

The Application of the Millennium Development Goals Nationwide



Experiences and results of the work carried out in four departments of Honduras



The Application of the Millennium Development Goals Nationwide

EXPERIENCES AND
RESULTS OF THE WORK
CARRIED OUT IN FOUR
DEPARTMENTS OF
HONDURAS



ISBN 99926-667-6-5

Coordinators

Rolando Sierra Fonseca
Jonna Lundwall

Special contributions and interior pictures

Ryuichi Nasu
Toshihiro Nozawa

Support Team

César Castillo
Rebeca Villegas

Editor (spanish version)

Atanasio Hérranz

Translation

Mariana Menchola Blanco (Academia Europea)

Designs and diagrams

Giovani Fiallos Paz

Cover

Pictures courtesy of World Food Program (PMA) and JICA

We are grateful for the work done by the consultants and the facilitators: Melida Nativi, Lourdes Ramirez, Pedro Alexander, Lindbergh Savala and Bessy Maria Cruz Enamorado in the four departments. The successful organization of the workshops and the elaboration of the workshop memorandums are due to these people. We would also like to express our gratitude to the Ministry of Interior and Justice for its valuable collaboration. Finally, we would especially like to thank all the people who participated in the workshops because the project in general and the workshop in particular succeeded thanks to their willingness to share ideas and experiences.

Preface

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Honduras and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in Honduras are proud to present to the Honduran and international community *The Application of the Millennium Development Goals Nationwide*, a synthesis of the work carried out during the year 2003 in the municipalities of four departments (Valle, Copán, Cortés and Lempira).

After several meetings, UNDP and JICA signed an agreement on January 20th 2003. Its purpose was to spread awareness of the Millennium Development Goals that 189 nations agreed to and signed in the framework of the Millennium Declaration, elaborated by the United Nations in the year 2000.

The main purpose of the project was to spread awareness of the Millennium Development Goals to those who are involved in the development at the national as well as municipal and local levels, in order to spread the knowledge, analyze and incorporate these goals into a useful tool to define public policies at national, regional and municipal levels. This process was intended to incorporate all the national actors with a special emphasis on the civil society through councils, churches, political parties, teachers, parents, water associations, private companies, labor unions, youth organizations and local and international donors.

Furthermore, a specific purpose of the project was to help the technical teams of the municipalities of the Department of Valle to elaborate the municipal Poverty Reduction Strategy plans by incorporating the Millennium Development Goals, suggesting ideas for projects involving local participation and defining profiles and studies for the financing and management of resources in Valle's nine municipalities.

JICA and UNDP are aware of the efforts made by the Government and civil society in the preparation of poverty reduction strategies and plans. Nevertheless, we consider that these proposals must be elaborated with the participation and initiatives of the local actors given that they know their reality and have the urge to improve their situation. This project has allowed us to obtain first hand knowledge about the needs, concerns and projects needed in the majority of the municipalities of Valle, Copán, Cortés and Lempira.

There is no doubt that Honduras is far from reaching the Millennium Development Goals, but it must also be recognized that the country has made important progress in several fields such as educational coverage and access to basic health, water and sanitation services. We believe that if the Millennium Development Goals are linked to the poverty reduction strategy at a local and municipal level, Honduras will have the ability to leave underdevelopment behind.

UNDP and JICA would like to thank the representatives of the national and local governments, and civil society for their participation in this innovative project. The results and methodology of the project are not only useful and valuable to the direct participants in the project but will also be considered a guide for similar experiences in Honduras and in the Central American region.

JEFFEY AVINA
Resident Representative of UNDP in
Honduras

TAKESHI TAKANO
Resident Representative of JICA in
Honduras

1. Introduction

Since 1990, several summits have been held worldwide in order to design and promote an agenda of global development. These summits have promoted changes in public policies and new institutional functions and, therefore, they have increased the assignment of financial and human resources to priority areas.

In September 2000, one hundred forty-seven Presidents and Prime Ministers met at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York. They adopted and signed the Millennium Declaration, in which they expressed their concerns about peace, security and development, including areas such as the environment, human rights and good governance.

To this date, 189 nations have adopted this Declaration and prepared an instrument establishing common goals and targets for the comprehensive development of all nations; these goals have been called the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), also nominated as Millennium Goals (See Chart 1).

It is important to know how Honduras is progressing towards the year 2015 while trying to fulfill these goals and targets. The fulfillment of these goals and targets depends on the effort and work of every Honduran man and woman who participates actively in organizations such as the State, civil society, political parties, private companies and churches.

1.1 Development Context in Honduras

In Honduras, 64% of the households live under conditions of poverty, 45% under extreme poverty and 36% of Honduran children are malnourished. With regards to education, Honduras has managed to increase the number of children that have access to pre-school, primary and secondary education during the last decades. Especially the percentage of children between five and six years old that enter pre-school has increased from 14% in 1990 to 37% in 2001. Net enrolment rate was 88% for primary education and 35% for secondary education in 2001.

As for gender disparity, the access to the educational system is not a problem for Honduran women. However, there is still a lot to be done in order to reach a complete and egalitarian participation of women in every field of society, especially in politics and in the labor force. The fact that women represent 5.5% of the National Congress constitutes a clear example; furthermore, only 29.5% of the GDP is distributed among women.

Child mortality rate has decreased during the last decade. Between 1987 and 1991, under-five mortality rate had an average of 55 deaths per one thousand children born alive and between 1996 and 2001, this rate had an average of 45/1,000. Regarding maternal mortality ratio, the average was 108 deaths per one hundred thousand children born in 1997.

Between 1985 and 2002, the Health Department registered more than 18,000 people living with HIV/AIDS in Honduras; considering that 30-50% of the cases are not registered, it is estimated that there may be as many as 60,000 cases in 2002. HIV annual incidence, that is the number of new cases per

year, has increased steadily from 2,995 new cases in 1990 to 5,877 in 2000. A greater number of deaths by AIDS has also been reported. In 1990, 320 people died of AIDS compared to 3,090 people in 2000.

Among the most common serious diseases, malaria is still the most widespread even if the number of cases has decreased from 1,088 per 100,000 inhabitants in 1990 to 685 cases in 2000.

Access to water and sanitation has increased as well as the proportion of the population with electrical power. The fact that the percentage of population with access to improved water sources has increased from 68% in 1991 to 80% in 2001 is one example of the improvement.

All the conditions mentioned above are important factors in determining the level of poverty in the country.

1.2 Importance of the Millennium Development Goals in Honduras

As can be deduced from the data presented above, there is great need for improving the development situation in Honduras. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) prepared by the Honduran Government in 2001 constitutes a key instrument. This strategy is focused on establishing short-term and medium-term operative and institutional mechanisms that entail the achieving of a better development for the country. In order to promote a wider understanding of the development and poverty reduction in the long-term, the MDGs should be considered in the work carried out to improve the progress of the country. This approach permits a more comprehensive vision that is not conditioned on political changes in the country.

CHART 1 Millennium Development Goals and Targets

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Target 1: Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.
- Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

- Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

- Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

- Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Target 7: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

- Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
- Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water.
- Target 11: Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

- Under this goal, there are seven specific targets related to the trading and financial system, debt, employment, access to medicines and modern technology.

Including the Millennium Development Goals and Targets into the work that is presently conducted to develop all levels of society can generate a platform for a wider and more complete understanding of the development situation in Honduras. MDGs will act as a base of discussion among all the national, departmental and municipal actors; these discussions can increase the understanding of the priorities needed to achieve a better future for the Honduran popula-



Rolando Sierra explains the purpose of the workshop in Tambla, Department of Lempira, on March 19th 2003.

tion. MDGs facilitate the process of identifying priorities that will be amplified in discussions as well as in the local and national plans.

It is extremely important that all Hondurans learn and discuss the Millennium Development Goals and Targets. The final purpose of this goals is to eradicate poverty and build favorable conditions for a healthy and decent life. Even though the collaboration of the actors of civil society, government and international donors is important, it is not enough. It is indispensable that the citizens themselves participate in the process of strengthening the MDGs and applying them to the concepts and strategies of development in Honduras.

2. The Project of Promoting the Millennium Development Goals Nationwide

In November 2002, The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) had several meetings and discussions about the work concerning the Millennium Development Goals in Honduras. In December 2002, they formulated the terms for a joint project, whose purpose is to promote the MDGs nationwide. On January 20th 2003, the two agencies signed an agreement for conducting a support project to promote the Millennium Development Goals and Targets nationwide in Honduras. For the first time in Honduras, JICA signed a joint project with an organization of the United Nations related to this field.

The project HON 02/045/01/34 *Support for the Promotion of the Millennium Development Goals* was set within the bounds of the conclusions of the Millennium Summit of the year 2000 and the Millennium Declaration which was one of the results of this summit. The declaration states that every development actor will have to make an important effort locally, nationally and internationally, based on the concepts of liberty, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect to nature and shared responsibility in order to promote development. Regarding this subject, it has been considered urgent to monitor and evaluate the fulfillment of these goals, but above all, to promote the goals in order to follow them properly.

The overall general purpose of the project *Support for the Promotion of the Millennium Development Goals* was to spread awareness of the goals and tar-

gets formulated in the *Millennium Declaration* among the citizens and the different development actors in order to use them as instruments for the definition of public policies not only locally and regionally but also nationally.

One of the specific purposes of the project was to help and support the technical teams of the municipalities, especially in the Department of Valle, to prepare strategic development plans indicating ideas for projects that will allow them to prepare further records, profiles and studies for the management and financing of resources.

2.1 Scope of the Promotion of the Millennium Development Goals

The participants in this project of preparing and promoting Millennium Development Goals were 1,336 people in 18 workshops given in four of the 18 departments of Honduras: Valle, Copán, Cortés and Lempira.

In order to present and assess the results of the project, we will consider the nine workshops given for the general purpose of spreading MDG knowledge and the nine municipal workshop in Valle, with regard to three main factors: a) the number of participants in each workshop; b) the number of departments and municipalities supported; and c) the representative quality of their administrative, political, social and civil structure in each department and municipality where the activities were conducted. We will also consider the distribution of participants among the work teams according to the activity conducted in the community.

Chart 2 shows the number of workshops that were conducted for the promotion of the Millennium Development Goals as well as the number of participants, departments, hosting municipalities and dates.

