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# **CITIZEN PARTICIPATION FOR RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE (CPRG) PROGRAM**

**3<sup>rd</sup> FY13 Quarterly Report**  
*Period: April 2013 – June 2013*

**Submitted to: USAID/Honduras**

**Associate Cooperative Agreement: AID-685-LA-12-00001**  
**LWA Cooperative Agreement: DFD-A-00-09-00141-00**  
**Grantee: Counterpart International**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
ADELSAR	Agencia de Desarrollo Estratégico Local de Santa Rosa de Copán
ALAC	Asistencia Legal Anticorrupción
ASJ	Asociación para una Sociedad más Justa
ASONOG	Asociación de Organismos No Gubernamentales
CAP	Community Action for Prosperity
CARITAS	Pastoral Social Caritas Honduras
CASM	Comisión de Acción Social Menonita
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCT	Citizens Transparency Commission
CDH	Centro de Desarrollo Humano
CDT	Departmental Transparency Commissions
CEPROSAF	Centro de Promoción en Salud y Asistencia Familiar
CIPE	Centro de Investigación, Planeación y Evaluación
CIPRODEH	Centro de Investigación y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
C-Libre	Comité por la Libre Expresión
COALIANZA	Comisión para las Alianzas Público-Privadas
COSOCITELA	Coalición de la Sociedad Civil de Tela
CPRG	Citizen Participation for Responsive Governance
CRC	Community Revitalization Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DEI	Executive Income Office
DNT	National Transport Department
EROC	Espacio Regional del Occidente
FOPRIDEH	Federación de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales para el Desarrollo de Honduras
FOROSIDA	Foro Nacional de SIDA
FOSDEH	Foro Social de la Deuda Externa de Honduras
FUHRIL	Fundación Hondureña de Rehabilitación e Integración del Limitado
FUNADEH	Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo de Honduras
GSC	Grupo Sociedad Civil
GOH	Government of Honduras
IAPI	Institute of Access to Public Information
ICEFI	Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Fiscales
ICNL	International Center for Not-for-Profit Law
ISCPG	Institutional Support and Civic Participation Grant
ISO	Intermediate Service Organization
LC	Learning Community
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NC	National Congress of the Republic of Honduras
NPD	National Police Department
MIS	Management Information System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGO-Ds	development non-governmental organizations
NGOG	National Government Oversight Grant
PICG	Public Information Campaign Grants
PPO	Public Prosecutor Office
PNRRS	Programa Nacional de Prevención, Reinserción y Rehabilitación Social
RFA	Request for Applications
RRG	Rapid Response Grant
SOPTRAVI	Ministry of Works, Transport and Housing
TRAG	Transparency Research and Advocacy Grant
TIG	Training and Implementation Grant
TSC	Supreme Court of Accounts
SELCOM	Selection Committee
SOW	Scope of Work
SETELEC	Servicios Técnicos, Legales y Económicos
SICA	Sistema de Integración Centroamericana
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

## 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 the reporting period, 6 grants closed under the CAP component and 17 grants under the CPRG component, for a total of 23 grants worth a total of US\$2,611,281.25. This represents 46 % of the US\$5,683,200 approved for the life of the program, based on a program modification approved in May, 2013.

Under the CPRG component, technical assistance was provided to the four Intermediate Service Organizations (ISOs) and ten CSO grantees. Nineteen grants were under implementation for a total of US\$996,024.86 (including cost share), representing 18% of the total amount of the grant funds of US\$3,344,200 budgeted under CPRG for the life of the program.

One grant agreement was signed for US\$90,000 for ALAC's Expansion to San Pedro Sula and four grant agreements were signed with the ISOs (CASM, FOPRIDEH, FOSDEH and CIPRODEH) for US\$100,000 each. Under the CAP component, technical assistance was provided to its nine Institution Support and Civic Participation grantees (ISCPs), and 18 grants were being implemented for a total of US\$965,056.07 (including cost share), representing 42% of the total amount of life of the program of CAP's grants budget of US\$2,339,000. (Refer to Annex A: Grants Tables)

## II. POLITICAL CONTEXT

An uncertain social, political, and economic environment persists in Honduras. According to a 2012 public opinion poll, the perception of Honduras' situation was rated at 4.07 on a 10-point scale.<sup>1</sup> More than 83% of respondents maintained that President Porfirio Lobo Sosa does little or nothing to help

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<sup>1</sup> With a rating of 1 being very dire and 10 being excellent.

Honduras out of its crisis, and more than 50% predict that the situation will worsen during this current year.<sup>2</sup>

In early April, a congressional hearing took place in the National Congress (NC) by request of the *Alianza por la Paz y la Justicia* (APJ)<sup>3</sup>. Leading representatives from the Judicial Branch<sup>4</sup> were requested to give congressional testimonies to account for their actions and respond to the citizenry about their performance on the matter of public security in Honduras. During these testimonies before different bodies of the judiciary (specifically the National Police Department (NDP) and the Public Prosecutors Office (PPO)), APJ highlighted serious deficits in the fight against violence and impunity currently reigning in Honduras. According to APJ, the debugging process of the NPD and the judicial system has collapsed. In light of this, APJ demanded that President Lobo and the president of the NC to call for structural changes in the Honduran Judicial system.

