THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT, YEAR TWO

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION FOR RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE (CPRG) PROGRAM

Period July 2012 – September 2012

Submitted To: USAID/Honduras

Grantee: Counterpart International

Cooperative Agreement Number: DFD-A-00-09-00141-00

GCSS Associate Cooperative Agreement Number: AID-522-LA-11-00002

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Citizen Participation for Responsive Governance (CPRG) program, known locally in Honduras as Impactos and referred to as the "Program" in this report, is a five-year initiative funded by USAID and implemented by Counterpart International in partnership with the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL) and Management Systems International (MSI). The Impactos program consists of two independent yet very intertwined and complementary components: 1) the CPRG component, which aims to increase the transparency and accountability of public institutions through support for civil society-led initiatives, and 2) the Community Action for Prosperity (CAP) component, which aims to improve citizen and community safety by strengthening local communities' and governments' ability to prevent threats from gangs and narco-trafficking. The program goal representing both components is framed by five programmatic objectives: (1) Improved effectiveness of civil society to advocate for transparency and accountability of public institutions; (2) Improved capacity of public institutions to address gaps in the enabling environment for transparency and accountability; (3) To improve multi-sectoral capacity to provide coordinated and comprehensive responses to changing security needs; (4) To improve municipal capacity to provide effective crime prevention services; and (5) To expand opportunities for community led initiatives. The Impactos approach consists of: supporting Honduran civil society in a sustained effort to increase transparency and public accountability of public institutions; employing a non-partisan and non-confrontational approach toward engaging the national government; understanding and engaging existing transparency institutions; integrating public transparency and accountability activities into sector-specific development programming; and, designing and disseminating targeted and transparent program grants. It also aspires to build communities' capacity to work collaboratively with municipal authorities, the private sector, civic organizations and patronatos (local councils) to plan and implement activities that address the root causes of insecurity at the grassroots level, taking into consideration the unique motivations of youth and other at-risk groups.

During this Quarter, the CPRG component has concentrated efforts in providing technical assistance to 15 CSOs in the management of their grants. As of September 30, 21 grants have been awarded for a total amount of $1,423,937.12, representing 22.07% of the total amount of a LOP (CPRG and CAP) grants budget of $6,450,000. (Refer to Grant Table in Annex 1 for detailed information). The CPRG component also successfully closed a six-month Rapid Response Grant implemented by the Asociación para una Sociedad Más Justa (ASJ) from January to July 2012.

The CAP component has concentrated efforts in providing technical assistance to 10 CSOs in the management of their grants. As of September 30, 10 grants have been awarded for a total amount of $551,709.33, representing 8.55% of the total amount of a LOP (CPRG and CAP) grants budget of $6,450,000. (Refer to Grant Table in Annex 1 for detailed information). At the closing of the Quarter, the CAP component was in the process of closing of a Public Information and Outreach Campaign Grant implemented by the Asociación para la Libre Expresion (ALE) from May to September 2012.

II. POLITICAL CONTEXT

During this Quarter, the inability of President Lobo and his Cabinet to establish an efficient public administration continued to hinder progressive growth in the country. Health care services and public education continue to show situations of lack of governance. Corruption in contracts for goods and services, disagreements between government authorities and health and education unions, shortage of basic and medical supplies for the provision of services, and permanent labor strikes have been a constant in both of the sectors responsible for the operation of these services.

In mid-July, the Government of the Republic transferred by means of an executive decree[1] the management, direction, and operation of the Hospital Escuela[2] to the Honduras National Autonomous University (UNAH), for a period of 15 extendable years. With this action, the government sought to improve public health services, which in the last years have been inefficient, particularly for the country's poorest population.

In the past months, Julieta Castellanos, the Chancellor of the Honduras National Autonomous University, has turned into a notable "Good Public Servant" with high credibility due to her management and actions in the National Antonymous University of Honduras (UNAH) and other public organizations. This is an opportunity that can help the government recover some of the public's trust and achieve improved management of public health services at the Hospital Escuela. With the transfer of the management of the Hospital Escuela to the UNAH, there is hope that the reform will offer a new model of health care to the population within the public administration, where the participation of civil society is fundamental for the success of such model. Although the action of transferring the management of the Hospital Escuela to the UNAH showed signs of government prioritization to an important area of public administration, other negative issues in other government sectors have been darkening this initiative. For example, a public scandal occurred when the Minister of Finance Héctor Guillén resigned after his wife was detained when transporting more than one million Lempiras ($50,000.00). Neither of them was able to explain the origin of the money or why Mrs. Guillén was carrying it, which immediately bred suspicion by the public. Dr. Arturo Bendaña, the Minister of Health, also submitted his resignation. During Dr. Bendaña's tenure, the discrepancies between the government official and the President of the Republic was evident, due to the poor performance of the health system, and corruption scandals in the acquisition of medicines using emergency purchase decrees to avoid pubic bids. Recently, a report presented by the Committee for the Defense and Promotion of Competence (CDPC) made evident that the Honduran State paid between a 10-20% surcharge on purchases and contracts made through its various agencies, which, in economic terms represents an amount over 5,000 million Lempiras in 2012.

These and other facts depreciate the institutional character of the public administration. Added to this situation, impunity rates would seem to be issues that are not considered in the agendas of the institutions in charge of granting justice. The lack of response to notorious crimes of this year gives rise to thinking that the society is moving farther away from impunity and instead, making evident the weak institutional character of the operators of justice in Honduras. In the last week of September, Honduras was placed once more in the eye of many countries and international organizations due to the murder of two lawyers, Antonio Trejo Cabrera and Manuel Eduardo Diaz. Both crimes happened amid conflicts for land ownership and investigations of human rights violations in regions marred by drug trafficking. This leaves a feeling among the Honduran public that to be a defender of human rights may guarantee a threat to one's life, and that the State does not guarantee the rights of its citizens.

Another relevant issue was the election of the Commissioners for the Institute for the Access to Public Information (IAIP). On August 8, the National Congress elected as Commissioners of the IAIP lawyer: Doris Imelda Madrid, proposed by the Presidency of the Republic; retired Coronel Damián Gilberto Pineda Reyes, proposed by the Court of Accounts; and lawyer Mirian Guzmán, proposed by the General Attorney Office. The election of the IAIP Commissioners left a sentiment of frustration among civil society organizations because this election was marked by the political partisan culture present in the decisions of the National Congress. The IAIP is the institution responsible for enforcing the Law for Access to the Public Information. With the election of the new commissioners, elected for a period of five years, it is foreseen access to public information may recede. The three commissioners are political partisan militants, a situation that does not generate trust for progress in the subject. The participation of retired military in public administration, the strong interest of the Legislative Power to promote a law to militarize the Police Department, and the intention of the Executive Power to keep the army for a

[1] Executive Decree PCM024-2012, published in "La Gaceta" journal dated July, 2012

[2] Known as the first National Hospital of Honduras, created in August 1968. Hospital of specialties with national coverage, which additionally functions as a practicing center for medical students.

prolonged time in the streets doing police work are elements to reflect when considering where the country's security policy is heading.

At the end of the Quarter, added to the country's governance problem, the population is being saturated with political campaign regarding the process of party internal elections. Next November 18, three[3] of the nine[4] political parties officially registered will conduct internal elections. It is already known that important issues such as the election of the Judicature Council[5], Reforms to the Internal Regulation of the National Congress, and other far-reaching issues for the country will not be scheduled until after the internal elections.

Irregularities in the legislative and regulatory processes in Honduras are the norm, adding complexity and unpredictability to the legal environment for civil society. ICNL provided intensive, time-sensitive support to the CSO Commission at the beginning of the year because the NGO-D Law required that the Government issue Regulations by January 17th. Notwithstanding that deadline, nine months later the Regulations are still unpublished.

Honduras is still in the last position of human development in Latin America and the Caribbean, according to a report from the United Nations[6.] Additionally, it is in the third place in the continent with higher levels of economic and social inequity, only above Bolivia and Haiti; poverty affects more than 60% of its 8.2 million inhabitants.

III. ANALYSIS

The political context that exists in Honduras makes it increasingly challenging to implement the Impactos Program. However, for CSO partners these challenges represent opportunities for action, to the extent that they can contribute to improve governance, redirecting with a sense of urgency the course that the country will take. The past three quarters the Program has, in many ways, focused on establishing relationships with and among grantees, providing technical assistance, and promoting dialogue to maintain a friendly environment between CSOs and public institutions. Additionally, focus has been placed on helping CSOs understand that every action developed within the framework of awarded grants must result in measurable indicators, duly documented with evidence (management by results).

With the appointment of the new Commissioners of the Institute for the Access to Public Information (IAIP), the issue of access to public information feels uncertain. Although the new IAIP administration has mentioned an interest in contacting CSOs to establish relationships with them for participation in transparency initiatives of public institutions, the general historic track record of new commissioners along with IAIP's weak institutional character does not provide much confidence for CSOs to count on the support of the IAIP. Several analysts perceive that the IAIP is moving towards the "Dark Ages" of public information. Regarding public information, CSOs have great challenges that range from having effective strategies of demanding online access to public information, to advocating for a reduction of confidential information resolutions, as well as achieving a reform of the Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information.

The dissemination, discussion, and analysis of the performance of the National Budget management is creating an opportunity for grassroots organizations and network organizations such as coalitions to understand the importance of understanding the National Budget in order to conduct true advocacy exercises. The issue of the National Budget will likely continue to link the grantee CSOs with each other throughout the life of the Program.

During this Quarter, the main challenges for the CSOs have been to tangibly materialize through written agreements the political willingness of government authorities for observed public institutions. Program

[3] National Party (PN), Liberal Party (PL), and Freedom and Re-foundation Party (LIBRE) will have internal elections.

[4] Liberal Party (PL), National Party (PN), Christian Democracy Party of Honduras (PDCH), Innovation and Social Unity Party (PINU-SD), Democratic Unification (UD), Anti-Corruption Party (PAC), Freedom and Re-foundation (Libre), Patriotic Honduran Alliance (Alianza), and Wide Political Electoral Front in Resistance (FAPER)

[5] The Judicature Council is responsible to guide the management area of the Supreme Court of Justice

[6] National Report on Human Development (INDH), Honduras 2011, titled "Reduce inequity: An urgent challenge"

efforts focused on creating healthy environments to develop true exercises of citizen participation in advocacy initiatives. It bears mentioning that issues such as the fight against corruption and strengthening public security, among others, have facilitated the creations of CSO networks as a forward-strategy for joint and effective advocacy efforts on common issues of interest. Although a certain degree of polarization is perceived, originated as a consequence of the 2009 coup d'etat, CSOs with different ideological trends are still coming together. In a way, the degrees of intolerance have decreased; this situation facilitates the Program to join common CSO objectives.