CHART 2 **Workshops for the promotion of the Millennium Development Goals**

Place and Department	Date	Number of participants
Nacaome, Valle	February 20 th , 2003	95
Langué, Valle	February 21 th , 2003	89
La Unión, Copán	March 3 rd , 2003	85
La Entrada, Copán	March 4 th , 2003	88
San Pedro Sula, Cortés	March 13 th , 2003	120
Santa Rosa de Copán, Copán	March 14 th , 2003	100
Gracias, Lempira	March 17 th , 2003	115
Candelaria, Lempira	March 18 th , 2003	139
Tambla, Lempira	March 19 th , 2003	75
Total		906
Average		101

The purpose of the municipal workshops held in the Department of Valle was of a more specific nature. The idea was to include the Millennium Development Goals as active elements in the municipal projects in order to measure and to direct the annual municipal development plans. This experience was conducted in the nine municipalities of the Department of Valle, where an average of 48 persons attended each workshop, including the participation of all the mayors and local council representatives.

CHART 3 **Municipal workshops in the Department of Valle**

Place and Department	Date	Number of participants
Goascorán	March 3 rd , 2003	41
Caridad	March 4 th , 2003	57
Alianza	March 5 th , 2003	39
Langué	March 6 th , 2003	39
Aramecina	March 7 th , 2003	60
Nacaome	March 11 th , 2003	51
San Lorenzo	March 13 th , 2003	36
Amapala	March 14 th , 2003	58
San Francisco de Coray	March 17 th , 2003	49
Total		430
Average		48



Participants of the workshop held in Tamblá, Department of Lempira, discussing among themselves.

For this project, four departments were selected: two departments with a low human development level and two departments with a medium human development level, according to the *Human Development Index* (HDI) in Honduras. The Department of Lempira is the department that has the lowest HDI in the country: 0.447; Copán has the second lowest HDI value: 0.519; Valle has an intermediate position nationwide with a HDI value of 0.628 and Cortés is the department with third best HDI value: 0.705; the Department of Cortés is only superseded by the Department of Francisco Morazán with an HDI of 0.737 and Bay Islands with an HDI of 0.791.

Eleven workshops were held in the Department of Valle. The first and second workshops were held in Nacaome and Langue on February 20th and 21st respectively. Their purpose was to promote the Millennium Development Goals using the same methodology that was applied in other departments. The main purpose of the other nine workshops was to capaci-

tate and support the municipal technicians so that they can include the Millennium Development Goals and Targets in the strategic plans of every municipality and to provide them with the knowledge and methodology required to formulate new plans. Therefore, the Project conducted a workshop in each of the nine municipalities that form the Department of Valle: Guascorán, Caridad, Alianza, Langue, Aramecina, Nacaome, San Lorenzo, Amapala and San Francisco de Coray.

Three workshops were held in the Department of Copán: the first workshop was conducted in the municipality of La Unión, where all the southern municipalities of the department participated. In selecting the voluntary associations of municipalities, the *mancomunidades*, as a base of the municipalities included in each workshop, we not only made better use of the economic resources but the diagnosis of the problems and the proposals for solutions were more homogeneous and tailored to the sub-regions. The municipalities that participated in this workshop were Cucuyagua, San Pedro de Copán, Corquín and La Unión.

The second workshop was conducted in La Entrada, Department of Copán, with the same sub-regional criteria mentioned above based on the existing *mancomunidades*, and was a time at the northern municipalities of the department. Authorities and representatives of the following municipalities attended the workshop: Nueva Arcadia, Florida, Santa Rita, San Antonio, San Nicolás, Copán Ruinas, Cabañas, La Jigua, El Paraíso and San Jerónimo.

The third workshop was conducted in Santa Rosa de Copán and was arranged for the central municipalities of the Department of Copán and including some northern municipalities as well, due to better roads. The mu-

municipalities that were present at this workshop were: San Juan de Opoa, Veracrúz, San José, Trinidad, Dulce Nombre, San Agustín, Concepción, Dolores and Santa Rosa de Copán.

Only one workshop was held in the Department of Cortés, in San Pedro Sula. Although the main purpose of the workshop was the same as in the others, that is to promote the Millennium Development Goals, this workshop had a different audience due to the fact that San Pedro Sula is the second largest center of decision making and power in Honduras (after Tegucigalpa). The workshop in Cortés was directed at the governmental and military authorities of the region, the authorities of all the municipalities of the Department of Cortés, employers' organizations, labor unions, associations, cooperatives, development projects and NGOs. The municipalities that participated in this workshop

were: Potrerillos, San Cruz de Yojoa, Choloma, San Manuel, Puerto Cortés, Villanueva, San Pedro Sula, La Lima, San Antonio de Cortés and Omoa.

In the Department of Lempira, the coverage was the largest given the fact that all of the 28 municipalities that form the Department participated in the workshop. The first workshop was held on March 17th in the city of Gracias, capital of the Department, with the participation of two *mancomunidades* (i.e. voluntary associations of several municipalities sharing the same kind of characteristics and problems): the Northern *mancomunidad* that includes the following municipalities: Talgua, Las Flores, San Rafael, La Unión, La Iguala and Lepaera; and the *mancomunidad* COLOSUCA that includes Gracias, Belén, La Campa, San Manuel Colohete, San Sebastián and San Marcos Caiquín.

MAP 1 Municipalities included in the project

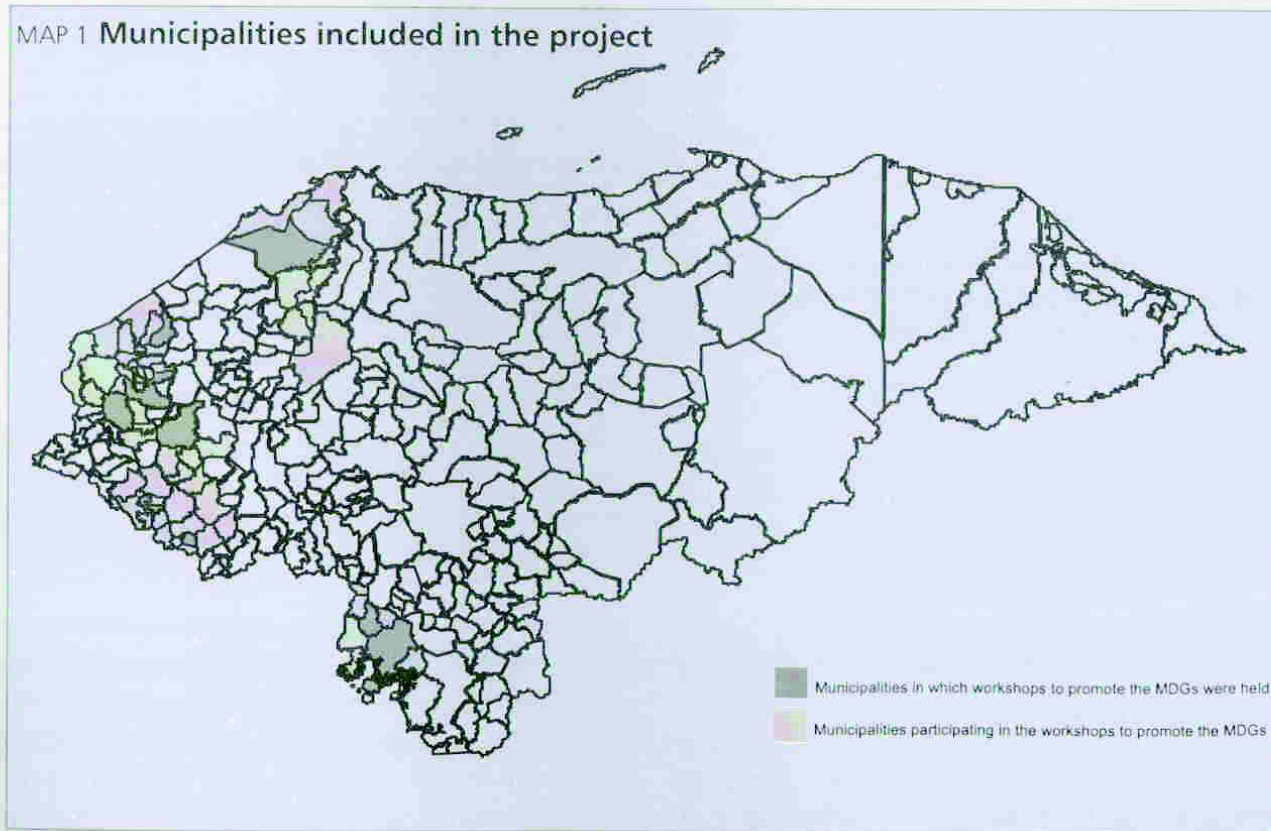


CHART 4 Profile of the participants of the workshops

In the workshops for the promotion of The Millennium Development Goals, the following parties need to be represented:

City Councils	Cooperatives
Political parties	Private companies
NGOs operating at the municipalities	Councils
Education sector (teachers and principals)	Health sector personnel
Parents associations	Commissions and associations of health
Churches	Unions
Water associations	Sport and cultural associations
Local development associations	Important members of the society
In general, any other person and association closely related with the political, economical, and social development of the community.	

The second workshop was held on March 18th in the municipality of Candelaria. Mayors and representatives of all the municipalities of the following two *mancomunidades* attended the workshop: *mancomunidad* CAFEG including the municipalities of Erandique, San Andrés, Santa Cruz San Francisco, Gualcinse, Piraera and Candelaria and *mancomunidad* Mocalempa which includes the municipalities of La Virtud, Mapulaca and Virginia.

The municipalities of the *mancomunidad* SOL attended the third workshop that was held on the 19th of March in Tambla. The following municipalities took part in the workshop: Valladolid, Tambla, San Juan Guarita, Guarita, Tomalá and Cololaca.

An important factor to consider in the promotion of the Millennium Development Goals is the number of municipalities per department that participated actively in the workshops. This information is illustrated in Map number 1.

2.2 Extensive Participation of the Municipalities

One of the most important achievements in the reinforcement of the Millennium Development Goals

was the high representative quality of the participants obtained given that they included the entire structure of authorities and representatives of government organizations, institutions, organizations, projects and NGOs. The profiles of the persons that were invited to participate in the workshops can be seen in Chart 4.

For example, the following persons attended the workshop held in Gracias, Department of Lempira: the governor in the department, representatives of the Ministry of Interior and Justice, mayors, members of municipal councils, urban and rural councils, development projects, churches, governing political party, opposition political party, civil society, teachers from different organizations, parents, water associations, public health sector, private companies, public safety actors, labor unions, youth organizations, Council for the Community Development (Codeco), Council for the Development of Lempira (Codelem), Council for the Municipal Development (Codem) and local and international donors.