The Chief Public Prosecutor<sup>5</sup> declared himself “unable to prosecute cases of crimes,” revealing that 80% of the Honduran homicides remained unsolved due to lack of capacity in the PPO to conduct investigations. Consequently, on April 16, the executive branch decided to remove the Minister of Security, Pompeyo Bonilla, from office, and appointed Mr. Arturo Corrales,<sup>6</sup> a key government official trusted by the Honduran President, as the new minister.

Later, on April 17, the NC appointed an intervention commission for the PPO<sup>7</sup>. The legislative decree no.59-2013<sup>8</sup> grants powers to this commission to evaluate, debug and manage the PPO, including the power to suspend the Chief Public Prosecutor and the Deputy Public Prosecutor during the mandate of the commission. After a two month period, the Intervention Commission of the PPO publicized its first report on the institutions’ findings. The report revealed major deficiencies in investigation and management of the institutional budget. It also proposed recommendations for congressmen to stop acts of corruption within the PPO. As a result of the report made by the Intervention Commission, the NC proposed to indict the Chief Public Prosecutor and the Deputy Public Prosecutor through a Political Trial. This proposal brought political and social pressure forcing the Chief Public Prosecutor and the Deputy Public Prosecutor to resign. The reporting period ends with speculations and expectations about the mechanisms that the NC will use to appoint the new Chief Public Prosecutor and the Deputy Public Prosecutor. A day after the Intervention Commission took office, Public Prosecutor Orlan Arturo Chávez was assassinated in Tegucigalpa. Mr. Arturo Chávez acted as prosecutor against cases and actions of money laundering, a unit assigned to the PPO for organized crime. To date, nobody has been identified for the crime; however, speculations point towards yet another action of organized crime.

In the month of May, important debates took place on the political agenda regarding the Telecommunications Law also known as the “Gag Law”. The initiative was put forward by the Executive Branch to reform the Communications Law, a reform in which norms would be established to regulate freedom of speech. On May 7, due to pressure from media and the public, the president of the NC withdrew the proposed draft amendments from discussion. Initially, the reform to the Telecommunications Law received support from CSOs<sup>9</sup>. However, this initiative had various outcomes,

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<sup>2</sup>Public Opinion Poll /Perceptions on the Honduran Situation in 2012 (November–December 2012). 2013. Reflection, Research, and Communication Team of the Company of Jesus of Honduras/“José Simeón Cañas” Central American University. El Progreso, Yoro, Honduras. [www.laprensa.hn/.../Boletín%20Sondeo%20de%20Opinión%202012](http://www.laprensa.hn/.../Boletín%20Sondeo%20de%20Opinión%202012).

<sup>3</sup>The Alliance for Peace and Justice, *Alianza por la Paz y la Justicia* APJ, is a coalition that groups about 15 civil society organizations fighting to re-structure the Honduran Judicial system. Four participating organizations that comprise are also CPRG grantee organizations.

<sup>4</sup>Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ), Secretary of Security, National Police Department (NPD), Police Career- Investigation and Evaluation Office (DIECP), and Public Prosecutors Office (PPO)

<sup>5</sup>Luis Alberto Rubí

<sup>6</sup>Before being sworn in as Minister of Security, Arturo Corrales was in charge of the Secretariat of Planning and of Foreign Affairs. He left the position of Chancellor of the Republic to take on the position of Minister of Security.

<sup>7</sup>Members of the Intervention Commission were proposed by APJ and by the partisan groups represented in the National Congress.

<sup>8</sup>Legislative Decree 59-2013 contains the Special Law of Intervention to the Public Prosecutor Office.

<sup>9</sup>Among CSOs that supported reforms to the telecommunications reforms was C-Libre, a CPRG grantee organization.

among them the distortion of messages which led to confrontations between the government, owners of communication media, and CSOs. The president of Honduras' Independent Radio and Television Association suffered an assassination attempt because he opposed regulations to the Right of Freedom of Speech.

On May 23, the Electoral Court issued an official summons for all Hondurans to participate in elections taking place on November 24, 2013. More than 5 million Hondurans will be able to elect new authorities by voting between nine political parties.

During June, corruption cases in the public health system were widely publicized and the President suspended the Minister of Health and appointed another intervention commission to temporarily run its administration. The CSO *Transformemos Honduras*, a partner of ASJ<sup>10</sup>, revealed the results of a social audit conducted in the general medicine warehouse<sup>11</sup>, revealing serious corruption in the process of medicinal purchases. Without a near term solution, the public health system is in a critical state considering the shortage of medicine, lack of competitive procurement procedures for purchases, and emergency declarations due to poor administration and diseases.

In May, the gangs Mara 18 and Mara Salvatrucha (MS13) signed a peace agreement in San Pedro Sula under the mediation of Bishop Romulo Emiliani and the Organization of American States (OAS). The OAS expressed that it will continue to support the truce process and negotiations to maintain a ceasefire. The gang members have asked the government to continue discussions with them, offering to reduce their extortion activities as a bargaining chip in exchange for job opportunities. This has been a lengthy process assisted by the Catholic Church and the OAS. Despite the difficulty in reducing overall criminal activities, it is expected that violent gang activities will at least decrease. The gangs have given their word to help reduce crime and violence by not accepting new members, respecting the life of other gang members, and trying to reduce other criminal activities if the government will consider and respect their rights. These rights include the conditions necessary—including job opportunities—to give their families and children better lives. While these actions offer hope in reducing gang violence, general mistrust in the government's ability to effectively implement its part of the truce or to provide the appropriate assistance without first tackling issues of corruption that have caused the social collapse of the country are persistent.