CSO representatives must make the most of advocacy opportunities to successfully advocate on behalf of enabling norms and raise objections to restrictive ones. They must have a strong command of Honduran and international laws and best practices, including the NGO-D Law. However, CSOs are frequently unaware of legislative initiatives that significantly affect them. For these reasons, ICNL conducted a mapping exercise to identify current and pending laws that affect CSOs. Through workshops for CSOs from three cities, mapping built CSOs' understanding of options for public funding and participation in public policymaking, as well as opportunities to engage in legal reform initiatives.

Hondurans question the legitimacy of their public and private institutions, and the civil society sector is no exception. A self-regulation system could bolster the legitimacy of the sector by helping CSOs to demonstrate that they are well governed and managed, and that they are contributing to Honduras' development. Under the scenario of insecurity, impunity, and disrespect to human rights, the great challenge to face is to reduce inequity across the board. In order to obtain better mechanisms for accountability by public institutions through initiatives led by our grantees, the Program and grantees will require innovative actions and strategies of citizen participation and advocacy in public policies.

Through the advent of the CRCs this Quarter, a demonstration can be seen of how to mobilize diverse community actors with interest to participate and to organize them to help their communities. In each target community, a mix of council leaders, religious leaders, community teachers, members of the Emergency Committee, local business owners, and other community members actively participate in CRCs. Various local grassroots organizations and churches, schools, community centers, and private residences have opened space in their facilities for the meetings and activities. CRC members are aware that their commitment and participation is on a voluntary basis, and interest remains high to convert their community into areas that are safer and happier places to live. Through the CRCs, the Program began to lay organizational foundations that will help strengthen community members' capabilities through processes of training, knowledge transfer, and improvement of their abilities.

Finally, a focus on youth this Quarter strengthened the Program by enhancing the youth's capabilities and encouraging young people to actively participate in decision-making that affects them. Young people enthusiastically participated in many activities, giving ideas and recommendations on how they can become agents of change. Some expressed an interest for involvement, but lamented a lack of resources and lack of support for true involvement. Moving forward, this lack of access, resources, and support should be a focal point for Program operations.

IV. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

During this Quarter, both the CPRG and CAP components have successfully moved forward in grant dispersion and monitoring. Additionally, the Program has convened CSOs, partner ISOs, and CAP ISCPs for workshops, dialogs, and the initiation of building a coalition in Transparency and Security.

Program highlights during the reporting period include:

- 18 implementing CSOs participated in the "Induction Workshop for Grants Management" in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula. The main objective of these workshops was to ensure that awarded projects being implemented by CSOs were aligned with the programmatic and financial policies and regulations as negotiated in grants agreements.
- 7 CSOs submitted a request for application (RFA) for the 2 Training and Implementation Grants (TIGs) to become Intermediate Support Organizations (ISOs). Of the 7 requests, the evaluation

committee selected CIPRODEH and CASM as new ISOs. The 2 new ISOs are included in the CPRG modification proposal submitted in August 2012 and currently still in the review process with USAID at the time of writing this report.

- FOSDEH used grant funds to publish and distribute 5 reports detailing information on the National and Local Budgets, using practical and easy methodologies that allow an easy widespread comprehension of the budget and other fiscal subjects. With this set of publications and other advocacy actions developed, the CSO seeks to contribute to the collective effort of eliminating secretive barriers around the National Budget that, for many decades, has limited the public's access to this type of information.
- The process of defining social oversight in the 5 regions of grant work required greater technical and strategic efforts than was originally predicted by FOPRIDEH. The investment of additional time, however, has resulted in strengthening the communications and the operational strategies of work among CSOs in FOPRIDEH's network.
- The CPRG team trained and provided technical assistance to the ISOs in tools to measure levels of effectiveness of the training they provide to their network members. 36 training programs were attended during this Quarter by 307 participants. The curriculum was focused on strengthening citizen participation as a means of transparent public affairs.
- During this Quarter, the Program received the final products of the "Development of the Strategy, Methodology and Toolbox for the installation of the Challenges and Opportunities of the Transparency Observatory". The report contains methodological aspects, strategy, budget estimates, and a critical path for the assembly of the Challenges and Opportunities Observatory, including the formation of a Knowledge Community, also known as Practice or Learning Community.
- The 6 CSOs implementing National Government Oversight Grants began conducting social audits. CSOs have begun the following actions: identification and consolidation of collaborative relations between grantee organizations and other grassroots CSOs; design of the methodology and tools to conduct social audits; and the development of advocacy actions for oversight mechanisms to be placed in public institutions to facilitate open information access and create the space for future accountability campaigns. Each grant marks an important step towards facilitating an ingrained political will amongst government institutions to conduct internal social audits.
- 2 training workshops for CSOs were conducted this Quarter: "Introduction to Self-Regulatory Systems for Civil Society Organizations: Honduran and International Experiences," facilitated in San Pedro Sula and Santa Rosa de Copán, respectively.
- 3 workshops were conducted: "Non-Government Development Organizations (ONGD) Law and the Legal Environment for Honduras CSOs," facilitated in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Santa Rosa de Copan. In all workshops there were approximately 54 CSOs represented, and around 108 participants.
- 8 CSOs continued to implement Research and Advocacy Grants: Cáritas of Honduras, the Center for Research and Human Rights Promotion (CIPRODEH), the Social Forum on Honduras External Debt (FOSDEH), the Democracy without Borders Association (FDsf), C–Libre, the Group of Civil Society (GSC), the Association of Non-Government Organizations (ASONOG), and the Agency for Santa Rosa de Copan Local Development (ADELSAR).
- During this Quarter, the consultancy on "Development of the strategy, methodology and toolbox for establishing a transparency observatory" was completed. The Program conducted a discussion and analysis session to define the strategy of support that the Program will conduct vis-a-vis the Observatory of Transparency Challenges and Opportunities. 2 sessions were conducted in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, with representatives from 17 grantee CSOs: 15 grantee CSOs and 2 non-grantee CSOs.
- Through the 6 Oversight and 8 Research and Transparency Grants recently awarded to 14 CSOs, dialogue and relationships are been established with at least 19 public entities, including: the Institute of Access to Public Information (IAIP); TSC; National Congress; Human Right Attorney Office; Ministry of Health,

Ministry Education, Ministry Planning (SECPLAN); Ministry of Finance (SEFIN); Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Housing (SOPTRAVI); and the Vice President's Office/Unit.

- Through a six-month Impactos grant that ended this Quarter, ASJ successfully established the Advocacy and Legal Advisory Anticorruption Center (ALAC), currently operating in Tegucigalpa.
- The Final Baseline Report of 3 target municipalities (Central District, Choloma, and San Pedro Sula) were completed which will be of use in future measurement and comparison of before and after CAP's intervention in order to determine the effectiveness of the project.
- 2 agreements for Institutional Help and Civic Participation were issued to 4 new CAP CSOs. These CSOs operate in the target municipalities of La Ceiba, Tela, Santa Rosa de Copàn, and Choluteca. The agreements amount to a total of $160,000.
- 5 partner CSOs developed community action plans for the prevention of violence, built around consensus of the members of the Community Revitalization Committees (CRCs) of 20 target communities in 3 municipalities (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma).
- In total, about 300 members of CRCs in the 20 municipalities were trained and received technical assistance from the partner CSOs and the Program, strengthening capacities of CRCs.

REPORT BY OBJECTIVES UNDER THE CPRG COMPONENT:

Objective One: Improve Effectiveness of Civil Society to Advocate for Transparency and Accountability of Public Institutions

1.2- Establish and Initiate CPRG Grant Facility.

In July, 18 implementing CSOs participated in the "Induction Workshop for Grants Management" in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula. The main objective of these workshops was to ensure that awarded projects being implemented by CSOs were aligned with the programmatic and financial policies and regulations as negotiated in grants agreements. In Tegucigalpa the workshop focused on the Program's strategic and programmatic framework, as well as identifying opportunities for joint collaboration. In addition, the introduction of a conceptual overview of the logical framework approach was given, as well as the operational strategy for monitoring an evaluation. Training was also provided on the overall processes of financial, administrative, and accounting policies and regulations under which grants are awarded.

The training in San Pedro Sula was evaluated in each of its phases; the results were encouraging and show the levels of participation and participant satisfaction. Among the attendees, three out of four participants in the workshop were women and one fourth of the participants were young people. A comprehensive participation of the eight organizations involved was achieved due to the presence of managers (13%), technical staff (40%), and administrative (44%) staff (3% did not respond).

1.3 - Award New Training and Implementation Grants (TIGs) and Monitor Implementation of Previously Awarded TIGS.

Seven civil society organizations submitted a request for application (RFA) for the two TIGs to become Intermediate Support Organizations (ISOs). Of the seven requests, the evaluation committee selected CIPRODEH and CASM as new ISOs. The two new ISOs are included in the CPRG modification proposal submitted in August 2012 and is currently still in the review process with USAID.

The TIGs granted to FOPRIDEH and FOSDEH at the beginning of the calendar year were ongoing during this Quarter. A detailed review has been conducted for both organizations to determine the level of effectiveness in grant fulfillment in the implementation of activities, goal achievement, and indicators. Because grantees are reaching the end of the year-long grant, strategies for programmatic and financial closing procedures were also outlined. The schedule of activities was adjusted to conclude all field activities during the next Quarter, therefore leaving enough time for technical, administrative, and financial operations to close according to regulations.

The implementation of these grants has highlighted some important characteristics of the grantees. Certain dynamics developed by FOSDEH, especially its experience in fiscal issues, has proved to be an

added area of expertise as seen by the other organizations within its network and for CSOs that have used FOSDEH for consultancy. The organization's new participatory approach to the development of processes and procedures linked to the National Budget has generated interest and high expectations from the other organizations that are part of the *Regional Citizens' Observatory of Transparency and Public Budget*[7] as well as the rest of program grantee CSOs. It is expected that with the new ownership of core information on the National Budget of the Republic, many nationally known CSOs as well as locally operating CSOs will become empowered to improve the design of their advocacy strategies. Effective strategies will afford them a better position when demanding accountability from public institutions, using a mix of dialogue and deliberation strategy.

As of August, FOSDEH used grant funds to publish and distribute five reports detailing foundational information on the National and Local Budgets, using practical and easy methodologies to allow for easy and widespread comprehension of the budget and other fiscal subjects. With this set of publications and other advocacy actions developed, the CSO seeks to contribute to the collective effort of eliminating secretive barriers around the National Budget that for many decades has limited the public's access to this type of information. The following is a list of the published documents:

1. Honduras Balance 2011: A Country Without Direction
2. Transparency in Budget Design: More than an Obligation a Duty
3. Municipal Budget Manual
4. Regional Citizen Observatory for Transparency and Public Budget: The Tool
5. Budget Exercise and Reconciliation of Municipal Revenues and Expenditures: The Tool for Regional Citizen Observatories for Transparency and Public Budget

The dynamics developed by FOPRIDEH in advocacy actions for nationwide public policies are known to follow a long process for consensus among CSOs that are part of its respective network. The process of defining subjects on social oversight in the five regions of grant work required greater technical and strategic efforts than was originally predicted by FOPRIDEH. The investment of additional time, however, has resulted in strengthening the communications and the operational strategies of work among CSOs in FOPRIDEH's network.

