



## SEMI-ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Period: October 1<sup>st</sup> 2012 – March 31, 2013

Project, “Strengthening Democratic Governance in Honduras Through Technical Electoral Assistance and the Promotion of Citizen Security and Peace Culture,”

Grant:	AID-522-IO-11-00001 UNDP Elections and Citizen Security
Duration:	October 1, 2011 – June 30, 2013
Total Budget:	USD 2,073,610.00 (Federal) USD 646,856.00 (Non-Federal)

April 2013

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## Introduction

This semi-annual performance report has been prepared in compliance with reporting requirements contained in the above-mentioned Grant Agreement, focusing on the progress of the outputs during the second semester after the signature of the Agreement. The report also reflects progress in accordance with the proposed performance monitoring plan.

## Component 1 Electoral Technical Assistance

Total budget of  
the component:           USD800,000.00 (Federal)  
                                  USD280,000.00 (Non-Federal)

### Section 1 – Problems, Remedial Actions and Risks

Problems encountered:	Proposed remedial actions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. There are no technical measures or assistance that can make up for the lack of timeliness in political and technical decisions that the electoral management body must assume.</li><li>b. Coordination among cooperation and aid agencies in the TSE can be improved, and there are initiatives to enable a joint matrix to facilitate coordination.</li><li>c. Making any consensual, minimal and instrumental reforms to participation and transparency before the call to elections will be very difficult.</li><li>d. Introduction of the "electronic-voting" topic, and recent observations by the National Electoral Census.</li><li>e. To concurrently see some specific, timely, middle-of-the-road reforms directed towards addressing some aspects of partisan politics in the process.</li><li>f. Honduran elections are extremely</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Improving channels of communication through regular meetings and a close relationship with the TSE. In order to carry out the 2013 process efficiently, it will be necessary to conduct a joint, coordinated intervention aimed at common objectives.</li><li>b. Supporting the TSE in its efforts to promote necessary and timely reforms, within a timeframe and during a moment that does not carry "technical risk". The best that can be sought is a political compromise - if no reforms are made before the call to elections, neither can any be made after. It is not ideal, but at least the rules of the game are made clear.</li><li>c. Very close monitoring of the Electronic Voting issue and the National Electoral Census in order to offer occasional</li></ul>

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<p>expensive, especially because of the number of people paid - belonging to the political parties - which make up the electoral and management structures.</p>	<p>observations on how to handle possible political attacks.</p>
<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Very slow progress in terms of making the decisions announced regarding the conformation of polling stations and/or formats for transmitting results/scrutiny; possibly falling within a timeframe that constitutes a technical risk (lack of time).</li><li>• Uncertainty about whether or not some legislative measures will be taken; possible use of key technical elements as campaign issues (electronic voting, citizen involvement in polling stations, National Electoral Census, etc.);</li><li>• Electoral reforms - few, specific, viable and with high political consensus - not approved in a timely manner; or its variant, approval of other reforms that respond to the interests of some actors but that complicate process logistics or management or the legitimacy thereof.</li><li>• Lack of coordination and synergy between the various expressions of technical support to the TSE or to institutions that are called to support the electoral process (possible conflict, contradictory messages, desire for prominence, activities that turn out not to be timely in relation to the institutional agenda and the TSE's convenience);</li><li>• Budgetary factors. Not timely or insufficient, and its corresponding impact on the quality of the process; and</li><li>• Vagueness regarding and/or partisan politicization of management cadres responsible for TSE projects.</li></ul>	

## Section 2 - Achievements toward results

**Output 1:** Technical assistance to the legal/regulatory framework and for restructuring operational units.

**Target of the period:** The TSE has at least 3 operational units strengthened and led by qualified technical personnel. Support for reforming the Honduran electoral system's legal framework, through legislation before Congress or regulation by the TSE.

Besides a list of specific instances of support provided as technical cooperation and assistance, UNDP's Electoral Technical Assistance Project believes that it is necessary to assist in the consolidation of some achievements by the electoral management body and observe their impact on the 2012 primary elections.

In terms of specific aspects, it is necessary to continue strengthening TSE capacity to implement its new institutional organigram, especially its Data Processing, Census and Mapping Units, as well as projects related to Results Transmission and Scrutiny.

However, given the new precariousness of the Honduran democratic system - whose greatest expression was the 2009 crisis - UNDP's assistance to the TSE also has a political aspect that represents a deterrent

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to major interventions of a partisan nature and a direct channel of dialogue between electoral authorities and the international community.

## **Achievements of the period:**

### **Address Update and Electoral Census.**

As established in the POA, the Project assisted in the coordination with the National Registry of Persons (RNP) concerning the Census.

In order to prepare the final census, 171,970 forms with barcodes were issued during this period, which identified the Department and municipality for which it was being issued. Once the project had started, an evaluation of the forms revealed an unusually high percentage of change of address requests, which the TSE decided to audit. In addition, it received direct complaints, and once it had sufficient information, submitted it to the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Irregular changes of address were detected in several municipalities and the TSE decided to end the period stipulated to request said changes, refused to admit any that were not corroborated by municipal records and later checked fingerprints against the central registry.

Unfortunately, the RNP's AFIS system did not work well, and both change of address and first-time applications were handed over to the TSE on the date on which the final census was delivered to the parties/movements.

An NDI study on the provisional census indicates that the percentage of inconsistencies is within the acceptable range. Changes of address which are under investigation may be processed once authorities have ruled on their validity.

From a technical assistance point of view, the Project helped create the Census and Mapping Unit, whose leadership stems from a public appeal made in support of the Office.

With the Department's restructuring, several innovative measures were implemented during 2012: a protocol was designed and implemented to construct and purge the electoral census; the procedure, which became part of TSE regulations, was validated; and political movements were invited to participate as observers during all stages of census construction.

### **Scrutiny and Transmission of Results**

The Transmission of Preliminary Election Results Project (TREP) was always organized when required and did not suffer delays. It conducted three successful drills and did not show any technical inconsistencies. However, it was affected by the lack of training (LIBRE transmitted 14% less than other parties) and by the polarization at the polling stations, because in many cases the polling station Presidents did not transmit because their movements had lost.

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**When a polling station is made up of party members only, activities are subject to the discretion and attitude of its members, and since they are not properly identified, they cannot be sanctioned.**

Policy adjustments approved by Congress and the subsequent lack of a ruling from Magistrates resulted in delays in the design of the documents containing the consensus candidacies, which even after agreed upon were changed after a small amount of the documents had been printed.

In the end, not all documents were the same as those used during trainings, and formats were not delivered in time to prepare capture applications for the scrutiny. The system was never tested, either partially or fully. Only some minor tests were run.

The ATE project was very emphatic in stressing this situation. Reports were repeatedly sent to the plenary and at least three meetings were held in private with the TREP Manager to inform on the situation and warn of the risk involved.

A week before the election, a file note was personally delivered regarding the situation. Another noteworthy element is that the project formally requested the Magistrates to provide complete and original sets of documents (298 municipal, 3 presidential and 18 departmental) in order to corroborate the consistency of codes with the program (that corresponded to the Department and to the party, among other data). These tests could not be conducted.

