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List of issues in relation to the combined fourth and fifth periodic reports of Honduras

Addendum

Replies of Honduras to the list of issues*

[Date received: 23 April 2015]

Part I

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 1, of the list of issues (CRC/C/HND/Q/4-5)

1. Under Executive Decree No. PCM-27-2014 of 4 June 2014, published in Official Gazette No. 33446 of 6 June 2014, the State of Honduras announced the closing of the Honduran Institute for Children and the Family, to be replaced by the Directorate for Children, Adolescents and Families, within the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion.¹ During 2014 and 2015, the Directorate had the task of taking over and reorganizing all the plans and programmes formerly under the guidance of the Institute.

2. As for the Opportunities Plan for Children and Adolescents 2002-2015, the Government of Honduras took the decision to incorporate the final year of the Plan, 2015, into the annual operational plans of the public institutions, development NGOs and specialized agencies that will share the responsibility for implementation; it falls to the Directorate to set up a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the achievement of goals. The budget framework for 2015 and that of the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be designed during the ongoing transition process, as the new organizational structure is built.

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

¹ This transition process is described in the reply to questions raised in part I, paragraph 2, of the list of issues, corresponding to paragraphs 4 to 7 of this document.



3. During that process, the Directorate has ensured that the plans and programmes described in the report of Honduras (CRC/C/HND/4-5, para. 51), continue to coordinate to form effective mechanisms for the protection, promotion and respect for the rights of children. It is important to note that some of those programmes effectively expire in 2015, and that consequently their relevance and continued necessity should be assessed; in the other cases, a thematic review will be conducted to bring them into line with the new institutional structure.

4. The achievements of the Directorate, under the Opportunities Plan, include the following:

(a) Shared responsibility for the direct care of children and adolescents has been transferred to 34 local authorities (municipal corporations);

(b) The Office of the First Lady, working together with the Directorate, has designed the “Bring Them Up with Love” strategy, which will standardize the care model for children and adolescents — offering a coordinated response at the highest level of society and at the local level;

(c) The Fundamental Act on Education has made strides in the universalization of preschool education, which will now include 5-year-old children, under three models:

- Preschool education, covering densely and very densely populated areas;
- Community preschool education centres, for more scattered communities;
- Home schooling, for very scattered populations.

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 2, of the list of issues

5. The launching of the Directorate was a strategic decision made by the Government of Honduras in 2014, to ensure that the State fulfils its obligations for the protection of the rights of children, adolescents and families. Its establishment required the dismantling of the Honduran Institute for Children and the Family, which was established under Legislative Decree No. 199-1997 of 20 January 1998. In this process, account was taken of the recommendations of three special commissions, appointed under three different governments, the latest in 2014. The three reports all agreed that the former Institute, despite receiving national budgetary resources and funds from external cooperation, had failed to meet its institutional goals.

6. The order to close down the Institute, under Executive Decree No. PCM-27-2014 of 4 June 2014, called for the wind-up to be completed within 180 days. In addition, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, and the Ministry of Human Rights, Justice, Governance and Decentralization were instructed to work together to create a mechanism for the immediate protection of the children and adolescents previously in the care of the Institute and its treatment and detention centres, and to transfer the comprehensive care centres to the municipalities or appropriately qualified NGOs, depending on geographical location, and the special training centres to the Ministry of Education and the National Vocational Training Institute. It called for the revocation of work contracts, while recognizing benefits and compensations to which workers were entitled.

7. Chapter III, article 5, of Executive Decree No. PCM-27-2014, entitled “Aims and Responsibilities of the Directorate” sets out the following objectives and roles:

“1. Guide, formulate, manage, coordinate and supervise the implementation of national policies and laws on children, adolescents and the family;

“2. Reinforce the State’s capacities to promote, coordinate, develop and monitor public and private plans, programmes and services in support of children, adolescents and families, in the different cycles and spheres of life;

“3. Encourage shared responsibility and social participation throughout the country, in promoting, defending and protecting the rights of children, adolescents and the family; and

“4. Other, as compatible with the above.”

8. Chapter III, article 6, establishes that the duties of the Directorate are as follows:

“1. To formulate, coordinate, manage, monitor and evaluate public policies, programmes and services for children, adolescents and the family, which entails the transfer of financial resources to agencies responsible for the direct implementation of such programmes, as well as oversight and auditing of resource use;

“2. To generate plans and mechanisms for guiding public institutions and civil society organizations in the implementation of efficient and effective public policies, programmes and services for children, adolescents and the family;

“3. To encourage the creation of local programmes of comprehensive support for children, in particular children whose rights have been violated, either using its own resources or through public-private partnerships with development NGOs or networks of development NGOs, subject to ongoing technical advice, monitoring and oversight;

“4. To handle, at the administrative headquarters, procedures related to declarations of abandonment of children, and to violations of children’s rights;

