



## SEMI-ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Period: April 1, 2013 – September 30, 2013

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

Grant:	AID-522-IO-11-00001 UNDP Elections and Citizen Security
Duration:	October 1, 2011 – March 31, 2015
Total Budget:	USD 7,367,365.79 (Federal) USD 1,224,654.00 (Non-Federal)

November 2013

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overall, the democratic and institutional system in Honduras continues to be at risk. Various studies over the past 10 years reveal a weak institutional system, a fragmented political system with little credibility, and a citizenry that cannot articulate its demands. Contributing to the ineffective system of governance, and complicating efforts to improve it, is the country's high rate of violence. Weak rule of law and the accompanying high rate of impunity have helped Honduras acquire the status as the most violent country in Latin America.

As stated in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), part of UNDP's work in Honduras is focused on strengthening the rule of law. Therefore UNDP, with support from USAID, is implementing a multi-pronged program to (1) strengthen the country's democratic institutions, specifically the *Tribunal Supremo Electoral* (Supreme Electoral Court or TSE) and the *Registro Nacional de Personas* (National Registry of Persons or RNP), and (2) to improve citizen security and contribute to creating a culture of citizenship, especially in the northern part of the country.

The six-month period between April and September 2013 presented a complex pre-electoral context with numerous technical and political challenges. Honduras continues its process of holding "imperfect elections," given that democracy has yet to be consolidated and the country has serious and persistent weaknesses in its public institutions. Adding to the complexity is the emergence of the LIBRE party (*Libertad y Refundación* or Freedom and Refoundation Party), a movement that threatens to disrupt the country's traditional two-party system. Despite the challenging situation, UNDP continued its USAID-supported work providing technical assistance to both the *Tribunal Supremo Electoral* (Supreme Electoral Court or TSE) and the *Registro Nacional de Personas* (National Registry of Persons or RNP).

The 2013 strategy of UNDP's Technical Electoral Assistance (*Asistencia Técnica Electoral* or ATE) project is based on consolidating achievements accomplished with the TSE in the areas of census and mapping, information technology, communications and public image, electoral regulations, electoral training, and institutional and civic education campaigns. The main limitations and risks for the project are the lack of the long-awaited comprehensive reform of electoral legislation and the high degree of political party influence on technical decisions, particularly those concerning the *Sistema Integrado de Escrutinio y Divulgación Electoral* (Integrated System for Vote-Counting and Dissemination of Results or SIEDE).

Over the past six months, UNDP's technical assistance to the TSE has resulted in numerous accomplishments. With regards to institutional strengthening, the Unit for Census and Mapping, the Gender Unit, and the Training Unit are now consolidated and operational and capable of assuming both ongoing and emerging tasks within their mandates. In particular, UNDP's assistance helped the Unit for Census and Mapping produce an updated National Electoral Census for the November 2013 general elections. Additionally, the TSE now has a database or roster of qualified electoral trainers who can be contracted as needed. Similarly, with UNDP's assistance, the Communications and Public Image Unit has been reorganized and is implementing public awareness campaigns about democratic values and the 2013 electoral process.

During the next period (October 2013 – March 2014), in addition to continuing to provide technical assistance to the TSE's operational units as needed, UNDP will concentrate on electoral and political system reform. Specifically, UNDP will help the TSE facilitate public discussions on citizens' concerns about these issues with the idea of rebuilding the damaged relationship between citizens and parties. UNDP will also continue to work with the electoral training unit to enhance the Unit's capacity to work during non-election periods on civic education and values campaigns and other elections such as student elections.

As with the TSE, UNDP's technical assistance to the RNP has focused on strengthening the institution so that it can better perform its mandate, specifically with regards to managing inputs for the National Census and issuing and delivering identity cards. The 2013 strategy for providing technical assistance to the RNP is based on promoting the

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idea that civil identification is a fundamental right. In particular, that the right to a secure identity, granted in an expeditious, personal and direct fashion, means making the application for and delivery of identification cards more transparent and citizen-focused, which, naturally, means halting the interference of political parties.

Based on these criteria, over the past six months, UNDP has encouraged the implementation of a number of significant institutional and procedural changes at the RNP. Specifically, security levels and procedures to protect citizens' data at the RNP have improved. UNDP assistance also helped the RNP correctly record identity card applications and deaths, both of which are critical inputs for creating the National Electoral Census. With regards to the process of applying for an identity card, citizen services have improved dramatically. For example, citizens can now request status updates on their application via the RNP's website. At the same time, the delivery of identity cards is now the sole domain of the RNP, which no longer relies on the political parties. With UNDP's assistance, the RNP has instituted an innovative, new system to deliver cards to the polling stations where citizens can collect them directly.

Over the next six months, UNDP will continue to work on improving security of citizens' data at the RNP as well as enhancing the process of applying for and receiving identity cards, in an effort to reduce errors and ensure sustainability. Most importantly, the RNP will distribute identity cards to more than 5,000 polling stations across the country.

By strengthening the TSE and the RNP and assisting these institutions in functioning more efficiently and effectively, UNDP has contributed to implementation of free and fair elections, ensuring that citizens can exercise their right to vote in a democracy.

As mentioned earlier, weak public institutions not only pose a challenge for conducting free and fair elections, they also affect a country's rule of law. Therefore, as the third component of its program, UNDP has focused on promoting citizen security and a culture of peace. Concentrating on the Central District and the northern part of the country, with support from USAID, UNDP is working to strengthen the national and local violence observatories, develop local security plans, encourage peaceful conflict resolution, and create a citizen culture.

In particular, with UNDP's assistance, the local violence observatories continue to serve as the main reference point for describing and monitoring the violence situation, defining strategies, and informing the local citizen security and coexistence plans in Choloma, San Pedro Sula, and La Ceiba. All four municipalities have local bulletins analyzing the violence data and have the capacity to include geo-referenced information. Additionally, local citizen security and coexistence plans for Choloma, La Ceiba and Tela, which were developed with UNDP's help, were certified by the Ministry of Security. Importantly, La Ceiba and Tela were both awarded funds from the Security Tax Trust to implement their plans. With regards to peaceful conflict resolution, over the past six months, UNDP has helped consolidate the Conflict Mediation Units in the four municipalities and trained over 100 community leaders in dispute mediation processes. Finally, UNDP continued to work with youth to promote peaceful coexistence by training them in percussion, stilt-walking, and mural painting.

During the next six months, UNDP will continue working with the national and local violence observatories, including strengthening the citizen complaints observatories in San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba and developing an violence observatory for the Central District. Additionally, UNDP will help the Central District develop a local security and coexistence plans and will continue providing assistance to the municipalities in the implementation of theirs. Now that community mediators have received training, UNDP will promote their services, create a network of mediators, and support them as they resolve community conflicts peacefully. Finally, by promoting art and culture, UNDP will continue to provide opportunities for youth to spend their free time in peaceful pursuits, rather than violent ones.

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## INTRODUCTION

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The six-month period between April and September 2013 presented a complex pre-electoral context with numerous technical and political challenges. Honduras continues its process of holding "imperfect elections," given that democracy has yet to be consolidated and the country has serious and persistent weaknesses in its public institutions. Adding to the complexity is the emergence of the LIBRE party (*Libertad y Refundación* or Freedom and Refoundation Party), a movement that threatens to disrupt the country's traditional two-party system. Despite the challenging situation, UNDP continued its USAID-supported work providing technical assistance to both the *Tribunal Supremo Electoral* (Supreme Electoral Court or TSE) and the *Registro Nacional de Personas* (National Registry of Persons or RNP). At the same time, UNDP has continued to tackle the issue of violence in the country, by supporting the national and local violence observatories, helping municipalities develop and fund to implement local security plans, and encouraging peaceful conflict resolution and a culture of peace.

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

### Budget:

	Original grant (September 30, 2011)	Modification 1 (July 9, 2012)	Modification 4 (October 31, 2013)	Total
Federal	\$300,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$2,300,000.00
Non-Federal	\$130,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$162,386.24	\$442,386.24
Total	\$430,000.00	\$650,000.00	\$1,662,386.24	\$2,742,386.24

With financial assistance from USAID, the main objective of the Electoral Technical Assistance (*Asistencia Técnica Electoral* or ATE) program is to assist the TSE as the democratic governance body constitutionally responsible for promoting citizenship and administering elections.

### 2013 Strategic Environment:

The main events affecting the project are:

- a) the expressed and sustained will of the national officials to improve the system;

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- b) the existence of institutional and partisan crises and ruptures between state powers, etc.;
- c) the appearance of a movement that threatens to disrupt the two-party system, as well as other emerging political parties; and
- d) the importance of the 2013 general elections for the eroded Honduran democracy.

The main structural constraints that affect the project are:

- a) institutional capacity to absorb assistance is low, especially among lower and mid-level officials;
- b) although resistance to change has eased and good practices have been installed, these changes require sustainability;
- c) the legal context is inappropriate and continues promoting partisan-driven processes; the influence of political parties is very strong and resistant to changes involving loss of power and/or influence over these processes.

