FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT, YEAR THREE

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION FOR RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE (CPRG) PROGRAM

Period: October 2012 – December 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

Sibel Berzeg, Vice President for Government and Civil Society Strengthening sibel@counterpart.org

Institutional Partners:
MSI and ICNL

Counterpart International, Inc.
2345 Crystal Drive, Suite 301
Arlington, VA 22202

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY **3**
II. POLITICAL CONTEXT **3**
III. ANALYSIS **6**
IV. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES **7**
V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION **18**
VI. ACHIEVEMENTS **32**
VII. CHALLENGES AND GENDER-BASED CONSTRAINTS **32**
VIII. EXPENDITURES **35**
IX. PROGRAMMING PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER **35**

ANNEXES:

Annex 1: Grants Table
Annex 2: FOSDEH Observations for Congress for FY 2013 Government Budget and Implications on Fiscal Policy
Annex 3: FUHRIL Public Information Campaign comic strips published in Diario La Tribuna
Annex 4: Training Activities for Members of CRCs
Annex 5: Methodological Guide for the Youth Municipal Forums
Annex 6: Grants Approval Process for CRPs of 20 Communities from San Pedro Sula, Tegucigalpa and Choloma
Annex 7: Training Activities developed for Youth Networks during reporting period October- December 2012
Annex 8: CAP Activities in Images
Annex 9: Success and Interest Stories: FUHRIL, FOSDEH

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 November 30, 21 grants have been awarded for a total amount of $1,449,975.54, representing 22.48% of the total amount of the LOP of the grants budget of $6,450,000. The CAP component concentrated efforts in providing technical assistance to 11 CSOs in the management of their grants. As of December 31st, 15 grants have been awarded for a total amount of $818,828.29, representing 12.70 % of the total amount of LOP of the grants budget of $6,450,000. (Refer to Annex 1: Grants Table.)

II. POLITICAL CONTEXT

During the last Quarter of 2012, the political situation in Honduras continued to be complex, highlighting the fragile state of democracy the country has been facing this year. By the end of November, primary elections were held with the participation of three political parties. Rather than strengthening the country's democratic system, the primary elections process actually accentuated the lack of authenticity of the country's electoral institution. Manipulation and abuse of the voter identification processes undertaken by election management bodies, accusations against members of the election committees, and manipulation of authorizations for credentials by one of the political parties increased citizens' lack of confidence in the electoral process. According to the Center for Democracy Studies (CESPAD), this voting process was marked by doubt, mistrust, and uncertainty, reaffirming the need of a deep political-electoral reform.

The Electoral Court announced the candidates elected to participate in the general elections scheduled to be held in November 2013. However, questions regarding the transparency of the Electoral Court have risen, with more than 20 formal accusations submitted to the Public Prosecutor Office for electoral crimes, as well as results from an international audit of the voting process that found inconsistencies

and/or manipulation in 10% of all polls. The audit also reported that only 50% of voters registered in the election census participated.[1]

This primary elections process is barely the prelude facing the general electoral process foreseen for November 2013. Large challenges remain to instill more confidence in citizens and civil society organizations on how the electoral process can actually strengthen the country's democracy. In addition to questions regarding the authenticity of the primary elections process, there are still many areas of civic participation lacking to exemplify a true democratic process, such as citizen participation and the identification of country priorities through open debate. Additionally, there is a lack of proper investigation of political campaigns funds and a demand for transparent electoral processes with true accountability mechanisms by the electoral system.

By the end of 2012, the public administration was not able to settle the 2012 fiscal year budget. Street demonstrations by government employees took place due to the suspension of salaries and benefits for several months. Suppliers, contractors, and consultants from various public institutions have declared they have not received payments owed to them (approximately 850 million Lempiras) and will not continue filling orders and providing services to government agencies until they get paid. Furthermore, three of the largest decentralized government institutions - Honduran Telecommunications Company (HONDUTEL), the National Electric Energy Company (ENEE), and the National Port Company (ENP) - that were previously profitable now face deep losses. On the other hand, the Executive Branch submitted the 2013 General Budget of the Republic to National Congress, which has not been approved due to uncertainty surrounding the actual capacity to finance the budget.

Due to the financial crisis the country is experiencing, consequences of corruption and poor practices in public administration continue to loom in 2013. Improvisation in budget management and fiscal policies, demonstrated in the over-estimation of the fiscal income, as well as unfair tax exonerations, high costs, abuse of non-budgeted expenses, and overestimation of costs in purchases and acquisitions, among other elements, are currently driving the country to a financial bankruptcy of over $1,080,363,620 Lempiras. No actions are foreseen to offset these practices in the execution of public budgets. A real political will to change is not perceived in decision makers, mainly because the public agenda of the upcoming year is strongly focused on the elections.

According to the last United Nations Report on Human Development, Honduras is the third most unequal country of Latin America, and economic inequality is still on the rise. The current government has approved more than 30 economic reforms directly affecting the tax-paying class and favoring or granting tax exonerations to large tax-payers. This report reveals that about $2,109,281,352 Lempiras are lost in fiscal tax exonerations. The insufficient fiscal collection and the excessive government expenditures have driven the country to never-seen debt levels. Surprisingly, instead of being punished, the excessive public expenditures and the abuses in committing expenditures without budget allocation are being approved and even legalized by the same public administration through reforms to legal norms. With this panorama, fiscal impunity and the lack of transparency within the public administration appear to be the biggest challenges faced particularly by civil society organizations leading these issues and Honduran society in general.

Although the financial crisis is critical for the country, Legislative and Executive Branch decision-makers once again shook the foundations of the Honduran Rule of Law, risking Honduras' fragile democracy. With a majority of votes and participation of congressmen from various political parties, in an inopportune manner the National Congress dismissed four members of the Constitutional Office from the Supreme Court of Justice, arguing the issuance of judicial sentences against the national police purge process. With this action, there was evidence of the lack of independence among the government branches, as established by the Honduran Constitution and the interference of the Legislative Branch in the Judicial Branch. The dismissal of the members of the Supreme Court has been labeled as a "technical coup" of the Judicial Branch and described as illegal by various political analysts and jurists.

[1] The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks countries and territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be.

The weakened confidence of the citizens in their government is troublesome. To understand how deeply the mistrust plagues Honduran Government right now, one may look towards the final quarterly "2012 Survey of Citizen Opinion on Democracy"[2] , which points out that political parties continue to be main targets of mistrust, and 52% of the population do not have any confidence in them. Mistrust also plagues the National Congress, which this year reached a level of 50%, the highest percentage in the four surveys of the year. The Legislative Branch displaced the National Police, which in February had 52% of mistrust but has decreased to 45%, apparently due to the announced institutional purge. Citizens' mistrust is reflected in Civil Organizations. In particular, the private enterprise sector holds a 47% mistrust rate and CSOs have a 44% rate, while only Catholic and Protestant churches have remained unchanged, with levels of 18% and 17% respectively.

Important for Honduran NGOs, the Decree Number PCM-047-2012 was approved by the Honduran Council of Ministers on December 4th. This Decree provides for a "Ventanilla Unica" or "one-stop" regime for consolidated Government oversight of international development NGOs, along with a new inter-agency body for evaluating the regulation of international NGOs. The Ventanilla Unica Decree does not, however, set forth any details on the requirements to be imposed on international NGOs. It ignores passed but unimplemented legislation governing international NGOs, most notably the NGO-D Law, but also the Framework Law on Social Public Policies aimed at Populations that are Vulnerable and in Conditions of Poverty and Extreme Poverty (Law on Social Policy). Those laws establish regimes for regulating international development NGOs as well as multi-sector councils with civil society representation at numbers equal to or just below those of public officials. Like the Ventanilla Unica's inter-agency body, the councils established by those laws are charged with evaluating and developing policy as well as drafting legislative reform proposals. The inter-agency body established by the Ventanilla Unica Decree does not include sector representation. At a minimum, the Ventanilla Unica Decree may impose a redundant layer of regulation and bureaucracy. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) recently highlighted a trend in the region of restrictions on NGOs that are supported only by executive decrees and not by acts of Parliament. The IACHR concluded that such restrictions are inconsistent with the rights of free association guaranteed by the American Convention on Human Rights.

Honduras ranked 133 out of 176 countries measured on Transparency International's 2012 Corruption Perceptions Index, which also listed the nation's "budget openness" as "scant or none." Looking at the Corruption Perceptions Index 2012[3], it is clear that corruption is a major threat facing humanity. Corruption destroys lives and communities, and undermines countries and institutions. It generates popular anger that threatens to further destabilize societies and exacerbate violent conflicts. It leads to failure in the delivery of basic services like education or healthcare. It derails the building of essential infrastructure, as corrupt leaders skim funds. Corruption amounts to a dirty tax, and the poor and most vulnerable are its primary victims. To counter the effects of public sector corruption, governments need to integrate anti-corruption actions into all aspects of decision-making. They must prioritize better rules on lobbying and political financing, make public spending and contracting more transparent, and make public entities more accountable.

Hondurans live now to such extremes that, according to statistics, a violent death occurs every 78 minutes.[4] Honduras has become the deadliest country in the world in an area that is not at war. On

---

[2] "2012 Survey of Citizen Opinion on Democracy" was elaborated by Centro de Estudios Para la Democracia, CESPAD, and financed by the Danish International Cooperation DANIDA.

[3]Honduras closed the year 2011 with a homicide rate of 86.5 per 100,000 inhabitants, according to the Violence Observatory, who works with funds from the Peace and Democracy Institute of the UNAH. This figure ranks Honduras as the most violent country in the world, surpassing nations living in constant war/armed conflict. The Violence Observatory reported last year a total of 9,799 deaths from external causes nationwide. Of these deaths, a total of 7,104 were homicides (72.5%) and 1,098 were deaths by traffic accidents (11.2%). A total of 730 victims lost their lives over undetermined reasons (7.4%), 551 unintentional deaths (5.6%), and 316 from suicide (3.2%). "The scientific analysis revealed that the homicide rate would be of 81 per 100,000 inhabitants, but could reach an equal or greater rate than the one we had last year (86.5%)" said the Coordinator of the Violence Observatory, Migdonia Ayestas.

October 22, 2012, President Porfirio Lobo Sosa installed the National Council for Coexistence and Citizen Security, composed by various ministries, CSOs, national police, and the local governments to coordinate joint actions for violence prevention involving youth. These actions derived from the comprehensive citizen security policy of coexistence and citizen security from 2011 to 2022. This initiative has the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), World Bank (WB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Swiss and German Cooperation, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Council of Ministers also approved a decree submitted by the Ministry of Security, through which declares year 2013 as "National Year of Violence Prevention". This initiative tries to reflect the will of improving the atmosphere of social peace in the country. Nonetheless, despite these intentions on taking steps forward towards violence prevention actions, the reality is that the government's efforts are and have been insufficient. Evidence of this shows that despite the high crime rate prevailing in the country, the State has invested only about 80 million Lempiras out of 857 million Lempiras raised in security taxes by December 2012. Another example is the lack of support to the Commission of Public Security Reform (CRSP), characterized by the lack of a mechanism of the Government to effectively distribute the security funds. In 2012, out of the requested amount of 49 million Lempiras, the Commission only received 25% of the funds. This entity was created to promote reforms for the institutions responsible of administrating and providing justice and security in the country. It is expected that in early 2013, a reform will be made to have a mechanism in place to assign these funds and the regulations to manage them.

III. ANALYSIS

During this reporting period, progress has been made in the closing operations of two Training and Implementation Grants (TIGS) awarded during FY2012 to CPRG's Intermediary Support Organizations (ISOs). In addition, 21 projects have been implemented by 15 CSO partners through six National Government Oversight Grants (NGOG), eight Training and Research Advocacy Grants (TRAG) and two Public Information and Campaign Grants (PICG). Through technical assistance by the Program and ISOs to the CSOs, and through field monitoring of grant-sponsored projects, Counterpart has been able to develop strong lines of communication and effective coordination and technical advisory to the CSOs. This has promoted the establishment of strong relationships with 15 Honduran CSOs, including the networking organizations from these CSOs. In order to ensure the achievement of Program objectives at the beginning of the second cycle of grants, in early 2013 an adjustment to the operational strategy will be made, with the purpose of consolidating the networking strategy and strengthening synergies involving CPRG grantee CSOs, as well as other CSOs that lead similar initiatives such as accountability, human rights and elections processes.

By the end of this Quarter, most grantees were implementing their projects with a focus on opening and/or strengthening participatory spaces for citizen oversight in various government institutions. However, given the context under which Honduras public administration is evolving, it is too early to ensure that cooperation between CSOs and public institutions are strong enough to ensure total success in citizen advocacy in public policy. It is envisioned that this will be a mid-term to long-term process.

