	Licda. Karen Banegas	Consultora a EDUCATODOS	
	Licenciada Marcia López	Secretaria de la Presidencia	EDUCATODOS
	Lic. Melvin Alexis Argeñal	Coord. Admin.y Financiero EDUCATODOS	Detalles de Org. e Admin. EDUCA.
	Nora Yaneln Morena M María Ruth Cortéz M. Rosa Emilia Milla M. Luis Enrique Flores Lisseth Colindres Celeste Barahona Mejía Zonia Maribel Guardado	Asistentes Técnicos-Departamentos EDUCATODOS	Rol de Asistentes Técnicos in planificación, capacitación y logísticas en EDUCATODOS
	José Luis Cabrera Sierra Dennis Fernando Cáceres Lcda. Chávez Mayerquín José Ernesto Machado Sumaya Zúniga	Especialistas-Evaluación de EDUCATODOS	Ciencias Naturales Ciencias Sociales Español, Inglés Coordinador-Evaluación
28/04	Lic. Martha Doris Pérez	Ex. Dir. EDUCATODOS, Teletón	EDUCATODOS
	Licda. Esmirna García	Coordinador Técnica EDUCATODOS	Detalles de Prog. de EDUCA.
	José Mariano Valadares G.	Asist. Comunicación y Relaciones Publicos, Coordinador Desarrollo Inst.	Fortalezas y Oportunidades de EDUCATODOS
	Juan Ramón Oviedo	Admin. Técnica EDUCATODOS	Fortalezas y Oportunidades de EDUCATODOS
	Yessenia Rodríguez	Asistente Planificación Coordinador Desarrollo Institucional EDUCATODOS	Fortalezas y Oportunidades de EDUCATODOS

	Sr. Jeffrey Lansdale	Dir. SE/MIDEH/AIR	SE/MIDEH y Estructura de SE
29/04	Dr. Vilma Ruth Mendez	Ex Director de EDUCATODOS	Historia de EDUCATODOS
	Lic. Esmirna García	Director, Técnica EDUCATODOS	Asistencia Técnica de USAID 2009-12
30/04	Lic. Cynthia Chassy Dr. Ned Van Steenwyk Lic. Astrid Villeda Lic. Mireya Batres Lic. Kelly Flowers	Oficina de Educación USAID/Honduras Asesor/Educación USAID Asistente/Program USAID	Recomendaciones Preliminar

Appendix A

ESTUDIO PRELIMINAR SOBRE EL PROCESO DE TRANSFORMACION DEL PROGRAMA EDUCATODOS.

El Programa Educatodos se encuentra actualmente entre los Proyectos y Programas de la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación, financiado con fondos de donación de la Agencia Internacional para el Desarrollo de los Estados Unidos de América, conocida con las siglas **USAID** y con una contraparte nacional, a través de una asignación presupuestaria, contemplada en el Presupuesto de dicha Secretaría de Estado.

De conformidad al Convenio suscrito entre el gobierno de Estados Unidos de América, a través de la USAID y el gobierno de Honduras, a través de las Secretarías de Estado en los Despachos de Educación y Finanzas, el financiamiento por parte de la USAID para el Programa Educatodos, finalizará en el año 2009, tiempo en el cual será absorbido en su totalidad por la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación, lo que ha generado una gran preocupación en virtud de los grandes logros que se han obtenido en beneficio de una gran mayoría de hondureños en el área de la educación.

Teniendo como antecedente, el hecho de que muchos Programas financiados con fondos externos, al culminar la ayuda y pasar por completo a la Secretaría de Educación, han dejado de existir en tiempo record, por no contar con el apoyo total por parte de las autoridades nacionales, es necesario buscar una alternativa legal, que permita al Programa Educatodos continuar cumpliendo después del año 2009 con su Plan de Acción en pro de la Educación Hondureña. Es así, que se han investigado varias instituciones que actualmente han realizado un proceso de transformación estructural sin salir del aparato gubernamental, que les ha permitido continuar y mejorar sus actividades con la independencia necesaria para el logro de las mismas. Partiremos del supuesto legal de nuestro Ordenamiento Jurídico, que establece que la Administración Pública de nuestro País adopta las siguientes formas: centralización, desconcentración y descentralización.

La centralización es aquella que se integra en el Poder Ejecutivo y cuyos órganos se agrupan colocándose unos respecto de otros en una situación de dependencia tal que entre todos ellos existe un vínculo que partiendo del órgano situado en el más alto grado jerárquico, los vaya ligando hasta el órgano de ínfima categoría. La centralización trae como consecuencia la concentración de las decisiones, es decir, que todo lo relativo a la función administrativa se concentra jurídicamente en el órgano colocado en el vértice de la Administración, logrando eficacia y uniformidad de decisiones. Pero, no obstante lo anterior, esto ha provocado serios problemas que han llevado en la actualidad a que la centralización este en crisis, por lo cual se está buscando de manera continua, el descongestionamiento de los órganos colocados en el más alto nivel de la organización administrativa. Es así que nace la desconcentración, la cual tiene por objeto descongestionar los órganos de la Administración Pública Central, mediante la atribución de una cierta porción de competencia a un órgano determinado que está ubicado en el centro. La desconcentración no produce la independencia total del órgano al que se confiere la competencia, ya que en este sistema tiene vigencia el control jerárquico. La desconcentración solamente puede operar entre los órganos de un mismo ente jurídico.

La desconcentración es un fenómeno jurídico-administrativo de carácter general que se produce, cuando una Ley atribuye a un órgano inserto en una estructura jerárquica una competencia exclusiva parcial sobre determinadas materias, a fin de descongestionar los órganos de la Administración Central. El procedimiento más idóneo para llevar a cabo la desconcentración es la Ley, ya que se transmite la Titularidad de una competencia determinada (La competencia solamente se puede atribuir mediante la Ley.) Es importante que la Ley de creación contemple e otorgamiento de la Personalidad Jurídica que permita la imputación de los actos a dicho órgano.

Podemos identificar dos tipos de desconcentración: la desconcentración funcional y la desconcentración geográfica o local.

a) La desconcentración Funcional

Consiste en la atribución de competencias a sujetos administrativos que, dotados de una relativa independencia administrativa, dependen jerárquicamente de un órgano de la Administración Pública Central. Ejemplo: La Procuraduría General de la República

b) La desconcentración Geográfica

Consiste en la transferencia de competencias a órganos distribuidos en varias partes del territorio nacional, cada una de las cuales forma una propia circunscripción administrativa que constituye el límite espacial de la competencia del órgano desconcentrado local o geográficamente. Ejemplo: Direcciones Departamentales de Educación.

Elementos de la Desconcentración

Los elementos que deben concurrir para que se pueda hablar de desconcentración son los siguientes:

- a) La presencia de una Ley que produzca la desconcentración;
- b) La transmisión de la titularidad de una competencia determinada a un sujeto administrativo jerarquizado (esto lo distingue de la delegación en la cual se transmite el ejercicio de una competencia pero no la titularidad de la misma);
- c) El sujeto desconcentrado, es decir, el titular de la competencia; y
- d) La relación de jerarquía, debido a que es imprescindible que el sujeto desconcentrado, con o sin Personalidad Jurídica, esté unido a un órgano superior que retenga para sí los atributos jerárquicos que la norma jurídica determine.

La Descentralización se produce cuando, mediante una Ley, se atribuyen competencias, que originalmente competen al Estado-Persona, a un ente separado de éste jerárquicamente y dotado de personalidad jurídica, patrimonio propio y de potestades para administrarse por sí mismo y para emitir normas en el ámbito de su competencia.

Elementos de la Descentralización

Los elementos que deben concurrir para hablar de descentralización, son los siguientes:

- a) La descentralización debe realizarse mediante Ley;
- b) La competencia atribuida al ente descentralizado pertenece originariamente al Estado;
- c) Personalidad Jurídica y Patrimonio Propio ya que los entes descentralizados deben realizar una serie de actos para lo cual necesitan estar dotados de la calidad de sujetos de derecho, es decir, tener la posibilidad de ser titulares de derechos y obligaciones, tener los recursos financieros y los bienes necesarios para ejecutar materialmente aquellos actos. El ente descentralizado establece relaciones con sujetos de derecho, naturales o jurídicos, para la prestación de servicios, suministro de bienes, etc., actos que no podría realizar si no estuviese provista de Personalidad Jurídica.
- d) Autonomía y Autarquía, aquí debemos definir lo que entendemos por **autonomía**, la cual consiste en la potestad normativa, es decir, la posibilidad para dictarse sus propias normas, tanto internas como externas (reglamentos). Por su parte, la **autarquía** es la posibilidad de administrarse por sí mismo, es un atributo de las personas jurídicas públicas;
- e) La Tutela, los entes descentralizados deben estar separados jerárquicamente del Estado-Persona, sin embargo, esta separación no puede ser absoluta. La tutela tiene por objeto examinar e investigar la actividad de los mismos, con fines de reparación o de prevención. La tutela es un tipo de control menos intenso que la jerarquía.

Existen dos tipos de descentralización: Territorial y por Servicios.

a) Descentralización Territorial

Se da en un territorio y una competencia de carácter general para atender y decidir sobre las necesidades y los asuntos administrativos que corresponden a una población radicada en una determinada circunscripción territorial. Ejemplo: las municipalidades.

b) Descentralización por Servicios

Son entes que participan de los fines, tareas y naturaleza del Estado. Se transfieren competencias para la prestación de servicios en todo el ámbito nacional, sin limitación territorial. Ejemplo SANAA, ENEE.

De conformidad a lo expresado anteriormente, hemos encontrado que todas los entes descentralizados han nacido a partir de una Ley de creación, es decir, no han sufrido ninguna transformación; caso contrario, los entes desconcentrados si parten de un proceso de transformación, tales como el Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia, La Universidad de Agricultura, el CENET, el Instituto de la Propiedad.

Por las características propias de los entes desconcentrados, es una figura que se adapta con mayor exactitud a los requerimientos del Programa Educatodos, ya que el Programa actualmente, no cuenta con la capacidad económica para convertirse en un ente descentralizado.

En el caso de decidirse por la desconcentración, tenemos que seguir los siguientes pasos:

- a) Elaborar un borrador de Ley, mediante la cual se establezca la creación de Educatodos como un órgano desconcentrado de la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación, con Personalidad Jurídica, patrimonio propio y con independencia técnica y administrativa, y de ser posible, financiera. El ejercicio de sus funciones será a nivel nacional, a través de las Coordinaciones Departamentales y el domicilio de la oficina central será en la Capital de la República.
- b) El patrimonio de Educatodos estará constituido por:
 - los bienes muebles e inmuebles que le transfiera el Estado,
 - la asignación presupuestaria anual, dentro del Presupuesto de la SEDUC,
 - los bienes y fondos de donación que otorgue la USAID,
 - los recursos provenientes de la venta de textos y materiales de audio,
 - los fondos provenientes de la suscripción de convenios, y
 - cualquier otro ingreso que perciba
- c) Una estructura acorde con un ente desconcentrado, tal como un Consejo Consultivo, Director Ejecutivo, Jefes de Unidad, Coordinadores, etc.
- d) Establecer como régimen de protección de los empleados que laboren para Educatodos, la Ley de Servicio Civil y su Reglamento.
- e) Establecer que tanto los nombramientos como los Contratos de Servicios Profesionales serán firmados por el Director Ejecutivo.
- f) Contemplar en la Ley la elaboración de un Reglamento que será aprobado por el Poder Ejecutivo, a través del Señor Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Educación.

Una vez que se tenga el borrador de Ley de Creación con todos los elementos antes descritos plenamente establecidos, se debe adjuntar una Expresión de Motivos y lograr su presentación por parte del Señor Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Educación ante el Soberano Congreso Nacional, ya que, de conformidad con el artículo 213 de la Constitución de la República, es uno de los Funcionarios que tiene iniciativa de Ley.

Al tener la Ley publicada en el Diario Oficial La Gaceta, se debe solicitar un estudio ante la Dirección General de Servicio Civil, de acuerdo a lo prescrito en el artículo 274 del Reglamento de la Ley de Servicio Civil, para que dicho órgano forme una comisión que investigue en situ todo lo relacionado a la estructura de la Organización y el salario de cada uno de los puestos, lo cual permitirá incluirlos en el Manual de Clasificación de Puestos y Salarios de los Servidores Públicos. En caso de que la comisión encuentre que algunos sueldos sobrepasan los establecidos en el Manual de Clasificación, se deberá presentar una justificación real y veraz que permita el sostenimiento de dichos salarios o en su defecto el establecimiento de una cantidad lo más cercana posible al que se pretende modificar.

EXPOSICION DE MOTIVOS

Honorables Diputados del Congreso Nacional

En fecha 05 de septiembre de 2003, los Gobiernos de la República de Honduras y de los Estados Unidos de América suscribieron a través de las Secretarías de Estado en el Despacho de Finanzas y Educación, y la Agencia Internacional para el Desarrollo, conocida por sus siglas USAID, un convenio de cooperación mediante el cual se define la continuidad del Programa EDUCATODOS, hasta el año de 2009 como término de su finalización. Este programa innovativo fue creado en 1995, e implementa su oferta educativa, flexible, validada y aceptada por la población, cuenta con el apoyo de Corporaciones Municipales, Hongos, Empresa Privada y otras organizaciones locales de desarrollo a nivel nacional.

EDUCATODOS, es un programa alternativo de educación básica formal, ha sido diseñado para ofrecer una oportunidad a la población de jóvenes y adultos dentro de las edades económicamente activas entre 12 y 45 años, sin hacer exclusión de otras edades, que han abandonado sus estudios en el sistema escolarizado tradicional o que nunca tuvieron acceso al mismo, y que tienen deseos de superarse con lo que se pretende elevar su nivel de escolaridad, para que mejoren su calidad y condiciones de vida.

Este Programa, presenta una oferta para completar la educación básica de nueve grados en un período educativo de 5 años, como una base en la formación de estas personas y a la vez, contribuye a que el país salga de los límites de la pobreza y pueda alcanzar en forma más efectiva su desarrollo.

Actualmente funciona en diferentes escenarios: fábricas, fincas diversas, mercados, maquilas, centros vocacionales, proyectos, escuelas, iglesias y centros penitenciarios. Atiende a grupos étnicos, mujeres jefas de familia, madres adolescentes, jóvenes en riesgo social, jóvenes en las peores formas de trabajo, menores infractores, privados (as) de libertad, poblaciones concentradas en centros de trabajo etc. Los Centros de Estudio utilizan la metodología de Radio Interactiva, que hace uso de lecciones grabadas de radio, materiales impresos y la ayuda inmediata de un Facilitador Voluntario, que actúa como mediador pedagógico. Asimismo, se ha adscrito al logro de las metas del Milenio, Plan EFA y con la Estrategia de Reducción de la Pobreza para contribuir a brindar acceso educativo a poblaciones vulnerables, marginadas, discriminadas, excluidas, postergadas y remotas.