In the month of August, 15 training sessions were conducted. Among these, five workshops were held to inform and highlight important information in the Access to Public Information system, five workshops were designed to train participants on the methodology for conducting social audits, and another five were held to train participants on the systems to measure public administration. Participants at the workshops were representatives from organizations from five separate regions of the country. Through workshops on social audit methodology, participants reached a consensus to conduct the following audits:

1. A social audit to determine the fulfillment of roles and tasks of employees of the Yuscarán Municipality in the Department of El Paraíso
2. A social audit of the Program of Local Development linked to the Municipal Development Plan of the Municipality of Catacamas, Department of Olancho
3. A social audit of the level of fulfillment of tasks of the Choluteca Municipal Corporation.
4. A social audit of the level of fulfillment of Access to Public Information requests in the municipalities of Jocón and Yoro in the Department of Yoro, La Lima in the Department of Cortes, and seven other municipalities in the departments of Atlántida, Santa Rosa de Copán, Copán, and Ocotepeque.

Exercises on social audits were led by the following organizations: Citizens Transparency Committees, SETELEC, ICADEH, World Vision, and Pilarh Association.

1.4 - Design and Deliver Customized Program Trainings.

The Program trained and provided technical assistance to the ISOs in the use of tools to measure levels of effectiveness of the training they provide to their members. The ISOs conducted 36 training programs that

[7] Regional Citizen Observatories of Transparency and Public Budget; they are spaces for citizen participation to promote public-citizen scrutiny of government finances.

were attended by 307 participants. The curriculum was focused on strengthening citizen participation as a means of transparent public affairs.
In addition to the trainings conducted by the ISOs, a curriculum and training materials were being developed on issues related to transparency, accountability, citizen participation, and mechanisms for public policy advocacy. Most of these training workshops will be held in the next Quarter and will be geared towards CSO staff.

1.5 - Support the Establishment and Activities of a National Transparency Coalition and Civic Movement.
Over this Quarter, several grantees have been working both in consolidation of and training local and regional networks of NGOs for public participation for transparency. Meanwhile, Counterpart has been providing opportunities for dialogue between these CSOs to better understand the CSOs and discuss possible coordination mechanisms among the CSOs to work towards an establishment as a national coalition of civil society organizations for transparency.
During this Quarter, the Program received the final products of the "Development of the Strategy, Methodology and Toolbox for the installation of the Challenges and Opportunities of the Transparency Observatory." The report provided by Impactos consultant José Filadelfo Martínez contains methodological aspects, strategy, budget estimates, and a critical path for the assembly of the Challenges and Opportunities Observatory, including the formation of a Knowledge Community, also known as Practice or Learning Community. The document contains ten chapters:

- The first chapter makes a timely reflection of the current challenges Program has been facing to promote this initiative.
- The second and third chapters propose conceptual definitions about the Observatory and highlights of the issue, both at a national and international level.
- The methodology proposal unfolds in chapters four through seven. And, finally
- Chapters eight through ten propose a capacity development strategy in order to manage the Observatory and its toolbox.

Based on this document, the Program began to lead dialogue among the grantees, with the goal of agreeing on the practicality of a space for reflection and learning to promote advocacy and surveillance actions for transparency as part of a "motorized" civic movement from civil society. The first meeting took place on August 29th with partner CSOs in Tegucigalpa. Directors of twelve grantee organizations were invited.

1.6 - Award National Government Oversight Grants and Support CSO Watchdog Capacity and Activities.
The six CSOs implementing National Government Oversight Grants are conducting social audits under their grant. The following are currently in the implementation process:

1. A social audit of the tasks of the Human Rights Public Prosecutor from the Public Prosecutors Office (Cáritas)
2. A social audit of the management of public funds by congressmen, aiming at proposing reforms to the Internal Regulation of the National Congress (CIPRODEH)
3. A social audit of the use of the 2012 National Budget appropriations assigned to the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Housing, and the road maintenance in western Honduras (EROC)
4. A social audit of the Court of Accounts on coinciding audits conducted to the Municipality of the Central District (SETELEC)
5. A social audit of the use of recovered funds from the Hospital Escuela (FOROSIDA)
6. A social audit of the processes for hiring teachers and the acquisition of school textbooks by the Ministry of Education (ASJ)

Through these grants, CSOs have begun the following actions: identification and consolidation of collaborative relations between grantee organizations and other grassroots CSOs; design of the methodology and tools to conduct social audits; and the development of advocacy actions for oversight

mechanisms to be placed in public institutions to facilitate open information access and create the space for future accountability campaigns. Each grant marks an important step towards facilitating an ingrained political will amongst government institutions to conduct internal social audits. An important element that has motivated some public institutions to open their doors to civil oversight actions is the institutional strengthening that they will receive. The Public Prosecutors Office, for instance, showed an interest in training that could be received by the staff of the Human Rights Office. All of these actions have brought about the achievement of consensus in the Public Prosecutors Office and the Court of Accounts, and they have opened their spaces to CSOs to conduct oversight activities of their institutional actions.

1.7 - Provide Targeted Consultations on National Government Oversight and Increased Government Transparency.

From the grants assigned in the month of June, more than 50% of them have hired experts to prepare investigations on issues of transparency, as well as the design and development of social audit methodologies for oversight actions. To date, FOSDEH, ADELSAR, ASONOG and C-Libre are the grantees that have implemented actions recommended by hired experts. For this reason, technical assistance has been provided for the preparation of Terms of Reference, and has guided them in the identification of qualified consultants.

Next Quarter, the selection process of expert consultants will be monitored to provide technical assistance and respond to consultations from grantees, promoting the use of the chart of expert consultants registered by the program.

1.8 - Introduce a Self-Regulatory System to Improve CSO Accountability Practices and *1.10 – Support Efforts to Improve Civil Society Operating Environment.*

Two training workshops were conducted this Quarter: "Introduction to Self-Regulatory Systems for Civil Society Organizations: Honduran and International Experiences," facilitated in the cities of San Pedro Sula and Santa Rosa de Copán, respectively. Additionally, three workshops were conducted: "Non-Government Development Organizations (ONGD) Law and the Legal Environment for Honduras CSOs," facilitated in the cities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Santa Rosa de Copan. In all workshops there were approximately 54 CSOs represented, and around 108 participants. To better promote an understanding of the ONGD Law, a user-friendly version of the law was prepared and distributed to all participants in the workshops. A mapping of the legislation in draft projects regulating CSOs was prepared, as well as the public funding for CSO services rendered within the government sector. The ONGD Law as well as the mapping served as inputs for the workshops' development.

The Program, ICNL and FORPIDEH conducted six workshops on NGOD Law and Legal Environment for CSOs in Tegucigalpa, Santa Rosa de Copán, and San Pedro Sula. A total of 115 participants representing 60 CSOs from the 4 cardinal points of the country participated in these sessions. The workshops were led by Ms. Joselyn Nieva from ICNL, Mr. Rolando Bú from FOPRIDEH, and Consultant Jorge Valladares. Each participant received a hard copy of two documents produced by the Impactos Program: a "user-friendly version of the NGOD Law" and "the Analytical mapping of the existing legislation and legal initiatives that regulate Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)". During the workshop, the following topics were addressed: Guidance to an enabling legal environment, the long road to achieve an NGOD Law; NGOD Law: Guidance to rights and obligations; Legislative Mapping of the sector and opportunities for improving the legal environment for Honduran CSOs. It was important for participants to analyze the NGOD Law as a reference point to other laws that relate to the work of CSOs in Honduras. Significant interest was perceived among participants, since they had not all been exposed before to analysis made internally on the legal environment regulating CSOs in Honduras. The workshops on NGOD Law and the Legal Environment for Honduran CSOs were intended to improve understanding among participants about the scope of the NGOD Law, helping participants understand other key laws that affect the legal environment and collectively seek opportunities to influence a more enabling legal environment for the NGOD sector. Participants also requested workshops to be repeated in other geographic areas of the country.

Honduran and international experiences were well received by participants, especially because international experiences were presented and contrasted with Honduran experiences. Special emphasis was made in discussing FOPRIDEH's self-regulatory system. Even though there are several experiences and self-regulatory systems applied by Honduran CSOs, participants recognized that self-regulation issues should continue to be addressed to raise awareness among Honduran CSOs on the need to their self-regulation and so they can decide in an informed way about their own self-regulation system, which should be institutionalized as part of their organizational development.
Overall, objectives and expectations were achieved at the workshops. Regarding the NGOD Law, it was clear that CSOs have strong interest in two subjects: NGOD Law Regulations and tax issues related to the sector. The upcoming steps in both subjects were identified, and will be discussed as a whole with the Program team, ICNL, and the ISOs at the beginning of FY 2013.

1.9 - Support Targeted Anti-Corruption Public Information Campaigns.
During this reporting period the Program monitored existing grantees Centro de Desarrollo Humano (CDH), Fundación Hondureña de Rehabilitación e Integración Del Limitado (FUHRIL) and Foro Social De la Deuda Externa (FOSDEH).
FUHRIL is progressing in implementation of the campaign "Listening is more than hearing, we are not deaf to corruption", appearing and promoting it through various media in central-southern cities of the country. The target audience is people with disabilities that usually have had no access to information and spaces for citizen participation on issues related to transparency and accountability. FUHRIL has also joined the National Agenda of Transparency by establishing a close coordination with the Supreme Court of Accounts (TSC). As a result, the TSC and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights have requested for a sign language course for their technical team working in the Citizen Participation Unit to improve the quality of attention provided to deaf people.
CDH released its campaign "Citizens promoting access to public information" with the objectives of educating, informing, and mobilizing a large group of relatively new residents of post-Mitch communities to build citizen participation in civic and public affairs. During the event, representatives of the Access to Public Information Institute, The National Anti-Corruption Committee CAN, and more than 10 CSOs and community-based organizations, particularly youth organization, participated. CDH is making progress in the creation of posters, scripts for radio spots, and placement of the Impactos Program branding in the "Budgetary transparency: A need for fair and equitable access to public resources" Campaign.