In the August report, the project stated, "The administrative implications of the reform are:

- a) Processes scheduled and planned by the TSE are altered, deadlines are postponed and the effective working time is reduced (among others: drawings for placement within the ballot, the printing of ballots, scrutiny regulations, records format, TREP modality, training, etc.),
- b) Including reforms in all stages (design of instructional material, training processes, software designs for scrutiny and TREP, etc.) involves significant technical challenges ..."

## **Transmission of Preliminary Electoral Results (TREP):**

The exercise was carried out without major glitches. The main difficulties found were in terms of dissemination, because the website appeared "frozen" while calls continued coming in and being processed.

There is audio showing that a significant number of calls did not follow protocol, and transmitters did not know the TREP format or could not find the code. In any case, the TREP closed having received transmissions from more than 70% of polling stations.

The exercise had a previous part requiring polling station Presidents to open the case, take out the phone and make a test call between 8 and 11 am; 70% of calls were received during that test. TSE technicians were asked to keep the call center open for a while longer, but they refused.

Subsequent consultations allow presuming that many people thought that if they had not registered the phone during the test call, they could no longer transmit.

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Project technicians participated in ongoing meetings and activities with the TREP technical team to assist in the definition of the technological solution offered by the Mapa Soluciones company. Initially, the Magistrates requested infrastructure for two political parties and at the last minute added a third. The increase in technological infrastructure subtracted resources from testing, in spite of which three drills were conducted.

At the beginning of election day, 71% of cell phones in the election cases were successfully registered. During the course of the day, routine procedures were conducted with support from technicians appointed by each political party's movements. Finally, between 17:00 and 23:00, a total of 43,847 calls had been received, of which 88% were answered, representing more than 70% of the total number of polling stations.

## **Scrutiny**

In this area, project technicians participated in coordination and monitoring meetings with the Supreme Electoral Tribunal plenum. These meetings served to learn about project objectives, review progress made by the contractor developing the scrutiny module and coordinate with the different leaders within the TSE regarding the fulfillment of activities under their responsibility.

We provided support to partial tests for the final scrutiny and participated in evaluation and results analysis meetings. Serious problems and delays were observed which were duly reported to the Magistrates.

Due to administrative reasons and flaws in the coordination of contracting activities, refurbishment of work areas (data center, transcription, reporting, etc.) took longer than expected, affecting the schedule set for tests and drills. A controlled trial could not be performed to determine data consistency.

On the afternoon of November 19, the system was set at zero and the process of unloading, receiving and opening the electoral cases began. At that point, problems became obvious, stemming from the lack of training of staff responsible for opening the cases and extracting electoral materials and documents.

The start-up was complex and progressively other stages of the process were activated. As expected, because no comprehensive and complete testing of the system was done before being put into operation, problems with the application became apparent from the very outset.

The main problems were found in digitalization and scanning, in the image transfer system, the transcription process, and data flow between centers of operations and the results reporting system.

Within the diagnosis phase in March, facilitator Carlos Avila helped identify weaknesses in the planning of TREP and Official Scrutiny projects. The failure to assign clear roles and responsibilities to staff responsible for the projects and the lack of coordination and integration of activities shared in common by TREP and Official Scrutiny systems, resulted in deficient management of human and financial resources.

For this reason, work teams came to the widespread conclusion that the Supreme Electoral Tribunal must have a Planning and Monitoring Unit that allows planning and integrating all electoral process projects and monitoring all activities implemented by the Electoral Body.

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Also performed in March, was a diagnosis and analysis of all the processes related to updating Electoral Mapping and the National Electoral Census.

A diagnosis was performed on the computer system used for managing the 2012 CENSUS in order to determine corrections and/or new functional requirements which would serve to analyze and design applications, as well as checking controls and security when entering and modifying information in the TSE's National Electoral Census Computer System during its different stages and management processes.

The analysis was conducted with all persons responsible for the development and execution of Electoral Census and Mapping projects, according to roles performed in each process.

Additionally, a moderator was required, who facilitated consolidating all opinions and analysis made by participants regarding all components involved in the projects:

- Procedures for updating Electoral Mapping
- Procedures for updating the Census and printing of electoral rolls
- Computer systems

Participants were intended to perform an analysis of goals fulfilled according to each of the projects' objectives. In addition, preparation of data, documentation, and simple statistical techniques will be required, which will be used in the workshop.

**During the first period of 2013, the project also monitors the topic of Electronic Voting and preparations for the 2013 National Electoral Census.**

## Assessment of achievements

Beyond Expectations

As expected

Below expectations

**Output 2:** Technical assistance to Electoral Training

**Target of the period:** Strengthening the capacity of citizens from different backgrounds participating in elections.

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## **Achievements of the period:**

### **National Democratic Values Campaign**

The campaign was conducted among different sectors and groups at the national level, thus achieving greater specific dissemination and achieving direct contact, especially as TSE activities were being carried out in the country's interior.

Electoral training was a key activity for disseminating the campaign, as departmental and municipal trainers were disseminators of the campaign's message and approached sectors and groups - such as the media and civil society organizations - across the country.

Priority was given to Civil Society Organizations (that work on recruitment of Custodians), providing them with printed materials. Work was also conducted with schools, high schools and educational centers where the training workshops were held, as well as with the Political Parties participating in the Primaries. Outputs included radio and TV spots, three types of three-section leaflets, three types of two-section leaflets (Comics), eight posters, folders, two types of stickers and banners.

Through an agreement between the Electoral Assistance Project and AMHON, a poster-calendar featuring characters from the Democratic Values campaign was distributed in the country's 298 municipalities. Also, in coordination with the Ministry of Education, campaign posters were distributed in 1,600 schools.

### **Training for Polling Station (MER) members and other relevant actors**

The Project provides permanent assistance. Despite existing delays, a work schedule has already been set up that includes planning for electoral training, gender seminars and training courses. Two meetings have been planned with NGO networks.

As is known to all, parties or movements get blank credentials and as many as there are polling stations, whether or not they have candidates registered in all municipalities.

Traditionally, political parties trained their own polling station members without the TSE having any say or influence on standardizing training on procedures and other relevant details.

As of 2008, the ATE/UNDP project initiated awareness-raising aimed at political leaders to have them send their prospective MER members to official training, and implemented the first system for direct training to political party members, which included issuing a card that identified the member as qualified.

For the 2009 general elections, 100,000 MER members were trained and for the 2012 primaries, 80,000 received training.

### **MER Training:**

The training process went well and progressively strengthened the capacity of the TSE (without departmental structures) to reach the approximately 100,000 people that it had set as a goal for itself.

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Additionally, training was provided to journalists, observers, and other special groups. MER trainings achieved 80% of the goal set; however it is worth mentioning that:

- Some movements within the Partido Nacional did not want to participate, especially the Ricardo Álvarez movement. JOH's movement participated intermittently. Both requested special training the week before elections.
- It is necessary to continue working on positioning MER training and citizenship training during non-election periods.
- Remember that the only identification issued by the TSE that contains an individual's general information is the "qualified" card, which has been the spearhead to break the anonymity of MER members.
- Possible bad faith by some MER members aside, the lack of early decisions regarding operational aspects of polling stations makes some training aspects generic or makes it necessary to send offprints with last-minute instructions.
- Also remember that the fact that a citizen has been trained does not imply that his or her movement will designate him or her as a MER member. This is absolutely at the discretion of each movement. For the 2009 elections, only 60% of those trained sat at the polling stations. This figure still has not been processed for 2012.
- The cross-checking of confidential information is not only in terms of names, but in terms of the grade obtained in training.

