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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AECID	<i>Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo</i> (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation)
ADELSAR	<i>Agencia de Desarrollo Economico Local de Santa Rosa de Copán</i> (Local Strategic Development Agency of Santa Rosa de Copán)
CAP	Community Action for Prosperity
CASM	<i>Comisión de Acción Social Menonita</i> (Menonite Social Action Commission)
CDH	<i>Centro de Desarrollo Humano</i> (Human Development Center)
CEPROSAF	<i>Centro de Promoción en Salud y Asistencia Familiar</i> (Center for Health Promotion and Family Assistance)
CIPE	<i>Centro de Investigación, Planeación y Evaluación</i> (Center for Investigation, Planning and Evaluation)
CIPRODEH	<i>Centro de Investigación y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos</i> (Center of Human Rights Research and Promotion in Honduras)
COSOCITELA	<i>Coalición de la Sociedad Civil de Tela</i> (Tela Civil Society Coalition)
CRC	Community Revitalization Committee
CRG	Community Revitalization Grant
CRP	Community Revitalization Project
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FUNADEH	<i>Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo de Honduras</i> (National Foundation for Honduran Development)
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
GOH	Government of Honduras
ISCPG	Institutional Support and Civic Participation Grant
MAG	Municipal Advocacy Grant
MCSCC	Municipal Citizen Security and Coexistence Councils
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MDSC	Municipal Development and Security Council
MVPC	Municipal Violence Prevention Council
MVPU	Municipal Violence Prevention Unit
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PASMO	Pan American Social Marketing Organization
PIOCG	Public Information Outreach Campaign Grants
PNPRRS	<i>Programa Nacional de Prevención, Reinserción y Rehabilitación Social</i> (National Program for Prevention, Reinsertion and Social Rehabilitation)
RFA	Request for Applications
SEPLAN	<i>Secretaría de Planificación</i> (Ministry of Planning)
YN	Youth Networks
YNSG	Youth Network Strengthening Grants

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 drug trafficking.

This quarter, the CAP project and our dedicated staff, provided technical assistance to our Civil Society Organization (CSO) partners as they implemented their individual activities, executed their grants, and advocated for a broader and more effective dialogue between citizens and municipal governance officials. In particular this quarter, progress was made with the Youth Networks and the Community Revitalization Committees (CRCs), as well as with the municipal governments and the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees (MVPCs) in San Pedro Sula, Choloma, and Santa Rosa de Copán. In the latter, with support of the community revitalization grants, efforts have been carried out to promote access to formal and alternative educational systems. The organization and community promotion of 36 Youth Networks was strengthened during the quarter; this has contributed to greater community recognition of the network, and to generating a positive image of the young people.

Grants Awarded this Quarter

<u>CSOs</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Type of Grant</u>	<u>Signed</u>	<u>Value in U.S. \$</u>
CDH	CAP	Institutional Support and Civic Participation Grant	02/01/2014	35,000
CESAL Etapa I	CAP	Public Information and Outreach Campaign Grant	02/01/2014	42,000
CASM	CAP	Community Revitalization Grant	06/02/2014	48,000
CDH	CAP	Community Revitalization Grant	31/03/2014	48,000

CAP registered a total expenditure of USD \$328,613.11 of which USD \$242,985.45 is from grant funding and USD \$85,627.66 is comprised of grant recipient cost share.

The Impactos Program has supported important achievements over this quarter, among the most noteworthy the building of bridges of cooperation and confidence of the new Honduran administration in Impactos and our strategic CSO partners. We and our CSOs have aided the leadership potential of our Youth Networks leading to multiple successful initiatives involving the participation and mobilization of over 627 people in a variety of activities related to Youth Empowerment; we have seen an increase in

female attendance in Community Revitalization Committees and the events therein; and over 700 people participated in Impactos and our CSOs' sponsored Community Revitalization projects.

A further accounting of program achievements can be found in the VI. Achievements section of this report.

II. POLITICAL CONTEXT

On January 27, 2014 the new Honduran President; Mr. Juan Orlando Hernández, was sworn in. During the first three months of his administration, President Hernández has emphasized in speeches that Honduras has much work to do to mitigate its international reputation as one of the world's most violent countries. In order to aid in that effort, President Hernández has adopted a number of strategies and policies that offer to bring about positive change. Among the most notable changes is President Hernandez's commitment to the following:

This quarter saw reinvigorated government support for the newly created elite police special weapons and tactics unit known as the TIGRES¹. President Hernandez ordered commencement of a new offensive on organized crime and gangs, a so-called *Operación Morazán*. As a result, law enforcement operations were increased against criminals engaged in money laundering, extortion, drug trafficking and kidnapping, with joint operations conducted by the police with support from the armed forces.

As part of the Honduran President's war on criminal activity, on February 17, the National Council on Defense and Security ordered the creation of a National Inter-Institutional Security Force (Fusina, Spanish acronym) to improve command, control and interagency coordination among justice and security force operators. Fusina is an interagency task force integrated by the police, the armed forces, the TIGRES Special Forces and the Military Police, charged with the conduct of joint coordinated security-related operations.

Among other measures to combat rampant criminality, the Honduran government forced cell phone companies to block telephonic signals in the 24 penitentiaries, in order to prevent delinquents from continuing to plan and order criminal acts from inside the prisons. In addition, starting on March 28, the sale of alcoholic beverages was prohibited from 5 P.M. on Sundays to 6 AM on Mondays as a measure to reduce the indices of homicides, vehicular accidents, domestic violence and other problems associated with alcohol ingestion and which, according to statistics, tend to increase between Sunday and Monday. It is important to point out that homicides on Sundays are not only related with alcohol ingestion, but also with other factors tied to organized crime, drug sales and gang feuds.

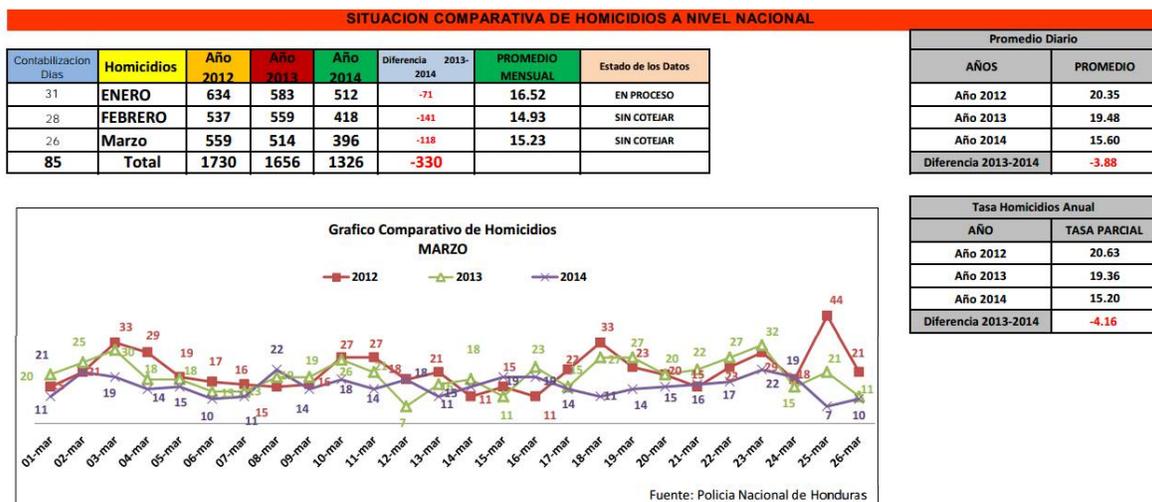
¹ A new special police unit, "Unidad Toma Integral Gubernamental de Respuesta Especial de Seguridad (TIGRES)," was approved on June 4, 2013 by the National Congress. This unit is considered an elite police force that will operate under the National Inter-Institutional Security Strategy.

According to figures provided by Honduran national authorities, at the end of the quarter there had been progress in combating criminal impunity, with a 40% increase in the detention of criminal suspects. During the quarter, the detention of an average of 10 people daily was recorded; of these, on average 8 undergo a judicial process and 2 obtain their freedom during the initial stage of the investigation process. These control processes have also led to increased overcrowding in the 24 Honduran penitentiaries. In this regard, Fusina expects that penitentiary authorities will resolve this problem by constructing new prisons since the number of arrests continues to increase.