Among the beneficiaries of the activities provided for in the workshops are regional and local governments as well as other actors that work for the local development. The concepts and indicators developed in the workshops have allowed them to improve their policies and give priority to the improvement of choices and opportunities of the people in the different municipalities in order to reduce divisions, disparities and vulnerabilities. The work done in the workshops has also benefited private development institutions and the international community as well as researchers and academic institutions.

Another important factor in evaluating the progress of the Millennium Development Goals is the inclusion of the participants in groups organized in each workshop for analyzing the goal or target related to their kind of job or specialty. Seven groups were arranged in each workshop and each one of them were

related to one of the Millennium Development Goals.

In order to appreciate the distribution of the participants, we present a sample of the members of a team that was selected at random. One of the groups working on health issues had to analyze and propose solutions for "combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases". In the workshop held on March 4th 2003 in the city of La Entrada, Department of Copán, this group was composed of 12 members that represented the following sectors: one mayor, three members of other local councils, one representative of the senior citizens, one representative of TV Copán, one representative of the Parents Associations, one representative of the Water Association, one representative of COPRABAL Santa Rita, one representative of MANCORSARIC, and one representative from the health sector.

3. Process and Materials of the Project

The process of promoting the Millennium Development Goals in the four departments and of elaborating the local Development Strategic Plans in the nine municipalities of the Department of Valle, required a general methodology of participation that is summarized chronologically below in order to facilitate a global vision.

The Creation of the Coordinating Team for the Project. Given that this was a joint project by UNDP and JICA, the team consisted of experts: Rolando Sierra and Jonna Lundwall from UNDP and Ryuichi Nasu and Toshihiro Nozawa representing JICA. This multi-disciplinary team also counted on the valuable support and collaboration of project experts from JICA and project staff from APPI-UNDP.



Work in groups were conducted on the different subjects related to the Millennium Development Goals (La Entrada, Department of Copán, March 4th 2003).

Consultants and Facilitators of the Project. Once the Coordinating team for the project was created, it determined the description and profile of the consultants and facilitators. An indispensable requirement was that they had to manage national, departmental and municipal indicators closely related to the UN Millennium Development Goals. Each team consisted of one consultant in charge of elaborating strategic plans in the municipalities of the Department of Valle and four facilitators, one for each department.

The team comprised by the consultant and the facilitators was responsible for the promotion of the Millennium Development Goals in each department as well as for the planning and organization of the workshops, under the supervision of the Coordinating team.



Local problems were discussed in groups to achieve the fulfillment of the MDGs. (Picture of the workshop held in Gracias, Department of Lempira, March 17th 2003).

The main duties assigned to the consultant and the facilitators were:

- Organize workshops at a departmental level with the purpose to promote the Millennium Development Goals.
- Guarantee the participation of all main development actors of each municipality invited to the workshops.
- Prepare a Technical and Financial Report.
- Support any other activity required for conducting the project.

Preparation of Materials before the Workshop. This activity was a determining factor in the success of the workshops. The idea was that the participants of the workshops had access to updated information related to the national, departmental and municipal development context, related to the Millennium Development Goals. This process included the preparation of standardized materials that were relatively simple in order to allow ideas, analyses and suggestions of the teams to be somewhat homogenous and comparable among departments and municipalities. In the following sections, 3.1 to 3.4, the materials prepared will be explained in detail.

3.1 The National Context and the Millennium Development Goals

A leaflet included the basic information concerning the following aspects of the national context: a) Introduction to the Millennium Development Goals and Targets; b) national development context in Honduras related to the Millennium Development Goals; c) importance of Millennium Development Goals in Honduras; d) a series of motivation questions regarding the goals, including concerns about their own homes, their children's future and Honduras, their country. (See Appendix A)

CHART 5 Example of work guides on Poverty and Hunger

Erradicate extreme poverty and hunger (Goal 1)

With regard to the targets to improve the income level and decrease the proportion of the population malnourished in your municipalities.

Problems

Which are the three main problems related to extreme poverty and hunger in your municipalities?

Advantages

Which are the main strengths or advantages that exist in these municipalities for improving the economical and nutritional situation?

Solutions

Considering the problems and advantages mentioned before, which are the possible solutions?

Concrete actions

Which are the priority actions that must be taken in order to solve the problems of your municipalities?

Actors responsible

Who is responsible for the fulfillment of these actions?

CHART 6 Example of the results of the work conducted with the matrix on poverty and hunger (Erradicate extreme poverty and hunger)

PROBLEMS	SOLUTIONS	CONCRETE ACTIONS
There is no installed capacity at a local level	Quality producers. Encourage the organization of groups and capacities.	Conduct a population and housing census. Present projects to NGOs and governmental authorities. Organize the communities in councils, committees, etc.
Lack of internal and external market	Improve the quality of products. Change the way of trading.	Improve the mechanisms of trading producer-consumer. Implement the project of territory organization. Encourage family gardens.
There is no support from the Central Government to the productive sector	Achieve that the cooperation reaches the organized sector. Have flexibility in credits and interest rates.	Create concrete and feasible projects. Legislate in favor of small producers.
ADVANTAGES	PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE	
Irrigation sources Peak conditions People willing to overcome their problems Good communication means	Producers Municipality Cooperatives <i>Mancomunidad</i> Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Non-governmental organizations	

3.2 The Development Context in each Department

The Coordinating Team of the project on the part of UNDP prepared a document about the development context in each department (Valle, Copán, Cortés and Lempira). This information turned out to be a valuable contribution for every department and especially for every municipality that participated in the project. The information contained in this document was divided into three parts: General Information, Human Development Index in 2002 and other data related to the

Millennium Development Goals at a departmental and municipal level.

General Information: provided global data of each department such as: area, population, number of municipalities and villages, main production area and climate.

Human Development Index in 2002: provided information about malnourishment rate, health achievements, literacy rate, net enrollment ratio, educational achievement, GDP per capita estimation and GDP in 2001.



Basic information on the development situation of each department attracted the attention of participants (Candelaria, Department of Lempira, March 18th 2003).

Data related to Millennium Development Goals was divided into seven goals: poverty and hunger, primary education, gender equality, maternal health and child mortality, diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria, etc.), environmental sustainability and housing. All these goals presented updated data for the whole department and every municipality (See Appendix B).

3.3 Instruments for Work in Groups

Work guides were prepared, one per goal, where the theme was indicated (e.g. Poverty and Hunger) in a chart including its respective goal (e.g. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) and target (e.g. Improve the income and reduce the proportion of population who suffers from hunger in the municipalities). After that, we included questions related to the theme of every group. Were included divided into the same parts and in the same order in which the matrix is organized: the example presented in chart 6 is about "Poverty and Hunger".

One of the main gains of the project was the design and elaboration of a simple matrix that was part of the work guide and that was used in each theme analyzed.

This matrix consisted of three columns. Each group had to present the three main problems of their municipalities and communities in the first column. The corresponding solutions to the problems presented had to be stated in the second column. Specific actions that must be taken in order to solve each problem presented had to be included in the third column. At the bottom of the matrix there were two boxes where the team had to put the advantages of the community in solving the problems presented in the first box and the people in charge of the actions in the second column.

The matrix was useful because, on the one hand, it unified and homogenized the information and, on the other hand, it resulted in a simple and practical instrument for the diagnosis and solution of the Millennium Development Goals. A matrix prepared by one of the teams is presented on page 13 (See Chart 6).

3.4 Presentations to Motivate the Participants

UNDP prepared a presentation in PowerPoint that explained in a simple and illustrative way the Millennium Development Goals and Targets and showed the departmental and municipal development context related to MDGs. It also included a presentation of the group work-guide in order to facilitate its explanation.

The promotion of the Millennium Development Goals and the conduction of workshops, in particular, were successfully developed based on the materials prepared.

4. Workshop Methodology

This section considers the two kinds of workshops that were carried out within the project. The first kind refers to the workshops conducted in the four departments (Valle, Copán, Cortés and Lempira), whose main purpose was to promote the Millennium Development Goals and Targets. The second kind refers to the nine workshops conducted specifically in the municipalities of the Department of Valle whose main purpose was to support the technicians of every municipality in the elaboration of municipal strategic plans considering the Millennium Development Goals and Targets in order to achieve a better development.

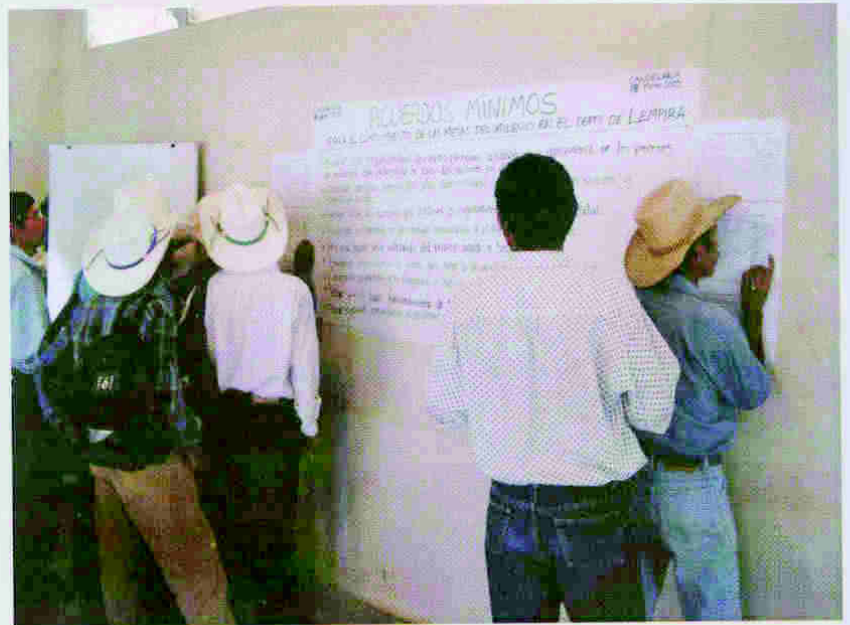
4.1 Workshops for the Promotion of the Millennium Development Goals

The Coordinating Team of the project as well as the consultant and the facilitators prepared the ideal profile of the participants of each department and municipality as mentioned before. The participants represented the whole structure of the departmental and municipal society.