Strategies and efforts developed by partner CSOs to oversee government institutions deserve recognition as they are no small feat. These efforts imply an acceptance of their own organizational weaknesses and identifying ways to overcome these weaknesses, as well as working under a complex, insecure, and uncertain changing context. The ISOs face the particular challenge of incorporating strategic thought in the framework of advanced political advocacy based on plausible scenario planning. Social audit exercises need to grow into a promotion of mobilization actions and advocacy results in public matters that demonstrate changes in current practices of public administration. In order to achieve this transition towards advocacy actions in public policy, the CSOs will have to constantly observe the dynamics of the national socio-political context, mainly in the analysis of the influence that partisan policies have over public management during an election year. For Honduras, 2013 glimpses no flattering horizons. Instead,

a deepening in the economic crisis will create higher levels of poor governance, social deterioration, violence, and citizen uncertainty.

Since the beginning of the Program, it has been clear that in order to achieve effective advocacy, transparency, and accountability, it was necessary to create enabling environments for citizen participation. During this Quarter, CPRG grantees have taken advantage of the ground work that has been laid to create this enabling environment, and opened citizen participation spaces in more than 50 public institutions of the central and local governments. Expectations for the next Quarter will be for CSOs to sustain citizen proposals that will achieve effective accountability mechanisms. According to the experience of FY12 Program implementation, the importance is clear to continue defining local-level intervention strategies. These strategies build communities' capacity to work collaboratively with municipal authorities and other social actors to address the root causes of social insecurity and violence with the active participation of community members. Further strengthening and capacity building is needed for the Community Revitalization Committees (CRCs) so they can consolidate and ensure their sustainability over time. Poverty, the lack of job opportunities, family disintegration, and culturally insensitive education systems can create hopelessness, desperation, alienation and low self-esteem among the population and especially among youth that, all too often, turn to violence. It will be necessary to achieve a greater involvement of young people in local community organization in order to understand their problems, their perceptions, and most urgent needs. In turn, it will be easier to facilitate the appropriate mechanisms to prevent youth from engaging in criminal activities.

Many individuals and organizations are already working vigorously to improve citizen security and taking steps towards violence prevention. However, there is still some concern among community members in participating in project activities, since there are some groups interested in maintaining the communities under a situation of fear and insecurity. Some CSO partners have increased security mechanisms and installed an inclusive and not combative or confrontational violence prevention strategy orientation to promote the improvement of living conditions and the involvement of as many community members as possible. Given that Program and partner technicians develop fieldwork in areas considered highly dangerous, necessary precautions need to be taken to lessen the risk of becoming victims of crime incidents. Though to date there have been no serious incidents reported, it is appropriate to take precautions. As a means to respond to the growing insecurity, the Program developed a Security Assessment early FY 2012 and a Contingency and Security Action plan, which will be fully implemented during the next Quarter and throughout the remainder of the Program. It is expected that a Security Coordinator will be hired by Counterpart to lead security aspects and conduct security training for Program staff and partner CSOs.

At the closing of the Quarter, grantees still experienced some difficulty in producing documents containing strategies, methodologies, or clear avenues to advocate in public policy. This situation goes through various conditioning elements, among them the empirical practice in political advocacy actions. This makes it difficult to manage and efficiently take advantage of the circumstances and opportunities created by the unfolding of the public administration and overall context. For year 2013, the Program will be supporting CSOs through training processes and providing them with methodological tools that are sensitive to the national reality. This training will help grantees conduct advanced political advocacy within the framework of anti-corruption actions, macro-economic, citizen and legal security, and human rights, among other issues that mark the strategic priorities of advocacy. For some CSOs, training will focus on an enhancement of administrative and financial capacity for implementation of foreign aid resources, as well as the effectiveness on financial and technical reporting and quality of supporting documentation.

IV. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

During the first Quarter of 2013, the Program has successfully implemented its operational strategy for technical assistance and training to CSOs grantees. The Program's first TIG grants closing plan was prepared successfully with grantees during this Quarter. The CAP component completed several

significant achievements and programmatic activities and was in full-scale implementation in all seven target municipalities through projects implemented by 9 local Civil Society Organization (CSO) partners. Below are some of the most outstanding Program activities.

- Community Revitalization Grant agreements were signed, which will help implement community-led initiatives in 20 target communities at $10,000 each. These projects seek to benefit communities by developing a series of activities for violence prevention and social development in areas of a) employability and income generation, b) education, c) youth inclusion and mobilization, d) mental health (prevention of drug and alcohol abuse), and e) community space preservation. Some of the activities include: vocational training, training for self-employment, support for access to education programs through scholarships, donation of basic material and equipment for educational purposes, improvement of public facilities (parks, sport courts/facilities, community centers, schools), development of artistic activities and festivals, promotion of sports activities, violence prevention campaigns, and training workshops on: personal/family/community values, leadership, self-esteem, personal development, prevention of alcohol and drug abuse, sexual and reproductive health, parenting for violence prevention, among others.
- Youth Municipal Dialogue Forums were held in the municipalities of La Ceiba, Tela, and Choloma with 349 participants, including youth leaders, community leaders, CSO representatives, and local government officials. Participants received positive messages related to violence prevention, discussed current issues, exchanged experiences related to violence situations in their social environment, and proposed solutions to their social problems. The outstanding issues discussed by the participants include the lack of quality of education for the youth, unemployment, lack of adequate and safe recreational spaces, high rates of violence and criminality, alcohol and drug abuse.
- The Program and four implementing partner CSOs conducted workshops and meetings to develop the information gathering process to prepare community assessments in 16 target communities. Technical assistance was provided to the CSOs to facilitate this process.
- The CAP component's four newest CSOs (CIPE-Choluteca, COSOCITELA-Tela, CEPROSAF-La Ceiba and ADELSAR-Santa Rosa de Copán) developed CAP's strategy for the organization and creation of the Community Revitalization Committees (CRCs) in each of the new 16 target communities. As a result of the programmatic activities developed by the CSOs and the support provided by CAP staff through motivational workshops, 16 CRCs have been created in the target communities.
- After a series of visits and meetings with municipal authorities, 5 CAP ISCP CSOs continued working on strengthening relations with the local governments by developing training workshops for municipal authorities from Tegucigalpa, Choloma, and San Pedro Sula.
- The two Training and Implementation Grants (TIGS) awarded during FY2012 to CPRG's Intermediary Support Organizations (ISOs) began their close-out process. In addition, the CPRG component boasted 17 projects implemented by 14 CSOs through six National Government Oversight Grants (NGOG), eight Training and Research Advocacy Grants (TRAG) and two Public Information and Campaign Grants (PICG) in motion. Through technical assistance by the Program and ISOs to the CSOs, and through field monitoring of grant-sponsored projects, Counterpart has been able to develop strong lines of communication and effective coordination with grantee CSOs.
- The CPRG CSO partners have been successful in training 342 CSOs technical personnel in advocacy and watchdog initiatives.
- ISO partners were able to train 81 public officials in anticorruption initiatives, 11 from the Central Government (Ministry of Finance) and 71 local government officials.
- CPRG is working with a grantee CSO to include people with disabilities to foster good governance. Through financial and technical support from the Program, FUHRIL serves as an

interlocutor for deaf Hondurans to demand good governance alongside their peers. FUHRIL is working with specialists such as professors, designers, and the Deaf Association of Honduras, to create visual interpretations of words such as "corruption," "transparency" and "accountability," words that do not exist in sign language in Honduras.

- The Impactos 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 co-sponsored the event, held on October 9-11 in Tegucigalpa. The event brought together more than 350 participants from various states and social sectors of seven countries in an open dialogue to analyze discuss exchange and establish specific measures to eradicate corruption in the region and in each participating country.
- Program partner ICNL provided stakeholders with legal analysis of an Executive Decree that bypasses existing but ignored legislation governing international NGOs. ICNL flagged the potential for abuse that is posed by the Decree, and identified relevant trends in international law and practice related to governing the CSO sector by decree rather than legislation. ICNL also produced an assessment of prior CSO experience with self-regulation that will help inform sector efforts to design a pilot self-regulation system.

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.

During this reporting period, Counterpart conducted an internal review of its Impactos Program grants unit with the assistance of a Counterpart Grants Manager deployed to Honduras. The internal review recommended, among other things, a staff restructure and updating the Impactos Grants Manual. A Grants Director with ample experience was hired to lead the team.

A review was conducted of the 19 CPRG reports received during this Quarter with the purpose of monitoring progress, achievements and challenges of each CSO. The result of these analyses will be shared with CSOs next Quarter. As a means to strengthen the capacity of CSOs in the management of their grants, field visits were conducted to provide feedback on the quality of financial reports, highlighting their strengths and areas of improvement for future reports.

Fundacion Hondureña de Rehabiltacion e Integracion del Limitado (FUHRIL) presented a Rapid Response Fund proposal to complement education and advocacy activities performed as grantees under the Public Information Grant (PICG). The proposal was submitted and revised according to procedures, and the grant was awarded November 30th 2012.

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

Both ISOs concluded their first year of TIGs and began the closeout process for their grants. Among many activities of the closeout process, joint evaluation sessions between the grantees and CPRG staff were held to identify both good practices and challenges to overcome in the next round of TIGs.

Elements influenced during the implementation and closing of the two grants were:

- ISO Learning Process. Although both organizations have a leadership and networking experience in Honduran civil society, the ISOs have encountered challenges in their planning and training processes, field work, services offered to their affiliated organizations, systemizing their monitoring and evaluation activities, and submitting comprehensive reports, as well as in other areas. Learning from these challenges, the Program revised the role of ISOs and, in response to

the grantee network's needs, has decided to add two new ISOs to the Program, pending modification approval from USAID. Thus the Program will be better positioned to:
a) Achieve program results and impact on a larger scale in terms of geographical coverage;
b) Improve advocacy/communication strategies from the bottom-up and from the top down;
c) Face the increased need to build a more robust platform of diverse and strong CSOs who work together to fight corruption and increase transparency at all levels; and
d) Enable the Program to face the challenges related to CSOs' capacities to work according to the programmatic framework and rigorous policy standards in managing their grants.

- Organizations' structure and organizational culture. The organization's ability to learn and adapt to changing situations and demands for a new working model as an ISO is influenced by its structure, culture of work and its human resources, as can be seen in the following examples:
    - FOSDEH as a think-tank showed a high degree of professionalism and teamwork during the grant's implementation period. Maintaining its focus on economic and fiscal policy issues has allowed the organization to advocate to a high level of decision-makers in the country and international financial institutions, build capacity at the municipal levels, and work towards increasing transparency in national and municipal budget management. FOSDEH also provided technical assistance and training services to local CSOs that are part of its support network.
    - FOPRIDEH has a broader range of programmatic skills, bigger funding sources, greater geographic coverage and number of members. These assets have positively contributed to the organization's grant implementation during critical periods, testing its capacity to provide the strategic, technical and operational support required to adequately fulfill its role as an ISO.

The achievement of grants' objectives was due to the strategic planning of each organization. Grant objectives led by FOSDEH complemented its strategic plan, strengthening its on-going efforts on economic and fiscal matters. In FOPRIDEH's case, the linkage between the grant activities and the organization's strategic planning was less evident. Even though the projects' proposal stated the need for creating a suitable self-advocacy mechanism on the subject of governance, a mechanism involving entire FOPRIDEH's network comprised of 82 affiliated organizations, FOPRIDEH showed weaknesses in articulating systematic actions under the grant. Both organizations were able to reach most of the indicators, goals and deliverables according to each proposal. The final results reported by each ISO also show some differences in their performance as described below:

- FOSDEH's participation in public spaces (such as though media, public forums, and gatherings) was influential due to its high level of specialization as a think-tank and to the relevance of the public issue being addressed. With the grant, a series of materials were created to develop processes of citizen education on the budget theme which exceeded expectations. (See Annex 2: FOSDEH Observations for Congress for FY 2013 Government Budget and Implications on Fiscal Policy.) Additionally, a process of budget information dissemination began under an indicators system for the national and municipal area, something new for grassroots organizations.
- FOPRIDEH completed seven social audits in 15 municipalities of the country. Moving forward, the Program will ensure that audit findings will be incorporated in the operational plans of FOPRIDEH's affiliates, since their experiences could leverage other advocacy initiatives to promote public policies related to decentralization, government transparency, and strengthening of municipal management. FOPRIDEH also faced some constraints to elaborate relevant training modules, methodologies, materials, and tools to conduct social audits and training citizens in subjects such as monitoring the performance of local government officials.

Both organizations experienced challenges in training public officials from the national and local governments. After several efforts made by FOSDEH's leadership, they successfully developed five training sessions with 11 senior officials from the Ministry of Finance who are responsible for conducting the country's financial policies.