Given the country’s current socio-economic conditions, the application of measures and policies that lead to the prevention of violence and delinquency remains an urgent need. Civil society leaders have recently shared their observations that policies and measures should also give due attention to the need to strengthen opportunities for populations and especially youth at risk to become productive and employed members of society, which would also reduce the threat of these vulnerable target groups from entering into criminality and prison populations. At the same time, some civil society groups highlight the need for penal policies to be directed at rehabilitation of criminal offenders.

According to the national police data, in the first quarter of 2013, an average of 19.5 daily deaths were registered from January 1 to March 26 for a total of 1,656 homicides. In 2014, during the same period there was a daily average of 15.6 deaths, equivalent to 1,326 homicides; therefore, this year there have been 330 fewer reported homicide cases than in 2013, representing a modest but important improvement in reducing the rate of homicides.

Incidence of Homicide at National Level



Source: Honduran National Police

During the first months of 2014, a number of different law enforcement operations have been carried out leading to the capture of extortionists, confiscation of significant quantities of money, arms and drugs; the operations continue in order to capture members of identified gangs operating in the country.

Notwithstanding the promising reduction in homicides cited above, more recent news at the end of March finds a serious increase in violent mass crimes observed. In the opinion of some government and civil society sources, this pattern of conduct may correspond to a push back by criminal groups responding to the control measures implemented by the national security forces. According to information from the Violence Observatory of the Honduran National Autonomous University, and with respect to multi-person, mass murder homicides in 2014, in January there were 8 such instances, in February there were 3, and in late March another 7 mass murder cases for a total of 18. Of these multiple death -- or “collective” murders, as they are known locally -- 11 involved three victims, 5 involved four victims and 2 involved five victims, amounting to a total of 63 persons killed in these multiple death homicides.

In spite of the above, and according to government data, the overall homicide rate, per capita, has dropped. The authorities understand that such criminality derives in part from subcultures of violence engendered by some combination of organized crime and the breakdown in community, family and individual values. The Impactos program design was shaped from the wealth of research, learning and knowledge that informs us that the genesis of violent behaviors is truly multidimensional. Adhering to that understanding; the Honduran government, communities and civil society partners with which Impactos works have often shared their belief that the remedies to criminality and violence will require a broad range of stakeholders -- families, communities, and local and national government partners – to join forces for the renewal and revitalization of the traditional values of peace and harmony still found and cherished within Honduran society.

ANALYSIS

Recently, the government has established a presidential commission for violence prevention comprised of members of the cabinet, civil society and representatives of the Police and Armed Forces. While the new Honduran President has declared that violence prevention is a priority in his government, there has still been little official orientation on how the violence prevention commission will operate. The government has published a description of a National Program for Prevention, Rehabilitation and Social Reinsertion (PNPRRS, Spanish acronym), grounded in the law for prevention, rehabilitation and social reinsertion. This program was created to deal with the problem of gangs in the country; however, there is not yet a well-defined, structured and budgeted national plan that enables the government to mark out clear and concise plans with regard to public safety initiatives.

Notwithstanding the lack of definition, the new government has nevertheless adopted a media strategy as its principal means of shaping citizens’ perceptions with regard to progress in public safety. However, pundits observe that much remains to be done in terms of developing a well-defined public safety strategy, claiming there is little evidence that current government plans are capable of addressing, in an integral manner, the dual challenges of a deteriorating economy and damaging influences of gang and drug trafficking subcultures and related violence and criminality that tear at the social fabric of communities. For example, in March of 2014 the government announced that approximately 30 million

lempiras had been allocated for construction of athletic courts and fields; however observers note that the causes of violence runs much deeper than a lack of sports opportunities and infrastructure for youth at risk. In addition, some civil society leaders are critical of plans to allocate larger budgets to police and military task forces for enforcement operations. These same leaders suggest that the government's focus should rather give due attention to strategies that seek socioeconomic stabilization, overcoming extreme poverty, and fostering of integral public sector and community initiatives serving all citizens. Impactos and CAP partners will no doubt continue to help shape the national debate on best public policy approaches that strengthen the nation's human capital and foster social stability. In that process, partners recognize that the threads of education, economic growth and social stability need to be woven into any tapestry of reforms for sustainable peace and prosperity in Honduras. In addition, partners point to the need for socialized policies and plans in areas of social infrastructure works, democratic institution building, and rule-of-law.

Another fundamental part of human capital building and socio-economic progress is the need to develop "citizen intelligence," which is understood as the capacity of citizens to maintain peaceful community coexistence, and the ability to identify and resolve problems and take decisions leading to collective action for local and personal development. In this sense, the coordinated support of all social sectors is required for strengthening society's primary institution – the family – for the upbringing of responsible citizens with moral values and principles, which in the future, translates into citizens manifesting lower levels of criminality and violence.

The CAP project focuses a good part of its efforts on value formation. The project has also worked on diminishing collective apathy and discouragement and developing the capacity of young people and adults to visualize positive opportunities within their complex environment and plan actions individually and collectively for a prosperous future. In this sense, CAP helps individuals and communities to dream and implement ideas that transform what they used to believe was impossible, into a reachable goal.

Individually, each of the activities that have been implemented by the CAP project foster local knowledge and citizen and community activism that contributes to the prevention of violence and crime. The new ties and synergies being developed among the partners - Civil Society Organizations, Community Revitalization Committees, Youth Networks, Municipal Security Committees and municipal government offices - promise to reinforce security and prevent violence in the selected communities. While realistically the initiatives are often modest in their scope and financing, the intangible benefits and the aggregate effect over time are translating into the creation of local social movements committed to nonviolence. When local civic action leaders and entities form ties with municipal and national policy makers, conditions for sustainable violence prevention plans and implementation are created.

III. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES BY RESULTS

Objective 1. Improve Multi-sector capacity to provide coordinated and integrated responses to changing security needs.

1.1 Select and train/strengthen up to nine (9) implementing CSO partners

The CAP program finalized the selection of our nine (9) implementing CSO partners in December of 2013. These 9 partners are: CDH, CASM, CI, FUNADEH, CEPRSOAF, COSOCITELA, ADELSAR, CIPE, and CESAL. Throughout this quarter, CAP personnel in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and Santa Rosa de Copán provided direct technical assistance and support to the nine partner² CSOs to strengthen their planning, resource management and project implementation capacities. This process included joint reviews and analysis of individual partner work plans and related administration and logistics plans, sharing methodologies for planning and implementation of activities, optimizing of activity schedules to maximize participation, rationalizing budgets and fund usage. In addition, direct assistance was provided to CAP's new partner CSO CESAL for the preparation and implementation of a Public Information and Outreach Campaign Grant (PIOCG).

On January 10, 2014, CAP awarded a USD \$35,000 Institutional Strengthening and Civic Participation Grant (ISCPG) to CDH so that they may begin program implementation in San Miguel. While initially, San Miguel was slated to be under the purview of CIPRODEH, ultimately CDH was selected to receive the ISCPG.³ The award will enable CDH to create spaces for dialogue and promote community participation in order to carry out violence prevention activities. In order to better streamline the transition from CIPRODEH to CDH, CAP has provided advisory counseling and support to CDH to reinstate activities and to enable them to reactivate the CRCs in the neighborhood target communities (La Era, La Travesía, La Sosa and San Miguel). On February 18th, CAP staff held a workshop with community leaders from La Era, La Travesía, La Sosa and San Miguel with the purpose of developing tactics to attract a greater number of project participants and reactivate the CAP project's intervention in the area of San Miguel. The community intervention strategy was presented, to raise awareness among community leaders of the project's objectives, to seek expressions of willingness of the leaders to work with CDH for creation of dialogue spaces and organization of violence prevention actions. Attendees welcomed the information and agreed to share the information provided with as many neighbors as part of their support for CDH's development of a community socialized action plan for this coming year.

³ During the last quarter of year 2012 and the first quarter of year 2013 CRG projects experienced problems due to delays in the Honduran government's issuing of resolutions on tax policy and tax exemptions for nonprofit organizations. In terms of project implementation, an ISCP-CSO, CIPRODEH, expressed concerns over how this situation would affect its project performance and ability to pay taxes. Under these circumstances, on April 2013 CIPRODEH declined to be one of CAP's CSO implementing partners. This situation forced the Program to launch a new competitive process to allocate a new ISCPG to continue benefiting the communities with which CIPRODEH was working during this period.