1.11- Support Non-Partisan Policy Research and Advocacy Initiatives
Eight CSOs are implementing Research and Advocacy Grants: Cáritas of Honduras, the Center for Research and Human Rights Promotion (CIPRODEH), the Social Forum on Honduras External Debt (FOSDEH), the Democracy Without Borders Association (FDsf), C–Libre, the Group of Civil Society (GSC), the Association of Non-Government Organizations (ASONOG), and the Agency for Santa Rosa de Copan Local Development (ADELSAR).
The following are research initiatives to advocate in public policy areas:

1. Research on the management capacity and efficiency of the Human Rights Office of the Public Prosecutor (Cáritas)
2. Research and advocacy for the strengthening of the purge process in Public Security (CIPRODEH)
3. Research on the accountability of the execution of expenses without budget support in the public sector (FOSDEH)
4. Monitoring corruption and bribery in government institutions (FDsF)
5. Municipal Transparency Rates (C- Libre)
6. Monitoring the report of access to public information prepared by the Institute of Access to Public Information (GSC)
7. Research on the budget execution of five years of appropriations assigned for road maintenance in western Honduras (ASONOG)

8. Advocacy for the construction of an integrated municipal budget in the municipality of Santa Rosa de Copan (ADELSAR)

Research processes on the subject of public transparency are new and innovative actions for some grantee CSOs. In Honduras, very few CSOs to date have specialized in conducting research for advocacy in public policies. Of the grantees, Cáritas, CIPRODEH, FOSDEH, FDsf, and C-Libre have some experience in developing research techniques. It is important to recognize the efforts that all grantees are making in order to further their understanding of the research process linked to political advocacy and apply new methods and strategies in seeking information from within the public administration structure. These challenges of inexperience have been overcome by the grantees by forming alliances with other CSOs that can guide and mentor them through the process. They have also hired field experts that will assure the quality information and analysis that can produce great advocacy tools, and will begin creating changes in the accountability mechanisms of public institutions.

1.12 - Organize CSO Networking, Collaboration, and Coordination Events.

The Program, in partnership with ASJ, Transparency International (TI), International Cooperation (World Bank, PNUD, USAID, BID, OEA, Open Government), and the Vice Presidency are part of the Organization Committee of the III Central American and the Dominican Republic Transparency Forum. During this Quarter, the Program helped coordinate the financial support contributions, provided technical support, and will be co-sponsoring the event, to be held October 9-11 in Tegucigalpa.

Objective 2: Improved Capacity of Public Institutions to Address Gaps in the Enabling Environment for Transparency and Accountability

2.1 - Conduct Ongoing Joint Transparency Challenge and Opportunity Mapping.

During this Quarter, the consultancy on "Development of the strategy, methodology and toolbox for establishing a transparency observatory" was completed. The Program conducted a discussion and analysis session to define the strategy of support that the Program will conduct vis-a-vis the Observatory of Transparency Challenges and Opportunities. This session was facilitated by José Filadelfo Martínez, a consultant for the Impactos Program. The session concluded that the Observatory's own objectives and scope will be linked to the awarding strategies of new grants and to the role and actions to be led by the ISOs. Two sessions were conducted in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula with representatives from 17 grantee CSOs, 15 program grantee organizations and 2 non-grantee CSOs. The consultant shared the methodological proposal and the toolbox for the Observatory of Transparency Challenges and Opportunities. In both sessions, doubts surfaced surrounding the issue. The following perceptions were identified in the sessions:

- Suspicion by some grantee organization leaders regarding the creation of a new "Observatory." The idea of an additional observatory generated uneasiness, and some believed that conflicts could occur between the Impactos Program and other ongoing initiatives.
- Confusion and an overall lack of knowledge of the various citizen participation mechanisms, mainly surrounding a lack of clarity of the differences between the mechanisms of Social Audits and Observatories.
- Doubts regarding participants' identification, coordination, and administration mechanisms, and the definition of the Observatory's responsibilities.

Aware of the above concerns, a meeting of grantee CSO decision-makers was called to validate the "Methodology and Toolbox for the establishment of a Transparency Observatory," and to arrive at a consensus for the Observatory's future. Eleven organizations attended the meeting of the twelve organizations that were invited. At the meeting, aware of the constraints or disagreements found during the design of the methodology for the Observatory, the Program and grantees agreed to the following:

- The initiative of the Observatory of Challenges and Opportunities is good, but it should be analyzed and seen as a process. It should be developed in phases, identifying progress that strengthens the Observatory goal.

- Transform the idea of an Observatory of Transparency Challenges and Opportunities to a "Community of Knowledge," to strengthen the capacities of the involved CSOs from a Network view.
- Initially, the ISOs will take the lead in the Observatory and the Community of Knowledge/Learning.
- The program will provide support to the ISOs that will prepare the initial start-up strategy of the Observatory.
- Before beginning Observatory actions and activities, a waiting period will be initiated until the two new grants are awarded to the new ISOs (pending USAID approval).

The methodology proposal for the ongoing mapping of Transparency Challenges and Opportunities proposes the Observatory's General Objective as the following: "Promote joining the actions of Honduran civil society organizations that contribute to the construction of an active citizenship for more effective actions against corruption, the development of transparency in public management and the strengthening of the Democratic State of Law." The methodology also develops an operational strategy for the Observatory. The "Community of Knowledge/Learning" is defined as a network of organizations that, in an informal, open and flexible manner, join together around a subject to support each other through their respective experiences. This network will heighten the level of achievement of involved CSOs, and create sector-wide knowledge of best practices. One of the objectives of the Community of Knowledge/Learning is to promote cooperative campaigns at the local, regional and national levels of government to achieve more effective advocacy on the implementation of the National Anti-corruption Plan. This team strategy will also strengthen the CSO role through the process of advocating for greater transparency and accountability. At the meetings held to discuss and agree on the establishment of the Observatory of Transparency Challenges and Opportunities and the Community of Knowledge/Learning of CSOs, it was concluded that the country has two great opportunities to formalize this initiative. There are also circumstances and urgent needs that should be approached cooperatively among CSOs, further bolstering the environment to support CSO joint efforts. Finally, the following recommendations were made to be taken into consideration throughout the actions of the Observatory of Transparency:

- Increase lobbying actions among Program CSOs to promote the initiative.
- Promote the Observatory as a contributor towards the efforts, achievements, and progress reached by the organizations, sustainable by their vision and mission, and developed by a cooperation of various organizations.
- The Program's contribution will be provided through the ISOs that will lead its operation, making them responsible for including sustainability in this initiative.
- The fight against corruption must take place within the organizations, and not be relegated to the exterior. It is important to link the Observatory to the accountability initiatives and self-regulation in the CSOs' scope.

2.2 - Facilitate Collaborative Partnerships and Dialogue Channels between CSOs and Public Entities and *2.4 - Support Joint CSO / Government Transparency Project Initiatives.*

Through the 6 National Government Oversight grants and 8 Research and Transparency Grants recently awarded to 14 CSOs, dialogue and relationships are being established with at least 19 public entities, including: the Institute of Access to Public Information (IAIP); TSC; National Congress; Human Right Attorney Office; Ministry of Health, Ministry Education, Ministry Planning (SECPLAN); Ministry of Finance (SEFIN); Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Housing (SOPTRAVI); and the Vice President's Office/Unit.

As part of the preparatory activities of the Youth Forum for Transparency that will take place on October 9th, the Program continued to provide technical assistance and coordination to the team of consultants responsible for assembling and conducting the event's logistics. During this period, the team worked on drafting the methodological guide and instruments that will be used in the workshops with young people, who will then

draft a manifesto to be presented during the III Regional Transparency Forum. In the manifesto, young people will reflect their concerns, desires, commitments, and demands for the construction of a country with less corruption, more transparency, and inclusiveness.

2.3 - Deliver Targeted and Demand-Driven Training and Technical Assistance to Government Officials.
The Training and Implementation grants led by FOPRIDEH and FOSDEH have included training to public officials. To date, both organizations have postponed the training sessions to public officials until the oversight process that they are implementing has concluded. They have decided to conduct trainings based on the findings of the social audits they are currently conducting. Both grantees are beginning their last quarter of implementation. Most activities aimed at training public officials have been moved to the last quarter of the implementation phase. The subjects identified for the trainings to public officials are linked to: access to public information with an emphasis on information ex officio that institutions managing public funds are forced to publish, performance indicators of local public officials, and the budget execution of local budgets.
With the National Government Oversight grants (NGOG) and Transparency Research and Advocacy grants (TRAG), four organizations have planned to train public officials from the Public Prosecutors Office, the Court of Accounts, the Institute for the Access to Public Information, and the Municipality of Santa Rosa de Copan. The grantee organizations that will facilitate training to public officials are Cáritas, SETELEC, GSC, and ADELSAR. In future Quarters, this activity will be monitored with the purpose of achieving objectives, setting indicators, and identifying proposed targets on the subject.

2.6 - Establish and Award Rapid Response Grants.
Through a six-month Impactos grant that ended this Quarter, ASJ successfully established the Advocacy and Legal Advisory Anticorruption Center (ALAC), currently operating in Tegucigalpa. The project offers an anonymous and confidential system where all citizens who are victims of or witness to corruption can file a report that furthers the demand of transparency and accountability of government institutions. The goal of the project is to establish centers that can receive and monitor corruption related complaints. The ALAC is a mechanism that has provided the population with freedom of speech and citizen complaint opportunities, in the search for Justice and Transparency. There is hope to continue funding this initiative through the pending modification to the Program.

REPORT BY OBJECTIVE UNDER THE CAP COMPONENT:

Objective 1: Improve multi-sector capacity in order to provide coordinated and integrated responses to security changing needs

1.1 – Select and Train up to Eleven CSO Implementing Partners.
During the reporting period, Institutional Strengthening and Civic Participation Grants (ISCPG) were competed for, and four new agreements were signed with CSOs in the four new municipalities of CAP. With these new agreements, an amount of $160,000 was committed, which will be administrated by the CSOs to strengthen their technical capacities and support the organizations and planning processes for violence prevention in 16 new target communities, four for each CSO selected. Below are the details of the new partner CSOs, the municipalities, and the target communities:

CSO implementer	Target Municipality	4 Target Communities
Coalición de Organizaciones de Sociedad Civil de Tela (COSOCITELA)	Tela, Atlántida	15 de Septiembre Colonia Grant Tornabe El triunfo de la Cruz

Agencia de Desarrollo Estratégico Local de Santa Rosa (ADELSAR)	Santa Rosa de Copan, Copán	San Martin, sector El Chorreròn Osorio Sector Mano a Mano Elder Romero Las Juntas
Centro de Promoción en Salud Familiar (CEPROSAF)	La Ceiba, Atlántida	Melgar 1 y 2 Sierra Pina Sambo Creek Corozal
CIPE Consultores	Choluteca, Choluteca	Ciudad Nueva Colonias Unidas El Porvenir Sagrado Corazón

Further, the five partner CSOs in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma (CDH, CIPRODEH, CASM, Children International, and FUNADEH) have continued to implement work plan activities in adherence to Institutional Support and Civic Participation Grant agreements signed at the beginning of 2012. The nine partner CSOs in the seven municipalities received technical assistance and permanent training from the Program to ensure that action plans conform to the level of progress in their internal strengthening, organization, and planning processes in the target communities.

