

**Programme Citizenship Building and Good Governance in Honduras  
2003-2007**

**FINAL EVALUATION**

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 2007

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## **PREFACE**

This document presents the results of the final assessment of the Programme Citizenship building and Good Governance in Honduras 2003-2007, implemented by the Pastoral Social Caritas in the dioceses of Comayagua, Santa Rosa de Copán, and Trujillo; and the national office in Tegucigalpa. This Programme has counted on with the financial support of Caritas Norway.

An interdisciplinary team integrated by five people was in charge of the assessment that was carried out between January and May of 2007. According to the terms of reference, its purpose was "to evaluate the execution of the objectives of the Programme Construction of Citizenship and Good Governance and their impact in the participant population".

The assessment process required a series of activities and tasks. To achieve them was only possible with the valuable support of the people involved in the Programme and its projects.

For that reason, the evaluator team thanks the unconditional collaboration and trust demonstrated by the directors, members of the technical teams, and the members assigned to facilitate and coordinate this work in each dioceses and the National office.

A special thanks is given to the contribution of the leaders and participants in the evaluated projects who, with their enthusiastic participation in the community meetings, enriched our vision on the processes they made possible. It is important to say the same about the interviewed people, whose opinions have been relevant in order to understand better the reaches and impacts of the Programme.

One of the aspirations of the Team -besides fulfilling the terms of reference-, is to express and interpret appropriately the information registered in order to arrive to conclusions and recommendations that are useful for Caritas Norway and, mainly, for the people, organizations, and communities that have committed themselves with the Citizenship building and Good Governance Programme in Honduras.

## **INTRODUCTION**

This document consists of five chapters. The first refers to the backgrounds of the Pastoral Social Caritas (PSC) and of the Programme Citizenship building and Good Governance in Honduras.

Chapter 2 presents a summary of Honduran reality relevant aspects in order to specify the context in which the Programme is developed. It includes facts on Human Development Index (HDI); a brief characterization on democracy state, a profile on gender and equality of opportunities, and up to date statistics on HIV/AIDS advocacy. The emphasis is put on the departments covered by the Programme.

Chapter 3 is the most extensive; it describes the Programme in the three Dioceses as well as in the National Office. With no intention of being exhaustive, it starts with a general description of each Dioceses; it describes components and main points of the Programme and its projects; it identifies the work performed; it points out achievements, difficulties constraints, lessons learned, and best practices –if there is the case.

Chapter 4 aims to the analysis of the data; thus it includes main findings of the Programme as a whole, and aspects related to efficiency, efficacy, impact, pertinence, monitoring and evaluation, participation and organization, equity, and viability or sustainability of the Programme.

Chapter 5 deals with general conclusions for the Programme, and some specific ones for the dioceses and the National Office -based on intermediates mid time objectives. In an attached document, there are presented specific recommendations on self-sustainability and consolidation of the Programme, and elements to elaborate a new proposal to Caritas Norway for a second phase starting in 2008.

The annexes includes additional information on the geographical area of intervention, the listings of the participants in the community meetings and the interviewed people, as well as additional information that confirm the need of the Programme in the dioceses.

### **Methodology**

According to terms of reference, the methodology used in order to make this assessment was essentially participative: it counts on the contribution of a representative sample of people involved in all levels of the Programme.

The evaluating team carried out its first meeting in Comayagua with the participation of the directors and technical team members of the three Dioceses and the National Office in order to share objectives and to define the dynamic of the assessment and work mechanisms<sup>1</sup>.

The outcomes of this activity were a field visit calendar, the appointment of personnel as facilitators of the assessment process, and the definition of criteria to select communities and people who would participate in community meetings.

After that, guides to be applied in the community meetings, questionnaires for individual interviews, matrixes to review reports, and a general planning for the assessment process were designed.

Three visits were made to the Diocese of Comayagua, three to the diocese of Trujillo, and two to that of Copán, summarizing fourteen days of field work. During these visits, meetings with leaders and members of community organizations<sup>2</sup> took place. Through out dialogues animated by generating questions, it was possible to verify the activities done, achievements, problems and the participant's perception regarding the Pastoral Social Caritas (PSC) and the Programme performance.

Also, there were in depth interviews with people from the community who work in specific projects, with clergy members, with representatives of ally organizations, municipalities and local organizations that are related to the work done by the PSC in the regions<sup>3</sup>; and meetings with the technical team of the three Dioceses<sup>4</sup> and the National Office.

Besides, it was possible to observe the signing of an agreement subscribed by the municipality of San José, La Paz, civil society representatives, and PSC Comayagua.

At the same time, there was a review of documentary sources produced by the Dioceses and the National Office, as well as reference materials, which could contribute to support the Programme, the projects and this assessment.

A paper draft of the assessment was presented to the people in charged of the Programme at a national and diocesan level. It was discussed in a meeting with all of them, where the evaluating team took notes of comments, amended inaccuracies, and incorporated suggestions and corrections when it was needed.

## **Constraints**

In order to carry out this evaluation, the team faced limitations that, in fact, cause some weakness in the analysis of the information. Beyond time pressure (deadlines), it is important to point out the following:

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<sup>1</sup> See annex 1.

<sup>2</sup> See annex 2.

<sup>3</sup> See annex 3.

<sup>4</sup> See annex 4.

1. Since the Programme concludes in 2007, many activities and results are not still achieved. Although it is possible to identify tendencies, it would be ventured to express conclusive judgements about several of the issues mentioned in the terms of reference.
2. The Programme gives continuity to particular processes of long date in each Diocese. This could be the reason for the lack of a base line that would had been helpful when establishing a chronological borderline to clearly identify the contributions exclusively made by the Programme.
3. The national Programme as such is still under construction. In fact, the team evaluated four countPRSarts implementing fourteen projects that arose in different moments. Besides, the diversity of formats and ways used for planning and report made practically impossible to respond to several of the requirements established in annex 1 of the terms of reference.
4. The planning presents deficiencies as for objectives, indicators and results. In those conditions, it did not facilitate the evaluation process.
5. Dispersed written information –there is not a centralized filing system- was another difficulty. The Dioceses and the National Office generate a great amount of important documents that are difficult to trace in paper as well as in electronic version<sup>5</sup>. For this reason, the reading of documents might be a partial one.
6. The results of the midterm assessment were not known by the diocesan teams and, as a consequence, most of the recommendations were ignored, limiting the scope of this evaluation since it has to reiterate what was said in 2005<sup>6</sup>.

## **I. BACKGROUNDS OF PASTORAL SOCIAL CARITAS AND PROGRAMME CITIZENSHIP BUILDING AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN HONDURAS 2003-2007**

The Pastoral Social Caritas (PSC) in Honduras was founded in 1959. Its main purpose has been the promotion and development of poor communities. Different methods and visions have been applied along the way to attain its purpose. It is present in 17 out of the 18 departments the country has and it has offices in the eight dioceses. Its relationship with Caritas Norway started in 1987.

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<sup>5</sup> An additional problem in the electronic files is that there are several versions of the same document.

<sup>6</sup> The National Office handed out a partial poor Spanish translation of this document. For a better reading of it, the team made a new translation that has been included in annexes. Because it is an important antecedent, members of the diocesan teams should read it.

## **Vision**

An organized, fraternal, and participative society with relationships of equity, justice and solidarity, where men and women live their dignity as children of God and as Programme Citizenship building and Good Governance in Honduras 2003-2007 promoters of their own development.

## **Mission**

To build and accompany organizations that are participative and solidarities to stimulate processes of development based on honesty, truth, justice, solidarity, equity, peace, and hope.

The disaster caused by the Hurricane and Tropical Storm Mitch (1998) uncovered the social and material vulnerabilities of the country and its people. The situation urged civil society, government, and international community, to make changes in their agendas and focuses.

The experienced lived by PSC as a product of the work done during and after Mitch, allowed it to analyse its role in a critical and reflexive way. One of the conclusions of this exercise was the need of improving technical and conceptual capacity of the people working in the institution at different levels and strengthening administrative processes in each office<sup>7</sup>.

The National Assembly of PSC celebrated in 1999 draw lines for PSC institutional work. Important lines were: To strengthen organizational processes aimed to the participation of the communities on the development processes of the country through the exercise of its rights and political advocacy, and to strengthen the Pastoral Social so it can assume the challenges of its Mission.

During 1999-2001, diocesan offices developed a discussion process and started a training process on planning, follow up, and evaluation. Also they strengthened their administrative systems. Then, a frame of policies was built for a new phase of work oriented to promote community development, influencing the causes that generate high levels of poverty. Thus the PSC designed a programme that aims to the inclusion of the majorities through the citizen participation, elaborating proposals and advocacy mechanisms<sup>8</sup>.

Caritas Norway supports the Programme Citizenship Building and Good Governance in Honduras 2003-2007, implemented by the National Office and dioceses of Comayagua, Santa Rosa de Copán, and Trujillo, through different programmes and projects. Its main topics are democracy, gender, and education on HIV/AIDS.

Although a National Programme, it started with projects that were administered and implemented independently by each office: “each project is administered and operated independently by its respective executing entity, in accordance with the different

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<sup>7</sup> Pastoral Social Caritas Honduras. Plan Global 2002-2005, Tegucigalpa. January 2002, p. 4.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* p. 9.



agreements. CH acts as a national coordinator, providing advice and support, but has no formal or legal mandate for coordination”<sup>9</sup>.

However, this situation began to change after the mid term review in 2005, that advised to strengthen the coordinating role of the National Office in order to give more coherence and unity to the Programme. In June 2005, Caritas Norway signed an agreement with the National Office consolidating the projects of the three dioceses. This action constituted a step forward in the construction of a National Programme.

## **II. PROGRAMME CONTEXT**

This Programme, that started in 2003 and that will conclude in 2007, develops itself in a political and socio-economical context stressed by the inequity and exclusion in which most Honduran people have historically lived.

With the purpose of giving a more precise picture of the context in which the actions of the Programme are implemented, this chapter includes information and analysis on human development, democracy and Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), the situation of the women related to equity and equality of opportunities, and the impact of HIV/AIDS, mainly in the areas covered by the Programme.

### **A. Human Development**

The Human Development Index measures the access to health services through life expectancy; to education through registration rate and literacy; and income through per capita income. In 2004, Honduras HDI was of 0.664 placing the country in a rank of middle human development. However, the HDI is not the same for all departments and regions<sup>10</sup>. As it has been demonstrated in numerous papers, in the country poverty and exclusion are concentrated in rural areas affecting with more crudeness women, ethnic groups, children, and grown up adults.

Among the eighteen departments of the country, Colón is in the seventh place of the HDI, Comayagua in ninth, La Paz in twelfth, Ocotepeque in fourteenth, Santa Bárbara in fifteenth, Intibucá in sixteenth, Copán in seventeenth, and Lempira in eighteenth, being the departments with the lowest HDI of the country. As can be seen in the next table, all departments intervened by the Programme are below the national media of the HDI.

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<sup>9</sup> Center for Health and Social Development (HeSo). A Review of Caritas Norway’s Programme on Democracy, Gender, and HIV/AIDS. Based on Case Studies in Uganda and Honduras, Oslo, February 2005.

<sup>10</sup> Annex 5 shows HDI and levels of poverty and extreme poverty registered in municipios of the eight departments chosen by PSC to implement the Programme that is been evaluated.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN DEPARTMENTS COVERED BY  
PASTORAL SOCIAL CARITAS

Comayagua Diocese	
Departments	HDI
Comayagua	0.629 <sup>11</sup>
La Paz	0.610
Santa Rosa de Copán Diocese	
Departments	HDI
Ocatepeque	0.600
Santa Bárbara	0.597
Intibucá	0.582
Copán	0.578
Lempira	0.554
Trujillo Diocese	
Departments	HDI
Colón	0.636
<b>Honduras HDI 2004</b>	<b>0.664</b>

Authors' elaboration based on PNUD. *Informe de Desarrollo Humano Honduras 2006*. Cfr. Gráfico 1.6, p. 30.

The concentration of public and private investment in some municipalities of the North region and of the so called “central corridor” during XX century, has caused that more than half of the population subsists at the edge of basic services and benefits generated by economic development and growth, and consequently excluded from social and political participation that allow them to exercise their civic rights.

Even though the country is rich in natural resources, it is located in an enviable geographical position, and it has great energy potential, approximately 70% of its almost seven million inhabitants live in poverty.

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<sup>11</sup> The PNUD report on human development is based on data gathered in 2004.

In brief, the main challenge faced by the nation –also identified so by international cooperation- is to create conditions that make possible the integral exercise of human rights by all its inhabitants, assuring the well being of future generations.

## **B. Democracy Development**

Honduras initiated its republican life in 1838, after the failure of Central American Federation (1824-1838). The remainders of XIX century and the first three decades of XX century was a period of political instability and violence, in which the civil wars happened one after another without any truce as a result of lack of consensus between the elites on how to distribute the main source of wealth in the country: the political power.

The above mentioned, together with a dictatorship that lasted sixteen years in the first half of XX century, several *coup d'état* consummated by the military in the second half, plus the political and military involvement in the regional conflict during the 1980's, are some historical facts that explain the incipient development of the democracy in Honduras, as well as the low levels of democratic culture.

A period of political stability began in 1980 and it has been expressed through an electoral democracy whose main characteristic is the bipartidism: Liberal party and nationalist party, with more than one hundred years of existence, have concentrated political power. The other three parties: The Democracia Cristiana, the Partido Innovación y Unidad Social-Demócrata, and Unificación Democrática, have scarce representation in the National Congress (eleven deputies out of 128), and the three together do not represent more than the 6% of the electorate.

The control of traditional parties is based on a political culture based on clientelism, gifts, and the loyalty towards the caudillos. In the ruling elite, this culture is manifested through spoils, corruption, negotiations "under the table", and demagoguery.

Therefore, the main problem of the Honduran democracy lies in its incapability to solve population basic problems. Democracy is confined to an electoral issue and it is far away from becoming a full democracy, that guarantees the exercise of economics, social, cultural, and political rights.

It is recognized that the main problem of society is poverty and indigence, which are reproduced and deepened by inequitable structures and the inefficiency of state apparatus.

In 1999, Honduras was recognized as beneficiary of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries, HIPC initiative. The Hurricane Mitch tragedy –November 1998- paved the way for the country to be accepted by this initiative. It undertook a series of reforms to implement a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). In order to achieve this relief, the government is obliged to maintain a solid agreement with the Monetary International Fund (IMF) that includes the control of the public expense and the fight against corruption.

The main objective of the PRS is reducing poverty in a significant and sustainable way, based on a fast economic and sustained growth, seeking equity in the distribution of its

results, through more access of the poor to the factors of production, including human capital development and social security networks.

Despite the macroeconomics stability maintained by the Government, the main challenge expressed in the PRS: reducing the poverty from 66.0% (1999) to 42% (2015)<sup>12</sup>, is considered difficult to achieve.

The little impact of the programmes and projects of the PRS, especially because they are just a prolongation of old state projects; the official corruption; lack of transparency in the administration of funds; and the inefficiency and low capacity of state execution, obstruct the achievement of the proposed goals.

Since the new government was installed (January 2006), there have been many accusations on the wrong handling of the PRS funds. Civil society organizations, municipalities and even deputies have informed on the deviation of the resources for uses not included in the Strategy.

Recently, the mayors of the country's poorest regions -west and south- have denounced "governmental political manoeuvring and sectarianism in the handling of PRS funds". The Honduras Association of Municipalities (AMHON) considers that if the obstacles for disbursements to the municipal governments continue, about 600 millions lempiras would not be executed<sup>13</sup>.

While this evaluation was taking place, the media published the results of a report by the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) contracted by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), in which it is concluded that, during his administration, president Manuel Zelaya wasted the funds of the PRS in order to fulfil his electoral campaign promises<sup>14</sup>.

### **C. Gender and Equality of Opportunities**

In order to talk about this topic, it is necessary to highlight that Honduras is part of the nations that present higher levels of inequality in economic, social, and political matters in Latin America, which, in turn, it is the most unequal region of the world.

The PNUD has defined two indexes in order to demonstrate the inequalities of gender: the IDG and the IPG<sup>15</sup>; both measure different dimension as for achievements and disparities

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<sup>12</sup> Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho de la Presidencia, UNAT. Estrategia para la Reducción de la Pobreza, III Informe de Avances, Tegucigalpa, November 2004, p. 26.

<sup>13</sup> "Manipulan fondos de la PRS: alcaldes". *El Heraldo*, April 13, 2006, p. 8.; y, "Alcaldes de occidente se declaran en 'alerta roja' ". *El Heraldo*, April 14, 2006, p. 4

<sup>14</sup> ISS. Honduras: ¿Qué pasó con la PRS? Proyecto encargado por la Agencia Sueca de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (Sida), February 2007, <http://www.iss.nl/prsp>; and Dagoberto Rodríguez, "Mel" derrochó fondos de la PRS en cumplir promesas de campaña, en: [http://www.proceso.hn/2007/04/18\\_PRS\\_](http://www.proceso.hn/2007/04/18_PRS_)

<sup>15</sup> The IDG measures achievements in health, education, and income, underlining the unequal achievement between woman and man. The IPG measures the gender inequality based on woman participation in decision making in key sectors (economics, politics) .

affecting women and men. Based on world reports, the IDG in 2003 (0.650) shows differences with the IDH (0.667), confirming the existence of "important inequities between men and women in the access to basic capacities in Honduras<sup>16</sup>." And in the World Report of Human Development 2005 (PNUD), Honduras stands in the position 74, based on the IPG of 80 countries.

The following chart shows the IPG in each department in order to see "if women and men are in conditions of participating actively in the economic life and politics, as well as in the taking of decisions<sup>17</sup>", in the zones covered by the Programme.

IPG									
Department	Professionals, technicians and people with similar professions		Directors, managers, general administrators		Income PPA en USA		% of representation in municipalities boards		IPG
	man	woman	man	woman	men	woman	man	woman	
La Paz	44.1	55.9	67.1	32.9	2,024.1	1,242.4	81.3	18.8	0.524
Colón	43.7	56.3	75.3	24.7	2,612.4	1,384.4	82.6	17.4	0.494
Intibucá	46.0	54.0	66.8	33.2	1,539.9	1,488.4	85.1	14.9	0.493
Comayagua	47.8	52.2	65.8	34.2	2,352.7	1,601.7	85.8	14.2	0.493
Ocotepeque	46.0	54.0	63.3	36.7	1,613.0	1,240.9	86.1	13.9	0.491
Santa Bárbara	52.0	48.0	76.7	23.3	1,864.5	1,419.6	85.5	14.4	0.471
Copán	45.2	54.8	63.6	36.4	2,047.2	1,419.8	88.3	11.7	0.467
Lempira	46.2	53.8	64.2	35.8	1,440.1	1,029.0	88.7	11.3	0.464
<b>Total Honduras</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>2,519.0</b>	<b>1,703.0</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>0.502</b>

Authors' elaboration based on IDH Honduras 2006, p. 38.

Out of the eight departments included in the Programme, La Paz, with an IPG of 0.524, shows lower gender inequities. Copán and Lempira present the most unequal situation, 0.467 and 0.464 respectively.

Some results of general elections 2005 points out the work to be done regarding political opportunities: Out of 128 seats in the National Congress, only 32 seats are occupied by women, but 27 of them are man replacing; Out of 298 municipalities, only 23 has a woman mayor (7.7%). The departments of Colón, Intibucá, La Paz, Lempira and Ocotepeque, areas covered by the Programme, do not have any congresswoman. None of the municipalities in the departments of Copán and Ocotepeque, has a woman mayor<sup>18</sup>. But it is not just a matter of numbers. The Centre for Woman Rights (CDM) says that it is important the amount of women in decision making political spaces to strengthen democracy, but it is necessary to look after quality of women political participation.

Another aspect that increases the inequalities suffered by Honduran women is violence of gender that has been identified as an obstacle to reach development and social peace.

<sup>16</sup> PNUD. *Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano Honduras 2006*, op. cit., p. 35.

<sup>17</sup> *Idem*.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibíd.*, p. 36.

In the first years of 1990's, women groups and feminists began a work in order to place the issue of violence against women for gender reasons in the public agenda. Their efforts have made possible to visibilize the problem. They have fought against cultural patterns, and have promoted laws to prevent and eradicate violence against women.

The Honduran State has ratified important international laws: the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Woman, the Inter American Convention in order to Prevent, Sanction and Eradicate Violence against Woman. National legislation includes Woman Special Office in the Public Ministry, Family Advising in the Ministry of Health, the Law against Domestic Violence, Law of the National Institute of the Woman and the National Institute of the Woman, the Law of Equality of Opportunities for Woman, and the Woman's National Policy.

In spite of legal achievements, violence against women continues being one of most serious social problems of the country<sup>19</sup>. As expressed by CDM, the current priorities has to do with the application of the laws, effective judicial protection when women lives and their children lives are in danger<sup>20</sup>, and the work aimed to transform cultural patterns (authoritarianism, macho attitudes, discrimination).

#### **D. The HIV-AIDS**

Honduras is in the fifth position of accumulative cases of HIV-AIDS in America; it shares the second place with Belize in Latin America<sup>21</sup>, and it concentrates 60% of Central America accumulative cases.

It is important highlighting that 80% of infected people are in full productive age. This contributes to deepen poverty. Thus the HIV-AIDS epidemic is a problem of public health as well as a socio-economic one.