On January 16, 2014 CASM conducted a code of conduct training workshop for all of its central and regionally based employees, volunteers and consultants in CASM's headquarters office in San Pedro Sula. The training was conducted by CASM Executive Director, Nelson García Lobo and Program Coordinator, Suyapa Ucles. The purpose of the activity was to publish and disseminate the new code of conduct that will govern CASM employees, consultants and volunteers. Among the subjects covered at the workshop were: prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud, corruption, abuse of power, violent behavior, discriminatory harassment, and the need to maintain an environment of respect and dignity at the workplace, among other topics. The code's principle emphasis is on terms of support and interaction with women and children. It is expected that CASM personnel will incorporate the spirit and letter of the code as they carry out their daily activities in communities and municipal environments. At the close of the event, each one of the employees signed a document giving faith to their agreement to work in accordance with the code of conduct. There were a total of 23 participants – 9 men and 14 women, of whom 7 were young people (3 boys and 4 girls).

1.2 Carry out initial activities of program publicity.

CAP routinely publicizes commencement of activities when a new grant agreement is signed, accompanied by community leaders being briefed on the new activities. This communication process helps shape shared knowledge and generates willingness for new collaborative actions, as well as delineates and fixes roles and responsibilities of the CSOs and community members.

On January 19, 2014, CAP awarded a PIOCG Agreement to CESAL for their proposal to implement a public information campaign promoting CRCs and Youth Networks as change agents for violence prevention initiatives that foster positive outlooks and promote increased activism within society, and which include both public and private sectors. The campaign will promote the CRCs and Youth Networks, while at the same time disseminate positive messages for violence prevention.

In January and February, the Impactos Communications Officer and CESAL technicians visited target communities in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, and Santa Rosa de Copán. Meetings were held with partner CSOs - CDH, FUNADEH, CASM, CI, and ADELSAR, where the new project was presented and coordination activities initiated at the community level. During the quarter, planning meetings were held with a total of 448 community members and 19 members of the abovementioned CSOs. While the public information campaign is a CESAL PIOCG grant activity, the participation of the other Impactos CSOs offers an important opportunity to coordinate additional support and synergy from the broader grouping of partners with presence in the same communities.

As mentioned above, the CAP activities in San Miguel were restarted through the implementation of projects by partner CSO CDH. The first step to recapturing the participation of the citizens of San Miguel, however, required reestablishing the CRC in San Miguel and simultaneously introducing the community to CDH. As such, on February 18, 2014 CAP personnel held a meeting with the community leaders of La Era, La Travesía, La Sosa, and La San Miguel to talk about the CAP project, to introduce the leaders to CDH, and to discuss the CAP program implementation strategy in each of these neighborhoods. The leaders from the four communities agreed to share information on the initiative with their communities as a means to promote the program activities.

On February 6, 2014, the CSO CASM was awarded a Community Revitalization Grant (CRG) totaling USD \$48,000 (USD \$12,000 per community) to begin Community Revitalization projects in Bordo Gavión, Callejas, San Vicente, and R. Gonzales. On January 21 to 23, 159 people (26 men and 133 women) participated in four (4) workshops which were held to publicize the project's achievements (1 per target community: Bordo Gavión, Callejas, San Vicente, R. Gonzales). There was a significant presence of women (80%) and young people (35%) at the event showing the positive influence and progress that CAP has made in promoting and empowering the youth and female members of our communities to engage in actions that promote CAP supported projects and to see the importance of their contributions to the development of their communities.

1.3 Carry out rapid community diagnosis of target communities.

During this quarter, data was compiled from previous surveys carried out in Santa Rosa de Copán, Choluteca and La Ceiba. In the next quarter, analysis and data consolidation in the 36 project target communities will be undertaken.

1.4 Establish and strengthen community revitalization committees in each community.

Through the partner CSOs, the program will continue to carry out actions and strategies to foster violence prevention and community development. To that end, formative processes have been executed to develop community leaders' fundamental capacities to be effective managers. Efforts continue to ensure that the Community Revitalization Committees (CRCs) have the wherewithal to find and contribute local resources, the capacity to decide and propose actions, and to effectively implement the use of the assets at their disposal for the benefit of their communities. Along these lines, during this quarter, 192 CRC members were trained on a variety of themes including: violence prevention, gender violence, project design and monitoring, lessons learned, and the exchange of experiences while designing and implementing community activities.

(Refer to Annex A- Table of Training Activities and Annex B-Table of Events).

Summary of Workshops to Strengthen CRCs

CSO	Municipality	Theme	Participants	Women	Men
CEPROSAF	La Ceiba	Prevention of gender violence	65	35	30
FUNADEH	Choloma	Exchange of experiences: Implementation of Community Projects and activities led by CRCs.	21	18	3
		Workshops on Designing projects with social content	32	26	6
CIPE	Choluteca	Violence Prevention: Identification of the causes of violence and mechanisms to improve the community social environment.	11	11	0
COSOCITE LA	Tela	Basic concepts of project management, monthly activity planning, monitoring and preparation of technical reports.	63	45	18
Total Members of CRCs			192	135	57

On January 17, CRC members from the Bordo Gavión community and representatives of the Bordos General Coordination Committee in San Pedro Sula, with the support of their community's CSO – CASM, held a meeting with officials from the National Electricity Company (ENEE, Spanish acronym). The purpose of the gathering was to request installation of electrical energy in the community. As a result, the ENEE technicians visited the community and analyzed its current energy deficit and assessed the feasibility of providing electricity to the community. This activity represents progress in the ability of the CRC to take initiatives to benefit their community and neighboring communities of los Bordos. The CRC will follow up on these efforts in the coming months.

1.5 Carry out Participative Community Crime Appraisals (EPCD, Spanish acronym)

Over 130 young people from 4 Youth Networks in Choluteca, 4 Youth Networks in San Pedro Sula and 4 Youth Networks in Santa Rosa de Copan, engaged in participatory processes to identify issues faced by the youth in their communities. They compiled ideas for intervention and subsequently prioritized actions that the Youth Networks could implement.

As a result, the twelve Youth Networks designed their first Community Youth Action Plans to develop violence prevention activities and improve social opportunities for children and young people. Community Youth Action Plans are varied in their approach and sector of influence, and include: community improvement and beautification, as well as health-related activities, promotion of moral values and the generation of educational opportunities, as well as others. During the work sessions, the youth leaders recognized the value of their efforts as a service to the community and chose to apply the values of solidarity, commitment and responsibility promoted by the project. As part of the support and integration of community-based organizations, the Youth Networks will be accompanied and supported by the CRCs in the management of aspects necessary for implementing their plans.

1.6 Present the EPCD to the communities

On March 8-9, 2014 80 members of the Youth Networks in Choluteca from the communities of El Porvenir, Sagrado Corazón, Ciudad Nueva and Colonias Unidades presented Participating Community Crime Appraisals (EPCD in Spanish language) as well as their proposals for juvenile community action plans to members of their communities. The young people presented their violence prevention proposals, which focused on improving social infrastructure, awareness raising and activities that contribute to community beautification and healthcare. This activity permitted the community members and the CRCs to learn about the main concerns of young people regarding the social problems that they face and their proposals for measures to solve the problem, but, most of all, they learned about a new aspect of youth as promoters of positive changes in their community.

1.7 Prepare annual community strategic action plans.

This activity was carried out during Fiscal Years 2 and 3. With a renewal of new grants in FY4, the CRCs will make a new review of their plans for strategic community action.

1.8 Raise the community's capacity for monitoring and participative evaluation.

Fifty-seven (57) members of participating CRCs were trained during the quarter in activities to improve their organizational capabilities and CRC operation. These activities included workshops to promote interchanges between the CRCs and the communities in the municipalities where CSOs work. The participants were able to put into practice their project monitoring and evaluation knowledge by means of participative processes. To that end, CAP personnel carried out experience exchange activities in January: One was in Santa Rosa de Copán in coordination with the partner CSO ADELSAR; the other in Choloma in coordination with FUNADEH. During these workshops the CRCs exchanged experiences about the implementation of community revitalization projects, identified situations that affected the execution of activities, and identified and proposed solutions through an exchange of experiences among the different participating CRCs. These activities were carried out on January 18th and 19th in Santa Rosa de Copán with 20 participants; and on January 29th and 30th in Choloma, with 21 participants. On March 4th, the partner CSO COSOCITELA also held a training with 16 members of the CRC about basic concepts of project management, including aspects of monthly activity planning, monitoring and preparation of technical reports.