## 2013 Strategy:

- Assist in consolidating achievements in the areas of census and mapping, information technology, communications and public image, electoral regulations, electoral training, and institutional and civic education campaigns. At the suggestion of the United Nations' Under-Secretary General for Political Affairs, as the point person for electoral affairs, the project has not provided assistance to the system of results transmission and vote counting.
- Continue strengthening the TSE's capacity to implement and improve the performance of its new organizational chart. The project has strengthened the technical and political trust that facilitates interaction with the TSE as well as the exchange of information between the TSE and representatives of the international diplomatic and donor communities.
- In agreement with the Board of Magistrates, there has been a search for collaboration among the various technical assistance projects working with the TSE. Therefore, activities are directed at deepening the existing lines of work according to USAID-UNDP Agreement #522-IO-11-00001, and as in all phases of the project, the products and activities are coordinated with other initiatives of the national and international community, in order to save resources and improve the efficiency of technical assistance interventions.
- To implement these activities, UNDP works under the principle of limited, highly qualified staff for specific tasks.

## Section 1 – PROBLEMS, REMEDIAL ACTIONS AND RISKS

Problems encountered:	Proposed remedial actions:
1. Neither a comprehensive nor the partial agreed-upon reform was conducted on the <i>Ley Electoral y de las Organizaciones Politicas</i> (Law Governing Elections and Political Organizations or LEOP).	1. Minimum political and electoral agreements made among representatives of political parties as part of the Advisory Committee of Political Parties.
2. Reforms approved by Congress were partial, very few and on specific issues.	2. The risk of Congress' partial reforms was confirmed, with no possible preventive actions.
3. The TSE and the Supreme Court issued decisions on cases that were contrary to what is established in LEOP.	3. In response to the decisions by the TSE and the Supreme Court, UNDP trained political party instructors, in order to reach the most number of polling station members.
4. Political parties directly influence TSE decisions.	4. Because political parties directly influence TSE decisions, the project issued warnings and recommendations.
5. Once again, serious delays occur in	5. In response to the delays, the project issued

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technical solutions for transmitting results.	warnings and recommendations, evaluated the available trainers and rescheduled activities.
6. Impact of delays on training of technical operators (on-going).	
<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The biggest technical risk is the delayed decision on the <i>Sistema Integrado de Escrutinio y Divulgación Electoral</i> (Integrated System for Vote-Counting and Dissemination of Results or SIEDE) and its scope. This affects the trainings, drills, and verification of whether or not the system functions correctly.</li> <li>• Inadequate recruitment process for custodians of electoral materials and technical operators of scanners.</li> <li>• The greatest political risk is associated with the lack of official results within a reasonable period of time.</li> <li>• Further erosion of the TSE's credibility.</li> <li>• Greater political polarization due to the campaign, which may become even more intense and disparaging.</li> <li>• Possible manipulation of information and results on election night.</li> <li>• Non-acceptance of results by the losing candidates.</li> </ul>	

## Section 2 – ACHIEVEMENTS TOWARD RESULTS

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

**Target of the period:** At least 3 operating units of the TSE are strengthened and led by qualified technical personnel. Support to the reform of the legal framework of the Honduran electoral system, through a bill before Congress or through regulations by the TSE.

With the assistance of UNDP, after the 2009 elections, the TSE revised its internal structure and adopted a new institutional structure in order to modernize its operating units and make them more functional. The renovated structure includes the new units of Information Technology (IT), Census and Mapping, Gender, and the *Instituto de Participación Electoral y Ciudadana y Capacitación* (Institute for Electoral and Citizen Participation and Training or IPECC).

Given that institutional strengthening is a process and each area has its own challenges, the newly-created units are currently functioning at various levels of operability. Both the Census and Mapping Unit and the Gender Unit are fully staffed and consolidated. The Census and Mapping Unit is capable of conducting its work with the RNP and other agencies working on the National Electoral Census, while the Gender Unit works closely with the Training Unit during electoral cycles in order to ensure the consistency of gender issues in campaigns and other electoral activities and materials. Although IPECC has been created, some of its functions are still carried out by the Training Unit. Because of UNDP's assistance, IPECC is capable of implementing its responsibilities with regards to electoral training. In 2014, UNDP will concentrate on strengthening the capacity of IPECC to work on citizen participation issues, which is the other part of the Institute's mandate. Unfortunately, the consolidation of the IT Unit is hindered by partisan issues. UNDP will continue to offer technical assistance and advice to the IT Unit with the expectation that it will be able to function more effectively in the future.

Overall, as a result of UNDP's support to these units, the TSE has improved the quality of electoral management. Both the re-organization and UNDP's technical assistance has helped the TSE to function more effectively and efficiently. UNDP's work with the TSE exceeded the project's defined goals, especially because the TSE now has its own software to implement processes as well as new protocols.

### **Achievements of the period:**

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- An updated National Electoral Census (*Censo Nacional Electoral* or CNE) for the 2013 general elections.
- The TSE has a document summarizing experiences and good practices on electoral census and mapping updates.
- The TSE has a document summarizing good practices and lessons learned on Transmission of Preliminary Election Results (TREP) and vote-counting processes in order to plan and implement the 2013 elections.
- The TSE's Training and Mapping and Census Units are consolidated and operational and capable of undertaking ongoing and emerging tasks within their mandates.
- The TSE has reorganized the Communications and Public Information Unit and it is receiving technical assistance.
- The TSE is implementing a campaign focused on democratic values as well as a campaign to motivate and instruct citizens about the 2013 electoral process, which are broadcast in the major national and regional media outlets.
- The TSE has regulations concerning national and international electoral observation which will be implemented during the 2013 general elections.
- The TSE has other electoral instructive materials to be used in the 2013 general elections.
- As an important part of UNDP's project, the TSE receives reliable, informative technical assistance that interacts with the Board of Magistrates and performs a relevant political-technical role.

## Technical Assistance to the Census and Mapping Unit

From April to September 2013, the Electoral Technical Assistance (ATE) Project continued working to strengthen the Census and Mapping Unit based on the findings of the Lessons Learned Workshop that was held in February 2013 about permanent updating of the National Electoral Census.

The main achievement of this period is that the TSE now has an improved National Electoral Census (*Censo Nacional Electoral* or CNE) for the 2013 elections. In particular,

- (1) It was verified that the Oracle Database was consistent with the final National Electoral Census DVD used for the primaries. This process consisted of ensuring that the initial data was exactly the same as that used in the final census for the previous elections, for which the project funded an expert for the management and certification of the database in coordination with the Head of the National Electoral Census Department.
- (2) Death records were updated, which consisted in excluding recorded deaths from the lists of eligible voters which in the previous elections appeared as "eligible" and which were identified as deceased in the final listings.
- (3) All minors who were identified as such and therefore excluded for not being of voting age by November 17, 2012, but that will be of voting age by November 23, 2013 were incorporated into the National Electoral Census.
- (4) Information received from the Supreme Court, the National Police and the Armed Forces was used to either qualify or disqualify citizens according to their status in the aforementioned institutions.
- (5) Home addresses were updated based on RNP files and using validations made by the TSE prior to authorizing these changes.
- (6) The verification and audit process was conducted through quality control that allows verifying that the processes described were correctly applied and that the final figures for the census are correct.

Both the provisional and final National Electoral Census were published on the TSE's website and a consultation DVD was produced for political parties and Municipal Civil Registrars. After the provisional CNE was published, there were a number of complaints about incorrect information, which was subsequently changed in the final CNE. The fact that citizens could verify and ask for changes to the provisional CNE signifies that the general public had access to this information and time to correct it.

Based on the final, updated CNE, both polling stations and lines in the electoral notebook were assigned to every citizen and this information was disseminated through the CNE's publications (e.g. website and posters on the walls

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of the municipal civil registries), as well as at information kiosks set up by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) and through an RNP campaign of text messages sent to cellular telephones.

UNDP's assistance in helping the TSE to create improved electoral census represented an important step for Honduran elections and democracy because with an up-to-date census, citizens are able to exercise their civil and political right to vote and choose their representatives. A more transparent electoral census gives citizens access to information and helps build their faith in the democratic process.

## Technical Assistance to the Information Technology (IT) Unit

UNDP conducted workshops on lessons learned from the 2012 elections that included issues such as Vote Counting, Mapping and Census and Results Transmission. These workshops, held with TSE officials, provided the TSE with relevant information to effectively plan the 2013 electoral process. In addition, another USAID implementing partner is also providing necessary technical assistance to the IT Unit.

## Technical Assistance to the Communications and Public Information Unit

Although the TSE has always had a Press Unit, before UNDP began offering technical assistance, it was very weak with few resources to define and implement an institutional communications policy. In coordinated efforts with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, UNDP reorganized and strengthened the TSE's Public Information and Communications Unit. In particular, the TSE now has a redesigned and continually updated website. Additionally, the department now conducts a daily monitoring of the news and compiles a weekly summary. With UNDP's assistance, the Unit now has a system and protocol to respond to information requests from various international and national entities. Finally, the TSE has initiated two public campaigns, "It's Your Turn to Vote," and "Democratic Values," both of which serve to promote the TSE, the electoral process, and democracy in general.