The pattern of transmission continues to be heterosexual (79%), 15% stands for homosexual transmission, 6% for vertical transmission and 1% for blood transfusions. Life expectancy of the Hondurans living with HIV-AIDS is 31 years, -national life expectancy is 68.6<sup>22</sup>.

81% of the cases are in the departments of Cortés (41%), Francisco Morazán (22%), Atlántida (8%), Yoro (6%) and Choluteca (4%). The most affected cities are San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa. In the past 21 years have been reported 23.111 cases<sup>23</sup>.

The following table includes accumulative cases at national level for department and the new cases in 2005 2006 also for department, and the cities with high incidence.

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<sup>19</sup> Based on press reports, 443 cases of gender violence and 128 women violent deaths occurred during January and October 2006. CDM, *Tiempo de leer*, No. 7, Tegucigalpa, noviembre de 2006.

<sup>20</sup> CDM. *Violencia contra las mujeres en Honduras: Una reflexión en el camino*, CDM, Tegucigalpa, 2005, p. 23.

<sup>21</sup> *Diario Tiempo*, March 23, 2007, p. 22.

<sup>22</sup> PNUD. *Informe Sobre Desarrollo Humano Honduras 2006, Honduras 2006*, op. cit., p. 220.

<sup>23</sup> *Diario Tiempo*, March 23, 2007, p. 22.

Number of cases				Cities with high HIV/AIDS INCIDENCE			
DEPARTMENTS	TOTAL	2005	2006	CIUDAD	TOTAL	2005	2006
Atlántida	1,392	57	20	San Pedro Sula	5,098	231	100
<b>Colón</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	Tegucigalpa	3,559	184	18
<b>Comayagua</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	La Ceiba	647	40	11
<b>Copán</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	El Progreso	644	0	1
Cortés	7,233	384	118	<b>Comayagua</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
Choluteca	775	41	0	Puerto Cortés	445	29	1
El Paraíso	295	13	0	<b>Santa Rosa de Copán</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
Francisco Morazán	3,879	206	18	Tela	388	7	3
Gracias a Dios	59	5	2	Choluteca	444	15	0
<b>Intibucá</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	Choloma	533	33	0
Islas de la Bahía	128	3	0	<b>Santa Bárbara</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>La Paz</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	La Lima	396	28	5
<b>Lempira</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	Yoro	116	0	0
<b>Ocatepeque</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Siguetepeque</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
Olancho	221	6	0	San Lorenzo	134	10	0
<b>Santa Bárbara</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	Villa Nueva	277	20	4
Valle	324	22	0				
Yoro	1,078	5	1				
Ignorados	28	0	0				

Author's elaboration based on Boletín Epidemiológico. ITS/HIV/SIDA-Honduras. Vol. I, N° III.

In order to know levels of incidence in the intervened departments, statistics on accumulative cases during 2001-2005 could be used by the Programme in its future planning.

### DIocese OF COMAYAGUA

DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPIO	Acumulative cases 2001-2005	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPIO	Acumulative cases 2001-2005	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPIO	Acumulative cases 2001-2005
COMAYAGUA	Comayagua	28	LA PAZ	La Paz	2	INTIBUCÁ	La Esperanza	11
	El Rosario	1		Lauterique	1		Intibucá	2
	Esquías	2		Marcala	3		Jesús de Otoro	1
	Siguetepeque	37		Santiago de Puringla	1		Colomoncagua	2
	Ojos de Agua	2		TOTAL	7		TOTAL	16
	La Libertad	1						
	La Trinidad	1						
	Meámbar	1						
	San Jerónimo	2						
	San Luís	1						
	Villa de San Antonio	2						
	Taulabé	12						
	TOTAL	90						

Author's elaboration based on Ministry of Health. Department of ITS/HIV/SIDA. Prevalencia acumulada 2001-2005 de HIV por municipio y departamento, photocopy, s/f.

### DIocese OF TRUJILLO

DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Acumulative cases 2001-2005
COLON	Trujillo	73
	Iriona	15
	Sabá	22
	Santa Fe	15
	Santa Rosa de Aguán	12
	Sonaguera	10
	Tocoa	43

	Limón	15
	Bonito Oriental	10
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>229</b>

*Idem.*

The Diocese of Santa Rosa de Copán does not have work on HIV-AIDS prevention. However, it is pertinent to show data on accumulative cases. Santa Bárbara presents 152 people living with the virus in 22 of the 28 municipalities of the department (78.5% of the municipalities); and Copán with 38 cases in twelve of their 23 municipalities. Both departments are part this Diocese.

### DIOCESE OF SANTA ROSA DE COPÁN

DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Acumulative cases 2001-2005	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Acumulative cases 2001-2005
SANTA BÁRBARA	Santa Bárbara	36	COPÁN	Santa Rosa de Copán	20
	Las Vegas	15		San Juan de Opoa	2
	Petosa	8		La Unión	3
	Ceguaca	3		San Jerónimo	1
	Trinidad	12		San José	1
	Concepción del Norte	5		Trinidad de Copán	1
	Quimistán	20		San Nicolás	1
	Macuelizo	14		La Jigua	1
	Nuevo Celilac	3		Nueva Arcadia	3
	San Marcos	5		El Paraíso	1
	San Pedro Zacapa	3		Florida	1
	Concepción del Sur	2		Cucuyagua	3
	San Luis	8	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38</b>
	San Nicolás	3	OCOTEPEQUE	Ocotepeque	5
	Chinda	1		Concepción	1
	Arada	2		Sensenti	1
	Ilama	2		Belén Gualcho	1
	Gualala	1	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>
	San José de Colinas	3	INTIBUCÁ	La Esperanza	11
	Azacualpa	3		Colomoncagua	2
	Nueva Frontera	2		Intibucá	2
	Atima	1		Jesús de Otoro	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>16</b>
<i>Idem.</i>			LEMPIRA	Gracias	1
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>

*Idem.*

Since 1985, when the first case of HIV-AIDS was known in Honduras, the Government, civil society organizations and international cooperation have developed a series of actions and mechanisms to face the problem.

There is a special law on HIV-AIDS (Decreto 147-99) for contributing to the protection and integral promotion of people's health, through the adoption of measures to prevent, investigate, control and treat HIV/AIDS, as well as to educate and to inform the population.

This Law created the National Commission to Face the HIV/ AIDS (CONASIDA), this institution is in charged of government policies on AIDS. In 2002 the National Forum was



created to coordinate initiatives on fighting HIV-AIDS from different sectors. A result of this coordinated work is the elaboration of the Strategic National Plan of AIDS (PENSIDA).

It was created a government fund to help people living with HIV-SIDA. But its functioning is inefficient and has not satisfied most of people's demands.

In the last decade, the Ministry of Health and ONG'S have developed educational campaigns aimed to propitiate cultural changes. However, all these efforts have not been able to stop HIV-AIDS expansion. The victims, especially the poorest, do not have access to medical attention neither to the necessary medications in order to improve their quality of life.

### **III. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAMME**

The Programme has three components. (a) Democracy Development: to contribute towards the strengthening of civil society organizations and the role of stakeholders to influence public policies. (b) Gender and Equality of Opportunities: to support processes that make possible the enhancement of participation and the organization of women in order to influence decision making and development project implementation. (c) AIDS: to promote prevention oriented to young people and schools, and to fight against the social consequences of discrimination and stigmatisation.

#### *General Objective:*

To contribute to the strengthening of the democratic model, good governance, and improvement of the standard of living in Comayagua, Santa Rosa de Copán, and Trujillo Dioceses.

#### *Specific Objectives:*

- To strengthen the capacity building and the structures of the population so it can participate and influence civil society, public debate, and development actions.
- To strengthen the role of stakeholders and organizations in the establishment of social control structures for the implementation of the PRS.
- To enhance women's participation and influence so that they participate in development actions in equality of conditions with men.
- To inform, train, and accompany organizations and representatives of civil society so they can propose and ask the government the adoption and accomplishment of policies that lessen the HIV/AIDS epidemics, as well as to improve life quality of people living with HIV/AIDS.

As it has been said, the Programme works in Comayagua, Santa Rosa de Copán, and Trujillo dioceses. It could be seen that the three of them work differently because of their particularities and regional realities.

Comayagua and Trujillo have interventions according to the three stipulated components, and Santa Rosa de Copán just in one of them: Democracy Development.

Each Diocese implements its projects independently in administrative, methodological, and operative terms. For instance, Dioceses working on HIV/AIDS have different methodological approaches. In Comayagua, it is supporting an inter-institutional structure working in Comayagua, Intibucá, and La Paz; while in Trujillo the parishes involve young volunteers that carry out their activities to influence schools, neighbourhoods, state institutions, among others.

## **A. THE PROGRAMME IN COMAYAGUA DIOCESE**

### **1. Context of the Diocese**

Comayagua Diocese was established in 1561<sup>24</sup>; it includes Comayagua and La Paz departments<sup>25</sup>. The Pastoral Social was founded in the 60's. During several years its actions were more of a charitable type. But in the 90's, it began a process to identify and define its work that according to its institutional vision, respond to the Social Doctrine of the Church.

The Diocese has a territorial extension of 7, 649 km<sup>2</sup>, and a population of 552,162 inhabitants. Comayagua, Siguatepeque, and La Paz are its most important urban centres. Main economic activities are agriculture –horticulture, sugar cane, coffee, and corn- and livestock. Industrial production is important, especially the related to the cement industry. The natural resources of the region are abundant: reserves of wild life, National Parks, whose preservation is threaten by uncontrolled exploitation, problematic that has generated lobbying and political advocacy on environmental aspects. Mining activity is not important yet, but has great potential generating tensions between civil society organizations and businessmen. The region is part of the “central corridor” that concentrates the main economic activities of the country.

### **2. Programme Description**

General Objective:

To strengthen civic participation processes accompanying civil societies actions and governmental institutions, so they can contribute to the integral development of communities in La Paz and Comayagua departments.

Among their strategic actions are to promote and defend human rights, to encourage an ethical culture, transparency, tolerance, collective well being, and social responsibility, to strengthen national identity, to contribute to an integral, participative and inclusive democracy, and to accompany processes of institutional strengthening to promote an

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<sup>24</sup> Along history, Comayagua Diocese, due to a diversity of reasons, had interrupted its functioning.

<sup>25</sup> Comayagua has 5,124 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 388,460 inhabitants. La Paz has 2,525 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 163,702. Informe de Desarrollo Humana Honduras 2006, pp. 236 y 245.

integral and sustainable development. Among its topics are: democracy and citizen participation, organizational and institutional strengthening, human rights and gender equity, advocacy, social auditing, and accountability.

It is important to highlight that in La Paz, PSC Comayagua works with an important Lenca population in communities such as Cabañas, Chinacla, Guajiquiro, Opataro, Santa Elena, Santa Ana, Santa María, San José, Santiago de Puringla, Yarula, and several communities of Marcala, representing 80% of the work done by PSC in this department.

In Comayagua, the Programme is carried into effect through citizenship building and good governance strategic line. It has two programmes: 1) Strengthening of citizen and institutional participation, and 2) Woman and gender equity<sup>26</sup>.

Development actions take place in seventeen out of nineteen municipalities of La Paz<sup>27</sup>, and eleven out of twenty one municipalities of Comayagua<sup>28</sup>. The Strengthening of citizen and institutional participation Programme has the following target population: local governments, networks of civil society organizations, transparency commissions, political advocacy commissions, REDAMUCOP, water boards, associations of municipalities (mancomunidades). Self-support groups, gender equity secretariats of the civil society organization networks, politician women network, networks against violence, and women municipal offices represent the target population of Women and Gender Equity Programme.

The main projects of the programme are:

#### Citizen power and democracy project

Specific objective

To support the actions of civil society and governmental institutions related to organizational processes of political advocacy, social auditing, and elaboration of strategic plans of development aimed to the organizational strengthening and empowerment and building capacities to fight against poverty and to strengthen democracy in La Paz and Comayagua departments.

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<sup>26</sup> In the past, it was known as Strengthening Woman Participation Programme. In January 2004, it was a project –Woman and Gender Equity Project- part of the Strengthening Citizen Participation Programme. In January 2005 it obtained the category of programme.

<sup>27</sup> According to an institutional analysis, the decision to concentrate efforts in La Paz was taken based on the following facts: concentration of municipalities with the largest indexes of poverty and extreme poverty – Santa Ana with a poverty index of 76.9%, and Yarula with an extreme poverty index of 54.9% (SIPRS 2004); high percentage of indigenous population; the work that was being done by some priests and the demand of support made by sectors of civil society and local governments.

<sup>28</sup> It represents a covering of 89.4% in La Paz and 52.38% in Comayagua.

Comayagua	La Paz
El Rosario	Aguánqueterique
Ojos de Agua	Cabañas
	Chinacla
	Guajiquiro
	Opatoro
	Lauterique
	La Paz
	Mercedes de Oriente
	Santa Elena
	Santa Ana
	San José
	Santiago de Puringla
	San Antonio del Norte
	San Juan
	Yarula

It promotes and trains civil society organization networks, municipal commissions for political advocacy, municipal commissions of transparency and social auditing. It promotes accountability and social pact agreements. Through this project it is possible to coordinate actions with governmental and non-governmental organizations of the region<sup>29</sup>. The municipalities where the PSC Comayagua works in La Paz are organized in mancomunidades: MAMLESIP, MANCEPAZ, AND MANSURPAZ.

### Proyecto Participación Ciudadana para la Protección de los Recursos Mineros / Civic Participation for the Protection of Mining Resources

#### Specific objective

Organization of community committees for environment through the participation of grass roots leaders, with the purpose of defending their natural resources, mainly in the zones where are mining concessions.

Comayagua	La Paz
Ajuterique	Cabañas

<sup>29</sup> CARE-PODER, Programa Binacional de Desarrollo fronterizo, local governments, Ministry of Health, CONADE, Ayuda en acción y Aldea Global, among others.

Comayagua  
El Rosario  
Lejamaní  
Minas de Oro  
Siguatepeque

Chinacla  
Guajiquiro  
La Paz  
San José

It also accompanies the Environmental Network of the Municipalities of Comayagua and La Paz (REDAMUCOP) in training, sensibilization and political advocacy actions. The network is aimed to influence decision making in order to avoid a greater environmental damage, with emphasis in open cut mining<sup>30</sup>.

#### Proyecto Escuela para la Democracia / School for Democracy

##### Specific objective

Building capacities in leadership and ethical, political, and social empowerment of civil society activists so they can have a protagonist role in the democratic processes of their municipalities.

Comayagua	La Paz
El Rosario	Cabañas
Ojos de Agua	Chinacla
	La Paz
	Opatoro
	San José
	Santa Elena
	Santa Ana
	Santiago de Puringla

This project was conceived in order to contribute to the transparency of electoral processes. The training included a set of tools to perform a civic and political vigilance and to promote citizen participation.

#### Proyectos Fortalecimiento Institucional de la MAMSURPAZ Y DE LA MAMLESIP / INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE MAMSURPAZ AND THE MAMLESIP

<sup>30</sup> Municipalities of this Network are included in the mining exploitation map of the Honduran Nacional Mining Association presented to DEFOMIN.

### Specific objective

Strengthening the capacities of the strategic actors of the MAMSURPAZ and MAMLESIP

La Paz	
MAMSURPAZ	MAMLESIP
Aguánqueterique	Cabañas
Guajiquiro	Marcala
Lauterique	Opatoro
Mercedes de Oriente	Santa Ana
San Antonio del Norte	Santa Elena
San Juan	Yarula

The accompaniment offered is diverse: processes of organizational and institutional strengthening, strategic planning; how to develop their comparative and competitive advantages, particularly from the tourist, environmental economic and productive potentialities of the zone.

### Proyecto Incidencia Política en HIV – SIDA/ POLITICAL INCIDENCE ON HIV/AIDS

#### Specific objective

To inform, train, and support organizations and representatives of civil society so they can make proposals and ask the government the adoption and execution of policies to diminish the HIV/AIDS epidemic, as well as improve life quality of people living with HIV/AIDS (PVVS).

Comayagua	Intibucá	La Paz
Comayagua	Intibucá	Marcala
Siguatopeque	La Esperanza	La Paz
Taulabé	Jesús de Otoro	San Pedro de Tutule
San José de	Masaguara	Chinacla
Comayagua	San Isidro de Intibucá	Opatoro
Meámbar		
El Rosario		
La Trinidad		

Their lines of actions are sensibilization, prevention, education and political advocacy. The Pastoral Social accompanies the Central Region Chapter of the National Forum of AIDS through technical and financial assistance on planning and training. The Chapter has a committee for each municipality, a departmental committee and a regional committee.

The Pastoral Social has decided to focus its support on the strengthening of the organizational structure of the Chapter, and on building capacities with women and men working as volunteers and representatives of institutions.

### Fortalecimiento de la Participación Ciudadana de la Mujer /Strengthening women civic participation

#### Specific objective

Strengthening women organizations in La Paz and Comayagua so that they exercise their rights and develop political capacities for their equal participation in the process of sustainable development.

Comayagua	La Paz
Ajuterique	Aguánqueterique
Comayagua	Cabañas
El Rosario	Cane
Ojos de Agua	Chinacla
Lamaní	La Paz
Las Lajas	Marcala
Lejamaní	Opatoro
San Jerónimo	Santa Elena
Siguatepeque	Santa Ana
Taulabé	Santiago de Puringla
Villa de San Antonio	San José
	San Pedro de Tutule
	Yarula

Gender, domestic violence, woman and HIV-AIDS, human rights, legal system, political participation and strengthening of community networks, are the topics of this project.

Its target groups are: gender equity secretariats as part of municipal networks of civil society organizations, networks against violence<sup>31</sup>, woman municipal offices, self-support groups for women victims of violence, networks of politician women in Comayagua and La Paz, commissions of political advocacy, beneficiaries of the legal assistance office (Socorro Jurídico).

The project has organized the School for Gender Equality.

The Legal Assistance, located in Comayagua, offers legal and psychological aid to poor women. Students of the Catholic University of Comayagua collaborate with this initiative. Since 2007 Caritas Norway has covered its financial requirements.

### 3. Citizenship building and Governance: Executed work

#### *Civil society and their organizations*

1. Ten municipal maps identifying the social organizations present in the municipalities.
2. Organization of eleven municipal commissions of political advocacy and elaboration of their operative municipal plans.
3. Integration and reinforcement of ten municipal network of civil society organizations<sup>32</sup>, two in the department of Comayagua: municipalities of El Rosario and Ojos de Agua: and eight in the department of La Paz, in the municipalities of Cabañas, Chinacla, Santa Elena, San José, Santa Ana, Santiago de Puringla, Opatoro and Yarula.

<sup>31</sup> In Comayagua and Marcala.

<sup>32</sup> Women participation in these structures is significant. They are in charge of several secretariats.

4. Advising and training to the networks of civil society organizations aimed to improve their capacities of obtaining and administrating financial resources to implement social projects and to guarantee sustainability.
5. Accompaniment in the elaboration of Municipal Investment Plans (PIM) to have access to PRS funds.
6. Conformation of secretaries of environment and gender inside the Municipal Networks of Civil Society Organizations in the municipalities of Comayagua and La Paz.
7. Integration of Municipal Commissions of Transparency and Social Auditing in fifteen municipalities of the department of La Paz and two in Comayagua.
8. Advising and training Mancomunidades in strategic planning, strengthening of directive boards and technical units, participative elaboration of budgets, elaboration of municipal investment plans with PRS funds.
9. Follow-up capacity development and coordination of the REDAMUCOP, where awareness raising campaigns and advocacy have been coordinated aimed to avoid open air mining.
10. Promoting and supporting the organization of eight woman municipal offices in La Paz and two in Comayagua.
11. Organization of thirteen self-support groups of women, victims of domestic violence.
12. Organization and accompaniment in training and sensibilization activities to seventeen inter-institutional committees fighting against HIV-AIDS.

#### *Promotion and organization of agreements*

- 1) Signing of a public commitment act to apply the Special Law on HIV/ AIDS. Municipal authorities and representatives of civil society of Comayagua, Siguatepeque, Taulabé, La Paz, Marcala, La Esperanza and Intibucá, signed it.
- 2) Signing of the commitment act My Political Proposal to face HIV-AIDS situation, October 2005, by mayors and deputies candidates representing four of the five political parties.
- 3) Signing of a cooperation agreement by Pastoral Social Caritas Comayagua, municipal authorities and civil society organizations.
- 4) Signing of an agreement by the PSC Comayagua, REDAMUCOP, and Norwegian People's Aid (APN).

#### *Education for awareness raising and empowerment*

Creation and development of the Political Advocacy School<sup>33</sup>.  
 Creation and development of the Social Auditing School.  
 Creation and development of the Social Management School.  
 Creation and development of the Gender Equity School.  
 Creation and development of the Leadership training School.  
 Creation and development of the Local Development School.  
 Creation and development of the Community Health School.

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<sup>33</sup> The schools promoted by PSC Comayagua have been an important tool to strengthen and motivate civil participation.



### *Citizenship practices*

- Celebration of the First Popular Congress of Accountability, October 2004, with the participation of congressmen representing La Paz department.
- Celebration of a Forum with the participation of fifteen candidates to the National Congress (Election 2005) representing La Paz department.
- Celebration of the Second Popular Congress of Accountability, 2005, La Paz.
- Campaigns and processes of political advocacy: sources of water protection (San José); controlled forest management (Ojos de Agua); natural resources protection (Cabañas); forest protection (Opatoro, Santa Elena); controlling river pollution (Chinacla); construction of a security post, hiring a general physician, abolishing alcohol distribution (Santiago of Puringla and Santa Ana), and fighting mining exploitation (The Rosario).
- Auditing processes of municipal finances.
- Building platforms for women interested in being part of political parties (Network of Political Women).
- Advocacy through the woman municipal offices.
- Elaboration of project profiles aimed to access PRS funds.