“5. To serve as legal guardian in the absence of parents or legal representatives, or in cases in which children’s rights are deemed to be at risk;

“6. To oversee procedures for legal adoption;

“7. To create adoption registers, registers of children whose rights have been violated, or who have been subject to sanctions, as well as other registers requiring coordination between the Ministries of Health, Security, Education, and Labour and Social Security, along with other governmental agencies;

“8. To encourage the municipalities to take action to protect children;

“9. To arrange and administer, in coordination with regional and sectoral offices for children, specialized programmes and services for the care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of children who have committed criminal offences, giving priority to non-custodial measures and restorative justice; these programmes will have multidisciplinary teams and specialized services to ensure timely and appropriate attention for each child who has broken the law;

“10. To coordinate technical and financial cooperation with national and international organizations and institutions that arrange or finance programmes for children, adolescents and the family; and

“11. Any other programme that is compatible with the purposes and objectives of this Decree.”

9. With respect to assets and resources, the Decree stipulates that the Ministry of Finance shall earmark a portion of the budget of the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion as an annual budget line as required for the rational, efficient and effective functioning of the Directorate, and establishes that administrative expenditures shall not exceed 15 per cent of the allocated budget. In addition to the allocations from the national budget, there are resources from bequests, legacies, gifts and contributions from natural and legal persons, whether nationals or foreigners, as well as rents, interests, and other benefits generated by the child voucher system and the tax imposed for that purpose.

10. As for human resources, the Directorate currently has 125 administrative and specialist staff members, working at head office and five regional offices.

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 3, of the list of issues

11. Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Decree confers on the Directorate the power to manage, oversee and disburse funds for specialized programmes and services for children, adolescents and the family.

12. In 2014, the Ministry of Finance, with assistance from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), prepared a document entitled "Public Investment for Children and Adolescents in 2013", which has been used in evaluating the relevant budget allocations. This text refers to the methodological tool used by the Government of Honduras for the balanced distribution of budgetary resources as a public investment in children and adolescents. It follows the UNICEF model used in other Latin American and Caribbean countries, whereby total public resources for the funding of child rights programmes are broken down into: (a) groups of rights: survival, development, protection and participation, (b) types of investment: direct or indirect, (c) life cycle: early childhood (age 0-5), childhood (age 6-12), adolescence (age 13-17). This approach allows for an ongoing evaluation of the distribution of public investment funds for children and an assessment of the impact of development and the realization of rights, from several standpoints over and above the geographical perspective.²

13. In its transitional and organizational phase, the Directorate developed a programme structure for its integration into the Integrated Financial Management System, of the Ministry of Finance, which is the body responsible for the management and allocation of funds from State institutions, programmes and projects. This mechanism is intended to ensure the transparent, effective and efficient use of public resources for children and adolescents.

14. In accordance with article 3 of Legislative Decree No. 140-2014, published in the Official Gazette on 18 December 2014, the Directorate was allotted a budget of 90 million lempiras from the Ministry of Finance for the fiscal year 2015. In addition, article 166 of this Decree authorizes the Ministry of Finance to incorporate into the national budget funds from the National Children's Foundation that were transferred to the Directorate in the amount of 80 million lempiras — or a total budget of 170 million lempiras.

² It is worth noting that for each lempira that the Government spent in 2013, 19.7 centavos went to children and adolescents, or a total investment of 32,162 million lempiras in goods, public services, and opportunities contributing to the enjoyment of the rights to education, health, food, water and sanitation for the 3,723,815 children and adolescents who live in Honduras; this in turn represented 50 per cent of the State's public social expenditure and 19.7 per cent of total public expenditure by the central and decentralized administrations. *Source*: "Public investment in children and adolescents in 2013."

15. Since late 2014, with technical support from the Ministry of Finance and UNICEF, the Directorate has been in the process of establishing a means of measuring public investments in children, which could extend to the local level as well. This gauge should reflect the real investment the Government has made in the area of children, and its decisions to channel resources into reducing gaps caused by exclusion and poverty.

16. The Directorate meanwhile has also begun designing a national information system on children, which will make it possible to gather information at the national and local levels on the impact of the Government's investment in children.

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 4, of the list of issues

17. The report of Honduras (CRC/C/HND/4-5, para. 62 (b)), discusses the bill on the office of the children's advocate, the public agency that was to be responsible for formulating, coordinating, managing, monitoring and evaluating public policy on children's rights. In 2014, the Government of Honduras reconsidered that initiative, creating the Directorate for Children, Adolescents and the Family, with the mandate described in paragraphs 4 to 7 above, to carry out the tasks that were originally to have been assigned to the office of the children's advocate. This bill will therefore not be debated or adopted by the National Congress of the Republic.