1.9 Identify and strengthen Municipal Violence Prevention or Development Councils in each Municipality.

Partner CSOs have carried out specific actions to strengthen ties between community structures and the local government. This implies working in collaboration with Municipal Violence Prevention or Development Councils (CMPVs) in each municipality. One of the most proactive CMPVs was in La Ceiba, consistently requesting technical assistance to strengthen actions carried out in coordination with the Municipality, where the latter is strongly committed to lobbying for additional financial resources derived from the central government security tax. In March, technical assistance was provided to the CMPV in La Ceiba through a joint effort with UNDP resulting in preparation of a “Local Plan of Coexistence and Public Safety,” providing assistance to ensure community plans are included in municipal plans.



On March 14 and 15, FUNADEH held an Organizational Planning Workshop in Choloma attended by 15 members of the Municipal Council on Public Safety. The workshop promoted the implementation of the 2013-2018 Local Plan for Coexistence and Public Safety. This activity contributed to identification of potential financing sources and responsible parties to implement the Plan.

In January, with support from the Santa Rosa de Copán Mayor's Office, the Municipal Committee for Integral Attention to Public Safety (MCIAPS) was established in response to the Municipality's Public Policy of integral citizen safety. Whereas an already existing Citizen's Commission for Road Safety existed, it was operating parallel and without close coordination with the MCIAPS. On February 21st CAP personnel in Santa Rosa de Copán held a meeting with municipal authorities and the Mayor agreed to merge the Citizens Commission for Road Safety and the Municipal Public Safety Committee into one

sole entity, the “Commission of Public and Road Safety.” This new commission will have the mandate to prepare a work plan and ensure compliance with the public municipal policy for integral public safety. The policy will seek to promote and develop violence prevention initiatives with a focus on the needs expressed by the citizens.

With the formation of this new committee, IMPACTOS Program members are now part of a "technical committee" comprised of the Mayor, CIPRODEH, ADELSAR and GIZ all of whom cooperate to support processes requiring technical/methodological and training collaboration for violence prevention and the preparation of related work plans, to be implemented in the coming months. The CAP project actions are oriented towards promoting the CMPVs as more active and sustainable actors in the community initiatives promoted by the project. In the next quarter, plans are to carry out CMPVs organizational development and strengthening activities in target municipalities, to ensure they are up to the challenges of promoting and facilitating violence prevention initiatives.

1.10 Improve the use of CARSİ resources by CRCs and the CMPVs.

As part of the process of building synergies with other CARSİ members, on February 25, CAP personnel and UNDP representatives held a meeting to coordinate activities supporting the La Ceiba Municipal Violence Prevention Council. Preparatory planning activities were undertaken for a workshop with municipal authorities with the goal of preparing an operational “Local Plan for Public Safety and Coexistence.” On February 26th, CAP personnel and UNDP representatives met in the offices of Counterpart International in Tegucigalpa and with representatives of the municipality in attendance: Luis Carlos Zelaya - Director of the Municipal Technical Unit, Rosario Fernández de Arias - President of the Municipal Violence Prevention Council (CMPV) and Gustavo Antonio Urbina, CMPV Executive Director. Logistics and methodology for the effort were developed in preparation for the March 12 and 13 La Ceiba workshop to be held with UNDP funding.

As part of a FUNADEH workshop held on March 14 and 15 with members of the Choloma Municipal Council, and to promote CAP collaboration and complementarity with the CARSİ group’s efforts, CAP provided inputs for training of the actors who will collaborate in operational planning scheduled at the UNDP March 27th workshop where the AOP of the Municipality’s 2013-2018 Local Plan for Coexistence and Public Safety was to be prepared. The CAP technical personnel have actively participated at roundtables organized at the planning workshops organized by the UNDP for implementing the Local Plan for Coexistence and Public Safety in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula (March 25), Choloma (March 27) and Tela (April 2).

With regard to coordination of actions with the Pan American Social Marketing Organization (PASMO), partner CSOs are in a review process for the agreement documents that will be signed with PASMO to strengthen collaboration and coordination in benefit of CAP target communities.

Due to schedule conflicts between participating organizations, a planned joint meeting with CARSİ implementers being coordinated by CAP personnel has not been possible; however, separate meetings have been held with UNDP and PASMO to continue building collaborative relationships.

1.11 Initiate subsequent cycles of evaluation and action plan activities.

As part of the follow up activities on the community strategic action plan, on February 2nd Children International (CI) held a focus group with members of target communities from San Pedro Sula (Asentamientos Humanos, Cristo Viene, Sinaí & 6 de Mayo). The purpose was to explore the progress and impressions of these members relative to implementation of community revitalization projects, as well as the interests and vocational needs of young people. A total of 25 community members, including representatives of the CRCs and Youth Networks, were informed about a new program of vocational courses; the budget was analyzed, as well as internal and external factors that could influence the viability of the courses (e.g. availability of community infrastructure, security in the communities, availability of institutes and certified instructors). The workshop led to development of a vocational training plan to be carried out by the target population. Community members identified the following as priority vocational training courses desired by communities: serigraphy, automotive painting, IT, automobile mechanics, electricity, baking, cooking, beauty training and cosmetology and fast food preparation.

1.12 Facilitate Discussion Forums

Preparatory activities for the development of discussion forums with the Youth Network have been reprogrammed in order to ensure participation of local authorities.

Objective 2. Improve municipal and community capacity to provide efficient crime and violence prevention services

2.1. Evaluate the training needs and provide assistance for capacity building of municipal government officials

On January 21, the CAP Municipal Specialist held a meeting with the newly elected Tela Municipal Corporation in order to present program objectives and explain the municipal support subcomponent activities available to the new local government for violence prevention initiatives. The program was welcomed by the new Mayor and members of the Municipal Corporation. The participants (16 city municipal officers, including the Mayor) requested training on themes related to public safety and violence prevention, with due attention to its relationship with tourism development. The latter focus is considered vital by the municipal officials, given the new government's plans to support creation of job opportunities in tourism, as well as in other economic sectors.

From January 16 to 20, meetings were held between technical personnel of the Santa Rosa de Copan municipal government and representatives from IMPACTOS and ADELSAR to discuss and analyze the violence situation in the municipality. The principle point highlighted during the meetings was the importance of taking into account that, while the indicators established by the Honduran National Autonomous University Violence Observatory serve as a guide to determine general violence levels, they do not reflect the real situation of domestic violence or violence against children. Future meetings will be held to continue discussing these kinds of violence on a municipal level.

On February 21, 2014 forty-one (41) local government officials from La Ceiba were trained on guidelines and methodologies for violence prevention, with a specific focus on gender violence. The training session purpose was to continue supporting involvement and leadership of local government officials, while attracting the participation and commitment of new authorities. Participants included representatives of the La Ceiba Municipal Violence Prevention Committee, the La Ceiba Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Office on Gender, COMVIDA, the Departmental Office of Education, the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of the Interior, the Honduran Army 4th Infantry Battalion, Fire Department and Naval Academy, among others. This activity was organized by the partner CSO CEPROSAF and carried out with the support from the *Centro Universitario Tecnológico* (CEUTEC) with support from Professor Vanessa Silieza. (See Annex: Technical Report on Gender Violence Workshop).