El Programa EDUCATODOS, ha logrado alcanzar metas significativas tales como: **a)** Bajar el índice de analfabetismo del país en un 15%, y ha contribuido a disminuir el índice de analfabetismo de su población meta en un 25%; **b)** Ofrecer la oportunidad de educación básica de 1º a 9º grado a 809,352 jóvenes y adultos en un período de 10 años; **c)** Reducir el gasto público mediante el reclutamiento de 6,000 facilitadores voluntarios que significan un ahorro de 150 millones de lempiras anualmente; **d)** Contribuir al desarrollo de la oferta educativa alternativa mediante la implementación de un currículo integrado enfocado en ejes transversales; **e)** Alianzas estratégicas fortalecidas con Corporaciones Municipales ONG's, Empresa Privada, Iglesias y otros.

Por lo antes expuesto, la desconcentración del Programa EDUCATODOS, facilitaría la continuidad de sus operaciones con mayor efectividad, lo que permitiría el cumplimiento de metas nacionales y elevar los niveles de inclusión y equidad de las clases más postergada del país

En tal sentido, de conformidad a lo expuesto en el artículo 45 de la Ley General de la Administración Pública, en el que se preceptúa que la creación de los órganos desconcentrados se hará mediante una Ley y en uso de la Iniciativa de Ley que el artículo 213 de la Constitución de la República otorga al Presidente de la República, por medio de los Secretarios de Estado, respetuosamente, someto a vuestra consideración el Presente Proyecto de Decreto.

Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., _____ de _____ de 2007

MARLON ANTONIO BREVE

Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Educación

DECRETO No.

EL CONGRESO NACIONAL,

CONSIDERANDO: Que la educación es función esencial del Estado para la conservación, el fomento y difusión de la cultura, la cual deberá proyectar sus beneficios a la sociedad sin discriminación de ninguna naturaleza.

CONSIDERANDO: Que la erradicación del analfabetismo es tarea primordial del Estado, siendo deber de todos los hondureños cooperar para el logro de éste fin.

CONSIDERANDO: Que el Estado tiene la obligación de desarrollar la educación básica del pueblo, creando al efecto los organismos administrativos y técnicos necesarios, dependientes de la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación.

CONSIDERANDO: Que el Programa Educatodos ha venido funcionando como un Programa de la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación, creado mediante Convenio de Donación No. GDEH 522-0436, suscrito entre los Gobiernos de Honduras y de los Estados Unidos de América, a través de la Agencia Internacional del Desarrollo (AID), el que ahora deberá transformarse en un órgano descentralizado, con competencia propia, la cual ejercitara con autonomía técnica-administrativa y financiera, para lograr mayor eficacia en su gestión y eficiencia en el desarrollo de sus funciones.

CONSIDERANDO: Que la Ley General de la Administración Pública preceptúa en su artículo 45, que los órganos o entidades descentralizadas serán creados mediante Ley.

POR TANTO

DECRETA

La siguiente:

LEY DE CREACION DEL INSTITUTO DE EDUCACION BASICA PARA TODOS (EDUCATODOS)

CAPITULO I

DE LA CREACION, OBJETIVOS Y ATRIBUCIONES

ARTICULO 1. Créase el Instituto de Educación Básica para Todos conocido con las siglas EDUCATODOS, como un órgano descentralizado de la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación. Tendrá Personalidad Jurídica y patrimonio propio, independencia técnica, administrativa y financiera.

ARTICULO 2. El Instituto de Educación Básica para Todos (EDUCATODOS), tendrá los siguientes objetivos:

- 1) Diseñar programas que ofrezcan una oportunidad a jóvenes y adultos que por diversas razones no tienen acceso a la educación formal del País, con el apoyo de Corporaciones Municipales, ONG's, Empresa Privada y Organismos Internacionales;
- 2) Mejorar las condiciones de vida de la población de escasos recursos económicos, a través de la formación del recurso humano;
- 3) Contribuir a bajar los índices de analfabetismo del País;
- 4) Subir los niveles de escolaridad.

ARTICULO 3. El Instituto de Educación Básica para Todos (EDUCATODOS) tendrá las atribuciones siguientes:

- 1) Cumplir y hacer cumplir esta Ley y su reglamento;
- 2) Generar tecnología orientada a satisfacer las necesidades educativas de la población excluida del Sistema Educativo Formal;

- 3) Establecer alianzas mediante la suscripción de convenios que permitan la participación de las Corporaciones Municipales, ONS's, Empresa Privada y Organismos Internacionales en la gestión educativa;
- 4) Contribuir con la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación en la difusión e implementación de la Metodología de Educación Alternativa Formal;
- 5) Emitir la normativa administrativa para el establecimiento y funcionamiento de las Coordinaciones Departamentales y demás órganos que se creen bajo el ámbito de su competencia;
- 6) Crear las regulaciones para el uso y distribución de los textos, guías de aprendizaje y material de audio que ofrece el Instituto a los participantes;
- 7) Autorizar en conjunto con las autoridades de las Direcciones Departamentales de Educación, los Diplomas de Estudios Finales, otorgados a los participantes que hayan aprobado satisfactoriamente, los niveles contemplados en la malla curricular;
- 8) Emitir las resoluciones que sean necesarias para el cumplimiento de sus atribuciones y deberes;
- 9) Ejecutar los fallos y sentencias emitidas por los órganos jurisdiccionales del país;
- 10) Las demás que establezca la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación, la Ley y su reglamento.

CAPITULO II

DEL DOMICILIO Y EL PATRIMONIO

ARTICULO 4. El Instituto de Educación Básica para Todos (EDUCATODOS) tendrá su domicilio en la capital de la República, ejercerá sus funciones en todo el Territorio Nacional, para lo cual podrá establecer oficinas regionales en los departamentos de cobertura, las que se denominarán Coordinaciones Departamentales.

ARTICULO 5. El Patrimonio del Instituto de Educación Básica para Todos (EDUCATODOS), estará constituido por:

- 1) La asignación presupuestaria contenida en el Título de la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación, en el Presupuesto General de Ingresos y Egresos de la República, la cual será transferida al Instituto de Educación Básica para Todos (EDUCATODOS), mediante cuotas trimestrales anticipadas; la que en ningún caso podrá ser menor a la aprobada en el año 2005;
- 2) Los bienes muebles e inmuebles asignados mediante presupuesto, por la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación;
- 3) Los bienes muebles e inmuebles donados por la Agencia Internacional para el Desarrollo de los Estados Unidos de América (USAID);
- 4) Los recursos y rendimientos provenientes de inversiones;
- 5) Las herencias, legados y donaciones que reciba;
- 6) El financiamiento proveniente de la suscripción de convenios con instituciones públicas o privadas, nacionales o internacionales;
- 7) Cualquier otro ingreso que perciba.

CAPITULO III

DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN Y ADMINISTRACION

ARTICULO 6. Para el cumplimiento de los objetivos y atribuciones del Instituto de Educación Básica para Todos (EDUCATODOS), créanse los siguientes órganos:

- 1) Comité Técnico Administrativo;
- 2) Coordinación Administrativa y Financiera;

- 3) Coordinación Técnica Nacional;
- 4) Coordinación de Operaciones de Campo;
- 5) Coordinación de Planificación, Alianzas Estratégicas y Comunicación.

ARTICULO 7. El Comité Técnico Administrativo será el órgano de Asesoría y Consulta del Instituto de Educación Básica para Todos (EDUCATODOS). Estará integrado de la siguiente manera:

- 1) Un representante de la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación;
- 2) Dos representantes de la Coordinación Administrativa y Financiera;
- 3) Un representante de la Coordinación Técnica Nacional;
- 4) Un representante de la Coordinación de Operaciones de Campo;
- 5) Un representante de la Coordinación de Planificación, Alianzas Estratégicas y Comunicación;
- 6) Tres representantes de los Coordinadores Departamentales;
- 7) Auditor Interno.

ARTICULO 8. El Comité Técnico Administrativo tendrá un Reglamento aprobado por la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación, que normará su funcionamiento, se reunirá ordinariamente cada 15 días o cuando la mayoría de sus miembros lo determine en forma extraordinaria. Sus decisiones se tomarán por simple mayoría de votos y ninguno de los miembros que asista a reunión, podrá abstenerse de votar en el conocimiento de los asuntos que se sometan a su deliberación.

ARTICULO 9. La Administración del Instituto de Educación Básica para Todos (EDUCATODOS), estará a cargo de la Coordinación Administrativa y Financiera, su Titular ejercerá las funciones de dirección, coordinación, supervisión, control y facilitación de la gestión administrativa.

ARTICULO 10. El Coordinador Administrativo y Financiero tendrá las siguientes atribuciones:

- 1) Ejercer la representación legal del Instituto de Educación Básica para Todos (EDUCATODOS);
- 2) Hacer el nombramiento, suspensión o remoción, de conformidad con las disposiciones legales correspondientes, de los empleados de la institución;
- 3) Someter anualmente a la aprobación del Titular de la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación, el plan de trabajo, el proyecto de presupuesto y el informe financiero de EDUCATODOS;
- 4) Velar por la sana y eficiente administración del patrimonio de EDUCATODOS;
- 5) Firmar actas, contratos y convenios en el área de su competencia;
- 6) Análisis de resultados y documentación apropiada de los asuntos financieros administrativos, como base para la asignación de recursos y toma de decisiones;
- 7) Brindar apoyo a las coordinaciones en los procesos de planificación y elaboración del plan operativo trimestral y anual;
- 8) Evaluar junto a la coordinación de alianzas estratégicas el cumplimiento de planes y desempeño unidades de coordinaciones, ejecuciones presupuestarias, para verificar el logro de las metas para la toma de decisiones oportunas;
- 9) Desarrollo e implementación de controles internos, procedimientos administrativos y contables para la ejecución del presupuesto de la institución;
- 10) Revisión y análisis mensual de los estados financieros y operaciones contables junto con la documentación soporte, según las regulaciones y procedimientos establecidos;
- 11) Revisión y control periódico del personal de campo, bienes de la institución y servicios contratados para las distintas zonas donde opera el Instituto de Educación Básica para Todos (EDUCATODOS);

- 12) Controlar que los activos fijos estén asegurados con coberturas adecuadas contra posibles riesgos;
- 13) Tomar acciones correctivas necesarias para el cierre definitivo de las recomendaciones resultantes de los informes de auditoria;
- 14) Las demás que le señale la Ley y los Acuerdos o Resoluciones emitidas por la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación.

ARTICULO 11. Para ser Coordinador Administrativo y Financiero se requiere:

- 1) Titulo universitario en el área de ciencias económicas, preferiblemente en administración de empresas, economía o administración publica;
- 2) Experiencia de 10 años en la administración de Proyectos y Programas de desarrollo educativo y Social;
- 3) Experiencia mínima de 8 años en un puesto gerencial en el sector educativo;
- 4) Conocimiento de las Leyes Laborales del País, Ley de Contratación del Estado, Ley General de la Administración Pública, Ley Orgánica del Tribunal Superior de Cuentas y Disposiciones Generales del Presupuesto;
- 5) Manejo de los siguientes Programas de computación: Page Maker, Ventura, Microsoft Word, Excel, Project y Power Point.

ARTICULO 12. Para el cumplimiento de sus funciones, la Coordinación Administrativa y Financiera tendrá la siguiente estructura:

- 1) Un Contador General;
- 2) Un Administrador de Recursos Humanos;
- 3) Un Oficial de Compras y Suministros;
- 4) Un Tesorero.

Los requisitos para optar a los cargos antes indicados, así como sus funciones y los demás puestos que dependerán de estas unidades, serán definidos en el Reglamento de esta Ley.

ARTICULO 13. La función de coordinación técnica, estará a cargo de la Coordinación Técnica Nacional y será la más alta autoridad en cuanto a la ejecución de los programas en materia educativa. Su Titular ejercerá las funciones de dirección, coordinación, supervisión y control de los mismos.\

ARTICULO 14. El Coordinador Técnico Nacional tendrá las siguientes atribuciones:

- 1) Participar en la elaboración y análisis del presupuesto anual de la institución en conjunto con el Coordinador Administrativo y Financiero;
- 2) Asistir en la selección del recurso humano para la contratación de personal técnico;
- 3) Coordinar con los asesores y consultores, el desarrollo del trabajo para el cual se contraten;
- 4) Preparar informes trimestrales y anuales para la Secretaria de Educación;
- 5) Elaborar y coordinar un plan estratégico de sostenibilidad de la institución con el propósito de ampliar los servicios educativos de la misma;
- 6) Programar y Coordinar reuniones de trabajo de carácter técnico con las diferentes coordinaciones de la institución;
- 7) Supervisar y controlar las diferentes actividades de tipo técnico que se ejecuten en las diferentes coordinaciones de la institución;
- 8) Coordinar las jornadas de planificación, organización y evaluación semestral y trimestral de la institución;
- 9) Visitar oportunamente las zonas de influencia de la institución;

- 10) Participar en la coordinación de las actividades relacionadas con la divulgación de los logros de la institución;
- 11) Las demás que le señale la Ley y los Acuerdos o Resoluciones emitidas por la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación.

ARTICULO 15. Para ser Coordinador Técnico Nacional se requiere:

- 1) Licenciatura en Administración Educativa, Ciencias de la Educación u otra área afín, con Maestría en el área educativa;
- 2) Experiencia mínima de 5 años en manejo de proyectos de desarrollo educativo y social, con énfasis en desarrollo curricular (Evaluación de aprendizajes, capacitación, investigación, elaboración de materiales educativos) y elaboración de presupuestos e informes;
- 3) Experiencia mínima de 5 años en un puesto gerencial en el sector educativo, de preferencia en proyectos financiados con fondos de la USAID;
- 4) Dominio del idioma inglés;
- 5) Manejo de los siguientes programas de computación: Page Maker, Ventura, Microsoft Word, Excel, Project y Power Point.

ARTICULO 16. Para el cumplimiento de sus funciones, la Coordinación Técnica Nacional, tendrá la siguiente estructura:

- 1) Un Coordinador Técnico Nacional, quien será su Titular;
- 2) Un Coordinador de Operaciones de Campo;
- 3) Un Coordinador de Planificación, Alianzas Estratégicas y Comunicación;
- 4) Coordinadores Departamentales;
- 5) Promotores Municipales.

Los requisitos para optar a los cargos antes indicados, así como sus funciones y los demás puestos que dependerán de estas coordinaciones, serán definidos en el Reglamento de esta Ley.

ARTICULO 17. El nombramiento del Coordinador Administrativo y Financiero y del Coordinador Técnico Nacional será realizado por el Titular de la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación, de una terna de tres candidatos, que se escogerán a través de un concurso público.