Both organizations will be finalizing their project systematization documents at the closing of their grant, which will be included in the final report submitted next Quarter, and will provide conclusive elements (objectives reached, impacts achieved, best practices) for decision-making on the new grant cycle. To help guide the ISOs with the activities of future TIGs, the Program developed strategic guidelines to be discussed with the ISOs in a workshop scheduled during the next Quarter. Items to be discussed with the four ISOs emphasize advanced political advocacy aspects on issues of transparency, accountability, governance, and security. Furthermore, CPRG training and implementation processes will be discussed in more detail to identify relevant advocacy themes, the involvement of social actors (civil society, public officials, corporative sector other) and the geographic area or territorial area to be covered, among other items.

1.4 - Design and Deliver Customized Program Trainings.

The first Quarter of 2013 has been successful in designing and delivering training and technical assistance to implementing partners and other beneficiaries and stakeholders involved in promoting initiatives for transparency and accountability of the public sector. The Program focused on ensuring a high quality of training was offered, both by the Program and by affiliated CSOs. A toolkit for advocacy was developed by the CPRG team and was offered to CSOs as complementary aid to improving their effectiveness and quality of their advocacy skills and efforts. This toolkit is currently available in CD format and in the near future will be offered to CSOs through the official website, once it is launched.

In this Quarter, eight grantees were trained by the Program in the management of tools designed to evaluate the satisfaction of event participants through statistical interpretation of evaluation results using the PSPP Program (http://www.gnu.org/software/pspp). With the new skills developed and the tools available, partner CSOs are gradually improving their training, evaluation and systematization processes generating information for decision-making to strengthen their organizational processes in providing quality services to their target audiences.

Some noteworthy trainings and workshops hosted by grantee CSOs included the following:

- FOSDEH, as part of its project "Building Opportunities in a Country with Transparency and Accountability", installed citizen observatories in three regions of the country, with a mission of citizen oversight of municipal budgets. To do this, FOSDEH provided training and technical assistance to 21 observatory leaders.
- In November ADELSAR hosted a workshop with a focus on building a budget in an inclusive and participatory way for the municipality of Santa Rosa de Copán. The workshop reached 137 people, including municipal officials, on issues such as public policy and participatory budget cycles at a municipal level.
- FOPRIDEH concluded their Social Audit Training cycle during this Quarter, as part of the provision of technical assistance provided to the CSO's staff. In conjunction with the Access to Public Information Institute, FOPRIDEH conducted the workshop "Access to Public Information: a Right and a Civic Duty", aimed primarily at CSOs' staff and journalists, with the intention of raising awareness and socializing the Access to Public Information Law. Held in San Pedro Sula, this workshop targeted the northern region and in Santa Rosa de Copán aimed at the western region audiences.
- In October, SETELEC developed a training workshop for CSOs on "Participation and Social Audit". The majority of the 50 participants represented at least 15 grassroots community organizations were from organizations linked to the economic social sector, traditionally marginalized from training in subjects like watchdog and citizen advocacy.
- Through their project "Citizens Promoting Access to Public Information", Centro de Desarrollo Humano (CDH) trained 100 local community leaders in 10 communities of Comayaguela, increasing their knowledge of advocacy strategies and the Access to Public Information Law. CDH also implemented a Public Information Campaign, promoting citizen participation in watchdog activities. The campaign includes the active participation of the community,

emphasizing on the youth to develop their capacity and their authentic participation to express their needs, aspirations, dreams and hopes as representatives of their segregated communities. It has also established alliances with two partner organizations collaborating in providing training materials and guidance as well as publication in public spaces (such as television and radio).

- C-Libre developed a workshop aimed at strengthening capacities of 75 leaders of local CSOs in the cities of La Esperanza, Gracias, Siguatepeque, and Puerto Cortes. The leaders trained in these workshops are participating in the implementation of the Municipal Transparency Index designed and validated by C-Libre, with the technical support of local consultants and the Program. Consequently, it will aid in the validation of the Transparency Index and adjust it to the municipal criteria.
- CIPRODEH trained about 130 community leaders of Francisco Morazán, El Paraiso, and Santa Barbara in areas such as social audits and regulations in implemented by government representatives of National Congress as part of the project "Transparency and Accountability in National Congress". Currently, trained leaders are developing action plans designed in the workshop events, aimed at conducting oversight on the use and management of subsidy funds of municipal representatives.
- The Fundacion Democracia Sin Fronteras (FDSF) developed an internal workshop with the purpose of strengthening their ability to identify and formulate projects and identify their staffs' professional skills (or which necessary skills may be lacking). The aim was to improve the organizational sustainability strategy. The plan included the mobilization of financial resources for the continuity of these initiatives once the grant funds awarded by the Program end.
- Through the project "Listening Is More Than Hearing, We Are Not Deaf to Corruption", FUHRIL developed a basic anti-corruption course with the National Anti-Corruption Council (CNA) for 100 participants linked to organizations that work with the disabled. The goals of the training were: to sensitize and encourage an inclusive perspective among participants; to think about actions that promote transparency; to discuss how to increase access to public information; and to discuss how to eliminate different forms of corruption and human rights violations.

1.5 - Support the Establishment and Activities of a National Transparency Coalition and Civic Movement.

The Program continued follow-up and technical support to the initiatives that partner CSOs are developing to promote dialogue among a broad coalition of CSOs working to increase transparency. Some networks and spaces created and brought into the coalition include:

- Red Alianza Ciudadana Unidos por la Transparencia y Contra la Corrupción, a group of CSO networks, most of which are Impactos Program grantees;
- Alianza por la Paz y la Justicia, a group of NGOs, unions and religious leaders focused on improving public safety in a secure legal framework in Honduras;
- Alliance of CSOs committed to Social Audit, led by SETELEC and created as a result of training on Citizen Participation and Social Audit developed in the month of October. A total of 15 participating organizations discussed their need to create a mechanism for organizations committed to social audit to unify; and
- Citizenship monitoring corruption in public offices: Fundación Democracia sin Fronteras (FDsF), through their awarded project "Monitoring corruption and bribery in government offices in Tegucigalpa". As a result of their research, FDsF is now working to expand the range of CSOs involved in the construction of a more transparent Honduras. They seek to engage civil society actors who are not already part of the group of CSOs granted by the Impactos Program CPRG component to participate actively in the dissemination of the monitoring of corruption, opening opportunities for the presentation of purposeful initiatives to fight corruption from a broader organized civil society perspective.
- Following the conflict between the Legislative and Judicial Branches at the end of 2012 due to removal of four Supreme Court judges by the National Congress, the Program, supported by a

group of CSOs (FOPRIDEH, GSC, COIPRODEN, ASONOG, FOSDEH, CARITAS, and Confraternidad Evangelica de Honduras) acted as a CSO mediation initiative for the conflict. The support included funding a press conference (newspapers, television, radio, and web) in the country to promote a harmonious environment between the three branches of state (Executive, Judicial, and Legislative). In a public hearing, the Alliance (Alianza por la Paz y la Justicia) was in favor of dialogue and invited the leadership of the three government branches to find a solution to the crisis. At the time of writing this report, the crisis remained unresolved and the invitation to dialogue had not yet been taken.

1.6 - Award National Government Oversight Grants and Support CSO Watchdog Capacity and Activities.
During this Quarter, six NGOG grantees created 13 new working relationships with public institutions, and trained more than 250 CSO members and 80 public officials from the Public Prosecutor Office, *Hospital Escuela* (National Hospital University) and the TSC. Six social audit projects were also underway through this grant, many of which establishing important steps in building a relationship between CSOs and government entities.

- CARITAS signed an agreement with the Public Prosecutor Office to conduct a social audit to the Special Office of Human Rights.
- CIPRODEH has a memorandum of understanding with three Congressmen leaders of political parties with the purpose of conducting a social audit on the management of National Congress funds assigned to their departments.
- FOROSIDA has an agreement with authorities of the National Hospital University to conduct a social audit on the use of funds paid by health patients.
- SETELEC will be signing an agreement with the Court of Accounts to follow up on audit recommendations made by the Supreme Court of Accounts (TSC) to consider joint monitoring to the TSC as well as the possibility for SETELEC to provide technical assistance to the Court of Accounts.
- ASJ maintained a relationship with the Ministry of Education to oversee the hiring of teachers and the production and distribution of school textbooks.
- EROC worked with SOPTRAVI (Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Housing) authorities to investigate the use of funds assigned to C-A4 road maintenance, which has revitalized citizen advocacy and mobilization actions from the western region of Honduras. Though collaborative relationships have been established with SOPTRAVI, public access to information remains a slow process due to the lack of openness in officials responsible and the poor quality of information uploaded to SOPTRAVI's institutional portal in their webpage.

Similarly, all grantees worked on the design of methodologies and tools for the exercise of citizen oversight. CIPRODEH collected information on the use of funds managed by three Congressmen and began to process and analyze the information. CARITAS, FOROSIDA, and EROC began conducting assessments prior to the design of tools and defining training contents for their target audiences. ASJ began to design the methodology and tools to conduct the social audit to the procurement and distribution processes of school textbooks.

1.7 - Provide Targeted Consultations on National Government Oversight and Increased Government Transparency.
During the Quarter, CSOs implementing NGOG and TRAG grants focused on the design of methodologies and tools to support social audits and research according to the high-quality inputs needed for advocacy in overseen public institutions. To this end, the Program provided technical assistance to CSOs in preparing contracts, SOWs, and selection process for hiring consultant experts in governance and knowledgeable on citizen oversight. The cadre of consultants registered in the Program expanded. The following are some examples of consultants' skills from the Program cadre successfully hired by grantee CSOs in this Quarter:

1. Jurist with experience in administrative law processes of administrative reform, public services and administrative hiring, hired to conduct research on fiscal legal matters.
2. Lawyer to the Committee and in the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, hired to advise on research and social audit on the Human Rights Office of the Public Prosecutor Office.
3. Expert in Honduran public administration, hired to design a proposal for regulation of the Departmental Social Fund.
4. Professional of social sciences, with specialized studies in gender, development, local public management, transparency and accountability, hired to facilitate the implementation of the Municipal Transparency Index.

1.8 - Introduce a Self-Regulatory System to Improve CSO Accountability Practices.

The Executive Director of FOPRIDEH shared with the Program Decree Number PCM-047-2012, which was approved by the Honduran Council of Ministers on December 4th. This Decree provides for a "Ventanilla Unica" or "one-stop" regime for consolidated Government oversight of international development NGOs, along with a new inter-agency body for evaluating the regulation of international NGOs. The Ventanilla Unica Decree does not, however, set forth any details on the requirements to be imposed on international NGOs. It ignores passed but unimplemented legislation governing international NGOs, most notably the NGO-D Law, but also the Framework Law on Social Public Policies aimed at Populations that are Vulnerable and in Conditions of Poverty and Extreme Poverty (Law on Social Policy). Those laws establish regimes for regulating international development NGOs as well as multi-sector councils with civil society representation at numbers equal to or just below those of public officials. Like the Ventanilla Unica's inter-agency body, the councils established by those laws are charged with evaluating and developing policy as well as drafting legislative reform proposals. The inter-agency body established by the Ventanilla Unica Decree does not include sector representation. At a minimum, the Ventanilla Unica Decree may impose a redundant layer of regulation and bureaucracy. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) recently highlighted a trend in the region of restrictions on NGOs that are supported only by executive decrees and not by acts of Parliament. The IACHR concluded that such restrictions are inconsistent with the rights of free association guaranteed by the American Convention on Human Rights. The Program, along with its partners, recognized that Honduran NGOs must be alert to these trends and monitor implementation of the Ventanilla Unica Decree for any sign of restrictions that are inconsistent with the provisions of the NGO-D Law.

Through a survey and participatory workshops in Tegucigalpa, Santa Rosa de Copan, and San Pedro Sula, the Program gathered information from CSOs across the country on their experiences with different models of self-regulation systems to help inform dialogue on the topic. Based on these surveys, the Program provided recommendations for next steps. Among the key findings were the following:

- At a minimum, dozens of Honduran CSOs have experience with self-regulation, most frequently with systems of peer review based on established criteria for sound governance and management practices. Program ISO FOPRIDEH has a well-established system for vetting the governance and financial practices of affiliated organizations as a prerequisite for membership in the federation. With over 80 members, FOPRIDEH's system alone accounts for substantial national experience with self-regulation.
- A much smaller number of Honduran CSOs have experience with other models of self-regulation. At least a few survey respondents reported experience in each of the five models of self-regulation surveyed (self-certification; peer review; evaluation by an independent entity; certification by an independent entity; or a prize for top performers). Several CSOs, for example, indicated that they participate in international coalitions, and that they must obtain certifications of compliance with coalition standards.
- CSO representatives may not recognize their experience as self-regulation. Although roughly two-thirds of the survey respondents reported self-regulation experience, most of the CSO representatives who participated in the Tegucigalpa workshop chose not to describe their CSOs' experiences with self-regulation when invited to contribute to the discussion. It is possible that CSOs do not highlight this

experience with self-regulation internally with their own personnel. It follows that CSOs may not call attention to their participation in a self-regulation system with their beneficiaries, the general population, or current or potential donors, either.