The projects carry out monitoring and reporting activities in a periodical way. There are monthly reports and semester reports. Also, two systematisations have been developed: one on Pastoral Social work with emphasis in the programme supported by Caritas Norway, and the other one on HIV-AIDS inter-institutional coordination experience.

## **4. Findings, achievements, difficulties, lessons learned and best practices**

### ***a) Findings***

The Programme has broadly documented its activities. It has developed instruments that would contribute to measure the impact of its actions. There are efforts to follow-up operative plans and writing reports that include some analysis about the work performed.

Most of the consulted beneficiaries do not have more than three years participating in this kind of projects. Groups are relatively new in activities of civic participation.

The institutional coordination with organizations such as CDM, National Women's Institute (INAM), National Commissioner of Human Rights, and other governmental institutions have contributed to reinforce the work done by the Programme.

The opening and development of seven schools make evident the importance of education to boost civic participation. However, the initiatives to develop methodological proposals are weak. Educational materials used do not take into account the specific characteristics of the participants.

Context information on HIV-AIDS included in the project document (2006) is not endorsed by an official source. It is ventured to affirm that the HIV-AIDS is already widespread in the zone covered by the Programme (Comayagua Diocese).

Although one of the purposes of the Inter-institutional Forum is to include HIV-SIDA issue in National Basic Curriculum, they do not have a clear strategy to achieve the goal.

Some topics (for example, HIV-AIDS and environment) are included in more than one strategic line.

Based on experienced, the Inter- institutional Committee reaffirm that machismo, ignorance, lack of solidarity, discrimination and the apathy of several local governments continue to be difficulties in fighting HIV-AIDS.

The HIV-AIDS project has not developed a systematic work on HIV-AIDS with parish priests.

There are several priests coordinating activities with the PSC Comayagua. But, in general, the clergy does not fully support the work done by this Pastoral. Some argue that the pastoral approach is not clear.

The work done mainly in La Paz has been sustained and respectful with Lenca population. It has facilitated the participation of indigenous communities<sup>34</sup>. The Pastoral Indigenous receives punctual support from the Programme.

Environmental work has been significant. The awareness raising actions have allowed for the creation of spaces such as environment secretariats in the civil society networks, environmental local committees, environmental municipal committees, as well as the empowerment of actors that have placed the issue in the agenda of their communities and local governments.

The foundation of REDAMUCOP, organization dedicated to political advocacy on environment, has been important to coordinate diverse actions with other civil society organizations.

The segmentation of activities and projects generates unnecessary levels of complexity when verifying project indicators and results. Activities related with MAMLESIP, MAMSURPAZ, and MANCEPAZ constitute a good example.

Educational political campaigns organized by the National Office are positively valued. "We distributed the leaflets, in some places they were successful. In some municipalities members of civil society were elected, for example in Santa Elena. The promotion of the intelligent vote should be kept."

### ***b) Achievements***

Awareness raising work has generated concrete actions of environmental conservancy.

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<sup>34</sup> The technical team pointed out the commitment lenca population has with planned activities.

In civic participation, "we have achieved that citizens lend eyes and ears (pay attention) to what municipalities do," referring to the work of social auditing and transparency commissions.

The impact of the work carried out by the municipal commissions of transparency is acknowledged. One of the participants of the municipality of Cabañas, La Paz<sup>35</sup>, mentioned that the social auditing practiced to the municipality in 2005, was taken into account by the Superior Tribunal of Accountability (Tribunal Superior de Cuentas).

Also the commission of political advocacy are respected because of the work done, mainly the one related to campaigns.

One participant mentioned that the main achievement has been "to clean up our minds through the trainings." Educational activities are highly valued by municipal authorities members. The Mayor of San José<sup>36</sup> ratified the interest of the local authorities in the training opportunities offered by the PSC, as well as the willingness to support men and women participating in them.

Participants have developed capacities to replicate what they have learned.

Social actors participating in the projects and programmes of the PSC expressed that their involvement with the municipal authorities has increased. It was common to hear: "in the past we just voted, but now we are watching what is going on at the municipalities."

The opening of woman municipal offices was a result of political advocacy made by the Programme. The schools of the PSC trained five of the coordinators of these offices. "I am in this post thanks to the training on gender equity the Pastoral Social gave me," expressed Francisca Gómez, coordinating the woman municipal office in Yarula.

The work on HIV-AIDS is in the context of an inter-institutional effort whose main achievements are: institutionalization of the EXPOSIDAS; opening of a clinic aimed to help people living with HIV-AIDS (PVVS); self-support groups for PVVS; access to medicaments, incorporation of HIV-AIDS prevention actions in municipal development plans; organization of networks to promote and defend human rights; social auditing and political advocacy; exchange of experiences with Caritas from El Salvador, Nicaragua and CAMEXPA; assignment of some municipalities funds to assist actions in the topic.

According to the technical team, there are two experiences accompanied by the PSC that are sustainable due to the high level of development that has been achieved: The work on HIV-AIDS and that of the REDAMUCOP.

### *c) Difficulties*

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<sup>35</sup> Ver Anexo 2.

<sup>36</sup> Acto realizado en las oficinas de la Municipalidad. Municipio de San José, La Paz, 9 de marzo de 2007.

Local government authorities and people living with HIV-AIDS do not know the Special Law of HIV-AIDS. Thus attention and support are not claimed or facilitated.

The effective and total integration of the women has been slow and difficult. The cultural patterns could be one of the causes.

The technical team of the Programme Woman and Gender Equity faces the difficulty of a wide and dispersed covering attended just by two persons. Thus, a close and sustained accompaniment cannot be achieved. There is no a proper accompaniment and advising from the national office on gender issues.

At the beginning, women working at the municipal authorities are discriminated.

#### ***d) Lessons learned***

The schools constitute the space to train women and men participating in different projects of the Pastoral Social. They contribute to the growth of people and civil society organizations. However, There is no follow-up to their impacts. The PSC Comayagua needs well-structured training plans.

Pastoral Social teams of other dioceses could replicate the experience of the inter-institutional work on HIV-AIDS accompanied by the Diocese of Comayagua.

The establishment of strategic alliances for the defence of the environment, experience that has been leaded by REDAMUCOP, is a guarantee to increase political advocacy. It also proves the validity of establishing alliances around sensitive topics for the communities.

The signing of local pacts with candidates to municipal authorities and candidates to the National Congress is one of the achievements to be highlighted in the field of civic participation work led by the PSC Comayagua. However, mechanisms to follow-up the proposals are not clear, and politicians could take advantage of this activity to make proselytism.

#### ***e) Best practices***

##### ***The EXPOSIDAS***

Defined as interactive educational fairs, they have facilitated, besides training and awareness raising on HIV-AIDS, the participation of several sectors and the identification of common inter-institutional interest and actions; the right to opportune and scientific information; the knowledge sharing of different approaches to prevent the infection, the training of local resources in organizational aspects, the work with volunteers. The PSC of Comayagua, where this activity was celebrated for the first time in the country, has documented and systematized the experience<sup>37</sup>.

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<sup>37</sup> See informe técnico de sistematización. Una experiencia de Coordinación Interinstitucional hacia un abordaje multisectorial y multidisciplinario en la prevención y control del VIH/Sida. Comayagua, 2004.

### *The methodology to organize campaigns of local political advocacy*

In the department of La Paz several campaigns on environmental matter have been developed with successful results. The methodology used and promoted by the Political Advocacy School can be replicated in other communities. The outline of planning (analysis and selection of the problem, tuning of the proposal, analysis of spaces for decision-making, elaboration of a map identifying sources of influence/power, organizations for the advocacy) is easy to practice and it constitutes a source to local empowerment.

### *Woman municipal offices*

One of the most important results of the work dealing with gender issues has been the creation of woman municipal offices as spaces recognized and supported by the local governments and civil society organizations. The selection of the representative of this office has become a good democratic practice.

The procedure of the election begins with the proposal of suitable woman candidates. The woman who will be in charge of the Office is elected in a municipal meeting. Her work consists in promoting productive opportunities for women, fighting against domestic violence and women's education. Although the functioning of these offices is not foreseen in the Law of Municipalities, the work carried out is highly appreciated by women and men members of the Pastoral Social.

## **B. THE PROGRAMME IN THE DIOCESE OF SANTA ROSA DE COPAN**

### **1. Context of the Diocese**

The Pastoral Social Caritas, Diocese of Santa Rosa de Copán, was born in 1968-1969. It is located in the west part of the country, embracing the departments of Intibucá, Lempira, Copán, Santa Bárbara, and Ocotepeque. Its territorial extension sums 17.247 km<sup>2</sup> (15.33% of the national territory), with more than one million inhabitants.

As stated before, this Diocese includes the departments and municipalities with the lowest HDI of the country. More than the 70% of the population of this region lives in poverty and extreme poverty conditions, so much for the low income as for the basic unsatisfied needs. The majority lives in the rural zones and it strives against an agricultural economy of subsistence, in lands of bad quality, without access to productive resources or networks of commercialisation.

The lack of territorial regulation, the expansion of the agricultural border, the undistinguished exploitation of the forest resource, as well as the presence of mining companies that contaminate the environment, are causing an accelerated deterioration of the natural resources that, without a doubt, will deepen the poverty and it is reducing the vital space of the rural population.

Because of the mountainous relief of the territory, the majority lives in dispersed and isolated areas due to the lack of roads, means of transport, and telephony. These conditions, plus an extensive territory, obstruct and raise the costs of the work of human promotion that the Diocese implements.

## **2. Description of the Programme**

The Programme expresses itself through the project Fortalecimiento de la Participación Comunitaria, Educación de Base y Poder Local (Strengthening of Community Participation, Grassroot Education, and Local Power), and it is executed through the diocesan structures: 39 parishes and six vicariates. It is the most recent project of the Programme, it began in 2005.

### **General Objective:**

To enhance critical conscience, to strengthen community organizations and the participative and democratic character of their leaderships; as well as the capacity of advocacy of the communities through a liberating and transforming education emphasizing community development and political education<sup>38</sup>.

### **Specific Objectives:**

- 1) To impel planning processes, development plans, and political advocacy proposals, so the communities undertake positions taking into account their own realities.
- 2) To continue the process of political education in the communities based on an investigation of their history and culture, in order to enhance the capacity of analysis, decision-making, proposal and the quality of their actions in different political sceneries.
- 3) To cohere and coordinate the educational efforts of the Pastoral Social Caritas of Santa Rosa de Copán and the parochial and vicariate plans of the diocese, supporting training demands conveniently requested.
- 4) Impel a process of training and permanent self-training of the Popular Educator Team in order to enhance the quality of facilitation and accompaniment in the communities.

The components of the Programme aim to respond to two pastoral urgencies in the Diocese: integral formation and education, and the organization of grass root ecclesial communities as an starting point. For this reason, there is an emphasis on the processes of political

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<sup>38</sup> Pastoral Social Caritas. Diócesis de Santa Rosa de Copán. Plan Operativo 2006, p. 1. It has to be pointed out that in the document: Proyecto Construcción de Ciudadanía 2005-2007, submitted initially to Caritas Norway, the general objective was: "To impel a process of building a citizen culture through an adequate political education, driven forward by the parishes and vicariates of the diocese, so communities can participate and influence local, regional, and national governments". (p. 4). There are also several differences in relation to the specific objectives.

training and in the strengthening of the communities' organizations, by means of elaborating plans for local development, civic participation, and political advocacy.

The formative process has been organized in three levels:

First level: Leaders of the communities inserted in the process of popular education.

Second level: Parochial leaders in formative process.

Third level: Vicariate leaders, priests, and laypersons participating in diocesan trainings included in 2006 annual action plan (POA) of the Diocese<sup>39</sup>.

In the first level, the actions are concentrated in fourteen communities: two in Copán vicariate, eight in Lempira Norte vicariate, and four in Santa Bárbara vicariate, where advising on land tenure conflicts has been emphasized.

In the second level, the work concentrates in five municipalities assisted by Santa Rosa de Lima and Nuestra Señora de Fátima parishes, department of Copán, and Santiago Apostol parish in Lepaera, Lempira.

The third level, with a larger covering, includes participants from 25 communities located in the 39 parishes of the six vicarites: Copán, Intibucá, Lempira Sur, Ocotepeque, Santa Bárbara, and Lempira Norte.

The main contents for the educational process of leaders in level I are: popular investigation techniques, community diagnostics and community development plans, analysis of reality and training in several laws: municipality, environment, human rights, etc. In level II, the project accompanies the process of the Santiago Apostil parish and tries to respond to the needs and particularities of other parishes, as well as to support the parochial plans. In level III, contents are enlarged with economic, political, and social topics related to national and international reality, such as neo-liberalism, globalization, TLC, and environment, among others. The objective is to generate resistance and proposal to face current challenges.

### **3. The executed work**

In its second semester narrative report (2006), the Diocese inform that, at December, there were 1.151 leaders in formation in the three levels: 697 men and 454 women. The majority (639) belongs to Level I; one hundred to Level II, and 412 to level III.

These figures could give an idea of the work executed in these two years, which is expressed in numerous activities:

- Diocesan workshops.
- Popular Education Assemblies.
- Parochial workshops on elaboration of participative diagnoses and development plans.

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<sup>39</sup> Pastoral Social Caritas. Diócesis de Santa Rosa de Copán. Narrative Report Second Semester (July-December, 2006), p. 8.

- Monitoring parochial leaders in order to verify the multiplier effect.
- Reconstruction of the historical memory in the communities.
- Permanent critical analysis of the reality.
- Elaboration of community baselines.
- Elaboration of ten bulletins in 2006 and other educational materials.
- Elaboration of proposals of community development plans.
- Visits of follow up and evaluation of community development plans.
- Introduction of popular education process in new communities.
- Exchanges of experiences among vicariates, and many other activities as the participation in the Alianza Cívica para la Democracia (Civic Alliance for Democracy) that demand a great amount of resources, time, and human effort<sup>40</sup>.

This long listing maybe helps to explain why several of the goals planned since 2005 have been postponed and are still pending in 2007.

For example: In December 2006, there was an indicator stating that 260 community and parochial leaders (the project for 2005 mentioned 480 leaders) would have concluded their investigations (historical memory), and baselines of local resources of twelve communities. However, one could verify that they have six incomplete baselines, and twelve incomplete monographs.

According to the Annual Plan of Action 2006, ten communities would have their development plans integrated to the strategic municipal plan. However, only one (San Antonio Crucitas) could achieve it. Although the annual plan of action (POA) 2006 indicators do not specify the number of local development plans to be elaborated in the period, the diocesan team informed that 12 communities of level I, and 17 of level II, 29 in total, have their development plans<sup>41</sup>.

Based on activity reports and conversations with the actors, it can be deduced that the project has achieved a higher execution level when dealing with educational activities (workshops especially on popular education methodologies and techniques), than that referred to the processes of investigation, planning and management. This could be due to several reasons:

a) Goals and indicators are not outlined according to the rhythms and the capacities of the communities and their leaders who, for obvious reasons, face difficulties of all type to elaborate baselines, diagnoses, monographs, etc., despite the techniques taught. As a member of the technical team said, "we have had an equivocal appreciation of the community rhythms."

b) The Programme is magnifying the role of popular education methods and techniques and political education, considering these components as the answer to everything (or almost everything), and placing the accompaniment and the horizontal technical assistance, so necessary for the communities to identify their problems and potentialities, and to

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<sup>40</sup> See six-month activity reports (2005 and 2006).

<sup>41</sup> According to Copán PSC, community development plans were validated during the first trimester 2007.



formulate solutions, in a second place. It is not casual that leaders of Level I have said that it was necessary to "diversify the methods of teaching."

c) The tools used to educate and to accompany participants are not contributing to achieving the goals. Educational materials call our attention, especially the bulletin *De Veras*, which the Programme considers the privileged instrument in order to favour the reflection on local and national context. Because of its poor printing quality (photocopies), the inadequate size of the letters, the vocabulary used in, most of the time long articles, reading and understanding this publication is not easy for a population with high rates of absolute and functional illiteracy. Besides, community leaders manifested that they had not received it periodically and that they would like to see more information on what is going on in other diocese. A leader of level III expressed: "It should help to the unity of the Episcopal Conference."

An issue that still appears as pending is gender equity. The annual plan of action 2006 included some actions, but they were not carried out. Of course, it does not have to do with imposing agendas; but the region is among the ones that present the highest rates of gender inequity in the country, so it demands specific interventions.

When asked about this aspect, Copán PSC Director explained:

...The woman is a key actor in the development of the community. But under current models and parameters her protagonist role is too weak. It does not have to do with imposing them a new model or changing the rustic yoke for a gold one, a well finished one, but equally antihuman, it has to deal with evaluating the model, recreating it or simply breaking it and creating a new one. In this sense, we are cooperating in the qualitative and quantitative reflection of this reality and promoting the protagonist role of the woman and of the man, and the quantitative and qualitative participation in the diverse opportunities that the reflection in the process and outside the process generates. It deals with the design of a model that dignifies woman and man, where the pattern of victims and guilty ones that the system generates cannot be reproduced...

And it is probable that the Diocese and the Programme might be looking for a way of its own in this aspect. It has to be said that in the two community meetings that took place because of this evaluation, women's participation was good. However, practically all of them are part of the natural medicine component, and the Legión de María<sup>42</sup>. The above-mentioned could give some clues on women's motivations to involve themselves in processes that go beyond the domestic space.

Another pending topic is HIV-AIDS. The Diocese does not consider it a priority due to the perception of a low impact in the zones where the project works. However, according to the data presented in the context of the Programme, the department of Santa Bárbara presents a worrying situation and Copán neither is exempt of the problem. These are areas with high

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<sup>42</sup> The *Legión de María* is a traditional organization of the Catholic Church that promotes the devotion and worship / cult to virgin Mary in lay women.

human mobility toward San Pedro Sula, making their population vulnerable to the HIV infection.

On the other hand, it is important to say that the Project shows an orderly and transparent administration; the financial and accounting reports are available and clearly presented. The Project has instruments for the planning and reports, but the diocesan team will have to make an effort for adjusting to the instruments designed by the national office and contributing to the operative unity of the Programme.

#### **4. Achievements, difficulties and lessons learned**

##### ***a) Achievements***

When asked for their achievements, the leaders of the communities enumerate them with pride: a centre of basic education, the opening of a road, the presentation of their development plan to the municipal corporation, or a new municipal garbage deposit away from the community. Although these advances are not equal in all the populations, it is evident that they are moving forward. For example, in La Rinconada, they affirm that women participate more, that they have been able to stop the emigration of young people, and that they have seen "that people have developed a lot. People was shy, and now they express themselves more and better."

According to a leader of Level III, the great achievement is that they now know their rights and the communities are able to make proposals. Several communities have their development plans and have presented it to the authorities, which now respect and consult their leaders.

The parish priest of Lepaera, one of the parishes more committed with the Programme, considers that, although it is a process that has just started, "it has been good", and that the positive results can be seen in the capacity of political influence that the people have developed based on the training received and the formulation of development plans. They also observe changes in the political culture, that are expressed in the non-participation in national elections or in the role the citizens of the region played as electoral observers during the general elections (2005), despite they were trained in a short notice time.

The work of the PSC is recognized in the area it covers. A member of the Municipal Corporation of Gracias expressed:

Caritas gives good training to their leaders. They know the laws, such as the municipal and the forest law, and defend what belong to them. They are making us to perceive their participation in decision-making and they compel us to interact with the communities, because they now say: "we are going to choose, not just to vote."

##### **b) Difficulties**

The specific objectives, the goals and the indicators are too ambitious. Their achievement in the expected time requires more human resources and materials than the ones provided by the Programme at this moment. During the first semester of 2005, the lack of personnel was identified as an obstacle.

The three promoters assigned to the project do not have time to execute efficiently all the activities that their work demands. The variety of them such as training activities in community, parochial and diocesan levels; facilitation of community organization; accompaniment to organizations; documentation of experiences, elaboration of proposals and working plans; follow up to campaigns; self-training; planning; coordination; systematisation, make difficult the proper dedication each effort needs.<sup>43</sup>

This situation and the geographical dispersion of the Diocese led them to reduce the number of assisted communities -17 to 11-, in order to facilitate a more continuous systematic service. However, the problem persisted along 2006, because there were only three full time promoters, and another person who attended a community, worked in the documentation centre, and support the elaboration of documents and publications<sup>44</sup>.

The mobility of the personnel working directly with the communities was a difficulty pointed out by the community leaders. They affirmed, "Facilitators have been changed too often leading to new methodologies. It is like starting all over again. It is important to give continuity to the activities and projects."

The process does not clearly visualize what is expected from the participants/ beneficiaries of the third level obstructing the articulation with the other two levels and the measurement of the results and impacts of the activities executed.

More than 60% of the budget financed by Caritas Norway is allocated to the administrative line. Less than 40% is for promoters' salaries, field activities, and production of educational materials. Although this situation is caused by concrete necessities -difficult to solve in the short term- it is clear that it affects negatively the achievement of goals and objectives. The Director of the PSC recognizes that "it is necessary to diversify our international arrangements for a better balance between the operative expenses and the direct intervention."