CAPITULO IV

DEL REGIMEN LABORAL Y LA FISCALIZACION

ARTICULO 18. Los empleados y funcionarios del Instituto de Educación Básica para Todos (EDUCATODOS) estarán sujetos al Régimen de Servicio Civil. Para su nombramiento será necesario que los candidatos cumplan estrictamente con los requisitos mínimos de calificación profesional y demás establecidos en la Ley de Servicio Civil y su Reglamento.

ARTICULO 19. La fiscalización preventiva del Instituto de Educación Básica para Todos (EDUCATODOS) estará a cargo de un Auditor Interno. Su función será, procurar la efectividad, eficiencia y economía en las operaciones y calidad en los servicios, así como, proteger los recursos con que cuenta la institución, previniendo cualquier pérdida, despilfarro y uso indebido de los mismos. Será nombrado de conformidad con lo establecido en la Ley Orgánica del Tribunal Superior de Cuentas.

ARTICULO 20. El auditor interno tendrá las siguientes atribuciones:

- 1) Examinar y evaluar la planificación, organización, dirección y control interno, gerencial u operacional;
- 2) Revisar y evaluar la eficiencia y economía con que se han utilizado los recursos humanos, materiales y financieros y que hayan sido aplicados a los programas, actividades y propósitos autorizados;

- 3) Verificar la confiabilidad, oportunidad y pertinencia de la información financiera y administrativa;
- 4) Las demás consignadas en la Ley Orgánica del Tribunal Superior de Cuentas y su Reglamentos.

CAPITULO V
DISPOSICIONES FINALES

ARTICULO 21. La Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación incluirá en el Presupuesto General de Ingresos y Egresos de la República para el año 2008, una asignación presupuestaria a favor del Instituto de Educación Básica para Todos (EDUCATODOS), por _____ (L. ...) para el financiamiento y operación inicial del mismo, sin perjuicio de la asignación comprendida en el numeral 1) del artículo 5 de la presente Ley.

ARTICULO 22. El Poder Ejecutivo, a través de la Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de Educación, aprobará en el plazo de sesenta días (60) días contados a partir de la fecha en que entre en vigencia esta Ley, el Reglamento General respectivo.

ARTICULO 23. La Agencia Internacional para el Desarrollo de los Estados Unidos de América (USAID), seguirá proporcionando apoyo técnico al Instituto de Educación Básica para Todos (EDUCATODOS), con el propósito de cumplir los objetivos para los cuales fue creado.

ARTICULO 24. El presente Decreto entrará en vigencia a partir de la fecha de su publicación en el Diario Oficial “La Gaceta”.

Dado en la ciudad de Tegucigalpa, Municipio del Distrito Central, en el Salón de Sesiones del Congreso Nacional, a los _____ días del mes de _____ de dos mil seis.

PRESIDENTE

SECRETARIO

SECRETARIO

Appendix B

PROPUESTA

COORDINACION DE LAS MODALIDADES FLEXIBLES DE EDUCACION EN HONDURAS.

1.- ANTECEDENTES

En Honduras existen grandes problemas en el nivel de educación media; la cobertura neta de los estudiantes matriculados en la edad escolar (15-17 años) es de 22% y la cobertura bruta es de un 39%, de los cuales el 75% logra concluir sus estudios de educación media, la tasa de reprobación es de 15%, la repitencia de un 3% y la deserción es de un 7%. Por otra parte, la oferta educativa es limitada principalmente en los lugares más postergados del país, lo que restringe la mejora de las condiciones de vida de las personas y el desarrollo de las comunidades.

La baja cobertura en este nivel se debe a que los jóvenes en edad escolar no ingresan a los centros educativos por diversas razones, entre ellas las laborables. Muchos jóvenes se incorporan a temprana edad al trabajo productivo para la sobrevivencia de su familia y la suya propia. Así, el ingreso tardío al sistema educativo y la repetición de cursos repercuten en la sobreedad

Lo anterior demuestra que el principal desafío en este nivel es lograr que los jóvenes que por diferentes razones están fuera del sistema educativo se reintegren y logren concluir, de aquí la importancia de fortalecer entregas educativas de carácter flexible para lograr que los jóvenes culminen sus estudios de educación media.

Por lo anterior la Secretaría de Educación y algunas instancias de sociedad civil organizada siempre en coordinación con la Secretaría de Educación, han creado modalidades alternativas con el fin de atender a la población escolar rezagada del sistema educativo tradicional y responder a las necesidades y expectativas de reinserción, entre las modalidades alternativas están: El Sistema de Educación Media A Distancia (SEMED), televisión Educativa (TELEBÁSICA), Educación para Todos (EDUCATODOS), Instituto Hondureño de Educación Por Radio (IHER) y el Sistema de Aprendizaje Tutorial (SAT), estas han establecido y desarrollado ofertas educativas flexibles y accesibles, que aunque han venido desarrollando sus acciones de manera individualizada han contribuido a aumentar la cobertura y los niveles de finalización en el nivel de educación básica y media del país, a la fecha no ha habido una instancia dentro de la Secretaría de Educación que las apoye y regule de forma sostenida para su buen funcionamiento.

En el Marco del Programa Regional de MODALIDADES FLEXIBLES PARA LA EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA EN CENTRO AMERICA, el cual se ejecuta mediante un convenio interministerial entre las Secretarías de Estado en Educación de los países de Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras y Panamá, con el apoyo técnico de la OEI regional y sus oficinas nacionales en los países en mención y en el caso particular de Honduras, desde la Dirección General de Educación Continua, que es la instancia encargada de ejecutar técnica y operativamente el Proyecto, a través del cuál se ha realizado un estudio denominado "Diseño del modelo Flexible para la Educación Secundaria", este estudio se hizo en los diferentes programas de educación alternativa con modalidades flexibles que laboran con los niveles de educación básica y nivel media en nuestro país, los programas objeto de estudio y análisis fueron: El Sistema de Educación Media a Distancia (SEMED), educación Para Todos (EDUCATODOS), Televisión Educativa (TELEBÁSICA), Sistema de Aprendizaje Tutorial (SAT-BAYÁN) y el Instituto Hondureño de Educación por Radio (IHER), de los cuales se identificaron sus fortalezas y debilidades, así mismo se hizo un análisis del Programa Educación para Todos EDUCAME de El Salvador, del cual se identificaron elementos innovadores que pudieran ser considerados, el objetivo del estudio consistió en elaborar una propuesta de modalidades Flexibles de educación secundaria que garantice la mejora, coordinación y complementariedad de las mismas.

De los 6 programas el SEMED, TELEBÁSICA y EDUCATODOS dependen de la Secretaría De Educación y el IHER Y SAT-BAYÁN, son organizaciones No Gubernamentales, que cuentan con modalidades flexibles de educación y para su ejecución han firmado convenios con la Secretaría de Educación, la cuál les provee apoyo técnico y financiero, la Secretaría no ha tenido mayor injerencia en los mismos.

2.-JUSTIFICACION

Los resultados encontrados a través del Estudio de Modalidades Flexibles en Educación básica y Media, muestra las bondades y las dificultades de cada uno de los programas, tanto en los aspectos administrativos como en los pedagógicos, no así de coordinación entre la Secretaría de Educación y entre los mismos.

Aun con los problemas encontrados en los programas cada uno de ellos tiene elementos que aportar, en metodología educativa, formación para educadores, materiales educativos entre otros, sin embargo estas bondades si bien es cierto contribuyen al logro de objetivos similares como el de ampliar la cobertura en el nivel de educación secundaria y la conclusión del mismo, cada uno de estos conducen sus acciones de manera individualizada sin ninguna coordinación y articulación.

Entre las divergencias que existen entre estas modalidades están:

- Los materiales didácticos utilizados (textos para los estudiantes guías para los docentes y equipo tecnológico), así como el perfil del docente, la capacitación que reciben y la metodología utilizada entre otros, son diferentes en su ejecución y contenido.
- La estructura organizativa interna de los programas, tanto del nivel central como del desconcentrado son diferentes, por lo que cada una de estas instancias organizativas cuenta con su propio personal el que es diferente entre los mismos programas.
- El personal docente que labora en los centros educativos no tienen el mismo perfil académico y no gozan de los mismos derechos, algunos perciben un salario y otros laboran como voluntariado
- Dentro de la estructura organizativa de la Secretaría de Educación algunos programas de educación flexible dependen de diferentes direcciones, y por otro lado, en el manual de funciones no está claramente definido el rol que estas tienen en relación a los programas que contemplan, en el caso del IHER y del SAT-BAYAN, estas son Organizaciones No Gubernamentales, esta situación ha permitido que existan controles diferentes y que no exista armonía ni articulación entre las mismas.
- No existe una base de datos estadísticos de los diferentes programas de educación alternativa que permita hacer los estudios y análisis pertinentes para la toma de decisiones.
- No hay una coordinación y una comunicación estrecha con las diferentes instancias desconcentradas de la Secretaría de Educación a fin de garantizar el logro eficiente y eficaz de las modalidades flexibles.
- No se han desarrollado procesos de evaluación y supervisión por parte de las instancias correspondientes de la SE, para conocer el funcionamiento de las modalidades y fortalecerlas en las debilidades que presentan.

Como se puede apreciar todas estas divergencias, son la razón fundamental por la cual es necesario el establecimiento de una propuesta general de coordinación entre las mismas modalidades y al mismo tiempo ofrecer la base para la construcción de una propuesta de seguimiento, la que estará sujeta a superar los desafíos que las modalidades presenten en relación a la aplicación curricular, instrumentos comunes de evaluación, definición de textos, guías y demás materiales pedagógicos, formación de tutores-docentes, entre otros.

3.-OBJETIVOS.

- 1.-Elaborar una propuesta de coordinación entre las distintas modalidades alternativas existentes para la integración de un sistema de seguimiento y monitoreo, que garantice la eficiencia y efectividad de las mismas.
- 2.-Ofrecer servicios educativos de calidad a la población excluida del sistema educativo regular, a través de las modalidades flexibles.
- 3.- Ampliar la cobertura y los índices de conclusión en el nivel de educación secundaria

4.-ACCIONES ESTRATÉGICAS

ASPECTO ADMINISTRATIVO.

- La propuesta de Coordinación se ejecutará desde una Unidad de Modalidades Flexibles que se organizará en la Dirección General de Educación Continua, para que así forme parte de la estructura organizativa de la Secretaría de Educación.
- Las funciones que tendrá esta Unidad de Modalidades Flexibles serán entre otras la coordinación, seguimiento y monitoreo, evaluación, control y retroalimentación de los procesos que se ejecuten en los diferentes programas de educación alternativa.
- Estos programas ya en ejecución serán las instancias que conformarán las instituciones implementadoras, que serán las responsables de llevar a cabo todo el proceso educativo desde la promoción hasta la certificación de estudios, tal y como lo han venido haciendo, pero con una misma orientación de parte de la unidad coordinadora.
- En opinión de este estudio también se sugiere que la Dirección General de Educación Continua se adscriba a la Subsecretaría Técnico Pedagógica para así facilitar el sustento técnico de la misma.

4.1. FUNDAMENTO FILOSOFICO.

- El interés que se tiene con la formulación y puesta en marcha de la propuesta de coordinación, es con el fin de contar con una metodología, currículos, materiales educativos, formación de docentes y certificación de estudios unificados y coordinados entre las diferentes modalidades flexibles de educación y desde la Dirección General de Educación Continua, garantizar los mismos estándares de calidad, para niños/fías con sobreedad y jóvenes que por sus condiciones particulares no pueden asistir al sistema regular de educación, a través de una Coordinación de los diferentes programas que se desarrollará en la Unidad de Modalidades Flexibles a partir del año 2009.
- El país contará a principios del 2010 con una población de jóvenes y adultos libre de analfabetismo con el apoyo del Programa Nacional de Alfabetización "José Antonio Domínguez", y además los adultos que no han iniciado el Tercer Ciclo de Educación Básica, o los que no han culminado su educación secundaria contarán con una gama de opciones, coordinadas y estos bajo la Metodología de modalidades flexibles, pudiendo elevar el grado de escolaridad de nuestro país en los próximos tres años y además contar con una población con conocimientos globales que nos permitirá ser más competitivos, analíticos y propositivos.
- Contribuir a que Honduras eleve los niveles de educación de su población, a través de ofrecer conocimientos de calidad bajo la Modalidad de Educación Flexible y de una Coordinación unificada, y una certificación que acredita los conocimientos, la Dirección de Educación Continua tendrá el papel de conducir los Programas de Modalidades flexibles mediante la proporción de textos, acompañamiento a los/las educadores en campo, la supervisión y monitoreo garantizarán que las diferentes instancias educativas que ofrecen los servicios educativos bajo la metodología de Modalidades Flexibles, están cumpliendo con su compromiso adquirido.
- Asegurar la aplicación del DCNB en todas las modalidades educativas que se ejecutan en el país, buscando así aplicación de criterios de equidad, oportunidad, género y haciendo las adaptaciones pertinentes de acuerdo al ámbito territorial y temporal en que este se desenvuelva.