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 5, of the list of issues

18. The national curriculum for basic education (grades 1-9), adopted in 2004 by the Ministry of Education, covers civic and social education in the area of human rights, in particular the rights of children and the family, grounded in the principles enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In 2013, the Ministry of Education revised the curricular framework, introducing the topic of social sciences, which merged courses in social studies and civic education for the basic level. This revision assigned human rights, children's rights and family rights to the seventh grade of basic education, as a mandatory subject in all public and private schools.

19. With regard to publicizing the Convention, and training, the latest information is similar to that which is presented in the report.

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 6, of the list of issues

20. With respect to combating discrimination against girls, gender stereotyping and patriarchal attitudes, as well as discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, no institutional programmes have been created to address those problems exclusively or specifically. It is important to stress, however, that programmes designed by the Government of Honduras and programmes offered by other international cooperation agencies, listed in the report, incorporate the principle of the "appropriate application of the gender perspective", in both their statements of objectives and their strategic activities.

21. With reference to combating persistent discrimination against children and adolescents with disabilities, some changes have been made in the relevant institutional framework. In January 2014, the Directorate-General for Persons with Disabilities was merged with the Directorate-General for Older Persons, and moved to

the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion. As for protection measures, a public policy was adopted in July 2013 on the enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities and their social inclusion in Honduras, in which the cycle of life is taken into consideration in policy formulation.

22. The gender and inclusion perspective is a cross-cutting theme in the strategic plan of the Directorate.

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 7, of the list of issues

23. Violence against children and adolescents takes various forms, and is related to a number of factors, ranging from the personal traits of victim and aggressor to their social and material circumstances. The University Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security, in its special bulletin, issue No. 11, states that “much of the violence committed against children is hidden for many reasons. One is fear: many girls and boys are afraid to report on the acts of violence they experience.”

24. The legal measures and mechanisms for the protection of children against violence are enshrined in:

(a) The Constitution of the Republic, which recognizes the human being as the “highest objective of society and the State”, and makes no reference to age or other characteristics, in order to make clear that it is applied in a non-exclusive manner. More specifically, article 111 manifests a concern for the protection of children, stating that “children shall be protected by the State”. Article 119 is imperative: The “State has the duty to protect children”. And article 124 sets out the parameters of this protection, stating that “all children must be protected from all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation. No child shall be subject to trafficking of any kind”;

(b) The Code on Children and Adolescents, which endeavours to integrate the principles of the doctrine of comprehensive protection into the regulatory framework for children. Book I, title II alludes to the fundamental rights and liberties of children. Titles I and II mention, two types of protection, in particular, first, preventive protection, aimed at eliminating factors that place children at risk, and second, protection of children at social risk, calling for direct, specialist intervention in cases in which preventive protection has not yielded the hoped-for results.

(c) The Criminal Code, which protects some of the legal rights of children, such as the right to “life and physical integrity”, the right to “liberty and physical, psychological and sexual integrity”, the right to “liberty and security”, and the right to “civil status and a family”.

25. As for the implementation of the Comprehensive Policy on Citizen Coexistence and Security, there is no information additional to that presented in parts IV and V of the report. The Directorate has taken measures to reduce levels of violence against children and adolescents, in accordance with the National Policy on Prevention of Violence against Children and Young People, adopted under Executive Decree No. PCM-011-2013, of 12 February 2013, which sets out specific guidelines for addressing the situation of children and adolescents. The current status of this policy is discussed in the reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 9, of the list of issues (paras. 27 to 29 below).

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 8, of the list of issues

26. With regard to the Act on the National Preventive Mechanism against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment, and measures to prevent children and adolescents from falling prey to such situations, there is no information additional to that presented in the report.

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 9, of the list of issues

27. The National Policy on Prevention of Violence against Children and Young People is the Government's foremost instrument for the establishment of measures to prevent violence against children and young people. The Council for the Prevention of Violence against Children and Young People, made up of government institutions and civil society organizations, was created under the terms of this policy.

28. The Directorate took over the subprogramme on non-custodial measures of restorative justice — which was launched by the Honduran Institute for Children and the Family — so as to follow up on cases that arose before and during the transition period, and has expanded the institutional scope of available measures.

29. In October 2014, the Government of Honduras adopted the Act on School Bullying, which incorporates international principles regarding school bullying and whose purpose is to promote harmony between students in schools: to prevent, punish and eradicate all forms of physical and psychological violence, aggression, harassment, intimidation, and any other act considered to be bullying, among children and adolescents in educational facilities.

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 10, of the list of issues

30. The Government of Honduras, under the new institutional framework, has established as a key objective in the short and medium terms is the activation of the National System for the Protection of Honduran Children, one of whose strategic goals is to create conditions to ensure special protection for children, adolescents and their families in vulnerable situations (disabled persons, indigenous persons, Afro-Hondurans, migrants and repatriated migrants, victims of neglect, sexual abuse or commercial sexual exploitation, those living in the street and substance addicts).