A new special police unit, "Unidad Toma Integral Gubernamental de Respuesta Especial de Seguridad (TIGRES)," was approved on June 4 by the National Congress. This unit is considered an elite police force that will operate under the National Interagency Security Strategy. The director of the TIGRES unit will be an active officer with the rank of commissioner, appointed by the General Director of the National Police. The TIGRES unit will have the permanent support of prosecutors and judges with national jurisdiction and expertise in organized crime, who themselves will be assigned by the National Council of Defense and Security.

As mentioned in the previous quarterly report, the government of Honduras suspended the tax exemptions and the reliefs from custom duties according to legislative decree no. 220-2012 that creates the Special Commission for the Analysis and Control of Tax Exemptions the Reliefs from Custom Duties. This commission is composed of representatives of the public, private and social sectors with the task of reviewing the tax benefits and proposing recommendations to regulate the process of granting and reducing losses to the national treasury. The Commission conducted its mission in the midst of public doubt, because of the general perception that the measure is another distraction used by the government to avoid implementing a real fiscal policy to counter smuggling, fraud, and tax evasion by certain privileged

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<sup>10</sup> *Asociación para una Sociedad Más Justa (ASJ)*, CPRG grantee organization

<sup>11</sup> General Medicines Warehouse is a branch of the Secretariat of Health and is in charge of medicine purchases to stock the country's public hospitals.

sectors of society. On June 13, the Commission for Analysis and Control of Tax Exemptions and Relief from Custom Duties presented its final report<sup>12</sup>. The findings revealed that only 0.8% of all exonerations allocated in Honduras are allocated to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). In the NC, the discussion of a new Law on Tax Exemptions is currently pending. Most likely it will be discussed once the congressmen return from national holidays. In the meantime, the country has not improved on its macroeconomic indicators.

Every day brings new challenges in the fight against corruption, violence prevention and the fight against impunity in Honduras. In spite of this, bold and committed CSOs supported by the Program with active citizen participation from all over Honduras are advocating for a more transparent and efficient public administration and the rule of law for attaining good governance in Honduras, as described in the achievements of this reporting period.

### III. ANALYSIS

The presence of a vibrant and active civil society in Honduras is becoming increasingly apparent.

The role taken by APJ has been crucial in improving the Honduran Judicial system. During FY2012-2013, the Program strengthened several of its grantee organizations led by APJ, such as the *Asociación para una Sociedad Más Justa* (ASJ), FOPRIDEH, CARITAS and *Grupo Sociedad Civil* (GSC). Another grantee, CIPRODEH, though not currently part of the APJ's formal structure, is still active in the public agenda on issues regarding the NPD and the debugging of the Honduran Judicial system.

Regardless of their ideological differences, Honduran CSO grantees are working together in advocating for transparency and government accountability, particularly on issues such as corruption in the health system, debugging of the judicial system, transparent and participatory electoral processes, public security, transparent and equitable fiscal policy, and a healthier public financial system. The progress shown by CSO grantees on concrete investigations and development of more defined advocacy strategies has been exceptional.

During this quarter, CSO participation in the executive and legislative branches of the Honduras Government was noteworthy in guiding and providing technical information on discussions of the country's fiscal policy. For example, FOSDEH advocacy strategy has been crucial in raising public awareness and invigorating the public debate on the national budget and the internal public debt, stressing the need for greater transparency in decision making on the national budget and more investment in social policies.

The ISOs are now better positioned to address critical issues with effective advocacy strategies for the next cycle of grants due to the successful implementation of their projects, the Program's technical support and through strengthened capacities in topics such as advocacy methodologies, grant management, CSOs' self-regulation, role of learning communities working in transparency and accountability of public institutions. Such is the case of conducting advocacy initiatives to contribute to a transparent and participatory electoral process in the upcoming presidential elections on November 24, 2013. Additionally, looking further into the future, ISOs will be able to assist in the transition process of new government authorities, emphasizing strategic transparency and government accountability, along with advocacy of citizen security and human rights, access to public information, and improved fiscal policy. Supporting the ISOs in working effectively and collaboratively with the new political authorities

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<sup>12</sup> The report of the Commission and the draft bill proposal for a new Law that regulates exonerations were drafted with FOSDEH technical assistance under the Rapid Response Grant.

will also broaden initiatives to foster and protect an enabling environment for civic participation, as well as promote self-regulation of Honduran CSOs and application of the NGOD Law. This will have an overall positive effect for CSOs being at the forefront of law and policy reform processes, advancing key social, political, economic, and environmental justice agendas. The ISOs are also bottom-up implementation catalysts of national development policy because they have on-the-ground relationships that mobilize communities and their affiliated organizations.

The bottom-up implementation by ISOs and all other CSOs not only allow CSOs to be catalysts of policy change, but they also position CSOs to use those community relationships to address localized issues that affect the country as a whole. In particular, violence can be seen as both a local problem as well as a national epidemic, and CSOs are well poised to make changes in this arena that affects citizens at the local and national level. Understanding the problem of violence requires a clear vision of the conceptual framework for violence prevention. First, it is important to consider the needs necessary to have decent living conditions, and how violence affects behaviors and life choices. Improved socioeconomic conditions can contribute to better overall living conditions, including the social development of individuals and communities through economic opportunities, education, health, values, sports, arts and culture, community organization, gender equality, entrepreneurship, vocational skills, youth leadership, new and better infrastructure, recuperation of public spaces for recreation and development of social activities, rehabilitation of centers youth centers, among others. Community revitalization projects through Program grants directly focus on these types of opportunities, with the overarching goal of violence prevention through an improved quality of life for community citizens.