4.1.1 Preparation of the Workshop

Under the responsibility of the facilitator, a series of activities were arranged. Their principal goal was to encourage departmental and municipal authorities as well as all the sectors that comprise the municipal society to participate in the workshops scheduled.

In general, motivational and organizational activities for each workshop were very similar and included: a) meetings with the governor and the mayors of the municipalities of the four departments considered in the project; b) motivational meetings with the mu-



Minimum agreements were reached for the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals at a local level (Candelaria, Department of Lempira, March 18th 2003).

nicipal mayors, other mayors and representatives of all the sectors involved in the local development; c) a careful selection of the people that were invited and the process of sending the invitation; d) coordination of the premises, equipment, snacks and lunch; e) visits to radio stations and other means of communication in order to encourage people to participate in the workshops; f) confirmation of the people attending the workshops and conduction of the workshops.

4.1.2 Workshop performance

The specific purposes of the workshops were: a) to explain the content of the *Millennium Declaration* to the participants of the workshops; b) to present the Millennium Development Goals and Targets and relate them to the departmental and municipal context; and c) to facilitate the discussion among the people attending the workshops in the preparation of a common agenda regarding the fulfillment and

monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals in the departmental and municipal levels.

The agenda of the workshops was as follows:

- *Welcome Speech* by the mayor or governor and presentation of the participants.
- *Brief explanation of the purpose of the workshop.* In a concise and didactic way, the purposes of the workshop were explained emphasizing the importance of the Millennium Development Goals and Targets in the municipal development.
- *Presentation of the Goals and Targets of the Millennium Declaration:* developed through a PowerPoint presentation; a printed document including the Millennium Development Goals and Targets had previously been distributed to the participants.
- *Presentation of the Goals and Targets in the National, Departmental and Municipal Context:* developed through a PowerPoint presentation.
- *Discussion among all the participants of the Workshop about the presentations:* Discussion on the themes presented was promoted in order to allow the participants to express their questions, comments and suggestions about the content of the presentations mentioned above.
- *Work in groups to identify a common agenda that includes the Millennium Development Goals:* the participants were divided into seven groups according to the main themes of the Millennium Development Goals: poverty and hunger, education, gender equality, maternal and child health, diseases, environment all issues, and housing.
- *Discussion among all of the participants of the Workshop about the work in groups:* One person per group presented the summary of the work done by the group. A discussion was initiated by the observations of the participants in order to

identify ideas for projects using impact criteria, financial sustainability, technical feasibility and importance.

- *Agreements and Commitments for Monitoring the Workshop:* A concise summary was presented with the main aspects considered during the workshop as well as the agreements and commitments made in order to monitor the results of the workshop.
- *Workshop Closing:* conducted by the mayor of the municipality in charge of the coordination of the workshop.

4.2 Municipal Workshops held in the Department of Valle

An important pilot project that included all the municipalities was conducted in the Department of Valle. The main purpose of this part of the project was to support the technicians of the municipalities in the preparation of strategic development plans that take into consideration the Millennium Development Goals.

Nine workshops were carried out in the Department of Valle. Seven of them (the ones held in Goascorán, Caridad, Alianza, Langué, Aramecina, San Lorenzo and San Francisco de Coray) supported the preparation of municipal strategic plans and the other two workshops (Amapala and Nacaome) validated strategic plans that already existed in those municipalities (See Chart 3 for information about dates and places where these workshops were held).

To start with, the technical team was responsible for the preparation of the work proposal and the methodology for the strengthening of the municipal mechanisms of participation and development har-

monization in the municipalities. Their main purpose was to help the technicians of the municipalities in the preparation of a strategic plan.

A technical team was formed by: two people from the Ministry of Interior and Justice, two consultants from the project *Support to the Promotion of the Millennium Development Goals* (UNDP/JICA) and one consultant from the Project "Fight Against Poverty" (UNPHO/Government of Italy). This last consultant was immensely supportive through an inductive workshop whose purpose was to guide people so that they manage the methodology of strategic planning that would be used in the preparation of plans.

Two informational meetings were held with the Department Governor and the mayors of the nine municipalities of the Department of Valle in order to inform and discuss with them the initiative of the Ministry of Interior and Justice. This initiative consisted in the elaboration of municipal strategic plans in this Department with the collaboration of UNDP and JICA within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals.

The consultant and the facilitators joined the technical team of each of the nine municipalities of the Department of Valle. The new team formed in each municipality had the task of collecting data regarding the social, economic, environmental and cultural problems in order to prepare a pre-diagnosis of each municipality that was then presented in the workshops as a theme for discussion, enrichment and validation. Furthermore, these technical teams with the support of the consultant and the facilitators reviewed the pre-diagnoses in order to identify the municipal variables, their strengths and weaknesses and relate these relative variables to the Millennium Development Goals.



Discussions in groups facilitated the definition not only of local problems but also of possible solutions and concrete actions. (La Unión, Department of Copán, March 3rd 2003)

Additionally, consultants and facilitators prepared a methodological framework, standardized the plans and materials, organized and conducted an inductive workshop about the preparation of strategic plans for the mayors of the municipalities of the Department of Valle.

The *methodology* used in this part of the project included two aspects: a) the methodology used in the preparation of the diagnosis, and b) the methodology used in the workshops.

The general methodology of this project was based on a highly participatory process that involved local authorities representatives of public and private institutions as well as of the civil society. The methodology was identified considering the present situation of each municipality through the analysis of the variables that affect the institutional life of the municipality and through the validation of the pre-diagnosis used as an important basis for the preparation



The local population was very interested in knowing and working within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (La Unión, Department of Copán, March 3rd 2003).

of the diagnosis through the technique known as the SWOT analysis (Strengths and Weaknesses as internal factors and Opportunities and Threats as external factors). These elements allowed the definition of a shared vision and strategic lines and the identification of the ideas of the project. The projects and strategies were also prioritized through the application of four criteria and its assessment on the impact, financial sustainability, technical feasibility and importance in the determination of the order of priorities. When the time comes for making decisions about the management and implementation of the work, it is important to determine the order of priority.

On the other hand, a common methodology for the workshop was prepared for each municipality. The workshop was developed through the exposition of the methodology for the strategic planning and the explanation about the method that would be used in the workshop. This method included brainstorm-

ing and work in groups for the preparation of the diagnosis, vision, strategic lines, objectives, ideas for projects and their prioritization.

Each of these steps of the workshop has two important moments: the reflexive analysis and the proposals of the group for each variable. The groups were strictly formed by a representative from the civil society, governmental institutions, a mayor, a technician from the municipality and a consultant-facilitator. All the proposals were presented to all the participants for discussion, enhancement and approval.

4.3 Conclusions

All the aspects of the workshops for the promotion of the Millennium Development Goals and the incorporation of these goals into the strategic plans of the municipalities were reflected in the workshop memorandums prepared by the facilitators of each workshop and by the coordinating team. In practice, each of these memorandums is a diagnosis of the Millennium Development Goals and Targets for the departments and municipalities. It also serves as a guide for the incorporation of the annual development plans into each municipality. The memorandums have been the main information source for this global and synthetic work. The memorandums presented were:

- Technical and Financial Report (global description and analysis of the workshops)
- Memorandum on the workshops in the Department of Cortés
- Memorandum on the workshops in the Department of Copán
- Memorandum on the workshops in the Department of Lempira

- Memorandum for the Municipal Workshops on the local Strategic Development Plans held in the Department of Valle

All the workshops held nationwide at a departmental and local level may function as a guide for the creation of municipal groups or associations that are interested in the local sustainable development that include all the institutions, social organizations and people from the community in the preparation, financing and conduction of projects and development plans.

The local and departmental information provided in the workshops as well as the methodology consisting in the participation of the civil society through the organization of monitoring teams create the basis for local development and for the mechanisms and techniques of simple work for the diagnosis and solution of problems related to the Millennium Development Goals.

5. Minimum Agreements reached for the Monitoring and Fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals Nationwide

One of the purposes of this project was to create working parties at a departmental and municipal level consisting of persons and authorities that voluntarily signed the *Minimum Agreements* regarding the moni-

toring and fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals. This section will try to show the agreements symbolically signed by the majority of the participants, who also provided their personal information in order to be in contact through mail, telephone and, in very few cases, electronic mail.

The *Minimum Agreements* that were symbolically signed are the following:

5.1 Department of Copán

Three workshops were held in this department. The first workshop was held in La Unión on March 3rd, the second in La Entrada on March 4th and the third in Santa Rosa de Copán on March 14th.

The Minimum Agreements signed were:

- Hold meetings with the authorities and organizations of the municipalities.
- Spread awareness of the Millennium Development Goals among the community while incorporating these goals into the Strategic Plans of the municipalities and departments.
- Efficiently involve the community in order to recognize the difficulties regarding financial sources at a municipal level.
- Follow up the workshops by publishing the results. The information shall be shared so that everyone has the same information and the same development opportunity.
- Democratize institutional structures regarding decision-making in order to promote and take advantage of citizen participation.
- Involve everyone and share the responsibility of working for the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals.



The fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals will raise the communities to a new status of human development; this status will allow all of us to begin the new century with higher hopes for the future.

All these follow-up agreements were signed by 124 participants that represented all the municipalities of the Department of Copán distributed as follows: 30 participants of the workshop of La Unión, 51 participants of the workshop of La Entrada and 43 participants of the workshop of Santa Rosa de Copán.

5.2 Department of Lempira

Three workshops were held in this department. The first workshop was held in Gracias, capital of the department on March 17th, the second was held in Candelaria on March 18th and the third in Tambla on March 19th.

The minimum Agreements signed at a departmental level were as follows:

- Assume, with responsibility, the goals presented acting in a transparent way in the development process with the participation of all the sectors, without distinction.
- Request to educational institutions, NGOs and the government to inform the people about gender equity.

- Name immediately a commission that represents all the sectors in order to follow up and monitor the workshop.
- Follow up and promote the Millennium Development Goals as multiplying agents in departments and municipalities.

These follow-up agreements were symbolically signed by 192 participants that attended the workshops and that represented all the municipalities of the Department of Lempira Copán distributed as follows: 77 participants of the workshop held in Gracias, 83 participants of the workshop held in Candelaria and 33 participants of the workshop held in Tambla.