31. A subprogramme on migration and matters related to the international abduction of minors was set up within the organizational framework of the Directorate, and a Protocol designed and adopted on immediate attention, repatriation, reception and follow-up for migrant children, in which 18 government institutions, international cooperation agencies and civil society organizations participate.

32. In the area of social protection, the Directorate, as lead agency, has set itself the strategic goal of finalizing the process of ratifying the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption. During the internal reorganization process, the bill on adoptions was formulated and revised with the assistance of national and international experts and members of the congressional Family, Child and Older Adult Committee; it will be placed on the legislative agenda for 2015.

33. During the transition, the Directorate — in accordance with the guidelines of the Convention — took over all cases of adoption and international abduction of minors that had been the responsibility of the Institute, and has pursued any proceedings already under way. Improvements have also been made in mechanisms for receiving and processing cases identified within the framework of the Programme for Substitute Families and Support Families, which strives to prevent children being placed in institutions.

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 11, of the list of issues

34. As mentioned in paragraph 15 above, there has been a change in the institutional framework for disability, which is now dealt with by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion. A public policy on the exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities and their social inclusion in Honduras has also been designed taking due account of the life cycle. This policy encompasses all Government efforts in the area of disabilities.

35. On the topic of inclusive education, the Government of Honduras designated 2014 as the Year of Inclusive and Quality Education, launching an awareness-raising campaign with support from the Organization of Ibero-American States, with a view to identifying the main challenges for education in this area. The Special Education Unit, under the Directorate-General for Educational Services of the Ministry of Education, is responsible for administering, organizing, implementing, coordinating, advising, monitoring and evaluating inclusive education services at the various levels of the educational system nationwide. The 2021 Education Goals, adopted by the Ministry of Education, place priority on supporting inclusive education for children and adolescents with special educational needs by providing the necessary accommodation and assistance.

36. The President of the Republic, under article 6, paragraph 4, of Executive Decree No. PCM-026-2014, gave instructions for the Comprehensive Special Rehabilitation Centre and the Special Training Centre to be transferred to the Ministry of Education. These Centres have been transferred in accordance with a loan agreement covering the premises they currently occupy, along with all their goods, equipment and supplies, such that they can continue to function as part of the Ministry's existing special education programmes.

37. In terms of access to health, the information about public services provided in the report (paras. 275-294) is still current, as is information related to the National Universal Accessibility Plan and the status of the National Council for Children with Disabilities.

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 12, of the list of issues

38. With regard to measures taken to ensure sanitation and safe drinking water for all households, particularly in indigenous communities and in rural or remote areas, the description of the situation contained in paragraphs 295 to 301 of the report still applies.

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 13, of the list of issues

39. With regard to the impact and evaluation of a number of programmes described in the section of the report entitled “Standard of living” (paras. 376-401), the situation remains the same. It is important to note that the Directorate, as lead agency, is developing strategic processes to harmonize all current plans and programmes into an effective tool for management, oversight, and implementation.

40. See paragraph 6 above.

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 14, of the list of issues

41. In 2014, a humanitarian emergency arose related to the repatriation, from the United States and Mexico, of families and of unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents. Under Executive Decree No. PCM-33-2014 of 8 July 2014, a coordination mechanism was set up within the Directorate for the repatriation, protection, reintegration, monitoring and support of the children and the families.

42. In 2014, 10,880 children and adolescents were repatriated to Honduras overland and by air. They were attended on their return to the country by a coordinated effort on the part of agencies associated with the Task Force on Migrant Children and the Directorate. All the measures taken were aimed at mounting and organizing the Task Force, which is chaired by the First Lady of the Republic, and in which agencies working with children and migrants join forces to provide support, guidance and assistance to enable the migrant population, in particular children and adolescents returning to the country, and their families, to join the social protection system and have a chance of a decent for life and upbringing in Honduras.

43. The Task Force carried out in situ visits at points along the border between Mexico and the United States of America, to observe the situation of the Honduran children, adolescents and families who had entered the United States illegally and are now living in shelters pending reunification, deportation or repatriation.