Over the past six months, as part of the technical assistance offered to the Communications and Public Information Unit, an Institutional Communications Strategy was developed, which sought to address the TSE's shortcomings in terms of public communications. An expert in the field was hired and working sessions were held with TSE staff, political leaders and journalists. A Strategic Planning Session was held with TSE Magistrates, which served to define the institution's communications guidelines and policies. With UNDP's assistance, the TSE has implemented a new media plan which has served to strengthen the TSE's institutional image, projecting the image of a "strong" institution and which has also provided valuable electoral information to the general public. At the same time, the media plan has helped to alleviate doubts regarding the electoral process and has allowed the TSE to take "media control" of the process (i.e. be more proactive and positive in communications).

The main activities of the period were:

1. Recruitment of an expert communications consultant, with emphasis in electoral processes;
2. Meetings with TSE staff, journalists, political actors and others to determine needs and possible actions;
3. Recruitment of a (senior) national consultant by a group of prominent journalists to head the Communications and Public Relations Unit, about whom the Magistrates unanimously expressed approval;
4. Development of the TSE's Media Plan;
5. Design and production control and guidelines for the institutional "It's Your Turn (to Vote)" campaign;
6. Development of communications guidelines for important stages or moments in the electoral process;
7. Monitoring of the activities of the Communications and Public Relations Office to integrate into its practices the inclusion of public activities agendas, the keeping of a media record and proposing a protocol for the Magistrates' public appearances;
8. Assistance for administering the website and social networks during the final stage of the electoral process;
9. Assistance for adjustment of media monitoring.

The main achievements of the period were:

1. The TSE has instruments that allow it to keep daily track of relevant oral, written and television press.

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2. The TSE is able to measure the impact of its statements and the degree of acceptance or rejection of its public image and make informed decisions.
3. The TSE has a press plan and guidelines for the final period of the electoral process.
4. The TSE has a media campaign across the country to encourage citizens to participate in the elections.

Assessment of Achievements
<b>Output 1: Technical assistance for the legal/regulatory framework and for the restructuring of operational units.</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beyond Expectations
<input type="checkbox"/> As expected
<input type="checkbox"/> Below expectations

## Output 2: Technical Assistance for Electoral Training

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

### Achievements of the period:

- The TSE maintains (from 2009 to present) the visual identity and the branding standards adopted with the project's technical support. This is reflected in the stationery, election materials, institutional colors and, most especially, in the National Democratic Values Campaign.
- Continuation of production of materials and dissemination of the democratic values campaign represented by "Don Justo" (Mr. Fair) in coordination with the Ministry of Education and civil society organizations across the country.
- Broad dissemination of the "Don Justo" democratic values campaign through electoral training activities.
- The TSE has a permanent Citizen Participation and Training Unit that has become the operational unit responsible for electoral training, led by a coordinator trained within the framework of the project and by its experts.
- The TSE has national database/roster of electoral trainers. Over the last two electoral cycles, UNDP has helped TSE recruit, select and train (both general and specific eg BRIDGE training) a group of people who today comprise the TSE's database/roster of electoral trainers.
- The TSE's Electoral Training Unit has high quality teaching materials that can be distributed and used during various training workshops.
- The TSE has an analysis of the incidents sheets from the 2012 primary elections which were used in the formulation of the 2013 Training Plan.

With UNDP's assistance, the TSE developed a broad campaign to encourage democratic values. Overall, the campaign, which featured *Don Justo* (Mr. Fair), was designed to promote values such as participation, equality, inclusion and respect for the will of the majority through television and radio spots, brochures, comics, posters, folders, stickers and banners. In the lead-up to the 2013 general elections, it was especially valuable and appropriate to promote these democratic values given that the upcoming elections are predicted to be highly complex and competitive.

The main objective of UNDP's technical assistance in electoral training has been to assist the TSE in forming a team of expert trainers whom they could call on for different events. Over the past few electoral cycles, UNDP has helped TSE recruit, select and train a group of people who today comprise the TSE's database/roster of electoral trainers. Through an intensive course that included both general and specific (BRIDGE) training, this team was consolidated with UNDP assistance and the electoral body now has a nationwide network of trainers.

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This roster of internal and external trainers that can support the electoral training pyramid during electoral processes represents a significant qualitative advancement and one of most effective impacts in UNDP's institutional strengthening of the TSE. It serves as a foundation for the conformation of a permanent unit responsible for meeting the capacity-building needs of the TSE, related to both electoral and non-electoral processes. Additionally, as a result of UNDP's assistance, the TSE's Training Unit now has high quality teaching materials that can be distributed and used during various training workshops. One of the strengths of the TSE's trainers is their ability to adapt workshops to various audiences, such as political party trainers, polling station members, the armed forces, electoral observers, or custodians of electoral materials. Finally, with the technical support of UNDP and the Electoral Training Unit, the TSE developed an on-line training program. Given that it was not envisioned that the electoral trainers would be responsible for educating political party members and that they had to go through another level of training to undertake this work, UNDP considers program exceeded the goals original set by the project.

## Assessment of Achievements

### ***Output 2: Technical Assistance for Electoral Training***

Beyond Expectations

As expected

Below expectations

## Section 3 – PROGRESS ON PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### **Output 1: Technical Assistance for the Legal/Regulatory Framework and for the Restructuring of Operational Units**

1. Goal: The TSE has at least 3 operational units strengthened and led by qualified personnel.
  - a. The main departments supported by the project (Census and Mapping, Gender, IT, and Training and Civic Education) have staff selected via public contests.
  - b. Selected staff have the appropriate technical skills for the positions.
  - c. The National Electoral Census is developed according to international standards.
2. Goal: Support to reforming the legal framework of the Honduran electoral system, through a bill before Congress or through regulations by the Supreme Electoral Court.
  - a. Discussion in Congress regarding the proposal to reform LEOP.
  - b. Two regulations prepared, approved and released promptly with technical assistance from ATE/UNDP.

### **Output 2 : Technical Assistance for Electoral Training**

1. Goal: The Training Project, as part of the Institute for Citizen Participation, Education and Training, starts operations in March 2013 and influences the Work Plan with the NGO network to support citizen electoral and democratic participation in at least 2 activities with educational institutions, civil society organizations and political parties for the 2013 general elections.  
*(Note: Given the imminence of the 2012 and 2013 elections, the TSE decided to form a Training and Civic Education Unit.)*
  - a. Staff hired and work plan approved by the Board of Magistrates.
  - b. Physical space and material resources provided for the TSE.
  - c. Electoral training material developed, including modules for civic, political and gender education.
  - d. No less than 5 activities on democratic values campaigns produced by the Project.
2. Goal: Cadre of Central and Departmental Trainers with at least 40 professionals selected, hired, and trained within the structure of the Training Project.

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- a. Departmental Trainers have received methodological training, materials and work schedule.
- 3. Goal: Cadre of Municipal Trainers with at least 70 professionals selected, hired, and trained within the structure of the Training Project.
  - a. Municipal Trainers have a received methodological training, materials and work schedule.
- 4. Goal: Institute for Citizen Participation, Training Directorate and Network composed of at least 5 organizations support / assist / are partnered with the TSE electoral activities and projects. (see Note in Goal 1)
  - a. Network of organizations with which an Agreement has been signed.
  - b. At least three network events or members training citizens.

## 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
Review of the 2012 Primary Election Incidence Sheets		Collect information from Incidence Sheets that contribute to improving the processes of the various projects, specifically those related to management of Receiving Polling Stations	May 2, 2013	May 3, 2013	USAID: Instruction: \$347.26 Trainee: \$0 Travel: \$0	7	10
Review of the 2012 Primary Election Incidence Sheets. Emphasis on tabulation of information		Collect information from Incidence Sheets that contribute to improving the processes of the various projects, specifically those related to management of Receiving Polling Stations. Emphasis on tabulation of information	May 6, 2013	May 7, 2013	USAID: Instruction: \$347.26 Trainee: \$0 Travel: \$0  Partner cost: \$0	6	2
Workshop to Supplement Information System Modules for Management of the CNE and Analysis and Design of the Home Address Update Module		Continue with the closure of the CNE's Administrative System and Analysis of the Module for the Verification of the Change in Electoral Address Records	July 4, 2013	July 6, 2013	USAID: Instruction: \$1,373.57 Trainee: \$0 Travel: \$0  Partner cost: \$0	10	2
Methodological training for Trainers workshop		Increase the capacity of Training Project Supervisors through the improvement of training methodologies aimed at training trainers through a certification.	July 18, 2013	July 26, 2013	USAID: Instruction: \$2,117.07 Trainee: \$0 Travel: \$0  Partner cost: \$0	13	16
Induction of TSE Public Servants Workshop		Let all TSE contributors know how the electoral process is unfolding	July 22, 2013	July 22, 2013	USAID: Instruction: \$1,348.54 Trainee: \$0 Travel: \$0  Partner cost: \$0	67	55
Training of Trainers Workshop		Participants will be responsible for applying and transmitting Electoral Training contents to	August 22, 2013	August 24, 2013	USAID: Instruction: \$235,408.88	55	59