The ATE project assists the TSE in the creation of a team of qualified people with a national presence to conduct training and civic education activities. Regarding the experience and the team trained in 2008, a core team of 4 external trainers and 4 TSE staff assigned to training began designing the Training Plan. To do this, they reviewed and analyzed the use of 2009 ballots and Closing Protocols in the 2008 elections. Then began the process of designing and developing training documentation for the 2012 plan and monitoring thereof.

The main objective of the assistance is "Developing - from the Supreme Electoral Tribunal - a process that ensures effective electoral training of all actors directly and indirectly involved in the November 18, 2012 Primary Elections."

According to database training reports from September 28 to November 30, 82,918 citizens were trained, achieving 77.5% of the goal set by the TSE (106,932 MER members or at least one of every two MER members who held positions during elections), which was calculated on the basis of 14 movements from the three parties that went to primaries.

There's no denying the improvements that this practice has brought to polling station management, more noticeable during general elections than during primaries. It brings citizens closer to a formal TSE body at

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the local level and allows visualizing their work. However, in order to measure the true scale of training projects, it is necessary to assess the strong trainer structure generated by the TSE.

From 2008 to date, there is a group of between 200 and 250 municipal and departmental trainers who have become part of a "list of experts". These people are the only structure with capacity for deployment on a national scale in the TSE. Any reform in terms of including citizens in the electoral process will require this structure, more skilled and further strengthened. During the last election, they were quickly restructured to support Custodians.

For the 2013 elections, the aim is to replicate this with electoral custodians and generate a strong articulation of both structures.

A Training Plan was developed in early 2013, with the goal of training 142,000 MER members, but the project is still awaiting possible reforms to polling stations, so that we can redirect our efforts towards including citizens in the electoral process.

One of the achievements of the project has been continuing with the training project during the first months of 2013 and having a person to lead it.

In March, evaluation of the Electoral Training project has continued, as well as the development of the 2013 Training Plan, with support from consultant Carmen de Cárcamo, Training Director for the Panama Electoral Tribunal.

Likewise, planning for the study workshop for the Incidence Sheets and Inventory Sheets that are part of the electoral documentation.

## Assessment of achievements

Beyond Expectations

As expected

Below expectations

**Output 3:** Maintenance of the Project's Implementation, Monitoring and Tracking Unit.

**Target of the period:** Definition, socialization and adoption of strategic actions at the political, institutional and electoral levels.

**Achievements of the period:**

The Electoral Technical Assistance Project has its headquarters at the TSE, working on activities and in addition to those described in the POA, the project has played the following roles:

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- a) Articulation with the RNP Project, promoting coordination of general and specific efforts around the Electoral Census and Electoral Mapping;
- b) Coordination and permanent assistance to the Governance Board and Electoral Monitoring Group during the semester in which primary elections were held;
- c) Assistance to UNDP and USAID officials in generating inputs for the G16, both informative and for public statements;
- d) Articulation with UN-Women and the UN Department of Political Affairs regarding a BRIDGE course for Honduran electoral trainers;
- e) Articulation with the Ministry of Education to promote citizenship through specific interventions in democratic election of Student Governments;
- f) Articulation and support to produce a democratic values campaign (audio, video and in print);
- g) Promoting horizontal cooperation among electoral bodies, facilitating contacts and financial arrangements to get expert technicians.

## Assessment of achievements

- Beyond Expectations
- As expected
- Below expectations

## Section 3: Progress on Performance Indicators

### POA Output 1

1. Goal: The TSE has at least 3 operational units strengthened and led by qualified personnel.

#### Percentage of Indicators in the period:

- a. Headquarters of the new organization of areas supported by the project (Census and Mapping, Information Technology and Civic Training and Education) have personnel selected through public competition (70%)
  - b. Selected staff has technical skills appropriate to their posts (60%).
  - c. National Electoral Census developed with international standards. (90%)
2. Goal: Supporting reforms to the Honduran electoral system's legal framework, through legislation before Congress or regulation by the TSE.

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## Percentage of Indicators in the period:

- a. Discussion in Congress regarding the project to reform the LEOP, (80%)
- b. Two sets of Regulations prepared, approved and promptly released with ATE/UNDP technical assistance. (100%)

## **POA Output 2**

1. Goal: The Training Project - as part of the Citizen Participation, Education and Training Institute - will be starting operations in March and influencing the work Plan with the NGO network in at least 2 activities with educational institutions, Civil Society Organizations and political parties, in preparation for the 2013 general elections.

## Percentage of Indicators in the period:

- a. Human resources hired and work plan adopted by the plenary (100%).
  - b. Physical space and material resources available (90%),
  - c. Electoral training material articulated, with citizenship and political training and gender modules (90%).
  - d. Not fewer than 5 activities on democratic values campaigns produced by the Project (80%).
2. Goal: First level of Departmental Trainers with at least 40 professionals selected, hired, trained and part of the Training Project structure.

## Percentage of Indicators in the period:

- a. Departmental Trainers have a methodology, materials and work schedules. (100%)
3. Goal: Second level of Departmental Trainers with at least 70 professionals selected, hired, trained and part of the Training Project structure.

## Percentage of Indicators in the period:

- a. Departmental Trainers have a methodology, materials and work schedules. (100%)
4. Goal: Citizen Participation Institute, Training Directorate and a network of at least 5 organizations supporting/ allied with TSE electoral projects and activities.

## Percentage of Indicators in the period:

- b. Network of Organizations with which agreements have been signed. (40%)
- c. At least three network events -or its members - training citizens (40%)

## **POA Output 3**

1. Goal: Consolidation of institutional strengthening of the TSE, with support from the Electoral Technical Assistance Project, with the professionalization of human resources according to USAID I and USAID II agreements.
  - a. At least 2 operational units strengthened and with in-house staff (90%).

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### Section 4: List of in-country training events:

Name of the training programme	Field of study	Relationship to the objectives	Start date	End date	Estimated cost	Number of male	Number of female
Workshop: Electoral Process Update and Reflection	Output 2	Presentation of different electoral projects to TSE members	November 4, 2012		<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ <b>6,103.07</b>  Trainee: \$ Travel: \$  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$	97	98
Workshop: Evaluation of project training with Departmental Trainers	Output 2	Evaluation of the Plan and of Training Project management	November 27, 2012		<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ <b>3,249.47</b>  Trainee: \$ Travel: \$  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$ TSE	17	17
Workshop: Evaluation with Training Project Supervisors	Output 2	Evaluation of the Plan and of Training Project management	November 29, 2012		<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ <b>TSE</b>  Trainee: \$ Travel: \$  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$ TSE	3	5
Workshop: Evaluation with Training Project Coordinators	Output 2	Evaluation of the Plan and of Training Project management	November 26, 2012		<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$ TSE  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$ TSE	2	1
Workshop: Management, organization and motivational analysis of TREP	Output 1	Evaluation of the Plan and of TREP and Scrutiny project management	February 5, 2013	February 8, 2013	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ <b>10,937.87</b>  Trainee: \$ Travel: \$	51	10