44. In response to their situation, the Directorate set up a coordination system for the 18 departmental and 298 municipal governments in the country, for the purpose of providing identification documents for children and adolescents. Other measures have included:

- The creation of a call centre, in operation since 25 June 2014, with a local telephone number (504 2216 0001) and an international number (1 800 466 4639), which will take information about migrant children and adolescents to ensure that they will be identified, reunited with their families and reintegrated on their return. The centre has a support team on duty from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. from Monday to Friday and from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. Calls have furnished information about migrant children and adolescents, including name, age, sex, name of parents, home address in Honduras, date of departure from the country, reason for migration, destination, whether alone or accompanied, place from which returned (United States or Mexico), and informant’s contact information. The information is forwarded by the Directorate to Honduran consulates in the United States cities where the children are staying, in order to speed up identification before repatriation;
- Support for the International Conference on Migration, Childhood and Family, whose objective was to generate a high-level debate among governmental, non-

governmental and international bodies, and their partners, with a view to analysing the causes of illegal migration to the United States, the context of new threats to democratic security in the United States, the consequences of such threats, and possible means of curbing this movement on the basis of shared responsibility;

- Participation in the team to follow up on the agreements concluded within the framework of the Conference, which was chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. Work is being done on the Plan for Follow-up to Road Map entitled “A Call to Action”, which will contain objectives, anticipated results, indicators, goals, strategic guidelines for action, funding sources and institutions responsible for implementation;
- Coordination of the process for receiving and registering migrant families and unaccompanied children returning overland (Corinto border) or by air (Ramón Villeda Morales airport in San Pedro Sula, Soto Cano air base in Palmerola, Comayagua, and Toncontín airport in the Central District;
- Placement of representatives of governmental institutions in the reception centres, offering social services in the form of assistance for the return and reintegration of families into their communities, which is a project of the Directorate within the framework of the inter-agency Task Force;
- Within that coordinating framework, temporary shelters have been set up by the Standing Commission on Disaster Preparedness to ensure lodging, food and sanitary conditions to families unable to return immediately to their communities. Thus far, that service has been provided for no longer than 48 hours after their return to the country;
- The preparation of useful legal mechanisms, such as the Protocol for the Repatriation of Migrant Children and Adolescents, and also the Reception Protocol, which contains tools for registering families and for the lawful return of children and adolescents to their families.

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 15, of the list of issues

45. With reference to available prevention measures and physical and psychological rehabilitation and social reintegration services, the situation described in the report has not changed. As mentioned earlier, the Directorate is in the process of structural organization and strategic planning for monitoring these programmes.

Reply to the questions raised in part I, paragraph 16, of the list of issues

46. With regard to any actions taken to implement the regulations regarding restorative measures and the use of custodial sentences as a last resort, and to the amendment of article 332 of the Criminal Code to prevent children and adolescents from being arbitrarily arrested or detained, the current situation is as described in the report. The Government of Honduras is aware of the breadth of scope of the legal provision in question and has agreed to amend its content.

47. Legislative Decree No. 35-2013 of 27 February 2013, published in Official Gazette No. 33222 of 6 September 2013, amends the Code on Children and Adolescents to establish, in article 180-B (k), the principle of exceptionality: “The deprivation of liberty is used on an exceptional basis and solely for the length of time

established in the Code.” The amendment also reviews the criteria for the applicability and length of such a penalty, as established in articles 204 to 207 of the Code.

48. In June 2014, the Directorate appealed to the National Council for Defence and Security to improve the conditions in educational centres for juvenile offenders. As a result, approval was given to budgetary allocations for remodelling the infrastructure of the Renaciendo Centre and the Sagrado Corazón de María Centre in the Central District, and the El Carmen Centre in San Pedro Sula; progress has been made on their renovation, and completion of the project is expected in early 2015. Currently, the Directorate is taking steps to outfit these centres with furnishings and equipment for the implementation of rehabilitation programmes.

49. Under the National Policy on Prevention of Violence against Children and Young People, strategic decisions have been made to reduce the incidence of violence in detention centres for children and adolescents. The measures described in the Critical Road Map for Transforming the Educational Centres for Young Offenders, currently administered by the American Red Point Association (ARPA), have been put into practice. There are now four educational centres receiving direct care services on the basis of the Amigonian method conceived by the order of the Tertiary Capuchins.

50. Work with UNICEF paved the way for initial contact with the order of the Tertiary Capuchins, which provided assistance during the first semester following the transition; special teams were trained in the Amigonian method for treating adolescent offenders.

51. In addition, a revision of the rules of the educational centres for young offenders has begun, which should bring them into line with international standards for the protection of human rights.

Part II

Reply to the questions raised in part II of the list of issues

52. Article 1 of the Decree establishing the Directorate for Children, Adolescents and Families provides that its main purpose is to:

“Guarantee the best interests of the child, and to fulfil, in a timely and efficient manner, the need for social protection that the society and State of Honduras are under obligation to provide to children and adolescents within the framework of the Constitution of the Republic, international conventions for the protection of children, the Code on Children and Adolescents and other applicable laws.”

53. Ever since its establishment, the Directorate has carried out its tasks in accordance with two main strategies:

- To discharge its legal mandate to guide, formulate, manage, coordinate and supervise the implementation of national policies and laws on children, adolescents and the family; and to that end begin the process of transition to direct care centres, with a view to outsourcing the services they provide to that group;
- Attend to migrant children and families, in the context of the humanitarian emergency declared in Executive Decree No. PCM-033-2014, arising from the mass deportation of families and unaccompanied children and adolescents, by air and land, from the United States and Mexico.