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		the various actors involved in the 2013 general elections.			Trainee: \$0 Travel: \$0  Partner cost: \$0		
Vote Counting Drill		Measure the times for counting votes for the Presidential, Municipal and Congress levels in three departments such as Lempira, Santa Barbara, and Francisco Morazán.	August 30, 2013	August 30, 2013	USAID: Instruction: \$351.22 Trainee: \$0 Travel: \$0  Partner cost: \$0	34	35

## Section 5 – ACTIVITIES PLANNED (October 2013 – March 2014)

As always, for the next six months, the project will be guided by the following objectives: a) Supporting the strengthening of democratic governance in Honduras and promoting the exercise of citizenship rights by designing and implementing policies and actions that ensure the enjoyment of rights and fulfillment of duties by the population, as well as fostering inclusive citizen participation, equity and the modernization of institutions, and b) Assisting the Supreme Electoral Court as the institution which fosters representative democracy, which in Honduras is expressed through primary and general elections, which falls under construction and exercise of citizenship.

### Output 1: Technical Assistance for Reforming Electoral Law and Specific Regulations of the Honduran Elections

#### *Activity 1.1: Technical and Legal Assistance for Discussion of Electoral Reform*

UNDP will revisit the topic of electoral reform in early 2014, primarily because political decision-makers were understandably preoccupied with the upcoming election and the issue would not get any traction. Additionally, waiting until after the general election will allow UNDP and TSE to incorporate lessons learned from both the 2012 and 2013 elections.

- UNDP will hold public meetings to present the idea of electoral and political system reform and facilitate public discussion. It is also helped that these exercises will help rebuild the damaged relationship between citizens and parties.

#### *Activity 1.3: Technical Assistance and Strengthening of the TSE's Operational Units*

As described in more detail below, UNDP, based on the findings of a thorough evaluation of recent electoral processes, will help the TSE improve and deepen the organizational reform process that began in 2009. Importantly, UNDP will make recommendations to the new magistrates who will assume their positions in May 2014.

#### *Census and Mapping Unit*

The year after the elections is an opportune time to continue technical improvements and improve the tools to verify and update the electoral census, cross-referencing data with other institutions (such as migration, health systems and cemetery administrations). Throughout 2014, UNDP will continue to provide technical assistance to the TSE's Mapping and Census Unit.

- UNDP will assist the TSE in establishing automatic procedures for sending information from the RNP to the TSE.
- UNDP will continue providing assistance to defining and re-engineering procedures for conducting inspections and internal audits of the National Electoral Census that will allow for better updating of records.
- UNDP will coordinate a series of workshops and seminars for the technical officials of both the TSE and the RNP as well as interested civil society organizations about issues such as the technical management

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of vital data (vital events such as births and deaths), reducing under-registration for identity cards, and creating efficient information flow between the TSE and RNP.

## *Information Technology (IT) Unit*

Although UNDP and TSE had ambitious plans for the re-designed IT Unit, politics and other institutional issues arose that have impeded the decision-making actions of the Magistrates and, as a result, the IT Unit has yet to be fully structured. Therefore, over the next six months, UNDP will continue to offer technical assistance to the IT Department in a number of different ways.

- UNDP will advise the TSE on how to reorganize and restructure the IT area in such a way that it is able to support all of the institution's electoral activities.
- UNDP will help the TSE implement IT management policies and best practices for the development of electoral procedures.

## *Communications and Public Relations Unit*

Over the next six months, UNDP will help strengthen the Communications Unit by:

- continuing to support the democratic values campaign;
- organizing the Unit so it is prepared to hold press conferences and issue press releases;
- assisting the magistrates in their public relations opportunities; and
- continuing to offer assistance in staff training, including electoral and political news analysis.

## **Output 2: Technical Assistance for Electoral Training**

Through an intensive course that included both general and specific (BRIDGE) training, a team of trainers was consolidated with UNDP assistance and the electoral body now has a nationwide network of trainers. The second phase requires working on the institutional structure in order to enhance the Unit's capacity to work during non-election periods on civic education and values campaigns, and other elections such as student elections and professional organization and university elections, among others.

In addition to the above activities for Outputs 1 and 2, during this next six months, UNDP will:

- (1) Continue exercising the project's positive influence within the TSE, with the international community and other stakeholders.
- (2) Facilitate and coordinate a new needs assessment mission (in coordination with the United Nations, New York).
- (3) Perform an orderly cycle closure, evaluate process activities and for the project itself, produce a report, lessons learned and knowledge management.
- (4) Assist in a reorganization/restructuring arising from the global assessment process.

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## COMPONENT 2: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN CITIZEN IDENTIFICATION

### Budget:

	Original grant (September 30, 2011)	Modification 1 (July 9, 2012)	Modification 4 (October 31, 2013)	Total
Federal	N/A	\$500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$2,000,000.00
Non-Federal	N/A	\$155,000.00	\$121,411.76	\$276,411.76
<b>Total</b>	N/A	\$655,000.00	\$1,621,411.76	\$2,276,411.76

### Strategy:

To reverse historical practices rooted in traditional political culture is a challenge for any society. Experience shows that laws and rules often conflict with tradition and therefore the results may be limited or temporary in scope. Based on these considerations, with this initiative to personally and directly deliver identity cards, UNDP designed an ambitious and comprehensive strategy that includes a series of unprecedented measures in the RNP's history but at the same time is the product of experience accumulated through several years of support through technical assistance projects with this institution.

The implementation of this strategy is based on the advice of state institutions, civil society organizations, and international donors who meet and work together to strengthen transparency and democratic processes in the country, which was widely questioned after the 2009 political crisis. The strategy has led to significant progress in terms of positioning and jump-starting a new concept of civil identification based on the role of individuals as subjects of rights. Therefore, the 2013 strategy for providing technical assistance to the RNP is based on promoting the idea that civil identification is a fundamental right. In particular, that the right to a secure identity, granted in an expeditious, personal and direct fashion, means making the application for and delivery of identification cards more transparent and citizen-focused, which, naturally, means halting the interference of political parties.

## Section 1 – PROBLEMS, REMEDIAL ACTIONS AND RISKS

<p><b>Problems encountered:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Financial support offered for the distribution of identity cards does not materialize or does not arrive on time.</li> <li>2. Purchases or acquisitions required by the project are not obtained in time for use.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Proposed remedial actions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensuring that both donor and Government have required financial resources ready on time to finance activities for delivering identity cards</li> <li>2. Set times and goals that are rational and in line with the electoral schedule</li> <li>3. Ensuring that both donor and Government make procurement and contracting procedures more flexible, without this affecting transparency and anti-corruption measures, but with the aim of reducing the times for procurement of goods and services.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The main risk is the country's electoral context, which in turn becomes a great opportunity to initiate a qualitative leap in an inclusive citizen identification process with a human rights and development perspective. On one hand, elections gain the interest of various stakeholders, such as political parties, the media, donors, civil society</li> </ol>	

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organizations and citizens in general, who demand changes to promote transparency and efficiency in the institutions and processes related to civil identification. On the other hand, however, the pressure from interest in the upcoming election can simplify the process and lose understanding of the various implications of civil identification, for example, with citizen security or the design and implementation of public policies. In other words, although elections raise the profile of the issues related to civil identification, there is a risk that the proscribed solutions will be unduly influenced in order to benefit certain stakeholders.

- 2) If there are problems getting approval for regular or extraordinary budgetary resources requested by the RNP, or if there is a problem in the timely availability of these resources, situations might arise which could adversely affect the project's implementation.
- 3) Citizens are not interested in applying for and claiming their identity cards at the RNP.

## Section 2 – ACHIEVEMENTS TOWARD RESULTS

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

#### Targets of the period:

- a) Prepare and present for approval security policies regarding the data center and information in the RNP's data infrastructure.
- b) Implementation of security equipment and systems in the RNP's data center.
- c) Training for RNP officials on information security topics.
- d) Purchase of 2 ATMs that will issue RNP certificates to citizens.

#### Achievements of the period:

- a) The RNP now has a Security Policies manual which allows for increased security at the facilities and the implementation of necessary improvements to protect citizens' data. The RNP encourages its officials to provide secure and efficient citizen service based on the respect for citizens' right to identity.

##### Activities Conducted:

- ✓ Workshop to present the security policies to RNP directors and officials and gain their approval.

- b) The RNP has increased its security levels from 8% to 45% according to the International Standards Organization (ISO) standards, thus safeguarding the data of all Honduran citizens. It is expected that security will reach 65% thanks to this project. The RNP is able to project to the public a new image of quality and trust in civil identification services to counteract the public perception of distrust and insecurity in its performance.

