HONDURAS

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

As a unitary republic with a single-tier subnational structure, Honduras has 298 municipalities.[1]

Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).[2]

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The adaptation of the 2030 Agenda to the particular characteristics and conditions of Honduras was materialized in the document called **National Agenda 2030 of the Sustainable Development Goals (AN-ODS).[3]** The country defined this agenda considering the following as the main fundamentals: the Law for the Establishment of a Country Vision and the Adoption of a **National Plan for Honduras (2010-2038)**, as well as the **Strategic Government Plan (PEG) 2018-2022**.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The national institutions responsible for SDG implementation and coordination are: the **National Planning System (SNP)**; the **Integrated Financial Administration System (SIAFI)** for budgetary purposes and the **National Statistical System (SEN)** for the collection of reliable, accessible, and comparable data. The highest instance is the **National Commission for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (CN-ODS)** and the technical and operational support instances. The Commission is composed of the following members: the Secretariat of General Coordination of Government (SCGG), which will chair it, as well as labor organizations, peasant organizations, civil society and the **Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON).**

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The 2020 VNR process included the actors represented in the CN-ODS: the **Technical Committee (CT-DS), the Intermunicipal Cooperation Associations** and the thematic working groups; as well as actors from the private sector, civil society organizations, academia, municipalities, international cooperation, among others. Also, socialization and training sessions were held with the institutional representatives in order to achieve a greater appropriation of the fundamental aspects of the 2030 Agenda as well as some discussions to validate draft documents. It is important to highlight that the sanitary crisis had an impact in some of these activities as some of them were reduced and others were cancelled.

1.3 MONITORING

The **Presidential Directorate for Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME)** of the SCGG is in charge of evaluating SDG implementation. This Directorate is responsible for the operational implementation and continuous improvement of the National Agenda for the SDGs' Monitoring Platform, in order to provide feedback for decision making.[4] The **Honduras SDG 2030 National Agenda Monitoring Platform** is a web application designed to facilitate the monitoring and tracking of the SDGs, their targets and prioritized indicators contained in the current version of the national agenda for SDG implementation.[5]

1. See: https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf
2. See: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15871Honduras.pdf (2017);
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26310VNR_2020_Honduras_Report_Spanish.pdf (2020)
3. The SDG-NA comprises the original 17 SDGs (of the 2030 Agenda), 68 targets and 99 indicators.
4. Currently, the National Statistical System provides less than 30% of the data required by the 232 indicators of the 2030 Agenda, although it is estimated that there is potential to significantly increase this percentage.
5. You can access the platform here: https://www.sgpr.gob.hn/ODS/

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

The **Unit of the Ministerial Office for the Socialization and Digital Support of Presidential Projects (DEPM)**[6] is aimed at strengthening and coordinating planning and management in the territories, at the regional level.

In addition, the **Intermunicipal Cooperation Associations (*Mancomunidades de Municipios*)** are constituted as the coordination and technical support instances of the CN-ODS, for the implementation of the National Agenda 2030 in the territory, particularly at the municipal level.

The central government, through the SCGG, has supported municipal governments and their associations of municipalities by providing training in several workshops on the application of the **Basic Guide for the alignment of the 2030 Agenda of the SDGs** with their Municipal Development Plans (PDM). Additionally, the **Draft Territorial Strategy for the Implementation and Monitoring** of the National Agenda 2030 has been shared with the Secretariat for Governance, Justice and Decentralization, and other agencies.
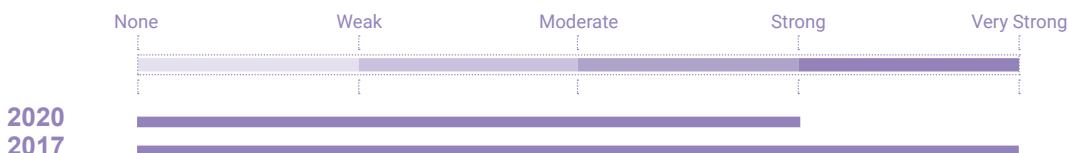
The **Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON)** is a member of the **National Commission for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (CN-ODS)**.

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► **In the VNR process**

	None	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong
2020					
2017					

► **In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation**

	None	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong
2020					
2017					

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

There is a specific subsection, in the first chapter of the 2020 VNR, called "Implementation of the Agenda at the territorial level" (see VNR, 2020, p. 20). It identifies the institutions and strategies that the national government has implemented in order to support SDG implementation at the local level. There is also another section called "Implementation of relevant initiatives", which presents some good practices in which different actors have been involved to finance and support specific projects. Nevertheless, only one of these practices mentions the involvement of the local government.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► **Alliance for the development of the Honduran Mosquita** is an inclusive participatory framework for cooperation and coordination between the government, the Intermunicipal Cooperation Associations of the six municipalities, the Unidad de Pueblos Indígenas y Negros de la Mosquitia Hondureña (UPINMH), the United Nations System, the government of Germany, the Swiss Confederation, as signatories of the Letter of Intent in 2016. In addition, other non-signatory actors are also actively participating in the process. It is committed to contribute to the fulfillment of the indicators of the National Agenda 2030, especially of goals related to governance, social development, economic development and environmental vulnerability.

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

6. For its initials in panish: Dependencia del Despacho Ministerial de Socialización y Acompañamiento Digital de los Proyectos Presidenciales

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Workshops have been held to provide technical support for municipal planning and budgeting. 62 municipalities and 21 Intermunicipal Cooperation Associations have made budgeting exercises through their local planning documents in order to prioritize SDGs related projects.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: The country submitted its first VNR in 2017, with the support of international cooperation, especially agencies and units of the United Nations System. The 2020 VNR presents information on the achievements and delays of 15 SDGs and 58 indicators. The selection of indicators depended on whether or not there was updated information on them, most of them correspond to the social dimension (30), followed by the economic dimension (20) and the environmental dimension (8). The non-inclusion of 41 indicators from was due mainly to the difficulties, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, in managing and processing them; others depend on specific surveys and studies, including those generated by the National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDESA), which is still being revised and edited.

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

The 2020 VNR presents the national measures taken to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and girls, as well as to ensure their participation in political, public and economic life. A principle of parity was adopted in 2012 to encourage the participation of women in management positions for political parties and in directly elected positions, so that they are equally made up of women and men. But the application of this law was mitigated by some changes which led to placing male candidates in a better position to be elected, with respect to female candidates. There is still some progress made at the local level, since the percentage of women who hold positions in local governments not only doubled, but even became a majority (52.9% in 2018 and 2019, against 24.4% in 2015).

3.2 COVID 19

The 2020 VNR mentions the effects of the pandemic at the national level, and predicts that it will cause significant delays in achieving the SDGs. No initiatives from local governments are mentioned.

4. SDG INDICATORS[7]

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		27.9 (2019)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	**Urban**	-
	Rural	19 (2020)
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	**Urban**	35 (2020)
	Rural	71 (2020)
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		36.8 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		74.6 (2012, Tegucigalpa)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		25.5 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

7. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage.
More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/hnd