5.3 Department of Valle

Two workshops were held in this department in order to promote the Millennium Development Goals approved by United Nations. These were the first two workshops held on the MDGs at the local level in Honduras. The materials prepared that were used for the first workshop were later amended, especially the matrix. The first workshop was held in Nacaome on February 20th and the second was held in Langué on February 21st.

The minimum Agreements signed in order to follow up the workshops and include them in the strategic plans are to:

- Spread awareness of the Millennium Development Goals among all the sectors of the communities.
- Include the Millennium Development Goals into the programs and development projects of the department.
- Follow up and evaluate programs, plans and projects regarding the Millennium Development Goals and Targets.

- Support all the sectors in order to fulfill the Millennium Development Goals.

These follow-up agreements were signed by 66 participants: 26 participants that attended the workshop held in Nacaome and 40 participants that attended the workshop held in Langue.

5.4 Department of Cortés

Only one workshop was held in the Department of Cortés and it was orientated to the regional, departmental and municipal authorities. Representatives of the productive, cooperative, intellectual, social and labor sectors were also invited. The workshop was held in the city of San Pedro Sula on 13th of March 2003.

The main minimum Agreements signed in order to fulfill the Millennium Development Goals are to:

- Involve the citizens in the decision-making, involving the living forces of the municipal development through harmonization.
- Conduct strategic alliances through cooperation, solidarity and self-sustainability.
- Fight against corruption at a national, departmental and municipal level.
- Achieve a greater participation of women.
- Supervise permanently the process and projects nationwide.

6. Main Results of this experience

The main achievements of the Project *Support to the Promotion of the Millennium Development Goals*, including the incorporation of the Millennium Development



Participants of the Workshop held in Langue, Department of Valle, February 21st 2003

Goals into the municipal strategic plans are:

- A wide spread promotion of the Millennium Development Goals at a local level in the four departments included in this project, thanks the large participation (more than 1,300 people) and high level of local representation of the participants in the workshops.
- Generation of valuable information and knowledge for the diagnosis and decision-making regarding local development through the presentation of material containing information about the situation and trends of development at a municipal and departmental level.
- Creation of a matrix used as a guideline in the work in groups, allowing us to visualize the *problems, possible solutions and concrete actions* that will need to be implemented for the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals at a local level.
- Participants have shown that they really *appreciate* the comprehensive and long-term perspec-

- tive that the Millennium Development Goals offer for working in development nationwide.
- The workshops have *motivated* local and departmental authorities and civil society to realize that they are the subjects as well as the actors in charge of their own development to make it sustainable. An example of the fact that people have become aware of their role in development is the south of the Department of Lempira. In the *mancomunidad* SOL, consisting of the municipalities of Valladolid, Tambla, San Juan Guarita, Guarita, Tomalá and Cololaca, a Commission for the Monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals was established. Due to demand, UNDP sponsored another workshop in July 2003 in order to follow up and support this initiative and to help them with the preparation of a Strategic Development Health Plan that includes all the members of the community.
 - *Minimum Agreements* were signed in each workshop in order to follow up and fulfill the Millennium Development Goals at a departmental and municipal level.
 - From the presentation of the results arisen from the work in groups, the minimum agreements and general discussions, demands from the people regarding the Central Government were presented. Some of these demands were: a) decentralization of resources; b) more efficacy and efficiency in public spending; c) accountability and Government responsiveness; and d) continuity, follow-up and long-term vision.
 - The Department of Valle has included the Millennium Development Goals in all nine *municipal strategic development plans*. A concrete example is the case of the Municipality of Aramecina. Its strategic development plan includes "contributing to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and Targets".
 - In five out of the nine municipalities that comprise the Department of Valle, a *Boost Commission* has been created including representatives of the Municipal Council and the Council for the Municipal Development (CODEM). The main purpose of this Commission is to support the preparation of profiles of the ideas of the projects presented in the workshops as well as to manage the resources and to follow up the municipal strategic plan.
 - The methodology used in the workshops held in the Department of Valle allowed the *identification and prioritization of concrete projects* that are required in order to achieve a greater development within the bounds of the Millennium Development Goals.

7. Suggestions for Monitoring this Experience

One of the most common questions among the participants of the workshops was about the willingness of JICA and UNDP for monitoring and supporting the initiatives that came out of ideas proposed in the workshops. Some of the activities that we would like to conduct in order to monitor the work done regarding the Millennium Development Goals in Honduras are to:

- *Conduct workshops at a Central Government level and at a National Congress level*, including other organizations of the civil society in order to capacitate people that work in sectors that are included in the Millennium Development Goals and to try to incorporate these goals into the work done by the Government and other organizations.

The principal purpose of these workshops would be to achieve that the local actors and the Government start a permanent communication and mutual knowledge of the urgent problems and their possible solutions, having the Millennium Development Goals as medium-term objective.

- *Support the connection between Millennium Development Goals and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).*
- *Create models for the incorporation, evaluation and monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals in plans, programs and development plans.*

With regards to the *Project Support for the Promotion of the Millennium Development Goals (HON 02/045/01/34)*, the following activities are suggested:

- *Prepare and promote this publication* about the experiences and the results of the workshops held within the project JICA-UNDP, translated into English, in order to spread awareness of the experiences of Honduras on an international level.
- *Workshops at a municipal level in the Department of Valle* to monitor that the local government follow up the processes and activities included into the municipal strategic plans regarding the Millennium Development Goals.
- *Workshops at a local level* in order to spread the results of the workshops and to follow up how the Millennium Development Goals have been taken into account, at least in the municipalities in which Commissions have been formed for the follow-up of the workshops.
- *Publish information regarding the development context per department* containing basic information as well as development trends regarding the Millennium Development Goals per department and municipality, so that all the development actors have the raw materials needed to facilitate their local work.



The wide representation of the participants generated that the results of the teamwork were very valuable (Gracias, Department of Lempira, March 17th 2003)

- *Conduct workshops in other departments* that were not included in this project so that they have basic knowledge about the Millennium Development Goals and their importance for local development.

At this moment, JICA and UNDP are preparing a Central American Workshop in order to share experiences and to apply the Millennium Development Goals at a local and regional level. This workshop is also intended to unify the methodology and strategies used at a community level. The workshop will be held at Santa Rosa de Copán, Department of Copán, Honduras on August 11th and 12th 2003. Its general purpose will be to promote the experiences on the spread of awareness and application of the Millennium Development Goals nationwide in order to establish agreements regarding the fulfillment of the MDGs in all central american countries.

APPENDIX 1

Planning and Methodology of the Workshops

<p>People in charge: A consultant and facilitator in every department</p>	<p>Ideal number of participants per workshop: Between 75 and 100 participants (not including the facilitators)</p>
<p>Time period: February 1st and March 25th 2003</p>	<p>Municipalities chosen: Municipalities of the departments of Valle, Copán, Lempira and Cortés</p>

I. Profile of the participants¹

If possible, the following people shall attend the workshop:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Representatives from the Municipality Councils 2. Representatives from the City Halls 3. Representatives from urban councils 4. Representatives from towns councils 5. Representatives from the development projects conducted in the area 6. Representatives from the churches 7. Representatives from the political party that rules the municipality 8. Representatives from an opposition party 9. Representatives (important people) of the society of that area. 10. Representatives from the teachers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Representatives NGOs operating in the area (international and domestic) 12. Representatives from the Parents Associations 13. Representatives from the Water Associations 14. Representatives the health sector 15. Representatives from the private company of the municipality 16. Representatives from the unions 17. Representatives from the cooperatives 18. Representatives from the youngsters (students or others) 19. And in general, any other person closely related with the political, economical and social development of the community.
--	--

II. Purposes of the Workshops:

General Purpose

To spread awareness of the Millennium Development Goals and Targets among the main development actors at a municipal level in order to incorporate them into the discussions and proposals related to local development and poverty reduction.

1. It is known that it is difficult to find representatives for all these sectors. Besides, some of these associations are not necessarily organized. Therefore, the facilitators responsible for the workshop shall identify the most feasible group for the workshop.

Specifics Purposes

To obtain elements that can be used to:

- a) Explain the participants about the content of the Millennium Declaration of the United Nations.
- b) Present the Millennium Development Goals and Targets in connection with the departmental and municipal context.
- c) Facilitate a discussion among the participants for the preparation of a common agenda regarding the fulfillment and follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals and Targets at a departmental and municipal level.

III. Methodology

Workshop length: approximately 4 hours.

Place: It is intended to use premises that allow the comfortable attendance of approximately 100 people. It must also be possible to form the groups needed for the final discussion.

III.1 Workshop agenda

Presentation to those present at the workshop.

- *Brief explanation of the purposes of the workshop:* To explain in a concise and understandable way the purposes of the workshop, emphasizing the importance of the Millennium Development Goals and Targets for the municipal development.
- *Presentation of the Development Goals and Targets of the Millennium Declaration:* by using an overhead projector and distributing a printed version of the Millennium Development Goals and Targets.
- *Presentation of the Millennium Development Goals at a national, departmental and municipal level:* by using a overhead projector.
- *Discussion of the presentations among all the participants:* the discussion among all the participants of the workshop will be encouraged. This will allow the participants to present their questions, comments and suggestions.
- *Work in groups in order to identify common lines related to the preparation of a common agenda that includes the Millennium Development Goals:* The participants will be divided into several groups according to the themes: i) poverty and hunger; ii) education; iii) gender; iv) child and maternal health; v) health (diseases); vi) environmental issues; and vii) housing.
- *Discussion among all the participants of the work groups:* a person per group will provide a summary of the work done by the group. Then, all the participants will give their opinions about this work and discuss them.
- *Closing of the Workshop:* a concise summary of the main aspects discussed in the workshop will be presented. This summary will emphasize the importance of coordinating the effort of all the local actors in order to try to fulfill the fulfillment and follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals.