##### Activities Conducted:

- ✓ The new Watchguard equipment was configured to enable 3 new interfaces: the WAN1 network (with 6Mbps Internet provided by Columbus), the LAN2 network (with the new municipalities' 192.168.199.0 network) and a LAN3 (connected to the current local RNP network). The Municipalities network was enabled according to initial requirements. All of the above was done to strengthen security in RNP networks.
- ✓ Installation of security software in 260 RNP computers at the national level.
- ✓ Meetings to analyze and determine changes in the network necessary to conform to the new security requirements. Implementation continues of the Active Directory and servers of identification and civil registry data bases.

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- c) The RNP possesses capacity in information security topics through training of their officials and technicians. RNP's officials and technical staff have been trained about the new requirements for civil identification in the context of current democratic and citizen participation processes.

Activities Conducted:

- ✓ 12 training workshops on information security for 160 Municipal Civil Registrars
- ✓ Training workshop on computer security for RNP expert technicians and officials at RNP headquarters in Tegucigalpa.

- d) Supplier selected for the purchase of two ATMs. However, this contract was cancelled due to insurmountable administrative complications. Therefore, the RNP Director has been requested to reallocate these funds.

<b>Assessment of achievements</b>
<b><i>Output 1: Security and transparency in Honduran identification</i></b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Beyond Expectations
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> As expected
<input type="checkbox"/> Below expectations

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

### **Targets of the period:**

- a) Definition of applications to make requests through the RNP's web page regarding status of identity cards.
- b) Preparation of a baseline to achieve improvement of identity card application and delivery process.
- c) Conduct workshops at the national level about the Assessment for the Improvement of Identity Card Application and Delivery Processes, in order to reduce errors during these processes and provide better service to citizens.
- d) Initiate development of system to control application for and delivery of identity cards.
- e) Support to RNP in generating information that makes it possible to improve the creation of the Electoral Census.
- f) Establish gender strategies in activities carried out by the project.

### **Achievements of the period:**

- a) The RNP is implementing web systems so that citizens can make requests regarding the status of their identity cards. The RNP has shown openness to implementing new information technologies to serve the public as a means to promote transparency and the direct participation of people in the management of public services.
- b) For the first time, the RNP has an assessment of citizen identification processes, which allows for identifying bottlenecks and improving citizen service times. Similarly, a manual of "150 Bad Registration Practices at the Chief Registrar's Office, Civil Registry and Identification" is being prepared in order to improve the service provided to citizens. The RNP's directors have shown interest and political will to promote rigorous internal processes based on institutional learning and continued improvement in citizen services.

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- c) During this period, UNDP held 12 workshops for RNP staff on the process of applying for and delivery of identity cards in the following departments: Francisco Morazán, Atlántida, Copán, Cortes, Ocotepeque, Colon, La Paz, Comayagua, Intibucá, Santa Barbara, Yoro, and Lempira. With 6 additional workshops scheduled for next reporting period, RNP will have a total of 250 municipal staff (142 women and 108 men) trained to reduce errors during these processes and provide better service to citizens. The new strategy of explaining the application and delivery of identity cards as an exclusive and non-transferable citizens' right has encouraged decentralization and capacity-building within the RNP.
- d) The RNP implemented a system for monitoring the delivery of identity cards to citizens. This system provides detailed information on identity card inventory. The monitoring of the service has allowed for follow-up and permanent oversight to make timely and relevant adjustments or corrections to the process.
- e) UNDP provided support to the RNP for work in entering identity card applications and recording deaths used for the creation of the National Electoral Census. Given the post-electoral process complaints, especially from the last elections, updating the Electoral Census was necessary to improve credibility in the next electoral process. The RNP, with UNDP's assistance, assumed responsibility for responding to this social and political demand.
- f) A follow-up report has been developed concerning the implementation of the gender strategy in the project. The design and implementation of the gender strategy has allowed the RNP to make progress in reducing the equality gap between men and women.

## Assessment of achievements

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

Beyond Expectations

As expected

Below expectations

### ***Output 3: Improve the Processes of Applying for and Delivery of Identity Cards to Citizens***

#### Targets of the period:

- a) Keep citizens informed on how to apply for and claim identity cards.
- b) Increase transparency in the delivery of identity cards through the participation of civil society, churches, and human rights organizations.
- c) Strengthen the process of identity card delivery by training civil society facilitators.
- d) Distribute and deliver identification cards to citizens.
- e) Provide sustainability to the new processes.

#### Achievements of the period:

- a) With support from the project, the RNP has developed and launched a clear and more inclusive media plan to encourage citizens to collect their identity cards. Additionally, mobile phones (through both the Tigo and Claro telephone companies) are being used to send personal text messages to citizens' phones with information on delivery dates and polling station assignments to claim their identity cards. The mass communications strategy has been critical to promote a new civic culture with the recognition that citizens have rights. In this way, emphasis has been placed on the importance of the identity card as providing more than the right to vote and as a key to obtaining other rights.

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- b) With support from the project, the RNP has set up a transparency panel and an institutional strengthening working group (*Grupo de Fortalecimiento Institucional de RNP* or G-FORT) to provide advice on the citizen identification process. The panel and working group are composed of members from civil society, political parties, the *Comisionado Nacional de Derechos Humanos* (National Human Rights Commission or CONADEH), churches, and international organizations (UNDP, the Organization of American States, the National Democratic Institute, and the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy or NIMD). With the support and advice of G-FORT, the RNP has improved the process' transparency and credibility. With this group, the RNP has created important synergies among citizens, the international donor community, and the government that clearly strengthen the country's democratic institutions and processes. Also significant is the willingness of the RNP's directors to introduce transparency practices and the broad participation of various sectors into a function that until now was considered the exclusive domain of the government through the RNP.
- c) With support from the project, the RNP has received support from civil society (e.g. CONADEH, churches) in brigades that will deliver identity cards to polling stations nationwide. The participation of civil society in the process of delivering identity cards has allowed the RNP to incorporate oversight and citizen control into its management while at the same time making a significant contribution to other state institutions building citizenship through direct participation in public administration.
- d) In order to deliver identity cards to polling stations nationwide, UNDP helped the RNP form, train and equip 75 3-person brigades, which will deliver the cards directly to the citizens in compliance with what is stipulated by law. This process provides experience and new capabilities for the RNP to respond in an efficient and effective manner to the demands imposed by the complexity of the Honduran social and political environment.
- e) As always, UNDP is working to ensure sustainability of the new processes.

## Assessment of achievements

### ***Output 3: Improve the Processes of Applying for and Delivery of Identity Cards to Citizens***

Beyond Expectations

As expected

Below expectations

## Section 3 – PROGRESS ON PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### **Output 1: Security and Transparency in Honduran Identification**

- 1) Number of computers with security systems installed and running.
  - Security systems have been installed in 260 RNP computers nationwide and are protected by equipment acquired by this project. The RNP has adequate resources to maintain and update these systems.
- 2) Number of people trained in new security systems.
  - Training in information security has been provided to 250 officials and Municipal Civil Registrars.
- 3) Number of certificates issued by ATMs.
  - This indicator will not be fulfilled as ATMs were not acquired for this semester.

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## Output 2: Strengthening of Management of Primary Input for the National Electoral Census

- 1) Number of computers with the system to control identity card issuance and delivery installed and running.
  - There is an assessment of the main processes and the main errors incurred during application for and issuance of identity cards. There have been some results that allow improving the systems.
  - A baseline survey has been conducted of all sections that make up the RNP's identification area.
  - The system that enables the distribution and delivery of identity cards is running in 80 tablets carried by the brigades currently distributed across the national territory. In addition, there are 20 monitoring computers in Tegucigalpa which allow the RNP to manage delivery activities in the field.
  - There is also a web system that allows for the management of the identity card distribution and delivery system.
  
- 2) Number of people trained in the system to control issuance and delivery of identity cards.
  - 270 RNP staff members in Tegucigalpa have been trained in the systems' use. Staff from political parties were also trained to handle their own applications for renewal of identity cards.
  - Thanks to the departmental workshops, the RNP has 250 Municipal Civil Registrar staff trained in the identity card application and delivery process in the following departments: Francisco Morazán, Atlántida, Copán, Cortes, Ocotepeque, Colon, La Paz, Comayagua, Intibucá, Santa Barbara, Yoro, and Lempira.
  
- 3) Number of new identity card applications and number of death records entered by contracted staff.
  - Assistance has been provided for recording first-time applications. There are a record number of new voters for this election, 890,000, which signifies a 49% increase over the previous election. These numbers reflect the continued efforts by the RNP and UNDP's technical assistance in institutional strengthening.