1.2 – Conduct Project Outreach Activities.

During this Quarter, information campaign activities were designed and supported in the first 20 target communities in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro, and Choloma with the help of the CSO grantee Libre Expresión. Two meetings were scheduled in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, with the participation of approximately 60 youth from the first 20 target communities. As a direct result of these meetings, an agreement was reached on the specific messages and the community information campaign logo to be used. Additionally, they worked with community leaders and members of the partner CSOs to critique the messages and campaign logo, finalize them, and request help from the youth who will be the facilitators of the campaign in each of their communities.

Youth sharing experiences and building positive messages during camp

Partner CSOs in the municipalities of Distrito Central, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma have continued their training and awareness activities with members of the Community Revitalization Committees in the 20 target communities. These training meetings occurred in each of the target communities, with at least three workshops per community having been developed to train the leaders in the CRCs in themes such as: violence prevention, planning, conflict resolution, and project profile design.

The four new CSOs of the new target municipalities (La Ceiba, Tela, Choluteca, and Santa Rosa de Copán), initiated meetings to begin work on information campaign activities and identification of leaders committed to integrating the CRCs into each community. One introduction meeting of the CAP component of the Program was held in each of the 16 new target communities in the new municipalities with community leaders.

1.3 – Conduct a Community Rapid Assessment in the Potential Communities of Intervention.

Partner CSOs from the Distrito Central, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma municipalities held meetings with municipal government representatives to share results from the Community Diagnostics to raise awareness among leaders and local authorities about the difficult social and economic situation of people who live in the target communities. The results of the diagnostic have also been shared with community leaders and actors to inform them and train them to look for solutions and opportunities to improve the living conditions in the community.

The Program also shared valuable information from the Community Diagnostics report with other international cooperation projects such as FHIS-CLIP, CityLynks projects implemented under the CARSI initiative, and the UNDP. Organizations affiliated with these cooperation projects were interested in understanding the realities of communities and how they might provide assistance for specific infrastructure and development projects.

During the month of September, the four partner CSOs from the cities of La Ceiba, Tela, Choluteca, and Santa Rosa de Copán initiated the development process of a Community Diagnostics report for the 16 new target communities, a process that included collecting secondary source statistical information and direct consultations with the community populations through participatory techniques (such as focus groups, personal interviews, etc.). The results of these 16 new community diagnostics will be ready in the next Quarter.

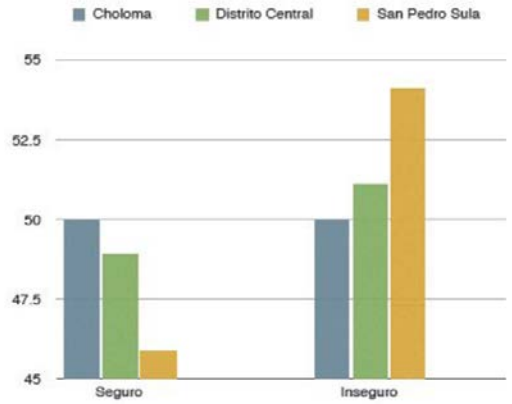
The Program has completed the Final Baseline Report of three of its target municipalities (Central District, Choloma, and San Pedro Sula) with the goal of gathering data for the evaluation of the effectiveness and impact of the Program in target communities. The data gathered provides the Program and stakeholders with a starting point for comparing pre- and post-Program data, and will help in drawing conclusions of the effectiveness of the project. The Final Baseline Report gathers information regarding the views and perceptions of violence and citizen security, as well as relevant facts and figures appropriate for measuring changes in alignment with Program objectives.

The baseline survey was conducted in a representative sample (n) of 1,025 residents older than 18 years of age, with men and women from 20 target communities. The different phases of the investigation were developed with the committed participation of the Program's CSO implementing partners CASM, FUNADEH, Children international, CIPRODEH, and CDH, as well as the participation of community leaders who volunteered to help develop the baseline. This investigation process contributed to raising the level of awareness among community volunteers by gathering information and acquiring information pertaining to citizen security and crime prevention. Furthermore, volunteers received training on baseline subjects such as protocols, survey implementation, and information digitalization in the database. Among other results, the baseline revealed that 51.8% of the people in the target communities feel a lack of security when it comes to violence, and 62.6% feel unsatisfied with the actions/security measures implemented by the municipality. (Please refer to Annex 5: Final Baseline (CAP).)

Baseline info:

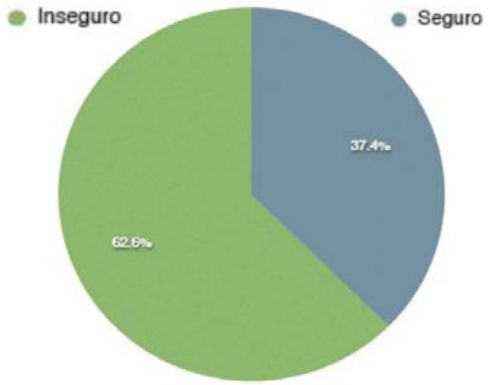
¿Cómo se siente usted en esta comunidad donde vive?

Municipio	Muy Seguro	Algo Seguro	Seguro	Algo Inseguro	Muy Inseguro	Inseguro
Choloma	23%	27%	50.0%	22.5%	27.5%	50.0%
Distrito Central	18.4%	30.5%	48.9%	26.5%	24.6%	51.1%
San Pedro Sula	19.2%	26.7%	45.9%	23.1%	31.0%	54.1%
Total	19.5%	28.9%	48.2%	24.9%	26.7%	51.8%



¿Cómo se siente usted con las acciones/medidas de seguridad implementadas por la municipalidad?

Municipio	Muy Satisfecho	Algo Satisfecho	Satisfecho	Algo Insatisfecho	Muy Insatisfecho	Insatisfecho
Choloma	16.0%	24.5%	40.5%	20.0%	39.5%	59.5%
Distrito Central	12.8%	24.6%	37.4%	22.8%	39.8%	62.6%
San Pedro Sula	12.2%	22.7%	34.9%	19.6%	45.5%	65.1%
Total	13.3%	24.1%	37.4%	21.5%	41.2%	62.6%



1.4 – Establish and Strengthen Community Revitalization Councils (CRCs) in Each Community.

With the support of implementing partner CSOs in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma, the Program dedicated a substantial part of its time this Quarter to consolidating, training, and building the capacity of the newly organized CRCs in the 20 target communities. Each implementing CSO implemented a small training plan in their respective target communities with the goal of training members of the CRCs on subjects like prevention of violence, conflict resolution, planning and design of project proposals, and budgeting. These activities have been developed in response to the necessity to initiate the process of community planning for the prevention of violence, and the identification and prioritization of community revitalization in each target community. In total, about 300 community leaders and CRCs members across 20 communities were trained and received technical assistance from the partner CSOs and the Program.

Twenty CRCs designated a working team among their members to work on their project design with the guidance and support of the CSO implementing partners. Five workshops were held and led by Program staff with the participation of four working teams each day, composed with at least five members from each CRC, with a total of 98 participants.

Training was provided on the topic of community plans design and project proposals. Community project initiatives were introduced and reviewed by CRC members. Guidance was provided by the Program on preparation of project budgets and the Program M&E Specialist explained the importance of M&E activities and how to identify project indicators.

In addition to teaching specific skills, these workshops helped plant the seeds for future community collaborations by giving their participants an opportunity to interact with other communities, share ideas on how leadership and commitment is essential to the continual renewal of community, and learn about common issues and how individuals can unite to work to change their communities.

The CRCs received formal recognition from local government authorities. As part of the strategy that the Program has designed to achieve a relationship of collaboration and open spaces of participation at the local level, several meetings were held between the municipal committees of prevention, municipal authorities, and the CRCs. The objective of these meetings, in addition to the formal recognition of CRCs

by the municipal authorities, was to explain the action plans that the CRCs will execute in their communities with the support of the Program and partner CSOs.

1.5 - Conduct Participatory Community Crime Appraisal (PCCA).
The Program conducted a series of workshops with support from partner CSOs and active participation of community leaders. These workshops allowed the Program to evaluate security concerns in the communities, with the goal of developing processes for strategic planning and community action initiatives through the prioritization of initiatives and projects of community revitalization.
To support the preparation of community plans for the prevention of violence through financing of various community projects, several workshops were conducted with a focus on identification and prioritization of actions and ideas for community projects. Subsequently, these actions and ideas identified for community projects within the communities themselves were revisited by subcommittees of each CRC, and with the technical assistance of the Program and partner CSOs, action plans and community project proposals were developed.

1.7 - Create Annual Community Strategic Action Plans.
To advance the community planning process, the Program and partner CSOs in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma conducted a series of workshops with subcommittees integrated by members of the CRCs. The objective of these workshops was to develop a basic understanding about concepts and tools that facilitate the development of participatory planning processes for the preparation of the Community Plans and the identification and design of Community Projects. Each of the workshops covered important aspects regarding the planning process, with the goal of obtaining necessary elements for the development of discussions about the actions that each CRC thus far, as well as discuss themes such as: the planning process; factors to consider in order to identify opportunities for intervention and the prioritization of the needs of the communities; understanding the viability of the projects; possible risks; preparatory activities necessary to obtain information to begin project development; how to engage community members; and the necessary income to develop budgets.
A total of 97 members of 20 CRCs and 12 CSO specialists participated in the workshops. After the workshops, members of the 20 CRCs, with the technical assistance of the partner CSOs, prepared the Community Actions Plans, defining the strategic approach and the priority actions for the community to work in favor of violence prevention. These action plan matrices were presented by the CSOs with support from CRCs to the Program during the month of September. These constitute an important input in order for communities to develop actions in search of improving the quality of life in their communities. (Please refer to Annex 2: Diagrama de Intervención para la aplicación de la Estrategia Municipal.)

1.8 – Build Community Capacity in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.
The Program trained partner CSOs and CRCs on the Logic Frame in preparing the community project proposals. At least five members of each of the CRCs of the 20 target communities in the Distrito Central, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma have participated in these workshops. In-depth tracking of the grants has permitted the measurement of the progress of each grant in completing each of the indicators (using the Monthly Sub-Grant Tracker tool).