The material needs of the participant population cannot be ignored. Although this Programme is different from more charitable oriented institutions, it is clear that the extreme poverty conspires against the sustainability of the Programme. As the priest of Lepaera parish expressed: "it is necessary to combine the political education with productive projects in order to look for the sustainability." Third level leaders said the same.

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<sup>43</sup> | Informe semestral enero a junio 2005, p. 18.

<sup>44</sup> Two of them resigned at the beginning of 2007.

The communities have had problems with accessibility to funds from the Strategy for the Reduction of the Poverty (PRS), either for lack of information, training or interest. In most of the cases, the municipal offices of the region have used these funds to fulfil political favours, and they even have been used to divide the population.

### **c) Lessons learned**

The communities of the first level, and in a lesser degree the ones of the second level, have been able to make progress in public demand arrangements and political advocacy. This demonstrates the importance of the constant accompaniment and the necessity of concentrating efforts in specific areas.

The success of a process like this resides not only on the methodology used, but also in other key elements such as the commitment of the parish priests and pastoral agents; the quality, stability and commitment of the technical team (educators, promoters); and the values and organizational tradition of the participants.

It cannot be forgotten that most beneficiaries / participants, especially the leaders, have been “delegados de la palabra” and now evangelisers. This fact conveys many advantages that facilitate the development of the process. These people have already been educated by other instances of the Church. Honesty, solidarity and commitment with the public well being are part of their values. Their neighbours respect them, and they are part of the organizational life of their communities. Therefore, the project does not start totally from scratch in terms of human resources.

The objectives and goals should be outlined after a profound analysis of the context, availability of resources and potentialities of the people. Although this is no novelty, it applies to the diocese of Copán. The great amount of pending tasks could generate frustration and dispersion in the technical team and an unnecessary pressure on the leaders involved. For example, it is better to publish five newsletters in a year than ten newsletters that have no quality.

The communities should be trained on how to access PRS funding and on social auditing.

According to the Director of PSC Copán, the sustainability lies on the strengthening of the community development plans, the commitment of pastoral agents willing to cooperate with the process, as well as several municipalities and institutions; and in the articulated work with the leadership of the first level in the communities, of the second level in the parishes and the third one in the Diocese.

## **C. THE PROGRAMME IN THE DIOCESE OF TRUJILLO**

### **1. Context of the Diocese**

Trujillo diocese was established in 1987. One year later it initiated its Pastoral Social work opening a legal assistance office (Socorro Jurídico) at San Isidro parish, in Tocoa.

Previously, Jesuits priests assigned to this Parish were supporting the social organizations of the region.

The Diocesan Social Pastoral was created in December 1998. Under the reconstruction and transformation process generated by Mitch, the Local Development and Social Change Programme (PRODELCAS), projected until 2007, was presented.

During this period, it was decided to unify the material and human resources of the religious pastoral and social pastoral in one joint effort (Pastoral de Conjunto) in order to promote a greater citizen participation that would allow to go further reconstruction activities towards a sustainable local development proposal.

Different migratory flows have settled down in the region: displaced people from Honduran-El Salvador War during and after 1969, the colonists brought massively by the National Agrarian Institute (INA), and gradual migrations incited by the economic potential of the zone.

The department of Colón is not included among the poorest regions since it has an HDI 0.636. However, detailed data reveals its critical situation.

Human Development Index and population

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	WOMEN	MEN	HDI 2004	POVERTY 2006	EXTREME POVERTY 2003
Balfate	11,677	5,703	5,974	0.580	71,7	52,6
<b>Sonaguera</b>	37,448	18,478	18,970	0.630	67,7	48,9
<b>Sabá</b>	21,900	11,180	10,720	0.654	65,4	47,5
<b>Tocoa</b>	61,370	31,191	30,179	0.660	63,4	44,5
Trujillo	49,109	24,248	24,861	0.646	65,8	46,4
Bonito Oriental	24,801	12,251	12,550	0.602	70,5	51,4
Iriona	18,585	9,205	9,380	0.619	69,8	49,1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>224,890</b>	<b>112,256</b>	<b>112,634</b>			

Author's elaboration based on the XVI Censo de Población y Vivienda, INE 2001, SIPRS, e IDH Honduras 2006.

Among the reasons associated with the problematic, we can mentioned isolation: most of the time roads are in bad conditions especially in the rainy and hurricane seasons; limited access to land tenure, financing, credit, and technical knowledge; low women's participation, the IPG (0.494) is below the national one (0.502)<sup>45</sup>; lack of access to health and sanitation services; low educational quality; and citizen insecurity as a product of the organized crime that uses the region as drug traffic corridor.

Also, it has to be added the environmental vulnerability. People living in the valleys and plains suffered from periodical flows loosing possessions and crops every time. Other serious problem is the accelerated deforestation that causes soil erosion in mountainous areas and threatens water sources.

<sup>45</sup> Op Cit., p. 221 y 226.

The region is characterized by the organizational tradition of its settlers that began during the first half of past century, when they worked in the plantations of the Standard Fruit Company. Later on, in the 1970's, they were the protagonists of the agrarian reform process.

Since the 1980's, Jesuit priests have supported the citizen participation process, promoting organizations such as APOPA (Alliance of Aguán Popular organizations) and afterwards COPA (A coordinating of Popular Organizations of the Aguán). Since the end of the 1990's, communities and their organizations have used the new spaces to legitimate their tasks and to advance in local development.

## **2. Description of the Programme**

The Diocesan Social Pastoral defines itself as an organ of the Catholic Church integrated within the Joint Pastoral (Pastoral de Conjunto) searching for a more operative insertion in the development process of the communities located in the area covered by the Trujillo Diocese, as a real promoting institution.

### **Vision**

To work for transformed communities that look for self-sustainability as they make decisions and resolve their problems with critical consciousness, promoting confidence, respect, and equal opportunity for men and women, as the promotion of citizen participation.

### **Mission**

To serve as a responsible and compromised community that foment the values of the Kingdom of God through the accompaniment of local development organizations, offering them training and promoting respect, transparency, solidarity, equity, participation and justice for the integral transformation of society.

### **Objectives**

1. To socially transform communities promoting organization and relationships with public and private institutions, respecting spaces, ideas, and local initiatives.
2. To form women and men who can cooperate with the communities fighting against any unequal and dominative structure present in the family life, the organization or the community.
3. To promote and participate in initiatives oriented to the inter-institutional coordination aimed to the development of the communities.

### **Principles**

Institutional principles are the basis of its work, and Pastoral Social considers them as un-negotiable:

- Option for the poorest people
- Promotion of gender equity
- Ecumenical action
- Independence from any political party

- Promotion of citizen responsibility
- Respect for human being and nature
- Promotion of God Kingdom values such as justice, peace, solidarity, love, and life.
- Promotion of values such as respect, democracy, transparency, equity, and participation.

Its working lines are: organization; education; legal assistance; applied research; post harvest, processing, and commercialisation; systematisation; and technical assistance.

It works in Balfate, Bonito Oriental, Irióna, Sabá, Sonaguera, Tocoa, and Trujillo; all of them are municipalities of the north-eastern department of Colón. Besides, its HIV-AIDS project includes the municipalities of Limón and Santa Rosa de Aguán.

Its working team has 22 people including administrative and technical personnel. Caritas Norway contributes with more than 80% of the budget that is allocated to the salary line, representing approximately 60%, and to expenses needed to implement the foreseen activities.

### **3. The Executed Work**

Five main projects integrate the Programme: Advocacy for Development, Woman and Gender Programme, Awareness in HIV-AIDS Prevention, Legal Assistance (Socorro Jurídico), and the Documentation Centre (CEDOT Spanish initials).

#### ***Management and Local Advocacy for Development***

The objective of this component is to facilitate citizen participation. It has focused its work in training in conducting baselines (theory and practice); social auditing legal basis; strategic planning; tools to perform social auditing and other related topics.

This project has allowed the following of local pacts, municipal development strategic plans (PEDM Spanish initials), and transparency commissions. It has performed advising and local advocacy work. It has impelled the leadership training school. To implement this work, promoters work along with coordinators of the Unity of Organized Communities of the Municipality (UNICOM Spanish initials), management boards of Local Development Committees (CODEL Spanish initials), patronatos, water administrative board associations, and directive boards of municipal transparency commissions.

Local pacts seek to generate municipal corporation commitments to improve its administration, to guarantee greater citizen participation, and to improve people's living conditions<sup>46</sup>. Local pacts have been signed in eight municipalities (the municipality of Limón, department of Colón, became part of this initiative).

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<sup>46</sup> Pacto Municipal del Municipio de Bonito Oriental, UNICOM Bonito Oriental, mimeographed, November 10, 2005, p. 1.

Caritas has given advise to the UNICOM'S of the seven municipalities so they can manage the fulfilment of the plans. There are proposals that have been conceived in a comprehensive consultation process, for example, The Strategic Plan of Sabá Municipality 2004-1015<sup>47</sup>, elaborated in coordination with other national and international institutions. The PEDM execution has been focused on Municipal Investment Plans related to the PRS. However, there is not a clear idea on how to make a more effective following-up on this issue.

Beneficiaries are mainly members of directive boards of UNICOM and CODES. In turn, they carried out multiplying activities in their communities. 301 members of directive boards have been trained, 38% of them are women. The multiplying activities gathered 757 participants, 56% of them are men and 44% are women.

Seven municipal commissions of transparency have been trained with the support of the Dutch Cooperation Service (SNV). There are well-known pilot experiences such as the social and financing auditory report dealing with the paving of a street in Tocoa<sup>48</sup>.

Diocesan Pastoral coordinates training activities and social auditing. 85 members of the transparency commissions in seven municipalities, fifteen women among them, benefit from this project.

It has to be mentioned the participation in the monitoring of political party's internal elections and general elections 2005. 208 electoral observers were trained, and 166 of them actively participated in the 2005 electoral observation<sup>49</sup>. An intensive educational process took place in the Diocese. Activities were coordinated with the National Office and the Civic Committee for Democracy (Comité Cívico para la Democracia)<sup>50</sup>.

Caritas held two significant educational campaigns; "we tell people the importance of knowing how to choose candidates". There is a guide to electoral monitoring elaborated in coordination with the UNICOM of Bonito Oriental<sup>51</sup>. The electoral results in several municipalities, for example Balfate, are indirectly related with this job, the Major as well as the Councilmen are leaders linked to the pastoral work.

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<sup>47</sup> Plan Estratégico de Desarrollo Municipal, Sabá municipality, 2004-2015, mimeographed version.

<sup>48</sup> Informe de Auditoría social y Financiera al proyecto "Construcción de Pavimento Edificio Makelo al Hospital San Isidro", elaborated by the Comisión de Transparencia y Auditoría Social del Municipio de Tocoa, mimeographed, Tocoa, Colón, December 2006.

<sup>49</sup> Aportes de la Pastoral Social Caritas, Diócesis de Trujillo, al fortalecimiento de la democracia desde los espacios de la sociedad civil organizada en el department de Colón, Honduras. Pastoral Social Diócesis de Trujillo, Tocoa, September 8, 2006. Mimeographed.

<sup>50</sup> An alliance of civil society organizations that monitors electoral processes and promotes reforms to the electoral law. Caritas is part of this Committee together with FOPRIDEH, Espacio INTERFOROS, Movimiento de Mujeres por la Paz "Visitación Padilla", Consejo Hondureño de la Empresa Privada, Centro de Estudios de la Mujer /CEM-H), Foro Nacional de Convergencia, Fundación Luz, Consejo Consultivo de Mujeres del Foro para el Fortalecimiento para la Democracia, Colectivo de Mujeres contra la Violencia, ACI-Participa, Centro de Violencia contra la Mujer, and Enlace Honduras.

<sup>51</sup> Formulación y concertación de propuestas para el desarrollo local, guía 1, Monitoreo Electoral. La experiencia de la Unión de Comunidades Organizadas (UNICOM), Bonito Oriental municipality. Pastoral social Caritas/Trujillo Diocese, Tegucigalpa, July 2003.



There have been activities to know the concerns six associations of water administrative boards have about the water resource and related components. Thanks to the support of Caritas, “consciousness has been aroused on the importance of basin sanitation. Now, a project is not implemented until the basin is sanitised and the community has participated in the process<sup>52</sup>. Sixty-four members of the water administrative boards have been trained: 22 women and 42 men in seven municipalities.

### ***Woman and Gender Programme***

This Programme seeks to increase women’s participation within organizations as well as to reach more equity in the access to resources and assets of the projects that are executed in the region. Starting 2004, the working approach was reviewed and it was decided to work with mixed groups in training and awareness raising activities. Since this change, it could be observed an opening of the ecclesial structures and a supportive attitude of the clergy, who questioned the work done exclusively with women. During 2003-2004, the Programme worked directly with 55 organized women, and indirectly with 600 women of the Association Productive Women of the Aguán (AMPAS Spanish initials).

During the first semester 2006, women and men members of 30 Water Administrative Boards from two municipalities, members of the Parochial Council of one parish, and ten women from Cuaca, Tocoa municipality, were trained on gender themes, making a total of 135 men and women trained<sup>53</sup>. The training period lasted seven hours every two months. A methodological guide is used and the participants received a copy of the educational material studied.

There are four micro-enterprises that are leaded by women and generate jobs such as small general stores in Cayo Sierra, El Tamarindo, Río Piedra y Honduras Aguán.

SP participation in CAMEXPA is expressed in the interchanges with other organizations of the region on woman and gender work.

### ***Awareness in HIV-AIDS Prevention***

The experience developed in Limón municipality is the starting point of this project that later on it was extended to Tocoa and Sabá. At present, youth groups are being reorganized in Bonito Oriental. Working with young people and catechists is one of the reasons of success of this project.

This work is shared with the Diocesan Commission of Juvenile Pastoral, specifically with the Parochial Coordinator of Youth Groups from Bonito Oriental and Limón parishes. The purpose is to lessen the impact of HIV-AIDS, as well as to strengthen the capacities and knowledge of young people propitiating a change of attitude.

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<sup>52</sup> Interview with José Otoniel Rivera, President of AJABO.

<sup>53</sup> Informe primer semestre Mujer y Género 2006, Tocoa, Colón, July 12, 2006, mimeographed, p. 13.

In 2006, in Bonito Oriental, 35 teachers of Manuel de Jesús Subirana Institute were trained on sexually transmitted diseases and general information on HIV-AIDS. All of them shared the information received in the classrooms benefiting 480 students.

Besides, 59 students of this Institute were trained –27 boys and 32 girls- on values, self-esteem, and sexuality. Also, youth groups from two sectors of Santos Mártires Parish, Bonito Oriental, were trained.

They have organized several EXPOSIDAS. Young leaders of youth groups and catechists participate directly in the project identifying weaknesses and strengthening their knowledge on sexuality, self-esteem, sexually transmitted diseases/HIV-AIDS/, sex, and gender.

During the celebration of the youth week 2006, the law that protects people living with HIV/AIDS was disseminated. There were conferences on human rights, and an educational fair took place where 500 copies of the Law were handed out.

The activities related to the world day fighting HIV-AIDS were developed in the Esperanza community, Bonito Oriental municipality. They were coordinated with personnel of the Health Ministry, teachers and students of the Institute, and the INGO Medecins sans Frontieres . The activity closed with a March for life, in solidarity with people living with HIV/AIDS<sup>54</sup>.

### ***Legal Assistance Office (Socorro Jurídico)***

The Socorro Jurídico coordinates actions with other actors present in the area such as Preventive National Police, the office of public prosecutor, Human Rights Commissioner, local tribunals, Woman Municipal Office, Transparency Commission, and Municipal Corporation.

The project assists denounces; it supports reconciliation processes to solve disputes between inhabitants, it gives legal counselling, and it trains water boards and transparency commission members from Trujillo, tocoa, Sabá, Sonaguera, Balfate, and Iriona.

### ***The Documentation Centre (CEDOT Spanish initials)***

The CEDOT is part of the administrative unit, whose function is to lend services to the projects of the Pastoral Social. Therefore, it does not have a geographical area of defined influence.

The direct beneficiaries are the administrative unit and the six projects in execution. It also benefits indirectly -through secretary, library, and photocopy services- the students of the urban area of Tocoa municipality, especially those from Dionisio de Herrera school and Ramón Rosa and Froylán Turcios institutes.

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<sup>54</sup> Informe primer semestre 2006, HIV-AIDS Project, Tocoa, July 2006, mimeographed.

The CEDOT team is in charge of a radio program that is transmitted to the department of Colón and part of The Mosquitia, through the Catholic Radio<sup>55</sup>. “Abriendo caminos” is like a bridge between communities, through it communities know about the projects in execution and about local and national reality from an independent perspective. However, format and language, especially the segments related with the gender perspective, need to be improved.

The available information in the Web place is very limited; and the CEDOT is responsible for assisting the growing demand of information through this means.

#### **4. Achievements, difficulties, lessons learned and best practices**

##### ***a) Achievements***

- The Diocesan Pastoral has achieved important advances in the consolidation of local structures of civic participation: the UNICOMS, the commissions of transparency, water boards, juvenile committees on HIV-AIDS, and women groups. The organizations of the civil society have gained recognition for the work of advocacy that they carry out preparing and elaborating the PEDM and the signature of local pacts.
- A very important achievement is that the educational campaigns and the processes of negotiation of the pacts allowed discerning on the potentialities of some municipal candidacies. It is the case of Balfate where, in spite of the liberal tradition of the municipality, the voters chose the nationalist candidate, taking into account that he gathered the necessary qualities and was linked to the work of the Pastoral. "There were communities where the people voted for the best candidates without mattering the political colour," a leader said.
- the commissions of transparency and the processes of social auditing contribute to create civic conscience. Also, these commissions involve other organizations widening the political spectrum of the participants. For example, they have established relationships with the Menonita Commission of Social Action (CASM Spanish initials), the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH Spanish initials), the SNV, and the Anticorruption National Council (CNA Spanish initials). In Tocoa and Bonito, they have already carried out projects of social auditing with good results; leaders of the zone recognize that “thanks to the role that the Commission of Transparency has played, we have opened doors for auditing works in Tocoa.”
- In some municipalities as Balfate it has been possible to influence the elaboration of Municipal Investment Plans (PIM Spanish initials) that receive PRS funds transferred to the municipalities.

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<sup>55</sup> Informe Proyecto Centro de Documentación y Divulgación (CEDOT), Tocoa, Colón, July 1, 2006.

- The Associations of Water Boards constitute a dynamic process in construction. The AJABO experience, that has started to deal with the topic of self-sustainability through the sale of consulting services, is an outstanding result.

- In spite of the insecurity of the Church concerning the topic, it has been possible to define that a gender policy should be mainstreamed in the institutional work. The support given expresses itself in the increment of women participation in the community organizations. But the major achievement is the women's personal transformation, as Angela Hernández said: "if there has not been any training, we would not be here; we have grown because all of us have small projects (...) The training has helped us to leave behind the four walls in which we were confined<sup>56</sup>."

- It has been achieved the incorporation of young people through HIV-AIDS prevention actions; the Programme has succeeded in motivating the young students in order to carry out training and awareness raising activities towards HIV-AIDS situation. It also has to be highlighted the School for Leaders, where 37 students graduated from the first promotion and, at the moment, more than 40 participants are part of the second promotion.

#### ***b) Difficulties***

- The difficulties of the Diocesan Pastoral are of diverse nature. Some are derived from the separation of a group of technicians who later on organized Popol Nah Tun foundation, what meant a strong drainage of resources and social base built along many years. Others deal with external aspects, for example, the presence of drug traffic, that inhibits the participation of important sectors of the population.

- The clergy's support is weak, since there are different opinions on how to develop the Pastoral Social work and which ones should be the priorities. At the present, a commission of priests<sup>57</sup>, working on redefining the work, is elaborating a proposal that will be used as frame for future cooperation with national and international institutions. The time that is taking to finish this proposal generates uncertainty in the technical team of the PS.

- The Pastoral Social has dedicated many efforts and resources to the construction of organizations like UNICORASS. However, contrary to the original idea of building an organization with the characteristics of labour union, for diverse and complex reasons, this organization is now an NGO with little social and union identity, competing for the resources of the cooperation and generating contradictions with the PS work. It causes confusions and bad practices in the communities; for example, the expenses assigned for them to attend meetings are above average.

- The functioning of UNICORASS, UNICOM, CODES and CODELES depends to a great extent on external financing. This organizational proposal cannot consolidate itself since, without the consent of the grass roots, it seeks to substitute the patronato, a traditional and recognized organization: "after many disillusion finally we left people to decide where

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<sup>56</sup> Ángela Hernández's participation in the meeting with a women group.

<sup>57</sup> Participants: Priest Hermenegildo Ramírez, General Vicar, and Juan José Colato, Tocoa parish priest,

they wanted to be, in the patronato or in the CODEL,"<sup>58</sup> a leader of the zone pointed out. Most people decided in favour of the patronato. Although now its agenda is more political, UNICORASS is an instance of IV level with little linking and support from the grass roots.

- With relationship to the monitoring, the team does not monthly review the work according to the established indicators.

- The commissions of transparency are not an exclusive achievement of the Pastoral Social work. Other actors and agendas in the same geographical area makes difficult to precise Caritas contribution. "We trained the people of the communities, we make them become conscious of the importance of the topic, we make the most difficult part, but then any NGO comes, it organizes the assembly, and it takes all the credits," a member of the technical team of the PSC concluded<sup>59</sup>.