## 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
Training in System Security			August 16, 2013	November 1, 2013	USAID: Instruction: \$0 Trainee: \$3,922.18 Travel: \$2,711.01  Partner cost: \$0	140	110
Training on Improving the Citizen Identification Process			August 16, 2013	November 1, 2013	USAID: Instruction: \$0 Trainee: \$3,702.25 Travel: \$3,553.01  Partner cost: \$0	108	142

## Section 5: ACTIVITIES PLANNED (October 2013 – March 2014)

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

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- Continue improving the security of the RNP's information technology systems, increasing the security rate to 60%, as measured by the ISO.
- Perimeter information security systems (hardware and software) will be installed for the RNP's data center.
- Continue installing security systems at the national level.
- Continue nationwide training for RNP officials.

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

- Continuation and improvement according to the lessons learned regarding the development of the system to control the issuance and delivery of identity cards.
- Presentation and implementation of the results of the assessment on identity card application and delivery processes.
- Based on the assessment of identity card application processes, six (6) remaining workshops will be conducted at the national level in order to reduce errors during application for and delivery of identity cards.
- Conduct registry observations as a means of reducing errors and problems caused by the RNP's participation in identity card application and delivery for the 2013 general elections.
- After the 2013 elections, an inventory will be drawn up of the applications for identity cards in Municipal Civil Registries, which will allow the RNP to have the final figures for the number of identity cards distributed and delivered.
- Sustainability of the new citizen identification processes, in order to form operational units and train officials so the changes implemented become entrenched in the institution.
- Continue to support the RNP in its modernization process, including updating relevant manuals, laws, and regulations.
- Support the RNP in its new identity card process.
- Design and implement a strategy to register voter deaths (reduce the level of under-reporting of deaths), in order to update the RNP's database which is the main input for creating the National Electoral Census.
- Conduct workshops to raise awareness among staff and civil society members about the importance of reducing the equality gap between men and women from a human rights perspective.

## **Output 3: Improve the Processes of Applying for and Delivery of Identity Cards to Citizens**

- Conduct awareness raising campaigns about the process of delivering identity cards to the voting centers before the November elections, including radio, television and newspaper ads, posters, cellular phone messages, workshops with civil society members and community leaders.
- Support the RNP in the process of delivering identity cards to citizens at voting centers across the country through delivery brigades. 75 3-person brigades will deliver identity cards to polling stations across the country. UNDP will coordinate logistics, rent vehicles and purchase other necessary supplies, and support

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personnel to distribute and deliver cards to more than 5,000 polling stations across the country. All brigade members will be provided proper identification (i.e. vest, cap, t-shirts, bags, pencils) so they can be easily identified by citizens. The brigades will take two 21-day tours during October and November to deliver the cards.

- Supervise the brigades in their work delivering identity cards.
- Conduct observation tours to the municipal civil registries before and during the November elections to verify the citizens who could not or did not claim their identity cards and determine if there was interference or pressure from political parties.
- Collect statistics on the process of delivering identity cards in order to determine the impact of the media campaign.
- Conduct follow-up trips to the municipal civil registries to inventory the uncollected identity cards and obtain statistics.
- Continue supporting the RNP's Institutional Strengthening Group (G-FORT) to increase the transparency and credibility of the actions taken by the institution in the process of delivering identity cards and other functions.

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## COMPONENT 3: DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC POLICIES OF CITIZEN SECURITY AND COEXISTENCE

### Budget:

	Original grant (September 30, 2011)	Modification 3 (September 26, 2013)	Total
Federal	\$773,610.00	\$2,293,755.79	\$3,067,365.79
Non-Federal	\$211,855.61	\$294,000.39	\$505,856.00
Total	\$985,465.61	\$2,587,756.18	\$3,573,221.79

### Context

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 at the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH), 7,172 violent deaths were recorded in 2012, 68 more than the previous year, reaching a national rate of 85.5 per 100,000 inhabitants. These numbers rank Honduras as the most violent country in the Latin American region.

The following is a summary of the violence situation in the municipalities in which the project is working – La Ceiba, Choloma, San Pedro Sula, and Tela – according to statistics compiled by the National Violence Observatory at UNAH in Tegucigalpa.

**La Ceiba:** In 2012, the municipality of La Ceiba was the departmental capital with the second highest murder rate in the country - 157.3 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants - and is ranked 15<sup>th</sup> at the national level, although it exhibited a 24.2 point reduction compared to 2011. In terms of motives, 60.8% were for unknown causes; however 24.9% of deaths were contract killings and 9.1% were due to thefts or attempted theft. Analyses of homicides by age and sex reveal that the male population continues to be the most affected, with 90.3%, and the most vulnerable people are those between the ages of 15 and 39. In terms of location, the most violent neighborhoods were Colonia Pizzati with 11 deaths (3.6%), followed by Las Delicias and Bonitillo with 10 deaths each (3.2%).

La Ceiba has experienced a complex scenario in the last five years as it is a stopover for drug traffickers transporting drugs from South America to Mexico and from there to the United States. According to police reports, violence is mainly due to organized crime turf wars over territorial control. In 2012, Deputy Mayor Angel Salinas was murdered for reasons yet unknown. This year, government officials have reported that extortion is the crime that most affects the population, which has led to the closure of many small businesses.

**Choloma:** Choloma is the sixth most violent municipality in the Department of Cortés with 239 reported victims, a rate of 78.29 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants. Although 52.3% of the total number of reported homicides are for unknown motives, 33.1% are attributed to contract killings, followed by theft or attempted theft with 6.7%. Firearms were responsible for 91.6% of reported cases. In terms of age and sex of the victims, men were the most affected with the 92.9% of the total, and 79.9% of victims were between the ages of 15 and 39. Colonia López Arellano reports the greatest number of deaths, 37 (21.9%) - up 164.3% compared to 2011 - followed by Colonia Victoria with 8 deaths, Las Trincheras with 7 deaths, and Las Torres with 6 deaths

**San Pedro Sula:** San Pedro Sula was the departmental capital with the highest homicide rate - 179 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants. Firearms were responsible for most homicides in San Pedro - 1,110 deaths, which represents 86% of the total recorded. In terms of motives, 65.7% are still unknown, followed by contract killings which account for 22.6% of deaths; 5% of homicides were attributed to theft, while 33 deaths (2.6%) were attributed to gangs (*maras*) and 2.2% were attributed to interpersonal conflicts. The young population (15 to 39 years old) was the most affected by homicide with 1,049 victims - 81.3%. The territorial distribution of homicides identifies four levels of

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intensity within the municipality of San Pedro Sula: at the first level we find four neighborhoods which report between 36 and 60 deaths - barrio Cabañas (60), Las Palmas (43), Lomas del Carmen (40) and Rivera Hernandez (39); at the second level we find barrio Medina (34); at the third level are 12 neighborhoods which report between 13 and 24 deaths; and the fourth and last level comprises 158 neighborhoods reporting between 1 and 12 homicides.

The situation of violence has deteriorated dramatically in this municipality in particular, which is the second largest city in the country and the most productive in terms of income. Its 173 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2012 ranked it as the most violent city in the world outside of a war zone. This can be attributed mostly to turf wars between criminal gangs over control of small-scale drug trafficking. Like La Ceiba, extortion affects the population, which has forced residents to close off their neighborhoods under the “Safe Neighborhoods” strategy.

**Tela:** In 2012, the rate of homicides in Tela was 93.5 per 100,000 inhabitants. As in the rest of the Atlantic coast, most homicides in Tela, a well-known tourist destination, are mainly due to territorial wars attributed to drug trafficking to Mexico and the United States.

Working on citizen security and coexistence in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, Choloma, and Tela has brought with it enormous challenges, not only because of the increasingly deteriorating security conditions in the area – which implicates municipal officials, the national police and the Public Prosecutor’s Office, as well as city council (corporación municipal) candidates and thereby puts at risk local capacity for handling security - but also because of the electoral process which has distracted the attention of municipal authorities.

Furthermore, the weakness observed among justice officials in the northern part of the country has become more critical due to staff reductions resulting from changes in personnel and dismissals carried out by the Ministry of Security and the Public Ministry. Because of problems of corruption and collusion with organized crime, the Government has been forced to create mechanisms to transform these entities.

At the national level, the Honduran President ordered a change in the Ministry of Security which has resulted in a militaristic and controlling vision of security that has hampered potential articulation processes on issues of prevention already defined in security plans developed by municipalities and which would have been funded with the Population Security Tax. In addition, the pressure for results imposed on the national police has again limited the delivery of information to the Violence Observatory, a situation which has caused some discrepancies in data on violence.

Despite the above, results of the various components of the Citizen Security project have been very positive, responding to the indicators established and achieving significant progress.