APPENDIX 2

Development Context of the Department of Lempira

I. General Data¹

Area (km2)	4,228
Population (inhabitants)	250,067
Number of Municipalities	28
Number of villages	308
Capital	Gracias
Main products	Coffee and basics grains (corn, beans, rice and sorghum)
Climate	Mesothermic dry
Annual average temperature	22.4 C
Raining days per year	160

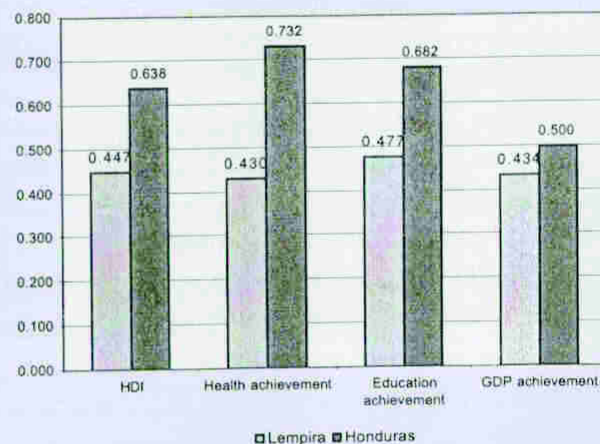
II. Human Development Index²

The Human Development Index (HDI) measures the progress in the following aspects of basic human capacity in a country or region.:

- *A long and healthy life*: indicated by life expectancy at the moment of birth.
- *Knowledge*, measured by the adult literacy rate and the net enrollment ratio (in primary, secondary and tertiary education).
- *A respectable level of life*, measured by the DGP per capita (DPC in American dollars).

The HDI is measured from 0 to 1. A range between 0 and 0.5 indicates a low human development; between 0.5 and 0.8, it indicates a medium development; and between 0.8 and 1, it is considered a high human development. The HDI in Honduras is 0.638. This means that the country is defined as a country with a medium human development, ranked 116 from 173 countries worldwide. Lempira is the department

Graph 1. Indicators of HDI, 2002



Source: Human Development Report, Honduras 2002.

¹ The source for the population data is the "XIV Population and Housing Census" conducted by the National Statistics Institute (INE) in 2001. All the other data were taken from a document prepared by the project APPI-UNDP 2002.

² The source of the statistical data and graphics presented in the Chapter related to Human Development Index is "Report on Human Development", UNDP, Tegucigalpa, Honduras 2002.

Chart 1. Human Development Index 2002 (Lempira)

	Human Development Index (HDI) 2002	Ranking according to HDI 2002	Malnourish- ment rate (%) 2001 (*)	Health Index 2001	Adult Literacy rate (%) 2001	Net combined enrolment ratio (%) 2000	Educational Index 2000	Real GDP per capita (GDC) estimation in US\$ 2001	GDP Index 2001
San Manuel Colohete	0.290	298	73.4	0.296	9.7	30.6	0.167	1,461.9	0.407
San Andrés	0.316	297	69.2	0.342	19.2	18.9	0.191	1,523.2	0.414
Santa Cruz	0.338	295	75.7	0.270	36.9	20.9	0.316	1,645.9	0.427
San Sebastián	0.358	294	72.8	0.302	41.2	21.3	0.346	1,645.9	0.427
La Iguala	0.359	293	76.6	0.260	41.6	32.5	0.385	1,686.8	0.431
Cololaca	0.361	292	55.2	0.498	10.8	30.7	0.174	1,502.8	0.412
La Unión	0.368	290	75.8	0.269	43.1	35.9	0.407	1,666.4	0.429
Piraera	0.384	289	53.4	0.518	16.9	32.8	0.222	1,502.8	0.412
Gualcince	0.430	279	57.7	0.470	42.8	33.4	0.397	1,625.5	0.425
La Campa	0.445	271	68.3	0.353	68.1	25.5	0.539	1,830.2	0.445
San Marcos de Caiquín	0.453	264	72.3	0.308	68.1	45.6	0.606	1,830.2	0.445
San Rafael	0.453	263	72.5	0.305	63.6	56.8	0.613	1,789.3	0.441
Talgua	0.459	257	61.6	0.427	58.3	39.4	0.520	1,666.4	0.429
Tambla	0.461	255	48.4	0.573	51.9	10.5	0.381	1,666.4	0.429
Erandique	0.467	249	61.6	0.427	54.3	51.6	0.534	1,768.9	0.439
Lepaera	0.468	248	62.4	0.418	60.1	44.4	0.549	1,748.4	0.437
Belén	0.471	247	66.4	0.374	65.9	47.6	0.598	1,809.8	0.443
San Francisco	0.473	244	59.1	0.455	57.6	42.0	0.524	1,768.9	0.439
San Juan Guarita	0.496	219	46.3	0.597	52.6	34.6	0.466	1,645.9	0.427
Mapulaca	0.503	212	48.2	0.575	57.2	34.2	0.495	1,748.4	0.437
Las Flores	0.506	210	62.0	0.422	72.5	50.8	0.653	1,809.8	0.443
Candelaria	0.506	209	51.1	0.543	61.7	36.9	0.534	1,789.3	0.441
Gracias	0.529	188	56.1	0.488	67.3	59.1	0.646	1,912.0	0.452
Virginia	0.538	178	40.4	0.662	63.0	29.2	0.518	1,728.0	0.435
Tornalá	0.545	167	55.4	0.495	66.8	77.2	0.703	1,748.4	0.437
Guarita	0.549	164	39.7	0.670	60.4	42.6	0.545	1,686.8	0.431
La Virtud	0.557	157	34.4	0.729	48.3	56.9	0.512	1,686.8	0.431
Valladolid	0.585	135	40.4	0.662	74.4	45.7	0.648	1,850.7	0.447
LEMPIRA	0.447		61.3	0.430	50.7	41.6	0.477	1,715.8	0.434
NATIONAL TOTAL	0.638		34.2	0.732	71.4	61.9	0.682	2,278.3	0.500

(*) % of children 6-9 years with weight and height below normal levels.

with the lowest human development (0.447), and one of the two Honduran departments whose human development is similar to that of sub-Saharan countries such as Uganda y Nigeria. This department also presents the lowest achievements in other fields compared with the national average.

Not one municipality of the department of Lempira reaches the development level of the country and eight out of ten least developed municipalities are located in this department. The municipality with the highest HDI is Valladolid (0.585) and the one with the lowest HDI is San Manuel Colohete (0.290). This municipality has a HDI similar to the two least developed countries in the world: Niger y Sierra Leona located in Africa.

CHART 1 Millennium Development Goals and Targets	
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1:	Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.
Target 2:	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 3:	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 4:	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 5:	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 6:	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 7:	Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS.
Target 8:	Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 9:	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
Target 10:	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water.
Target 11:	Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Under this goal, there are seven specific targets related to the trading and financial system, debt, employment, access to medicines and modern technology.	

III. Data related to the Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals were established at a world level based on the Millennium Declaration in the year 2000 and signed by 189 countries. These goals establish specific purposes related to poverty, health, equity, education and environment.

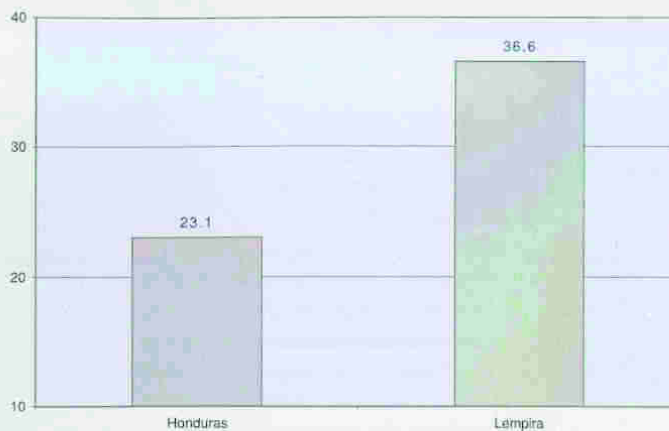
Most of the indicators used to analyze the situation of the country in relation to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are not divided in departmental nor municipal level. Nevertheless, this chapter will present data at a departmental and municipal level, if possible.

The first Millennium Development Goal is to reduce extreme

poverty and hunger. The Human Poverty Index (HPI) is used to measure the privations suffered by people according to the same three aspects used to calculate HDI. The closer the index is to 100, the larger are the privations of the basic needs. People living in the Department of Lempira suffer larger privations than in the rest of the country.

In Honduras, 32.9 % of the population had an income equivalent to less than one dollar during 2001. In the Department of Lempira, 56.9% of the population had an income equivalent to less than one dollar, that is less than 17 Lempiras a day. If we keep the current conditions in the country, by the year 2031 we would be able to fulfill the goal of reducing the percentage of people whose income is less than one dollar a day. In the Department of Lempira, this goal would be fulfilled in the year 2041.³

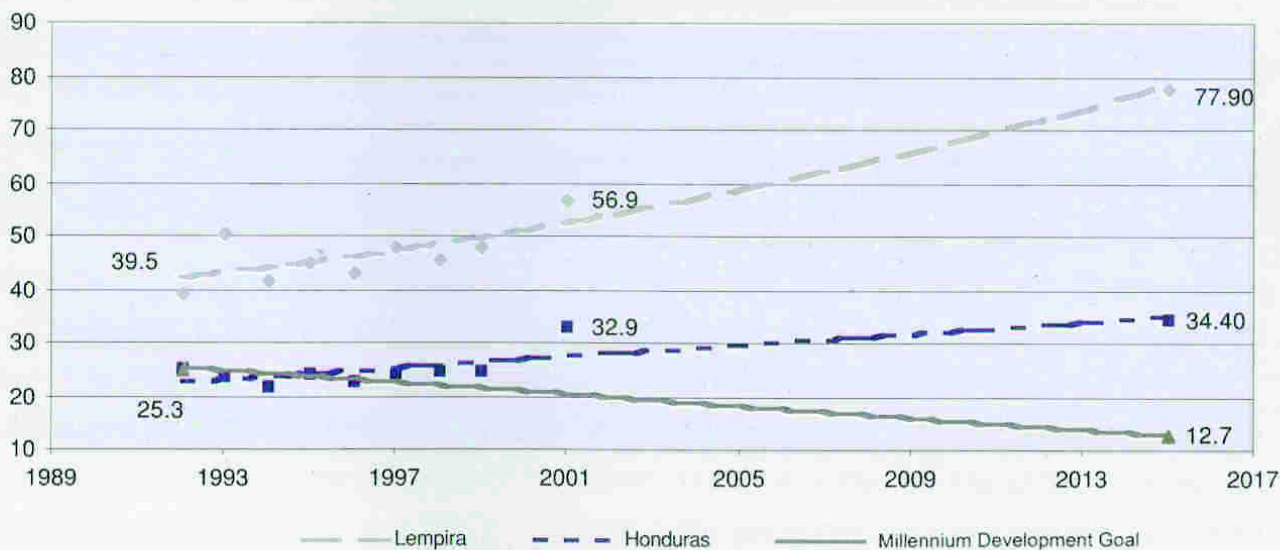
Graph 2. Human Poverty Index, 2002



Source: Human Development Report, Honduras 2002.