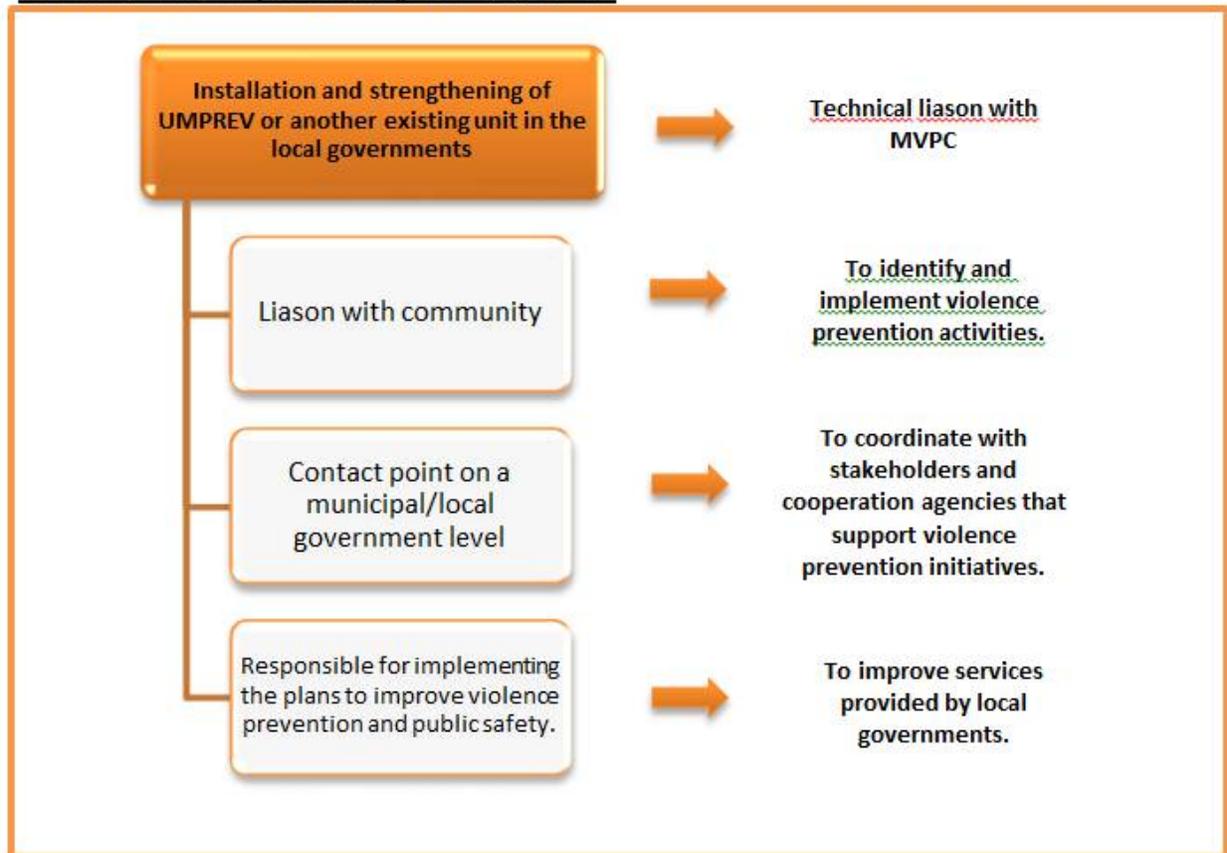
2.2 Increase government support for public participation in policy making.

In January, the youth-related public policy proposal that CAP supports in Santa Rosa de Copán continued to be prepared and validated with the participation of representatives of the municipal government and youth organizations leaders, including the youth networks supported by the program and representatives from local CSOs. The proposal was reviewed with an eye to ensure the theme of public safety and violence prevention aspects is undertaken with a holistic approach and focus, given the complexity and interdependence of causal factors of insecurity and violence.

On January 24, the CAP team held a meeting with municipal officials from Santa Rosa de Copán in order to present the rough draft of the Municipal Public Youth Policy and to develop an analytical process to improve the proposal. The participants provided both commentary and suggestions on themes that are perceived to be lacking in the current proposal, to include gender and reproductive health. The observation and commentary inputs were compiled by the partner CSO ADELSAR for subsequent analysis and inclusion in the policy rough draft. Local government representatives suggested that it is no longer necessary to continue establishing policies, rather what they deem is required is to find funding to put already-existing policies into practice.

In the month of February, CAP personnel held multiple meetings with the Mayors, and other municipal authorities and representatives of the municipal councils of Tela, La Ceiba, and Choloma in order to describe to the new local governments the purpose and impact of CAP/Impactos' programming and particularly focused on identifying an array of tools and tactics for addressing the violence problem and for improving the municipalities' violence prevention and public safety services to their communities. In these meetings two particular issues were brought to the fore, the need for a specialized entity to support the implementation of local violence prevention and public safety plans, and the need to support the integration of various municipal activities to make the plans operational. Two strategies for addressing these needs were discussed; the first was the creation and strengthening of a Municipal Violence Prevention Unit (UMPREV, Spanish acronym) the second was the utilization of an existing unit that would then be responsible for technical implementation and follow up of municipal plans, serving as a liaison to the community, charged with responding to its needs, serving as a contact point for groups working on violence prevention and acting as technical liaison of the CMPV for identification, prioritization and resource identification and or allocation for violence prevention initiatives.

Functions and Operation of the UMPREV



The following agreements were reached as a result of the meetings held with local governments:

- i **La Ceiba:** The Atlántida Chamber of Commerce and Industry (La Ceiba) made a commitment to provide physical space for the installation and operation of the UMPREV. The Mayor will designate the current Head of the Municipal Technical Unit as the official in charge of the UMPREV. (Refer to Annex D: Letter from Local government La Ceiba-CCIA)
- i **Tela:** The Mayor offered to provide space for installation of UMPREV and will designate a local government technician to head the unit. (Refer to Annex E: Letter from Local government Mayor Tela)
- i **Choloma:** The Mayor expressed his interest in receiving technical assistance from CAP to improve the relations between the local government and civil society through CRCs and CSOs. Choloma is a municipality that has always been open to supporting the program. With an influx of new members to the Municipal Corporation, the Mayor has offered to make a CAP support presentation to Corporation members in an effort to seek agreement on the next steps, which are likely to include technical assistance to the local government and development of mechanisms to strengthen dialogue with communities in order to develop and sustain local government responses to the public safety needs of citizens.

2.3 Provide grants for political advocacy

In the previous quarter, there was analysis of a proposal that one single CSO, with experience in municipal and organizational development, would best implement the US\$105,000.00 available in grant funds for municipal advocacy (MAG). Following an extensive in-house analytical process, it was decided the best approach would rather be to continue supporting and strengthening CAP partner CSOs in their municipal level activities. Thus, the current mechanism, providing one US\$15,000.00 grant per municipality, will be continued. This approach offers to strengthen partner CSOs abilities and capacities to implement public policy advocacy and to forge closer and qualitatively improved ties with local municipal level governments. The approach also provides continuity and follow-up promising to habituate both CSOs and municipalities to cooperation with each other in policy formulation and delivery of violence prevention services. It is expected that the execution of the MAG grant through the seven (7) CSOs will achieve more meaningful and sustainable results supporting achievement of project objectives. It is expected that a grant award for these funds will be made in the next quarter, under the newly established umbrella grant mechanism⁴.

2.4. Support public information campaigns

On January 19, the PIOCG Agreement was signed with CESAL in the amount of US\$42,000.00 for a period of 4 months, enabling a publicity campaign for promotion of the CRCs and Youth Networks as catalysts and community leaders for violence prevention. The campaign activities and methodology will attempt to create strengthened synergies between the CRCs and Youth Networks with municipal governments.

CAP partner CSO CESAL contracted 5 CRC members (1 member each drawn from the municipalities of: Tela, Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma and Santa Rosa de Copán). Each member will provide direct support for the application of PIOCG in each of their respective communities.

CESAL also enhanced their use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), using an internet based digital marketing campaign and updating public information and education on their activities at: [Facebook.com/cesal.impactos](https://www.facebook.com/cesal.impactos) and [youtube.com/user/ CesalImpactosHN](https://www.youtube.com/user/CesalImpactosHN). The impact of this social media campaign was reflected in a total of 25,534 visits to the Facebook webpage, surpassing the expected figure of 4,040.

In February and March, ten (10) campaign activities were carried out in the municipalities of Tegucigalpa, Tela, Choloma and Santa Rosa de Copán, resulting in the communication of positive violence prevention messages to 1,074 people. Activities were carried out using seven (7) cinema forums and 3 activities under the title of "Extra Mile" venues, where constructive, value-laden, motivational messages were delivered using cultural activities such as folk dances, theater productions and a live flute concert, among other activities

⁴ Grant mechanism to provide different kinds of CAP grants (ISCPG, CRG y MAG) under a same grant agreement, by which it is expected to streamline and improve execution and administration of grant resources.

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

3.1 Provide Community Revitalization Grants

During the current quarter, community revitalization projects continued to be developed; these involved significant youth formative themes contributing to social harmony, community cohesion and the personal development of the young participants. This has been especially beneficial to young people who usually do not have access to or opportunities for formative training.

Local leaders use community revitalization funds to execute strategies advancing civic minded identification of youth with their communities, and giving them a sense of belonging to a group or groups with a purpose. In the process, personal and collective commitments of members to contribute to aspects of community development are a focus of activities. During the quarter, activities were undertaken to strengthen community relations and activism through participation of organized groups. These social and formative activities stimulate the participation and collaboration between community members, at the same time they promote peaceful coexistence, civic and community values and positive leadership. During the quarter, a total of some 733 members of target communities in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Tela participated in community revitalization projects. Activities included training workshops (workshop on Strong Families, painting workshops, talks on prevention of drug and alcohol consumption, HIV-AIDS, teen pregnancy, school violence, self-esteem and self-worth) and social activities promoting community cohesion (community fairs, theater festivals, talent shows).