## SECTION 1 – PROBLEMS, REMEDIAL ACTIONS AND RISKS

<b>Problems encountered:</b>	<b>Proposed remedial actions:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Throughout 2012 and 2013, the National Police and the Public Prosecutor's Office have encountered difficulties delivering information to the Violence Observatory. The pressure for 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.</li><li>- With the arrival of the new Minister of Security, Arturo Corrales in May 2013, the problem has worsened, as he even suggested that there are inconsistencies in</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 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.</li><li>- UNAH's President, Julieta Castellanos, had to intervene in order to get information flowing once again from the Ministry of Security to the Observatory.</li></ul>

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<p>the methodological approach of the Observatory and de-legitimizing its function</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The problem of organized crime in Tela impedes the creation an Observatory in that municipality, as it is not safe for authorities or University members.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The La Ceiba Observatory, through the Regional Center of UNAH (CURLA), has been tasked with also collecting information for Tela.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficulties starting the Citizen Complaints Observatory due to problems in the relationship with the National Police, who should approve the activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meetings were held 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 in 2012. However, the operation of the Observatory remained on stand-by due to financial issues. Plans are to resume operations in January 2014, with complementary funding from the World Bank to IUDPAS.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The problem has been solved with strong leadership from the Child and Youth Program in La Ceiba, and this is now being handled directly by the Mayor's Office.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community mediation actions have been delayed due to the primary elections, as municipal employees are engaging in political activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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. The problem was solved successfully and the scheduled timetable was met, achieving the training of mediators in the four municipalities.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 most committed figures in that municipality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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>- Its inclusion in the political agendas of mayoral candidates was achieved based on the partnership with USAID's IMPACTOS project, having achieved commitments regarding the Local Security Plan established.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited installed capacity at the municipal level to make arrangements for the Local Coexistence and Citizen Security Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Articulation with Citylink's technical project staff assigned to the Mayor's Office, who helped push Coexistence and Citizen Security Council processes.</li> <li>- Another important factor has been the partnership with the Chambers of Commerce, which are currently pushing this process forward and have succeeded in mobilizing funds.</li> </ul>

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## Risks:

The same risks mentioned in previous reports still persist. Specifically,

- The 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.
- Limited staff mobility in high danger areas in all four municipalities, which is where the highest rates of violence and crime are concentrated.
- 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.

## SECTION 2 - ACHIEVEMENTS TOWARDS RESULTS

### ***Output 1: The national and local level violence observatories are strengthened in order to develop the public policies for citizen security and coexistence***

**Target:** 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.

*Note: UNDP did not receive funds to support the violence observatories during this period.*

#### **Achievements of the period:**

- National 2013 quarterly and semi-annual bulletins and a special 2013 5-month bulletin were published.
- Local 2013 quarterly (3-month) bulletins were produced for the municipalities of Choloma, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba.
- Strengthening the functioning of Local Observatories operating in regional universities through workshops focused on collecting and analyzing data.
- Observatory data disseminated in national and international forums (Colombia, El Salvador, and Guatemala) and in work meetings with international cooperation agencies.
- Updating of the technological platform to include geo-referenced and interactive maps, with information on rates, number of homicides and population according to municipality, allowing for the analysis of municipality maps.
- Analyzing data to create 6-month bulletins for each Local Observatory.

Proving the value of UNDP's assistance to the local violence observatories, the Regional Centers of the National Autonomous University in San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba have assumed responsibility for the Observatories, assigning their own staff to the operation. Also, with funding from a World Bank loan, additional funds were mobilized to strengthen observatories in La Ceiba and Choloma.

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In order to formulate effective policies and strategies to control and prevent violence, it is necessary to have reliable statistics, especially at the local level. The violence observatories, created and supported by UNDP, describe the characteristics and circumstances surrounding violence at both the national and local levels. Without dependable statistics, it is impossible to evaluate the impact of certain policies. Therefore the violence observatories serve to help policymakers make informed decisions.

## Assessment of achievements

### Output 1: National and Local Violence Observatories

Beyond Expectations

As expected

Below expectations

### **Output 2: Development of Local Citizen Security and Coexistence Plans**

**Target:** Completing the development, validation, and socialization processes of local coexistence and security plans for the cities of Choloma, San Pedro Sula, Tela 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:**

##### **San Pedro Sula**

- 1) The Local Coexistence and Citizen Security Plan (PLC & SC) has been certified by the Ministry of Security.
- 2) Funds of 30 million lempira approved from the Population Security Tax Trust with an initial disbursement of 15 million lempiras received.
- 3) A Trust, composed of the mayor, members of the city council and Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of the churches, has been established to manage funds.
- 4) A technical unit for the implementation of the PLC & SC is in the process of being formed.

##### **Choloma**

- 1) The Local Coexistence and Citizen Security Plan (PLC & SC) has been certified by the Ministry of Security.
- 2) A Trust, managed by the Chamber of Commerce, has been set up to manage funds for the implementation of the PLC & SC.

##### **La Ceiba**

- 1) A Trust, managed by the Chamber of Commerce, has been set up to manage funds.
- 2) The Local Coexistence and Citizen Security Plan (PLC & SC) has been certified by the Ministry of Security.
- 3) Funds of 14 million lempira approved from the Population Security Tax Trust with two disbursements of 3.6 million lempiras received.

##### **Tela**

- 1) A Trust has been set up to manage funds.

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- 2) The Local Coexistence and Citizen Security Plan (PLC & SC) has been certified by the Ministry of Security.

The integrated plans, which include strategies for both prevention and control, are based on an assessment and formulated in a participatory manner by various social actors. The creation of local citizen security and coexistence plans is necessary to implement effective actions aimed at solving the problems of crime and violence. By focusing on the local level and helping community leaders develop strategic plans, it is hoped that overall levels of violence in these municipalities will be reduced.

Importantly, UNDP's efforts to involve citizens in community actions to prevent violence and promote a culture of peace have gained the support of the national government. UNDP's assistance in developing the local citizen security and coexistence plans and helping the municipalities request funds from the national government resulted in significant financing from the Population Security Tax Trust for implementation of the plans. The Trust awarded 30 million lempiras to San Pedro Sula and 14 million lempiras to La Ceiba to carry out the strategies defined in the plans.



## Assessment of achievements

### Output 2: *Development of Local Citizen Security and Coexistence Plans*

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 about 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:

- Consolidation of Mediation and Reconciliation Units (*Unidades de Mediación y Conciliación* or UMCs) in the cities of San Pedro Sula and Tela.
- 80-hour training course in community mediation and promotion of coexistence for 165 leaders from communities in the four municipalities.

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- Graduation of 100 leaders in the four municipalities who completed their training in mediation, with proposals for working on families, environment, youth and education.
- 563 citizens served at UMCs in San Pedro Sula, Tela, La Ceiba and Choloma.

Statistics from the UMCs from January to October 2013:

Municipality	Mediation Services	Reconciliation Services	TOTAL
San Pedro Sula	220	20	240
Choloma	67	130	197
La Ceiba	29	330	359
Tela	81	220	301
Total	397	700	<b>1097</b>

MUNICIPIO	SEXO		TOTAL
	M	F	
San Pedro Sula	108	132	240
Choloma	63	134	197
La Ceiba	213	146	359
Tela	135	166	301
Total	519	578	<b>1097</b>

The use of conflict resolution mechanisms is vital to reducing daily violence at the community level. UNDP began the process by helping the municipalities create the Mediation and Reconciliation Units. Now the leaders trained by the program will become part of a network of people mediating in their communities in order to resolve conflicts with the expectation that they won't escalate to violence. The directors of the UMCs in the municipality will coordinate and advise the community level mediators working at the neighborhood level. The more volunteers involved in the mediation network, the broader the program's reach and the more conflicts can be solved through mediation rather than violence.

## Assessment of achievements

### ***Output 3: Strengthening the use of conflict resolution mechanisms in municipalities in the northern part of the country***

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.

*Note: UNDP did not receive funds to support the violence observatories during this period.*

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## Achievements of the period:

### San Pedro Sula

- 1) 15 artistic performances on stilts held with different non-governmental organizations, schools, and communities.
- 2) Arrangements for a public space to paint a mural.
- 3) Activities to improve the technical mastery of artistic disciplines (stilt-walking and mural painting).

### Choloma

- 1) Community outreach with 30 artistic performances in 2013 by the Batzamu youth group for schools, civil society organizations, businesses, international donors, outreach centers, and the municipal government.
- 2) Development of practices to strengthen technical capacity in artistic disciplines.

### La Ceiba

- 1) Artistic participation with stilt-walking and percussion instruments at two *recreo-vías* (recreation routes).
- 2) Activities to improve technical and artistic capacity in youth, including leadership, organization and communication skills, and mural painting, stilt-walking, and drumming.

### Tela

- 1) Participation of the artistic youth group in the “Catrachilandia” event, with percussion instruments and stilts.
- 2) Activities to improve technical and artistic capacity in youth, including leadership, organization and communication skills, and mural painting, stilt-walking, and drumming.
- 3) 11 artistic workshops conducted in 8 schools in order to integrate new youth to the component.