Another indicator is child malnourishment that is calculated by measuring weight by height in

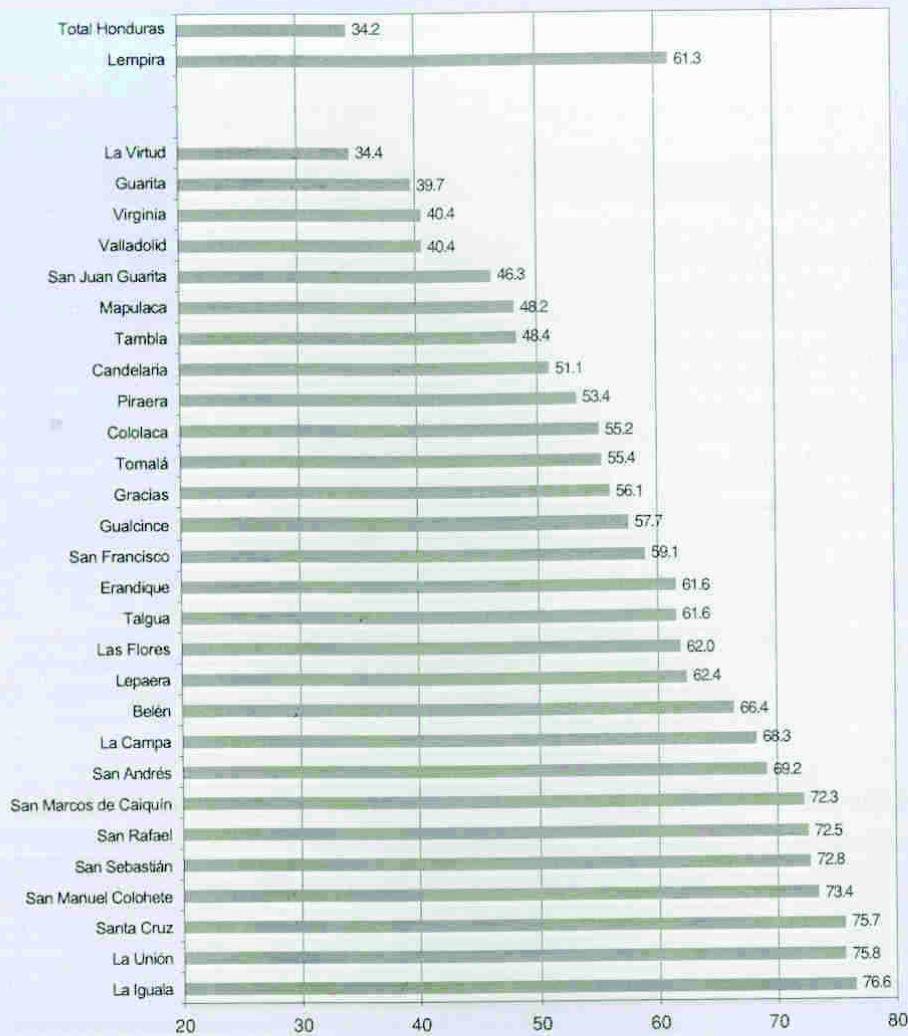
Graph 3. Proportion of the population whose income is less than one dollar a day (%)



Source: DGEC: EPHPM 1991-1999, INE: EPHPM 2001.

³ The calculation of income has been based on "Permanent Survey of Households for Multiple Purposes" (EPHPM in Spanish) conducted by the General Directorate of Statistics and Census (DGEC) in 1990-1999 and the "Permanent Survey of Households for Multiple Purposes" (EPHPM in Spanish) conducted by National Institute of Statistics (INE) in 2001.

Graph 4. Child malnourishment, 2001 (%)



Source: PRAF: Weight and Height Census, 2001.

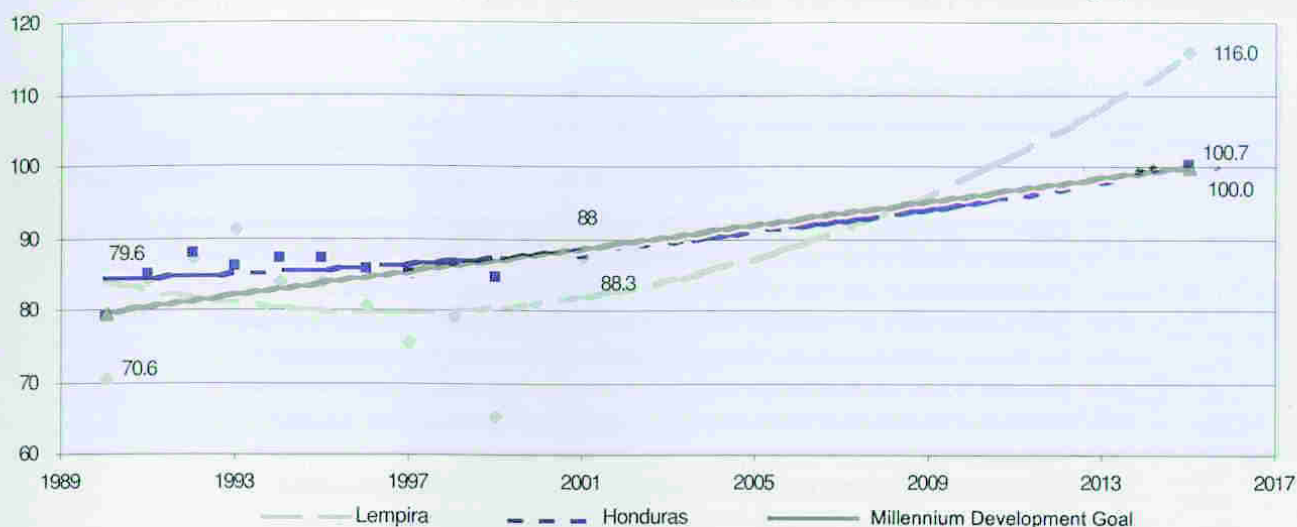
children between 6 and 9 years old. This rate indicates, among other things, that the children have had an insufficient diet.

The second Millennium Development Goal is to achieve universal primary education. This goal would be fulfilled in the year 2014 if Honduras keeps the current growth trend. In the Department of Lempira, this goal would be fulfilled in 2008. Net enrolment ratio for primary education was 88.3% at a national level and 88% in the Department of Lempira during 2001.

Even though the amount of children that enroll for primary school is 88% in the Department of Lempira, the literacy ratio is very low. This can be explained by different factors such as high rate of desertion (children leaving school before finishing), high rate of children repeating a year, low educational quality, lack of permanency and continuity – children enroll in first grade but do not finish sixth grade nor enroll in secondary education.

Regarding, literacy in people older that 15 years old, 71.4% of Hondurans can read and write. In the Department of Lempira, 50.7% of the population is literate.

Graph 5. Net enrolment ratio in primary education (per 100 children in school age)



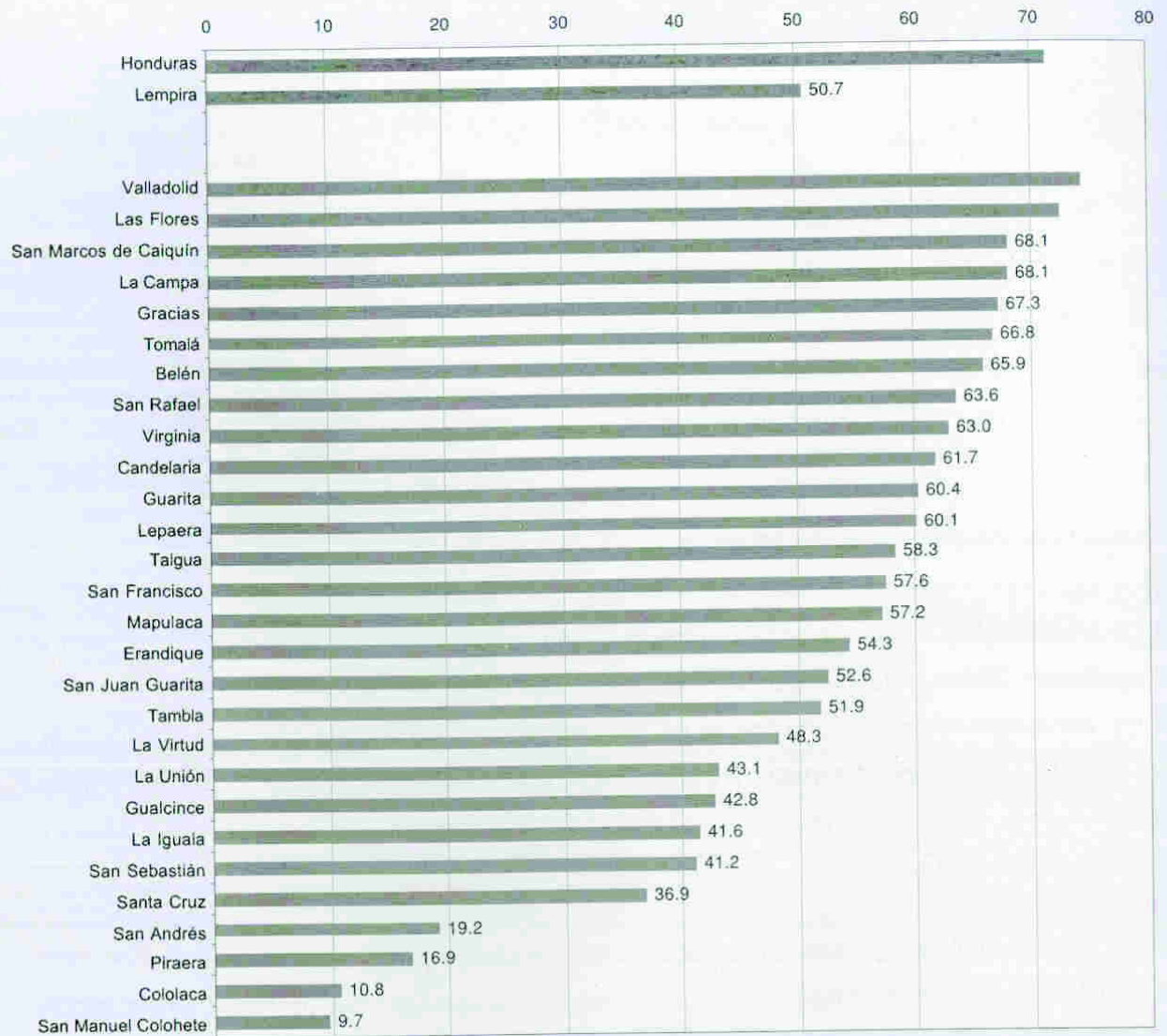
Source: DGEC: EPHPM 1991-1999, INE: EPHPM 2001.