4.2. FUNDAMENTO LEGAL

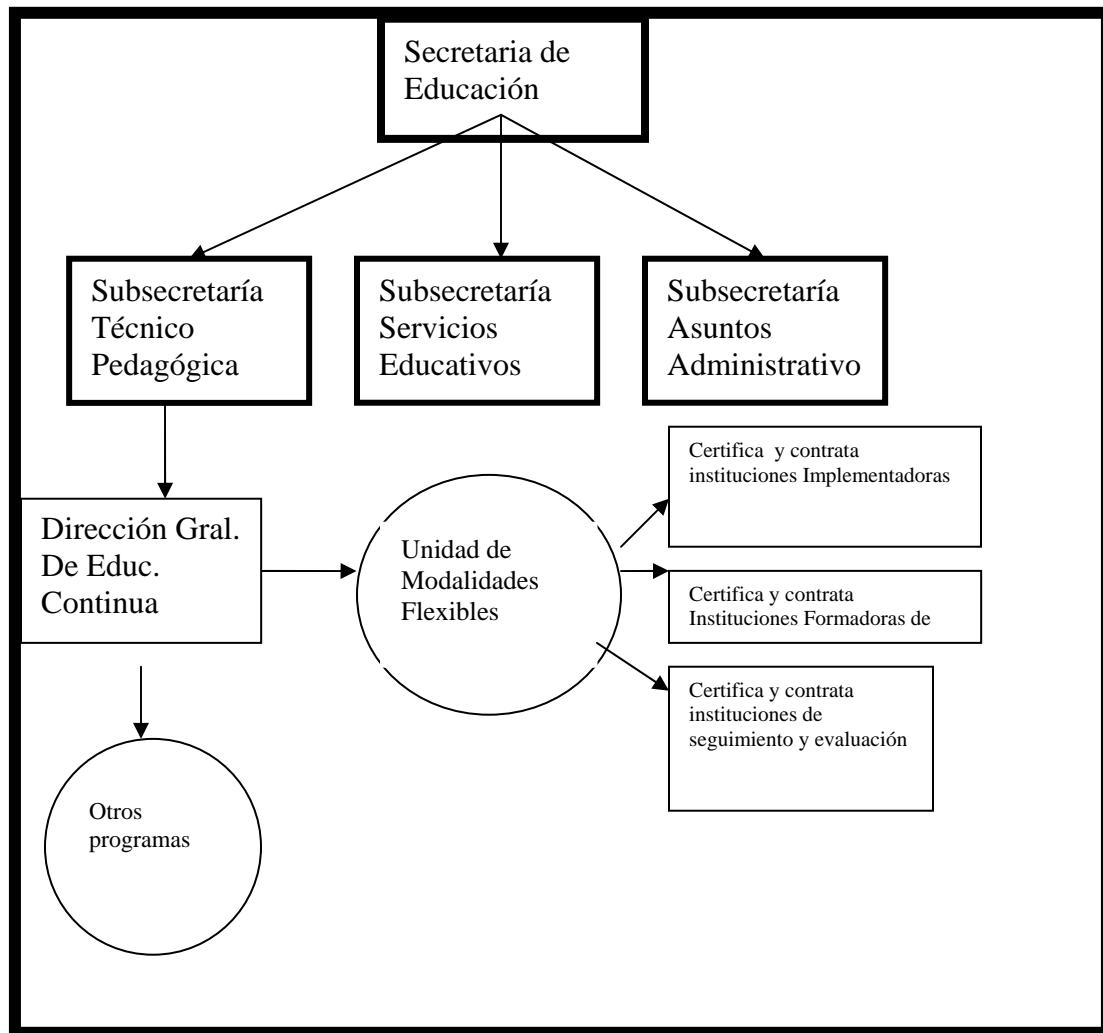
Hay varios aspectos que deberán abordarse desde la perspectiva legal:

- a. La adhesión de la Dirección General de Educación Continua a la Subsecretaría Técnico Pedagógica.
- b. La creación de la Unidad de Modalidades Flexibles al interior de la Dirección Gral. de Educación Continua, con sus respectivas unidades de funcionamiento para el logro de los objetivos propuestos.
- c. La propuesta de Coordinación para la implementación de los programas educativos bajo modalidades Flexibles deberá contar con un marco legal que sustenta la creación del modelo, así

como de manuales de organización y procedimientos para el desarrollo eficiente de las modalidades de educación acelerada, semi presencial y a distancia, que ofrece el programa, mismos que orientan el quehacer de las instituciones oferentes del servicio educativo, que permiten la certificación y evaluación de estudiantes y facilita un sistema de control de calidad a través de un proceso de seguimiento, monitoreo y comunicación para garantizar la eficiencia en la implementación.

- d. Deberán de formularse y ejecutarse lineamientos generales fundamentados legalmente para el funcionamiento de la Coordinación de programas de modalidades Flexibles, los que brindarán a las instituciones proveedoras de servicios; los procedimientos que facilitan la ejecución del mismo y les proveerá de los manuales de procedimientos que guíen el trabajo de manera consecutiva y lógica de las instituciones proveedoras de servicios hacia el logro de los objetivos propuestos.

4.3. ORGANIGRAMA DE COORDINACION (ORGANIZACIÓN Y FUNCIONES)



4.4. FUNCIONES:

Secretaría de Educación: Tiene la función de proveer a la Dirección de Educación Continua todo lo necesario para la Implementación de la Coordinación global de programas de Modalidades Flexibles, como ser apoyo técnico, físico y financiero y le corresponderá formular un decreto de legalidad para el funcionamiento de la unidad y coordinadora y de los diferentes programas educativos con modalidades flexibles

4.4.1. Contratación de Instituciones Implementadoras

Dirección de Educación Continua: Tendrá las funciones de Contratación de las Instituciones Implementadoras, brindarles capacitación, darles seguimiento en campo y fortalecer los procesos que estas desarrollen, así como realizar jornadas de intercambio de experiencias para su mejoramiento.

4.4.2. Certificación de Instituciones

Certificación de las Instituciones: Antes de la contratación de las Instituciones, la Dirección de Educación Continua capacitará a las mismas en la metodología educativa que se aplicará en los programas de Educación alternativa con modalidades flexibles, así como de certificarlas.

4.4.3. Monitoreo y Seguimiento.

Monitoreo y Seguimiento: La Dirección de Educación Continua con el objeto de realizar acciones de monitoreo y seguimiento a las modalidades flexibles, coordinará conjuntamente con la Unidad de Planeamiento y Evaluación de Gestión la formulación del Plan Operativo Anual y Presupuesto de estas modalidades, lo que servirá de base para ejecutar los procesos de seguimiento, con el fin de conocer el grado de avance de los programas hacia el logro de las metas propuestas, así mismo en coordinación con esta unidad formularán un sistema de monitoreo y seguimiento que garantice la eficiencia y efectividad de las mismas formulará una base de datos y la entregará a cada institución implementadora para llevar el seguimiento de los alumnos, la base curricular, textos, competencias y habilidades, formación de tutores, etc. Esta base será entregada a cada institución y estas devolverán los cuadros de asistencia y demás requisitos de la base de datos del programa, así como los registros de finalización de período en digital y físico.

A través de la Unidad e Modalidades Flexibles que se creará en la Dirección General de Educación Continua se garantizará el seguimiento y acompañamiento a las instituciones implementadoras, y en la medida de lo posible se les aportará reforzamientos a los y las educadores si se observa que requieren de este servicio.

Instituciones Implementadoras: Los Programas de modalidades flexibles lo ejecutara la Dirección de Educación Continua , a través de la contratación de las mismas y la firma de convenios de ejecución, el valor financiero será según el número de asistentes de egresados , La Dirección de Educación Continua tendrá la responsabilidad de investigar el valor de costos a pagar a las organizaciones implementadoras.

4.5. Propuesta de Coordinación.

La Propuesta de Coordinación es una estrategia de la Secretaría de Educación para la Ejecución de las distintas modalidades de educación flexible, y surge como una respuesta institucional de la Dirección de Educación Continua, y como la línea estratégica de acceso a la educación para lograr la meta de los grados de escolaridad, que ofrece el Estado de Honduras.

La propuesta de Coordinación de los programas de modalidades flexibles, forma parte de la estructura organizativa del Ministerio de Educación, y depende organizativamente de la Dirección de Educación Continua, a través de la Unidad de Modalidades Flexibles.

La propuesta de Coordinación estará basado en mecanismos organizativos, pedagógicos y didácticos alternativos y flexibles: Educación acelerada, educación semi presencial y educación a distancia, educación por Televisión, Educación por Radio, lo que posibilita el acceso a la educación a jóvenes con sobre-edad, jóvenes que han abandonado el sistema y jóvenes que trabajan en un rango de edad de 15 a 35 años.

Organizativamente esta propuesta ha previsto que la Unidad de Modalidades Flexibles en la Dirección de Educación Continua sea la responsable de conducir la propuesta y que para ello contrate tres servicios:

Las instituciones implementadoras de las modalidades. Para garantizar la calidad, eficiencia y cobertura de la Educación que ofrece la SE y propone la contratación de Instituciones Implementadoras de Modalidades Flexibles (IIMF), que son instituciones externas (asociaciones educativas, universidades y ONG's) las que son acreditadas según ciertas competencias que deben

reunir, estas firman convenios con el Ministerio de Educación y se rigen por la normativa descrita en los lineamientos para el funcionamiento del Programa.

Estas IIMF son las responsables de llevar a cabo las siguientes funciones:

- 1.- Promoción del Programa
- 2.- Obtención de la infraestructura
- 3.- Re-elaboración de matrícula
- 4.- Crear matrícula final
- 5.- Selección y contratación de docentes
- 6.- Evaluar la experiencia en el aula y
- 7.- Capacitar a los docentes

La Dirección de Educación Continua como Estrategia de Ejecución de la Coordinación de los diferentes programas de modalidades flexibles deberá realizar una distribución territorial, evitando la duplicidad de las instituciones proveedoras de servicios

En esta oportunidad ya tenemos al menos 5 instancias como implementadoras, TELEBASICA, SEMED, SAT-BAYAN, EDUCATODS e IHER, a esta lista podrán incorporarse otras instancias públicas o privadas luego de someterse a un proceso de certificación por la Unidad de Modalidades Flexibles, puedan implementar al menos una de las modalidades.

- a. **La instancia Certificadora de Tutores-Docentes**, que puede ser una, o más de una universidad, pública o privada o una ONG que se desempeñe en el ramo educativo y que además pase un proceso de certificación por la Unidad de Modalidades Flexibles.
- b. **Una, (o más de una cuando sea necesario), institución que haga el seguimiento y evaluación** de los procesos, igualmente que puede ser una, o más de una universidad, pública o privada o una ONG que se desempeñe en el ramo educativo y que además pase un proceso de certificación por la Unidad de Modalidades Flexibles.

Además esta propuesta ha previsto que la Unidad de Modalidades flexibles igualmente lleva su sistema de seguimiento y monitoreo, pero para lograr mayores niveles de eficiencia en el tema se contratará el servicio enunciado en anteriormente.

Para un mejor desempeño en este programa también se sugiere que la Unidad de Modalidades flexibles organice un comité de instancias implementadoras de modalidades flexibles, con la representación de una persona por cada instancia implementadora, este comité deberá tener su reglamentación y programa de trabajo, a fin de estar constantemente mejorando la implementación del programa.

4.5.1. RECURSO HUMANO,

Los ejecutores del programa serán instituciones públicas o privadas, (universidades y ONGs), estos a su vez contratarán tutores con un perfil que habrá definido la Dirección de Educación Continua, según el nivel de cada modalidad flexible, el éxito de los programas depende en gran medida de las capacidades y voluntad de los y las tutores-educadoras, quienes recibirán un pago, que será transferido de la Secretaría de Educación directamente a las implementadoras, siendo las responsables de los pagos, presentando las mismas el informe financiero de gastos de cada implementadora, según la cantidad de alumnos que asisten a clases.

4.5.2. RECURSOS MATERIALES.

Los materiales educativos estarán diseñados de acuerdo a las necesidades sociales del estudiante y en su elaboración participan los técnicos del departamento de desarrollo curricular de SE apoyándose en su diagramación con los estudiantes de último año de diseño gráfico, publicidad de alguna universidad, así mismo se definirán guías para los tutores para que guíen el proceso de enseñanza aprendizaje.

También se elaborarán manuales de lineamientos básicos para normar la comunicación y coordinación entre las instancias involucradas (Instituciones proveedoras de servicios, las sedes, la Secretaría de Educación) y una estrategia para el seguimiento y monitoreo del programa.

Cada manual está estructurado de forma secuencial para orientar todo el proceso de ejecución del programa como ser: la promoción y divulgación, selección de sedes, selección, contratación y capacitación del recurso humano, registro académico de estudiantes, evaluación y certificación de estudiantes y lo realizan las instituciones implementadoras.

4.5.3. RECURSOS FINANCIEROS

Recursos financieros, los programas cuentan con fondos nacionales e internacionales, los fondos nacionales provienen del Gobierno de la República, a través de la Secretaría de Educación y los fondos internacionales de los organismos externos, que apoyan la educación en Honduras.

4.5.4. PUBLICIDAD Y PROMOCIÓN DE MODALIDADES FLEXIBLES

Se elabora y ejecuta un manual de lineamientos básicos para normar la comunicación y coordinación entre las instancias involucradas (Instituciones proveedoras de servicios, las sedes y el ministerio de educación) y una estrategia para el seguimiento y monitoreo del programa.

La ejecución de los programas de Educación de modalidades Flexibles Debería ser ejecutado por instituciones privadas o públicas que serán INSTITUCIONES IMPLEMENTADORAS de servicios y serán las responsables de la promoción y divulgación de los distintos programas de modalidades flexibles y de preinscribir a las personas interesadas y de establecer reuniones comunitarias de coordinación para que el programa sea conocido a nivel municipal, comunidades, cantones y caseríos donde será implementado, la promoción la hacen con múltiples medios audiovisuales, como el perifoneo (unidades móviles), visitas a hogares, afiches, hojas volantes, trípticos, cuñas radiales y spot, durante 8 semanas.

4.5.5. CURRICULO (PLANES Y PROGRAMAS DE ESTUDIO).

La Secretaría de Educación tiene la responsabilidad de elaborar el Currículo orientado a competencias, logro de habilidades para la vida: aprender a conocer, aprender a vivir juntos y aprender a prender como una característica básica para garantizar el puede ejecutarse con éxito en el aprendizaje de los estudiantes, la educación acelerada trabaja con la metodología de Proyectos Modulares por asignatura básicas para desarrollar la responsabilidad, autonomía y capacidad de trabajo en equipo.

4.5.6. MATERIALES EDUCATIVOS (TEXTOS Y GUÍAS)

Los materiales educativos estarán diseñados de acuerdo a las necesidades sociales del estudiante y en su elaboración participan los técnicos del departamento de desarrollo curricular de SE, sin olvidar el enfoque de género y apoyan en la diagramación los estudiantes de último año de diseño gráfico de una universidad, así mismo existen guías para los tutores para que guíen el proceso de enseñanza aprendizaje.

4.5.7. FORMACIÓN DE DOCENTES

Los tutores que laboren dentro de la Modalidad de la Propuesta de Coordinación serán profesionales, que una vez pasando por PROGRAMA DE CERTIFICACION DE TUTORES, con dominio en una especialidad, los cuales pueden estar empleados en el sistema público o no y personal docente jubilado, y respondiendo a un perfil definido por el programa, pero por sobre todo debe tener vocación de servicio y contar con las competencias requeridas para cada una de las modalidades del programa.

Los docentes tutores para ser contratados por la Institución Implementadora de Modalidades Flexibles y deben ser capacitados y certificados como docentes tutores en Modalidades Flexibles de Educación, por la institución que la Unidad de Modalidades Flexibles haya contratado para tal fin.

4.5.8. EVALUACIÓN Y CERTIFICACIÓN

Los estudiantes que desean formar parte de los programas de modalidades flexibles, se les aplicará una evaluación inicial donde se le define el grado académico logrado por el participante y se le certifica en el nivel en el que deberá retomar sus estudios

Habrá los siguientes evaluaciones, la que realiza la organización ejecutora, el seguimiento de la unidad de Monitoreo de la Dirección de Educación Continua y el seguimiento y evaluación de procesos que lo hará una institución contratada para ese fin y las Evaluaciones externas que aplicara la Dirección de Educación Continua.