### ***c) Lessons learned***

- The evaluating team concludes that the low profile maintained by the Pastoral Social has allowed re-building and strengthening its relationships with several groups interacting within the region. The people involve themselves in the processes when their will is respected. "Today the PS has an attitude of promoting more independent relationships with the organizations. Before, there was too much paternalism. It was a difficult process; but it has been achieved,"<sup>60</sup> an experienced leader of the region revealed with joy.

- Related to the Gender Programme, it is important to support projects that are profitable, to elaborate more objective feasibility studies, and to avoid generating false expectations among beneficiaries. Many of the so-called productive projects responded more to the personal interests of the promoters than to the possibilities of the women. The breeding of pigs is an example of it.

- In the organizations of women, men could be accepted, but one cannot miss the point that these are organizations of *women*, and therefore, they are the ones that must be beneficiated. The experience of the savings bank in Cayo Sierra, partially immobilized since the men displaced the women from management positions, shows the fragility of the women's achievements.

- The commissions of transparency require support during the whole process, especially when making decisions and facing consequences. The experience of Sonaguera Transparency Commission shows that it is needed more knowledge on the topic. In this case, the Commission could not prove an accusation, thus their members were demanded, generating fear and loss of interest in fighting corruption. Even though the case is previous to the Programme supported by Caritas Norway, the problems faced by the members of this Commission were many and difficult. But it has to be acknowledged that their impact in the

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<sup>58</sup> Interview with Filomena Hernández, member of the Intermunicipal Transparency Commission and UNICORASS

<sup>59</sup> Jorge Rodríguez, technical team member.

<sup>60</sup> María de Jesús Parachico, La Concepción

municipal elections was overwhelming: the political party of the accused mayor, in spite of their winning tradition, lost the following elections.

#### ***d) Best Practices***

- Working with youth in the HIV-AIDS programme, using alternative modalities such as community meetings, student parades, and the use of dramatic arts as a means of communication, with a dose of amusement, is something worthy of highlighting. For example, the Guatemalan theatrical group “Los Payasitos” impressed community people. They remembered this experience in spite of the time gone by. Also, the experience of political education with young people through the School of Leaders is worthy to be mentioned.
- The electoral monitoring linked to the political educational campaign launched by Caritas Nacional has demonstrated its pertinence in fomenting political participation, the validity of the campaign approach, and its contribution to the achievement of some positive electoral results. The enthusiasm of the electoral civic observation linked to the Civic Movement for Democracy, involved more than 150 people who certified positive and negative aspects of the electoral system.
- The constitution of the Municipal Commission of Transparency in Tocoa is a good example of coordination and involvement of diverse sectors. The organizing process lasted around four months; it began in February, 2005, when civil society organizations were convoked to an assembly, and it came to an end when the directive board was sworn in by the municipal corporation, June 8, 2005, in an open town council meeting. The social auditing report on the paving of the Makelo- San Isidro Hospital street is a sample of the work the Commission of Transparency has done. The experience has allowed improving the relationships with the municipal corporation and to show the advantages of the civic participation in controlling the activities implemented by local governments. An agreement signed in July 2006, consolidated the relationships between the Commission of Transparency and the Municipal Corporation.
- The methodological contribution made by the AJABO is valuable. It brings new data to the discussion on sustainability. At the moment, it offers consultants, among others services, to the Municipality of Tocoa.

### **D. THE PROGRAMME AT THE NATIONAL OFFICE**

#### **1. Description of the Programme**

As part of the Programme Construction of Citizenship and Good Governance in Honduras, Caritas Norway supports the Civic Participation Programme executed by the National Office, whose general objective is:

Accompanying the actions of civil society and governmental institutions in processes of organization, and in the development of its capacities oriented to fighting poverty and strengthening democracy.

Based on the recommendations included in the mid term evaluation, 2005, the national office has a new role in the coordination and review of the programmes and projects that have been developed, administered, and executed by each Diocesan Pastoral in an independent way.

The purpose of the new modality is to guarantee coherence and unity between programmes and projects, in order to advance toward a more structured national programme and to guarantee a greater impact and efficiency of the interventions.

In June 2005, Caritas Norway and Caritas Nacional signed the agreement 103-183, it constitutes the first effort in order to consolidate the programmes of the three diocese, together with the actions of support and following of the National Office, through the Programme of Civic Participation. Also, starting in 2006, The National Office incorporated the woman and gender approach, so it could give a more proper and qualified support to the dioceses on the issue.

To face the new challenges, the national office has outlined the following objectives:

- a. To promote the capacities of technical personnel, organizations and leaders of the civil society to influence the public policies of the municipal, regional and central governments.
- b. To incorporate the theoretical and methodological perspective of gender as a transversal line in order to reach equity within the work of the Pastoral Social Caritas.

## **2. The executed work**

Through the Civic Participation Programme there have been carried out actions such as:

- Following and accompaniment to the implementation of the Programme in the three dioceses, project monitoring, and design of instruments in order to facilitate the information and writing reports.
- Permanent work of advocacy on topics of national importance: mining, forestry, transparency, strengthening of the judicial system and recovery of lands in Zacate Grande Island.
- Accompaniment and advising to the diocese in the plans of local and municipal advocacy and the promotion of civic participation initiatives: commissions of transparency and municipal commissioners.
- The production of a civic education campaign on the electoral topic -general elections of 2005-, reaching all the dioceses.

In coordination with the Civic Movement for Democracy, 3,500 people were trained on electoral observation, and 2,220 of them participated as electoral observers.

- Starting from 2005, the educational work acquired special importance that concretises itself through the Leadership training School (Escuela de Formación de Líderes) and the Diploma in Ethics and Politics (Diplomado en Ética y Política). An outcome of this work is the political training of 152 community leaders who perform organizational and advocacy activities in their communities and municipalities<sup>61</sup>.

- Campaign in order to reinforce the actions of the ethical observatory.

In practice, the work of the National Office has been developed as another programme, trying to articulate and support the work of the three involved diocese. However, we considered that in the context of this evaluation, the national approach that Caritas Norway aims to strengthen should be kept; thus the findings, achievements and difficulties of this component are included in the section of analysis of the information and general conclusions.

#### **IV. FINDINGS AND DATA ANALYSIS**

This chapter analyzes the information presented in chapter 3. It takes into account the main findings of the Programme as a whole, and refers to efficiency, efficacy, impact, relevance/pertinence, monitoring and evaluation, participation and organization, equity, and viability or sustainability.

It is necessary to point out that this evaluation takes place a year before the Programme deadline. This fact could affect the findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this document.

##### **Main findings**

- Since each diocese continues implementing programmes and projects independently and holds a direct relationship with Caritas Norway, it is still not possible to refer to a national programme. In context, Caritas Norway has in Honduras four counterparts that implement fourteen projects: (National Office: one project; Comayagua Diocese: seven, Santa Rosa de Copán: one, Trujillo: five).
- This fact contributes to explain why objectives, results, and indicators established in the agreement number 103-183, signed between Caritas Norway and Caritas Nacional in June 2005 –this document constitutes a first attempt to consolidate a national programme-, do not match with the ones in the projects of the dioceses. This agreement refers to a programme called Fortalecimiento de la Participación Comunitaria, Educación de Bases y Poder Local, and the programme that has been evaluated is named Construcción de Ciudadanía y Gobernabilidad en Honduras.

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<sup>61</sup> For information on 2005 activities, see Caritas Honduras. Informe Anual 2005.



This situation obstructs monitoring, following, and, of course, evaluation of activities.

- However, it is valid to remark that, despite differences in the form of presenting reports and making plans, there are important coincidences in topics, beneficiaries, methodology, compromise with the very poor and many activities done. These coincidences allow concluding that it is possible to go forward in the construction of a national programme.
- Projects in the area of development of democracy show new ways of citizen participation and the relationship between civil society groups and local governments, and central government. Especially in the activities of the national office, a great coherence is observed in the approach to democracy topic in its multiple dimensions: training (School in Ethic and Politics diplomat and the School for Leaders), sensibilization and citizen education (campaign in electoral processes, training and monitoring and observing general election (2005); signing of local pacts and follow-up of local development plans, as well as participation and advocacy in national processes as PRS implementation, justice strengthening, environment conservation, and transparency.
- Different forms and concepts to addressed gender and equality of opportunities are observed. Sometimes, they are present as a cross cutting topic, sometimes as a programme, and others as an opportunity that the process itself generates, although the three dioceses recognize that women are key actors, emphasis and priorities given to the issue influence the achievements of programme's objectives.
- Geographical areas intervened by the programme are not included among the most affected by HIV. It calls our attention that work on HIV/AIDS is one of the main priorities, especially in Colón and Comayagua. However, the intervention is justified by the mobility of this population, especially the one economically active, to San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa, the cities with the highest rates in HIV/AIDS.
- Most participants and beneficiaries in diocesan projects ignore the experiences of their similar in other dioceses. Although in the practice they are doing the same things, there are not spaces and permanent and systematic means for allowing a feedback from lessons and best practices generated in other regions.
- In all dioceses it was found a great amount of volunteering among leaders and inhabitants of communities, offering a lot of their time in project activities. Also it was found high doses of commitment in diocesan technical teams.

Most relevant aspects arose when analysing the information according to the parameters established in the terms of reference.

#### **A. Efficiency**

There are annual agreements (2005-2006). We have taking into account as a global reference the one signed in 2005, in which Caritas Norway compromises itself to support

the programme Strengthening of community participation, grass root education and local power (local empowerment) with a budget of 11, 980,000<sup>62</sup> crowns distributed as follows:

DIOCESSES	NORAD	CARITAS NORWAY <sup>63</sup>	BUDGET 2003-2007
Caritas Nacional	1,890,000	210,000	2,100,000
Comayagua	4,500,000	500,000	5,000,000
Trujillo	4,950,000	550,000	5,500,000
Santa Rosa	1,836,000	204,000	2,040,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,176,000</b>	<b>1,464,000</b>	<b>14,640,000</b>

Comayagua diocese implements seven projects, Santa Rosa de Copán one, Trujillo five and Caritas Nacional one, with four components: political advocacy, HIV/AIDS, Gender, and Administration. After reviewing planned and implemented activities and results in each diocese, it can be concluded that the resources has been sufficient.

Caritas Norway is financing approximately 80% of dioceses general budgets in lines such as wages and administrative expenses that absorbed more than two thirds of annual budget.

However, it has to be said that an efficient use of administrative budget is observed. At first sight, the relationship between the number of beneficiaries and the number of employees shows a high level of efficiency of these resources<sup>64</sup>.

A system to divulge the use of financial resources was not identified. Although there is no manifest opposition to accountability, Caritas does not publish information on administrative matters. As an exceptional action, Caritas Comayagua (2004) gave a report on projects implemented and money invested.

Auditing reports of 2005 budget elaborated by the firm “Consultores en Recursos Humanos y Servicios Especializados (CREHSE)” certify that the monetary resources of the programme are well administered. However reports of internal control indicates that the procedures cannot be presented as a model to increase efficiency.

## **B. Efficacy /Effectiveness**

Even when it is not possible to establish clearly the relationship among objectives, results, and indicators, it can be said that the results achieved up to now are in line with the general and specific objectives of the programme.

<sup>62</sup> Amounts given in item 4.1 of the Agreement do not coincide with the amount indicated in the title page of this document.

<sup>63</sup> In July 12, 2006, Caritas Norway and Caritas Honduras signed a new agreement 2006 (5,494,983 n crowns). The money went to the strengthening of civil society networks in incidence, gender, and HIV/AIDS covering the three dioceses and the national office.

<sup>64</sup> At this time, this relationship cannot be numerically established since the exact number of beneficiaries in each diocese and at the National Office is not known.

It has been strengthened a network of civil society organizations with multiple actors and agendas that in general terms coincide in citizen participation, transparency, and local development issues.

These structures interact with local governments, Central government, and international cooperation, to guarantee the transparent and efficient use of resources coming from PRS implementation. The experiences promoted include signing of local pacts, popular congresses, and mobilizations to defend the environment and decentralization of public budgets. The results do not depend exclusively on the work done by Caritas, but on external factors out of its control.

It is notorious the increment of women's participation in all activities of the Programme, despite the position of some of the clergy may have in relation to this topic. Training has improved the self-esteem and motivations of women to obtain a higher status and position in their organizations. It is evident that more efforts are needed for awareness raising among men about the importance of an equitable participation and in equality of conditions.

In relation to the diocesan teams, the situation is complex. In Santa Rosa de Copán, there is some instability of personnel affecting the continuity of the work. Communities ask for an appropriate accompanying, and the dioceses demand from the National Office convenient support in topics such as PRS, political advocacy in environmental problematic, transparency, and gender.

### **C. Monitoring and Evaluation**

Through the reading of documents handed over by the dioceses and the national office, it was possible to check the correspondence between operative plans and activities executed, although it has not been possible to count on joint indicators or a joint monitoring and follow-up plan. Diocesan teams highlight the importance of some results in their reports that participants do not perceived them in the same way. Popular congresses in Comayagua and some productive projects with women in Trujillo (previous to the programme) are examples of it.

Diocesan teams meet periodically to evaluate the progress done by the programme. Also there are meetings between Caritas Nacional and the dioceses with the same purpose, but they cannot be considered as a process of monitoring and evaluation as such. Beneficiaries have participated in some meetings to review the work. But its impact on the work dynamic of diocesan teams is low.

Although there is no formal opposition to the coordinating role the National Office should have, each diocese makes its own evaluation and reports to Caritas Norway maybe excluding the opinion Caritas Nacional may have.

The delay on proposing tools and mechanisms to make joint evaluations could be one of the reasons to explain the weak leadership Caritas Nacional has in this area.

## **D. Impact**

The characteristics of the Programme place a quite high level of difficulty when measuring the effects of the projects in the daily life of the communities. The evaluation does not allow verify changes that respond to long-term processes. It has to be remembered that Caritas's work initiated some time ago, and the importance of Caritas Norway support is the continuity that has granted to the process.

Despite the difficulties and low quantitative results in gender equity, women's participation in all activities, improved self-esteem, and acknowledgement –many times a formal one- of their role by men and the clergy must be underlined. Women can assert, “Now we are different. Training has helped us.”

It could be observed that Caritas has promoted levels of inclusion and tolerance among people. Religious and political sectarianism have been reduced. People participate in the projects independently of their political or religious preferences.

The support given by diocesan teams to local and national political advocacy is widely known and substantiated. Caritas has an important role in the formulation of municipal investment plans (PIM Spanish initials) and in accessing information on PRS from various sectors including local governments.

The lack of base lines in the three dioceses, among other reasons, restrain a more precise evaluation of the impact of the programme.

## **E. Pertinence / Relevancy**

When comparing context information with what it is stated in the projects, it is easy to conclude that the main themes included are pertinent: development of local democracy through citizen participation and political education, gender equity, environmental sustainability, and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Counterparts and beneficiaries are also pertinent, since they are members of the communities and can have a multiplier effect. Besides, the correct selection of the geographical areas to work in contributes to the pertinence of the programme.

## **F. Participation and Organization**

As a local and national organization, Caritas has gained important participation spaces in topics such as social auditing, PRS following, electoral processes monitoring, standing up as a key and representative actor.

Networks and commissions organized facilitate the participation of women, young people, ethnic groups, poor people, in following public policies and programmes, as well as in the formulation of proposals on issues raised by the government and other ONG'S.

## **G. Equity**

Information recollected includes differentiated data by sex and, in a few cases, by age. The evaluating team considers that is not convenient to include others variables such as academic degree or religion. This could generate adverse effects since it would contribute to weaken tolerance and disregard diversity. It has to be acknowledged that differentiated treatment (affirmative discrimination) for women has benefited them to enlarge their participation in the defence of their rights.

Improvements in registering women's participation can be observed. However, the fact that participants' age is not registered might suggest that generational relay is not a key issue. But it is important to point out that there are interesting initiatives referred to the point mentioned before. It stands out the HIV/AIDS prevention work with a notorious participation of young people mainly in Trujillo diocese where there is a work to promote new leaders. In Comayagua there are similar initiatives.

However the participants admit that it continuous to be a weakness not being able to incorporate more young people. It seems that it has not been possible the incorporation of perspectives, needs, and culture of rural youth, yearning for job and educational opportunities.

On the other hand, equity on decision-making (between men and women; leaders and grass roots; diocesan teams and community leaders) needs to be improved. This process will move forward as beneficiaries strengthen their personal and community skills and build self-sustainability.

## **H. Viability**

Signing of agreements with governmental and non-governmental organizations at diocesan level indicates the complexity of the relationships Caritas has built through inter-institutional coordination to accompany local development processes. However, it would be valuable to make a greater effort to coordinate within the different offices the Pastoral Social has.

National organizations like Movimiento Civico para la Democaracia (Civic movement for Democracy) and environmental networks, especially forestry and mining networks, illustrates Caritas's capacities to establish alliances. But they also make evident the need of a connected vision. For example in the mining issue Caritas Nacional and Copan diocese have had contradictory visions.

Although there are many structures built, it is not possible to assert that their functioning is guaranteed without external financing. Popular Congresses in Comayagua, and UNICORASS in Trujillo, respond to the availability of resources more than to people will.

Participants conceive sustainability as the capacity to negotiate and obtain international cooperation support. However, diocesan teams conceived it as a result of the strengthening of the organizations and community initiatives. The discussion is in the agenda, particularly

in Trujillo where a commission, formed by the Bishop to elaborate a pastoral social working proposal, considers that programmes and projects should be developed based on volunteering rather than on international cooperation.

Obviously the characteristics of the work Caritas does as well as the vulnerability of its organizations are factors that influence the lack of a strategy to secure the sustainability.

## **I. Cooperation with Caritas Norway**

The relationship with Caritas Norway is fluid and fraternal at diocesan and national office levels. It is tolerant and respectful of the approaches of the diocesan teams. It is horizontal and sensitive to the needs of dioceses and participants.

The support given has been key and opportune. Many of the activities would have not taken place without Caritas Norway's flexibility. The relationship has made possible to continue the process of organization and participation that Caritas promotes.

A weakness to point out is the deficient monitoring of results and indicators. The mid term assessment, despite its validity, has not been suitable used.

The direct negotiations with the dioceses have not contributed to strengthen the role of Caritas Nacional as a coordinating instance promoting a joint vision in a national scope programme.

## **GENERAL CONCLUSIONS**

1. Implementing most of the recommendations pointed out by the midterm review (2005) is a pending assignment. General comments as well as technical aspects mentioned in the document remain firm.
2. Despite the difficulties and weaknesses identified in 2005 and in the current one, and considering the short time for the processes to develop, Pastoral Social Caritas's intervention through the projects supported by Caritas Norway in the three Dioceses, shows tangible outcomes in people's life and their surroundings. If positive aspects are strengthened and corrective procedures are applied, it is possible to foresee the consolidation of a Programme with significant local and national impacts.
3. To work in the most depressed communities of the departments chosen has been, and continues to be, a correct decision. It indicates that the criteria applied for selecting geographical areas to work in was correct, contributing to the pertinence of the Programme.
4. The topics raised: local democracy development through citizen/civic participation and political education, gender equity, environment sustainability, and HIV/AIDS prevention are key issues for Honduran society to break the cycle of extreme poverty, authoritarianism, and inequity.
5. Likewise, counterpart organizations and beneficiaries are pertinent since they are inserted in the communities, and they are able to practice a multiplier effect. On the

other hand, the participants, in spite of their material poverty, give a meaningful contribution to the Programme –although not yet quantified- that is expressed in time invested and facilities offered in their communities to organize visits and meetings.

6. As local, regional, and national organization, Caritas has built important participation spaces in social auditing, PRS follow-up, and defense and management of natural resources, placing itself as a key actor and spokesman. The networks organized, transparency commissions, local pacts, political advocacy campaigns, woman municipality offices, and other spaces for women; and the involvement of young people in HIV/AIDS prevention are examples of the achievements made by the Programme. It is fair to acknowledge that PSC, as a structure of the Catholic Church, is a mobilizing force. The Civic movement for democracy, environmental networks, especially in forestry and mining, prove its contribution. But the lack of a shared vision, for example in mining matters is a sensitive issue.
7. The political education campaign impelled by Caritas Nacional and monitoring of the electoral process in the country have demonstrated their pertinence to encourage political participation, the validity of the approach and their contribution to the achievement of some positive electoral results. Some observers consider that the high rate of non-participation in the last elections (more than 50%) is an achievement of these campaigns –although, of course, not exclusively- since it contributed to the questioning of bipartidism.
8. Many structures of first, second, third and even forth level have been created. It can be said that in Comayagua and Colón exists a diffusion of organizations and initiatives that, sometimes, disperse efforts and resources. It is not possible to affirm that their functioning is guaranteed without external financing. For example, the Popular Congresses (Congresos Populares) in Comayagua Diocese, and UNICORASS in Trujillo seem to be animated by the availability of resources rather than willingness and commitment of social actors the PSC works with.
9. In general, objectives, goals, and results of the projects are too ambitious, therefore they are difficult to achieve in a short time. Most of them are vague. They reflect great aspirations whose fulfilment depends on actors and factors that are out of reach of the programme, making difficult to measure results and impacts. This weakness is present in the new planning.
10. Each diocesan team meets periodically to monitor and review the implementation of the projects. Also Caritas national team and diocesan teams meet with the same purpose. However, they have not been able, up to now, to design and to agree a unified efficient system that allows the follow-up of indicators and accomplishment of objectives.
11. Dioceses need advising and technical support from the national office on environmental topics (forestry, mining, dams), PRS functioning (budgets, auditing, follow-up); gender equity; legal system, exchange promotion to enhance local and regional experiences. Technical support and advising at the right time would contribute to community actions and to solve conflicts in favour of the population. The achievements reached in Zacate Grande Island case are a good example of it.
12. Educational processes show some weaknesses: unattainable objectives in the short and middle terms; too many training activities, sometimes they become repetitive and contents are not always adequate to expectations, needs and educational level of

participants. Some lacks gradualism in the process and others do not have structured programmes and profiles of what is expected to attain. They can not count on sufficient, adequate, varied and high-quality educational materials to support pedagogically their training activities.