The third Millennium Development Goal refers to the promotion of gender equality and women independence. The Gender-related Development Index (GDI) measures human development in women compared to men, using the same indicators used to measure HDI. This means that a value close to 1 indicates little inequality and a value close to 0 indicates large inequality between men and women. Honduras attained 0.628 and the Department of Lempira attained a value a lot inferior: 0.433 in 2002.

Another index that illustrates women condition is the Gender Empowering Index. GEI lets us investigate gender inequality in three basic aspects: i) economical participation and decision-making; ii) political participation and decision-making; y, iii) economical resources. When the index is close to 1, it means little inequality. In Honduras, GEI was 0.449 in 2002. In the Department of Lempira this value was even less: 0.339, basically due to little political participation of women in this department and an unequal relation between the income perceived by women and that perceived by men.

Data at a departmental or municipal level for the fourth (Child mortality) and fifth (Maternal health) Millennium Development Goals has not been found. However, at a national level, child mortality is decreasing at a low rate. This ration was of 34 per one thousand children born alive in 2001 and maternal mortality was of 108 per one hundred thousand children born alive in 1997.

Graph 6. Literacy rate, 2001 (% of people over 15 years old that is literate)



Source: INE: EPHPM 2001.

The sixth Millennium Development Goal is to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases. Only 0.70% of all HIV/AIDS cases are located in the Department of Lempira.⁴ There are no data regarding incidence rate of different diseases at a departmental level. Nevertheless, there are some specific data on some diseases: dengue (classical and hemorrhagic) was 192 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in the Department of Lempira and 212 per 100,000 inhabitants in the whole country during the year 2000. The malaria incidence rate was lower in the Department of Lempira (221.6) than in the rest of Honduras (396).⁵

Chart 3. Gender related Development Index (Department of Lempira, 2002).

	Gender-related Development Index (GDI) 2002	Male population (%) 2001	Female population (%) 2001	GDP Index equally distributed 2001	Health Index equally distributed 2001	Education Index equally distributed 2001
San Manuel Colohete	0.312	0.51	0.49	0.373	0.274	0.289
Santa Cruz	0.321	0.52	0.48	0.397	0.230	0.337
La Iguala	0.338	0.52	0.48	0.402	0.258	0.356
La Unión	0.342	0.51	0.49	0.398	0.261	0.367
San Andrés	0.343	0.52	0.48	0.382	0.334	0.314
San Sebastián	0.348	0.52	0.48	0.398	0.286	0.358
San Rafael	0.387	0.51	0.49	0.410	0.299	0.452
San Marcos de Caiquín	0.390	0.52	0.48	0.417	0.305	0.449
La Campa	0.402	0.51	0.49	0.414	0.351	0.442
Cololaca	0.409	0.52	0.48	0.381	0.486	0.361
Belén	0.415	0.51	0.49	0.412	0.363	0.470
Talgua	0.422	0.51	0.49	0.397	0.410	0.459
Piraera	0.424	0.51	0.49	0.378	0.514	0.381
Gualcince	0.427	0.51	0.49	0.392	0.460	0.429
Lepaera	0.429	0.51	0.49	0.406	0.413	0.467
Erandique	0.431	0.51	0.49	0.407	0.422	0.465
Las Flores	0.440	0.51	0.49	0.411	0.402	0.506
San Francisco	0.441	0.50	0.50	0.405	0.450	0.468
Tambla	0.473	0.51	0.49	0.396	0.561	0.461
Gracias	0.476	0.50	0.50	0.421	0.481	0.528
Tomalá	0.476	0.52	0.48	0.407	0.477	0.545
Candelaria	0.483	0.49	0.51	0.406	0.540	0.504
Mapulaca	0.490	0.50	0.50	0.403	0.566	0.502
San Juan Guarita	0.492	0.50	0.50	0.394	0.586	0.496
Virginia	0.529	0.50	0.50	0.402	0.647	0.538
Guarita	0.536	0.51	0.49	0.399	0.661	0.549
Valladolid	0.549	0.50	0.50	0.414	0.647	0.585
La Virtud	0.555	0.49	0.51	0.395	0.714	0.557
LEMPIRA	0.433	0.51	0.49	0.402	0.421	0.477
NATIONAL TOTAL	0.633	0.49	0.51	0.488	0.730	0.683

The seventh Millennium Development Goal is to ensure environmental sustainability, by achieving three specific targets: i) integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources; ii) halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water; and iii) have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

4 Statistical data on HIV/AIDS: "Monthly Statistical Report of HIV/AIDS situation in Honduras for the period 1985 - June 2002", issued by the Department of Health, Bureau of STD/HIV/AIDS, 2002.

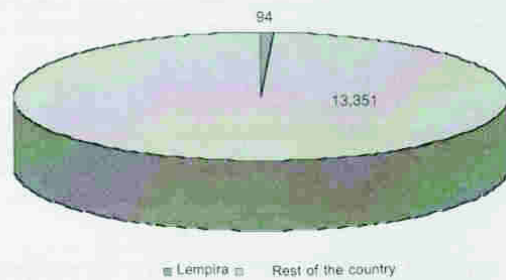
5 Data on diseases: "Health situation in Honduras. Basic indicators". Department of Health. 2002.

Chart 4. Gender Empowering Index per Department 2002

	Gender Empowering Index 2002	Proportion of seats held by women in the parliament (%) 2001	Women holding management and executive positions (%) 2001	Women that are Professionals and technicians (%) 2001	Relation between the income perceived by women and man 2001
Lempira	0.339	-	53.6	54.9	0.23
National total	0.449	8.6	54.4	56.6	0.42

During 2001, 89% of the population of Honduras had access to drinking water inside their household; in the Department of Lempira, this proportion was 88.8%. The Millennium Development Goal is to achieve that by the year 2015, 94.5% of Hondurans have access to drinking water. According to projections, this goal would be achieved at a national level in the year 2004 and in the Department of Lempira even sooner.

Graph 7. HIV/AIDS Cases
(from a total of 13,455 cases in Honduras)

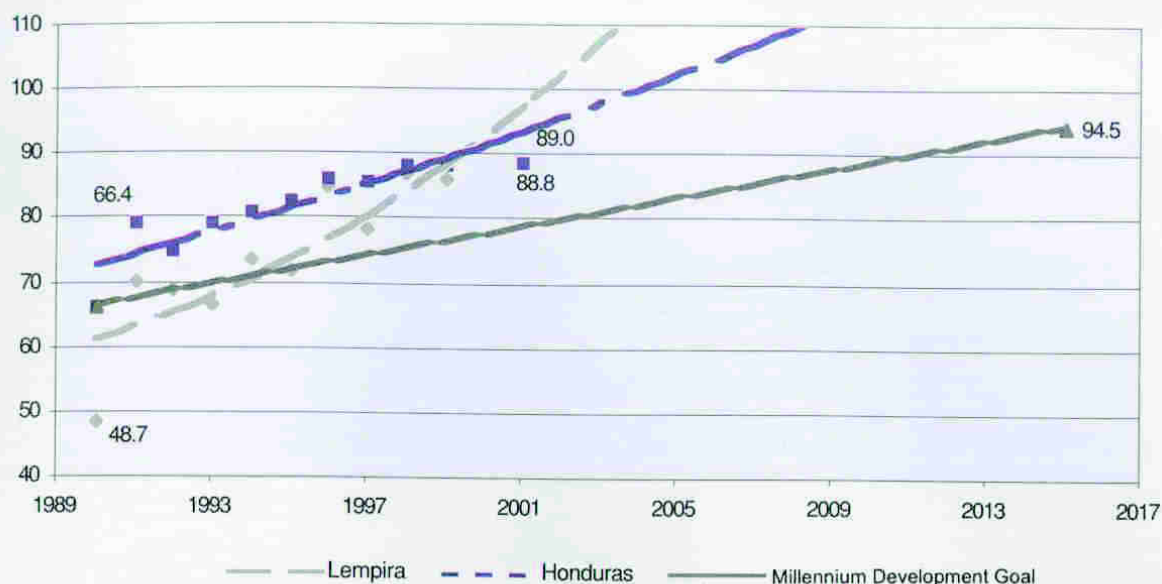


Source: Bureau ITS/VIH/SIDA, 2002

Regarding the lifestyle of people living in slum dwellings, it is appropriate to analyze the quality of the dwellings and access to basic infrastructure services. The following chart shows some data related to the situation of Honduras and the Department of Lempira. It is important to point out that building materials for floors are fixed at a national level; however, building materials for walls of dwellings in the Department of Lempira are more solid than the average at a national level.

There is a lack of good sanitation in the Department of Lempira, where 35.8% of the population uses a septic tank or do not use any sanitation system. It is important to mention that this value is similar to the national percentage. Regarding electric system, 85% of the inhabitants of the Department of Lempira do not have this kind of service; this percentage is too low compared to the national percentage.

Graph 8. Access to water inside the housing or property (%)




Source: DGEC: EPHPM 1991-1999, INE: EPHPM 2001

Housing features, 2001		
	Lempira	Honduras
Walls made of bricks, blocks, stone or adobe	94.9%	77.7%
Floor made of ceramics, woods or bricks made of clay or cement	42.6%	71.9%
Access to basic infrastructure services		
	Lempira	Honduras
Improved sanitation services ⁶	64.2%	69.1%
Public or private connection to the electric system	14.4%	69.0%

Source: INE: EPHPM 2001.

The development situation of the Department of Lempira compared to the national situation can be observed by the data presented. This information can be used as a basis for the analysis of the challenges and priorities in the Department of Lempira for the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals.

⁶ Improved sanitation services include a toilette connected to a septic tank or the sewage system, or a latrine with hydraulic closing or septic tank.



The range of human development in the world is vast and uneven, with astounding progress in some areas amidst stagnation and dismal decline in others. Balance and stability in the world will require the commitment of all nations, rich and poor, and a global development compact to extend the wealth of possibilities to all people.