The assessment documents strong interest among Honduran CSOs in self-regulation for the sector. All but one survey respondent affirmed his or her organization's interest in supporting a participatory process to create a self-regulation system. Following the half-day workshops, no less than half of the participants in each city asked to be included in on-going discussions on self-regulation.

1.9 - Support Targeted Anti-Corruption Public Information Campaigns.

During this reporting period, the Public Information Campaign grantees (CDH, FUHRIL and FOSDEH) had significant progress in the implementation of their projects, as described below:

FUHRIL used financial and technical support from the Program to serve as an interlocutor for people with disabilities to express themselves in favor of transparency and accountability in Honduras. FUHRIL is working with specialists - professors, designers, and the Deaf Association of Honduras - to create visual interpretations of words such as "corruption," "transparency" and "accountability". These words do not exist in sign language in Honduras. The purpose of this work is to help deaf Hondurans demand good governance alongside their peers. Last December FUHRIL launched a campaign called "Listening Is More Than Hearing, We Are Not Deaf to Corruption." The campaign seeks to increase awareness of the limitations faced by the disabled, demand services and information for them, and communicate their ideas and proposals to fight corruption. FUHRIL partnered with the daily nationally-distributed newspaper Diario La Tribuna, which agreed to publish a monthly full-page cartoon series and weekly news banner with the campaign's content at no cost for 10 months. The comic strips contain key messages that encourage those with disabilities to participate in civic actions aimed at fighting corruption. They take an inclusive approach in a place where those with disabilities are often marginalized and left out of the political conversation. FUHRIL's campaign is already motivating and mobilizing people with disabilities to communicate their perspectives on issues such as the accountability of public officials.

The official launch of the campaign took place on the premises of the Presidential palace with support of the Minister Advisor in Disability, Mr. Javier Salgado, and members of the Secretary of Justice and Human Rights (SJDH). Organizations including the SJDH, Court of Accounts (TSC), Institute for Access to Public Information (IAIP), the Public Ministry (MP), National Anti-Corruption Council (CNA), Honor Guard of the Presidential House, Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ), COIPRODEN and FOPRIDEH participated in the event. (Refer to Annex 3: FUHRIL Public Information Campaign comic strips published in Diario La Tribuna.)

FOSDEH's project, "Budgetary Transparency: A Need for Fair and Equitable Access to Public Resources", they established dialogues with the President Commissioner of the Institute for Access to Public Information, Doris Madrid and Commissioner Miriam Guzmán regarding the process of repealing the concealment of information in the tax subject. As a result of FOSDEH's efforts, they developed a social-legal analysis that was published in the book "Impunity, the Real Budgetary Problem in Honduras", which contains an analysis of the Honduran legal framework related to the budgetary processes. The book also tackles the impact of the lack of access to information and how its concealment is affecting the macroeconomic management of the National Budget and affecting governance in the country. The purpose of the analysis was to establish recommendations for the Government and CSOs on how citizens can advocate to repeal the concealment of tax information to ensure citizen access to public information. The Program accompanied the development process of the FOSDEH campaign, providing technical assistance and feedback on the design of the campaign messages, the review of content and design of the posters and scripts for radio spots[5]. CDH is an organization with a long history of community development and leadership training, especially working with youth. Under CDH's project "Citizenship

[5] "Impunity- The Real Problem with Budgets", FOSDEH
http://www.fosdeh.com/archivos/documentos/Publicaciones/Libros/fosdeh_impunidad.pdf

Promoting Access to Public Information", they trained youth leaders to develop communication skills and artistic expression to express in youth networks. These networks are from "high social risk" communities located in Comayaguela where public investment and access to services is extremely limited or absent. Through the grant, CDH is providing new opportunities for young people to be the 'voice' of their communities, as they are doing the dissemination of campaign messages, using alternative media, communication and artistic skills developed with the project support. The core messages of the campaign are aimed to encourage community citizens to exercise their right to be informed of public affairs that affect their lives. Likewise, the youth involved in the campaign are also aware of the role of public institutions responsible for ensuring transparency and accountability.

1.10 – Support Efforts to Improve Civil Society Operating Environment.

The two workshops held on NGO-D Law were intended to enhance participants' understanding of the NGO-D Law and other fundamental laws affecting the legal environment and opportunities for more direct influence in the legal environment of the NGO sector. The workshops also promoted learning exchange opportunities among participants in relation with challenges that the NGO sector is facing in the current context of country. As a result of these workshops, CSO representatives have a greater understanding of their overall legal environment, including current un-met rights due to a lack of law implementation, and vulnerability to penalties for violations of largely unknown laws. Participating CSOs also considered the practical impact on the sector of the current fiscal framework, concluding that the sector could benefit from more fairly and consistently applied tax laws. The participants were introduced to international examples of successful collective CSO advocacy for legal reforms, and they heard a first-hand account of the Honduran experience of CSO networks working together for passage of the NGO-D Law. They brainstormed about priorities for improving their legal environment, and overwhelmingly agreed that they should be working together towards implementation of the NGO-D Regulations and reform of the tax laws governing the sector.

1.11- Support Non-Partisan Policy Research and Advocacy Initiatives.

The eight CSOs receiving TRAGs were able to develop an enabling environment in targeted or researched public institutions enabling them to make progress in the implementation of their work plans. Public institutions that collaborated with CSOs are: the Public Prosecutor Office, the Ministry of Security, Ministry of Finance, and the Institute for Access to Public Information (IAIP), SOPTRAVI, and the Municipalities of Santa Rosa de Copan, La Esperanza, Gracias, Siguatepeque, and Puerto Cortes. All grantees, except for the Civil Society Group (GSC), began research processes stated in their proposals led by CSOs' technical teams who have had the advice of experienced consultants.

- CARITAS worked on a thorough investigation on the management capacity and efficiency of the Special Prosecutor for Human Rights. The research incorporated ways to improve services provided by the Public Ministry in crime investigation, management skills, and the exercise of public prosecutions for the Violation of Human Rights. CARITAS also promoted the reactivation of the City Council as a forum for social monitoring and control of the Public Ministry. This proposal is viewed as a learning opportunity to create an enabling environment for other civil society organizations to join forces to demand more efficient and transparent services by the Human Rights Office. This initiative has motivated the Attorney General to reassess citizen participation mechanisms as tools to strengthen their skills. For the first time, the Public Ministry and CARITAS established a "Cooperation Agreement" that aims to coordinate actions, efforts, strengthen capabilities, and exchange knowledge to improve the skills and abilities of the Public Ministry, especially the Human Rights Office.
- CIPRODEH researched how to strengthen the reform process to Public Security. This grantee also promoted dialogues to strengthen the capacity of public debate and analysis of the reform process in public security. In the various dialogues and discussions organized by CIPRODEH, key opinion leaders representatives from civil society and authorities involved in these sensitive issues participated. Among them were representatives from: the Secretary of State in the Ministry

of Security, Violence Observatory of the University Institute of Democracy, Peace and Security (IUDPAS-UNAH), the Center for Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture and their Families (CPRT), the Regional group of America Citizen Security (FES-Central), and the Reform Commission of Public security. Under the agreement signed with the Security Reform Commission, CIPRODEH is particularly advocating for the police academy curricula to contain a human rights approach. To meet this challenge, CIPRODEH enlisted technical assistance from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

- FOSDEH conducted research and analysis on the impact created by expenditures without budget allocation. In the process of discussing the General Budget of Revenues and Expenditures of the Republic in 2013, FOSDEH proposed to the Ministry of Finance to discuss five key themes: 1. Actual projection of tax revenue, 2. The public debt ceilings to be established for the 2013 budget and the multiannual budget, 3. The specific prohibitions to combat budget spending or expenditure without budgetary allocation, 4. Review legal framework for public and private funds on the execution of public investment, 5. Access to detailed information on budget execution. The channels of dialogue between FOSDEH and the Honduran Government have been collaborative and opened resulting in agreements and consensus based on five technical proposals submitted by FOSDEH. It is expected that FOSDEH will achieve the goal of helping create a definition of guidelines for economic and fiscal policy. These guidelines will enable a national dialogue with all Honduran social sectors to achieve a national economic and social covenant (including a fiscal pact). Additionally, the levels of transparency and good governance shall improve to respond to the current crisis that the country is facing.
- FDsF administered 1,300 questionnaires in 10 public institutions with the purpose of researching citizen perception on corruption in public institutions and better understand bribery costs needed for public services transactions. The results of the research were still being analyzed at the end of the Quarter. An added value to this research process that was not foreseen in the original indicators of the project is the establishment of collaborative relationships with eight government institutions, including the National Commissioner for Human Rights, who intervened at the request of FDsF when some institutions investigated attempted to block the implementation of the surveys.

Although grantees report progress in research processes, none of them have yet defined how they will use research results to advocate in their respective researched public institutions. What still lacks are advocacy strategies the build upon the research results. The immediate challenge next Quarter for the Program is to provide technical assistance so that grantees achieve their main objective to use the information generated to advocate for transparency in public administrations and improve accountability mechanisms of researched 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 co-sponsored the event, held on October 9-11, 2012 in Tegucigalpa. The event brought together more than 350 participants from various states and social sectors of seven countries in an open dialogue to analyze discuss exchange and establish specific measures to eradicate corruption in the region and in each participating country. As a prelude to this regional event, the Program conducted the First Youth Forum for Transparency on October 9, 2012 in Tegucigalpa. For further details on the results of this event, please see below under the CAP Component objectives 1.11.

Two members of the Impactos team participated in training and the observation process and quick count survey of the electoral process on November 18, 2012 to support the effort led by the consortium "Hagamos Democracia". Hagamos Democracia is a civil society independent platform formed by Pastoral Social Cáritas de la Iglesia Católica (CARITAS), Confraternidad Evangélica de Honduras (CEH),

Federación de Organizaciones no Gubernamentales para el Desarrollo de Honduras (FOPRIDEH), and Universidad Metropolitana de Honduras (UMH), with technical assistance from the National Democracy Institute (NDI).

On Tuesday December 4, 2012, representatives of the U.S. Embassy and Program team members visited ASJ to learn about their Program-funded project ALAC, an anti-corruption legal assistance center. During the visit, ALAC's future plans regarding ALAC-Impactos Program relationship were discussed, as were some recommendations to consider in preparation for the visit of the Ambassador Kubiske in January. As a product of this meeting, the Embassy issued a press release regarding their contribution: http://spanish.honduras.usembassy.gov/sp-120712-sp.html.

The Program financially supported the initiative of the Citizens Alliance for Peace and Justice. This group, comprised of NGOs, unions, and religious organizations, developed a press conference in Tegucigalpa to publicly express the position of organized civil society on these events. Many Program grantees took part in the press conference, including Civil Society Group, FOPRIDEH, FOSDEH, and CARITAS.

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.

As reported in the previous Quarter, the operation of the Transparency Observatory will begin when the two new ISOs join the Program (pending the modification approval). This agreement was made by consensus with 15 organizations that currently have Program grants. Once new agreements are signed with the four ISOs (FOSDEH, FOPRIDEH, CIPRODEH, CASM), they will be able to lead the methodology and a toolbox for the Transparency and Challenges Observatory. During the next Quarter, the Strategic Planning and Analysis workshop will be hosted by the ISOs. It is expected that one result of the workshop will be that the four ISOs will take the first steps for the establishment of the Transparency and Challenges Observatory. Based on coordinated agreements, CPRG will be able to proceed in provide the required technical assistance and guide their strategies to reach the installation and strengthening of the Transparency Challenges and Opportunities Observatory under the leadership of the ISOs.

2.2 - Facilitate Collaborative Partnerships and Dialogue Channels between CSOs and Public Entities.

Through the six NGOGs and eight TRAGs awarded to 14 CSOs, dialogue and relationships were ongoing with at least 19 public entities, including: the IAIP, TSC, National Congress, Human Right Attorney Office, Ministry of Health, Ministry Education, Ministry Planning (SECPLAN), Ministry of Finance (SEFIN), SOPTRAVI, and the Vice President's Office/Unit. This Quarter, the Program, along with its grantees, conducted activities to promote transparency and accountability. In particular, a meeting was held by Program staff and with judges of the TSC and technical team of the Citizen Participation Unit that had very important outcomes, such as:

- An update of information on the progress made in implementing the Accountability National Agenda. This initiative has been supported since May 2012 by OLACEFS (Organizacion Latinoaemericana y del Caribe de Entidades Fiscalizadoras Superiores) as a regional entity, and by the Program, which financially and technically supports civil society-led initiatives of this plan.
- An exchange of this year's achievements took place as well as the projection of priorities for 2013. For the TSC, the National Agenda is the working tool choice for the year; it contains the ten key points regarding accountability and raises the methodological route to jointly working with other actors, especially organized civil society. The Program was informed that a document concerning the guidelines for municipal accountability to citizens was under consideration by the TSC.
- All parties of the meeting agreed on the need to inform the citizenship and public institutions about the TSC's role to enable people to properly channel their complaints and requests for

information. Several Judges reported that they have identified the need to amend the TSC law in items that are ambiguous about their responsibilities, as they expect to have institutional and civil society's support in this initiative.