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and Scrutiny projects					<b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$		
Census and Mapping lessons learned	Output 1	Evaluation of the Plan and of Census and Mapping activities	February 20, 2013		<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ <b>430.76</b>  Trainee: \$ Travel: \$  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$	11	2
Workshop with Regional Auditors of the Electoral Training Project	Output 2	Evaluation of the Plan and of Training Project Management	March 20, 2013		<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ <b>147.10</b>  Trainee: \$ Travel: \$  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$	6	8
Workshop for 2013 Training Plan comments	Output 2	Development of 2013 TRAINING PLAN with Training Project Supervisors	March 21, 2013			7	3
Workshop : Reflection on Training Project	Output 2	Evaluation of the Plan and of Training Project management with some municipal trainers from the Central District	March 21			3	15

### Section 5: Planned activities for next semester:

Next semester, the Electoral Technical Assistance Project will carry out activities that can be summarized as follows:

#### Output 1: Technical assistance to the legal and regulatory framework of the operational units:

Technical and legal support to formulate regulations for the primary and general election processes

Technical assistance to operational units such as Census, Mapping and IT

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Technical assistance to the TSE's communications and public relations units (hiring an expert and preparing the political communications strategic plan).

## **Output 2: Technical assistance to Electoral Training:**

Support for the selection, recruitment and training of expert trainers.

Support for the Democratic Values campaign.

Support the recruitment and training of Custodians or citizens who will be collaborating in the electoral process.

## **Output 3: Maintenance of the Project's Implementation, Monitoring and Tracking Unit.**

Maintenance of the Project's basic equipment.

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## Component 2: Technical Assistance in Citizen Identification

Total budget of  
the component:           USD500,000.00 (Federal)  
                                  USD155,000.00 (Non-Federal)

### Section 1 – Problems, Remedial Actions and Risks

<p><b>Problems encountered:</b> The dynamics of the election cycles generate high demand of resources in all senses (financial, human, of spaces, etc.), and in this case there is a delay (remediable) in the delivery of funds by the central Government, which does not allow carrying out certain actions that could expedite the issuance and delivery of identification cards to citizens.</p>	<p><b>Proposed remedial actions:</b> Several meetings have been held with the central Government - especially with the Ministry of Finance - to meet RNP financing requirements, where commitments and deadlines have been established that will help solve problems in this area.</p>
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**Risks:** 1) The electoral context of the country is the main risk, which in turn becomes a great opportunity to initiate a qualitative leap for an inclusive citizen identification process, with a human rights and development perspective.

2) Should there be any problems with the approval of regular or extraordinary budgetary resources requested by the RNP, as well as any problems related to the timely availability of said resources, situations could arise that may adversely affect the development of the project.

3) The dynamics of the election cycles generate high demand of resources in all senses (financial, human, of space, etc.); we are confident that this project has adequate resources so that implementation of planned activities will not be significantly affected.

4) Citizens are not made aware about claiming their identification cards.

5) Recommendations for improvements that would shorten the citizen identification process are not implemented.

### Section 2 - Achievements toward results

#### Output 1: Security and transparency in Honduran identification

##### Target of the period:

- a) Evaluating current RNP security systems
- b) Acquiring RNP equipment and data security systems.
- c) Preparing the RNP's contingency plan.

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- d) Developing Security Policies for the data center and information in the RNP's data infrastructure.
- e) Start implementing security systems and equipment in the RNP's data center.
- f) Training for RNP staff on information security issues
- g) Purchasing 2 ATMs that will issue certificates to citizens.

## Achievements of the period:

- a) Diagnosis of RNP security systems has been developed.
- b) The process for purchasing and installing equipment has been conducted, for which the following activities were carried out:
  - ✓ Defining technical specifications for equipment and system
  - ✓ Preparing terms of reference to begin the purchasing process.
  - ✓ Selecting the company that will provide the service.
  - ✓ Purchasing and installing the equipment
- c) The RNP's Contingency Plan has been prepared and contains the following:
  - ✓ Planning against natural disasters: fire, floods, earthquakes
  - ✓ Risk Identification
  - ✓ Planning against Technical Failures.
  - ✓ Procedures for data and equipment recovery.
- d) Security Policies for the data center and information in the RNP's data infrastructure have been created, and contain the following:
  - ✓ Segregation of staff responsibilities
  - ✓ Prohibitions
  - ✓ Assignment of responsibilities to staff
  - ✓ Procedures for user registration and cancellation
  - ✓ Procedures for assigning computer equipment
  - ✓ Perimeter Security parameters and definition of site, user, and device filters in the data network
- e) Implementation of security solutions has started in the RNP's data center, highlighting the following:
  - ✓ Installation and configuration of the server and management console for Symantec's Endpoint Protection (SEP) product.
  - ✓ Installation of Security Software in 59 client machines in the IPM building via satellite network.
- f) RNP staff have been trained in information security issues
- g) The process for purchasing 2 ATMs has been conducted, for which the following activities were carried out:
  - ✓ Defining technical specifications.

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- ✓ Preparing terms of reference to begin the purchasing process.
- ✓ Selecting the company that will provide the service.

## Assessment of achievements

Beyond Expectations

As expected

Below expectations

## Output 2: Strengthening of management of primary input for the National Electoral Census

### Target of the period:

- a) Start defining applications to make queries through the RNP's web page about identification card status.
- b) Controlling identification cards delivered in municipalities.
- c) Analyzing various Business Project Management (BPM) systems to control data flow in the issuance of identification cards.
- d) Developing a base line to improve the application process for and delivery of identification cards.
- e) Start developing the control system for ID card applications and delivery.

### Achievements of the period:

- a) The process for defining the web systems to be used to make queries about identification card status is underway.
- b) Identification cards that were not claimed or delivered by Municipal Civil Registries for the primary elections have been checked through the following activities as part of Registry observations:
  - ✓ Paths have been developed for RNP verifiers and staff to monitor identification card delivery in municipalities.
  - ✓ Documentation used by the staff brigades that conducted the survey and for monitoring identification card inventory has been prepared.
  - ✓ Preparation of logistics, equipment and programs used in the brigades.
  - ✓ Consolidation of information collected when checking identification cards in MCRs.
- c) A systems analysis has been conducted to monitor data flow. In addition, the following activities were carried out:
  - ✓ Interview with BIZAGUI - a company that distributes systems to monitor data flow - to learn about the system's effectiveness.
  - ✓ Preparation of the terms of reference to purchase the system and its application in the institution.

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- d) A process is underway for a base line survey to conduct a diagnosis to improve the processes for applying for and getting an identification card; activities include the following:
- ✓ Starting process mapping in the following sections within the Identification Departments: Form filling Section, Document Checking Section, Document Transcription and Verification Section, Discrepancies Section, INFORED Section, AFIS and Quality Control Section, Distribution Section, and Delivery Section.
  - ✓ Beginning the development of flow diagrams for the procedures mentioned above in online, computerized and manual Municipal Civil Registries.
  - ✓ A time study has been conducted in the Form filling, Transcription and Verification, and Discrepancies Sections to determine the workload.
  - ✓ A diagnostic survey has been prepared and implemented for the identification process in the following Sections: Document Control, Transcription and Verification, Discrepancies, Distribution, INFORED, AFIS, Form filling and Delivery.
  - ✓ The operational capacity of the identification system has been diagrammed and analyzed, identifying process advance and rejection codes, analyzing where and why they originate and how to solve them in the system
  - ✓ Rejections occurring in identification card applications in the Document Control, Processing and Discrepancies Sections have been identified, as well as rejections generated in cards already issued in Card Factory and how the codes for these rejections are generated.
  - ✓ Tabulation of surveys have been completed by Municipal Civil Registrars during the Registry observations conducted over several country-wide tours, in order to be able to generate a diagnosis of the citizen identification process -starting from the application process - in different Honduran municipalities.
- e) Programming the system monitoring identification card application and delivery.