4.5.9. SISTEMA DE SEGUIMIENTO Y EVALUACIÓN.

El Sistema de Seguimiento se hará en base a varios aspectos del proceso:

- a. Desempeño de las Instituciones Implementadoras de Modalidades Flexibles.
- b. Resultados de matrícula inicial y final
- c. Certificación y desempeño de tutores
- d. Participación en el Comité de Modalidades Flexibles
- e. Uso y manejo de materiales y su vinculación con el CNB
- f. Uso de los instrumentos evaluativos definidos por el sistema
- g. Observancia de las obligaciones de las instituciones Implementadoras de Modalidades Flexibles.
- h. Otras que se definirán en el proceso.

EL sistema de seguimiento lo llevará en el sentido de control de Matrícula, que deberán entregar las instituciones implementadoras cada trimestre. La Dirección de Educación Continua llevará una base de datos en sistema digital y física, de acuerdo a la lista de matrícula que presenta cada institución implantadora.

Cada año se desarrollará una evaluación de las diferentes modalidades flexibles para conocer desde fuera la eficacia de estas.

El personal de la Dirección de Educación Continua deberá contar con equipo de personal que visitará en terreno de forma azarosa, verificando el desarrollo de los contenidos, y presencia de los estudiantes.

4.5.10. RESULTADOS.

El Sistema de seguimiento mostrará los diferentes indicadores en el proceso, además de los datos exactos de número de estudiantes según cada programa de modalidades flexibles.

Los docentes y/o tutores que desarrollan las clases cumplen con la capacitación que Ofrece SE. Para la ejecución de la coordinación.

Se cumple con los objetivos y metas de número de personas a educar por año a través de las modalidades flexibles.

Se tiene una valoración objetiva de la inversión de recursos en los programas de modalidades flexibles y sus resultados en general y por modalidad, así como de los costos globales e individuales.

Appendix C

OBSERVACIONES A LA PROPUESTA DE COORDINACIÓN DE MODALIDADES FLEXIBLES EN HONDURAS

1. Consideramos que la investigación sobre fortalezas y debilidades de las modalidades alternativas flexibles en el nivel de Educación Básica es más descriptiva y descarta información valiosa de terreno que hubiese permitido tener mayores insumos para evaluar cada modalidad y presentar un diagnóstico más objetivo de las mismas. El estudio no sólo debe considerar las debilidades y fortalezas, sino también, las amenazas y las oportunidades.
2. No compartimos con el enunciado de la presentación que reza que una debilidad de las modalidades es que cada una tiene materiales diferentes, si lo vemos la población que va dirigido nuestro servicio, es más bien una fortaleza porque la diversidad enriquece, los materiales se adaptan a los diferentes escenarios, intereses y necesidades de la población excluida y regazada de todo tipo de servicios, además ese no es obstáculo para la movilidad de los estudiantes de un programa a otro, si desarrollamos el CNB y buscamos las mejores estrategias de articulación para complementarnos mutuamente.
3. En cuanto al voluntariado, si estamos de acuerdo que se necesita tener una política para estandarizar un estímulo y reconocimiento, al igual que una formación integral que le permita desarrollar mayores competencias para realizar dicha labor de facilitación, es importante enfatizar el hecho que son perfiles y roles diferentes los que éstos cumplen de acuerdo a la modalidad que aplican.
4. Es importante señalar que el Programa EDUCATODOS no ha dejado de atender a las comunidades más postergadas, un hecho que nos permite demostrar eso, es que *estamos atendiendo comunidades focalizadas por la Red Solidaria*, muchas comunidades de difícil acceso no se atienden porque no se cuenta con capacidad logística para atenderlas, pero se están implementando las mejores estrategias, por ejemplo todo Promotor que se contrata debe tener una motocicleta, en los lugares que no cuentan con energía eléctrica se utilizan otras formas alterna de energía como uso de baterías de carro con sus respectivos inversores y se están buscando a través de alianzas otras formas como paneles solares etc.
5. Una de las debilidades que tenemos y que verdaderamente nos afecta es la contratación del personal que se hace a través de *Servicio Civil con contratos de servicios profesionales*, es un trámite burocrático que tiene un procedimiento de 60 pasos, el cual tarda de tres a cuatro meses para obtener el primer pago, lo que trae como consecuencia desmotivación y fluctuación de personal.

EN CUANTO A LA PROPUESTA DE LA COORDINACIÓN DE MODALIDADES FLEXIBLES TENEMOS LAS SIGUIENTES OBSERVACIONES:

1. Antes de adoptar cualquier modelo para coordinar las modalidades se debe valorar la experiencia de más de 10 años de cada una de las modalidades y creemos que para la SE es un compromiso fortalecerlas, orientarlas, especificar o focalizar sus ofertas de servicios educativos.
2. Estamos totalmente de acuerdo que todas las modalidades que hacen educación alternativa formal, deben tener coordinación de parte de la Secretaría de Educación y establecer una sinergia que permita hacer más eficientes los servicios, pero dentro del marco de una coordinación, articulación y vinculación apropiados.
3. Consideramos que todas las modalidades deben estar alineados con el Curriculo Nacional Básico y Estándares Nacionales implementados por la Secretaría de Educación, adaptados a los diferentes contextos de la población por atender.

4. Disentimos con la política de pagar por participantes aprobado o certificado, por que tradicionalmente por factores multi causales las modalidades alternativas son las que mayor índice de deserción tienen por el tipo de población que atienden, si se analiza bien, esa sería una política que desvalorizaría la calidad y se premiaría la cantidad y quizás esa es una estrategia que funciona en El Salvador pero no aquí en este momento. Estamos de acuerdo que debe de existir un mecanismo como indicador para evaluar el desempeño o costo beneficio de cada modalidad pero ese no es el mejor.
5. No nos parece apropiado homogenizar los servicios educativos para los jóvenes y adultos excluidos del sistema escolar ya que estas poblaciones presentan características muy especiales por las cuales no pudieron ir a una escuela e instituto y necesitan una educación con aprendizajes pertinentes para la vida y en la vida que les ayude a mejorar sus condiciones de vida y lograr un mejor desarrollo, anhelo, que muchas veces la escuela formal o el sistema educativo tradicional con la visión academicista de cumplir contenidos trunca en vez estimular tal acción.
6. Vemos con cierta preocupación poner en manos de ONGs privadas la educación de jóvenes y adultos. Por experiencia sabemos que es una tarea difícil.
7. Según el apartado de currículo, la SE tiene la responsabilidad de elaborar el currículo atendiendo los cuatro postulados de DELORS situación que a nuestro parecer no viene de manera oportuna, porque todas las modalidades cuentan al momento con experiencias de desarrollo y adecuación curricular que se implementando, *sería como despilfarrar y desestimar una inversión y un esfuerzo valiosísimo realizado.*

Appendix D

Apoyo Institucional EDUCATODOS

1. Alimentación
2. Capacitación Forestal a Facilitadores
3. Donación de Pintura
4. Donación de material para la elaboración de rotulos
5. Entrevistas por radio
6. Pago de Transporte
7. Material Didáctico
8. Compra de Batería de Carro
9. Reparación de grabadoras
10. Textos a participantes
11. Pago de Facilitadores
12. Gastos de transporte
13. Incentivo de Facilitadores
14. Promoción de programa
15. Envio de material
16. Traslado de material
17. Combustible motocicleta
18. Reunión de Facilitadores
19. Alquiler de una Motocicleta
20. Camisetas para participantes
21. Patrocinio Participantes
22. Paquete Básico
23. Patrocinio de Material Didáctico
24. Compra de material didáctico (libretas, lápices y pizarras)
25. Fotocopias
26. Compra de refrigerio para facilitadores
27. Alquiler un Salón
28. Almuerzo
29. Alquiler de local para oficina
30. Compra de mobiliario
31. Préstamo de Motocicleta y Combustible
32. Mano de Obra en el Proyecto de Señalización del Parque
33. Elaboración de un vivero
34. Elaboración de basureros par las comunidades
35. Reforestación del parque
36. Compra de basureros
37. Reparación de aulas para centros de estudio
38. Espacios en televisión
39. Cuña radial
40. Imparten charlas a los alumnos
41. Apoyo logístico, meriendas, y monitoreo
42. Espacios libres para promocionar el programa, publicidad y comentarios
43. Aporta Recurso Humano y coordina el programa en el centro
44. Aula de bodega de textos
45. Transmisión de cuñas
46. Regalo para facilitador
47. Batería
48. Donación para 19 facilitadores indígenas
49. Baterías de grabadores
50. Radio Grabadoras
51. Lápiz Tinta
52. Reglas

- 53. Borradores
- 54. Sacapuntas
- 55. Cuadernos
- 56. Lápiz Grafito
- 57. Fondo semilla
- 58. Mochilas didácticas
- 59. Salón de conferencia
- 60. Acarreo de textos
- 61. 100 Sillas
- 62. Pilas y cuadernos
- 63. Beca para alumnos del 9º grado del Centro de Planes
- 64. Fotocopias de folletos
- 65. Aportación económica a facilitadores
- 66. Oficina municipal
- 67. Pago del 50% libros de 7º a 9º grado
- 68. Beca a participantes
- 69. Capacitación e incentivo a facilitadores
- 70. Bono a facilitadores
- 71. Proyectos ADEPECO
- 72. Reparación de motocicleta
- 73. Transporte a alumnos a Encuentro

74. Uniformes

Appendix E

Task Description

Dr. Richard Kraft will conduct an assessment of EDUCATODOS to identify critical areas for improving the internal efficiency of the program, cost effectiveness, and establishing a sustainable relationship with the Ministry of Education (SE) as EDUCATODOS is transitioning from a USAID financed activity to the SE. The assessment should focus on the following areas with specific recommendations for improving the efficiency, quality, cost-effectiveness and sustainability of the program.

1. Options for the future as a decentralized “desconcentrado” or thoroughly integrated program with the SE on the decentralized and/or central levels, with recommendations on the best options for the sustainability and cost effectiveness of the program.
2. Management capabilities, strengths and weakness that should be addressed for improving the sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the program.
3. A comparison of efficiency rates by cycles (Ciclos 1, 2,y 3), departments and municipalities with recommendations for departments and municipalities with lower rates of efficiency to achieve rates similar to the better departments and municipalities.
4. A comparison of costs per participant passing a grade by cycles, departments and municipalities with recommendations for departments and municipalities with higher costs to achieve costs similar to the lower cost departments and municipalities.
5. A comparison of costs per participant passing a grade by cycles with comparable alternative basic education delivery systems (Centros Nocturnos de la SE, maestro en Casa and PRALEBEH).
6. Recommendations for encouraging high morale and reducing the turnover rates of promoters and facilitators.
7. Recommendations for financing the high costs of texts for grades 7-9 with equitable access for lower income participants.
8. Prioritized recommendations for technical assistance from 2009 to 2012 to be financed by USAID, SE and other donors, with cost estimates and anticipated returns on investments for the technical assistance recommended by the assessment.

Appendix F
Efficiency Rates by Grade and by Municipality Passing/Enrolled 2008
Cost Per Student Enrolled (\$40 1st-6th and \$65 7th-9th)/Percent passing
(Kraft, 2009)

Nº	DEPARTAMENTO	Nº	MUNICIPIO	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Total 1-6	% Passing	\$Cost Per pupil	7°	8°	9°	Total 7-9	% Passing	\$Cost per pupil
3	COMAYAGUA	1	Comayagua	139/157	53/61	46/54	43/42	63/63	56/57	399/435	91.7	43.62	261/265	186/191	25/25	472/481	98/1	66.26
		3	El Rosario	8/9	6/7	8/9	10/12	6/7	18/22	56/66	84.8	47.17	14/14	0	0	14/14	100	65.00
		6	La Libertad	31/37	25/30	16/18	20/22	22/27	38/46	152/180	84.9	47.11	18/18	0	2/2	20/20	100	65.00
		7	Lamání	6/6	0/0	11/13	7/8	3/3	2/2	29/32	90.6	44.15	0	0	0/0	-	-	-
		10	Meambar	43/52	8/9	12/13	14/16	19/21	13/14	109/125	87.4	45.87	0	0	0	-	-	-
		12	Ojos de Agua	7/7	29/36	14/15	18/21	25/28	18/20	111/127	87.4	45.87	7/7	6/6	1/1	14/14	100	65.00
		13	San Jerónimo	61/73	9/10	26/29	18/20	10/10	20/24	144/166	86.7	46.14	65/73	50/53	0/0	115/126	91.3	71.19
		14	San José de Comayagua	81/96	26/27	29/34	15/19	24/29	33/34	208/239	87.0	45.98	0	0	0	-	-	-
		18	Siguatepeque	40/50	32/39	34/39	10/11	32/37	13/15	161/191	84.3	47.45	84/84	55/68	23/23	162/175	92.6	70.19
		19	Villa de San Antonio	80/96	40/50	41/50	47/54	29/35	14/15	251/300	83.7	47.79	0	0	0	-	-	-
		20	Las Lajas	2/2	9/9	13/14	8/8	11/13	11/11	54/57	94.7	42.23	9/9	5/5	5/5	19/19	100	65.00
		21	Taulabe	74/88	40/46	40/49	29/35	41/47	37/42	261/307	85.0	52.94	0	0	0	-	-	-
										1935/2225	87.0	45.98				816/849	96.1	67.68
4	COPAN	1	Santa Rosa de Copán	71/202	67/68	33/41	53/59	57/55	43/49	324/474	68.4	58.48	22/25	14/14	17/19	53/58	91.4	71.12
		2	Cabañas	48/55	47/54	57/60	54/75	64/65	60/63	330/372	88.7	45.10	23/26	0	8/11	31/37	83.8	77.57
		3	Concepción	27/33	41/47	33/37	25/31	7/11	3/3	136/162	84.0	47.62	12/10	0	0	12/10	100	65.00
		4	Copán Ruinas	119/164	132/168	71/100	66/124	98/149	72/89	558/794	70.3	56.90	12/14	20/22	13/13	33/35	94.3	68.93
		5	Corquín	36/53	56/86	27/56	19/44	33/47	44/66	215/352	61.0	65.57	40/44	0	5/5	45/49	91.8	70.81
		6	Cucuyagua	143/205	20/28	39/46	28/33	24/26	45/47	299/385	77.7	51.48	0	0	0	-	-	-
		7	Dolores	64/85	123/139	84/92	33/47	30/38	21/27	355/428	82.9	48.25	15/19	0	0	15/19	78.9	82.38
		8	Dulce Nombre	5/5	14/14	25/30	17/28	7/9	2/4	70/90	77.8	51/41	0	0	0	-	-	-
		9	El Paraíso	19/25	20/29	13/24	24/25	18/19	25/23	119/145	82.1	48.72	0	0	0	-	-	-
		10	Florida	49/81	35/69	31/67	47/66	32/52	2/243	216/378	56.3	71.05	36/55	3/4	24/23	63/82	76.8	84.64
		11	La Jigua	18/35	25/37	18/30	16/31	17/29	25/29	119/156	76.3	52.42	7/8	0	0	7/8	87.5	74.29
		12	La Unión	57/60	36/44	19/23	15/15	21/22	21/28	169/192	88.0	45.45	0	0	0	-	-	-
		13	Nueva Arcadia	30/37	18/31	17/26	17/21	21/27	30/35	133/177	75.1	53.26	84/109	51/54	34/36	169/199	84.9	75.56