- The objectives of the Program were explained to the TSC, including an overview of the granting system being implemented, as well as a summary of the various areas of intervention where CSOs are leading advocacy actions for public administration to improve their accountability mechanism. The Program is making a refinement of its operating strategy on the issues to be addressed in 2013, and committing to take into account the ten points of the Accountability National Agenda. It was further reported that the ISOs are part of the operational strategy of the program. A conversation took place on the possibility of developing a joint workshop in early 2013 to identify collaboration opportunities in which the Program would act as a dialogue and consultation process facilitator between CSOs and the TSC.

A meeting between the Program and the Institute for Access to Public Information (IAIP) was held this Quarter. The IAIP Commissioners made a brief presentation on the IAIP objectives, projections and commitments, emphasizing that their priority is to educate citizens so they can demand access to information from the institutions required to publicize it. The IAIP outlined efforts and achievements as well as their collaboration and coordination with various CSO implementing projects granted by the Program. The Program presented a summary of the areas of intervention where CSOs are leading advocacy actions to improve the accountability mechanisms in public administration. The Program noted a priority in the implementation of the Access to Public Information Law and the facilitation of communication and coordination mechanisms between CSOs and the IAIP.

2.3 - Deliver Targeted and Demand-Driven Training and Technical Assistance to Government Officials and 2.4 - Support Joint CSO / Government Transparency Project Initiatives

During this Quarter, to the ISOs trained 82 public officials, 11 from the Central Government (Ministry of Finance) and 71 local government officials. The training themes for technicians from the Ministry of Finance were the following:

- 2013 General Budget Provisions
- Multi-Annual Budget
- The Public Investment Program: Planning, Funding and Review of COALIANZA
- Millennium Account Honduras Institutional Framework
- Noncompliance with the Budget Law, fiscal policy and proposals regarding a new fiscal package
- State of Public Finances and closing perspective on the 2012 Public Budget Guidelines to approach an Economic and Social National Pact, including a Financial Pact

Technicians from the General Budget Office, the General Public Investment Office, and from the General Planning and Management Evaluation Office participated in these workshops.

It's worth mentioning that, even though the outcome of the use of interactive media (website and social networks) as an educational tool was not foreseen, during the grant implementation ISO partner FOSDEH identified government officials as main followers of its website, among them the President of the Republic and officials from the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Honduras, among others. As of November, FOSDEH reported that, from visits to its website, 25,000 documents were downloaded, such as publications and videos, and that these mechanisms are also education channels to public officials and citizens in general.

Under the TRAGs and NGOGs 111 officials from the Human Rights Office from the Public Prosecutor Office have been trained, along with staff from the Office of Municipal Audits from the Court of Accounts and from the National Hospital University. Details of people trained by CSOs follow:

- CARITAS began the training process with 51 officials from the Public Prosecutor Office to improve investigation and follow up of cases of human rights violations.
- SETELEC began providing technical assistance to 22 officials from the TSC as a follow-up to the findings of the recurrent audit conducted to the Municipality of the Central District.

- FOROSIDA trained 38 officials from the University and National Hospital University on themes such as: Public Ethics, Accountability and Social Audit.

During the next Quarter, the Program will continue monitoring and providing technical assistance to grantees that plan to train public officials, in order to ensure high quality and focused training.

2.5 - Establish and Award Rapid Response Grants.

In FY 2012 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. This Quarter the Program approved an extension to the initial grant and to prepare a proposal for the expansion of ALAC's services in the city of San Pedro Sula. The extension also served as bridge financing while the proposed modification that includes ALAC expansion is under review by USAID.

During the Quarter, FUHRIL also presented a Rapid Response Fund proposal and was awarded a grant to complement education and advocacy activities on the Public Information Campaign project, "Listening Is More Than Hearing, We Are Not Deaf to Corruption". The campaign's objectives rely on training people, particularly those with disabilities, on the demand of information, sensitization of public servants to matters regarding disabilities, and training public servants and CSOs of Honduras in Sign Language.

<u>REPORT BY OBJECTIVE UNDER THE CAP COMPONENT:</u>

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.

The Program made significant progress on strengthening the Institutional Support and Civic Participation (ISCP) CSOs CASM, Children International, FUNADEH, CDH, and CIPRODEH. These CSOs, which are part of the first phase of ISCP grants, have almost completed the majority of their planned activities and reached their main objectives. Throughout the life of the grantees' projects there was ongoing communication with Program technical and administrative staff to review project progress, the achievement of performance indicators, and assure proper documentation of project activities. These CSOs have begun the development of Community Action Plans through community project implementation with the recently approved Community Revitalization Grants.

Moving forward in the provision of technical assistance and financial resources, training continues being an integral part of the Program, as well as developing detailed technical review of project progress and providing feedback on the analysis of information to the CSOs.

For the four newer ISCP CSOs (CIPE, ADELSAR, COSOCITELA, and CEPROSAF), institutional visits and meetings were conducted as part of the technical assistance provided to all CSOs on the preparation of quarterly and monthly reports, development of community assessments and the implementation, and use of the MIS system.

Looking ahead to a new year of grant implementation, five ISCP grants are expected to be awarded to FUNADEH, CASM, CIPRODEH, CDH, and Children International for the continuity of CAP project interventions on violence prevention in 20 target communities in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma. During the Second Quarter of FY2013, after evaluating their performance in the management and implementation of their FY 2012 ISCP grants, the Program may renew grant agreements with the five first ISCP CSOs.

1.2 – Conduct Initial Project Outreach Activities.

The Program's ISCP implementing partners in San Pedro Sula, Tegucigalpa and Choloma continued developing meetings with members of 20 Community Revitalization Committees (CRCs) with the purpose of monitoring and following-up on the CRCs' activities, promote the consolidation of community

based organizations, and increase motivation of the CRC members. The CSOs conducted meetings with CRCs to analyze the knowledge gained, acknowledge benefits achieved and lessons learned during this past year, and establish new agendas. These CRCs have played an increasingly active role, especially in the implementation and monitoring of the recently granted Community Revitalization Projects (CRPs). The CSOs and CRCs worked together to familiarize communities about the CRP grants process, which is aimed at supporting the implementation of community action plans for violence prevention initiatives with local leadership in the target communities. Also, meetings were held with the CRCs to outline their roles and responsibilities on CRP implementation. Related to this, the creation of youth networks to support the CRCs has been an important factor in building community collaboration, voluntarism, and greater cohesion among adult and young community members in facing security challenges and social development issues. This inclusion of youth networks has assisted in effective implementation of community projects. CSOs have been supporting the CRCs on mobilizing other resources/funding that can help achieve the objectives of the CRPs in the areas of project intervention by detecting possible strategic alliances with other institutions, programs and projects such as METAS, Outreach Centers (CDA) supported by AJH, EDUCATODOS (government education program), The National Vocational Training Institute (INFOP), Molino Harinero Sula (Wheat Miller Industry), the Mayor's Office of Choloma, the Honduran Institute for Education by Radio (IHER), OSOVI Foundation (a religious nonprofit organization), and other local churches and public schools.

During this Quarter, the projects reached more than one thousand people in the new target municipalities (Choluteca, Tela, La Ceiba, and Santa Rosa de Copán), thereby exceeding the target indicator of this period. In Santa Rosa de Copán the Program partners used three local television channels to convey their project goals. The CSO implementing partners in Santa Rosa de Copán and Choluteca shared their project goals with municipal authorities in order to develop strategic alliances, gain the support of local authorities in the implementation of the CRPs and their decision to contribute municipal resources to CAP initiatives, as well as to foster sustained effective relationships among program stockholders: CSOs, municipalities and communities in their efforts to reduce violence and crime.

In a joint coordination with grantees COSOCITELA-Tela and ADELSAR-Santa Rosa de Copán, the Program successfully mobilized community leaders to participate in workshops focused on generating goals, challenges and benefits of the CRCs for each of their communities. Generally, there has been a feeling of mistrust, apathy and lack of solidarity among the residents of these communities, mainly due to safety concerns of their wellbeing. Often those living in these communities have no personal relationship with their neighbors, especially in more urban areas. At the beginning of the Program, some CSOs faced difficulties in achieving openness and motivating people to participate in project activities. At times, community members felt suspicious about the project, mistaking it for a political program seeking to add more supporters to their political parties. To address this, it was important to develop workshops to strengthen the relations of the trinomial community/CSOs/Impactos Program, motivate community members to participate as members of the CRCs, and create a relaxed friendly space so that the community members could get to know and interact with each other, contributing to greater community integration. Two other workshops will be conducted in January 2013 with CIPE in Choluteca and CEPROSAF in La Ceiba.

During field visits conducted by Program staff to grantees CIPE (Choluteca), CEPROSAF (La Ceiba), ADELSAR (Santa Rosa de Copán), and COSOCITELA (Tela), meetings were held with community leaders who expressed concerns about the serious difficulties in accessing jobs and good quality education, and how the high rates of violent casualties affected everyone's sense of security. USAID representatives and the Impactos COP also met with community representatives and municipal authorities from Choluteca to explain the Program objectives. Community representatives of the community Ciudad Nueva highlighted insecurity and community conflicts as the main problems and expressed their concerns on the lack of support of the municipal authorities in providing services to its population, as well as the lack of education for the youth, unemployment, inadequate infrastructure, lack of public services including playgrounds for the children and youth, and more than ten families living in high-risk lands due to flooding. CIPE instituted the Program in four target communities with support and acceptance of the

population. Municipal authorities showed interest and expressed their willingness to support Program initiatives as well.
Regarding youth participation, the Municipal Dialogue Forums with Youth was also used as an important space to socialize among young leaders the Program objectives in La Ceiba, Choloma, and Tela. Young leaders were motivated to develop an active role as agents of change in their communities and had the opportunity to exchange information and ideas on how they can organize to benefit their communities. Also, the municipal authorities participated and had the opportunity to understand and learn the different points of views, main issues and needs of youths. Four other forums will be held in the coming Quarters in the rest of Program's targeted municipalities (San Pedro Sula, Santa Rosa de Copán, Tegucigalpa, and Choluteca).

1.3 – Conduct a Community Rapid Assessment in the Potential Communities of Intervention.
In coordination with the four ISCP grantees CIPE (Choluteca), ADELSAR (Santa Rosa de Copán), COSOCITELA (Tela), and CEPROSAF (La Ceiba), the Program conducted workshops and meetings to develop information gathering processes to prepare community assessments in 16 target communities. Technical assistance was provided by Program staff to the CSOs on: focus group methodology, information analysis from primary and secondary sources, and in-depth interviews and community survey. This technical assistance will help CSOs collect socioeconomic information and risk factors regarding violence in target communities. Community leaders collaborated in organizing and engaging focus group participants. In addition, meetings were held to review the first drafts in order to prepare the final versions of community assessments in target communities. These community assessments will serve as inputs during the design of the Community Action Plans.

1.4 – Establish and Strengthen Community Revitalization Councils (CRCs) in Each Community.
During this Quarter, four grantees (CIPE-Choluteca, COSOCITELA-Tela, CEPROSAF-La Ceiba and ADELSAR-Santa Rosa de Copán) helped develop the Program's CAP strategy for the organization and creation of the CRCs in each of the 16 new target communities. Each CSO conducted a mapping of potential leaders in each community to integrate the CRCs .The Program and its grantees have been well received and accepted among community members and especially by the identified community leaders, who demonstrated enthusiasm on initiating activities for the creation of the CRCs.
During November and early December, the Program developed workshops with CSOs COSOCITELA in Tela and ADELSAR in Santa Rosa de Copán with the participation of 110 identified leaders (56 in Tela and 54 in Santa Rosa de Copán) from 8 communities, with the purpose of motivating the creation and formalization of the CRCs. Two other workshops will be conducted in January 2013 with CIPE in Choluteca and CEPROSAF in La Ceiba. As a result of these workshops, 16 new CRCs were created and are beginning activities in the target communities in Santa Rosa de Copán, Tela, Choluteca, and La Ceiba. One positive result of the CRC strengthening that came to light this Quarter was that some of them have successfully developed different activities and achievements on their own, including one CRC member in San Vicente de Paul, San Pedro Sula who took steps to bring the Adolescent Care Program (PAD) of the Ministry of Public Health to the community. This will help promote mental health among teenagers, particularly those at social risk that often suffer of intra family abuse and social discrimination due to their place of residence. Preparations were made to develop a training workshop on self-esteem for young participants of the community, with the support of PAD. Also, CRCs from the communities of Bordo Gavión and Rafael Leonardo Callejas developed fundraising activities to improve community infrastructure through recreational evenings, talent shows, and food sales to create a community fund. CSO grantees from Tegucigalpa, Choloma, and San Pedro Sula continued developing a series of workshops for CRC members during this period on different themes such as: integrated public safety, violence prevention, leadership skills, human rights, violence based on gender and advocacy, strategic planning, and monitoring of project activities. (Refer to Annex 4: Training Activities for Members of CRCs.)