## Assessment of achievements

Beyond Expectations

As expected

Below expectations

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## Output 3: Maintenance of the basic project equipment for 18 months

### Target of the period:

- a) Provide the Project with staff to coordinate, monitor, and run the project.

### Achievements of the period:

- a) Recruitment of Project Coordinator
- b) Recruitment of Coordinator's Assistant
- c) Recruitment of Project Manager.
- d) Recruitment of Process Improvement Consultant
- e) Recruitment of Expert Consultant on Networks and Security

### Assessment of achievements

Beyond Expectations

As expected

Below expectations

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## Section 3: Progress on Performance Indicators

1) Number of computers with security systems installed and running.

- Antivirus software has been installed in 200 computers at the Tegucigalpa headquarters, and the local area network (LAN) is being protected by the equipment acquired by this project, as well as data channels in 22 municipal civil registries which are currently being connected through the satellite network.

2) Number of people trained in the new security systems.

- To protect the issue of security control, it has been decided that only four staff members will be qualified in RNP central information security controls; they have been receiving training, which will be later provided to end users.

3) Number of certificates issued by ATMs.

There are no ATMs at the moment. After an unsuccessful tender, 3 bidders were found during a second attempt, and a winner is expected to be declared soon so we can obtain the equipment.

4) Number of computers with a system for monitoring issuance and delivery of identification cards installed and running.

- The diagnosis is ready regarding the main processes and errors incurred in applications for and issuance of identification cards; at the moment, there are some results that allow us to improve systems.
- A baseline survey has been conducted for all sections that make up the RNP's identification area.
- Registry observations have been carried out that will become part of the comprehensive identification diagnosis, which will serve as a key input for designing the system to monitor identification card delivery.

5) Number of persons trained in the system for monitoring issuance and delivery of ID cards.

- 12 RNP staff members and 6 temporary staff are being trained to use the systems, which allowed us to generate an inventory of cards withheld in municipal civil registries.

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6) Number of new applications for ID cards and number of deaths recorded by hired staff.

- Before the primaries, assistance was provided for recording applications with project staff (7), which were able to record 30,000 first-time applications. Currently, the demand for recording applications is low and we are waiting until the last few months before the election to hire the temporary staff that will help us record applications and deaths.

## Section 4: List of in-country training events:

Name of the training programme	Field of study	Relationship to the objectives	Start date	End date	Estimated cost	Number of male	Number of female
GTD Training Getting Things Done			12/26/2012	12/26/2012	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ 50.60 Travel: \$  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$		
Systems Security Training			04/11/2013	04/12/2013	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$21.96 Travel: \$  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$		

## Section 5: Planned activities for next semester:

### Output 1: Security and transparency in Honduran identification

- Development of security operational processes in RNP info-technology systems.
- Installation and public availability of ATMs to issue birth, marriage and death certificates.
- Monitoring and transferring operation of the new service for issuing birth certificates through ATMs to the RNP.

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- Training on info-technology security issues will be provided to technical staff; 6 workshops will be held at the national level.
- Perimeter security systems (hardware and software) will be installed for the RNP's data center.
- Existing network configurations will be migrated to the new equipment purchased, as a way of enhancing security in RNP networks.
- Secure networks will be defined that allow optimal use of resources and a substantial increase in IT and network security at the RNP.

## **Output 2: Strengthening of management of primary input for the National Electoral Census**

- Continuing development of the system to monitor the issuance and delivery of identification cards.
- Socialization of results of diagnosis made on application and delivery of identification card processes.
- From the diagnosis made on identification card application processes, 18 workshops will be held at the national level in order to reduce errors in applications for and delivery of identification cards.
- Support the RNP in creating systems that allow improving inputs to generate the National Electoral Census.
- Socialization of Registry observation findings as a means for reducing errors and inconveniences of RNP participation in applications for and delivery of identification cards for the 2013 General elections.
- Preparation of an inventory of applications and identification cards in municipal civil registries, allowing us to identify bottlenecks and improve delivery by mid-year and before the general elections.
- Preparation of posters and other elements to encourage citizens to apply for and claim their identification cards before the general elections.

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## Component 3. Development of Public Policies of Citizen Security and Coexistence

Total budget: USD773,610.00 (Federal)  
USD211,855.61 (Non-Federal)

### Introduction

In Honduras, the situation of violence and crime, which has been rising since the 1990s, has increased exponentially over the past seven years. According to data from the Violence Observatory, 7,172 violent deaths were recorded in 2012, 68 more than the previous year, reaching a national rate of 85.5. These numbers rank Honduras as the most violent country in the Latin American region, where San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba show 174 and 157 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants respectively.

Work in citizen security and coexistence in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, Choloma and Tela brings with it immense challenges, not only because of the deteriorating conditions of violence in the area, but as a result of current political campaigning by local leaders in the aforementioned municipalities who are seeking reelection.

In addition, the weakness observed among justice officials in that part of the country have become even more critical due to a reduction in personnel resulting from staff changes and dismissals carried out by the Ministry of Security and the Public Prosecutor's Office, due to problems of corruption and collusion with organized crime discovered within the National Police, and their lack of effectiveness in investigations, a situation that has forced the Government and the legislature to create mechanisms for transforming these entities, due to pressure from organized civil society groups.

Despite this situation, the Citizen Security Component results are perceived as positive, and there is progress in terms of information processing and analysis by national and local observatories. The practice of conflict mediation is being strengthened within the municipal governments through a certification course where 35 professionals from all four Mayor's Offices and the Central District are being trained.

Additionally, Mediation and Conciliation Units have been created in San Pedro Sula and Tela within the Municipal Justice Departments to enable the resolution of conflicts in those municipalities. Progress is also being made in bringing young people together to promote a culture of peace, with trained youth and drum groups, stilt walkers and three murals painted in Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba. Progress has also been made with diagnoses and development of local security plans in all four municipalities, under the leadership of Coexistence and Citizen Security Councils.