1.9 - Identify Municipal Development and Security Committees in Each Municipality.
Despite the fact that the Program has identified and sustained coordination with the Municipal Prevention Committees in seven target communities where they are currently intervening (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba, Tela, Choluteca, and Santa Rosa de Copán), it still has not been possible to provide assistance to strengthen said Municipal Committees for two reasons: Firstly, currently in development is a national and municipal structure by the Honduran government to improve security and prevention of violence measures. This structure is being negotiated with the Ministry of Security, who will coordinate directly with the municipalities in order to begin implementation by the beginning of 2013. The Program worked with other USAID projects and partners to define and disseminate a proposed

model of intervention that permits integrating efforts in search of strengthening the municipal authorities with plans and actions to better assist in the prevention of violence. Within this new State structure of security and prevention, the Municipal Commissions of Citizen Security will have special relevance in that the municipalities will have a sub-commission of Violence Prevention in charge of coordinating all the actions under this matter. Both commissions will be reliant on the Mayor's Municipals Office. Once the sub-commissions of prevention are organized, the Program proposes to solidify a plan that will promote development of a stronger presence and support municipal initiatives led by the sub-committees. (Please refer to Annex 2: Diagrama de Intervención para la aplicación de la Estrategia Municipal.)
Secondly, the Program has experienced difficulty in work with Municipal Commissions on themes of violence prevention. This is in part due to the lack of specific grants for this type of direct action with the municipalities. While this has been put forth in the pending modification awaiting USAID approval, the Program continues to work on strengthening relations and identification of possible lines of action with the Municipal Prevention Committees and with the municipal authorities.

1.11 - Facilitate Dialogue Forums.
Along with the help of partner CSOs and other national and local key actors, this Quarter the Program continued to organize the Municipal Forums of Dialogue with Youth, which intends, among other things, to bring about a place for reflection about the roles that youth can develop in order to become "agents of change" in the community and local environments. At the same time, these Forum Dialogues intend to constitute a practical exercise on participation for youth as well as community and municipal actors, in which the participants can identify possible intervention opportunities at the municipal level in themes such as transparency, violence prevention and community and local development. The first Municipal Dialogue Forum will take place at the end of October, tentatively in La Ceiba or in Tela. (Please refer to Annex 6: Concepto Foros Municipales de Dialogo con Juventud.)

Objective 2: Improve municipal and community capacity to provide efficient crime and violence prevention services.
2.1 - Assess Training Needs and Deliver Capacity Building Assistance to Municipal Government Officials.
This activity has been programmed for 2013, given that the necessary conditions did not exist to implement it during the reporting period, and required other prior activities to be developed at the CSO level to establish a more timely relationship and/or identify the most appropriate/convenient municipal official as a point of liaison to facilitate the process within the municipal mayor's office. To a lesser extent, the Program had to navigate internal scheduling conflicts in order to implement Activity 2.1 in fiscal year 2012, particularly given the need for strong relationships with representatives of the seven target municipalities in the country, which were not fully attained during the previous two Quarters.
However, partner CSOs in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma have begun the process of training municipal officials in terms of public city-wide security and violence prevention during the current Quarter. It is expected during the next Quarter to have reached a total of 60 municipal officials (20 in each of the three municipalities) trained in these subjects.

2.3 - Award Policy Advocacy Grant.
During this period, the Program continued to identify opportunities in target municipalities to launch the process of grants for Policy Advocacy. This identification process was centered on determining which municipalities already have processes of public participation, especially among young people, associated with the design, approval, and/or implementation of municipal policies aimed at preventing violence or gender-based violence. Thus far, the municipalities in which strong civil society and youth movements have been identified and resulting in the design and/or approval of municipal plans or policies, include: Santa Rosa de Copan, Choluteca, Choloma, and La Ceiba.
However, the Program is unable to proceed with the grant process until the proposed modification to the Program presented to USAID has been approved. The modification will actually eliminate this line of

grants in place of allocating funds for grants for the Strengthening Networks of Youth and Municipal Commissions for the Prevention of Violence.

2.4- Support public information and outreach campaigns.

The CSO Association for Free Expression (ALE) was selected to design and develop a community information campaign on the prevention of violence. According to the agreement, ALE would receive $20,000 for a work period of 6 months. ALE worked four months of the grant period on the design of the community campaign, with youth from target communities acting in a principle role in both the creation and distribution of messages. However, the CSO decided to unilaterally rescind the signed grant agreement due to differences of opinion with the Program in terms of the methodology used on the information campaign and communication materials. The Program tried to reach a consensus for the continuity of the project with the grantee, proposing Libre Expresión to continue with implementation, and offered to strengthen technical assistance and support in the campaign designing process. Upon not receiving a positive response from ALE by September, the Program had to suspend launching the campaign at the community level.

With the suspension of launching the information campaign at the community level, and while defining the appropriate mechanism to give continuity to the subsidy so that the campaign may be taken up by another organization, the Program decided to perform several monitoring activities, and to maintain the interest of youth, community leaders, and the CSOs in the development of the campaign.

This includes:

1. Two workshops on Violence Prevention and Positive Messages were conducted in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula with the participation of CSO representatives, young community leaders, and CRC members of 20 target communities with the objectives of: engaging young leaders in activities related to the dissemination of positive messages for prevention of violence within their communities; providing information on social violence in a community context; analysis of the effects of violence on the younger population; and the need of such participation and coordinated actions among community members to bring stability and positive changes to their communities. Furthermore, information was provided to the participants on social communication techniques and methodology needed to successfully develop the campaigns.
2. A meeting with youth representatives from the target communities from Central District, Choloma, and San Pedro Sula to discuss about the next activities in the dissemination of "positive messages" information campaign.
3. Evaluation of the communication proposal with help from youth participants that reside in target communities. These youth did not have a chance to participate in the activities of the original campaign organized by ALE. Several partner CSO representatives currently working on the target communities provided input to gather information on how the information campaign is being perceived among the population, in order to maximize the intended effect in the community.

The Program participated in the first Youth Forum *¡Hablemos Hoy, Actuemos Ya!*, held in Tegucigalpa on August 8th, and in San Pedro Sula on August 16th, sponsored by Impactos Program in partnership with the USAID Metas Project. Forty-seven young participants from all 20 target communities in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma had the opportunity to express their thoughts, concerns, recommendations, and contributions in drafting a Youth Declarations on proposals related to their education, employability, youth participation, art, culture, and sports.

Objective 3: Expand social opportunities for youth with leadership in the communities

3.1 - Award Community Revitalization Grants.

The Program continued offering technical assistance to representatives of partner CSOs, as well as to CRCs, to guide the formulation process and presentation of the Community Plans for the Prevention of

Violence and for the community project proposals. To make this technical assistance effective, development workshops were offered to strengthen institutional capacities of CSOs and community leaders in order to prepare prevention plans and profiles for community projects. A focus was also placed on ensuring that the documents met the necessary technical and financial requirements to apply for approval of grants for Community Revitalization. As a result of this technical assistance, and given the support of the CSO implementing partners, the 20 CRCs from the target communities in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma prepared and presented their project proposal in September for submission to the approval process for grants. These proposals are currently in the approval process, and grant agreements are expected to be signed early next Quarter.

3.2 - Seek Additional Funding to Support Community Revitalization Projects.

The Program is building excellent collaborative relations and partnerships with other projects from the CARSI-USAID initiative to identify additional support systems in the implementation of these community-based prevention plans. Thus far, information has been exchanged between the FHIP-CLIP and CityLinks projects, which implement community infrastructure projects in diverse communities, including some of the Program's target communities. In some of these communities, community leaders of the CRCs have been connected with FHIP-CLIP and CityLinks project members so that processes of identification and prioritization of community infrastructure projects can be channeled through them. Similarly, partner CSOs began to make successful efforts with municipal authorities to obtain support from their counterparts that will allow them to expand community revitalization projects that have been identified and prioritized. Below is a table that shows ideas of potential joint actions that the Program is currently exploring with the CARSI-USAID implementing partners:

Projects	**Coordination level**	**Coordination actions**
METAS	Communities Youth Networks	• CRCs support strengthening of alternative programs of education in target communities. • Supply packages of alternative education to youth people in target communities. • Co-sponsor and facilitate Municipal Dialogue Forums with youth networks (7).
CityLinks	Municipalities Communities	• Support Municipal Security/Prevention Plan implementation (Municipal Security or Prevention Councils) (Choloma and La Ceiba, 2013). • Coordinate community prevention projects in two communities in Choloma and La Ceiba (2013).
UNDP Security Project	Municipalities Communities	• CRCs and Community Prevention Plans integrated in Municipal Security Plans (Choloma, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, and Tela). • Resolution of Conflicts (Mediation/Conciliation) trainings to CRCs.
FHIS-CLIP	Communities	• Develop infrastructure community projects based on priorities of Community Action Plans.
AJH	Communities	• Support the Outreach Centers expansion through Community Revitalization Grants.

3.4- Facilitate Creation of Youth Civic Networks and Experience Exchanges.

During this Quarter, the strategy for the creation of Municipal Youth Networks was finalized and presented to USAID, according to the findings from the Mapping Groups, networks and other facets of youth participation. The mapping showed that a majority of the groups or networks of youth are linked at some time or another to social assistance projects implemented by CSOs, and that once these projects end, these groups and networks fail to remain active, disintegrating over time. Taking this into consideration, the strategy has been proposed in three stages in order to increase the sustainability of these youth networks. This strategy includes, as part of the first stage, the participation of youth in each target municipality to generate a sense of belonging to the same group. It also includes different activities and actions that go beyond previous steps towards the structuring of networking organizations (effective communication, human relations, leadership, empowerment, teamwork, etc.), and their strengthening (through formal recognition within municipalities, advocacy training, planning, management, etc.) to the establishment of intermediate and final objectives and the plans for their attainment.

The implementation of the Strategy began the first week of August, through the following activities:

1. Identification of potential members for the youth networks and updating consolidated information for the aforementioned map; and
2. Integration for essential leaders of youth groups organized in target municipalities. During this process, the young people engaged were enthusiastic in forming part of the activities for the project.

During the next Quarter, the arrangements and activities necessary for the development of Municipal Forums for Dialogue with Youth will be instituted with the support of partner CSOs and other stakeholders. One purpose of the Municipal Forums for Dialog with Youth is to motivate young people to become agents of change in their community and local environments. It is hoped that these forums will constitute a practical exercise in youth participation, in which young people, through democratic processes, can identify possible opportunities for intervention for future community projects on issues like transparency, prevention of violence, and local and community development, and that they can develop plans of action to address these issues. Subsequent to these forums, the Program is expected to open the process for grants for the Strengthening of Youth Networks, whose funds are predetermined in the Program modification presented to USAID. (Please refer to Annex 7: Estrategia Creación de Redes Juveniles.)

Unscheduled Activities:

The meeting for integration of the CAP component of the Program with the Inter-institutional Support Committee for Children, Adolescents and Youth of Choluteca was conducted in order to discuss and analyze possible issues of coordination regarding the Comprehensive Youth Development program approved by the Municipal Corporation under the mark of the International Day of Youth, 2012. As a result, a meeting with municipal youth organizations was held in order to continue with the process of creating youth networks. The Committee provided an opportunity to work with CIPE to implement a project to establish the necessary coordination to influence the target communities of CAP.