1.5 - Conduct Participatory Community Crime Appraisal (PCCA).
Training sessions were developed to reinforce and expand the knowledge gained by CRC members from Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma on the methodology used in creating Community Action Plans. For this purpose, Community Action Plans for Violence Prevention formulated at the end of FY12, were reviewed. Current prioritized violence issues that the communities are facing were analyzed, and alternative means of support such as institutions, programs, projects, and potential strategic alliances were identified to obtain additional funds and support to better implement the ongoing community revitalization projects. To address the needs of CRC members, their active participation motivated a greater involvement of the community members in providing ideas on how they can better collaborate. Each of these sessions contributed to the learning process of detecting the root causes of violence, identification of opportunities of intervention, possible allies, and led to the formulation of a series of strategic recommendations and the articulation of a number of important next steps in CRP (Community Revitalization Project) implementation with the support of the private sector and municipal authorities. Moving forward, an area of particular emphasis will be to more fully understand the root causes of the increased violence against women and violence among young people in order to plan and propose specific projects to reverse these tendencies and their negative effects.

1.6 - Present PCCAs to the Communities for Buy-in.
An important step of the decision-making process towards CRP initiatives has been the development of a series of discussion sessions to explore some possible ideas for violence prevention. The CRPs are a result of strong community participation during project designing and community action planning process. These discussions took place at community assemblies held in the target communities in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma. Vital in shaping the action plans supported by Program, views and ideas were noted on how community members want their communities to be improved.
In coordination with grantee CSOs, each CRC met with community members to discuss how they would like to see change or improvement with support from the community. Community meetings were conducted to roll out prioritized project ideas and community action plans. Other sessions were also held in which decisions on costs share contributions (in money, in kind, or in community volunteerism) were made. The CSOs have developed, in coordination with the CRCs, meetings to define the role of community members, especially in the implementation and monitoring activities of CRPs.

1.7 - Create Annual Community Strategic Action Plans.
The first 20 Community Action Plans prepared in the previous Quarter by CRC members from Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma (with the support of CSO implementing partners) were based on community feedback resulting from the participatory community assessment and appraisal sessions.
Ideally, there should be a systematic implementation of the Community Action Plans according to problems prioritized in the planning workshops and upon which planned activities are based. These communities have many urgent needs which require a significant investment of resources that are not always available. For that, alternative means of support will be expanded through potential strategic alliances with other CSOs, public institutions programs, and the for-profit private sector, in order to facilitate community plan implementation, especially for activities that were not considered as part of the ongoing CRPs.
The Action Plans are implemented through Community Revitalization Grants (CRG) in a short-term considering the allocated funds by CAP (around $10,000 per project) for FY12. The implementation of Community Action Plans began on November once the CRG were awarded during this period. It is also important to note that other institutions and programs such as METAS and FHIS-CLIP are expected to be involved in the implementation of CAPs Community Action Plans.
Community Action Plans for Violence Prevention will be reviewed and updated annually according to the progress, obtained results and the changing needs of communities.

1.8 – Build Community Capacity in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.

During the training sessions led by a Program M&E Specialist, CRC members were provided with essential tools for facilitating participatory monitoring and evaluation processes. The M&E Specialist explained the importance of monitoring and evaluation activities and how to identify project indicators, and helped them design community revitalization project indicators, as well as set deadlines. Community participation in monitoring and evaluation activities was emphasized as key for effective project implementation during working sessions with CRCs dedicated to action planning, project designing processes, and implementation of CRPs.
After the signing of agreements for CRGs, CSO implementing partners from Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma conducted meetings during November with the CRCs and other community members to outline their roles and responsibilities on CRP implementation, community volunteerism, and monitoring/follow-up of project activities.
Field visits will be conducted by Program staff early next Quarter to track on project implementation, including the level of participation on monitoring activities developed by the CRCs.
More training in Participatory M&E will be needed to consolidate the capacity of the CRCs on this area and to promote their ownership regarding successful project outcomes.

1.9 - Identify Municipal Development and Security Committees in Each Municipality.
Prior to this Quarter, the Program had already identified Municipal Violence Prevention Committees (MVPCs) or existing similar structures working within the Mayor's Office in the seven CAP target municipalities (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba, Tela, Choluteca, and Santa Rosa de Copán) and worked with other USAID CARSI funded projects and partners to define the appropriate intervention mechanisms to facilitate the strengthening process for municipal authorities on violence prevention initiatives. Nevertheless, this is still a pending task as the Honduran Government is developing its national and municipal structure for security improvement. On October 22nd, 2012 the Government installed the National Council for Coexistence and Citizen Security (Consejo Nacional de Convivencia y Seguridad Ciudadana), comprised of representatives from social and economic sectors of the country and created with the purpose to coordinate violence prevention and citizen security measures. This National Council seeks to involve all state agencies, local governments, community leaders and other stakeholders to help develop strategies in the communities to combat and prevent crime and violence. Once the Sub-Commissions for Violence Prevention are organized and installed within the local governments of target municipalities, the Program will fully promote and support capacity building initiatives.
Meanwhile, the Program and CSOs continued working during this period on strengthening relations with identified MVPCs (or similar) by developing training workshops for Municipal Authorities, one in Tegucigalpa and one San Pedro Sula. In the coming months, a Municipal Specialist consultancy is expected to be hired by the Program as additional support for the effective implementation of municipal interventions and continue developing strategic joint coordination with other projects integrated to CARSI initiative.

1.11 - Facilitate Dialogue Forums.
A competitive hiring process was completed on October to develop the Consultancy "Planning and Development of Community Dialogue Forums with Youth in CAP's Target Municipalities" (Refer to Annex 5: Methodological Guide for the Youth Municipal Forums) Youth Municipal Dialogue Forums were held in the municipalities of La Ceiba, Tela and Choloma. The forums were organized in coordination with CSO partners CEPROSAF in La Ceiba, FUNADEH and COMVIDA in Choloma.
As a result of the Forums, the youth had the opportunity to receive positive messages related to violence prevention, discuss current issues and exchange experiences related to violence situations in their social environment, and propose solutions to their social problems. The outstanding issues discussed by the participants include the lack of quality of education for the youth, unemployment, lack of adequate and safe recreational spaces, high rates of violence and criminality, alcohol and drug abuse. These inputs will be used to design initiatives to contribute in the improvement of citizen security and violence prevention in CAP's target communities, with the active participation of young community leaders.

A total of 349 people participated at the Forums held in La Ceiba (133 people), Tela (108 people) and Choloma (108 people), among them young leaders from community and municipal youth networks, community leaders, CSO representatives, and local government officials. Representatives from Municipal Prevention Committees (or similar) and Municipal Development Offices also attended the Forums, having the opportunity to understand and learn the different points of views, issues and main needs of young population. The Forum in La Ceiba was opened by the Minister of the National Youth Institute (INJ in its Spanish acronym) Mr. Marco Midence and a staff representative of the INJ facilitated a presentation on youth participation and public policy, in adherence to the country's Integrated Youth Public Policy.

Is important to note the success that the forums had on the level of participation of young population, since number of participants per forum was greater than the average number expected (100 participants per forum). Four other forums will be held in the year 2013 in the rest of CAP's targeted municipalities (San Pedro Sula, Santa Rosa de Copán, Tegucigalpa and Choluteca).

The Program cohosted the III Central American and the Dominican Republic Transparency Forum October 9-11, 2012 in Tegucigalpa. As a prelude to this regional event, the Program conducted the First Youth Forum for Transparency. The activities related to this youth mobilization initiative included the participation of 150 young people in training and capacity-building workshops on transparency and accountability. Of these, 25 young leaders were selected as their representatives by youth networks in the cities of Santa Rosa de Copán, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela, La Ceiba, Tegucigalpa, and Choluteca. During the forum the delegates agreed on a manifesto based on proposals made in each city. This document focused on five priority areas in need of government and societal attention: safety, participation in the preparation of the National Budget, education, public health, and employability. At the inauguration of the III Central American and Dominican Republic Regional Forum for Transparency, young leaders presented the manifesto to the Presidential Designate and Minister of the Presidency, Mrs. Maria Antonieta Guillén de Bográn, and the Latin American representative for Transparency International, Mr. Alejandro Salas. The presentation was attended by participants of the forum and panelists US Ambassador and pro tempore President of the G-16 Lisa Kubiske, Carlos Hernandez, the Executive Director of the Asociación por una Sociedad Más Justa (ASJ), which is the local CSO representing Transparency International. This manifesto, seen as a living document, was also used throughout the forum at roundtable discussions so that the perspective of youth was sure to be included for consideration and contemplation. During the closing ceremony of the III Central American and Dominican Republic Forum for Transparency, three finalists presented their videos and received their prizes for their work in "60 Seconds Against Corruption Short-Film Contest". The competition sought to sensitize the population, especially the youth, about the impact of transparency, and lack of it, in the lives of Hondurans.

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.

The intervention with the municipal governments has been a real challenge since the level of responsiveness has not been as expected, perhaps due to the uptick of political activities and primary elections. However, some activities were still achieved due to the alliance and coordination between CSOs, such as the case of Children International and CASM in San Pedro Sula, CDH and CIPRODEH in Tegucigalpa, and the assistance of FUNADEH in developing these training activities.

A training workshop on "Violence Prevention and Governance" was held through a joint coordination effort of CASM and Children International in San Pedro Sula. The Program ISCP CSOs trained municipal government officials and CRC members in the following four specific areas related to violence prevention and governance: a) violence: causes and consequences, b) current statistics of violence in Honduras, c) governance: conceptualization, and indicators, and d) current situation of Honduras and the lack of Rule of Law, anomic state, failed state, and restorative justice.

Guidance was provided to help analyze and redirect the work of public officials on decision-making on violence prevention measures. It's worth mentioning that this activity in particular was of much value given the participation of community leaders during this workshop that lead to an exchange of valuable information between CRC members and government officials. This exchange gave an opportunity for community leaders to establish some agreements with representatives of municipal governments. Namely, government officials agreed to explore different possibilities to support community projects, such as the expansion of potable water services, and provide other social assistances. Government officials and CRC members also agreed to schedule field visits to the communities and conduct follow-up meetings to establish next steps in coordinating activities for community development.
Program partner FUNADEH in Choloma conducted the second training workshop "Comprehensive Public Safety for Violence Prevention" to municipal officials during this period, reaching a total of 24 municipal officials. The workshop was designed in two levels, the first level to create awareness and training in Integrated Public Safety, and a second level training in public local policy focused on citizen security and safety services for CAP target communities.
In a joint coordination between CDH and CIPRODEH the training workshop on "Citizen Security and Local Violence Prevention" was conducted in Tegucigalpa. The workshop was attended by public officials and other stakeholders (representatives from the Mayor's Office, public education sector, Institute for Access to Public Information, Preventive Police, Health Center - CESAMO, METAS Project, National Vocational Training Institute -INFOP, Honduran Social Investment Fund - FHIS). The participants were very interested in continuing learning on these issues, besides being able to build and strengthen linkages to develop joint actions to prevent violence in the communities.

2.3 - Award Policy Advocacy Grant.
Through the proposed program modification awaiting USAID's review, the Program will allocate funds through Municipal Advocacy Grants to strengthen institutional capacity of local governments to provide timely response to community demands. Under this premise, strategic lines of action will aim to influence the structure and policies of local governments on security issues through the following actions:

- Improve identified municipal services for violence prevention in target communities.
- Promote and strengthen relations between the CRCs and the local governments to incorporate Community Violence Prevention Plans into Municipal Prevention Plans.
- Develop a joint coordination between the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees or Sub-Commissions for Violence Prevention with CSOs and CRCs to promote activities for strategic mobilization of state or international investment resources. These resources would assist the implementation of Municipal Strategic Plans, oriented to violence prevention activities such as productive activities of any kind, preservation and promotion of natural resources and cultural heritage.

2.4 - Support public information and outreach campaigns.
During early FY 2013, the Program will release a Request for Application to competitively select an institution or a CSO to develop a Public Information and Outreach Campaign in 36 target communities from CAP's target municipalities. Taking advantage of the progress achieved during the implementation of the previous Public Information Outreach Campaign Grant (PIOG), the Program will give continuity to the original concept of the campaign in order to develop the design of communication materials and define the mechanisms to develop the public campaign.