Participatory violence-prevention interventions involve the capacity building of multidisciplinary community groups and CSOs that work in this field. The stumbling block to making this work is the sustainability of community-based organizations; violence prevention must continue even after the project closes. Achieving sustainability involves consistency, commitment, and the ability to work with people. Confidence and credibility in the work that the Program and the CSOs are developing is essential for community participation to grow and persist, and to encourage people's participation in project activities. To keep the Community Revitalization Councils (CRCs) active, its members must share the same vision, mission, and values to consolidate efforts within their communities, based on transparency and active communication among CRC members.

Citizen participation in violence prevention must be an inclusive process involving the most vulnerable population - the youth. As youth will form the basis of future community revitalization organizations, their involvement is essential for sustainability and should be addressed through ensuring public safety and improved livelihoods through long-term projects. Youth participation in the Program helps build their self-esteem and fosters their self-confidence to propose and take actions that benefit their communities while also focusing on their own development with the Program's support.

#### IV. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

<b>CPRG program 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter activities according to the FY2013 work plan</b>
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**Objective 1 Overview:** CSOs in Honduras continue to actively audit government performance in terms of transparency and accountability. To date, 21 grantees assisted approximately 190 CSOs in advocacy efforts and public oversight of public administration. In the third quarter of Year 3, 7 CSOs were trained and guided in government oversight to effectively advocate for the Rule of Law through the implementation of Transparency Research and Advocacy Grants (TRAG). Thirteen different policy areas were affected by CSO involvement through social audits of government performance, thereby

contributing to advocacy interventions. Examples of the policy area focus and the implementing grantees include:

- Monitoring the distribution of funds of the GOH national budget (FOSDEH)
- Monitoring the implementation of funds allocated for the CA-4 road infrastructure in Western Honduras (EROC-ASONOG)
- Investigating and documenting bribery and corrupt practices in ten government institutions (FDSF)<sup>13</sup>
- Establishment of the Anticorruption Legal Assistance Center (ALAC) in Northern Honduras (ASJ)
- Monitoring the management of the Social Fund for Departmental Planning of the National Congress (CIPRODEH)
- Auditing the legal procedures for the human rights cases at the Prosecutor's Office (CARITAS)
- Implementing a Municipal Transparency Index in four sample municipalities (C-Libre)

Capacity development through training in advocacy and its strategies of implementation for CSO members reached 789 beneficiaries during this quarter. The aim was to increase Honduran CSOs' understanding of the government's institutional structure, as well as the national policy and legislative framework as a precursor to analyzing government performance. In this quarter, the Program designed an Institutional Strengthening Plan that was subsequently coordinated with the trainings of four newly signed ISO project agreements. According to the plan, the ISOs play a vital role in providing trainings to CSOs in advocacy, institutional security, project cycle management, financial sustainability, self-regulation systems, and technical assistance (please refer to Annex B: Institutional Strengthening Plan).

Through public information campaign grants (PICGs), the Program is implementing three key campaigns that disseminate anti-corruption information on a grand scale for public consumption. These campaigns use various forms of media for publication, including newspaper, radio, TV, public and community forums, and community and municipal bulletins. These campaigns are:

- FOSDEH - "Budget Transparency, A Need for Fair and Equitable Access to Public Resources"
- CDH - "Citizen Promoting Access to Public Information"
- FUHRIL - "Listening is More than Hearing, We are Not Deaf to Corruption"

In addition, there have been 36 different communication strategies to strengthen advocacy initiatives used by CSOs through other grants with messages to increase the public's knowledge of the Transparency and Access to Information Law and the governments' compliance and implementation of the law. For example, EROC and ASONOG developed a communication strategy in various media to influence government authorities to approve the total budget for the reconstruction of the CA-4 road.

**Objective 2 Overview:** A second key aspect of the CPRG component of the Program is the establishment of innovative CSO and government collaboration in implementing each grant. This quarter, the program achieved 22 collaborative relationships enabling the grantees to implement their advocacy strategies in alignment with institutional and legal frameworks, along with government approval to implement project recommendations. Furthermore, seven grantees provided training and technical assistance to 199 government officials at the national and local levels during this quarter. (Please refer to the table on page 34 for more details on topics and participants.) Examples of training topics covered include the Human Rights International Legal Framework (CARITAS), the Municipal Transparency Index (C-Libre), and National Fiscal Policy (FOSDEH).

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<sup>13</sup>SOPTRAVI, Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería, Municipality of Tegucigalpa, Registro Nacional de Personas, Dirección General de Tránsito, INJUPEMP, Instituto de la Propiedad, FHIS, UNAH, DEI

The grants have addressed issues such as the attitudes of government officials towards transparency. As a result, government officials and decision makers are revising their procedures and implementing suggestions offered by CSOs to improve accountability and performance at national and local levels. Some examples can be seen in the Municipality of Santa Rosa de Copán and the PPO for Human Rights; both institutions have moved towards more transparent policies.