### Section 1 – Problems, Remedial Actions and Risks

Problems encountered:	Proposed remedial actions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Between January and December 2012, the National Police and the Public Prosecutor's Office have encountered difficulties delivering information to the Observatory. The pressure for</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Meetings were held with the Minister of Security, the Director of Police and the Observatory Coordinator, agreeing to a weekly data-validation meeting with the D8 and Forensic</li></ul>

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<p>results that the current National Police Chief is under is affecting the delivery of information. This problem affects not only the National Observatory, but local Observatories in San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, and Choloma as well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The problem of organized crime in Tela does not allow creating an Observatory in that municipality, as it is not safe for authorities or University members.</li><li>- Difficulties starting the citizen complaints Observatory due to problems in the relationship with the National Police, who must validate the exercise.</li><li>- Difficulties were encountered in starting the process with young people in San Pedro Sula, with COMVIDA , due to a lack of commitment during the initial phase</li><li>- Articulation difficulties with coordinators of the San Judas and San Vicente Outreach Centers in La Ceiba, due to a lack of commitment and relationship problems between the team and those responsible for the AJH and Honduran Red Cross programs in La Ceiba.</li><li>- Community mediation actions have been delayed due to the primary elections, as municipal employees are engaging in political activities</li><li>- Regarding the development of Security Plans in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba, there are no suitable conditions to discuss security issues with all the Coexistence and Citizen Security Councils due to a lack of trust and the dire security situation because of organized crime, for example, the murder of La Ceiba's Deputy Mayor, one of the</li></ul>	<p>Medicine. The meeting was held and work was resumed. Now the problem has been solved through the creation of an inter-agency Committee that meets weekly to validate cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The most viable option would be to generate a bulletin for the municipality of Tela from the La Ceiba Observatory.</li><li>- Meetings were scheduled with the Minister of Security and the Director of Police to submit the proposal and start the model in La Ceiba. The pilot was developed and the initiative is expected to be strengthened in 2013.</li><li>- Contact has begun with the San Pedro Sula COMVIDA and the process with young people began in November, culminating with training in mural painting and stilt walking, based on agreements with COMVIDA coordinators.</li><li>- The responsibility for handling the instruments and the youth group has been handed over to the Office responsible for Childhood and Adolescence.</li><li>- The expert that oversaw the process will be hired and training for community mediators will begin in Choloma, San Pedro, La Ceiba and Tela.</li><li>- The decision was made to assemble two sub-committees, one for prevention - formed by community-based institutions and organizations and civil society organizations - to discuss prevention problems, and another with justice and security officials - to formulate security actions - a strategy that allowed moving forward with the process.</li></ul>
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<p>most committed figures in that municipality.</p> <p>Limited installed capacity at the municipal level to make arrangements for the Local Coexistence and Citizen Security Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The process was able to be completed in all municipalities after the election, pressed by the need for funds and the availability of resources from the Security Tax.</li><li>- Articulation with Citylink's technical project staff assigned to the Mayor's Office, who helped push Coexistence and Citizen Security Council processes.</li></ul>
<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <p>High presence of violence in some areas of intervention, which limits the scope of the objectives set out in relation to the impact of violence reduction.</p> <p>Limited staff mobility in high danger areas in all four municipalities, which is where the highest rates of violence and crime are concentrated.</p> <p>Fear by Board leaders and community members of working on security and violence issues, a situation related to threats to and murder of some people belonging to such organizations.</p>	

## Section 2 - Achievements towards results

<p><b>Output 1:</b> The national and local level violence observatories are strengthened in order to develop the public policies for citizen security and Coexistence.</p> <p><b>Target:</b></p> <p>Strengthening the technical capacity of the National Violence Observatory and the local observatories in Choloma, Tela, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba in order to improve statistical information and the production of reports that provide information on the violence and crime situation.</p> <p><b>Achievements of the period:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 7 quarterly bulletin editions produced, corresponding to the national observatory and San Pedro Sula, Choloma, and La Ceiba observatories' local bulletins, for the last quarter of 2012 and the first quarter of 2013</li><li>• Actions implemented to strengthen strategic relationships with civil society and State authorities requesting the information, with a view to coordinating cooperation for advocacy and accountability actions for reporting on the crime and violence situation in the country.</li><li>• Information delivered to the media, researchers, secretaries of state, college students and</li></ul>
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international agencies for reporting on the crime and violence situation in the country, as well as for advocacy, academic use and decision making.

- Observatory's technological platform updated with new computers and software that enables developing automated analyses.
- Geo-referencing platform improved, allowing map analysis by municipalities, as well as city mapping by neighborhoods for Choloma, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba.
- The Observatory for citizen complaints under the Google Earth platform has been developed; the pilot is in La Ceiba.
- The Atlantic Coast Regional University (CURLA) and the Northern Regional Center in San Pedro Sula have developed validation actions in inter-agency meetings with Police and Forensic Medicine
- Launching of the 2012 local bulletins in La Ceiba and Choloma

## Assessment of achievements

Beyond Expectations

As expected

Below expectations

## Output 2:

Development of Citizen Security and Coexistence Local Plans

### Target:

Completing the development, validation and socialization processes of local coexistence and security plans for the cities of Choloma, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba.

Necessary actions taken in the municipalities of Choloma, Tela, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba to develop local citizen security and coexistence plans.

### Achievements of the period:

1. 4 municipalities improve their management in terms of citizen security and coexistence
2. The municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Tela have approved and socialized citizen security and coexistence plans.

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3. Choloma and La Ceiba have been selected by the World Bank as a municipality that will be able to use funds from the "Safer Municipalities" strategy thanks to its security plan and political will.
4. Diagnoses made on violence and insecurity problems, as well as the State's institutional offer to the municipalities of Choloma, Tela, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba.
5. Georeferencing of problems and interventions of other CARSI operators in the municipalities of Choloma, Tela, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba, made.
6. Coexistence and Citizen Security Councils in Choloma, Tela, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba, created.
7. San Pedro Sula's Chamber of Commerce incorporated as an important actor in the Local Security Council
8. The Ministry of Security is promoting, at the national level, the methodology for developing coexistence and citizen security plans in order to develop plans in all municipalities in the country.
9. The Security Tax Technical Committee will approve local security plans on the condition that said plans are based on the project's planning methodology.
10. Systematization of experiences

## Assessment of achievements

Beyond Expectations

As expected

Below expectations

## Output 3:

Strengthening the use of conflict resolution mechanisms in municipalities in the northern part of the country.

### Target

Raising awareness in and identifying community leaders to train as volunteer coexistence actors in order to create networks of coexistence promoters and community mediators in the municipalities of Tela, Choloma, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba

### Achievements of the period:

1. Opening of Mediation and Conciliation Units in the cities of San Pedro Sula and Tela
2. Recruitment of a technical assistant to monitor Mediation and Conflict Resolution Units
3. First National Mediation and Conciliation Forum, on November 7, where international consultant, Ricardo Herrera, presented results from the systematization of experiences in the municipalities of La Ceiba, Choloma, Tegucigalpa, Comayagua, Juticalpa, Utila and Roatan from 2009 to June 2012. The municipalities of Danli, Sabanagrande, Catacamas and La Esperanza also participated,

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where USAID implemented municipal conciliation processes in 2007.

4. Document with systematization of experiences in mediation and conflict conciliation.
5. Training for Volunteer Coexistence Actors (AVCC) in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela and Ceiba, began in February and March. 220 leaders from all 4 municipalities participated in the first module of the "Community Motivation and Awareness-raising" process (40 hours).
6. Selection of 162 actors ready to be trained as coexistence promoters and community mediators.

## Assessment of achievements

Beyond Expectations

As expected

Below expectations

## Output 4:

Strategies for a citizen culture in the northern part of the country are strengthened.

### Target

Technical training for young facilitators to promote a youth-to-youth multiplier process in northern municipalities.