Objective 3: Expand social opportunities for youth with leadership in the communities.
3.1 - Award Community Revitalization Grants.
Community Revitalization Grant agreements were signed between Counterpart International and the Institutional Support and Civic Participation (ISCP) CSOs CASM, Children International in San Pedro Sula, FUNADEH in Choloma, and CDH and CIPRODEH in Tegucigalpa. These grants will help implement community-led initiatives to implement activities based on the Community Action Plans for

Violence Prevention with the active participation of community members and the support of the CSOs. A total of 20 target communities from Tegucigalpa, Choloma, and San Pedro Sula will benefit with short term (5 - 6 months duration) Community Revitalization Projects. Each Community Revitalization Project was awarded US$10,000, for a total amount of US$200,000 (Refer to Annex 6: Grants Approval Process for Community Revitalization Projects of 20 Communities from San Pedro Sula, Tegucigalpa and Choloma.)

Community Revitalization Projects were identified to benefit communities by developing a series of activities for violence prevention and social development in areas of a) employability and income generation, b) education, c) youth inclusion and mobilization, d) mental health (prevention of drug and alcohol abuse), and e) community space preservation. Some of the activities include: vocational training, training for self-employment, support for access to education programs through scholarships, donation of basic material and equipment for educational purposes, improvement of public facilities (parks, sport courts/facilities, community centers, schools), development of artistic activities and festivals, promotion of sports activities, violence prevention campaigns, and training workshops on: personal/family/community values, leadership, self-esteem, personal development, prevention of alcohol and drug abuse, sexual and reproductive health, parenting for violence prevention, among others.

Strong community participation during project implementation is expected especially from young community members, as well as a high level of community volunteerism and participatory monitoring/follow-up of project activities. The implementation of community revitalization activities began in November 2012. Follow-up visits will be conducted by Program staff early next Quarter to track project implementation and effective grant management.

3.2 - Seek Additional Funding to Support Community Revitalization Projects (CRP).

The Program is building excellent collaborative relations with other USAID projects from the CARSI Initiative. With this, a range of possibilities has opened to obtain additional support for CRP initiatives. Just as importantly, the CRCs have gained the recognition of CARSI projects as the main points of references within communities to coordinate activities for community development. CRC members have already met with representatives from other CARSI projects such as METAS, FHIP-CLIP, UNDP and CityLinks.

Aware of the opportunities of possible coordination, the Program looking to collaborate with CARSI-USAID implementing partners in the following ways:

Proposed Coordination with CARSI-USAID Implementers			
Projects	Coordination level	Coordination actions	Expected Achievements
METAS	Communities	• CRCs support the strengthening of alternative education programs in target communities. • Supply young people with educational packages for alternative education in target communities.	• Alternative programs of education installed and consolidated in 36 target communities. • 20 young people per community have access to alternative education programs.
	Youth Networks	• Co-sponsor and facilitate 7 Municipal Dialogue Forums with youth networks.	• Increased number of young people in each municipality with options to participate in advocacy processes for decision- making (ex.: defining the orientation of local government funds for activities that promote youth opportunities and their active participation in the implementation of the National Youth Policy).
CityLinks	Municipalities	• Support Municipal Security/Prevention Plan implementation (Municipal	• Strengthened capacities of Municipal Security/Prevention Councils to implement local prevention plans.

Proposed Coordination with CARSI-USAID Implementers			
		Security or Prevention Councils) (Choloma and La Ceiba, 2013).	
	Communities	• Coordinate community prevention projects in two communities in Choloma and La Ceiba (2013).	• Supported execution of Community Action Plans for Violence Prevention by developing community prioritized projects.
UNDP Security Project	Municipalities	• CRCs and Community Prevention Plans integrated in the Municipal Security Plans (Choloma, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, and Tela).	• Community prevention projects are known and supported technically and financially by municipal authorities.
	Communities	• Conflict Resolution (Mediation/Conciliation) trainings to CRCs.	• An increased number of community conflict cases resolved with help of community mediators are not transferred to police or judicial authorities.
FHIS-CLIP	Communities	• Develop infrastructure community projects based Community Action Plans.	• Supported execution of Community Action Plans for Violence Prevention by developing prioritized community infrastructure projects.
AJH	Communities	• Support the expansion of Outreach Centers through Community Revitalization Grants.	• Expanded services of cultural and artistic training orientation provided in the Outreach Centers to benefit a greater number of young people in target communities.
PASMO	Communities	• Support community projects through training methodologies in sexual and reproductive health for young people.	• Increased the number of young people who know the risks of early pregnancy and sexual diseases and apply preventive mechanisms.
Proposed Coordination with CARSI-USAID Implementers			
Projects	Coordination level	Coordination actions	Expected Achievements
METAS	Communities	• CRCs support the strengthening of alternative education programs in target communities. • Supply young people with educational packages for alternative education in target communities.	• Alternative programs of education installed and consolidated in 36 target communities. • 20 young people per community have access to alternative education programs.
	Youth Networks	• Co-sponsor and facilitate Municipal Dialogue Forums with youth networks (7).	• Increased number of young people in each municipality with options to participate in advocacy processes for decision- making, for example defining the orientation of local government funds for activities that promote youth opportunities and their active participation in the implementation of the National Youth Policy.
CityLinks	Municipalities	• Support Municipal Security/Prevention Plan implementation (Municipal Security or Prevention Councils) (Choloma and La Ceiba, 2013).	• Strengthened capacities of Municipal Security/Prevention Councils to implement local prevention plans.
	Communities	• Coordinate community prevention projects in two communities in Choloma and La Ceiba (2013).	• Supported execution of Community Action Plans for Violence Prevention by developing community prioritized projects.
UNDP Security Project	Municipalities	• CRCs and Community Prevention Plans integrated in the Municipal Security Plans (Choloma, San	• Community prevention projects are known and supported technically and financially by municipal authorities.

Proposed Coordination with CARSI-USAID Implementers			
	Communities	Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, and Tela). • Conflict Resolution (Mediation/Conciliation) trainings to CRCs.	• An increased number of community conflict cases resolved with help of community mediators are not transferred to police or judicial authorities.
FHIS-CLIP	Communities	• Develop infrastructure community projects based Community Action Plans.	• Supported execution of Community Action Plans for Violence Prevention by developing prioritized community infrastructure projects.
AJH	Communities	• Support the expansion of Outreach Centers through Community Revitalization Grants.	• Expanded services of cultural and artistic training orientation provided in the Outreach Centers to benefit a greater number of young people in target communities.
PASMO	Communities	• Support community projects through training methodologies in sexual and reproductive health for young people.	• Increased the number of young people who know the risks of early pregnancy and sexual diseases and apply preventive mechanisms.

3.4 - Facilitate Creation of Youth Civic Networks and Experience Exchanges.
Training and other activities of interest for young people were held with community youth networks to encourage organizational activities and youth leadership through grantees' organization in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and Choloma. Follow-up activities were also conducted by Children International to verify the progress of the sharing microenterprises created by young members from the communities 6 de Mayo and Asentamientos Humanos in San Pedro Sula. In Santa Rosa de Copán, La Ceiba, Tela, and Choluteca, grantees have begun project implementation among young community members and have already begun to show a high level interest among participants.
Besides training activities on network organization and leadership, young community members received training on teamwork, advocacy on public policies, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, entrepreneurship and youth violence prevention. Training activities were developed using recreational - educational methodologies. (Refer to Annex 7: Training Activities developed for Youth Networks during reporting period October- December 2012.)

Unscheduled Activities:
The Program participated in a series of activities not scheduled for this Quarter that represented opportunities to strategically support and complement Program implementation. On October 4th a meeting with CARSI implementers and USAID was held at USAID. 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. CAP project achievements at a community and municipal level and progress up to date were presented. Main achievements and lessons learned were highlighted regarding the work developed in the Program's 20 CAP target communities. During the meeting, METAS and UNDP were designated to lead the mapping process by country location of project interventions and inform the rest of project implementers about upcoming meetings to establish the necessary statistical information variables to be included in this map. The meeting participants agreed to schedule field visits early next Quarter with the purpose of learning about different projects implemented under the CARSI Initiative. Also, USAID representatives informed that a memorandum of understanding between Honduras and the United States was under process and the different projects will contribute to the agreement's compliance. Future update will be given to project implementers on this matter.
Program conducted field visits to CIPE (Choluteca), CEPROSAF (La Ceiba), ADELSAR (Santa Rosa de Copan), and COSOCITELA (Tela), with the following purposes: a) reconnaissance visits to 12 target communities, b) mapping of community leaders, c) follow up on the CRC organization and formalization

process, d) provide feedback on the technical report and e) work plan update of achievements and difficulties.

During November 9-11, the Program participated in the "IV Encuentro Nacional de la Red de Niñez y Juventud". The event was sponsored by COIPRODEN with the participation of children and young people. Two young participants from two of CAP's target communities from Tegucigalpa (Generación 2000 and Nueva Capital) participated in this activity. The young participants demonstrated that they understand the importance of community organization by expressing in one of their presentations that an important strategy to advocate for their opportunities is "the creation of community committees for the defense of our rights".

On November 5th, a work meeting was held with UNDP representative Yamileth Ortiz to jointly review Citizen Security and Coexistence Plans of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, Tela, and Choloma. Programmed activities within the framework of the CAP component at community and municipal levels (specifically community revitalization projects and municipal support interventions) were included in these plans, as well as future actions in support of municipal violence prevention committees and youth networks.

On November 6th, USAID's Director of Democracy and Governance (DG) Office Brioni James, USAID representatives Maria Rivera and Catriona Jones, and the Impactos Program COP visited Choluteca. Visitors learned about CAP project implementation led by CIPE-Consultores in Choluteca. Following is a brief description of each of the meetings held during the field visit:

During November 13-15, a Program M&E Specialist, CSO Coordinator and Senior Program Officer visited San Pedro Sula to conduct meetings with ISCPs CASM, Children International, and FUNADEH. The work meetings were conducted with the following objectives:

- Obtain feedback from the Executive Director and the technical staff responsible of project implementation on the experience gained and lessons learned to jointly review, evaluate and develop an in-depth analysis regarding the areas of project implementation: community assessments, community organization, youth networking, and municipal intervention.
- Identify improvement opportunities on project implementation processes, monitoring activities and management processes.
- Review compliance indicators and level of budget execution.
- Discuss the project closure process that began at the end of the Quarter and beginning of the next Quarter.
- Consider valuable information that will help define the possible courses of action for the implementation of ISCP Grants the next year.

Looking forward to a new year of project implementation, during a series of working sessions Program staff defined the guiding lines of action for project implementation that aims to develop a systematic process that promotes continuity and progression of actions that increase the probability of success of CAP, and the sustainability of the work done so far.

On Tuesday, November 13th, a meeting with CARSI implementers and USAID was held at USAID. The meeting was attended by the Impactos Program COP and the Program CAP Director. The meeting had two specific objectives:

1. Present the new USAID project on the topic of health to be implemented by Pasmo, an organization specialized on education in sexual and reproductive health and promoting health and wellness, with presence in Central America. During the presentation, there was an opportunity to talk with representatives of the organization who are very interested in coordinating activities with other CARSI projects, especially those that address issues pertaining to youth at risk. In the specific case of the Program it is possible to coordinate training activities on sexual and reproductive health for CAP's target communities. Pasmo's target municipalities are the same as the Program CAP communities, except for Choluteca. The Program will seek to coordinate with Pasmo in order to conduct training activities for the youth groups and youth networks in target municipalities, taking into account that Pasmo's goal is to reach 50,000 youth through training processes.

2. Present and validate the elaboration process and results of Citizen Coexistence and Security Local Plans that the UNDP has been developing over the past six months in the municipalities of San Pedro

Sula, La Ceiba, Tela, and Choloma. During the planning process, actions were identified and prioritized according to the considerations expressed by judicial officers and civil society from the four municipalities. These actions are being considered essential to reduce crime and violence rates in their municipalities. The next step in the process, as stated by the UNDP, will be the preparation of a tentative budget for the implementation of the Citizen Coexistence and Security Local Plans.

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

CPRG Component:

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. Review of the monthly grant tracker for each CSO showing progress, achievements and constraints. Based on this analysis, the project work plans were updated considering elements such as theme, particular context, time, and approved budget; 2. Contribute to improving reporting capabilities and technical and administrative implementation of the CSOs' ongoing projects under their grants; 3. Conduct an analysis of achievements, progress, and concerns about issues that may affect the CSOs' performances. The information was collected through visits conducted periodically; and, 4. Help align advocacy strategies implemented by CSOs in adherence to program strategies.

2. Program staff continued to upload information of activities 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, 20 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 8 field visits for activity follow-up 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 component was completed during this Quarter. According to the provisions of the PMP, the baseline will measure the ISOs' performance in their role providing technical support and training to other CSOs. The baseline is being designed with the participation of both ISOs. This design will be validated when the two new additional ISOs are formally incorporated into the program in early 2013. The baseline, which began during the last Quarter, will conclude next Quarter, though the program modification is pending.