### **Objective 1: Improve Effectiveness of Civil Society to Advocate for Transparency and Accountability of Public Institutions.**

#### 1.2- Establish and Initiate CPRG Grant Facility

Nine agreements (ALAC/RRF, CIPRODEH/NGOG, EROC/NGOG, SETELEC/NGOG, FOSDEH/TRAG, CIPRODEH/TRAG, C-LIBRE/TRAG, ASONOG-EROC/TRAG, and FOSDEH/PICG) were closed in this reporting period (further details on these particular agreements can be found below in CPRG Activity 1.6, 1.7, and 1.9). Pending for closing by July 31<sup>st</sup> are an additional eight agreements (CARITAS/NGOG, ASJ/NGOG, FOROSIDA/NGOG, CARITAS/TRAG, ADELSAR/TRAG, FDSF/TRAG, CDH/PICG, and FUHRIL/PICG) (further details on these particular agreements can be found below in CPRG Activity 1.6, 1.7, and 1.9). Program staff used performance evaluations of each grantee as support for the renewal of grants for FY2013, as well as the level of technical assistance provided to the grantees' administration and finance teams to complete grant closure on time with required documentation. To improve grant management, Program staff also focused on reviewing detailed cost share supporting documentation. This complex process required time from the Program and grantees to establish good practices in maintaining documentation of grantee contributions and reporting in adherence to standards set by the U.S. government and Counterpart International. (Please refer to Annex C: Report on The Evaluation and Reflection with CSOs Grantees.)

In early May a two-day CPRG staff meeting was held to design the request for applications (RFAs) for the NGO, TRAG, and PICG grants to be released by the Program during the FY2013-2014 cycle. The RFAs were sent to 22 short-listed CSOs that were prequalified during years 1 and 2 through competitive processes. The applicants were given the deadline of June 26<sup>th</sup> for submission of their applications. On May 29<sup>th</sup> and June 14<sup>th</sup>, the Program hosted two information sessions for the shortlisted CSOs on the application process. All grants are expected to be completed by March 15<sup>th</sup> 2014. In this period, the program completed the grant making process for the four ISOs for FY2013-2014. The program renewed two ISO TIG agreements (FOSDEH and FOPRIDEH) and added an additional two new ISO agreements (CIPRODEH and CASM). All four ISOs are currently in the implementation stage.

#### 1.3 - Competitively Select Four Intermediary Support Organization (ISO) Partners

As mentioned above and in alignment with the Programs Technical Proposal, the program renewed the two TIGs implemented by FOSDEH and FOPRIDEH. With USAID's approval of the program modification in May, funds became available for the two new ISOs, CIPRODEH and CASM. Both were competitively awarded a TIG according to the pre-selection process developed in Year 2 through the joint Impactos/ISO 2013-2015 Strategic Plan developed in February<sup>14</sup> and the grant making process prepared during the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of Year 3. The RFAs for the TIGs for FY2013-2014 released in March defined the set of clear guidelines related to strategies, operating methods and methodologies which the four ISOs must fulfill to provide training and technical assistance, especially to program grantees and other CSOs and public officials. Some of these guidelines were expressed in the core areas of ISO intervention defined during the February workshop: *democracy, citizenship and governance; access to public information as the foundation for transparency; public safety and citizen security as a condition for peaceful co-existence and governance; citizen oversight of public finances; and increasing learning opportunities for CSOs; and Organizational Development.* Between the months of April and May, all

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<sup>14</sup> Please see CPRG 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarterly Report Year 3 for a brief overview of the Impactos/ISO 2013-2015 Strategic Plan.

four ISOs submitted their new project proposals for program review and technical assistance to better align with the common strategy approach as detailed above and agreed among all ISOs.

#### 1.4 - Design and Deliver Customized Program Trainings

Based on the experience of each ISO during Year 2, and according to their respective core areas of intervention developed in February of Year 3, the ISOs: assessed needs and developed training modules to strengthen their individual and joint strategies; improved methodologies on advocacy, accountability, and citizen oversight; and further developed the leadership skills of civil society<sup>15</sup>. In April, the program presented a Plan of Institutional Strengthening with the CSOs demand- drive training themes, such as Training of Trainers (ToT) methodologies, Basic Advocacy, Self-Regulation, Project Management, Safety and Security for CSOs, Mobilization of resources and financial sustainability. On June 6-7, the program hosted a two-day workshop with all four ISOs, with a purpose of follow-up on the strategic ISO workshop held last February to make sure the goals outlined then were still on target regarding focus areas of the ISOs projects and their integrated approach. The workshop focused on the integration of three main activities:

- Establishment and coordination of a *Learning Community* (LC) and the feasibility of a civic movement.
- Integration of the ISO's role, their projects and CPRG's Plan of Institutional Strengthening.
- Defining the creation and maintenance of institutional and civic spaces of dialogue and negotiation between CSOs and public authorities as a means to strengthen the impact of advocacy processes for transparency and anti-corruption.