		14	San Agustín	64/75	79/98	108/118	89/96	34/39	17/21	391/447	87.5	45.71	0	5/5	0	5/5	100	65.00
		15	San Antonio	28/46	22/29	9/21	7/22	20/24	19/36	105/178	59.0	67.80	0	9/8	10/10	19/18	100	65.00
		16	San Jerónimo	10/20	10/13	5/10	3/5	11/21	12/15	51/84	60.7	65.90	0	0	0	-	-	-
		17	San José	40/74	1/1	1/5	4/5	3/8	8/12	57/105	54.3	73.66	0	0	0	-	-	-
		18	San Juan de Opoa	51/94	39/52	30/37	11/21	15/23	13/22	159/249	63.9	62.60	0	0	3/3	3/3	100	65.00
		19	San Nicolás	53/56	72/82	37/54	27/33	31/37	17/28	237/290	81.7	48.96	0	0	0	-	-	-
		20	San Pedro de Copán	45/72	36/62	37/63	21/39	26/41	33/43	198/320	61.9	64.62	41/45	0	0	41/45	91.1	71.35
		21	Santa Rita	162/209	56/68	57/59	42/51	44/51	33/31	394/469	84.0	47.62	37/42	19/18	15/14	71/74	95.9	67.78
		22	Trinidad de Copán	27/20	38/35	52/71	63/68	55/54	27/55	262/303	86.5	46.24	0	0	0	-	-	-
		23	Veracruz	4/5	6/7	10/11	9/5	8/14	4/5	41/47	87.2	45.87	0	0	0	-	-	-
										4938/ 6516	75.8	52.77				567/ 642	88.3	73.61
5	CORTES	1	San Pedro Sula	75/106	43/90	69/91	66/90	79/106	113/144	445/627	71.0	56.34	671/983	580/719	508/584	1759/ 2286	76.9	84.52
		2	Choloma	107/116	9/11	0	10/12	118/118	53/63	297/320	92.8	43.10	252/291	129/146	80/80	467/517	90.3	71.98
		3	Omoa	56/60	31/35	91/109	55/57	40/53	40/46	313/360	86.9	46.03	109/116	77/80	20/18	206/214	96.3	67.49
		4	Pimienta	10/15	21/37	15/24	13/15	36/42	55/69	150/202	74.3	53.84	0	22/23	27/27	49/50	98.0	66.33
		5	Potrerillos	16/30	3/12	5/14	2/2	10/19	5/9	41/86	47.7	83.86	86/108	48/70	66/90	200/268	74.6	87.13
		6	Puerto Cortes	107/113	59/61	79/86	112/122	143/146	111/116	611/644	94.9	42.15	262/302	194/219	177/189	633/710	89.2	72.87
		8	San Francisco de Yoroa	28/26	21/18	15/19	25/26	11/9	31/29	131/127	100	40.00	38/50	34/44	39/41	111/135	82.2	79.07
		9	San Manuel	12/12	12/12	7/7	11/11	13/13	22/22	77/77	100	40.00	75/78	52/52	26/26	153/156	98.1	66.26
		10	Santa Cruz de Yoroa	38/54	21/38	19/26	24/37	36/39	34/43	172/237	72.6	55.10	131/179	64/68	92/99	287/346	82.9	78.41
		11	Villanueva	69/86	111/123	92/119	145/161	184/218	262/255	863/932	92.6	43.20	210/311	253/293	144/161	607/765	79.3	81.97
		12	La Lima	135/139	31/31	29/29	41/45	56/64	56/61	348/369	94.3	42.42	220/236	141/144	97/112	458/492	93.1	69.82
										3448/ 3799	90.8	44.05				4930/ 5746	85.8	75.76
6	CHOLUTECA	1	Choluteca	189/228	160/179	143/162	142/151	148/158	133/135	915/1013	90.3	44.30	352/543	301/351	252/224	905/1018	88.9	73.11
		2	Apacilagua	32/42	64/73	68/87	75/91	56/66	44/56	339/415	81.7	48.96	43/60	51/55	46/53	140/168	83.3	78.03
		3	Concepción de María	29/31	39/44	32/32	33/36	35/38	38/39	206/220	93.6	42.74	35/42	23/24	4/4	62/70	88.8	73.20
		4	Duyure	0	24/26	23/26	9/10	6/7	15/15	77/84	91.7	43.62	16/27	0	0	16/27	59.3	I09.61
		5	El Corpus	77/83	108/115	142/149	143/156	87/95	79/91	636/689	92.3	43.34	35/46	4/5	6/5	45/56	80.4	80.85
		6	El Triunfo	48/57	36/52	69/69	98/101	68/69	41/67	360/415	86.7	46.14	29/46	8/10	12/13	49/79	62.0	104.84
		7	Marcovia	95/96	123/128	48/48	76/82	94/102	116/128	552/584	94.5	43.33	36/67	24/30	48/54	108/151	71.5	90.91

		9	Namasigue	24/24	44/56	39/41	79/94	50/54	41/45	277/314	88.2	45.35	0	0	0	-	-	-
		10	Orocuina	124/128	152/125	102/105	89/89	54/54	8/12	529/513	100	40.00	30/34	22/22	26/26	78/82	95.1	68.35
		11	Pespire	42/45	49/50	92/95	93/95	61/63	88/90	425/438	97.0	41.24	10/25	17/17	0	27/42	64.3	101.09
		12	San Antonio de Flores	57/61	73/73	83/85	68/69	52/59	76/82	409/429	95.3	41.97	0	0	0	-	-	-
		13	San Isidro	61/70	97/99	77/82	53/53	37/40	42/46	367/387	94.8	42.19	0	4/7	0	4/7	57.1	113.84
		14	San José	61/64	111/117	118/118	59/59	28/31	41/41	418/429	97.4	41.07	0	0	0	-	-	-
		15	San Marcos de Colón	73/76	125/130	137/141	117/117	163/164	113/115	728/743	98.0	40.82	3/7	6/10	5/9	14/26	53.8	120.82
		16	Santa Ana de Yusguare	83/90	65/73	87/97	100/106	101/104	81/93	517/563	91.8	43.57	38/55	28/31	24/27	90/113	79.6	81.66
										6755/7236	93.4	69.59				1538/1839	83.6	77.75
7	EL PARAISO	1	Yuscarán	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	24/36	31/35	16/16	71/87	81.6	79.66
		3	Danlí	0	0	6/6	7/7	9/10	12/12	34/35	97.1	41.19	73/86	36/37	58/61	167/184	90.8	71.59
		4	El Paraíso	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	12/16	6/6	22/23	40/43	93.0	69.89
		6	Jacaleapa	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	21/31	15/22	16/16	52/69	75.4	86.21
		8	Morocelí	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	9/13	10/11	0	19/24	79.2	82.07
		13	San Matias	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	33/35	8/8	15/17	56/60	93.3	69.67
		15	Teupasenti	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	148/216	59/75	8/9	215/300	71.7	90.65
										34/35	97.1	41.19				620/767	80.8	80.45
8	FRANCISCO MORAZAN	1	Distrito Central	51/71	34/53	36/74	54/69	70/91	62/67	307/425	72.2	55.40	336/447	261/329	218/247	815/1023	79.7	81.56
		2	Alubaren	17/18	27/29	53/61	34/38	20/21	1/7	152/174	87.4	45.77	0	0	0	-	-	-
		3	Cedros	136/232	0	0	0	0	0	136/232	58.6	68.26	6/6	3/3	2/5	11/14	78.6	82.70
		4	Curaren	0	5/5	46/46	58/60	54/56	14/24	177/191	92.7	43.15	0	0	0	-	-	-
		5	El Porvenir	2/15	0	0	0	0	0	2/15	13.3	300.75	22/20	6/9	0	28/29	96.6	67.29
		6	Guaymaca	32/53	29/51	25/36	33/37	24/24	40/47	183/248	73.8	54.20	64/98	26/41	19/23	109/162	67.3	95.58
		7	La Libertad	9/13	5/9	11/13	4/6	6/7	6/10	37/57	64.9	61.63	0	0	0	-	-	-
		8	La Venta	10/10	22/24	18/18	9/12	18/20	4/9	81/93	87.1	45.92	0	3/5	3/4	6/9	66.7	97.45
		9	Lepaterique	41/53	25/29	24/40	16/26	13/22	5/11	124/181	68.5	58.39	2/1	1/1	10/10	13/12	100	65.00
		10	Maraita	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	7/7	0	7/7	100	65.00	
		11	Marale	17/31	7/9	5/9	1/4	0	0/1	30/54	55.6	71.94	0	0	0	-	-	-
		12	Nueva armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	7/11	5/9	7/7	21/27	77.8	83.55	
		13	Ojojona	94/114	59/67	72/82	27/27	63/76	5/11	320/577	55.5	72.07	0	0	0	-	-	-
		14	Orica	34/34	2/3	0	0	12/13	10/10	58/60	96.7	41.37	0	6/6	0	6/6	100	65.00
		15	Reitoca	1/1	16/17	16/16	17/17	15/15	0	64/65	98.5	40.61	0	0	0	-	-	-
		16	Sabana Grande	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	8/9	16/18	8/9	32/36	88.9	73.12	

		17	San Antonio de Oriente	3/21	0/6	0/4	2/7	2/10	1/4	8/52	09.6	416.67	0/17	0	0	0/17	1105.00	----
		18	San Buenaventura	4/4	4/5	1/1	11/16	23/23	0/1	43/50	86.0	41.51	0	0	0	-	-	-
		19	San Ignacio	7/7	4/4	8/15	1/1	2/2	6/7	28/36	77.8	51.41	0	0	0	-	-	-
		20	San Juan de Flores	2/6	0/1	0/3	0/1	5/4	11/11	18/26	69.2	57.80	6/5	15/15	0	21/20	100	65.00
		21	San Miguelito	21/27	6/4	4/3	2/3	0	0	33/37	89.2	44.84	0	0	0	-	-	-
		22	Santa Ana	12/14	5/5	10/12	12/14	9/13	9/9	57/67	85.1	47.00	0	0	0	-	-	-
		23	Santa Lucía	13/13	10/11	5/6	16/17	7/7	8/8	59/66	89.4	44.74	0	0	0	-	-	-
		24	Talanga	7/11	3/6	1/1	5/9	1/1	9/10	26/38	68.4	58.48	5/9	8/10	0	13/19	68.4	95.03
		25	Tatumbla	0	1/1	1/1	0/2	0	0	2/4	50.0	80.00	0/3	0	0	0/3	195.00	---
		26	Valle de Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	5/5	5/5	100	65.00
		28	Vallecillo	13/37	0	0/1	0/3	0	0	13/42	31.0	129.03	0	0	0	-	-	-
										1958/2362	82.9	62.11				1087/1384	78.3	83.01
9	GRACIAS A DIOS	1	Puerto Lempira	95/155	0	13/23	8/17	18/62	12/17	146/274	53.3	75.05	51/84	51/66	43/46	145/196	74.0	87.84
		5	Ramon Villeda Morales	28/34	0	7/10	31/38	76/95	12/15	154/192	80.2	49.88	0	0	0	-	-	-
		6	Wampusirpi	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	36/36	0	0	0	36/36	100	65.00
										300/466	64.4	62.11				181/232	78.0	83.01
10	INTIBUCA	1	La Esperanza	7/7	4/4	6/5	4/4	4/4	8/8	33/32	100	40.00	8/8	6/6	13/14	27/28	96.4	64.43
		2	Camasca	1/15	5/1	7/5	4/16	13/11	5/3	35/51	68.6	58.31	0	0	0	-	-	-
		3	Colomoncagua	12/73	21/22	13/30	3/20	7/27	13/14	69/186	37.1	107.81	7/25	18/19	11/11	36/55	65.5	99.24
		6	Intibucá	37/30	2/26	2/15	9/8	9/12	6/9	65/100	65.0	61.54	130/155	63/67	4/4	197/226	87.2	74.54
		7	Jesús de Otoro	38/62	19/31	15/42	19/48	12/43	29/58	132/284	46.8	85.47	121/126	11/10	30/30	162/166	97.6	66.60
		9	Masaguara	13/26	80/106	27/40	37/53	28/39	20/27	205/291	70.4	56.82	103/113	0	5/5	108/118	91.5	71.04
		11	San Isidro	11/19	0	2/5	0/10	3/3	3/7	19/44	43.2	92.59	14/14	0	0	13/14	92.9	69.97
		12	San Juán	49/55	30/62	31/42	22/38	5/38	23/41	160/276	58.0	68.97	25/26	5/5	18/18	48/49	98.0	66.33
		14	San Miguelito	82/137	28/87	11/33	11/25	4/18	9/17	135/317	42.0	95.24	0	0	0	-	-	-
		15	Santa Lucía	1/12	1/8	1/15	7/7	8/7	8/3	26/52	50.0	80.00	0	0	0	-	-	-
										879/1633	53.8	74.30				591/656	90.1	72.14
12	LA PAZ	1	La Paz	159/163	88/87	74/78	50/56	48/53	59/87	478/524	91.2	43.86	0	0	0	-	-	-
		2	Aguanqueterique	35/35	27/27	18/18	25/25	24/24	20/24	149/153	97.4	41.07	0	0	0	-	-	-
		3	Cabañas	7/9	3/1	8/9	21/20	6/9	3/4	48/52	92.3	43.34	0	0	0	-	-	-
		5	Chinacala	30/36	30/32	20/22	28/31	11/11	19/24	138/156	88.5	45.20	0	0	0	-	-	-
		6	Guajiquiro	52/57	52/59	50/56	48/53	37/42	68/80	307/347	88.5	45.20	0	0	0	-	-	-
		7	Lauterique	35/35	15/15	6/6	10/10	1/1	2/2	69/69	100	40.00	0	0	0	-	-	-
		8	Marcala	82/83	46/47	51/54	53/56	42/43	71/79	345/362	95.3	41.97	0	0	0	-	-	-