CAP Component:

During this Quarter, technical support of M&E focused on two main areas: **1.** Monitoring, follow-up, and evaluation of the implementation of the current Institutional Support and Civic Participation (ISCP) grantees; and, **2.** Monitoring the achievements of the Program work plan and PMP indicators. The activities developed are described below:

- M&E meetings with CAP's ISCP grantees (ADELSAR/Santa Rosa de Copan, CIPE/Choluteca, COSOCITELA/Tela, and CEPROSAF/La Ceiba), with the purpose of training technical staff on the implementation and use of the MIS system, preparation of quarterly and monthly reports, and proper documentation of project activities.
- Assistance in preparation of work plans and budget for FY 2013.
- Assistance in the analysis and evaluation of the community organization, mobilization and empowerment processes conducted in 20 target communities from Choloma, San Pedro Sula, and Tegucigalpa, and review other aspects regarding the ISCP grants, such as:

- Community based organization and strengthening processes
- Organization and strengthening of youth groups and networks in the communities
- Analysis of the implementation of municipal strengthening process
- The CSOs' technical and administrative structure needed for grant implementation
- Budget and proper implementation of funds
- Compliance indicators, supporting documentation (periodic reports) and MIS
- Deadlines and grant close out process

- In order to conduct the community assessments in 16 target communities, technical assistance to collect socioeconomic information and risk factors regarding violence in target communities was provided by CAP staff to ISCP grantees on: focus group methodology, information analysis from primary and secondary sources, and in-depth interviews and community survey.
- Quarterly meetings with each CSO to review the means of verification of their achieved indicators, as well as the registration of supporting documentation of all their activities in the MIS. With the information provided by CSOs, a detailed technical report was prepared with feedback on the analysis of information, describing findings/observations to consistently achieve the goals and fully documented by means of verification. These meetings are conducted quarterly to measure project progress in achieving planned indicators.

VI. ACHIEVEMENTS

CPRG projects achievements according to original PMEP objectives and indicators - adjustments will be necessary according to the modification and new CPRG grants scheme.

Impact and Outcome Indicators of CPRG, December, 2012

Objective One: Improved Effectiveness of Civil Society to Advocate for Transparency and Accountability of Public Institutions.					
No.	**Indicator**	**Target FY3**	**Achieved IQR**	**Status**	**Narrative**
Output 1.1	(F Indicator) Number of USG assisted CSOs that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions	12	12	Met	12 CSOs receiving grants; as a multiplier effect, have achieved 107 CSOs involved 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)	7	6	Fell short	Adjustments are necessary according to the modification and new grants scheme: 11 CSOs receiving grants, 6 Social Audits of Public Resources are being implemented at both National and Municipal levels
Output 1.3	(F Indicator) Number of CSOs receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions (2.4.1-9)	4	11	Exceeded	11 grantees reached 35 CSOs involved in advocacy interventions. FOSDEH conducted research and analysis on the impact created by expenditures without budget allocation, generating collaborative dialogue with Honduran Government (Ministry of

					Finance), resulting in agreements and consensus based on 5 technical proposals submitted by FOSDEH
Outcome 1.1	Number of policies that have been influenced by CSOs	4	4	Met	11 CSOs receive grants, working to influence 10 different policies and laws. Thus far, 4 have positive results to be actually modified. TRAG CSOs: a) CARITAS - progress in research of human rights violation cases b) CIPRODEH- progress in research to strengthen the reform process of public security c) CIPRODEH- has technical assistance of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
Outcome 1.3	Improved capacity of Intermediary Support Organizations to serve as training and CSO support service providers	10%	--		Baseline protocol finalized and baseline will be conducted in February- March 2013. ISOs are the primary source.
Outcome 1.4	Number of CSO personnel receiving training in advocacy and watchdog initiatives.	125	342	Exceeded	Implemented by 10 CSOs, reaching 342 CSO technical staff members

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

No.	Indicator	Target FY3	Achieved IQR	Status	Narrative
Output 2.1	(F Indicator) Number of government officials receiving USG supported anti-corruption training (2.2.4-2)	30	69	Exceeded	Implemented by 7 CSOs. Under TRAGs and NGOGs, 111 officials have been trained from Human Rights Office, the Public Prosecutor Office, the Office of Municipal Audits from the Court of Accounts, the University and Hospital Escuela
Output 2.2	Number of collaborative relationships established between CSOs and public institutions to improve transparency and accountability	5	26	Exceeded	100% of grants destined for CPRG have reached collaborative relationships with public institutions as a requirement to implement projects
Outcome 2.1	Increase in the index of implementation of the Transparency Law	2%	0		

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)	TBD	0		One institutional gender policy made by FOSDEH. In addition, gender integration document completed by IMPACTOS Program

Impact and Outcome Indicators of CAP, December, 2012

Number	PMP Indicators	Targets Year 3	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	**13**	**9**	**Met ***	The CSOs receiving USG assistance are: CASM, CDH, Children International, CIPRODEH, FUNADEH, ADELSAR, CEPROSAF, CIPE, and COSOCITELA
Outcome 1.2	Number of community plans implemented	**11**	**20**	**Met**	20 Community Action Plans (one for each CRC) currently being implemented for prevention of violence, each with identified and prioritized actions for each target community
Output 1.2	Number of communities assisted in crime prevention with USG support	**44**	**36**	**Met ***	The Program is working in 36 communities in 7 municipalities through CSO partners
Outcome 1.2	Number of well-functioning, representative Community Security Committees	**13**	**16**	**Met**	The Program organized and strengthened CRCs in all target communities of the Municipalities of Choluteca, La Ceiba, Santa Rosa de Copan, and Tela
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	**140**	**58**	**On going**	Local government officials from municipalities of San Pedro Sula (20), Choloma (24), and Tegucigalpa (14) trained on violence prevention and public safety. Next Quarters, CSO partners in Choluteca, La Ceiba, Tela, and Santa Rosa de Copan will provide trainings to government officials
Outcome 2.2	Number of municipalities strengthened by USG programs	**7**	**7**	**Met**	Municipalities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Choluteca, La Ceiba, Santa Rosa de Copan, and Tela
Objective Three: To expand opportunities for community led initiatives.					
Output 3.2	Number of locally-led security initiatives supported by the program	36	20	**Ongoing**	Locally-led security initiatives fostered through Community Plans

***** Based on the modification proposal of CAP Project, pending for approval.

VII. GENDER-BASED CONSTRAINTS

During this Quarter, the Gender Assessment was finalized (see Attachment to Quarterly Report: Gender Assessment). The main challenges throughout the Quarter were to embed gender issues as an integral part

of the Impactos Program. During this Quarter, the Gender Specialist position still remained vacant, which has delayed this process. Therefore, moving forward the main activities for gender assimilation are the following:

- Share with grantees the finalized Gender Assessment prepared during 2012.
- Define the targets for the gender indicators for CPRG and CAP.
- Monitor the implementation of the gender indicators.
- Provide training to Impactos staff specifically to define how gender may be mainstreamed throughout all the grants.
- Provide training to grantees according to CPRG and CAP gender objectives and goals.
- Under the CAP component, generate discussions within the communities across gender based violence issues.

The following table shows the actual number of male and female participation according to each type of Program grant.

Grants	Women	Men
Training and implementation Grant	254	407
National Government Oversight	270	264
Research and advocacy	211	321
Public Campaign	168	85
Institutional Support and Civic Participation	709	450

VIII. EXPENDITURES

Program Expenditures for the reporting Quarter as of December 31, 2012 amounted to $3,368,869.92 and the total recorded cost share as of December 31, 2012 is $30,777.

IX. PROGRAMMING PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

- Recruit Staff in adherence to Program modification including the Gender specialist, Security Coordinator, and regional staff.
- Strengthen security in adherence to Program modification and continue contingency plan implementation.
- Launch Impactos Program webpage.
- Conduct CPRG Baseline study and submit report to USAID. (CPRG Activity 1.3)
- Submit updated Impactos Program Grants Manual to USAID for approval. (CPRG Activity 1.2)
- Submit FY13 Impactos Program Work plan for each Component CAP & CPRG upon approval of Modification.
- Renew agreements with 2 ISOs (FOPRIDEH and FOSDEH) and sign agreements with the 2 new ISOs. (CPRG activity 1.14-1.15)
- Release TIG RFAs based on strategic plan resulting from the ISO Workshop, GEDEON and ALAC Extension Grants. (CPRG activity 1.14-1.15)
- Continue collaboration relationships with the Superior Court of Accounts (TSC), Anti-Corruption Council (CNA), and the Access to Public Information Institute to continue developing an enabling environment for CSOs to conduct their advocacy activities in public institutions. (CPRG Activity 2.2)
- Hold a two-day workshop with CPRG ISOs on Advanced Advocacy and Strategic planning. (CPRG Activity 1.3)

- Hold training in Organizational Development, Financial Management & Log Frame Approach. (CPRG Activity. 1.4)
- Hire consultant to assess and prepare advocacy strategy for the coalition.(CPRG Activity 1.5)
- Develop a workshop to review the performance of the 6 NGOG grantees of year 2. (CPRG Activity 1.6)
- Publish RFA for NGOG grants for 2013. (CPRG Activity 1.6)
- Conduct RFA orientation/proposal development training. (CPRG Activity 1.6)
- Develop a workshop to review the performance of the 3 PICG grantees of year 2. (CPRG Activity 1.9)
- Publish RFA for PICG grants. (CPRG Activity 1.9)
- Conduct RFA orientation/proposal development training. (CPRG Activity 1.9)
- Develop a workshop to review the performance of the 8 TRAG grantees of year 2.(CPRG Activity 1.11)
- Publish RFA for TRAG grants. (CPRG Activity 1.11)
- Conduct RFA orientation/proposal development training. (CPRG Activity 1.11)
- Define coalition strategy with ISOs. (CPRG Activity 1.12)
- Coalition strategy meeting with all CSO grantees. (CPRG Activity 1.12)
- Facilitate introductory and ongoing meetings of the three communication bodies. (CPRG Activity 2.2)
- Train ISOs to define training and development strategy to government officials. (CPRG Activity 2.3)
- Identify government officials and agencies in need of and interested in targeted trainings. (CPRG Activity 2.3)
- Facilitate dialogue and tangible cooperation between CSOs and government entities. (CPRG Activity 2.4)
- Continue with closure process and conduct the performance evaluation of 5 ISCP grants awarded to FUNADEH, CASM Children International, CDH, and CIPRODEH for implementation during the time period January 2012/January 2013. (CAP Activity 1.1)
- Conduct orientation for the ISC CSO partners to prepare project proposals for the second year of CSO project intervention and implementation of ISCP grants, based on the intervention plan for FY13 in the communities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and La Ceiba. (CAP Activity 1.1)
- Evaluate and award 5 new project proposals CSOs for a second year of ISCP grant implementation in communities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma. (CAP Activities 1.1 and 3.4)
- Prepare the final version of community assessments of 16 new target communities from La Ceiba, Tela, and Santa Rosa de Copán; develop workshops to share the results of the assessments and create intervention plans with the communities. (CAP Activity 1.3)
- Prepare and conduct performance baseline assessments in 16 new communities in La Ceiba, Tela, Choluteca, and Santa Rosa de Copán (Activities 1.3 and 1.8)
- Organize and host 2 motivational workshops with CRCs in coordination with CIPE in Choluteca and CEPROSAF in La Ceiba. (Prior to the establishment of the Community Revitalization Committees, “motivational workshops” take place for community members to organize and work together to improve lifestyle quality in their communities through the creation and implementation of a Community Action Plan.) (CAP Activity 1.4)
- Provide technical assistance to CSOs and CRCs to start shaping Community Strategic Action Plans in 16 new communities. (CAP Activity 1.7)
- Organize and host 4 Municipal Dialogue Forums with Youth in 4 target municipalities (San Pedro Sula, Santa Rosa de Copán, Tegucigalpa and Choluteca). (CAP Activity 1.11)

- Contract the Municipal Specialist consultant to strengthen the municipal component of the project. (CAP Activities 2.1 and 2.2)
- Release an RFA for Municipal Advocacy Grants. (CAP Activities 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3)
- Release an RFA and conduct grant award process for Public Information and Outreach Grant (PIOG), in order develop a public information campaign in 36 target communities. (CAP Activity 2.4)
- 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)
- Conduct follow-up visits to track on project implementation and effective grant management of Community Revitalization Grants. (CAP Activity 3.2)
- Identify actions to strengthen Youth Networks in 7 municipalities. (CAP Activity 3.4)
- Prepare an RFA for Strengthening Youth Networks Grants. (CAP Activity 3.4)
- Obtain final approval of 2013 PMPs and the Civil Society Assessment from USAID.
- Continue team building and Program integration.