
Gender Assessment

FP111: Promoting climate-resilient forest restoration and silviculture for the sustainability of water-related ecosystem services

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**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

GENDER ACTION PLAN

Promoting climate-resilient forest restoration and silviculture for the sustainability of water-related ecosystem services

HONDURAS

I. GENDER ANALYSIS

Honduras ranks the 55 out of 144 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index, index in which it has climbed 19 positions in the past ten years. In this decade, progress in the social situation and condition of women has been recorded, specifically in the development of the legal framework that includes actions for the protection, promotion, and exercising of their human rights. The country has achieved gender equity in education, although this has been translated neither into economic gain¹ nor work participation for women. Honduras has the second highest rate of women with no own income (39.7%)² and registers one of the highest rate of women murders in the region.³ Female representation in politics is still very low.

a) INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Institutional Gender Framework of Honduras is mainly made up by the National Women's Institute (INAM), founded in 1998.⁴ It has a State Secretariat status and is in charge of making, promoting, and coordinating the execution and tracking of the National Women's Policy, as well as the executing action plans and the inclusion of women to the sustainable development.

INAM has fostered the development of two equal opportunity plans between women and men, while the National Women's Plan - Second Honduran Gender Equality and Equity Plan, 2010-2022 (II PIEGH) was valid.⁵ It also encouraged the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women 2014-2022.

There are gender units in the Secretariat for Security and the Judicial Branch, as well as sectoral gender mechanisms in the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock, Finance Secretariat, and Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment.

¹ World Economic Forum. The Global Gender Gap Report 2016. Geneva.

http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR16/WEF_Global_Gender_Gap_Report_2016.pdf

² Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean (ALC) from CEPAL

³ CEPAL. Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean. <http://oig.cepal.org/es>

⁴ National Congress of Honduras. Decree N.º 232-98, from September 30, 1998.

⁵ National Women's Institute. National Women's Plan - Second Honduran Gender Equality and Equity Plan, 2010-2022. Decree PCM-028-2010.

[http://portalunico.iaip.gob.hn/Archivos/InstitutoNacionaldeMujer/Regulaciones\(normativa\)/Leyes/2011/II%20Plan%20de%20Igualdad%20y%20Equidad%20de%20Genero%20Honduras%20\(%20II%20PIEGH\).pdf](http://portalunico.iaip.gob.hn/Archivos/InstitutoNacionaldeMujer/Regulaciones(normativa)/Leyes/2011/II%20Plan%20de%20Igualdad%20y%20Equidad%20de%20Genero%20Honduras%20(%20II%20PIEGH).pdf)

b) LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The country has an Equal Opportunities for Women Act (Decree N.° 34-2000)⁶, Law Against Domestic Violence - enacted in September, 1997; and its reforms, in 2005-, as well as reforms to the Election and Political Organizations Law (*Ley Electoral y de las Organizaciones Políticas*, LEOP) Decree 44-2004. Honduras ratified the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, (Decree N.° 72-95, 1995), International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Decree N.° 61-2002) and Convention 111-ILO Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (Decree N.° 209, 1960). The country has neither signed nor ratified the Enforcing Protocol of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.⁷⁸

c) WOMEN CHARACTERISTICS IN THE COUNTRY

In 2016, Honduran population was estimated at 8,714,641 individuals, from which 47.4% are men and 52.6% are women. From the total female population, 55.5% is located in the urban area and 44.5% in the rural area.

Education. The literacy rate is similar for women (89%) and men (88%)⁹. The enrollment rate in elementary education is the same for both sexes (94%). However, in secondary and tertiary education, women have enrollment rates higher than men, 53% vs. 46%, and 24% vs. 18%, respectively¹⁰. Indigenous women have illiteracy rates 7.2 points above the national average for women. In addition, 1.3 years less in schooling.

Labour participation. From 2007 to 2016, labour participation of women increased by more than 8 percentile points (Chart 1). However, the gender gap is still high with a difference of 34.6 percentile points between men and women participation. The country lies within the ones with less female labour participation in the Latin American region, where the average participation rate is 68%¹¹.