Youth are integrally involved in the cycle of violence in Honduras, both as the main victims and the main perpetrators, and the majority of young people do not have public recreation spaces or suitable ways to spend their free time. Therefore, UNDP’s program trains young people in artistic endeavors (e.g. drumming, theater, painting) and a culture of peace (e.g. classes on ethics, citizenship, and citizen participation). It is expected that by participating in art and other projects, the youth will not become involved in violence. In addition, some youth who have already participated in the UNDP’s program serve as trainers for other youth, thus creating a youth-to-youth multiplier process. In this instance, youth from Comayagua and Juticalpa are training their peers in San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba. In the future, the youth from these cities will be able to train their peers in other municipalities. Developing a culture of peace and citizenship is a long-term process and UNDP is contributing by encouraging and motivating young people to use their free time in community activities.

*To encourage and motivate young people to use their free time in community activities, members of the La Ceiba Municipal Program for Children and Adolescents (COMVIDA) participated in the Recreovías por la Paz (Recreational Routes for Peace) organized by the municipality of La Ceiba.*



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<b>Assessment of achievements</b>
<b>Output 4: Development of a Citizen Culture</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Beyond Expectations
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> As expected
<input type="checkbox"/> Below expectations

## SECTION 3 – PROGRESS ON PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### **Output 1: 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.*

1) UNDP did not receive funds from USAID to support the publication of local and national bulletins in 2013.

### **Output 2: Development of Citizen Security and Coexistence Local Plans**

- *Number 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 plans in San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela, and La Ceiba.

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 aforementioned plan.

- San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba, and Tela have been selected by the Technical Committee of the Security Tax for financing projects under its local coexistence and citizen security plans.
- Choloma and La Ceiba have been selected by the World Bank as municipalities that will be able to use funds from its “Safer Municipalities” strategy thanks to their security plans and political will.

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- The Chamber of Commerce of San Pedro Sula joined the process and helped receive approval for the Municipality's Security Plan.
- Trusts are being set up for the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, and Choloma to use Security Tax resources and implement the PLS&CS.
- San Pedro Sula was approved to receive 30 million lempiras from the Population Security Tax Trust has received an initial disbursement of 15 million lempiras.
- La Ceiba was approved to receive 14 million lempiras from the Population Security Tax Trust and has received 7.2 million lempiras to date.

## **Output 3: Strengthen the use of conflict resolution mechanisms in municipalities in the northern part of the country**

- *Training of Volunteer Coexistence Actors*

Table 1 - Volunteer actors in community coexistence participating in training course from August 21 to October 26.

Municipality	Leaders trained as promoters			Leaders trained as mediators		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
San Pedro Sula	2	13	15	1	6	7
Choloma	3	8	11	1	5	6
Ceiba	5	9	14	8	10	18
Tela	10	20	30	5	10	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>46</b>

Table 2 - 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>

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La Ceiba	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Iglesia Avance Misionero (“Missionary Advancement” Church)</li> <li>2. Ministerio Internacional Schalom (“Schalom” International Ministry)</li> <li>3. Red de Mujeres de la Alcaldía Municipal (Town Hall Municipal Women’s Network)</li> </ol>
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- *Number of mediations per year*

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

Municipality	Mediation Services	Reconciliation Services	TOTAL
San Pedro Sula	220	20	240
Choloma	67	130	197
La Ceiba	29	330	359
Tela	81	220	301
Total	397	700	<b>1097</b>

Municipality	Gender		TOTAL
	M	F	
San Pedro Sula	108	132	240
Choloma	63	134	197
La Ceiba	213	146	359
Tela	135	166	301
Total	519	578	1097

## **Output 4: Strengthen the Strategies for a Citizen Culture in the Northern Part of the Country**

- *Number of strategies for citizenship culture for San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Tela for which implementation has begun.*

1) UNDP did not receive funds to support the youth activities during this period.

- ✓ A total of 2 murals have been painted in San Pedro Sula.
- ✓ 27 young people worked on the mural activity, reaching 150 people in San Pedro Sula.
- ✓ The group of young stilt walkers and drummers (batucadas) has performed in marches planned by San Pedro, Choloma and La Ceiba. (Recreovías, City Halls, schools, private businesses and Government institutions).
- ✓ Development of sessions for the promotion of a Culture of Peace in San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba.
- ✓ Development of artistic workshops in Tela schools in order to integrate new youth to the component.

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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
Percussion and Mural Painting Workshop at the Las Pilas Outreach Center in Choloma			07/20/2013	07/21/2013	Travel: \$742.90	4	6

### Mediation Information Indicators

Activity Developed	Start date	End date	Estimated Cost	Men	Women
First workshop on "Coexistence Promotion Training" in Choloma, but with participation from SPS population	August 22, 2013	August 24, 2013	USAID: Instruction:\$0 Trainee: \$ 2,057.93 Travel: \$2,292.00  Partner cost: \$0	5	21
Second workshop on "Coexistence Promotion Training" in La Ceiba	September 24, 2013	September 25, 2013	USAID: Instruction:\$0 Trainee: \$ 300.85 Travel: \$1,008.00  Partner cost: \$0	5	9
Third workshop on "Coexistence Promotion Training" in Tela	September 26, 2013	September 28, 2013	USAID: Instruction:\$0 Trainee: \$ 729.22 Travel: \$576  Partner cost: \$0	10	20

## SECTION 5 – ACTIVITIES PLANNED (OCTOBER 2013 – MARCH 2014)

### Output 1: The national and local level violence observatories are strengthened in order to develop the public policies for citizen security and coexistence

1. Produce information and update 2013 databases.
2. Develop platform for organized crime with information from the Public Prosecutor's Office.
3. Improve Observatory's geo-referencing developments.
4. Strengthen citizen complaint observatories in San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba.
5. Develop Central District Observatory, which includes: Creation of a technical unit within UNAH; Staff training; Creation of a database and an information processing and analysis plan; Equipping and acquisition of software.

### Output 2: Development of Citizen Security and Coexistence Local Plans

- Central District:

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1. Development of Local Security and Coexistence Plans in Central District, with differentiated actions to improve the women's security situation.
  2. Assessment of the coexistence and security situation and the institutional capacity in the municipality of Central District; Formation of the local Citizen Security and Coexistence Council Central District; Prioritization of problems; Definition of strategies, indicators and budget.
- San Pedro Sula:
    1. Conduct a prioritization of actions and projects with Local Safety and Prevention Committees, according to the Local Plan. This prioritization will be done jointly with OTI (USAID).
    2. A Technical Unit Manager will be hired to manage the Trust and implement the PLC & SC
    3. Train the Technical Security Unit in resource management and implementation of the Plan.
  - Choloma:
    1. Conduct a prioritization of actions and projects with Local Safety and Prevention Committees, according to the Local Plan.
    2. Form and train the Technical Security Unit in resource management and implementation of the Plan.
    3. Sign an Agreement or Pact with municipality mayoral candidates for the continuity of Local Security Plan actions.
  - Tela:
    1. Conduct a prioritization of actions and projects with Local Safety and Prevention Committees, according to the Local Plan.
    2. Form and train the Technical Security Unit in resource management and implementation of the Plan.
  - La Ceiba:
    1. Conduct a prioritization of actions and projects with Local Safety and Prevention Committees, according to the Local Plan.
    2. Form and train the Technical Security Unit in resource management and implementation of the Plan.
    3. Sign an Agreement or Pact with municipality mayoral candidates for the continuity of Local Security Plan actions.

## **Output 3: Strengthen the Use of Conflict Resolution Mechanisms in Municipalities in the Northern Part of the Country**

1. Final training workshop on Community Mediation.
2. Certification of the Reconciliation Volunteers.
3. Develop Community Mediator and Coexistence Promoter modules for leaders approved for the process.
4. Launch the Community Mediator and Coexistence Promoter networks in Choloma, Tela, Ceiba and San Pedro Sula
5. Increase number of mediations and reconciliations in San Pedro Sula, Tela, Choloma and La Ceiba.
6. Strengthen and assist mediators and conciliators in Choloma, Tela, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba according to work plans defined in 2013.
7. Design Media Campaign to promote mediation and reconciliation mechanisms in municipalities.

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8. Develop coordination protocols with police and judicial officers.
9. Develop workshops with justice officials (police, prosecutors and judges) to promote the use of reconciliation and mediation and coordinate case referrals to Municipal Reconciliation Units.
10. Strengthen Citizen Conflict Mediation and Reconciliation Units with the Network of Community Mediators in Central District which includes: Diagnosis of Conflict Mediation and Reconciliation Unit operation in Central District; Strengthening the practice of community mediation in Central District (specialized training workshops, with regulation of the practice of community mediation in selected locations, with participation from women and young people).

## **Output 4: Strengthen the Strategies for a Citizen Culture in the Northern Part of the Country**

1. Monitor art and culture strategies in San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba (experience exchanges with young people from Juticalpa, Comayagua, Choloma, La Ceiba, San Pedro Sula and Tela); Articulate of the experience with the Municipal Councils on Culture, with participation of the Ministry of Youth and the Ministry of Culture, Art and Sports.
2. Design an “art and culture of peace” strategy directed at young people for Central District