The partner CSO FUNADEH carried out vocational workshops in different areas largely identified by communities (jewelry making, manufacturing for the home, handicrafts, snack preparation, haircutting). During the quarter, 330 people from communities in Choloma have been able to improve their job skills and capacities with prospects for improving their family incomes. For its part, CEPROSAF closed the quarter benefiting 93 community members by facilitating access to vocational courses (jewelry, IT and sewing).

The partner CSO CASM has promoted the process of both formal and alternative education to address the problem of poor access to education for many youth at risk and the need for support to young people who are unable to read or write. Sixty-one (61) scholarships were provided to young people in the Bordo Gavión communities and the Jesús R. Gonzales community.

EDUCATODOS Scholarships

Community	Men	Women	Total
Bordo Gavión	i 12	i 13	i 25
Col. Jesús R. Gonzales	i 16	i 9	i 25
Total	i 28	i 22	i 50

IHER Scholarships

Community	Men	Women	Total
Col. San Vicente de Paul II	i 4	i 7	i 11

In support of community education, on March 22nd school kits were presented as gifts to students in San Pedro Sula by CASM with Impactos funds. The kits included backpacks, school supplies and a uniform. Next April, another 68 school kits will be distributed to support the education of poor young people unable to afford the very basics of the educational system. A gratifying result has been that a total of 90 boys and girls who attend schools located in the CAP target communities of San Pedro Sula were benefitted. For many low-income families, this educational assistance is life changing support, since many children fail to attend school because they lack the basic school supplies, required by an underfunded system.

The municipality of Santa Rosa de Copán continued to provide support to the community revitalization project in El Chorrerón by sending machinery and six masons to work on improvement of community spaces (reforestation and maintenance of community water storage tanks).

In March, partner CSO CEPROSAF organized a Job Fair in order to identify job opportunities for young people in the La Ceiba communities of Sierra Pina, Melgar No 1, Sambo Creek and Corozal. The event was also an opportunity to promote handicrafts produced by community members during courses provided by the project. In this way, the interest of businessmen in strengthening the community's productive processes was promoted. The event was organized in coordination with *Universidad Tecnológica de Honduras* (UTH) and the Atlantida Chamber of Commerce and Industry. This activity promoted coordination with the private sector to identify job openings, and provided young people affiliated with the project the opportunity to present their CVs. Importantly, the event educated young people on where the demand for employment is, and what standards for regular employment the private sector requires from potential employees.

3.2 Seek additional financing to support Community Revitalization Projects

On January 23, a Juvenile Football Championship was held under the title "Scoring goals together for peace and coexistence." During the event a Cooperation Agreement was signed between the Organized Fan Club of the Real España Soccer Team and the partner CSO Children International to promote healthy recreational activities. The agreement's objective is to encourage children and young people to play soccer as a means of promoting peaceful coexistence and values through sports. More than 300 people and special guests participated in the event; including Real España players, inhabitants of the Rivera Hernández community in San Pedro Sula, CRCs and Youth Networks. The activity permitted Youth Network members to strengthen their organizational abilities, since they were placed in charge of organizing the championship with technical assistance from Children International. The organizational planning and implementation not only strengthened the sense of responsibility and ownership of the youth

School Kits per Community

Community	Beneficiaries
Jesús R. Gonzales	25
Rafael L. Callejas	23
San Vicente de Paul II	15
Bordo Gavión	27
Total	90

networks but also, given the popularity of the Real España Soccer Club in Honduras, polished the reputation and good name of the CRCs and the Youth Networks inside and outside of their target communities.

On March 21, 2014, a cooperation agreement between the Tegucigalpa Organized Fan Club of Real España and the Impactos Program was signed in Tegucigalpa. The agreement's objective is to coordinate, promote and channel violence prevention activities through the promotion of sports in the target communities with the support and facilitation of the Youth Networks. The agreement is fruit of the effort to involve strategic actors from the private sector to support youth-oriented community initiatives. Approximately 170 members of the target communities from the Carrizal sector of Tegucigalpa participated. Four young people from the Youth Networks of the Generación 2000, Mary Flakes, Nueva Capital and José Ángel Ulloa communities signed as witnesses of the agreement, evidence of their Youth Network commitment to support activities to be carried out in accordance with the agreement. After the agreement signing there was a championship between community teams and the youth team of the Real España soccer club.

With support from CASM, members of the San Pedro Sula CRCs and Youth Networks lobbied a number of private institutions for support to improve the community environment, achieving a donation of 150 ornamental plants by the municipality and 100 plants by *Cervecería Hondureña*. This donation was used to recuperate green areas in the target communities, which will promote violence prevention by improving the community environment.

In March, conversations were begun with strategic actors from different sectors, to seek their support for violence prevention activities in the target communities. Specifically, meetings were held with: Universidad Tecnológica de Honduras (UNITEC), Honduran National Autonomous University (UNAH) and PNPRRS. In this regard, dialogue seeking cooperation is still in the first stage of identifying potential for alliances that are expected to be confirmed in the next quarter. For further information about the current state of the efforts, see Annex F: Promotion of Strategic Alliances/Letter from PNPRRS.

3.3 Develop Capacities of the Government and CSOs in the Processes of Providing Grants

This activity was not programmed for this quarter.

3.4 Strengthen Youth Networks

During the quarter, grants for strengthening Youth Networks were implemented by partner CSOs with the active participation of the youth networks. Through these grants, young people were empowered with new organizational and planning abilities, reinforced by their roles as organizers and implementers of activities carried out within the framework of the Youth Network Strengthening Grants (YNSG). As a fundamental aspect of community integration work, collaboration between the CRCs and the Youth Networks through jointly supported activities is habituating both to be mutually supporting and to coordinate activities carried out at the community level. With the support of the YNSG funds, the Youth Networks have demonstrated strengthened capacity to foster civic participation by engaging in positive community projects such as: reforestation, playground and local school maintenance, community cleanup, sports championships, talks on nutrition and prevention of teenage pregnancy, promotion of family values and activities to foster community values. These activities represent the initiatives of young community

leaders who, as a result of their participation with Impactos CAP, have become civic minded activists sensitized to social problems affecting their generation. These leaders of today and tomorrow have identified different modes of activism and community initiatives to solve these pressing problems. They have moved from a process of “reflection” to one of being peer leaders, and promoters of Networks and community action to undertake concrete civic actions addressing their communities’ needs.

Civic participation and community social outreach

During this quarter, the leadership of the Youth Networks led to multiple successful initiatives involving the participation and mobilization of 627 people in a variety of activities finding young people sharing messages of peace and unity for a common objective - to revitalize and create better, safer and more peaceful communities. Among the most significant activities carried out are the following:

- On January 18 through the support of the Youth Network in Exitos de Anach – the community held a Cinema Forum and family-oriented games, 82 community members (30 men and 52 women), of whom 59 were young people, attended the event.
- On February 1 through the support of the Youth Network in Colonia Care an event called “Cultural Saturday” was held where 191 community members (85 men and 106 women), of whom 149 were young people, participated in a cultural program.
- "Marathon of Color" was held on February 9 and organized by the 24/7 Youth Network of the López Arellano community. The activity involved 57 community members (27 men and 30 women), of whom 40 are young people. The objective was to promote sports as a means to prevent violence.
- Remodeling and reforestation of the children’s playground on March 8 in the CARE community with the participation of 42 community members (21 men and 21 women), of whom 35 were young people.
- Female youth soccer championship in the Rubí community on March 9, attended by 167 community members (71 men and 96 women), of whom 138 are young people.
- Cleaning and Painting of the Olimpia de Pérez Kindergarten on March 15 and 16, attended by 21 members of youth networks (11 men and 10 women) and the participation of the kindergarten students’ parents.
- Youth Afternoon promoting family and community values on 16 March in the *Asentamientos Humanos* community with the participation of 42 people (26 men and 16 women) of which 41 were young people. Nutritional Talks and delivery of basic food baskets to families of limited means in the Cristo Viene community with the attendance of 25 community members (5 men and 20 women) of whom 18 are young people.

