**Facts:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of Creation</td>
<td>September 15th, 1821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department Capital</td>
<td>Central District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territory</td>
<td>112,492 km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population in 2016</td>
<td>8,721,014 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Density in 2016</td>
<td>77.5 hab./km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiteracy Rate</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate in 2015</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departments</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: INE Honduras, Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples, June 2016.

Source: INE - EPHPM, June 2015
Subsecretariat of Policy and Social Inclusión
- Honduras for all
- Raising with Love
- Women City
- Money Transfer for People with Special Capacities
- Day Centers for the Elderly

Subsecretariat of Management and Better Life
- Healthy Dwelling
- Opportunity Generating
- Social Accompaniment and Strengthening
- Better Families
- Solidary Food
- Healthy Schools

Subsecretariat of Social Integration
- Money Transfers: Urban Bonus, Rural Bonus, Disability Bonus
- School Meal
- School Uniforms
- Human Development and Promotion

Strategic Alliances
- CENISS
- United Nations System
- Trust Fund
Coordinate and Assess the Public Policy regarding social matters and reduction of poverty and extreme poverty, strengthening the social policy instruments that allow for the implementation of the priority policies for vulnerable sectors.

Promote the care of the vulnerable population regarding social matters, through an integration and articulation agenda for the public and private sector within the VP and PN framework.

Contribute to the reduction of extreme poverty and the inequalities of families in extreme poverty, vulnerability, and social risk, generating access to the social protection and compensation measures.

Generate the opportunities for wellbeing and ability and capacity increase, for the full exercise of rights by people in situations of extreme poverty, poverty, vulnerability, exclusion and social risk, achieving their active inclusion in society.
We are a State Secretariat, Rectoring Social Policy and Articulating Programs and Projects, oriented to Poverty Reduction, with Opportunities for Human Inclusión and Development, in an integral manner for Vulnerable Sectors, in social risk and exclusion.
By 2020, be the institution that guarantees the Integral Human Development, sustainable and inclusive of the Honduran population. Being the Leader in the articulation and participation processes with Transparency, Efficiency, and Efficacy, to achieve a better life.
Guarantee of the Minimum Income
* BETTER LIFE BONUS
* NON MONETARY TRANSFERS

Healthy Dwelling
* DWELLINGS
* FLOOR, ROOFS
* LETRINES, FILTERS

Food and Nutrition Security
* SCHOOL MEALS
* SOLIDARY FOOD
* VULNERABLE SECTIONS
* ORCHARDS

Opportunities and Competencies
* MICROENTERPRISES
* SOLIDARY CREDIT
* EDUCATION SUPPORT
* VULNERABLE SECTIONS
* COMPLEMENTARY

Components of the Better Life Platform

1. Guarantee of the Minimum Income
2. Healthy Dwelling
3. Food and Nutrition Security
4. Opportunities and Competencies

Conformation of the Better Life Platform

Health Primary Care + 7 – 9 Grade Pre Basic Education
# Multidimensional Poverty Index Tendency, Incidence & Intensity, 2013-2016

## Multidimensional Poverty Index Tendency for the 2013-2016 Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Incidence (H) Rate</th>
<th>Intensity of poverty (A)</th>
<th>IPM</th>
<th>Lacking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>0.333</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>0.312</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>0.309</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>0.297</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Own calculations from the “Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EPHPM)”. 
USES
- Defining of focused public policy;
- Creation of strategic planning;
- Impact assessment of public policy.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY MEASUREMENTS

NATIONAL IPM

REDUCCION DE LA POBREZA MULTIDIMENSIONAL EN LA ERA DE LOS ODS
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY:
Percentage of People Living in Vulnerable Homes

Fuente: EPHPM Base Consolidada 2015
Regional Report Human Development for Latin America Caribbean 2016

Multidimensional Progress: wellbeing beyond income
Analysis: Poverty results different from downfall

In Honduras, between 2003 and 2013:

- 12% of the population experienced a rising mobility

- Meanwhile 39% of the middle class population, and 18% of the vulnerable population experienced a descending mobility.

Assets (goods, access to savings and credit), broadening the social protection, employment care and quality systems

Resilience reserve to avoid downfall.

Reserve to exit poverty.