Forums for the METAS project “Hablemos hoy, actuemos ya” (“Talk today, act now”) were held on the 8th and the 16th of August in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula respectively, with the dual purpose of promoting ideas on how to succeed and to give young people the opportunity to provide their input and suggestions on the social problems that affect them. Twenty young people participated from the communities of San Pedro Sula and Choloma, and 27 from the target communities in Tegucigalpa. Some of these youth will have the opportunity to establish direct links with the monitoring activities of the youth declaration that have been constructed as a result of the work of the thematic groups.

On September 27th, the Program participated in a meeting held at USAID with CARSI representatives Elizabeth Dorn from Washington and Maggie Morales from El Salvador. The purpose of the meeting was to gather suggestions and recommendations from project implementers of CARSI-USAID initiative in Honduras for the design of a new Regional Program on Strengthening Criminal Statistical Systems that

CARSI's office in Washington intends to implement in the northern Central American countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras. During the meeting, experiences were shared and recommendations were made on various aspects that should be included in the new CARSI-USAID regional program, and all project implementers (FHIS-CLIP, Metas, IMPACTOS / CAP, CityLink, AJH, UNDP) agreed that it is necessary to strengthen the development and application of statistical information for decision making within public institutions that integrate the justice and security sectors, while strengthening national and municipal institutions that collect and analyze statistical data, such as violence observatories.

On Thursday, September 6th, a meeting with CARSI-USAID implementers was held at the USAID Offices. The meeting participants included project representatives of METAS, FHIS-CLIP, AJH, CityLinks, UNDP, OTI, IMPACTOS, and representatives of USAID's Democracy & Governance and Education Programs. During the meeting, the Program presented achievements so far at the community and municipal levels, along with the results of youth networking activities. The participants proposed, analyzed, and agreed on exchanging information and establishing joint interventions at a community and municipal level. As a result of the meeting, a mapping of project interventions by country location will be done by METAS and it will have online publication through Google Earth.

On September 5-6, USAID Representative Sandra Gomez was accompanied by Program staff to perform field visits to the different CSOs and target communities in San Pedro Sula and Choloma, with the purpose of gathering firsthand information on work developed by CSO implementing partners (CASM, FUNADEH, and Children International) and the main results obtained within the target communities. As a result, USAID had the opportunity to participate as an observer during a workshop held in Choloma with young community members. Additionally, meetings were held with CSO representatives, some CRC members, and young community leaders of different communities. Community members expressed their satisfaction and gratitude for the support given to their communities, and in particular, the support given to the youth.

One individual from the CAP team participated in a workshop on Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) methodology, sponsored by the CityLinks project and implemented in the city of Tela during the week of September 17. The workshop was also attended by representatives for the two partner CSOs in Choloma and La Ceiba, as well as one community leader from the Colonia Existos de Anach in Choloma. The objective of the workshop was to share the CPTED methodology with the participants, which included city officials, community leaders, and member of CSOs to finance projects through external cooperation and to find points of coordination between the different implementer agencies at both the municipal and community levels.

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During this Quarter, the technical support of M&E for the CPRG component focused on four main areas:

1. The CPRG team continued to provide customized technical support to staff of the CSOs that have been awarded. The specific objectives of providing technical assistance to the CSOs were: 1. Assist in the fine-tuning of project indicators, so that they are aligned with the Program's indicators; 2. Help align advocacy strategies implemented by CSOs in adherence to program strategies; and, 3. Contribute to improving reporting capabilities and technical and administrative implementation of the CSOs' ongoing projects under their grants. Based on the clear definition of indicators, the project work plans were updated considering viability elements such as period of implementation and approved budget.

2. Program staff continued to upload information of activities Program to the MIS (Knowledge Management Portal). At this stage, all grantees have developed adequate logical frameworks and timetables to enable effective implementation of project activities. The Program is constantly providing support to grantees in training for uploading information to the Program MIS.

3. Monitoring and follow up on the implementation of projects. During the reporting period 40 follow-up meetings were held. The purpose of each meeting was to monitor the implementation of projects to ensure high quality results and to provide timely technical assistance. In addition, CPRG technical staff and the grants team held follow-up meetings to monitor the managements of grants of 14 CSOs. There were 10 field visits to follow up activities with CSOs, mainly through public events and trainings.

4. Baseline.

The document that defines and describes the baseline study and survey model to be applied in the CPRG program was completed during this period. According to the provisions of the PMP, the baseline will measure the ISO's performance in their role providing technical support and training to other CSOs. The baseline is being designed with participation of the two ISOs. The baseline will be conducted between November 2012 and February 2013.

During this Quarter, the technical support of M&E focused on two principle areas in the CAP component: a) monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the current ISCPG and the PIOG grants, and b) monitoring the progress of the PMP work plan and indicators. The activities developed in the CAP component are given in greater detail below:

1. Facilitate training workshops for community volunteers in the implementation and collection of CARSI surveys in the community of Existos in Anach, Choloma.
2. Facilitate M&E in the Strategic Vision workshops (Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula) as part of the Impacts Program in the following contents: logical frameworks, operative strategies of monitoring and evaluation baseline report: formats, frequency, feedback and general overview of Management Information System (MIS) tools.
3. Technical assistance for the analysis and elaboration of preliminary baseline reports from each of the implementing organizations: analyses for writing reports on the eight intervention communities of San Pedro Sula, in a workshop in conjunction with CASM and Children International. Along with the input of FUNADEH, the Program developed analyses, output tables and graphics for the final report of the baseline corresponding to the municipalities of Choloma, San Pedro Sula, and Tegucigalpa.
4. Facilitate workshops for civil society organizations (CIPE, Consultores, CEPROSAF, the Tela and ADELSAR Coalitions), in order to define their final indicator tables and explain the quarterly and monthly reports (monthly sub grant tracker). Other goals were: to facilitate technical assistance on the subject of diagnostic communications, risk factors, and time frames for each of the stages of development of these tools and examples of data collection (focus groups, in-depth interviews and observations).
5. Technical assistance for strengthening knowledge and skills of the members of the 20 CRCs in the design, evaluate the utility and content of the indicator tables for each of the communities in Choloma, San Pedro Sula, and the Central District to conduct correspondent monitoring and evaluation plans in communities of prevention.
6. Quarterly meetings with each of the partner organizations to revise in detail the means through which to verify each of their indicators, as well as the registration and support of all their activities in the MIS, all of which to verify and provide evidence for reported findings, achievements, and observations.
7. Completion of the final baseline report in the municipalities of Choloma, Central District, and San Pedro Sula. Investigation protocols and a survey were designed for M&E for the CAP component, were presented, discussed, and agreed to with each of the five implementing civil society organizations of the project in the three municipalities of intervention.
8. The baseline of the CAP project is characterized by the following key elements:
   - ✓ Planning, design, and implementation for the CAP component were done without the need to contract a polling agency, which produced great savings for the Program.

- ✓ The project strengthened the capacity for community volunteerism for both adults and young people who participated in survey distribution, subsequent field research, and entering information into the database.
- ✓ Another factor that allowed the Program to successfully achieve the baseline survey in each stage including the final analysis of information was the dedicated participation and commitment of the technical teams of the CSOs.
- ✓ As part of the Baseline process, the CSO partners and leaders of local communities will know more about the situation of their communities in terms of violence and security.

Below is the final report of the baseline study of 20 target communities in 3 municipalities of intervention.

Impact and Outcome Indicators of CAP, September 30, 2012.

Number	PMP Indicators	Targets Year 2	Achieved	Status	Narrative
Objective One: To improve multi-sectoral capacity to provide coordinated and comprehensive responses to changing security needs.					
Output 1.1	Number of civil society organizations receiving USG assistance in security sector oversight and advocacy	**9**	**9**	**Met**	CASM, CDH, Children International, CIPRODEH, FUNADEH, ADELSAR, CEPROSAF, CIPE, COALICIÓN DE TELA
Output 1.2	Number of communities assisted in crime prevention with USG support	**36**	**36**	**Met**	working in 36 communities in 7 municipalities through CSO partners
Output 1.3	Number of communities with crime and security asset assessments completed	**20**	**20**	**Met**	completed 20 assessments in all target communities of the municipalities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma
Outcome 1.1	Number of community plans implemented	**14**	**20 ***	**Exceeded**	finished final version of community plans (in approval process by USAID). Each plan corresponds to all target communities of municipalities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma
Outcome 1.2	Number of well-functioning, representative Community Security Committees	**16**	**20**	**Exceeded**	organized and strengthened 20 CSC in all target communities of the municipalities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma
Outcome 1.3	Percent of training participants who report using knowledge and skills acquired through the training program	**60%**	**60%**	**Met**	measured in trainings provided by the CSO partners

Objective Two: To improve municipal capacity to provide effective crime prevention services.					
Output 2.1	Number of government officials undergoing USG assisted security sector governance training	**60**	**9**	**Fell Short**	next Quarter CSO partners will provide trainings to the government officials
Outcome 2.2	Number of municipalities strengthened by USG programs	**3**	**3**	**Met**	municipalities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma
Outcome 2.3	Number of people reached by crime prevention public information campaigns	**4,000**	**78**	**Fell Short**	CSO partner Libre Expresion cancelled agreement. Next Quarter will begin the process to select new CSO for Media and Public Outreach grant
Impact 2.1	Improvement in citizen satisfaction in participating communities with local government response to security concerns	**Baseline**	**37.4%**		
Objective Three: To expand opportunities for community led initiatives.					
Output 3.2	Number of locally-led security initiatives supported by the program	**20**	**20 ***	**Met**	through Community Plans, fostered locally-led security initiatives
Impact 3.1	Increase in percentage of community residents with the overall perception that they feel secure.	**Baseline**	**48.2%**		

**** In approval process***

VI. ACHIEVEMENTS

CPRG projects achievements according to PMEP objectives and indicators

Objective One: Improved Effectiveness of Civil Society to Advocate for Transparency and Accountability of Public Institutions.		
Output 1.1	(F Indicator) Number of USG assisted civil society organizations that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions	11 CSO grantees will promote 121 more CSO to participate in advocacy and watchdog activities
Output 1.2	(F Indicator) Number of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported by USG assistance implemented (2.2.4-4)	10 CSOs will implement 31 mechanisms for oversight of public resources

Output 1.3	(F Indicator) Number of CSOs receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions (2.4.1-9)	11 CSOs participating in advocacy interventions
Outcome 1.1	Number of policies that have been influenced by CSOs	6 CSOs will focus on 15 policies
Outcome 1.3	Improved capacity of Intermediary Support Organizations to serve as training and CSO support service providers	2 new CSOs identified as new ISOs
Outcome 1.4	Number of CSO personnel receiving training in advocacy and watchdog initiatives.	9 CSOs will provide training to 170 people