### Achievements of the period:

1. The training process has concluded with artistic exhibitions in all municipalities, with participation of young people trained.
2. In the case of La Ceiba, an exhibition/workshop was held, allowing attendance so local media could cover the story.
3. Youth groups trained in Tela and Choloma actively participated in the opening of the Mediation and Conciliation Office in Tela. The youth group from Choloma attended the opening in San Pedro Sula.
4. We were able to accompany both the international expert in communications during the communication skills workshops aimed at youth groups, as well as local media and journalists in the municipalities of Tela, La Ceiba, Choloma, San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa.
5. We were able to agree on and set, along with COMVIDA San Pedro Sula's technical team, the schedule for implementing the cultural-artistic workshops.
6. Requirements for procuring materials for the San Pedro Sula workshops were established in January 2013 and implemented in February.
7. Teaching modules have been prepared and designed to train Community Artistic Facilitators for

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northern municipalities.

8. Teaching modules include:

a. Human Training:

(Induction and reinforcement on the subject of promoting a culture of peace, coexistence and violence prevention through proper use of free time)

b. Artistic Expression or Awareness Training:

(street carnivals, art shows, artistic workshops)

c. Community Art Facilitator Training:

(pedagogical training and community outreach workshops)

d. Artistic Production:

(Setting up cultural events, doing inventory of equipment and materials, documenting presentations)

e. Networks of artistic youth groups (holding get-togethers, forums, exchanges, festivals and/or internships)

9. The logistics strategy for implementing the new training phase for youth groups has been defined.

## Assessment of achievements

Beyond Expectations

As expected

Below expectations

## Section 3: Progress on Performance Indicators

### Development of Citizen Security and Coexistence Local Plans:

- **# of municipalities that improve their management in terms of citizen security and coexistence**

1) Municipal staff has been assigned for developing and monitoring the citizen security and coexistence plan;

- San Pedro Sula: Responsibility has been delegated to Councilman Ruglas and the Director of Municipal Justice.
- Choloma: Responsibility has been delegated to the Director of Municipal Prevention Committee
- Tela: Responsibility has been delegated to Counselor Eva Banegas and the Director of Municipal Justice.
- La Ceiba: Responsibility has been delegated to the Director of Municipal Prevention Committee and the Deputy Mayor.

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2) There is documentary evidence of resource mobilization, and/or the amount of funds obtained from international cooperation, the national government, the private sector, and NGOs, among others, based on the afore mentioned plan.

- San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Tela have been selected by the Technical Committee of the Security Rate for financing projects under its local coexistence and citizen security plans.
- Choloma have been selected by World Bank as a municipality that will be able to use funds from the "Safer Municipalities" strategy thanks to its security plan and political will.
- La Ceiba has been selected by World Bank as a municipality that will be able to use funds from the "Safer Municipalities" strategy thanks to its security plan and political will.
- Chamber of Commerce of San Pedro Sula joins the process and gets approval for the Municipality's Security Plan.
- Trusts are being set up for the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, and Choloma to mobilize Security Tax resources.

## **The national and local level violence observatories are strengthened in order to develop the public policies for citizen security and Coexistence**

- *Number of quarterly violence bulletins published by the national and local observatories.*
  - Three national bulletins have been designed and produced (1 January-March Bulletin; 1 special July-December 2012 National Bulletin; 1 January-December 2012 National Bulletin)
  - 6 Bulletins have been published in La Ceiba and Choloma; 2 Bulletins have been published in San Pedro Sula and 1 Bulletin has been published in Tela
  - Production of bulletins for January – March 2012 Ceiba and Choloma; January-June 2012 San Pedro Sula, Choloma and Ceiba with geo-referenced criminal analysis.

## **Strengthen the use of conflict resolution mechanisms in municipalities in the northern part of the country.**

- Training of Volunteer Coexistence Actors

**Table / Overview of the Training Process for Volunteer Coexistence Actors**

Municipality	Number of neighborhoods and institutions where AVCC are being trained	Leaders Trained			Leaders Approved		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total
San Pedro Sula	10	5	56	61	4	32	36
Choloma	10	12	50	62	11	31	42

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Ceiba	11	17	23	<b>40</b>	15	23	<b>38</b>
Tela	16	17	40	<b>57</b>	14	32	<b>46</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>162</b>

### Institutions that have participated in training

Municipality	Institutions
San Pedro Sula	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fundación Nacional Para el Desarrollo de Honduras (FUNADEH) <i>(National Foundation for Development in Honduras)</i></li> <li>2. Ministerio Internacional Cristo es la Roca <i>("Christ is the Rock" International Ministry)</i></li> <li>3. Pastoral Penitenciaria <i>(Prison Pastoral)</i></li> </ol>
Choloma	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Movimiento de Mujeres de la Col. López Arellanos y Aledaños (MOMUCLAS) <i>(Women's Movement from Col. Lopez Arellano and surrounding areas)</i></li> <li>2. Iglesia Menonita de la Col. López Arellano <i>(Col. Lopez Arellano Mennonite Church)</i></li> </ol>
Tela	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Programa Nacional de Prevención <i>(National Prevention Program)</i></li> <li>2. Parroquia La Milagrosa <i>(La Milagrosa Parish)</i></li> <li>3. Centro de Derechos Laborales <i>(Labor Rights Center)</i></li> <li>4. Comité de Apoyo al Centro Penal de Tela <i>(Support Committee for the Tela Penal Center)</i></li> <li>5. Escuela Normal Mixta del Litoral Atlántico <i>(Atlantic Coast Co-Ed Teaching School)</i></li> <li>6. Grupo de Rehabilitación "Esperanza Para la Juventud" <i>("Hope for Youth" Rehabilitation Group)</i></li> </ol>
La Ceiba	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Iglesia Avance Misionero <i>("Missionary Advancement" Church)</i></li> <li>2. Ministerio Internacional Schalom <i>("Schalom" International Ministry)</i></li> <li>3. Red de Mujeres de la Alcaldía Municipal <i>(Town Hall Municipal Women's Network)</i></li> </ol>

- # of mediations per year

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From October 2012 to March 2013, Mediation and Conciliation Units in San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba have had the following results:

### Choloma

	2012			2013			TOTAL
	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	
SERVED	25	19	12	21	16	10	103
MEDIATIONS	10	10	4	9	2	2	37
CONCILIATIONS	15	9	8	12	14	8	66
SETTLEMENTS	25	19	8	20	14	11	97
WOMEN	15	14	7	16	12	5	69
MEN	10	5	5	5	4	5	34

### Ceiba

	2012			2013			TOTAL
	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	
SERVED	27	9	7	18	24	29	114
MEDIATIONS	4	1	0	1	1	1	8
CONCILIATIONS	23	8	7	17	23	28	106
SETTLEMENTS	14	6	4	6	10	1	41
WOMEN	16	5	4	12	12	17	66
MEN	11	4	3	6	12	12	48

### San Pedro Sula

	2012			2013			TOTAL
	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	
SERVED		55	55	58	40	40	248
MEDIATIONS		21	6	10	11	18	66
CONCILIATIONS		2	1	5	0	1	9
SETTLEMENTS		21	7	12	11	6	57
WOMEN		14	5	4	3	5	31
MEN		9	2	11	8	14	44

### Tela

	2012			2013			TOTAL
	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	
SERVED		21	32	42	49	24	168
MEDIATIONS		0	0	0	0	0	0
CONCILIATIONS		6	14	21	36	13	90
SETTLEMENTS		2	10	10	29	10	61
WOMEN		4	9	12	19	7	51
MEN		2	5	9	17	6	39

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## Strengthen the strategies for a citizen culture in the northern part of the country.