54. The Directorate now has a team of 125 employees. The Network of Children’s Rights Organizations, Save the Children Honduras, and Visión Mundial Honduras

(World Vision Honduras) assisted in designing their job profiles. The selection of Directorate staff was overseen by the National Corruption Council, the Global Movement for Children, the Office of the National Commissioner for Human Rights and UNICEF, in order to ensure the transparency of the process. Since the outset, UNICEF has provided the Directorate with technical and financial assistance, facilitating the implementation of a workplan for the 2014-2015 cycle.

55. Working together with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, and the Ministry for General Governmental Coordination, the Directorate has taken the following administrative and budgetary measures:

- 2014 work programme: drawn up with assistance from the Special Sectoral Committee of the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, thereby discharging the institutional mandate enshrined in the Decree that established the Directorate;
- Programme structure: budget analysis with the Ministry of Finance for a programme structure for 2014 that will also form the basis of the budget;
- 2014 budget allocation: taking account of the Directorate's needs for 2014, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion allocated 60 million lempiras for operational procedures related to the handover from the Institute to the Directorate;
- Institutional value chain: designed and structured with the help of analysts from the Ministry of General Government Coordination, setting out the vision, mission, strategic goals, management outcomes, and final and intermediate products, as well as verification methods, units of measure, and amounts.

Part III

Reply to the questions raised in part III, paragraph 1, of the list of issues

56. The report of Honduras gave information on budget allocations through 2012. Up-to-date information is available for 2013, the year in which, with the support of UNICEF and the Ministry of Finance, a methodological tool was designed for the assignment of budgetary allocations to programmes that directly or indirectly promote children's rights, categorized as follows: (a) groups of rights: survival, development, protection and participation; (b) types of investment, direct or indirect; and (c) life cycle: early childhood (ages 0-5), childhood (ages 6-12), adolescence (ages 13-17).

57. In 2013, for each lempira spent by the Government, 19.7 centavos went to children and adolescents, or a total investment of 32,162 million lempiras in goods, public services and opportunities contributing to the enjoyment of the rights to education, health, food, water and sanitation for the 3,723,815 children and adolescents who live in Honduras; this in turn represented 50 per cent of the State's public social expenditure and 19.7 per cent of total public expenditure by the central and decentralized administrations.³

Reply to the questions raised in part III, paragraph 2, of the list of issues

58. There is no new information available.

³ Source: Report, "Public investment in children and adolescents in 2013".

Reply to the questions raised in part III, paragraph 3, of the list of issues

59. Available recent information appears in the following tables:

Table 1
Children and adolescents with mental illnesses

Department	Age group			Sex		Ethnicity										Total
	0 to 5	6 to 12	13 to 17	Male	Female	Garifuna	Lenca	Chorti Maya	Miskito	Nahoa	English-speaking black	Pech	Tawahka	None	Not known	
Atlántida	3	27	34	44	20	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	14	64
Colón	4	29	48	41	40	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	46	24	81
Comayagua	14	60	63	74	63	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	83	137
Copán	8	41	37	52	34	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	49	28	86
Cortés	33	222	305	350	210	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	396	155	560
Choluteca	13	40	46	51	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	35	99
El Paraíso	3	18	21	23	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	24	42
Francisco Morazán	103	642	675	901	519	3	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	910	488	1 420
Gracias a Dios	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Intibucá	18	59	51	80	48	0	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	128
Islas de la Bahía	3	15	13	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	17	10	31
La Paz	10	31	41	47	35	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	82
Lempira	37	113	90	130	110	0	140	2	0	0	0	0	0	55	43	240
Ocatepeque	6	24	23	38	15	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	28	53
Olancho	7	48	42	58	39	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	50	40	97
Santa Bárbara	18	57	69	79	65	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	65	144
Valle	5	12	18	18	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	13	32
Yoro	3	56	46	62	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	46	44	105

Source: Formulated on the basis of statistics drawn from the Single Registry of Beneficiaries as of 19 January 2014, National Centre for Information on the Social Sector (CENISS), Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion.