⁶ National Congress. Equal Opportunities for Women Act. Honduras.

http://www.inam.gob.hn/web/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=file&id=11:ley-de-igualdad-de-oportunidades-para-la-mujer&Itemid=110

⁷ CEPAL. Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean. Countries that have signed and ratified the Enforcing Protocol of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

<http://oig.cepal.org/es/indicadores/paises-que-han-firmado-ratificado-protocolo-facultativo-la-convencion-la-eliminacion>

⁸ Judicial Branch. Honduras: Main international treaties on human rights (s/f).

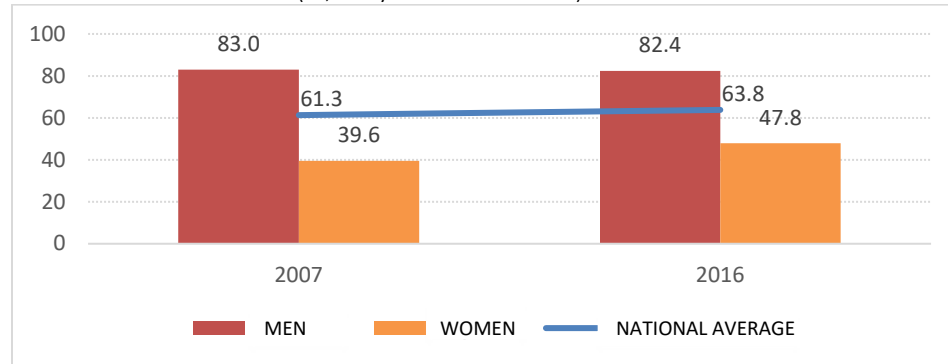
<http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/transparencia/regulacion/Documents/Tratados/PrincipalesTratadosInternacionales.pdf>

⁹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics, Education indicators, database, 2015 or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report 2009, most recent year available between 1997 and 2007

¹⁰ UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Education indicators database, 2015 or latest data available

¹¹ ILO Estimates

Chart 1: Labour participation rate by sex 2007 and 2016
(%, 15-year-old or older)



Source: Developed by IDB with data from INE Honduras and ILO.

Unpaid work. Women perform unpaid work in higher proportion to men (12.8% vs 10.6%, respectively). In addition, several studies indicate that Latin American women spend 80% more time in care tasks of third-parties, compared to men.¹²

Wage gap. In average, the income of salaried employed women, and freelance is equivalent to the 92.2% and 92.9% of men's income, in 2007 and 2016, respectively.

Informal employment. Between 2009 and 2013, the informal employment rate of men decreased from 73% to 71.3%. In that same period, the percentage of women with the same type of employments increased from 74.8% to 75.5%. (Chart 3)

Business sectors. In 2016, working women were grouped in tertiary area activities, such as wholesale and retail trade (28.7%), as well as in community, social, and personal service activities (25.5%¹³), while their male pairs were occupied in primary activities, such as agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishery, mainly (41%), and in wholesale and retail trade (15.7%) (Chart 4).

Enterprises. Almost half of the businesses in Honduras are female-owned or the main partner is a woman (43.3%)¹⁴. According to the IDB, in 2014 there were 127,330 micro, small, and medium-size enterprises (MIPYME) from which 52% were female-owned or the main partner is a woman.

Violence against women. (i) Honduras is the country with the highest rate of women homicides in LAC, with a rate of 10.9 for every 100,000 women, in 2015. The highest percentage, 62.8%, is committed due to gender reasons, so, they are considered femicides.

¹² Urban, Anne-Marie (2014) "Working mothers: jugglers extraordinaire"

¹³ Due to the classification change, a proxy was used by adding: lodging and food service activities, teaching, human health care and social assistance activities, and housing activities as employers and non-differentiated activities of homes as good and service producers.

¹⁴ Enterprise Survey form the World Bank, 2010

(ii) Young women are the most affected by sexual violence. In 2016, Forensic Medicine evaluated 3,075 cases on sex crimes, from which 88.5% were towards girls, adolescents and grown women. From the total amount of evaluations of sex crimes, 8 out of 10 were women under 20 years old. Just like assault and battery, most assailants were known by the victims (75%). (iii) Honduras is the Central American country with highest rates on violence against women, girls, and adolescents.¹⁵ One of every four women between 15 and 49 years old have experienced some kind of partner violence in the past 12 months, with a trend to increase in the different typologies.