Objective Two: Improved Capacity of Public Institutions to Address Gaps in the Enabling Environment for Transparency and Accountability.		
Output 2.1	(F Indicator) Number of government officials receiving USG supported anti-corruption training (2.2.4-2)	4 CSOs will provide training to 120 public officials
Output 2.2	Number of collaborative relationships established between CSOs and public institutions to improve transparency and accountability	11 CSOs will promote 60 collaborative relationships with public institutions
Outcome 2.1	Increase in the index of implementation of the Transparency Law	1 CSO leading the preparation of a report of the implementation of the Transparency Law
Outcome Indicator (Gender Indicator)	(Gender Indicator) Number of Laws, policies, and/or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level. (GNDR -1)	1 CSO has designed and is implementing its own gender policy

Number	PMP Indicators	Targets Year 2	Achieved
Objective One: To improve multi-sectoral capacity to provide coordinated and comprehensive responses to changing security needs.			
Output 1.1	Number of civil society organizations receiving USG assistance in security sector oversight and advocacy	**9**	Grant agreements signed for Institutional Support and Civic Participation with 4 CSO implementing partners in 4 new target municipalities: CEPROSAF from La Ceiba; COSOCITELA from Tela; ADELSAR from Santa Rosa de Copán; and CIPE Consultores from Choluteca.
Output 1.2	Number of communities assisted in crime prevention with USG support	**36**	20 Community Revitalization Committees (CRCs) trained and strengthened in equal number of target communities of 3 primary municipalities of intervention in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma. 16 new Communities in Choluteca, Santa Rosa, La Ceiba y Tela, received technical assistance from CSO partners and Program.
Output 1.3	Number of communities with crime and security asset assessments completed	**20**	A participatory consultation process was implemented in 20 initial target communities in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma, in which community leaders in CRCs integrated with accompanying partner CSOs, characterized and identified the necessities in their communities, and possible actions to prioritize for the prevention of violence.
Outcome 1.1	Number of community plans implemented	**14**	20 Community Action Plans (one for each CRC) prepared and presented for prevention of violence, each with the identification and prioritization of actions and projects for each target community.
Outcome 1.2	Number of well-functioning, representative Community Security Committees	**16**	20 Community Revitalization Committees (CRCs) trained and strengthened to propose and execute a Community Action Plan and a Community Revitalization Project in 20 communities localized in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma.
Outcome 1.3	Percent of training participants who report using knowledge and skills acquired through the training program	**60%**	The CSO implementer partners after each training surveyed for the percentage of knowledge and skills acquired through training session.
Objective Two: To improve municipal capacity to provide effective crime prevention services.			

Output 2.1	Number of government officials undergoing USG assisted security sector governance training	**60**	CSOs partners in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma began process of training municipal officials in public city-wide security and violence prevention. It is expected during next Quarter to have reached total of 60 municipal officials (20 in each of 3 municipalities) trained in these subjects.
Outcome 2.2	Number of municipalities strengthened by USG programs	**3**	7 municipal committees identified for each target municipality (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba, Tela, Santa Rosa de Copán, Choluteca) and created approaches to implement the Program and define plan of action to support these committees in their efforts to prevent violence.
Outcome 2.3	Number of people reached by crime prevention public information campaigns	**4,000**	78 people (youth and community leaders) were reached by crime prevention community campaign. The CSO Libre Expresión decided to unilaterally rescind signed grant agreement due to differences of opinion with the Program in terms of the methodology used on the information campaign and communication materials. This campaign will proceed next Quarter.
Impact 2.1	Improvement in citizen satisfaction in participating communities with local government response to security concerns	**Baseline**	The average of total of surveys in 3 target municipalities was 37.4% reported satisfaction with local government response to security concerns. The project expects improvements in this percentage by the end of the life of project.
Objective Three: To expand opportunities for community led initiatives.			
Output 3.2	Number of locally-led security initiatives supported by the program	**20**	20 project profiles were designed for the first 20 target communities of CAP in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma and presented proposals to apply revitalization grants in the communities.
Impact 3.1	Increase in percentage of community residents with the overall perception that they feel secure.	**Baseline**	Average of total of the surveys in 3 target municipalities resulted in 48.2% of the people felt secure. The project expects improvement on this percentage by the end of the life of project.

VII. GENDER-BASED CONSTRAINTS

This Quarter a gender assessment was performed by a hired gender specialist consultant. The final report is forthcoming and shall be submitted to USAID in the next Quarter. (Please see Annex 4 Gender Assessment Executive Summary Excerpt.)

The Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP) of the Program has one gender indicator: number of laws and/or policies adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national, or local level (GNDR-1). This indicator will be implemented under three main strategies by one grantee (FOSDEH):

1. Considering FOSDEH's experience in monitoring the government economic performance indicators, FOSDEH will generate a set of gender indicators added to their economic monitoring, which will monitor the contribution of women in the national economy.
2. FOSDEH has also committed as part as a contribution on this indicator the design and implementation of its own gender policy. One specific action that FOSDEH is already implementing to promote gender equity is a gender quota that calls for an increase in female participation.
3. The third strategy is at a local municipal level. As part of the overall oversight activities, FOSDEH will include in 16 municipalities monitoring on the municipal budget, specifically the 25% of the municipal budget that has been agreed to be used to promote gender equality.

By the implementation of these projects greater women empowerment and inclusion can be achieved by promotions and an increase of the number of women in committees, trainings, oversight, and advocacy activities. Action such as gender disaggregated data and gender quotas for female participation have already been implemented in all 22 CPRG component projects.

The following table shows the actual number of women and men participation according to each type of grant (August 2012). By the end of the current 22 projects implemented by the CPRG component, it is expected that the number of women participating will have increased.

Grants	Women	Men
Training and implementation Grant	60	75
National Government Oversight	25	32
Research and advocacy	47	50
Public Campaign	46	38
Rapid Response Grant	52	65

VIII. EXPENDITURES

Program Expenditures for the reporting Quarter as of September 30, 2012 amounted to $2,611,250 and the total recorded cost share as of September 30, 2012 is $30,777.

IX. PROGRAMMING PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

- Facilitate technical assistance and respond to consultations from grantees on the process of hiring experts on governance related consultancies. (CPRG Activity 1.7)
- Guide the ISOs on actions and activities for the establishment of the Observatory of Transparency Challenges and Opportunities and the Community of Knowledge. (CPRG Activity 2.1)
- Monitor strategies, facilitate technical assistance, and respond to consultations regarding training for government officials. (CPRG Activity 2.3)
- Continue coordinating the implementation of grants assigned to FOSDEH, FOPRIDEH, CÁRITAS, CIPRODEH, Group of Civil Society, and C-Libre. (CPRG Activity 1.6 and 1.11)
- Revise and edit the grants manual, and share updated version with staff and grantees. (CPRG Activity 1.2)
- Deliver technical assistance on grants solicitations and management. (CPRG Activity 1.2)

- Conduct grants award process based on program modification (which is pending approval from USAID):
    - Two new TI Grants
    - Youth Model Pilot
    - GEDEON (Operative Justice)
    - ALAC Extension
- Start closure process of the two TI Grants awarded to FOPRIDEH and FOSDEH for implementation during the time period January 2012/January 2013. (CPRG Activity 1.3)
- Release RFA for TI Grants for continuation of Intermediary Service Organizations to respond to CSOs' capacity building and training needs. (CPRG Activity 1.3)
- Workshop with ISOs to clarify/refresh the primary role of the four ISO partners.
- Start research on potential focus of coalition and participating organizations (in collaboration with ISOs) (CPRG Activity 1.5)
- Track and Field Monitor NGOG, TIGs, PICGs, RR and TRAGs management by grantees (CPRG Activities 1.6, 1.7, 1.9 and 2.5)
- Continue supporting efforts to improve Civil Society and Environment (CPRG Activity 1.10):
    - Legislation Initiatives relevant to CSOs,
    - Technical assistance to CSOs in NGOD Law Regulation and
    - Training in advocacy (Joint Consultancy with ICNL Partner)
- Define coalition strategies ISOs. (CPRG Activity 1.12)
- Implement coalition strategies with the rest of CSOs grantees (CPRG Activity 1.12)
- Encourage participation of reform-minded leaders in CPRG activities (CPRG Activity 2.2)
- Training ISOs to define training and development strategy to government officials (CPRG Activity 2.3)
- Conduct trainings on (CPRG Activity 2.3):
    - Measurement, Monitoring and Evaluation of Transparent and Accountable Governance
    - Citizen Engagement and Public Communications
    - Financial Accountability Mechanisms for Oversight of the National Budget
- Facilitate dialogue and tangible cooperation between CSOs and government entities (CPRG Activity 2.4)
- Continue strengthening relationships with Superior Court of Accounts. IAIP, Public Ministry, UATP (Vice Presidents Office) to facilitate oversight and watchdog activities of CSOs.
- Sign 5 Agreements ($200,000) with CSOs to implement the Community Revitalization Grants. (CPRG CAP Activity 3.1).
- Initiate the execution of the community revitalization projects in the 20 target communities in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Ceiba. (CAP Activity 3.1)
- Award a new CSO a grant to complete the execution of the CAP community information campaign. (CAP Activity 2.4)
- Complete the activities of the work plans with the first 5 CSO members in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma, and close the grant agreements signed in the first year. (CAP Activity 1.1)
- Articulate a work plan for strengthening the Municipal Councils of Prevention in the 7 target municipalities. (CAP Activity 1.9)
- Complete the Communications Diagnostics in the new 16 target communities of CAP in La Ceiba, Tela, Choluteca, and Santa Rosa de Copán. (CAP Activity 1.3)
- Prepare and conduct performance baseline assessments in the 16 new communities of CAP in La Ceiba, Tela, Choluteca, and Santa Rosa de Copán (Activity 1.3 and 1.8)
- Continue with the joint initiative of project implementation CARSI-USAID with CAP's own activities, especially to define the mechanisms, timing, and communities in which the project could intervene. (CAP Activity 3.2)
- Organize and host the Municipal Forums for Dialogue with Youth in the 7 target municipalities of CAP. (CAP Activity 1.11)

- Training for municipal officials in elements of organization and political planning for the prevention of violence, mechanisms of coordination (including municipal authorities at the various state agencies, business, civil society) for the prevention of violence, relevance, opportunities and the reliability of statistical information, attention to citizen services, among others. (CAP Activity 2.1 and 3.3)
- Provide assistance and technical support to the CSOs in developing communities, methodological processes for community engagement and participation for strategy planning, design of community project proposals, systemization of experiences and reporting, among others. (CAP Activity 1.2, 1.4 and 1.5)