13. In Comayagua and Trujillo Dioceses, women recognize that learning about gender equity has contributed to reach benefits –mainly in their personal lives-despite the traditional and patriarchal vision still present in some priests. Clergy's compromises with this issue have been mainly fighting domestic violence, but women's autonomy and other women's rights have not been clearly addressed.
14. Women's participation in meetings and training activities has increased. Participants' age has not been registered as an indicator of work oriented to generational relay. In Trujillo there is a clear intention of working with young people in HIV/Aids prevention.
15. The parish priests are key actor in this process. Advances are evident when they identify themselves with the work of PSC. But, their involvement is unstable. If they do not agree on approaches and topics sustained by PSC, they retrain people's participation. Their authority upon church members is undeniable.
16. Dioceses get financial aid from other agencies. But Caritas Norway financial support represents approximately the 80% of Dioceses general budget. The implementation of educational projects maybe the reason salaries and administrative expenses absorb more than two thirds of annual budgets, sacrificing resources to improve the quality of the work, elaboration of educational material and contracting suited specialized consultants.
17. The lack of precise data on the amount of beneficiaries obstructs establishing a mathematical relation. It is fair to recognize the efficient and rational use of administrative budget. This can be deduced relating the number of participants/beneficiaries, number of activities, funds invested, and personnel hired.



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## **ANNEXES (in Spanish)**

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1. **Terminos de Referencia (ToR – terms of reference)**
  2. **Participantes en reunión de coordinación**
  3. **Participantes en reuniones comunitarias**
  4. **Participantes en reuniones con los equipos técnicos diocesanos**
  5. **Personas entrevistadas**
  6. **Municipios intervenidos por la Pastoral Social Cáritas según datos de población, pobreza y pobreza extrema, IDH y esperanza de vida**
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## ANEXO 1

### TÉRMINOS DE REFERENCIA (TDR)

#### 1. Antecedentes del proyecto

En el año 2003, Pastoral Social – Caritas de Comayagua, Trujillo, Santa Rosa de Copán, Oficina nacional de Caritas y Caritas de Noruega firman un convenio.....

El programa se enfoque en las siguientes áreas de desarrollo:

##### *Desarrollo de la democracia:*

- i) *Potenciación de la sociedad civil a nivel popular* a base de potenciar la competencia y estructuras de los pobres para participar en la sociedad y ejercer una influencia. La "sociedad civil" en Honduras se limita a la capital y el ámbito de las ONGs, donde los pobres se encuentran representado en escaso grado. La Iglesia Católica se encuentra presente en todos los niveles de la sociedad y desde la década del 1960 ha mantenido fuertes lazos con las organizaciones de los pobres y los movimiento populares.
- ii) *Trabajo de portavoces* para influir sobre la política de desarrollo y la iniciativa para el establecimiento de estructuras para el control social por parte de la sociedad civil (auditoría social) con puesta en práctica por parte de las autoridades, de los procesos de HIPC y PRS. La política oficial ha demostrado ser hasta la fecha inadecuada para combatir la pobreza y el deterioro del medio ambiente en el campo. A su vez el PRSP de las autoridades posibilita una descentralización creciente y una cooperación con la sociedad civil. Con independencia de sí esto se debe a presión por parte de los donantes internacionales o de una creciente conciencia de la sociedad civil respecto a su responsabilidad y sus posibilidades de influjo, esto constituye una "oportunidad histórica" para contribuir a la construcción de una auténtica democracia popular.

##### *Género e igualdad de los sexos*

- i) *Gender mainstreaming* para aumentar la participación de la mujer en el influjo de todos los proyectos y organizaciones participantes debe iniciarse con una concienciación e incremento de la competencia. El sojuzgamiento de la mujer es masivo y debe verse bajo la perspectiva de la poderosa "cultura macho".
- ii) *El papel fijador de agendas* en el desarrollo de la sociedad constituye una parte importante del desarrollo de la democracia. Las mujeres pobres campesinas tienen escaso poder de influjo social. La iniciativa se orienta en especial hacia el conseguir garantizar para este grupo su participación e influjo sobre la sociedad civil en el debate público a través de una educación cívica y un entrenamiento como líderes, apoyo a grupos y redes de mujeres y trabajo de portavoces.

##### *VIH y SIDA*

- i) Formación preventiva orientada hacia los jóvenes y las escuelas, incluye la enseñanza sexual y temas como roles sexuales y comportamiento sexual. Honduras tiene el mayor índice de crecimiento de casos de SIDA y la ayuda internacional ha incrementado la atención de las autoridades en esta área. No obstante, hasta ahora el trabajo de información oficial ha tenido carácter de campaña y las escuelas han participado muy escasamente.
- ii) La lucha contra las consecuencias consiste tanto en combatir la estigmatización y hacer frente a los retos sociales y sanitarios a través de una cooperación con la sociedad civil y las

autoridades. Los trabajos de portavoz son fundamentales en este contexto y se orientan también, específicamente, hacia la estructura eclesial.

Ver anexo 1 por el plan detallado del programa sobre objetivos y resultados previstos.

**Grupo objetivo:**

- 1 950 miembros de organizaciones populares y grupos de mujeres, y población en 400 comunidades locales.
- Organizaciones populares y foros civiles (Interforo); movimientos populares nacionales / internacionales a nivel local, regional y nacional (Vía Campesina, Sin Tierra, etc).
- Cáritas y demás estructuras eclesiales en los obispados de Comayagua, Trujillo y Santa Rosa de Copán. Cáritas Honduras y los restantes Cáritas episcopales en Honduras y personajes destacados de la estructura eclesial nacional, así como la red de Cáritas en Centroamérica.
- Autoridades y administraciones públicas, ONGs y otros agentes de ayuda local, regional y nacional.

**Ubicación geográfica:**

El programa abarca un área de impacto nacional. Se aplica a 400 comunidades locales en los distritos de Comayagua, La Paz, Colón, Lempira, Ocotepeque y Copán. Parte del trabajo de portavoces se ejerce en un contexto centroamericano.

**Fundamentación del programa/proyecto:**

- Una política insuficiente hasta la fecha, para combatir la pobreza en el campo, y una sociedad civil débil, donde el ciudadano común y la mujer tienen escaso influjo.
- Una creciente conciencia, tras el huracán Mitch, de la responsabilidad civil y las posibilidades de influir sobre el debate social y la política local y nacional, así como un PRSP que descentralizará varios servicios oficiales y que rinde testimonio de la voluntad de cooperación con la sociedad civil.
- Un crecimiento de los movimientos regionales populares y una acción internacional concertada, mejor orientada hacia unos objetivos.
- Prioridad dada por Caritas Noruega a las iniciativas sobre democracia y género.

Durante el periodo de ejecución se ha hecho modificaciones en el documento original y implementado cambios en actividades, objetivos y áreas geográficas de ejecución según cambios en necesidades, situaciones locales y prioridades estratégicas.

Como resultado de una evaluación hecha por las autoridades noruegas en febrero 2005, se han iniciado un proceso de consolidación y fortalecimiento de las actividades para la promoción de género y el combate a VIH/sida dentro del programa. Entonces para 2006 el programa ha tenido algunos cambios menores con respecto a la formulación de los objetivos:

**Objetivo General:**

Implementar y fortalecer políticas de desarrollo, equidad de género y VIH/sida promovida por las organizaciones de las Diócesis de Comayagua, Trujillo, y Santa Rosa de Copán

**Objetivos específicos:**

Fortalecer la competencia y la estructura de la población para participación y incidencia en la sociedad civil, debate público y acciones de desarrollo.

Fortalecer el trabajo de portavoz general y contribución de las organizaciones de socios para establecer estructuras en la sociedad civil para control social con la ejecución de HIPC/PRSP



Mayor participación e incidencia de mujeres así que ellas en igualdad de condiciones con los hombres deciden la agenda.

Informar, capacitar y acompañar organizaciones y representantes de la sociedad civil para que propongan y exijan al Gobierno la adopción y cumplimiento de políticas que permitan disminuir la epidemia del VIH/SIDA así como mejorar la calidad de vida de las personas viviendo con VIH/SIDA (PVVS)

## **2. Objetivos de la evaluación**

### **Objetivo general:**

Evaluar el cumplimiento de los objetivos del Programa *"Construcción de Ciudadanía y Gobernabilidad"* y su impacto en la población participante.

Las preguntas que la evaluación ha de responder deberían especificarse según los objetivos específicos siguientes:

\* **Eficiencia:** Determine la relación entre la calidad y la cantidad de los resultados alcanzados, así como entre los recursos y medios utilizados para conseguirlos. Establecer comparaciones que permitan extraer conclusiones para una segunda fase.

#### Asuntos actuales:

- Fueron los recursos planificados en el presupuesto disponibles adecuados?
- Fueron suficientes los sistemas de la divulgación y de supervisión del uso de recursos financieros y materiales?
- Pudieron los mismos resultados han sido logrado, en un a medida más eficiente?
- Existe algunos sistemas o experiencias que puede servir como un modelo para incrementar la eficiencia?

\* **Eficacia:** Determine en qué medida el programa ha alcanzado su objetivo, incluyendo un análisis de los procesos que los han facilitado u obstaculizado. Establecer la relación entre lo planeado y lo conseguido.

#### Asuntos actuales:

- Cuantificar los logros obtenidos por el proyecto de acuerdo con los objetivos intermedios e indicadores.
- Determina la importancia del los beneficiarios, las actividades y la organización en lograr los varios objetivos del programa.
- Determine la eficacia del equipo para la implementación del proyecto.

\* **Planeamiento, monitoreo y evaluación.** Determine la suficiencia, la eficacia y la cualidad del planeamiento, monitoreo y la evaluación durante la ejecución del proyecto.

- ¿Cómo corresponde los planes y los informes (los documentos escritos) con la realidad? Si hay variaciones, porqué y como mejorarlo?
- ¿Cómo es el nivel de participación de los beneficiarios en los procesos de planeamiento, monitoreo y evaluación?
- Los papeles del equipo, en el ámbito nacional y local, esta claramente presentados y seguidos?
- Existe un sistema de monitoreo y evaluación que se utiliza sistemáticamente, al nivel local y/o nacional?
- Que es el impacto de la consolidación del programa sobre los procesos de planeamiento, monitoreo y evaluación?

\* **Impacto:** Determine los efectos positivos y negativos del Programa con relación a

Los diferentes niveles de ejecución; el nivel del hogar y la familia, el nivel de la comunidad y el nivel de la sociedad regional y nacional, previstos o no,. Así mismo incorporar el análisis de las causas y procesos para explicar el impacto del proyecto.

Asuntos actuales:

- Hubo cambios en la manera de vidas que resultan de las actividades del programa?
- Cómo eficaz es la entrega de ventajas del proyecto a los beneficiarios?
- Cómo fue la calidad de la ayuda / apoyo del proyecto a las comunidades?
- Cómo pertenece el proyecto a las comunidades?
- En que manera se mide el impacto al nivel regional o nacional?

**\* Pertinencia:** Haga un análisis global sobre la pertinencia del proyecto en el contexto local y nacional. Determine si los objetivos, las áreas geográficas, las contrapartes y las intervenciones del proyecto continúan siendo validos, incluyendo un análisis de la consistencia del diseño del mismo, después de la evaluación intermedia, y con base a la situación inicial y final del proyecto.

Asuntos actuales:

- Cuales eran los componentes dominantes del diseño del programa, como apropiado y relevantes eran ellos para los beneficiarios?

- Que tipo de proyectos y organización quieren tener los beneficiarios del proyecto?
- Que es valor agregado de las organizaciones contrapartes en la ejecución del programa?
- Que es la pertinencia del área geográfica de intervención y de las actividades para lograr el objetivo global del programa?

**\* Participación y organización:** Determine el nivel de participación y organización en el programa y del grado al cual esta participación y organización local afectó el programa.

Asuntos actuales:

- Determina la colaboración y la participación entre las comunidades y con los proyectos.
- En que manera contribuye el proyecto a la participación de la población meta en los espacios de toma de decisión, incluyendo la participación directa en el desarrollo del proyecto?
- Cuál era el acercamiento a las comunidades y como afectó la implementación de los programas?
- Cómo ha sido la consolidación del programa?
- Cómo contribuye el proyecto al fortalecimiento de la sociedad civil en nivel local/nacional?

**\*Equidad:** Determine el nivel de equidad en la ejecución del proyecto, basado en las varias características del grupo meta (edad, sexo, procedencia, religión, grado académico, relaciones de poder, formación recibida etc.).

Asuntos actuales:

- Cómo es la participación de las mujeres y jóvenes en las actividades y toma de decisiones?
- Cómo aplique el principio de equidad en la organización central y en las comunidades?
- Cuál es la mejor manera lograr equidad en la planificación, ejecución y evaluación de las actividades?

**\* Viabilidad:** Análisis de la probabilidad de que los beneficios generados por el proyecto continúen más allá del tiempo en el que Caritas Noruega continué financiando; es decir, la capacidad de perdurar de lo logrado.

Asunto actual:

- Compromisos Institucionales (Acuerdos, Convenios...)
- Existe planes para asegurar la sostenibilidad de los proyectos?
- Fortalecimiento de la capacidad institucional y de gestión
- Organización y participación local.

- Viabilidad financiera y económica: Análisis coste en relación con los beneficios; análisis coste Factores Socio-Culturales: Efectos del proyecto o programa sobre los distintos grupos sociales; diferenciados en términos de género, pertenencia étnica, posición social, credo.
- Gobernabilidad y incidencia política.

\* **Cooperación con Caritas Noruega.** Determine la cualidad y la naturaleza de la cooperación entre Caritas Noruega y las contrapartes locales.

Asuntos actuales:

- Cómo pertenece la cooperación con Caritas Noruega a las contrapartes locales y los beneficiarios? Debilidades y fortalezas.
- Que es el valor agregado de la cooperación con Caritas Noruega?

\* **Recomendaciones:** Incluir recomendaciones basadas en las *lecciones aprendidas*, en los aciertos y en los errores detectados en base a una posible replicación del proyecto en otra zona y, en su caso, para la formulación de una segunda fase del Proyecto

Asuntos actuales:

- Identificar experiencias relevantes y valiosas para que puedan ser documentados y sea material de apoyo para proyectos similares.
- Cómo se puedan utilizar las lecciones aprendidas en la programación futura?

### 3. Metodología

La metodología que se utilizará en este proceso de evaluación es participativa donde las personas en las comunidades poseen información muy valiosa y capacidad analítica para identificar los logros y las limitantes de sus procesos de desarrollo. Es decir se busca rescatar que el conocimiento local y que se complemente con el conocimiento y el análisis de los especialistas externos.

Se debe favorecer un proceso de auto reflexión y producción de conocimiento colectivo mediante una acción cooperada, en la cual los protagonistas de los proyectos se involucran sustancialmente en la identificación de los temas evaluados, el diseño de la evaluación, la recolección y análisis de la información y las acciones correctivas tomadas como resultado de los hallazgos de la evaluación.

La metodología de la evaluación debe contar con las siguientes características:

- Valora el conocimiento y la experiencia de los ciudadanos locales en analizar su realidad y resolver sus propios problemas
- Sirve para mejorar el programa y la organización, en términos del interés de los participantes.
- Promueve la apropiación de la población participante del proyecto y utiliza métodos participativos (talleres, entrevistas y reuniones – otros?) , métodos cualitativos, en combinación con algunos métodos cuantitativos.

### 4. Productos esperados.

Los productos esperados de esta consultoría son:

- La evaluación final del Programa "*Construcción de Ciudadanía y Gobernabilidad*" incluyendo un análisis basados en los objetivos intermedios, conclusiones y recomendaciones.
- Un documento con recomendaciones específicas:
  - o Como asegurar la auto-sostenibilidad y consolidación del programa durante 2007, recomendaciones para una estrategia de sostenibilidad.

- Recomendaciones para una segunda fase y una nueva propuesta para Caritas Noruega para 2008 y adelante.

- Una presentación de la evaluación y las recomendaciones a los actores relevantes y responsables para el programa en Honduras.

## **5. Lugar de la evaluación**

Tegucigalpa, comunidades de la diócesis de Santa Rosa de Copan, Trujillo y Comayagua.

## **6. Requisitos equipo evaluador**

- Formación académica
  - Formación académica en Ciencias Sociales o afines
  - Deseable una maestría o un doctorado en Ciencias sociales
  - Formación en equidad de género
  - Formación en gestión de proyectos
- Experiencia
  - Experiencia no menor de 3 años en gerencia de proyectos vinculados a procesos locales de desarrollo, incluyendo el manejo financiero
  - Al menos 3 años de experiencia en trabajar en equipos multidisciplinarios e intersectoriales
  - Al menos 1 año de experiencia de trabajo en coordinación interinstitucional
  - Al menos 2 experiencias en creación y fortalecimiento de redes locales,
  - Experiencia de evaluar proyectos de participación ciudadana y desarrollo (en Honduras)
  - Conocimiento de metodología participativa al nivel de evaluación
  - Experiencia o idea como medir la capacidad local de incidir en la toma de decisiones al nivel de municipalidades, instituciones de gobiernos y organizaciones
- Habilidades
  - Excelente manejo del idioma español (e ingles)
  - Facilidades en la elaboración de informes
  - Comunicación interpersonal
  - Manejo de software (Office, Internet)
- Honorarios
  - De acuerdo a su formación, experiencia y habilidades
  - El programa reconocerá al/a la consultor/a los gastos de movilización a los municipios bajo proyecto

## **7. Periodo de la evaluación.**

El proceso evaluativo debe iniciar a mas tardar en febrero 2007 y finalizar a mas tardar el 30 de marzo de 2007. El calendario final de la evaluación será negociado con los evaluadores, aunque respetando las limitaciones de inicio y finalización.

## **8. Presentación de propuestas**

Dentro de la propuesta técnica y económica debe considerarse lo siguiente:

- Composición del equipo Evaluador y calificaciones de cada miembro del mismo.
- Cronograma con la fecha aproximada y tiempo asignado para los preparativos, trabajo de campo y finalización.
- Cuándo y dónde realizará el equipo evaluador sus investigaciones y trabajo de campo.

- El equipo Evaluador deberá llevar a cabo contactos estrechos con los diferentes agentes involucrados de manera directa e indirecta en el programa (Instituciones, autoridades locales, miembros del personal del proyecto, grupos e individuos.
- El equipo evaluador deberá presentar la metodología que se utilizará en el proceso de evaluación, tomando en cuenta los requisitos mencionando en este documento.
- Debe especificarse la fecha para la presentación del borrador del informe, así como 3 copias del informe final que deberán entregarse en la fecha estipulada. Debe incluirse una copia en formato electrónico en idioma español e inglés.
- El borrador del informe será comentado por el Equipo evaluador, Pastoral social – Caritas y Caritas Noruega antes de elaborar la versión final.

La propuesta debe ser enviada a más tardar 15 de abril del 2007, al correo electrónico [caritas\\_de\\_honduras@caritas.hn](mailto:caritas_de_honduras@caritas.hn) dirigida a Padre German Calix.  
Tel. (504) 237-3318, 237-2719

## ANEXO 2

### Participantes en reunión de coordinación

PASTORAL SOCIAL CÁRITAS - DIOCESIS COMAYAGUA

JORNADA DE TRABAJO: Evaluación Final del Programa Construcción de Ciudadanía y Gobernabilidad en Honduras 2003-2007

Lista de Asistencia

JORNADA DE TRABAJO CON DIRECTORES Y EQUIPOS TECNICOS

Jueves 11 de enero de 2007

Comayagua, Comayagua

No.	NOMBRE	PROGRAMA-PROYECTO
1	Sara Judith Orellana	Oficina Nacional
2	Laura Vásquez	Comayagua
3	Yanira Y. Ortega	Comayagua
4	Carlos A. Tovar	Oficina Nacional
5	Antonio Teruel L.	Oficina Nacional
6	Miriam Villeda	Santa Rosa de Copán
7	José Saúl Mejía	Santa Rosa de Copán
8	Wilmer Pereira	Trujillo
9	German Cálix	Oficina Nacional
10	Glenda Hernández	Santa Rosa de Copán
11	Carmen E. Molina	Oficina Nacional
12	Luís Escoto	Comayagua
13	Celia María Casco	Oficina Nacional
14	Rosbym Mónico Padilla Arita	Comayagua
15	Jaime A. Flores P.	Oficina Nacional
16	Oscar Paz	Comayagua
17	Santa María López	Oficina Nacional
18	Jorge Rodríguez	Trujillo
19	Norma García	Trujillo
20	Gloria Lara	Trujillo
21	Ramón Zelaya	Oficina Nacional

### ANEXO 3

#### Participantes en reuniones comunitarias

**PASTORAL SOCIAL CÁRITAS - DIOCESIS COMAYAGUA**

**JORNADA DE TRABAJO: Evaluación Final del Programa Construcción de Ciudadanía y Gobernabilidad en Honduras 2003-2007**

**Lista de Asistencia**

**PARTICIPACION CIUDADANA**

Viernes 9 de febrero de 2007(2:00 p.m.)