Each ISO presented their new FY2013-2014 cycle project, opening a space for discussion and deeper collaboration between the four ISOs for the success of the LC. With the purpose of increasing the impact of the CSO advocacy initiatives and the opportunities for capacity development, the ISOs established the LC as a dialogue space for open exchange of shared leadership experiences on best practices and lessons learned on areas such as transparency, public security and anti-corruption. The LC is to be led entirely by an Interim Coordination Committee facilitated by the four ISOs with regular monthly meetings. As a result, the ISOs also managed to develop a complete plan of action for the last quarter of CPRG's Year 3 workplan, integrating the above mentioned activities and the training activities listed in each of the ISO's project and in alignment with CPRG's CSOs Institutional Strengthening Plan. The shared ISO plan of action outlines the goals of targeted "training of trainers" ToT style training in core areas defined jointly by the ISOs to respond to CSO needs. In mid-June, the program facilitated a ToT workshop for staff of the four ISOs. These collaborative workshops fell in line with the Program's core sustainability strategy to ensure that the ISOs can effectively build the capacity of CSOs to improve effectiveness of civil society to advocate for transparency and accountability in public institutions.

The program also continued to upgrade the toolbox available to CSOs that currently has more than 100 documents, tool kits, manuals and other items that support improved transparency and accountability. It is expected that through the LC the ISOs will commit to upgrade and maintain the toolbox starting next quarter, receiving specialized training and technical assistance from the Program. (Refer to Annex D: Plan of Action- Learning Community)

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

The Program continued to monitor and support initiatives of three coalitions and civic movements implemented by CSOs SETELEC, FDSF, and the joint effort of EROC and ASONOG (The Coalition for the Reconstruction of the CA-4 Highway project)<sup>16</sup>. During the ISO workshop held in February, the four ISOs

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<sup>15</sup>e.g. public finance, public safety, organizational development (OD), and electoral observation

<sup>16</sup>Please see 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarterly Report Year 3.

discussed the need for a national transparency coalition. One ISO (CIPRODEH) demonstrated interest in leading such a coalition in 2013. However, during the ISO workshop held on June 6 -7, the ISOs reconsidered the need and viability of such a coalition or civic movement by comparing similar movements such as the APJ and citing a risk of creating a parallel movement. The ISOs decided to concentrate efforts on the LC, including the Transparency Challenge and Opportunity Mapping, given that these are both interventions necessary to sustain a future coalition.

#### 1.6 - Award National Government Oversight Grants and Support CSO Watchdog Capacity and Activities

The national government oversight grantees EROC, CIPRODEH, CARITAS, ASJ, and FOROSIDA completed social audits and advocacy activities as highlighted in the following results:

##### *EROC:*

- Organized a citizens' coalition for the construction of the C-A4 road in Western Honduras, comprised of 57 organization to lead the oversight, research, mobilization and advocacy strategies through the presentation of the road's audit report and research report of finding presented in a public forum to the GOH authorities, specifically to the TSC and SOPTRAVI. The presentation of the results, both of this audit, as well as research was conducted on the implementation of SOPTRAVI's 2012 budget concerning the following entities: SOPTRAVI, Fondo Vial, Ministry of Finance, ONCAE, and General Department of Budgeting. With this oversight process, all budgets allocated and contracts for the CA-4 western road were audited.
- Generated a process of trained citizens from different sectors (professional organizations, such as social workers, engineers, faith based organizations, agricultural groups, CBOs, municipalities and municipal associations, transportation sector, Copan's Chamber of Commerce, etc.) to oversee allocated funds for road infrastructure through the creation of a 9-member Departmental Transparency Commissions (CDT), with 27 people trained. With this initiative the Program is imbuing CSOs with the capacity to conduct oversight and social audit on road contracts, a skill not previously utilized in Honduras. Both EROC and ASONG shared experience of their projects with other CSOs in the Central American Region and these will also be a case study documented in the Program.

*CIPRODEH* advocated for the adoption of a policy proposal before the Ethic Commission, members of Political Parties of National Congress. The proposal stresses reform of management of the Departmental Social Fund to highlight accountability, with a particular focus on access of the TSC to audit the use of these funds. *CIPRODEH* established alliances with Municipal Transparency Committees (CMT) and/or community leaders that would benefit from the project through:

- Social Audit implemented by CMTs, CSOs, community-based organizations, and/or community leaders using *CIPRODEH*'s friendly-user Guidelines
- Four training workshops on social auditing and citizen participation among other topics for 232 (91 women and 141 men) participants of above mentioned organizations,
- Social audit processes initiated on selected municipal projects to be funded with departmental funds, drafting three social audit reports which were presented in departmental forums with GOH departmental and municipal authorities of different government entities and citizens.
- Consultations to develop a proposal to reform the regulations for using the Departmental Social Fund - the final proposal was presented to the president of the Transparency and Ethics Committee of the National Congress and is pending to be addressed by the Committee.
- Sixteen participatory planning meetings with the CMT to design, develop and report the social audits and their participation in the press conference

- Manual on Social Audits applicable as a guide to all citizen initiatives and drafted for the use of organizations mentioned above participating in the project and now available to civil society
- Held a press conference to publicize the audit findings with the Honduran public as a means to enhance access to public information regarding funds managed by the NC and the discretionary uses of these funds.

*CARITAS* advocated for the rule of the Public Ministry Law, based on recommendations made through the social audit findings in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter, which were presented to the Intervention Committee, including the following information:

- Strengthened and advocated for the management of the PPO on Human Rights through trainings and adoption of new practices on how to apply international standards on human rights.
- Designed a management plan of the PPO on Human Rights to improve its management capability and efficiency, proposing improved mechanisms for its services in criminal investigation, management skills, and the exercise of public prosecutions for human rights violations.
- Developed a training plan addressing the PPO's weaknesses by developing specific training processes with expert facilitators to train 35 Honduran Judges in International Human Rights Standards to manage cases of human rights violations, Penal Code Procedures and roles and responsibilities of the PPO. The entire process was designed to help improve the prosecution of human rights and their responsiveness, promoting transparency, access to information, and accountability.