Table 2
Vaccination coverage

Department	Sex		Vitamin		Children registered RNP*	Total children and adolescents vaccinated	Ratio vaccinated/registered
	Male	Female	A	Iron			
Atlántida	3 926	4 016	6 547	3 559	44 373	7 942	18%
Colón	4 218	4 196	6 285	2 909	35 467	8 414	24%
Comayagua	170	192	307	231	48 612	362	1%
Copán	758	658	1 229	1 020	39 375	1 416	4%
Cortés	26 186	25 204	30 494	2 722	174 414	51 390	29%
Choluteca	19 833	20 161	32 816	15 154	44 831	39 994	89%

Department	Sex		Vitamin		Children registered RNP*	Total children and adolescents vaccinated	Ratio vaccinated/registered
	Male	Female	A	Iron			
El Paraíso	11 376	11 073	14 913	5 483	44 706	22 449	50%
Francisco Morazán	11 602	11 246	18 028	4 524	155 884	22 848	15%
Gracias a Dios	0	0	0	0	5 171	0	0%
Intibucá	13 361	13 653	23 230	13 571	22 418	27 016	121%
Islas de la Bahía	0	1	1	1	6 292	1	0%
La Paz	7 074	7 975	10 797	4 560	22 352	14 249	64%
Lempira	16 923	16 608	29 081	16 670	33 732	33 531	99%
Ocotepeque	124	134	112	275	15 239	258	2%
Olancho	17 044	17 168	23 940	15 118	55 016	34 212	62%
Santa Bárbara	3 784	3 644	6 314	2 656	40 020	7 428	19%
Valle	2 059	2 146	3 741	2 158	18 104	4 205	23%
Yoro	319	273	528	396	58 207	592	1%

Source: Formulated on the basis of statistics drawn from the Single Registry of Beneficiaries as of 19 January 2014, National Centre for Information on the Social Sector (CENISS), Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion.

* National Registry of Persons.

Table 3
Child and adolescent pregnancies

Department	Age group		Ethnicity										Total	
	6 to 12	13 to 17	Garifuna	Lenca	Chorti Maya	Miskito	Nahoa	English-speaking black	Pech	Tawahka	Tolupan	None		Not known
Atlántida		42		1	3						1	24	13	42
Choluteca		72								1		56	15	72
Colón		81		1								53	27	81
Comayagua		116		10	1		1	2		1		35	66	116
Copán		66			7	1						17	41	66
Cortés		45	2	1								25	17	45
El Paraíso		21										10	11	21
Francisco Morazán		101		15	1							49	36	101
Intibucá		99		96	2					1				99
Islas de la Bahía		13	1					3				8	1	13
La Paz		38		32								5	1	38
Lempira		107	1	106										107
Ocotepeque		37		1	2							15	19	37
Olancho	1	76	1		1				4	1		49	21	77
Santa Bárbara		153		27	2							40	84	153
Valle		13						1	1			5	6	13
Yoro	1	147		2							12	70	64	148

Source: Formulated on the basis of statistics drawn from the Single Registry of Beneficiaries as of 19 January 2014, National Centre for Information on the Social Sector (CENISS), Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion.

Reply to the questions raised in part III, paragraph 4, of the list of issues

60. There is no new information available.

Reply to the questions raised in part III, paragraph 5, of the list of issues

61. Available recent information appears in the following tables:

Table 4
Children and adolescents with disabilities

Department	Age group			Ethnicity											Poverty threshold				Overall total		
	0 to 5	6 to 12	13 to 17	Male	Female	Garifuna	Lenca	Chorti Maya	Miskito	Nahoa	English-speaking black	Pech	Tawahka	Tolupan	None	Not known	(No threshold)	Non-poor		Extreme poverty	Relative poverty
Atlántida	14	107	81	110	92	26	3								121	52	38	34	113	17	202
Colón	40	163	152	189	166		1	1							252	101	15	22	284	34	355
Comayagua	24	130	134	164	124	44		1	1	1					154	87	82	39	123	44	288
Copán	56	208	180	240	204	2	40	3							141	258	29	52	297	66	444
Cortés	28	129	118	161	114		2	34	1						84	154	3	29	219	24	275
Choluteca	105	618	791	964	550	24	9	4	3	1	1		1	1	1 063	408	8	269	915	322	1 514
El Paraíso	12	73	71	86	70	1									82	73	5	16	104	31	156
Francisco Morazán	287	1 590	1 562	2 099	1 340	10	84	6	3	1		1	8	2 230	1 096	52	841	1 711	835	3	439
Gracias a Dios	1	7	8	10	6	1			14							1	5	1	10		16
Intibucá	59	192	161	229	183	1	391				1		1		11	7	8	24	355	25	412
Islas de la Bahía	9	35	26	35	35	8			2	15					34	11	1	31	33	5	70
La Paz	35	121	99	146	109	243									3	9	6	12	217	20	255
Lempira	150	410	316	496	380	1 589	4		1		1				155	125	12	31	793	40	876
Ocatepeque	20	102	102	133	91	20	13								76	115	10	30	149	35	224
Olancho	38	145	125	167	141	3	2	3		3		5			183	109	4	38	245	21	308
Santa Bárbara	55	219	218	264	228	2 100	2								142	246	15	52	375	50	492
Valle	13	41	43	51	46	1	2	2			1	1	1		56	33	2	11	77	7	97
Yoro	20	153	138	175	136	2							33	144	132	6	22	240	43		311

Source: Formulated on the basis of statistics drawn from the Single Registry of Beneficiaries as of 19 January 2014, National Centre for Information on the Social Sector (CENISS), Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion.