Campaigns organized by the Networks

In the city of San Pedro Sula, the partner CSOs Children International and CASM jointly carried out a campaign which included a focus on the problem of bullying. On March 1, they carried out a *workshop on governance, violence prevention and bullying* attended by 96 people (28 men and 68 women) including public officials and representatives of the Youth Networks and CRCs of the 8 target communities. On March 13, the campaign against Bullying was launched at the *Centro de Educación Básica Dr. José*

Antonio Peraza with the support of 26 members of the YN from the *Asentamientos Humanos*, 6 de Mayo, Sinaí and Cristo Viene communities, resulting in awareness raising for 200 students in the educational center.

Young people participating in a campaign against bullying



On March 16, a mosquito control and community cleanup campaign was held in the Sinai community of San Pedro Sula to prevent the spread of the dengue disease. 32 people participated (13 men and 19 women; 26 young people). Community cleanup activities were carried out and Abate was applied to water tanks in order to raise the awareness of inhabitants about environmental care and the appropriate management of solid and liquid waste generated in the community. Prior to carrying out the campaign, 20 young people from the youth network received training about the use of Abate to combat the dengue-transmitting mosquito by personnel from the Ministry of Health.

On March 20, the Youth Networks and the Santa Rosa de Copán's CRCs organized a "Raise your voice" march with support from ADELSAR and the CAP project. Representatives of the youth networks gave testimonies about their work and spoke to the public about the importance of violence prevention in Honduras and in Santa Rosa de Copán. In addition, there were cultural acts including folk dance groups supported by the CAP project and comprised of young people from the communities and the Youth Networks. Participating were 702 people (257 men, 445 women, 487 young people, 63 children, and 5 Technicians). The event is part of a campaign in which youth, CSOs, municipal authorities and public/private institutions raise their voices in support of violence prevention to foster a culture of peace and coexistence among families and neighbors.



Relation to local governments

Through its partner CSOs, the CAP project continues to promote the forging of cooperative relations and functional links between local governments, communities and civil society. Both the CRCs and the Youth Networks have worked to present their concerns to local authorities, while at the same time offering suggestions for solutions. In this way, both CRCs and Youth Networks seek to promote the commitment and support of local authorities in order to create effective responses to social problems and prevent violence in the communities. In this quarter, 16 Youth Networks presented their concerns, plans and project ideas to the municipal authorities of Santa Rosa de Copán, San Pedro Sula and Choloma. These actions motivated both young people and local authorities alike, to jointly construct and implement participatory strategies and implementing modalities that benefit their municipalities:

- On January 16, the members of the Youth Network of Santa Rosa de Copán were sworn in by municipal representatives as members of the Board of Directors of the Youth Network Citizens Commission. This represents recognition on a municipal level of the youth leadership of networks supported by the CAP project.
- On March 21, 8 youth networks were presented to municipal authorities at the San Pedro Sula Town Hall; 50 people (29 men and 21 women of which 29 were young people) participated in the activity, including local government officials, CRCs and YN members, representatives of IMPACTO's partner organizations, CI and CASM. The participating leaders agreed to form a Follow-up Committee to promote ties and rapprochement between the YNs, CRCs, CSOs and the Municipality. The Committee will be initially composed of institutional representatives of the municipality, Children International, CASM and Impactos.
- On January 22, the Tela Youth Networks were introduced at a public act with the participation of municipal authorities. As a result of the event, a work meeting was planned between municipal authorities, YN representatives, the CRCs and Impactos partner CSO COSOCITELA, to follow up on community violence prevention initiatives. The event was attended by a total of 21 participants (13 women, 8 men), in addition to 7 municipal officials, 2 members of the partner CSO, 10 members of the target communities and 2 representatives of the CAP team.
- On January 28, the Youth Networks from target communities in Choloma presented their Juvenile Action Plans to municipal authorities and the Municipal Violence Prevention Council at a public event held in the Town Hall. At the event, the participating young people presented their juvenile community action plans and project ideas. During the event, Municipal Mayor Leopoldo Crivelli

swore in 29 members of the Youth Networks (9 young men and 20 young women), thereby recognizing the YNs as community-based organizations. 70 people participated in the event, including members of the Networks and CRCs, municipal authorities and CMPV members.

Organizational Strengthening of Youth Networks

During the quarter, CAP partner CSOs continued to develop processes to strengthen the Youth Networks in order to empower them to direct and execute civic minded initiatives in benefit of their communities, as well as motivating individual and collective commitments to community work. Along these lines, formative training activities have been carried out for more than 200 young people in the communities, with a focus on organization and planning. Among the principal activities are the following:

- On January 17, 18, 24 and 25, a training session was carried out on the "Challenge Model", with 44 young people participating from target communities in the Tela municipality area. The activity helped the attending young people to construct their own life project, generating inputs that will help them to prepare juvenile community action plans for creation of social opportunities for young people.
- On February 8 a training workshop on the prevention of gender violence was held with 35 young leaders from the Youth Networks of the Melgar 1 and Sierra Pina communities in La Ceiba. The attendance was predominantly male with 26 men and 5 women (4 adults and 27 young people).
- The Youth Networks of the four (4) target communities in Santa Rosa de Copán completed the process of preparing their strategic plan for violence prevention and improving social opportunities for children and young people in the Municipality.
- Training on motivating communications skills and on how to promote constructive social relations based on peaceful coexistence was held January 28 and 29 with 73 members of the Youth Networks of target communities in the Choluteca area. The young people were able to identify the characteristics of negative and unconstructive interpersonal styles in different scenarios or environments, and presented with effective methods for developing positive relationships in their communities, social and peer groups and families.
- On January 30, a training workshop on Management and Planning was held with the participation of 77 members of the Youth Network in the target communities of Choluteca.
- On February 15, 33 members of the Youth Network from the Colonias Unidas community from Choluteca prepared their first operational plan. The plan was targeted to improving and beautifying the community, as well as undertaking healthcare-related actions in their communities.
- From February 1 to 3, 109 members of the Youth Networks from target communities in Choluteca participated in different work meetings where they defined the organizational structure and norms, as well as the vision, mission, values and operational principles of the networks. The participants acquired a vision of the future of Youth Networks in the region and recognized themselves in the roles of "change agents" committed to violence prevention and the development of their communities.



One noteworthy event in the evolution of the work of the Network members is that Children International has contracted two members of the Youth Networks; one of them is also a member of her community's CRC. Contracting the two leaders will serve to support activities in the framework of the CAP project. This was a demonstration of recognition and appreciation for the work and commitment of these two young women leaders, who without doubt have excellent possibilities to continue developing themselves as productive citizens. (See Annex G: Success Story)

Additional Activities

The 8 Youth Networks in San Pedro Sula and the partner CSOs CASM and Children International are supporting a campaign called "Safe Summer," promoted by the Municipal Town Hall, the National AIDS Forum, the superintendence of citizen participation, the superintendence of social action, Samaritan's Purse and a representative of the Honduran Association of *Maquila* Owners. This coordinated action resulted from an initiative by the local government in which the YNs were invited to participate and represents recognition of the Youth Networks as community-based organizations ready to carry out actions in benefit of society by the local government and other institutions.

IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This quarter the Impactos team held meetings to discuss monitoring and evaluation challenges. Partner CSOs have been provided with support to address the need for programmatic and administrative flexibility, i.e. the need to reprogram schedules and activities, without affecting the overall quality of implementation. The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by the team include: verification of progress in the compliance of indicators, monitoring of activities according to CSOs' workplans, monitoring of activities developed in the field and revision of monthly and quarterly financial and programmatic reports, and monitoring of the difficult, dynamic and shifting implementation environment (with relevant implications for monitoring and achievement of results).

M&E AND THE DYNAMIC IMPACTOS IMPLEMENTATION ENVIRONMENT

Delay or changes in project implementation impacts directly on M&E processes and schedules. Monitoring of program activities has witnessed how "citizen participation" is negatively impacted by highly dynamic security threat environments that makes it necessary to reprogram work plan schedules or, en extremis, withdraw from communities where the security threat and protection of participants has

become unmanageable. In addition, a number of communities suffer time to time from climatic conditions or natural disasters (roads washed out or forest fires, being two examples) that limit or impede planned mobilizations of participants and or monitoring of activities.