#### *FOROSIDA*

- Collaborated with the TSC for the election and organization of an Ethics and Integrity Committee, which performs citizens' responsibilities under the law to monitor the management processes in the "*Hospital Escuela Universitario*" (HEU), including monitoring the use of recovery fees. This advocacy strategy was conducted successfully with the advice and support of the Ethics and Integrity Direction of the TSC and with the active participation of HEU authorities. FOROSIDA also received technical assistance in the revision of information and promotional material of this electoral process (newsletter, certificates of recognition) in terms of content and alignment to Impactos' Branding Strategy.
- Developed 5 workshops with the Institute of Access to Public Information (IAPI) and the HEU for nurses and doctors making a total of 45 people trained. The workshops focused on the Transparency and Access to Public Information Law (LTAIP) to create awareness of and identify procedures for accountability and the quality of the provision of health service delivery to citizens. (Refer to Annex E: CPRG Impact Story- An Injection of Health for Transparency)

*ASJ* drafted a new policy for the Ministry of Education on the procurement and distribution of textbooks and hiring of teachers at a national level, as result of the social audit process involving the training of 300 citizens during the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter in the Law of Access to Public Information. The draft policy promotes transparent management of the procurement and distribution of textbooks as well as citizen oversight mechanisms. It is expected that the Ministry of Education will respond to *ASJ*'s recommendations for the application of the Law, by the end of this fiscal year.

*SETELEC* completed and presented the final report of social audit findings after reviewing and researching 21 audit reports provided by the TSC to the Municipality of the Central District (MDC) authorities on the use of funds for city infrastructure projects. Based on their findings, *SETELEC* presented a series of recommendations to the TSC for improving their monitoring mechanisms for audits such as:

- Technical support for the bidding processes need to be improved
- Transparency in the section of the contracts

- Adequate supervision of the public works
- Appropriate closure of contracts documenting final delivery of the projects and accounting information based on the terms of the contract.

ADELSAR accomplished the following results:

- Developed an assessment of the municipal budget cycle for FY 13-14 and assessed the accountability and access to public information. Both assessments were presented to the local authorities and citizens of Santa Rosa in a Municipal Forum.
- Presented a proposal for a new municipal policy enabling citizens to participate in the municipal budgeting process in its preparation, planning and accountability of the use of the funding to the public. This proposal was presented to Copan's Municipal authority and is expected to be adopted in late August. The policy has been presented at the national level with the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Interior and Population.
- Developed a tool kit to research issues of transparency, accountability, and access to public information for the CMT and CSOs.
- Developed a public policy approved by the municipality of Copan for participatory municipal budgeting and its sustainability strategy.
- Trained 117 representatives of CSOs and 13 public officials in public policy and municipal budgeting.

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

The Program provided technical assistance to grantees to help them achieve their objectives and targets by hiring specialized consultants with knowledge of the public sector and teach training on advanced advocacy strategies and public outreach campaigns. EROC, ASONOG, CARITAS, FUHRIL, and CDH are some of the grantees that received technical assistance to define terms of references and identify and select competitive candidates. The program also provided technical assistance to the LC for an international consultant to train ISOs and CSOs in advanced advocacy. During this reporting period, one expert provided technical assistance to CSOs and Impactos:

- Roy Alexander Murillo Rodríguez, PhD, a Costa Rican with advanced studies in fundamental rights. The purpose was to train prosecutors of the PPO Human Rights Office on the “**Human rights of the prison populations**” (Please see activity 2.3).

#### 1.8 - Develop a Self-Regulatory System to Improve CSOs Accountability Practices

CASM's pilot project proposal on organizational development (OD) and Self-Regulatory Systems for Honduran CSOs was prepared with ICNL's technical advisory and training. CASM will fulfill its role as ISO by training other CSOs self-regulation systems which promote legitimate, transparent and accountable organizations and enable the implementation of the NGO-D Law. ICNL facilitated the trainings in CSO self-regulation systems and the planning of the logical framework approach with CASM, highlighting the following results:

- development of strategic guidelines, as well as objectives and activities related to self-regulation
- development of the methodological approach to self-regulation in the project
- design of the logical framework matrix

As a result of the workshop, CASM submitted a draft project proposal. The proposal was reviewed by the program and ICNL. In June, the project agreement was signed and the project is currently in its implementation stage.

#### 1.9 - Support Public Information Campaigns to Fight Corruption Apathy and Increase Public Awareness and Understanding of Existing Anti-Corruption Legislation

Under activity 1.9, three grantees reported the following progress in public information campaign activities:

*FUHRIL* as part of the campaign, “*Listening is more than hearing, we are not deaf to corruption*”:

- Broadcasting of three spots in local television channels (Canal 3, 5, 8, 30, Honduras TV, and Canal 48).
- Distribution of 30,000 posters containing ten different stories highlighting key campaign messages on topics such as: corruption; dissemination of ethical values; transparency; consumerism; social audit; complaint mechanisms; impunity; access to public information; elections; and slogans like: "We are the progress". Dissemination of messages in the format of 39 comic strips in a national newspaper *La Tribuna*.
- Working with young people from 19 marginalized neighborhoods, and people with disabilities in 10 municipalities, in relation to social oversight, transparency, combating corruption, and respect for human rights.