- # of strategies for citizenship culture for San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Tela for which implementation has begun.
  - A total of 6 murals have been painted: a) San Pedro Sula (1 mural at the railway station); (b) Choloma (2 murals, at the stadium and at the Youth Program headquarters); (c) Tela (2 murals, on City Hall's main street and at the Youth Program headquarters); d) La Ceiba (1 mural, on the main street at the cemetery)
  - 45 young people worked on the mural activity, reaching 1,050 people and 4 municipalities in just a day and a half's worth of work.
  - The group of young stilt walkers and drummers (batucadas) has made artistic exhibitions in marches planned by Choloma and Tela City Halls.
  - In Choloma, 11 presentations have been developed in various youth events and at the stadium, reaching nearly 5,400 people, while in Tela, the young people reached nearly 250 people in four events.
  - Young stilt walkers and drummers in La Ceiba have made presentations in several shopping malls to promote art and culture.
  - The San Pedro Sula COMVIDA youth group received training in stilt walking and mural painting
  - Youth groups have been formed in Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba.
  - Beginning of work in en San Pedro Sula

## Section 4: List of in-country training events:

Name of the training programme	Field of study	Relationship to the objectives	Start date	End date	Estimated cost	Number of male	Number of female
Conclusion of artistic workshops in La Ceiba			10/27/2012	10/27/2013	USAID: USAID: Instruction:\$ Trainee: \$ 642.81 Travel: \$ 672.00	11	14
Workshops with youth and journalists in all 4 municipalities			12/02/2013	02/03/2013	USAID: USAID: Instruction:\$ 3,000.00 Trainee: \$ 1,023.56 Travel: \$ 1,720.96	55	53

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Exchanges with youth from five municipalities in Tegucigalpa			12/10/2013	02/11/2013	USAID: USAID: Instruction:\$ 1000.00 Trainee: \$ 3,473.89 Travel: \$	8	12
Workshop with media in Tegucigalpa			21/08/2013	12/08/2013	USAID: USAID: Instruction:\$ 1000.00 Trainee: \$ 641.54 Travel: \$	25	17
1 <sup>st</sup> artistic training workshop in SPS			02/02/2013	02/03/2013	USAID: USAID: Instruction:\$ Trainee: \$ 1,045.56 Travel: \$ 382.00	14	11
2 <sup>nd</sup> intensive artistic training workshop (stilts and mural painting)			2/09/2013	2/03/2012	USAID: Instruction:\$ Trainee: \$1,186.81 Travel: \$573.00	11	8
Painting the Mural			02/15/2013	02/17/2013	USAID: Instruction:\$ Trainee: \$1,716.44 Travel: \$1,146.00	7	7

## Semi-annual Performance Report

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### Mediation Information Indicators

Activity Developed	Start date	End date	Estimated Cost	Men	Women
Opening of Mediation and Conciliation Units in Tela	10/30/2012	10/30/2012	USAID: Instruction:\$ Trainee: \$ 3,551.42 Travel: \$1,977.20	37	47
Opening of Mediation and Conciliation Units in San Pedro Sula	10/31/2012	12/31/2012	USAID: Instruction:\$ Trainee: \$ 3551.42 Travel: \$1977.20	47	34
National Mediation and Conciliation Forum	11/07/2012	11/07/2012	USAID: Instruction:\$ 5,000.00 Trainee: \$2,995.93. Travel: \$7,121.12	30	45
1 <sup>st</sup> Workshop, Module I "Community Motivation and Awareness" in San Pedro Sula	February 4,6,8,11 and 13, 2013	February13, 2013	USAID: Instruction:\$ Trainee: \$ 5,353.01 Travel: \$1,432.15	5	56
2 <sup>nd</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> Workshop, Module I "Community Motivation and Awareness" in Choloma	February 5,7,12,14 and 15, 2013	February15, 2013	USAID: Instruction:\$ Trainee: \$4,447.60 Travel: \$1,432.15	12	50
3 <sup>rd</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> Workshop, Module I "Community Motivation and Awareness" in La Ceiba	March14,15,16 and 17, 2013	March 17,2013	USAID: Instruction:\$ Trainee: \$ 2,235.47 Travel: \$ 2,016.00	17	23
4 <sup>th</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> Workshop, Module I "Community Motivation and Awareness" in Tela	April 18,19,20 and 21, 2013	April 21, 2013	USAID: Instruction:\$ Trainee: \$2,086.87 Travel: \$768.00	17	40

Activity Developed	Start date	End date	Estimated Cost	Men	Women
Presentation of the Citizen Participation System in La Ceiba.	10/30/2012	10/31/2012	USAID: Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ 360.00 Travel: \$3,636.00	21	28
Launching of the 2012	03/18/2013	03/18/2013	USAID:	16	23

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Annual Violence Observatory Bulletin, La Ceiba			Instruction:\$ Trainee: \$ 684.05 Travel: \$1436.00		
Launching of the 2012 Annual Violence Observatory Bulletin, La Ceiba	03/20/2013	03/20/2013	USAID: Instruction:\$ Trainee: \$684.05 Travel: \$1436.00	17	19

## Section 5: Planned activities for next semester:

### Development of Citizen Security and Coexistence Local Plans

- San Pedro Sula: Completing the Certification process - by the Ministry of Security - for the Local Coexistence and Citizen Security Plan and providing technical assistance to the Local Security Council for prioritizing projects and managing resources from various sources (Security Tax, Safer Municipalities program, etc).
- Choloma: : Completing the Certification process - by the Ministry of Security - for the Local Coexistence and Citizen Security Plan and providing technical assistance to the Local Security Council for prioritizing projects and managing resources from various sources (Security Tax, Safer Municipalities program, etc).
- Tela: Creating the Local Coexistence and Citizen Security Council and socializing the Local Security Plan in open town hall meetings before starting the certification process with the Ministry of Security.
- La Ceiba: Creating the Local Coexistence and Citizen Security Council and socializing the Local Security Plan in open town hall meetings before starting the certification process with the Ministry of Security

### The national and local level violence observatories are strengthened in order to develop the public policies for citizen security and Coexistence

- Producing information and updating 2013 data bases.
- Platform for organized crime with information from the Public Prosecutor's Office.
- Improvement of Observatory geo-referencing developments.
- Strengthening citizen complaint observatories in San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba.

# Semi-annual Performance Report

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## **Strengthen the use of conflict resolution mechanisms in municipalities in the northern part of the country.**

- Developing Community Mediator and Coexistence Promoter modules for 162 leaders approved for the process.
- Launching the Community Mediator and Coexistence Promoter networks in Choloma, Tela, Ceiba and San Pedro Sula
- Increased number of mediations and conciliations in San Pedro Sula, Tela, Choloma and La Ceiba.

## **Strengthen the strategies for a citizen culture in the northern part of the country.**

- Initiating the training process for Community Artistic Facilitators in northern municipalities:
  1. Scheduling with municipal youth program technical teams from each municipality.
  2. Selecting prospective trainees in Community Artistic Facilitation, together with municipal youth program technical teams from each municipality.
  3. Training Workshops
  4. Workshop Replication
  5. Camp and mass event