		9	Mercedes de Oriente	17/18	16/20	6/7	3/3	1/2	0	43/50	86.0	45.51	0	0	0	-	-	-
		10	Opatoro	14/33	13/14	15/25	10/13	7/14	8/18	67/117	57.3	69.81	0	0	0	-	-	-
		11	San Antonio del Norte	30/30	21/22	11/12	4/9	6/8	9/12	81/93	87.1	45.92	0	0	0	-	-	-
		12	San José	56/51	57/65	47/50	55/60	38/44	33/33	286/303	94.4	42.37	0	0	0	-	-	-
		13	San Juan	58/71	30/32	25/26	19/13	8/6	9/16	149/164	49.2	81.30	0	0	0	-	-	-
		14	San Pedro Tutule	11/11	59/79	9/9	5/5	3/2	2/2	89/108	82.4	48.54	0	0	0	-	-	-
		15	Santa Ana	47/66	39/62	29/46	45/52	29/36	27/31	216/293	73.7	54.27	0	0	0	-	-	-
		16	Santa Elena	122/123	128/141	95/106	76/81	78/80	48/55	547/586	93.3	42.87	0	0	0	-	-	-
		17	Santa María	132/149	73/88	23/36	33/46	43/53	40/52	344/424	81.1	49.32	0	0	0	-	-	-
		18	Santiago Puringla	92/103	99/104	64/82	68/84	72/75	93/97	488/545	89.5	44.69	0	0	0	-	-	-
		19	Yarula	80/89	51/69	44/51	35/40	52/64	67/72	329/385	85.5	46.78	0	0	0	-	-	-
										4173/4731	88.2	73.70				-	---	-
13	LEMPIRA	1	Gracias	83/92	91/115	70/106	77/117	93/124	94/105	508/659	77.1	51.88	0	0	0	-	-	-
		2	Belen	0/17	0	0/2	0/1	0	0/2	0/22	00.0	880.00	0	0	0	-	-	-
		3	Candelaria	39/93	49/83	32/70	25/56	22/88	35/104	202/494	40.9	97.80	0	0	0	-	-	-
		4	Cololaca	32/58	28/50	17/27	20/32	20/31	27/30	144/228	63.2	63.29	11/11	0	0	11/11	100	65.00
		5	Erandique	71/98	99/135	75/114	62/93	38/68	35/59	380/567	67.0	59.70	0	0	0	-	-	-
		7	Guarita	7/10	16/16	13/14	17/18	18/20	9/11	80/89	89.9	44.49	0	0	0	-	-	-
		8	La Campa	14/18	22/23	25/26	14/14	30/31	14/14	119/125	95.2	42.02	0	2	0	-	-	-
		9	La Iguala	206/100	123/219	44/128	20/81	21/78	6/88	420/694	60.5	66.12	0	0	0	-	-	-
		10	Las Flores	91/35	33/50	34/61	14/24	13/18	37/50	222/238	93.3	42.87	13/15	0	0	13/15	86.7	74.97
		11	La Union	83/94	3/273	14/17	7/10	13/12	17/14	166/220	75.5	52.98	11/11	0	0	11/11	100	65.00
		13	Lepaera	69/82	78/166	50/86	20/44	28/66	61/110	306/554	55.2	72.46	0	0	0	-	-	-
		14	Mapulaca	33/42	49/87	44/70	27/54	17/34	10/28	180/315	57.1	70.05	0	0	0	-	-	-
		16	San Andrés	270/161	48/145	92/89	18/44	30/28	14/14	472/481	98.1	40.77	0	0	0	-	-	-
		17	San Francisco	16/16	43/49	66/71	83/88	115/129	116/123	439/476	92.2	43.38	0	0	0	-	-	-
		18	San Juan Guarita	10/10	12/13	5/6	17/16	8/10	11/14	63/69	91.3	43.81	0	0	0	-	-	-
		19	San Manuel de Colohete	176/170	146/151	93/96	53/50	49/47	46/52	563/566	99.5	40.20	0	0	0	-	-	-
		20	San Rafael	0	6/6	7/7	5/5	8/8	10/10	36/36	100	40.00	0	0	0	-	-	-
		21	San Sebastian	51/70	58/93	42/63	35/47	36/56	29/61	251/390	64.4	62.11	0	0	0	-	-	-
		23	Talgua	82/23	44/57	34/49	22/36	34/47	64/69	280/281	99.6	40.16	0	0	0	-	-	-
		25	Tomalá	64/67	11/30	11/26	8/18	9/19	24/51	127/211	60.2	66.45	0	0	0	-	-	-
		26	Valladolid	9/16	8/11	13/20	17/27	17/42	38/57	102/173	59.0	67.80	5/17	0	0	5/17	29.4	221.09

		27	Virginia	14/28	19/38	6/17	10/24	14/19	11/16	74/142	52.1	76.78	0	0	0	-	-	
										5134/7030	73.0	54.79				40/54	74.1	53.98
14	OCOTEPEQUE	1	Ocotepeque	39/52	36/36	35/36	33/53	38/41	22/24	203/242	83.9	47.68	34/40	0	0	34/40	85.0	76.47
		2	Belén Gualcho	74/64	111/198	105/106	85/41	104/108	111/116	590/633	93.2	42.92	28/28	32/33	29/29	89/90	98.9	65.72
		3	Concepción	52/51	67/69	46/47	30/29	30/30	36/37	261/263	99.2	40.32	7/8	0	0	7/8	87.5	74.29
		5	Fraternidad	35/42	33/43	35/40	23/29	33/36	19/23	178/213	83.6	47.85	0	0	0	-	-	-
		6	La Encarnación	20/27	36/46	33/43	31/48	16/26	24/40	160/230	69.6	57.47	7/0	0	3/3	10/3	100	65.00
		7	La Labor	37/41	51/58	5254	46/58	37/42	32/36	255/289	88.2	45.35	45/87	44/54	57/58	146/199	73.4	88.56
		8	Lucema	16/20	48/56	41/52	38/50	67/77	56/64	266/319	83.4	47.96	0	0	0	-	-	-
		9	Mercedes	77/71	99/104	56/59	64/68	68/71	72/78	436/451	96.7	41.37	13/13	18/18	23/23	54/54	100	65.00
		10	San Fernando	76/81	70/74	72/78	30/31	41/46	44/67	333/377	88.3	45.30	0	14/19	0	14/19	73.7	88.20
		11	San Francisco del Valle	21/20	25/26	33/35	52/51	42/43	31/31	204/206	99.0	40.40	0	0	4/6	4/6	66.7	97.45
		12	San Jorge	62/71	53/65	35/48	50/62	62/76	64/73	326/395	82.5	48.48	0	39/40	33/31	72/71	100	65.00
		13	San Marcos	25/23	38/36	43/46	42/42	49/55	42/52	239/254	94.1	42.51	0	0	0	-	-	-
		14	Santa Fé	10/8	28/26	2/21	16/6	19/18	28/26	103/105	98.1	40.77	0	0	0	-	-	-
		15	Sensenti	9//9	19/19	23/24	38/40	50/55	88/95	227/247	91.9	43.53	0	0	0	-	-	-
		16	Sinuapa	35/34	60/55	56/61	46/45	39/39	46/48	282/282	100	40.00	0	0	0	-	-	-
										4063/4506	90.2	44.35				430/491	87.6	74.20
15	OLANCHO	1	Juticalpa	23/32	11/11	4/12	1/1	8/8	8/10	55/74	74.3	53.84	167/231	92/106	89/97	348/434	80.2	81.05
		2	Campamento	0	0	0	0	0	0		-	-	73/76	73/79	38/38	184/193	95.3	68.21
		3	Catacamas	1/1	0	1/1	0	0	1/1	3/3	100	40.00	60/65	28/33	37/39	125/137	91.2	71.27
		5	Dulce Nombre de Culmí	0	0	0	0	0	0		-	-	49/51	11/11	0	60/62	96.8	67.15
		6	El Rosario	17/24	103/104	0	0	0	0	120/128	93.8	42.64	0	0	0	-	-	-
		7	Esquipulas del Norte	37/56	0	0	0	0	0	37/56	66.1	60.51	13/21	0	0	13/21	61.9	105.01
		9	Guarizama	11/12	6/6	0	0	0	0	17/18	94.4	42.37	0	0	0	-	-	-
		10	Guata	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	31/35	31/30	13/14	74/79	93.7	69.37
		11	Guayape	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	4/4	0	4/4	100	65.00
		12	Jano	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	9/12	0	0	9/12	75.0	86.67
		13	La Unión	25/31	0	0	0	0	0	25/31	80.6	49.63	20/32	0	0	20/32	62.5	104.00
		14	Mangulíle	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	22/29	0	0	22/29	75.9	85.64
		16	Salamá	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	48/49	0	0	48/49	98.0	66.33
		17	San Esteban	0	0	6/6	4/5	14/15	5/5	29/31	93.5	42.78	84/135	3/3	0	87/138	63.0	103.17
		18	San Francisco de Becerra	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	24/37	5/5	15/15	44/57	77.2	84.20

		19	San Francisco de la Paz	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	14/14	2/2	7/5	23/21	100	65.00	
		23	Patuca	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	79/117	51/47	30/31	160/195	82.1	79.17	
16	SANTA BARBARA	1	Santa Barbara	65/84	37/53	28/41	34/41	48/55	44/55	256/329	77.8	51.42	18/43	21/29	12/14	51/86	59.3	109.61
		2	Arada	21/20	50/46	27/29	13/6	14/17	6/6	131/124	100	40.00	5/26	8/8	3/14	16/48	33.3	195.20
		3	Atima	40/47	39/48	33/39	29/35	30/37	41/48	212/254	83.5	47.90	8/13	13/17	23/27	44/57	77.2	84.20
		4	Azacualpa	22/31	25/29	32/43	27/33	38/46	82/90	226/272	83.1	48.13	27/32	22/24	6/8	55/64	85.9	75.67
		5	Ceguaca	29/32	29/48	15/27	18/18	13/19	23/20	127/164	77.4	51.68	0	0	0	-	-	-
		6	Concepción del Norte	32/34	50/87	64/94	88/127	95/149	106/158	435/649	67.0	59.70	21/29	23/25	0	44/54	81.5	79.75
		7	Concepción del Sur	54/89	36/54	25/38	2/33	1/29	34/32	152/275	55.3	72.33	15/18	9/11	4/3	28/32	87.5	74.29
		8	Chinda	7/8	5/4	4/4	13/12	6/7	0/6	35/41	85.4	46.84	0	0	0	-	-	-
		9	El Níspero	24/34	38/36	35/41	22/23	33/38	25/25	177/197	89.8	44.54	0	7/7	12/12	19/19	100	65.00
		10	Gualala	34/44	44/58	30/36	17/23	30/35	39/46	194/242	80.2	49.88	9/25	0/12	0	9/37	24.3	277.78
		11	Ilama	61/62	65/78	51/73	49/76	35/54	4048	301/391	77.0	51.95	23/23	0	0/7	23/30	76.7	84.75
		12	Macuelizo	9/18	8/15	13/19	10/18	26/33	53/52	119/155	76.8	52.08	0	0	18/16	18/16	100	65.00
		13	Naranjito	62/72	61/73	65/78	69/87	45/69	27/42	329/421	78.1	51.22	4/5	14/16	6/7	24/28	85.7	75.85
		14	Nuevo Celilac	79/84	9/12	10/12	2/11	2/5	1/2	103/126	81.7	45.92	7/7	11/15	6/6	24/28	85.7	75.85
		15	Petoa	23/30	7/12	12/15	9/11	14/15	19/21	84/104	80.8	49.50	11/20	0	0	11/20	55.0	118.18
		16	Protección	76/85	72/87	49/71	50/63	42/44	34/45	323/305	100	40.00	112/137	108/126	28/35	248/298	83.2	78.13
		17	Quimistan	22/50	14/35	20/28	34/57	53/86	45/70	188/326	57.7	69.32	148/185	104/119	66/74	318/378	84.1	77.29
		18	San Francisco de Ojuela	10/17	2/2	0/2	0/0	0/2	0/1	12/24	50.0	80.00	0	0	0	-	-	-
		19	San José de Colinas	16/22	27/35	129/141	117/132	79/87	81/87	449/504	89.1	44.89	0	0	4/7	4/7	57.1	113.84
		20	San Luis	77/87	71/96	60/72	48/57	69/83	94/117	419/512	81.8	48.90	41/51	31/41	10/11	82/103	79.6	81.66
		21	San Marcos	38/49	46/54	34/37	27/39	40/49	76/90	261/318	82.1	48.72	13/10	0/20	7/7	20/37	54.1	120.15
		22	San Nicolás	9/186	26/37	26/32	9/19	19/29	18/23	107/326	32.8	121.95	5/8	8/10	9/9	21/27	77.8	85.55
		23	San Pedro de Zacapa	30/40	2/4	4/7	15/20	7/22	18/31	76/124	61.3	62.25	9/9	0	0	9/9	100	65.00
		24	San Vicente Centenario	37/40	48/53	45/64	34/49	13/46	12/25	189/277	68.2	58.65	0	4/5	0	4/5	80.0	81.25
		25	Santa Rita	3/3	1/3	1/6	5/9	6/9	1/1	17/31	54.8	72.99	4/12	5/7	8/10	17/29	58.6	110.92
		26	Trinidad	72/79	69/78	61/64	67/77	76/80	98/130	443/508	87.2	45.87	12/30	13/13	9/10	34/53	64.2	101.25
		27	Las Vegas	124/122	78/67	62/58	44/42	73/69	88/131	469/489	95.9	41.70	35/63	11/11	16/19	62/93	66.7	97.45
		28	Nueva Frontera	98/107	27/32	30/39	39/45	37/61	56/67	287/351	81.8	48.90	71/78	39/40	38/41	148/156	94.9	68.49
										6121/7839	78.1	51.22				1333/1714	77.8	83.55

17	VALLE	1	Nacaome	30/34	21/30	18/25	7/9	3/6	33/51	112/155	72.3	55.33	90/133	61/66	40/41	191/240	79.6	81.66	
		2	Alianza	19/19	19/19	5/5	4/4	5/5	26/26	78/78	100	40.00	26/28	10/10	18/19	54/57	94.7	68.64	
		3	Amapala	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	71/125	1/1	2/2	74/128	57.8	112.46		
		6	Goascorán	26/26	8/8	5/5	1/1	8/6	14/15	62/61	100	40.00	0	0	22/23	95.6	67.99		
		9	San lorenzo	10/10	9/15	2/6	4/6	8/14	5/6	38/57	66.7	59.97	1/3	3/3	3/3	7/9	77.8	83.55	
										300/351	85.5	46.78				348/457	76.1	85.41	
18	YORO	1	Yoro	30/34	9/20	4/7	13/19	36/46	42/44	134/170	78.8	50.76	19/37	13/19	12/22	44/79	55.7	116.70	
		4	El Progreso	22/36	16/16	9/9	0	13/13	0	60/74	81.1	49.32	291/331	151/154	0	442/485	91.1	71.35	
		5	Jocón	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	8/12	1/2	0	9/14	64.3	101.09		
		6	Morazan	58/35	6/0	3/2	4/0	1/1	3/0	75/38	100	40.00	0	0	-	-	-	-	
		7	Olanchito	72/89	50/55	31/39	10/10	46/55	86/102	294/350	84.0	47.62	192/223	50/62	55/61	297/346	85.8	75.76	
										563/632	89.1	44.89				797/924	85.7	75.85	
Total general				8912/ 10727	7237/ 8982	6380/ 7929	5872/ 7204	6215/ 7637	6344/ 7762	6902/ 8961	77.0	51.95	6902/ 8961	4371/ 5038	3229/ 3506	14502/ 17505	82.8%	78.50	55,462 67746
% PASSING				83.1%	80.6%	80.1%	81.5%	81.4%	81.7%	82.5%	82.5%	86.8%	92.1%	82.8%	82.8%			81.9%	