Dynamic labor markets and education beyond the elementary level.
2030 Agenda in Honduras
MAPS

Integration within the planning and the budget

- Sistema Nacional de Planificación
- Sistema Municipal de Planificación Distrito Central & ODS
- Planes de Desarrollo
- Municipal (en proceso) & ODS
- Evaluación Rápida Integrada (RIA)
- PovRisk/ Análisis Cuantitativo

Acceleration

- ODS Combo
- IPM
- Administrative Registry
- Financial Assessment for Development (DFA)
- PovRisk/ Quantitative Analysis

Public Politics

- Informe Voluntario de País (VNR)
- Plataforma Vida Mejor

• Sistema Nacional de Planificación
• Sistema Municipal de Planificación Distrito Central & ODS
• Planes de Desarrollo
• Municipal (en proceso) & ODS
• Evaluación Rápida Integrada (RIA)
• PovRisk/ Análisis Cuantitativo

• ODS Combo
• IPM
• Administrative Registry
• Financial Assessment for Development (DFA)
• PovRisk/ Quantitative Analysis

• Informe Voluntario de País (VNR)
• Plataforma Vida Mejor
Where are we in the ODS Combo Strategy for the Lempa Region of Honduras

MAPS

STEP 0: Adopt a combo focus.
FEBRUARY 2017

STEP 1: Defining the problem.
MARCH TO SEPTEMBER 2017

STEP 2: Construction of the Theory of Change.
SEPTEMBER 2016 TO JANUARY 2017

JANUARY 2017 TO DATE

STEP 4: Implementation

STEP 5: Monitoring and Assessment.
MARCH 2017 TO DATE

RIA
IPM

PovRisk/
Quantitative Analysis

DFA
1. Define the problem and construct the TdC to solve it based on an integral approach.
2. Support Government in tuning the focus of the institutional offer, and prioritize among the different components / accelerators to solve the problem.
Quantitative Analysis: High rate of chronic malnutrition in the Lempa Region

PROBIT Model: chronic malnutrition (dependent variable)

-Variables that increase the probability of chronic malnutrition:
  - The Mother had her first child before being 18 years of age (11.7%)
  - Children from homes in the first (50%) and second (55%) most poorest quintiles.
  - Children under five years of age in dirt floor homes (11.9%)
  - Lenca Ethnicity (9.3%)

-Variable that lessens the probability of chronic malnutrition
  - Mother school years (2.1%)

Source: ENDESA, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Intibucá</th>
<th>Lempira</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chronic malnutrition – children under 5 years of age with growth retard (%)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years of age with low body weight (%)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children mortality per 1000 births.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women between 15 – 19 years of age who are mothers or are pregnant (%)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tree Diagram of the problem: Multidimensional Causes of chronic malnutrition among children < 5 years of age, Lempa Region

Un entorno socioeconómico, cultural, ambiental y político difícil para la región: bajos niveles de cohesión social y poca organización comunitaria (con participación mujer y pueblos indígenas), alta vulnerabilidad ambiental, Poco compromiso político y margen para la acción en cuanto a la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional (asignación de recursos), limitada capacidad institucional (integralidad, eficacia y transparencia),altos niveles de desigualdad de género y exclusión social
Preliminary Analysis: accelerator identification
Administrative Registry "not to leave anybody behind"

- 4.2 million people registered
- Desegregated data by sex, age, ethnic group, location.
- Use of new technologies in the collection of data.
  1. Monitoring of the ODS advances in real time.
  2. Reduction of times and costs.

Mejores Familias-SEDIS

RUP
REGISTRO ÚNICO DE PARTICIPANTES

PROSADE-Lempa-SEDIS

Mejores Familias-SEDIS
Learned Lessons

- A learned lesson from the ODM is that the lack of trustworthy data can reduce the government capacity to establish goals, optimize investment decisions and measure advances.

- High frequency and coverage data have a central role in the eradication of poverty and in promoting sustainable development.

- “Not to leave anybody behind” needs desegregated data.

- It is crucial to have (1) solid statistics systems that can measure and promote progress through all the ODS; (2) Use of new technologies to improve the reporting of advancements; (3) Geospatial data are crucial for ODS environments.

- The administrative data systems are essential for the public services based on evidence and responsibility.

- Have a M&E system based on evidence is crucial for measuring results and impacts of the institutional offer.
THANK YOU