Access to land and housing. According to ENDESA 2011-12 data, in Honduras 35.3% and 11.7% of women between 15 and 49 years old are owners of housing and lands, respectively, either separately or jointly with other individuals; while these figures are 37.9% and 25.9% for men in the same age range, respectively¹⁶. It is confirmed that the gender gap is greater regarding ownership of land than housing. In terms of productive lands, women barely own 12% of the agriculture surface¹⁷.

There are no legal restrictions for women to access land, but despite the law, there are restrictions for women to access property. There is a patriarchal culture that makes men to make most of the decision on lands. In indigenous communities, women are even more marginalized than their male relatives regarding access to land. In terms of productive lands, women barely own 12% of the agriculture surface¹⁸.

Access to financial services. In 2014, 24.9% of women older than 15 years old had an account in a financial institution¹⁹, 10 percentile points below the access that men had, 35.4%. As for access to credit, 7.2% of women above 15 years old, was granted a credit by a financial institution, while they were granted to 12.2% of men.

d) WOMEN CHARACTERISTICS IN THE PROJECT AREA

It is estimated that 27,000 households will be direct beneficiaries of the project, of which 6,000 will be women female headed households. These beneficiaries are mostly participants in ICF's²⁰ agroforestry and micro-basin organizations. It is estimated that the security and availability of water will benefit 450,000 indirect beneficiaries (4.8% of total population) during the dry season of the year according to the additional amount of water produced from project interventions. These beneficiaries will be located in the

¹⁵ NNUU. Preliminary report from the visit to Honduras carried out by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, on July 7, 2014. Available at: <http://www.hn.undp.org/content/honduras/es/home/presscenter/articles/2014/07/07/informe-preliminar-de-la-visita-a-honduras-realizadapor-la-relatora-especial-de-la-onu-sobre-la-violencia-contra-las-mujeres-.html>.

¹⁶ Secretariat of Health, National Institute of Statistics (INE) and ICF International. 2013. National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS 2011-2012) Tegucigalpa, Honduras: SH, INE and ICF International.

¹⁷ Use of agricultural land. ENCOVI, 2012

¹⁸ Use of agricultural land. ENCOVI, 2012

¹⁹ Gender Data Portal – World Bank

²⁰ Institute of Forest Conservation

urban area, 75% in Tegucigalpa and 25% in the other cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants. Approximately, 52% are women.

Table : 1 Population profile in the intervention scope
Component 1/Component 2/ Component 3

	Municipalities	Population	Rural	Agricultural	Extreme Poverty	Poverty
Choluteca	3	33,230	70%	66%	51%	69%
Comayagua	15	383,231	66%	56%	55%	62%
El Paraíso	14	343,412	78%	61%	63%	66%
Central District	1	1,014,652	10%	3%	23%	51%
Francisco Morazán (remaining)	14	196,024	67%	42%	41%	67%
Olancho	6	168,558	67%	58%	55%	79%
Total	53	2,139,107	42%	31%	40%	59%

Sources: Census 2013, National Survey on Multiple Purposes, ENPM, 2013. INE

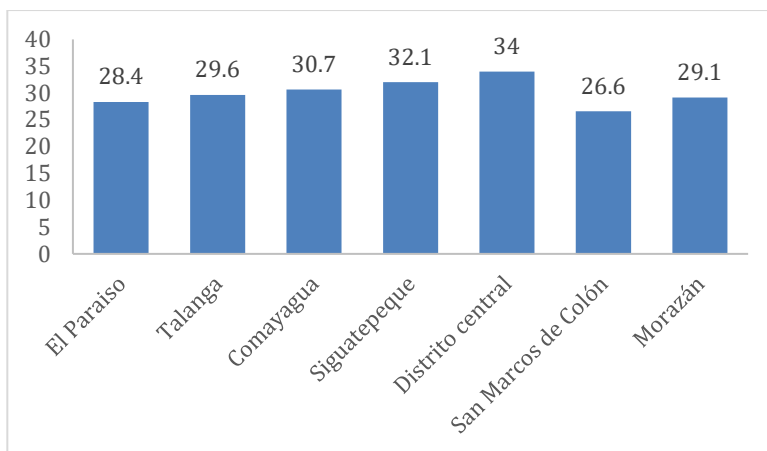
Women in the workforce. In Honduras, women workforce in the agricultural labor represent 10.3%. However, in the rural areas where the project is going to be implemented this number is slightly higher according to data from the Census 2013:

- **EL PARAISO.** Women in the urban area work as store merchant (18.8%), the tobacco industry (13.4%), the domestic sector (10,5%) and as teachers in primary education (10,5%). Only 1,8% of women work on the agricultural sector versus 23% of men. In the rural area, the main occupation for women is in the agricultural sector (19%), followed by the domestic sector (11.8%), teachers in primary education (10,5%), and the tobacco sector (6%).
- **FRANCISCO MORAZAN.** The two main occupation of women in the urban area as store merchant (13%) and in the domestic sector (10.3%). Only 0.3% work in the agricultural sector. In the rural area, women work on the domestic sector (20%), store merchant (12%), and agriculture sector (5.8%).
- **COMAYAGUA.** Main occupations for urban women are store merchant (12.7%), domestic sector (10,8%), and teachers in primary education (9,65). 2.5% of women work in the agriculture sector. In the rural area 25% of women work on the agriculture sector compare to 82% of men. Other occupations for women are in the domestic sector (14.5%) and store merchant (12,7%).

- CHOLUTECA. Women in the urban area work as store merchant (25%), domestic service (11%), and as teacher for primary education (11%). 0.8% work in agriculture. In the rural sector women work in the domestic sector (14%), as store merchant (12.7%), and in agriculture (11%). 73% of men work in the agricultural sector.
- OLANCHO. As in the rest of districts, women work as store merchant (16%), domestic sector (13%), and teachers for primary and secondary education (12%). In the rural area, 20% of women work in the agriculture sector, 13% in the domestic sector, and 7.6% as store merchant. 82% of men work in agriculture.

Female headed households. In Honduras, the more urban is a municipality the more possibilities of finding a female headed household. For example, the most urban municipality, Central District, has the higher number of women head of households in the intervention area (34%). In San Marcos de Colón, a municipality with 51% of rural population, only has 26,6% of houses with woman as head of the household.

Chart 1: Percentage of women head of households in some of the project municipalities



Source: Developed by IDB with data from INE Honduras

Organizations in the intervention area. Most beneficiary women are participants in ICF's²¹ agroforestry and micro-basin organizations. During the preparation of the Training Plan for this project, 32 of these potential beneficiary organizations were interviewed. These

²¹ Institute of Forest Conservation

organizations comprise a total of 13,079 members, of which 60% are men and 40% are women. The participation of women is drastically reduced in the decision-making processes inside the organizations, since of the 240 members that make up their boards, only 24% are women.

Additionally, during the qualitative information survey phase, it was observed that there are visible gaps in the gender roles due to traditional norms. Women and men play different roles in the house, in the public space, and in the forest. Women are assigned to work in the house with limited participation in the public space and in the forest, where they only “help” their husbands. Women do not consider themselves capable of working in the forest.

A deeper analysis will be carried out during the first months of the implementation of the project to learn more about the socio-economic conditions of women working in the beneficiary organizations.

Agroforest Systems (AS). The project will support the implementation AS in a total of 30,000 Ha. located in areas adjacent to pine forests with agriculture and livestock activities. The main barriers to AS adoption in the project area are lack of financial resources limited knowledge of AS practices and weak provision of technical assistance and quality of key inputs like seedlings. These barriers are especially important to women that have worse records than men accessing finance in Honduras and have more difficulties attending technical assistance and training. The project will mainly promote coffee under shade, financing installation of coffee trees and suitable shading forest, with the provision of training and technical assistance.

According to a study carried out in 2018 by the European Commission on the value chain of coffee in Honduras, there have been advances in the participation of women in decision-making, leadership and empowerment in recent years. However, there is still little visibility of the participation of women in coffee activities, and their difficulty in accessing land limits their access to services.

The coffee sector generates on million employments in the country and 30% of the population lives from the coffee. There are 17,978 female producers of coffee in Honduras, 19% of total of producers.

Entire families and individuals move from one municipality to another to work on the coffee sector. This shift of people may cause some unwanted effect on local population. According to ActionAid, in the areas where a coffee plantation is harvest, the health care centers denounce there is an increase in sexual violence against women and pregnancy in adolescents.