Appendix G
SECRETARIA DE EDUCACIÓN
PROGRAMA EDUCATODOS
MATRICULA CONSOLIDADA
AÑO: 2008

Nº	DEPARTAMENTO	Nº	MUNICIPIO	CENTROS EDUCATIVOS	PROMOTORES	FACILITADORES	No. Centros por Promotor	No. Facilitadores por Promotor
1 ATLANTIDA	1	La Ceiba		24	3	54	8	18
	2	El Porvenir		6	1	9	6	9
	3	Esparta		8	1	8	8	8
	4	Jutiapa		12	1	11	12	11
	5	La Masica		8	1	8	8	8
	6	San Francisco		1	1	3	1	3
	7	Tela		21	1	27	21	27
	8	Arizona		4	1	4	4	4
2 COLON	1	Trujillo		8	2	9	4	5
	2	Balfate		4	1	4	4	4
	4	Limón		7	1	7	7	7
	5	Santa Fé		7	2	8	4	4
	6	Santa Rosa Aguán		1	1	1	1	1
	7	Sonaguera		6	1	7	6	7
	9	Tocoa		5	2	6	3	3
	10	Bonito Orienta		16	1	17	16	17
3 COMAYAGUA	1	Comayagua		172	3	207	57	69
	3	El Rosario		8	1	8	8	8
	5	Humuya		1	1	1	1	1
	6	La Libertad		32	1	42	32	42
	7	Lamaní		5	1	5	5	5
	10	Meambar		13	1	15	13	15
	12	Ojos de Agua		26	1	44	26	44
	13	San Jerónimo		47	1	57	47	57

		14	San José de Comayagua	17	1	48	17	48
		17	San Sebastián	5	1	5	5	5
		18	Siguatepeque	33	1	43	33	43
		19	Villa de San Antonio	43	1	54	43	54
		20	Las Lajas	9	1	27	9	27
		21	Taulabe	28	1	52	28	52
4	COPAN	1	Santa Rosa de Copán	65	2	65	33	33
		2	Cabañas	46	1	46	46	46
		3	Concepción	25	2	25	13	13
		4	Copán Ruinas	90	1	90	90	90
		5	Corquín	51	1	51	51	51
		6	Cucuyagua	30	1	30	30	30
		7	Dolores	55	1	55	55	55
		8	Dulce Nombre	11	1	11	11	11
		9	El Paraíso	14	1	14	14	14
		10	Florida	35	2	35	18	18
		11	La Jigua	22	1	24	22	24
		12	La Unión	23	1	23	23	23
		13	Nueva Arcadia	19	1	18	19	18
		14	San Agustín	53	1	53	53	53
		15	San Antonio	25	1	25	25	25
		16	San Jerónimo	9	1	9	9	9
		17	San José	16	1	16	16	16
		18	San Juan de Opoa	54	2	54	27	27
		19	San Nicolás	38	1	38	38	38
		20	San Pedro de Copán	49	1	49	49	49
		21	Santa Rita	41	1	44	41	44
		22	Trinidad de Copán	35	1	35	35	35
		23	Veracruz	10	1	10	10	10
5	CORTES	1	San Pedro Sula	36	2	98	18	49
		2	Choloma	27	1	28	27	28
		3	Omoa	34	1	43	34	43
		4	Pimienta	9	1	34	9	34
		5	Potrerillos	11	2	13	6	7
		6	Puerto Cortes	31	1	78	31	78
		8	San Francisco de Yohoja	13	1	24	13	24

		9	San Manuel	10	1	14	10	14
		10	Santa Cruz de Yojoa	21	1	25	21	25
		11	Villanueva	55	1	80	55	80
		12	La Lima	18	1	27	18	27
6 CHOLUTeca	1	Choluteca	182	2	190	91	95	
	2	Apacilagua	58	1	58	58	58	
	3	Concepción de María	27	1	29	27	29	
	4	Duyure	15	1	15	15	15	
	5	El Corpus	89	1	93	89	93	
	6	El Triunfo	48	1	49	48	49	
	7	Marcovia	66	1	73	66	73	
	9	Namasigue	30	1	31	30	31	
	10	Orocuina	56	2	57	28	29	
	11	Pespire	58	1	58	58	58	
	12	San Antonio de Flores	57	1	57	57	57	
	13	San Isidro	46	1	46	46	46	
	14	San José	57	1	57	57	57	
	15	San Marcos de Colón	76	1	77	76	77	
	16	Santa Ana de Yusguare	71	1	68	71	68	
7 EL PARAISO	1	Yuscarán	13	1	13	13	13	
	3	Danlí	46	2	54	23	27	
	4	El Paraíso	5	1	5	5	5	
	5	Guinope	4	1	4	4	4	
	6	Jacaleapa	8	1	8	8	8	
	8	Morocelí	13	1	14	13	14	
	10	Potrerillos	4	1	4	4	4	
	11	San Antonio de Flores	8	1	8	8	8	
	12	San Lucas	8	1	8	8	8	
	13	San Matías	3	1	3	3	3	
	14	Soledad	7	1	7	7	7	
	15	Teupasenti	33	1	35	33	35	
	19	Trojes	4	1	4	4	4	
8 FRANCISCO MORAZAN	1	Distrito Central	114	5	242	23	48	
	2	Alubaren	49	4	49	12	12	
		Distrito Central	4	4	4	1	1	
	3	Cedros	11	1	19	11	19	

		4	Curaren	27	1	44	27	44
		5	El Porvenir	1	2	2	1	1
		6	Guaymaca	49	1	49	49	49
		7	La Libertad	12	3	22	4	7
		8	La Venta	26	1	26	26	26
		9	Lepaterique	17	2	31	9	16
		10	Maraita	1	1	1	1	1
		11	Marale	22	1	30	22	30
		13	Ojojona	55	1	65	55	65
		14	Orica	22	1	16	22	16
		15	Reitoca	7	1	7	7	7
		16	Sabana Grande	5	1	5	5	5
		17	San Antonio de Oriente	13	1	14	13	14
		18	San Buenaventura	9	1	11	9	11
		19	San Ignacio	20	1	42	20	42
		20	San Juan de Flores	20	1	20	20	20
		21	San Miguelito	8	1	14	8	14
		22	Santa Ana	12	1	17	12	17
		23	Santa Lucía	13	2	15	7	8
		24	Talanga	19	1	26	19	26
		25	Tatumbla	3	1	4	3	4
		26	Valle de Angeles	3	1	4	3	4
		28	Vallecillo	13	1	13	13	13
9	GRACIAS A DIOS	1	Puerto Lempira	53	2	79	27	40
		4	Juan Francisco Bulnes	7	1	7	7	7
		5	Villeda Morales	16	1	21	16	21
		6	Wampusirpi	9	1	9	9	9
10	INTIBUCA	1	La Esperanza	8	3	8	3	3
		2	Camasca	10	1	10	10	10
		3	Colomoncagua	26	1	26	26	26
		4	Concepción	64	2	64	32	32
		5	Dolores	20	1	20	20	20
		6	Intibucá	16	2	16	8	8
		7	Jesús de Otoro	53	1	70	53	70
		8	Magdalena	22	2	22	11	11
		9	Masaguara	52	1	52	52	52

		10	San Antonio	18	1	18	18	18
		11	San Isidro	3	1	4	3	4
		12	San Juán	66	1	66	66	66
		13	San Marcos de la Sierra	32	2	32	16	16
		14	San Miguelito	36	1	36	36	36
		15	Santa Lucía	19	1	19	19	19
		16	Yamaranguila	30	1	30	30	30
		17	San Francisco de Opalaca	24	1	24	24	24
11	ISLAS DE LA BAHIA	1	Roatan	9	1	7	9	7
		3	José Santos Guardiola	9	1	10	9	10
12	LA PAZ	1	La Paz	58	1	69	58	69
		2	Aguanqueterique	40	2	40	20	20
		3	Cabañas	23	1	23	23	23
		5	Chinacala	50	1	50	50	50
		6	Guajiquiro	53	1	61	53	61
		7	Lauterique	18	2	18	9	9
		8	Marcala	83	2	83	42	42
		9	Mercedes de Oriente	10	1	10	10	10
		10	Opatoro	23	1	24	23	24
		11	San Antonio del Norte	20	1	20	20	20
		12	San José	67	1	70	67	70
		13	San Juan	32	1	32	32	32
		14	San Pedro Tutule	24	1	24	24	24
		15	Santa Ana	41	1	42	41	42
		16	Santa Elena	117	3	117	39	39
		17	Santa María	80	1	79	80	79
		18	Santiago Puringla	93	1	96	93	96
		19	Yarula	70	1	70	70	70
13	LEMPIRA	1	Gracias	74	3	74	25	25
		2	Belen	1	1	1	1	1
		3	Candelaria	44	2	44	22	22
		4	Cololaca	32	3	37	11	12
		5	Erandique	45	2	45	23	23
		6	Gualcince	12	1	12	12	12
		7	Guarita	17	2	17	9	9
		8	La Campa	26	2	26	13	13

		9	La Iguala	68	1	68	68	68
		10	Las Flores	31	2	31	16	16
		11	La Union	16	2	12	8	6
		13	Lepaera	47	1	45	47	45
		14	Mapulaca	26	2	28	13	14
		15	Piraera	21	1	22	21	22
		16	San Andres	49	2	49	25	25
		17	San Francisco	48	1	48	48	48
		18	San Juan Guarita	15	2	16	8	8
		19	San Manuel de Colohete	51	1	51	51	51
		20	San Rafael	3	1	3	3	3
		21	San Sebastian	34	2	34	17	17
		23	Talgua	29	2	29	15	15
		25	Tomalá	18	1	18	18	18
		26	Valladolid	22	2	23	11	12
		27	Virginia	12	2	12	6	6
		28	San Marcos de Caiquin	1	1	1	1	1
14	OCOTEPEQUE	1	Ocotepeque	28	2	27	14	14
		2	Belén Gualcho	79	1	79	79	79
		3	Concepción	40	1	41	40	41
		5	Fraternidad	35	1	35	35	35
		6	La Encarnación	40	1	52	40	52
		7	La Labor	44	1	44	44	44
		8	Lucerna	38	1	38	38	38
		9	Mercedes	49	1	49	49	49
		10	San Fernando	73	1	73	73	73
		11	San Francisco del Valle	35	1	36	35	36
		12	San Jorge	60	2	65	30	33
		13	San Marcos	39	2	38	20	19
		14	Santa Fé	17	2	17	9	9
		15	Sensenti	43	2	43	22	22
		16	Sinuapa	38	3	38	13	13
15	OLANCHO	1	Juticalpa	28	2	32	14	16
		2	Campamento	4	1	10	4	10
		3	Catacamas	12	1	17	12	17
		4	Concordia	9	1	9	9	9

		5	Dulce Nombre de Culmí	9	1	9	9	9
		6	El Rosario	11	2	12	6	6
		7	Esquipulas del Norte	7	1	8	7	8
		8	Gualaco	4	1	4	4	4
		9	Guarizama	4	1	4	4	4
		10	Guata	5	1	7	5	7
		11	Guayape	6	1	5	6	5
		12	Jano	2	1	2	2	2
		13	La Unión	7	1	8	7	8
		14	Mangulile	6	1	6	6	6
		15	Manto	2	1	2	2	2
		16	Salamá	3	1	5	3	5
		17	San Esteban	24	1	25	24	25
		18	San Francisco de Becerra	8	1	8	8	8
		19	San Francisco de la Paz	7	1	8	7	8
		21	Silca	3	2	6	2	3
		22	Yocon	4	1	4	4	4
		23	Patuca	13	1	15	13	15
16	SANTA BARBARA	1	Santa Barbara	39	1	38	39	38
		2	Arada	21	2	21	11	11
		3	Atima	37	1	36	37	36
		4	Azacualpa	35	1	35	35	35
		5	Ceguaca	15	2	15	8	8
		6	Concepción del Norte	60	1	60	60	60
		7	Concepción del Sur	39	1	39	39	39
		8	Chinda	4	1	4	4	4
		9	El Níspero	25	2	25	13	13
		10	Gualala	44	1	44	44	44
		11	Ilama	72	1	74	72	74
		12	Macuelizo	26	1	26	26	26
		13	Naranjito	53	2	53	27	27
		14	Nuevo Celilac	15	1	15	15	15
		15	Petoa	14	1	12	14	12
		16	Protección	38	2	45	19	23
		17	Quimistan	22	2	29	11	15
		18	San Francisco de Ojuera	2	1	2	2	2

		19	San José de Colinas	38	1	39	38	39
		20	San Luis	56	1	57	56	57
		21	San Marcos	32	1	32	32	32
		22	San Nicolás	25	1	25	25	25
		23	San Pedro de Zacapa	16	1	16	16	16
		24	Santa Rita	6	1	6	6	6
		25	San Vicente Centenario	36	1	36	36	36
		26	Trinidad	55	1	49	55	49
		27	Las Vegas	57	2	57	29	29
		28	Nueva Frontera	36	1	41	36	41
17	VALLE	1	Nacaome	31	1	35	31	35
		2	Alianza	11	1	12	11	12
		3	Amapala	19	1	21	19	21
		4	Aramecina	17	1	17	17	17
		6	Goascorán	11	1	12	11	12
		7	Langue	9	1	9	9	9
		8	San Francisco de Coray	40	1	35	40	35
		9	San Lorenzo	16	2	16	8	8
18	YORO	1	Yoro	23	1	33	23	33
		3	El Negrito	4	1	4	4	4
		4	El Progreso	43	2	42	22	21
		5	Jocón	10	1	13	10	13
		6	Morazan	54	1	54	54	54
		7	Olanchito	60	1	59	60	59
		10	Victoria	10	1	10	10	10
		11	Yorito	29	1	29	29	29
Total general				7,692	345	8,529	22	25

* Los Promotores pueden atender a mas de un municipio, debido a ello se observa mayor numero a nivel municipal