V. ACHIEVEMENTS

- i Training has been undertaken to develop skills among community leaders to carry out civic and violence prevention activities. This quarter, 192 members of CRCs have been trained on the following themes: violence prevention, gender violence, project design and monitoring, learned lessons and the exchange of experiences in developing community activities.
- i Twelve Youth Networks⁵ designed their first Community Juvenile Action Plans for violence prevention initiatives and to improve social opportunities for children and young people. The plans include activities to improve and beautify their communities, as well as provide information and orientation to community members on health care, moral values and the generation of educational opportunities.
- i As a result of consulting assistance provided by the CAP project, the Mayors of Tela and La Ceiba supported the creation and strengthening of the Municipal Violence Prevention Unit (UMPREV) to provide violence prevention services and improve citizen satisfaction as a result of local government support for public safety.
- i In La Ceiba, the Chamber of Commerce committed itself to providing the space where UMPREV will be installed and operate. Likewise, the Tela Mayor has provided a space for the operation of UMPREV. Both Mayors have designated technical personnel to be in charge of the UMPREV operations. (*Refer to Annexes D and E: Letter for the local government from La Ceiba-CCIA and Letter from the local government of Tela*)
- i In this quarter, a total of approximately 733 members of the target communities in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Tela participated in community revitalization projects activities, including training workshops and social activities promoting community integration.
- i The IMPACTOS Program and Children International signed an agreement with the Tegucigalpa Organized Fan Club of Real España Soccer Team in order to coordinate, promote and channel violence prevention activities through the promotion of sports in the target communities with support from and facilitation by Youth Networks.
- i Members of Youth Networks have applied organizational and leadership skills learned in the project to the carrying out of activities with the support of CSOs, generating participation and mobilization of 627 people in different activities, such as reforestation and maintenance of playgrounds and local schools, community cleanup, sports championships, talks on nutrition and teen pregnancy prevention, promotion of family values and activities to foster community values.
- i Youth Network organization and community promotion of the networks has been strengthened, contributing to community recognition of the networks as a positive expression of the role young people can play in community civic initiatives. Among the community outreach activities led by the Youth Networks were 3 community campaigns: one against "bullying" in local schools carried out by

⁵ 4 Networks in each of the municipalities of Choluteca, San Pedro Sula and Santa Rosa de Copán

the networks of the Asentamientos Humanos, 6 de Mayo, Sinaí and Cristo Viene communities; a campaign carried out by the Sinai community network to raise community awareness on the theme of environmental protection and proper management of solid and liquid waste as a means to prevent dengue; and a campaign in Santa Rosa de Copán to foster a culture of peace and coexistence among families and neighbors.

- i Access to formal and alternative educational systems was provided to 151 young people and children in 4 target communities in San Pedro Sula. (EDUCATODOS)
- i Approximately 423 beneficiaries received training to strengthen their capacity to join the labor market and to carry out individual or group entrepreneurship initiatives.
- i A new ISCPG agreement with the CSO CDH was signed on January 10 with a grant value of USD \$35,000.00. CDH will implement the project in the La Era, La Travesía, La Sosa and San Miguel communities of Tegucigalpa.
- i On January 19, the PIOCG/CESAL agreement was signed for an amount of USD \$42,000.00 to implement a violence prevention public relations campaign.
- i 16 Youth Networks presented themselves to the municipal authorities of Santa Rosa de Copan, San Pedro Sula and Choloma where they proposed their plans and project ideas. Especially noteworthy was the rapprochement with the Municipality of San Pedro Sula, with which the program had not established relations or promoted activities to date.
- i Over 200 members of the Youth Network of Tela, Ceiba, and Choluteca were trained to strengthen their abilities for organization and planning in order to reinforce their capacities to plan, direct and execute actions in benefit of their communities.

VI. LIMITATIONS WITH REGARD TO GENDER ASPECTS

The CSOs have emphasized the importance of following up on the participation of women in the actions carried out by the projects (disaggregating gender information being only one aspect). More important they have developed plans and implemented activities to promote the active participation of women in all aspects of the program. The participation of women has stood out in project activities (around 61%); and activities have enabled women to better enter the labor market and gain some measure of economic independence, as well as supporting their personal development. With regard to the latter, one of the remaining challenges of “gender equity” programming is how to overcome socio-economic and or cultural barriers to increased participation by men in project activities, where women are the predominant participating sex, albeit the ideal mix at community level remains subject to debate..

The CSOs take into account gender aspects both in the training process (in which they ensure gender equity with regard to the convocation process), and in activities carried out by CRC and RJC. During the activities there is notable participation of mothers who bring their small children to the meetings and training sessions. Faced with this situation, the program has been open to permitting participants to bringing their children to the activities, recognizing that this is an equity issue, leveling the opportunities for mothers to attend. As a result, entertainment activities are designed in to many events for small children, to ensure mothers may participate in the work sessions.

VII. PROGRAM PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

As a result of the reviews carried out on the Project's Annual Work Plan, changes in the context have been considered, as well as the new Umbrella Grant mechanism, previously discussed. In this sense, certain adjustments and modifications have been made with regard to programmatic activities schedules of the main project activities. Consequently, some activities programmed for the second quarter have now been reprogrammed for the third quarter, and others that began in the second quarter will continue into the third quarter. There are certain activities that by their nature are carried out throughout the year, such as monitoring activities, report delivery and the search for alliances to maximize the project's interventions.

Program priorities are:

- i Conduct strategic orientation of grants for the rest of the life of each CSO (umbrella grant agreement). (Activity 1.1)
- i Prepare RFA for a third year of ISCPG implementation (umbrella grant agreement) and invite CSOs to present ISCPG proposal for a third year of project implementation. (Activity 1.1)
- i Evaluate CSOs' ISCP proposals and submit for approval (umbrella grant agreement). (Activity 1.1)
- i Update the desk review. (Activity 1.4)
- i Mapping Report on youth groups and youth networks. (Activity 1.3)
- i Finalize base line report of the 36 communities. (Activity 1.3)
- i Facilitate workshops to share base line findings. (Activity 1.3)
- i Conduct a follow up training workshop on strategic action planning and management of community projects oriented to violence prevention. (Activity 1.4)
- i Conduct training workshops in alternative dispute resolution in coordination with UNDP. (Activity 1.4)
- i Prepare terms of reference for consultancy to design tools and methodology on implementation of CAP model (this consultancy is part of the consultancy referred to in Activity 2.1). (Activity 1.4)
- i Hire consultant to prepare methodology package and training tool kit. Systematize CAP model and design tool kit and methodology package. (Activity 1.4)
- i Present Community Strategic Action Plans and prioritized community revitalization project ideas in 36 communities. (Activity 1.6)
- i Update Community Strategic Action Plans in 36 communities. (Activity 1.6)
- i Conduct monthly on-site monitoring and evaluation visits/Monitoring and evaluation training with CRCs. (Activity 1.8)
- i Deliver monitoring reports to CAP Director, COP and technical staff and CSOs. (Activity 1.8)
- i Conduct meetings to identify and prepare activities to develop project case studies. (Activity 1.8)
- i Establish and develop a follow-up mechanism to keep a record of joint coordination activities. (Activity 1.10)
- i Monitor and evaluate CSAP and Community revitalization projects. (Activity 1.11)
- i Conduct community appraisal and update CSAP. (Activity 1.11)
- i Conduct 7 Workshops to identify the top 1-3 issues and related policies to youth for analysis and discussion based on the Municipal Youth Action Plans in 7 target municipalities. (Activity 1.12)

- i Organize 7 Municipal Dialogue Forums with Youth. (Activity 1.12)
- i Prepare a training plan and develop workshops for training municipal officials in 7 municipalities for capacity building, and in policy formulation for violence prevention. (Activity 1.12)
- i Hire consultant (for a period of 3 months) to implement the training plan for municipal officials. (Activity 2.1)
- i Hire an expert consultant on violence prevention methodologies, to define and systematize the violence prevention model of CAP, and prepare training tool kit to strengthen capacities in local government officials and MPVC. (Activity 2.1)
- i Conduct activities to support municipal management in coordination with strategic allies working in violence prevention and citizen security. Municipal Specialist. (Activity 2.1)
- i Training in strengthening municipal management.
- i Provide technical assistance for the creation of the Municipal Violence Prevention Unit (UMPREV) or strengthening of local government structures working on violence prevention. (Activity 2.1)
- i Identify new potential sources of funding and support for community revitalization projects. (Activity 3.2)
- i Conduct training workshops on youth participation and advocacy in coordination with CPRG. (Activity 3.4)
- i Conduct coordination activities with institutions dedicated to develop labor and organizational skills in the youth sector to strengthen the Youth Networks. (Activity 3.4)