No.	NOMBRE	PROGRAMA-PROYECTO	CARGO	ZONA DE TRABAJO
1	Orlando Asegura	SOCIR	Secretario Participación Ciudadana	El Rosario
2	Jesus Machado	SOCIR	Coordinador	El Rosario
3	Ambrocía Vásquez	Comisión de Transparencia	Vocal I	Chinacla
4	Wilfredo Vijil	Sociedad Civil	Presidente	Santiago de Puringla
5	Porfirio Castañeda	SOCIR	Secretario Participación Ciudadana de Gestión	El Rosario (San Jacinto)
6	Alex Manuel Ulloa	Comisionado Municipal	Presidente	Ojos de Agua
7	Celvin L. Valladares	Comisionado Municipal		El Rosario
8	Maximiliano Bueso	Sociedad Civil		Ojos de Agua
9	Jorge Bueso	Sociedad Civil	Coordinador	Ojos de Agua
10	Vinicio Cáceres	Municipalidad	Vice Alcalde	Santiago
11	Gilberto Osorio M.	Comisión de Transparencia	Coordinador	Santiago
12	Roberto A. Díaz	Comisión de Transparencia	Comisionado	Cabañas
13	Modesto Alvarado	Comisión de Transparencia	Secretario	San Antonio del Norte
14	Doris Nelly Sorto	Comisión de Transparencia	Secretaria	Cabañas
15	Norma Suyapa Benítez	Secretaria de Sociedad Civil	Secretaria	Cabañas
16	Santos Lopez	Comisionado	Comisionado	Santa Elena
17	Víctor Aguilar Garcia	Sociedad Civil	Sub Coordinador	San Jose
18	Carlos Fugón	Comisionado	Fiscal	San Antonio del Norte
19	Jose Trinidad Acosta	Comisión de Transparencia	Secretario	Aguanqueterique
20	Mercedes Mejia V	Sociedad Civil	Coordinador S.P.C	Chinacla, La Paz
21	Maria Santos Pérez	Sociedad Civil	Coordinador Social Civil	Opatoro
22	Angela Rosa Álvarez	Comisión de Transparencia	Presidente	Aguanqueterique
23	Estanislao Rodríguez	Comisión de Transparencia	Fiscal	Aguanqueterique
24	Braulio Yanez	Sociedad Civil	Vocal	Santa Ana
25	M. Elvia Vargas		Coordinadora	Santa Ana

No.	NOMBRE	PROGRAMA-PROYECTO	CARGO	ZONA DE TRABAJO
26	Dina Lorena Padilla	Comisión de Transparencia	Secretaria	San Juan
27	Maria de los Santos H.	Comisión de Transparencia	Secretaria	San Juan
28	Flora M. Hernández	Municipalidad	Regidora	Santa Ana
29	Maria A. Dominguez	Sociedad Civil	Secretaria	Chinacla
30	Valentín Vásquez	Corporación Municipal	Regidor	Santa Elena
31	Rosalio Vásquez	Sociedad Civil	Finanzas	Santa Elena
32	Ilegible	Ilegible		
33	Wilmer	Ilegible		
34	José Paz Chicas	Ilegible		
35	Mario Corea P.	Comisión de Transparencia	Comisionado	Chinacla
36	Gloria Suyapa Reyes	Corporación Municipal	Secretaria Municipal	Chinacla
37	Emerita Claros		O.M.M	Chinacla
38	Sonia A. Medina	La Iglesia Católica	Delegada C.P.V	San Jose
39	Glenda Noemí Alvarado	Comisionada Municipal	Delegada	San Jose
40	Miguel Angel Pérez	Secretario S.C	Secretaria S.C	Opatoro
41	Arnulfo Hernandez	Municipalidad		Guajiquiro
42	E. Hernández	Comisión de Transparencia		
43	Raúl Martines	Corporación Municipal		Opatoro
44	Irma Martinez	RED		Opatoro
45	Eufeniano	Comisión de Transparencia	Fiscal	Yarula
46	Vicente López	RED	Vice Presidente	Opatoro
47	Juana Vásquez	RED	Coordinadora	Santa Elena
48	Jose Mateo López	RED	Secretario	Opatoro
49	Avelino Rodriguez	RED		Opatoro
50	Florentino Hernández	RED	Presidente	Yarula
51	S. Isabel	RED	Miembro	Santa Elena
52	Raynirio Cerrato	REDAMUCOP	Presidente	Minas de Oro
53	Baudilio Bonilla	RED	Delegado	Las Huertas
54	Roger Fernández	CÁRITAS	A. Pastoral	La Paz
55	Alan Rafael Palomo	CÁRITAS	A. Pastoral	San Antonio del Norte
56	Rosbyn Mónico Padilla	CÁRITAS	Coordinador	La Paz



**PASTORAL SOCIAL CÁRITAS - DIOCESIS COMAYAGUA****JORNADA DE TRABAJO: Evaluación Final del Programa Construcción de Ciudadanía y Gobernabilidad en Honduras 2003-2007****Lista de Asistencia****PROGRAMA: MUJER Y EQUIDAD DE GÉNERO**

Sábado 10 de febrero de 2007(8:30 a.m.)

No.	NOMBRE	PROGRAMA-PROYECTO	CARGO	ZONA DE TRABAJO
1	Emerita Claros		Oficina Municipal de la Mujer	Chinacla
2	Flora M. Hernandez	Municipalidad	Regidora	Santa Ana
3	Libia Janeth Argueta	Red Mujeres Políticas		Cane, La Paz
4	Maria Guillermina Garcia	Oficina Municipal de la Mujer	Organización	Santa Ana
5	Francisca Gonzáles		Socia	Santa Ana
6	Emiliana Garcia			San Isidro
7	Bayron Adonay Vásquez			San Isidro
8	Irma Martinez	O.M.M	Coordinadora M.	Opatoro
9	Victoria Emelina Chavarria	O.M.P	Sub Coordinadora	El Rosario
10	Maria Felipa Benítez	Secretaria de Genero	Secretaria de Genero	Santa Elena
11	Maria Romelia Cortez	Juventud		Santa Elena
12	Lucila Núñez		Coordinadora	Yarula
13	Isaías Hernández			Yarula
14	Paula Velasquez	O.M.M	Coordinadora	Huertas, El Rosario
15	Francisca Gamez	O.M.M	Coordinadora	Yarula
16	Oscar René Pineda			Yarula
17	OJO	RED	Autoapoyo	Marcala
18	Rominda Bejarano	RED	Autoapoyo	Marcala
19	Cristina Argueta	Grupo de Autoapoyo	Autoapoyo	Yarula
20	Francia Cedillo	O.M.M	Coordinadora	Cabañas
21	Ana Priscila Padilla	Secretaria Genero	Integrante	El Rosario
22	Daniel Arjenis Aguirre			El Rosario
23	Adelayda Castañeda		Integrante	El Rosario
24	Juana Edith Mejia	Corporación Municipal	Vice Alcaldesa	San Antonio del Norte
25	Lia Carlota Rubio	Alcaldía Municipal	Regidora	Villa de San Antonio
26	Mirtila Caballero		Fiscal C.A	Ojos de Agua
27	Iris Esperanza Caballero	Red de Mujeres	Facilitadora	Ojos de Agua
28	Consuelo Velásquez	Red de Mujeres	Acompañamiento	La Paz

**PASTORAL SOCIAL CÁRITAS - DIOCESIS SANTA ROSA DE COPAN****JORNADA DE TRABAJO: Evaluación Final del Programa Construcción de Ciudadanía y Gobernabilidad en Honduras 2003-2007****Lista de Asistencia****REUNION COMUNITARIA: La Rinconada, Lepaera, Lempira**

Jueves 1 de marzo de 2007

No.	NOMBRE	PROGRAMA-PROYECTO	COMUNIDAD
1	Vicente Vásquez	Coordinador Escuela de Educación Popular (EEP)	Rinconada
2	María Anacleto Orellana	EEP, Cáritas	Rinconada
3	Basilio Orellana	CODECO	Rinconada
4	María Inés Ponce	Iglesia Católica	Rinconada
5	Inés Miranda V.	Presidente de Asociación de Dueños	Rinconada
6	José Delio Miranda	Iglesia Católica	Rinconada
7	Candelaria Vásquez	Iglesia Católica	Rinconada
8	Nemesio Villanueva	Coordinador EEP	Rinconada
9	María Audelí Herrera	Secretaria de EEP	Rinconada
10	Ana Gloria Tejada	Iglesia Católica	Rinconada
11	Juan Chávez Vargas	Coordinador EEP	Rinconada
12	Petrona Elvir	Iglesia Católica	Rinconada
13	Lidia Chávez	Grupo medicina natural	Rinconada
14	Santiago Orellana H.	Tesorero CDC	Rinconada
15	Félix Serrano	Promotor Cáritas	Rinconada

**Lista de Asistencia****REUNION COMUNITARIA: Quelacasque, Gracias, Lempira**

Viernes 2 de marzo de 2007

No.	NOMBRE	PROGRAMA-PROYECTO	COMUNIDAD
1	Juan José Quintanilla	Coordinador de la EEP	Quelacasque
2	Jacinta Quintanilla	Evangelizadora, Plan en Hond.	El Jícaro
3	Natividad Benítez	Legión de María, medicina natural	El Rodeo
4	María Agustina Miranda	Legión de María, medicina natural	Quelacasque
5	Domingo Quintanilla	Evangelizador, Iglesia católica	El Jícaro
6	Juventina Miranda	Legión de María, medicina natural	Quelacasque
7	Octaviano Quintanilla	Cáritas	Quelacasque
8	Felipe Benítez Benítez	Evangelizador, Iglesia católica	Ojo de Agua
9	J. Salomón Quintanilla	Mayordomía	El Jícaro
10	Santos Mejía	Junta de Agua, evangelizador	El Jícaro
11	Carlos Benítez	Evangelizador, Iglesia católica	Ojo de Agua
12	Jesús Quintanilla Portillo	Comité de Incidencia	Ojo de Agua
13	Luís Villanueva	Encargado del agua	El Rodeo
14	M. Petronila Cortés	Cáritas	Quelacasque
15	Cerjio Marel Benítez	Cáritas	Quelacasque

**PASTORAL SOCIAL CÁRITAS - DIOCESIS TRUJILLO****JORNADA DE TRABAJO: Evaluación Final del Programa Construcción de Ciudadanía y Gobernabilidad en Honduras 2003-2007****Lista de Asistencia****REUNIÓN: Grupo de Género Diócesis de Trujillo**

Lunes 26 de marzo de 2007

Tocoa, Colón, sede Pastoral Social

No.	NOMBRE	IDENTIDAD	COMUNIDAD
1	Mercedes Pacheco	1321-1948-00043	Cuaca
2	Teresa Serrano	0209-1989-01866	Cuaca
3	Josué Parachico	0421-1953-00177	La Concepción
4	María Inés Bustillo	1706-1965-00150	Río de Piedra, Sonaguera
5	Rosalina Romero	1806-1964-00313	Río de Piedra
6	Santos Belia Varela	0201-1954-00211	Trujillo
7	Lidia Escobar	0209-1944-00124	Tocoa
8	María de la Cruz Ruiz	2209-1985-00004	Tocoa
9	Angela Hernández	1312-1971-00099	Tocoa
10	Lenis Lizeth Ruiz	0209-1975-00467	Cayo Sierra
11	Wilmer Alexander Gallardo	0208-1981-00891	Sabana de los Santos
12	Sabino Mejía	0208-1985-00170	Laureles
13	Sergio Milla Aguilar	1803-1973-00028	Colón
14	Virginia Mendoza	1010-1958-00076	Sonaguera
15	Martha M. Alvarenga	0107-1960-01297	Tocoa B., Los Laureles
16	Aída Rodríguez	0208-1962-00306	Tocoa
17	Reymunda Padilla	1807-1984-03920	Barrio Laureles
18	María O. Reyes	0209-1957-00087	Cuaca

**PASTORAL SOCIAL CÁRITAS - DIOCESIS TRUJILLO****JORNADA DE TRABAJO: Evaluación Final del Programa Construcción de Ciudadanía y Gobernabilidad en Honduras 2003-2007****Lista de Asistencia****REUNIÓN: Grupo de Participación Ciudadana**

Lunes 26 de marzo de 2007

Tocoa, Colón

No.	NOMBRE	ORGANIZACIÓN	COMUNIDAD
1	Mariana Ortiz	UNICOM	Tres Luces, Sonaguera
2	María Lidia Fuentes	UNICOM	Abicina, Tocoa
3	Rigoberto Murguía	AJAAS	Saba
4	Teodoro López	UNICOM	Trujillo
5	Lucila Orellana	UNICOM	Los Ángeles, Trujillo
6	Armando Ramos	UNICOM	Saba
7	Rosa Elena Hernández	Comisión de Auditoria	Barrio Tamarindo, Tocoa
8	Fausto Orellana Luna	UNICOM	San Ignacio
9	Fernando del Cid H.	Comisión Transparencia	Tocoa
10	Fidencia Lanza	UNICOM	Sonaguera
11	Antonio Jiménez C.	AJAA	Corocito
12	Julián Gómez	Coop. Brisas de San Pedro	Cayo Sierra
13	Filomena Hernández	Comisión Auditoria	Saba
14	Edilberto Hernández	UNICOM – comisión auditoria	Bonito Oriental
15	Anastasio Castillo S.	C.A. Social	Cusuna Iriona
16	Bernarda Rosy Maya	Coordinadora UNICOM	Río Esteban
17	Teodoro Castillo	UNICORASS-UNICOM	Iriona
18	María Moreno Castillo	Comisión Transparencia	Bejucual
19	Cienazo Cortez	Tesorera UNICOM	Trujillo
20	Delmy Aguirre Monje	Coordinadora P.J.	S. Salama
21	Julián Castañeda	UNICOM	Col. Nueva Cholomina, Saba
22	Darwin Leonel Reyes Montes	Junta de Agua	Lorelay
23	Cenia Maritza López	UNICOM	Tocoa
24	Glenda Suyapa Maldonado	UNICOM	Bonito Oriental
25	Julián Jiménez Puerto	Comisión Transparencia	Balfate
26	José Antonio Alonzo	Pastoral Social Cáritas	Tocoa

**PASTORAL SOCIAL CÁRITAS - DIOCESIS TRUJILLO****JORNADA DE TRABAJO: Evaluación Final del Programa Construcción de Ciudadanía y Gobernabilidad en Honduras 2003-2007****Lista de Asistencia****REUNIÓN: Grupo de HIV-SIDA**

Martes 27 de marzo de 2007

Tocoa, Colón

No.	NOMBRE	ORGANIZACIÓN	COMUNIDAD
1	Lony Banegas	Inst. Majesu	Bonito Oriental
2	Dana Castillo	Inst. Majesu	Bonito Oriental
3	Ana Victoria Castillo	Inst. Majesu	Bonito Oriental
4	Marvín González L.	Inst. Majesu	Bonito Oriental
5	Moisés Martínez	Inst. Majesu	Bonito Oriental
6	Francisco Castillo A.	Teatro Nova-Arte	Tocoa
7	Oscar Hernán Asencio	Teatro Nova-Arte	Tocoa
8	Rosa Zavala Argueta	Grupo Juvenil	La Esperanza
9	Jackelin E. Reyes M.	Grupo Artístico	Tocoa
10	Juan Escalante	Grupo Juvenil	Bonito Oriental
11	Antonio Alvarado	Grupo Artístico	Barrio san Isidro
12	Gloria Argentina Sánchez	Cruz Roja Hondureña	Tocoa Colón
13	Margarita V. Mena	Catequista	Limón
14	José M. Ubach	Sacerdote	Limón
15	Wil Ramos	Grupo Juvenil	La Esperanza
16	Jairo A. Montufar	Grupo Juvenil	La Esperanza
17	Norma A. Martínez	Grupo Juvenil	El Antigüal
18	Alba Leticia Corrales Núñez	Grupo Juvenil	La Esperanza
19	Juan Escalante	Grupo Juvenil	Bonito Oriental
20	Jorge Fabricio Méndez	Grupo Juvenil	La Esperanza
21	Dixina González Cacho	Pastoral Social	Tocoa
22	Belkis López	Comité Puertas Abiertas	Limón
23	Denia Sánchez	Comité Puertas Abiertas	Limón
24	Sayda K. Zúñiga Ferrera	Comité Puertas Abiertas	Limón
25	Luís Velásquez	Comité Puertas Abiertas	Limón
26	Virgilio Pavón	Inst. Majesu	Bonito Oriental
27	Gloria Dolores Lara	Pastoral Social	Tocoa
28	Antonio Alvarado	Grupo Artístico	Tocoa

## ANEXO 4

### Participantes en reuniones con los equipos técnicos diocesanos

**PASTORAL SOCIAL CÁRITAS - DIOCESIS COMAYAGUA**

**JORNADA DE TRABAJO:** Evaluación Final del Programa Construcción de Ciudadanía y Gobernabilidad en Honduras 2003-2007

Lista de Asistencia

**EQUIPO TECNICO DE PASTORAL SOCIAL COMAYAGUA**

Sábado 10 de febrero de 2007 (2:00 p.m.)

No.	NOMBRE	PROGRAMA-PROYECTO	CARGO	ZONA DE TRABAJO
1	Laura Patricia Vásquez	Mujer y Equidad de Género	Agente Pastoral	La Paz
2	Roger Antonio Fernández	Poder Ciudadano y Democracia	Agente Pastoral	Comayagua
3	Yamira Yamileth Ortega Sánchez	Mujer y Equidad de Género	Agente Pastoral	Comayagua
4	Alan Rafael Palomo	Agente Pastoral	Agente Pastoral	San Antonio del Norte
5	Luís Escoto	CÁRITAS	Director	La Paz/Comayagua
6	Rosbym Mónico Padilla Arita	Eje Estratégico	Coordinador	La Paz/Comayagua
7	Oscar R. Paz Arévalo	Eje Estratégico HIV/SIDA Construcción de Ciudadanía	Sub Coordinador	La Paz /Comayagua/Intibucá

**PASTORAL SOCIAL CÁRITAS - DIOCESIS DE SANTA ROSA DE COPÁN**

**JORNADA DE TRABAJO:** Evaluación Final del Programa Construcción de Ciudadanía y Gobernabilidad en Honduras 2003-2007

Lista de Asistencia

**EQUIPO TECNICO DE PASTORAL SOCIAL SANTA ROSA DE COPÁN**

Viernes 2 de marzo de 2007 (5:00 p.m.)

No.	NOMBRE	PROGRAMA-PROYECTO	CARGO	ZONA DE TRABAJO
1	Félix Antonio Serrano	Fortalecimiento de la Participación Comunitaria...	Promotor	Comunidades de Lempira Norte
2	José Ismael García	Fortalecimiento de la Participación Comunitaria...	Promotor	Parroquias de Lempira Norte y Copán
3	Glenda Hernández	Fortalecimiento de la Participación Comunitaria... y Centro de Documentación	Promotora y documentalista	Copán

**PASTORAL SOCIAL CÁRITAS - DIOCESIS TRUJILLO**

**JORNADA DE TRABAJO: Evaluación Final del Programa Construcción de Ciudadanía y Gobernabilidad en Honduras 2003-2007**

**Lista de Asistencia**

**EVENTO: Reunión Equipo Pastoral Social**

Martes 27 de marzo de 2007

Tocoa, Colón

<b>No.</b>	<b>NOMBRE</b>	<b>ORGANIZACIÓN</b>	<b>COMUNIDAD</b>
1	Norma A. García	Pastoral Social	Tocoa
2	Omar Banegas	Pastoral Social	Saba
3	José E. Urbina	Pastoral Social	Baléate
4	Leonardo Meléndez	Pastoral Social	Iriona
5	Jesús Villanueva	Pastoral Social	Tocoa
6	Fernando del Cid H.	Pastoral Social	Tocoa
7	Rosa Chirinos	Pastoral Social	Tocoa
8	José Antonio Alonzo	Pastoral Social	Tocoa
9	Jorge Rodríguez	Pastoral Social	Tocoa
10	Gloria Lara	Pastoral Social	Tocoa
11	Dixiana González	Pastoral Social	Tocoa

## **ANEXO 5**

### **Personas entrevistadas**

#### **Diócesis de Comayagua**

1. Víctor Aguilar, Comisión Municipal de Transparencia, San José, La Paz.
2. Reyniero Cerrato, Red Ambientalista de los Municipios de Comayagua y La Paz REDAMUCOP, Minas de Oro, Comayagua.
3. Libia Argueta, Red regional de mujeres con aspiraciones políticas, Cane, La Paz.
4. Fidelina Ávila, Red contra la Violencia, Marcala, La Paz.
5. Catalino García, Red Municipal de Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil, Santa Ana, La Paz.
6. Padre Lucío Núñez, párroco de Santiago de Puringla, La Paz.
7. Padre Eduardo Méndez, párroco de Taulabé, Comayagua.