Table 5
Disaggregated by disability

<i>Department</i>	<i>Type of disability</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Mental or intellectual</i>	<i>Speech partial or total</i>	<i>Hearing partial or total</i>	<i>Use of arms/hands or legs/feet</i>	<i>Vision partial or total</i>	
Atlántida	64	52	23	54	46	202
Colón	99	78	33	91	134	355
Comayagua	81	78	34	80	85	288
Copán	137	116	49	128	112	444
Cortés	86	62	33	71	76	275
Choluteca	560	331	180	279	424	1 514
El Paraíso	42	31	12	42	61	156
Francisco Morazán	1 420	773	390	763	966	3 439
Gracias a Dios	2	5	2	5	4	16
Intibucá	128	137	61	132	84	412
Islas de la Bahía	31	20	10	24	15	70
La Paz	82	70	26	62	64	255
Lempira	240	272	103	256	182	876
Ocotepeque	53	63	26	61	76	224
Olancho	97	73	26	87	86	308
Santa Bárbara	144	125	46	120	141	492
Valle	32	26	14	29	20	97
Yoro	105	80	35	101	59	311

Source: Formulated on the basis of statistics drawn from the Single Registry of Beneficiaries as of 19 January 2014, National Centre for Information on the Social Sector (CENISS), Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion.

Table 6
Children and adolescents with disabilities attending regular primary schools

<i>Department</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Level</i>		<i>Overall total</i>
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Preschool</i>	<i>Basic school (primary)</i>	
Atlántida	31 340	32 388	8 339	55 389	63 728
Colón	39 727	40 545	11 380	68 892	80 272
Comayagua	28 564	29 273	8 838	48 999	57 837
Copán	40 348	40 115	10 902	69 561	80 463
Cortés	31 444	31 634	10 409	52 669	63 078
Choluteca	97 893	100 717	20 542	178 068	198 610
El Paraíso	37 149	38 140	8 887	66 402	75 289
Francisco Morazán	86 258	87 933	25 537	148 654	174 191
Gracias a Dios	11 435	11 545	3 067	19 913	22 980
Intibucá	23 867	24 989	7 205	41 651	48 856
Islas de la Bahía	4 852	5 054	1 687	8 219	9 906
La Paz	17 712	18 789	5 442	31 059	36 501

<i>Department</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Level</i>		<i>Overall total</i>
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Preschool</i>	<i>Basic school (primary)</i>	
Lempira	32 752	33 321	10 343	55 730	66 073
Ocotepeque	10 758	10 761	4 789	16 730	21 519
Olancho	44 378	45 304	10 856	78 826	89 682
Santa Bárbara	36 204	37 626	10 096	63 734	73 830
Valle	14 989	15 099	4 287	25 801	30 088
Yoro	47 241	48 460	8 823	86 878	95 701

Source: Formulated on the basis of statistics drawn from the Single Registry of Beneficiaries as of 19 January 2014, National Centre for Information on the Social Sector (CENISS), Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion.

Table 7
Children and adolescents with disabilities attending regular secondary schools

<i>Department</i>	<i>Sex/Secondary level</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atlántida	10 003	8 781	18 784
Colón	7 955	7 641	15 596
Comayagua	7 857	6 308	14 165
Copán	9 123	7 843	16 966
Cortés	5 321	4 348	9 669
Choluteca	24 602	21 653	46 255
El Paraíso	9 051	7 751	16 802
Francisco Morazán	38 252	34 459	72 711
Gracias a Dios	1 321	1 033	2 354
Intibucá	4 309	4 027	8 336
Islas de la Bahía	1 014	840	1 854
La Paz	4 198	4 148	8 346
Lempira	3 345	2 958	6 303
Ocotepeque	2 696	1 925	4 621
Olancho	9 727	7 752	17 479
Santa Bárbara	8 114	7 615	15 729
Valle	4 750	4 051	8 801
Yoro	12 703	10 768	23 471

Source: Formulated on the basis of statistics drawn from the Single Registry of Beneficiaries as of 19 January 2014, National Centre for Information on the Social Sector (CENISS), Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion.

Table 8
Children and adolescents with disabilities attending special schools

<i>Department</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Level</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Preschool</i>	<i>Basic school (primary)</i>	
Francisco Morazán	121	209	228	102	330

Source: Formulated on the basis of statistics drawn from the Single Registry of Beneficiaries as of 19 January 2014, National Centre for Information on the Social Sector (CENISS), Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion.

Reply to the questions raised in part III, paragraph 6, of the list of issues

62. There is no new information available.

Reply to the questions raised in part III, paragraph 7, of the list of issues

63. There is no new information available.

Reply to the questions raised in part III, paragraph 8, of the list of issues

64. There is no new information available.