#### **Diócesis de Copán**

1. Miriam Villeda, administradora de PSC.
2. Padre Saúl Mejía, director ejecutivo de la PSC-Santa Rosa de Copán (vía correo electrónico).
3. Padre Esteban Guzmán, párroco de Lepaera, Lempira.
4. Jorge Ponce, ex director de la Unidad Municipal Ambiental (UMA) de la Corporación Municipal de Lepaera.
5. Oscar Felipe García, regidor en la Corporación Municipal de Gracias, Lempira.
6. José Francisco Reyes, regidor en la Corporación Municipal de Gracias, Lempira.
7. Mario Orellana, coordinador del CODECO en Moaca-Misiora, Lepaera.
8. Héctor Enrique Hernández Arita, delegado de la Palabra, parroquia San José, Vicaría de Ocotepeque.
9. Rigoberto Benítez, delegado de la Palabra, parroquia Santa Rosa de Lima, Vicaría de Copán.



## **Diócesis de Trujillo**

1. María Mercedes Rosales Valle, Tienda de Consumo Nueva Esperanza, Cayo Sierra, Tocoa.
2. María Teresa Ramírez, Tienda de Consumo Nueva Esperanza, Cayo Sierra, Tocoa.
3. Leni Lizeth Ruiz, Tienda de Consumo Nueva Esperanza, Cayo Sierra, Tocoa.
4. María Inés Bustillo, Tienda de Consumo, Río de Piedras, Sonaguera.
5. Elbia Ramírez Flores, maestra del Instituto Manuel de Jesús Subirana, Bonito Oriental.
6. José Otoniel Rivera, Asociación Juntas de Agua de Bonito Oriental (AJABO).
7. Filomena Hernández, UNICORASS, Sabá.
8. Miriam Flores Murguía, celebradora de la Palabra, Balfate.
9. Florentino Portales, sexto regidor municipal, Balfate.
10. Domingo Alvarenga, Alcalde Municipal, Balfate.
11. Wilmer Pereira, director ejecutivo PSC Trujillo, Tocoa.
12. Padre Hermenegildo Ramírez Mejía, Vicario General, Diócesis de Trujillo, parroquia de Sonaguera y Sabá.
13. Padre Juan José Colato, parroquia San Isidro, Tocoa.

## **Oficina Nacional**

1. Celia Casco, encargada de Planificación.
2. Antonio Teruel, encargado de Participación Ciudadana e Incidencia Política.
3. Padre German Cálix, director ejecutivo de Pastoral Social Cáritas.

## ANEXO 6

### Municipios intervenidos por la Pastoral Social de Cáritas según datos de población, pobreza y pobreza extrema, IDH y esperanza de vida

DEPARTAMENTO	MUNICIPIO	POBLACION	2004 POBREZA	2003 POBREZA EXTREMA	2004 IDH	2004 ESPERANZA DE VIDA
<b>Copán</b>	Santa Rosa de Copán	37,772.40	57.8	35.4	0.669	69
	Cabañas	9,882.70	81.1	60	0.534	65.2
	Concepción	5,472.90	79.1	55.7	0.535	65.6
	Copán Ruinas	29,741.30	76.8	54.5	0.558	66
	Corquín	10,807.00	73.2	50.6	0.608	67
	Cucuyagua	11,539.00	72.8	50.3	0.589	66.8
	Dolores	4,966.70	78.2	55.3	0.563	65.6
	Dulce Nombre	4,536.40	70.5	46.9	0.621	67.2
	El Paraíso	18,277.30	78.7	56.8	0.55	65.6
	Florida	25,291.90	77.2	55.4	0.563	65.9
	La Jigua	7,903.50	75.5	54.4	0.578	66.2
	La Unión	11,542.00	76.2	53.5	0.571	66.2
	Nueva Arcadia	27,901.80	70.8	47.4	0.615	67.4
	San Agustín	3,441.00	75.6	53.8	0.541	66.3
	San Antonio	9,582.00	79.1	56.9	0.554	65.6
	San Jerónimo	4,585.00	76.4	53.6	0.571	66.2
	San José	5,320.00	74.6	51.2	0.6	66.4
	San Juan de Opoa	7,498.60	77.4	54.4	0.568	66
	San Nicolás	5,811.00	74	51.2	0.595	66.7
	San Pedro	5,170.20	72.7	50.8	0.601	66.8
	Santa Rita	24,067.00	78.3	56.8	0.554	65.8
	Trinidad de Copán	5,731.00	75.9	53.1	0.578	66.1
	Veracruz	2,656.40	73.6	51.9	0.587	66.5
<b>Datos por departamento</b>		<b>279,497.10</b>			<b>0.578</b>	<b>66.3</b>
<b>Santa Bárbara</b>	Santa Bárbara	31,757.30	N.D.	40.9	0.658	67.7
	Arada	8,628.20	74.4	50.5	0.585	66.1
	Atima	12,992.80	78.2	55.8	0.568	65.5
	Azacualpa	17,523.30	76	54.1	0.605	66.1
	Ceguaca	4,158.40	75.6	51.8	0.579	65.9
	Concepción del Norte	8,397.10	75	52.6	0.58	66.1
	Concepción del Sur	5,795.50	75.5	52.2	0.576	65.9
	Chinda	4,306.00	76.3	53.5	0.56	65.7
	El Nispero	6,967.20	75.9	50.9	0.577	65.7
	Gualala	4,891.80	73.1	49.9	0.599	66.3
	Ilama	8,884.30	74.1	50.5	0.59	66.1
	Macuelizo	27,788.70	74.4	51.9	0.603	66.2
	Naranjito	11,070.30	77.3	55.3	0.551	65.7
	Nuevo Celilac	7,024.70	76.3	53.4	0.574	65.8
	Petoa	10,329.40	76.4	53.9	0.587	65.8
	Protección	14,452.00	80.4	58.8	0.515	65.1
	Quimistán	32,287.80	74.6	51.6	0.598	66.1
	San Francisco de Ojuera	5,819.40	77	53.1	0.603	65.8
	San José de Colinas	17,218.50	73.1	50.2	0.598	66.2

DEPARTAMENTO	MUNICIPIO	POBLACION	2004	2003	2004	2004
			POBREZA	POBREZA EXTREMA	IDH	ESPERANZA DE VIDA
	San Luis	25,201.20	76.6	54.5	0.549	65.7
	San Marcos	13,395.30	73.7	51.4	0.594	66.5
	San Nicolás	11,651.80	72.9	50.3	0.6	66.5
	San Pedro de Zacapa	9,083.90	73.9	50.5	0.615	66.5
	San Vicente Centenario	3,414.20	76.8	53	0.572	65.7
	Santa Rita	2,784.90	72.8	50.8	0.602	66.4
	Trinidad	17,246.70	70.1	47.4	0.606	66.8
	Las Vegas	18,981.40	69.7	47	0.649	67.2
	Nueva Frontera	13,082.80	79.9	58.3	0.559	65.2
Datos por departamento		355,134.90			0.597	66.6
Lempira						
	Gracias	32,063.60	76.1	51.3	0.603	66.4
	Belén	4,432.70	81.9	58.2	0.573	65.1
	Candelaria	6,114.40	79.2	55.6	0.577	65.8
	Cololaca	5,511.30	82.1	59.4	0.496	64.9
	Erandique	11,659.30	80.7	57.5	0.553	65.1
	Gualcince	9,498.10	82.3	60.1	0.517	64.9
	Guarita	7,927.60	80.9	57.4	0.56	65.2
	La Campa	4,223.50	80.5	55.8	0.598	65
	La Iguala	17,977.80	82.8	59.2	0.531	64.6
	Las Flores	7,484.80	80.3	54.1	0.589	65.3
	La Unión	9,760.30	80.4	57.4	0.529	65.1
	La Virtud	6,100.10	80.1	58.3	0.554	65.3
	Lepaera	29,028.90	80.1	56.6	0.564	65.3
	Mapulaca	3,849.00	80.2	57.5	0.552	65.3
	Piraera	11,372.60	83.3	60.8	0.527	64.5
	San Andrés	10,432.80	82.4	60.7	0.446	64.6
	San Francisco	8,056.20	81.5	58.6	0.574	65
	San Juan Guarita	2,827.60	80.4	57.5	0.556	65.5
	San Manuel Colohete	10,872.60	82.8	59.6	0.534	64.4
	San Rafael	10,430.70	80	56.4	0.576	65.5
	San Sebastián	7,995.00	82.1	58.9	0.496	64.9
	Santa Cruz	4,913.30	84.1	61.2	0.482	64.2
	Talgua	8,367.40	81.1	57.8	0.565	65
	Tambla	2,303.10	79.2	55.6	0.585	65.6
	Tomalá	5,281.70	81.5	57.4	0.576	65
	Valladolid	3,625.60	80.6	56.7	0.598	65.3
	Virginia	2,720.40	78.3	55.3	0.583	65.7
	San Marcos de Caiquin	4,122.50	82.8	58.6	0.566	64.7
Datos por departamento		248,952.90			0.554	65.2
Ocotepeque						
	Ocotepeque	17,431.50	58.6	39.5	0.672	68.3
	Belen Gualcho	12,450.30	78.3	58.6	0.538	64.6
	Concepción	4,162.50	69	49.7	0.598	66.9
	Dolores Merendón	2,493.40	78.9	60.6	0.477	64.8
	Fraternidad	2,457.10	78.2	59.2	0.506	65.2
	La Encarnación	4,215.20	70.4	49.4	0.592	66.7
	La Labor	7,045.50	71.3	51.6	0.601	66.6
	Lucerna	3,925.50	69.6	50.1	0.586	66.7

DEPARTAMENTO	MUNICIPIO	POBLACION	2004 POBREZA	2003 POBREZA EXTREMA	2004 IDH	2004 ESPERANZA DE VIDA
	Mercedes	6,584.60	77.5	57.4	0.555	65.1
	San Fernando	5,474.00	75	55	0.562	65.6
	San Francisco del Valle	6,710.80	74.9	54.2	0.581	65.7
	San Jorge	4,296.40	76.4	57.5	0.537	65.4
	San Marcos	15,395.80	69	48.4	0.622	67
	Santa Fé	4,037.40	69.6	50.6	0.6	67
	Sensenti	9,063.70	71.6	51.5	0.602	66.4
	Sinuapa	6,387.00	65.4	45.7	0.632	67.4
Datos por departamento		112,130.70			0.600	66.6
Intibucá	La Esperanza	8,075.30	59.2	34.5	0.69	68.4
	Camasca	6,955.00	75.5	52.8	0.594	66
	Colomoncagua	16,925.50	78.9	56	0.561	65.3
	Concepción	10,348.60	76.1	53.7	0.574	65.8
	Dolores	4,137.90	81.1	58.7	0.522	64.7
	Intibucá	42,275.00	73.9	49.4	0.619	66.3
	Jesús de Otoro	22,930.20	74.6	51.2	0.603	66.3
	Magdalena	4,445.20	76.8	55.3	0.588	65.7
	Masaguara	13,567.80	82	60.7	0.5	64.5
	San Antonio	5,520.90	76.8	53.9	0.591	65.7
	San Isidro	3,336.90	79.8	56.7	0.58	64.7
	San Juan	9,676.20	78.3	55.7	0.541	65.2
	San Marcos de Sierra	7,059.60	81.1	58.4	0.495	64.7
	San Miguelito	5,271.30	78.2	56	0.519	65.6
	Santa Lucía	5,470.70	78.9	58.2	0.55	65.5
	Yamaranguila	17,176.10	78.3	55.5	0.559	65.2
	San Francisco de Opalaca	7,656.80	83.3	60.8	0.49	64
Datos por departamento		190,829.00			0.582	66.3
Comayagua	Comayagua	97,365.10	56.5	38.3	0.658	69
	Ajuterique	9,979.80	60.2	42.7	0.646	68.8
	El Rosario	22,943.80	73.4	54.4	0.544	66.6
	Esquías	15,963.70	71.5	52.7	0.575	66.8
	Humuya	1,163.20	66	47.5	0.64	68
	La Libertad	19,646.90	67.9	49	0.618	67.4
	Lamaní	5,519.70	67.7	49.4	0.622	67.6
	La Trinidad	4,072.70	73.1	54.2	0.568	66.7
	Lejamaní	4,483.50	59	40.9	0.657	68.7
	Meámbar	11,028.30	73.2	53.7	0.55	66.4
	Minas de Oro	11,769.70	67.2	47.9	0.624	67.7
	Ojos de Agua	9,368.80	70.8	52.6	0.603	67
	San Jerónimo	16,263.10	69.6	51.7	0.585	67.3
	San José de Comayagua	6,616.10	71.9	52.1	0.566	66.7
	San José del Potrero	5,897.10	70.5	50.9	0.6	67.2
	San Luis	8,015.30	68.3	49	0.613	67.4
	San Sebastián	3,016.40	67.5	50.1	0.629	68.1
	Siguatopeque	66,957.00	57.6	39.8	0.667	69.1

DEPARTAMENTO	MUNICIPIO	POBLACION	2004 POBREZA	2003 POBREZA EXTREMA	2004 IDH	2004 ESPERANZA DE VIDA
	Villa de San Antonio	18,652.90	62.1	43.9	0.651	68.6
	Las Lajas	9,505.70	70.1	52.3	0.595	67.1
	Taulabé	21,661.60	66.8	47.6	0.615	67.8
<b>Datos por departamento</b>		<b>369,890.40</b>			<b>0.629</b>	<b>67.8</b>
<b>La Paz</b>	La Paz	32,729.10	55.8	38.6	0.678	69.1
	Aguanqueterique	5,235.20	72.6	54.4	0.58	66.2
	Cabañas	2,583.20	73.1	53.7	0.609	65.9
	Cane	2,530.20	49.9	32.8	0.701	69.7
	Chinacla	6,565.70	73.3	54.1	0.571	65.9
	Guajiquiro	13,495.50	74.4	55.1	0.605	65.6
	Lauterique	3,177.40	72.8	54.2	0.576	66.6
	Marcala	23,040.20	64	44.7	0.647	67.7
	Mercedes de Oriente	1,180.50	71.4	53.5	0.575	66.4
	Oporoto	8,334.80	72	52.9	0.588	66.5
	San Antonio del Norte	3,207.90	67.5	49.4	0.622	67.3
	San José	8,165.60	72.9	54.4	0.599	65.9
	San Juan	2,243.80	71	51.9	0.588	66.9
	San Pedro de Tutule	5,837.30	69.8	51.6	0.597	66.7
	Santa Ana	10,496.30	76.9	58.2	0.527	65.2
	Santa Elena	7,700.00	76	57	0.539	65.5
	Santa María	9,026.00	74.4	55.3	0.59	65.7
	Santiago de Puringla	14,730.20	73.4	55.2	0.561	66.1
	Yarula	6,357.10	76.1	58	0.532	65.2
<b>Datos por departamento</b>		<b>166,636.00</b>			<b>0.610</b>	<b>66.4</b>
<b>Colón</b>	Trujillo	47,470.70	65.8	46.4	0.646	67.7
	Balfate	11,560.20	71.7	52.6	0.58	66.6
	Iriona	18,182.50	69.8	49.1	0.619	66.9
	Limón	9,101.10	71.6	52.9	0.609	66.6
	Sabá	21,046.90	65.4	47.5	0.654	67.7
	Santa Fé	6,120.90	67.7	49.7	0.605	67.2
	Santa Rosa de Aguan	4,137.10	69	50.2	0.644	67.1
	Sonaguera	37,416.10	67.7	48.9	0.63	67.3
	Tocoa	58,107.70	63.4	44.5	0.66	68.1
	Bonito Oriental	25,461.40	70.5	51.4	0.602	66.8
<b>Datos por departamento</b>		<b>238,604.60</b>			<b>0.636</b>	<b>67.4</b>

Elaboración propia con base en: IDH Honduras 2006 y Sistema de Información de la Estrategia para la Reducción de la Pobreza.

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# **Programme Citizenship Building and Good Governance in Honduras 2003-2007**

## **FINAL EVALUATION**

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 2007

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

According to terms of reference, two types of recommendations were required:

- a. Recommendations oriented to secure the self-sustainability and the consolidation of the Program during 2007.
- b. Recommendations for a second phase of the Programme.

### **a. Recommendations oriented to secure the self-sustainability and the consolidation of the Programme**

The evaluating team considers that it is premature to talk about securing the self-sustainability of the Program. Firstly, the programme has just recently started. Secondly, and maybe most importantly, most of the interventions are related to change of visions, attitudes, behaviours, and the assimilation of new values, which cannot be achieved in four years, not to say two, as is the case in the Santa Rosa de Copan Diocese. Thirdly, this work depends on a context of which factors Pastoral Social Caritas (PSC) does not control.

In fact, this Programme aims to change cultural patterns built by Honduran society during an extended period of time; for many reasons, these patterns are deeply rooted in rural population, who are the main beneficiaries of the projects. The conclusion of the evaluating team is that a sustainability strategy must be part of the second phase.

However, it is feasible to formulate recommendations in order to assure the consolidation of the Program during 2007. They should be implemented immediately or in the short term. In fact, several of those pointed out in this document were formulated in the midterm review (2005), and the process of implementation has already started.

The priorities are:

- Caritas Norway should play -and must play- a more protagonist role in structuring and consolidating the Programme. As it was mentioned in the mid term evaluation “...CN could play an important role in the negotiations – not least in sensitive issues like: contracts, management structure and decision making processes, monitoring and evaluation and ensuring the independence of each diocese.”
- Caritas Nacional should keep on improving the design of understandable instruments for use in planning, monitoring, budgeting and reporting that are easy to apply by diocesan teams.
- Major efforts and resources should be invested in consolidating a national technical team that, with strategic vision, supports the work of the dioceses and the communities, especially in more complex topics such as environmental and agrarian conflicts, or auditing the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) funds.
- It is needed to create spaces and instruments that allow Caritas Nacional and the Dioceses to be permanently informed about the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) changes made by governmental authorities. This would facilitate the provision of suitable support to local governments and civil society organizations in their efforts to put into effect the local development plans in their municipalities.
- The dioceses are required to improve inter-diocesan coordination and coordination with the national office. When asked, diocesan technical team members and coordinators acknowledge the importance of articulating efforts made by the Caritas Nacional. But it seems that they do not put into practice what they say in words. They want to continue doing things by their own, without any intervention.
- The objectives, goals, results, and indicators must be elaborated after a thorough analysis of the context, resources and potentials men and women involved with the project may have. Also, it is necessary with a better identification of the target population and the communities and organizations the program work with

in order to improve efficiency and efficacy. Adjustments need to be done aimed at the elaboration of a second phase proposal.

## **B. Recommendations for a Second Phase**

- The evaluating team considers that a second phase should start taking into account base lines, and the design of planning, monitoring and evaluation tools properly agreed with people in charge of coordinating the Programme.
- This second phase must be based on less ambitious programmes and projects. They should keep in harmony with the achievements made up to now, avoiding the repetition of errors or the generation of expectations that do not correspond to the capacities and resources of the diocesan teams, communities, and local organizations. It is not recommended adding new projects or topics, but rather strengthening the current ones.
- In order to consolidate its role as a national coordinator, Caritas Nacional should contribute to the implementation of planning processes that takes into account the specifications and identities of each diocese, and should facilitate the plurality of the work supported by the Programme based on intercommunity, inter-municipal, interregional, and inter-diocesan articulations.
- Dealing with democracy development work, Caritas Nacional should keep on and strengthen the leadership-training program in its different levels; it should continue developing educational electoral campaigns with emphasis in primary elections. These campaigns should be suitable in time and must gain clergy support for promoting and disseminating them.
- It is necessary to concentrate efforts and resources in strengthening participation, advocacy, and management, thus beneficiaries move forward in their processes of self-sustainability building. The programme should facilitate knowledge on



how to gain access to PRS funds, governmental financial sources, financial sources of international cooperation based in the country, as a contribution to the sustainability of local and municipal development plans.

- Training programs in the dioceses must be better structured determining the profile of participants and instructors, and formulating curricula with topics and contents suitable to the educational levels and needs of the students. Dispersion and saturation of educational activities must be avoided. There have to be time for follow-up, evaluate, and systematize the educational processes. And their educational material must be substantially improved.
- The Caritas Nacional needs to advance in the formulation of an institutional policy on gender and equality of opportunities. And it has to be done in consensus with the dioceses. This policy must continue focusing on the affirmative discrimination towards women and mainstreaming the approach within the projects.
- In relation to HIV-AIDS, actions must be oriented to increase consciousness raising and prevention with emphasis in young people (14-35 years old), since this segment is more vulnerable to the infection. This is particularly valid for Comayagua diocese. The National Office should continue participating in the inter-institutional coordination with national institutions that are in charge of formulating and executing public policies on the issue.
- To advance in equitable participation, it would be convenient to have objectives, results, indicators, and mechanisms to make sure the presence of women, young people, and indigenous and garifuna representatives within the governments of the organizations.
- To reorient Caritas Nacional *Apuntes* newsletter. As a means of communication with the dioceses, it should contribute to the coordination and experience exchange efforts. It requires fluency and grassroots feedback to contribute to the community learning process. Dioceses should also review their means of communication and should make efforts to improve their content as well as their

presentation.

- Clergy support, especially parish priest support, is key for the sustainability of the Program. Thus Caritas Nacional and the dioceses should undertake a sustained process to increase consciousness among priests about the importance of the Programme and projects and gain their support in the communities.
  
- The National Programme should incorporate a strategy of sustainability that can be applied in the three dioceses and in the Caritas Nacional itself. This should include elements such as diversifying financial sources, propitiating the autonomy of organizations and networks, stimulating programme ownership within clergy and beneficiaries, continuing the inter-institutional coordination at national and diocesan levels in order to share resources and increase the impact.