The purpose of *FUHRIL*'s campaign is to encourage, from an inclusive perspective, actions in favor of transparency, access to public information, and the elimination of various forms of corruption and human rights violations; and to promote social oversight practices through the denouncement of corruption, using alternative and suitable means for people with disabilities. Currently, this grant is in its final stage of implementation with anticipated completion by July 31<sup>st</sup>.

*CDH* as part of the campaign "Citizenship Promoting Access to Public Information":

- Implemented networking events with 67 youths, presenting the campaign in 10 urban at-risk communities in the outskirts of Tegucigalpa (El Carrizal and Amarateca). With the events, *CDH* promotes the dissemination campaign among the community members. The target groups received the campaign slogan positively by identifying themselves with the right to access public information, as the slogans states: "Because we have a right to know".
- Presentation of a Terms of Reference highlighting technical support for participatory planning and design of campaign implementation. A consultant developed a complementary proposal focused on the development and design of tools that promote interest and knowledge about the enforcement mechanisms of the *LTAIP*.
- Developed a communication camp workshop with the participation of 25 youth from ten at-risk communities in Amarateca and Carrizal on basic communication and the production of wall posters disseminating social messages. The purpose of the activities was to address the access to public information as a basic human right among youth in the communities.
- Support given via trainings to the community of Mary Flakes located on the outskirts of Tegucigalpa in its request for information from the National Autonomous Service of Aqueducts and Sewers (*SANAA*) to attain water and sanitation systems, since it lacks these basic services. The request for such information is the result of the 5 trainings in leadership for community based organization representatives, the entitlement of citizens to the access to public information, and advocacy methodologies in transparency and accountability of government institutions provided by *CDH* in order to empower community members. The outcome of this initiative is to have a positive response from *SANAA* in constructing the water and sanitation project for this community of 3,000 people.
- Public presentation of the campaign with participation of 83 beneficiaries, 18 *CSO* representatives, *IAIP* commissioners and media coverage<sup>17</sup>.
- Development of 10 informational blackboards located in the communities to provide alternative means of communication and for the community members to claim accountability of the local service provision. The campaign is in its final stage of implementation.

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<sup>17</sup> El Heraldo, La Tribuna, Diario Tiempo, Canal 9 VTV y Canal 30.

ADELSAR developed a campaign to encourage the enactment of the public policy for participatory budgeting. As media, this campaign used public exhibitions, forums, local television and radio spots.

#### 1.10 – Support Targeted Advocacy Campaigns to Improve Civil Society Operating Environment

- In early June, the NGO-D Law Regulations were enacted and published in *La Gaceta* (Honduras Official Newspaper). After a two year process of negotiations, Honduran NGOs can take advantage of hard-fought legal reforms that bring Honduras' legal sector framework in line with international law and comparative best practices. Among other important provisions, the Regulations provides that Development NGOs (NGO-Ds) may carry out economic activities that will help them to sustain themselves and provides means for NGO-Ds to collaborate with the Honduran State in the implementation of public policies. With ICNL's support, NGO-Ds have considerably improved their legal framework, which will facilitate the development and strengthening the sector. This achievement was not expected until Year 5 according to outcome 1.2 in the PMP.

During this quarter, ICNL also supported its partners in addressing the challenging legal environment in Honduras for NGOs through three activities:

- Provided comments to NGO partners on the draft *Rationalization of Exemptions and Strengthening of Public Finances Act*. In June, the Commission created by the Honduran Congress to review the fiscal exemptions system shared a preliminary draft law with FOPRIDEH. If approved as currently drafted, the proposed draft law will eliminate fiscal benefits for NGO-Ds, diminishing their financial sustainability. ICNL developed comments based on international comparative law and best practices and shared them with FOPRIDEH, FOSDEH, and staff of the Impactos team. These comments reinforced the arguments that Program partners presented before Congress.
- Trained NGO partners to develop an advocacy strategy for the promotion of legal reforms to benefit the civil sector. In May, ICNL led a workshop for FOPRIDEH staff, affiliates, and allied NGOs on advocacy techniques and best international practices to promote legislative reforms for the civil society sector. The training helped NGOs to recognize the need to review and improve their advocacy strategy to promote an enabling legal framework for the sector. As a result, NGOs are better prepared to develop an effective communication strategy and get support from key sectors to promote fiscal reforms to benefit the NGO-D sector.
- Provided technical assistance to partners in designing a pilot self-regulation system. Honduran NGOs are facing increasing pressure to prove that they conduct their work based on good administrative practices and sound governance principles. ICNL helped CASM develop a project proposal to lead the design of a pilot NGO self-regulation system. With technical support from ICNL, CASM outlined a project that seeks to help NGOs to be more accountable to the public, their donors, and the government. By recommendation of ICNL and the Program, FOPRIDEH will coordinate the events with CASM highlighting the importance of NGO-D self-regulations systems to reach compliance to the Law. The Program will continue to participate and distribute the user friendly copy of the NGO-D Law produced with support from ICNL in Year 2 while making social the Law Regulation.
- On June 14<sup>th</sup>, the Program hosted a meeting with FOSDEH and FOPRIDEH to share thoughts on the current situation of the draft law proposal and opportunities on how civil society can advocate for policy change. Both CSOs committed to identify possible advocacy mechanisms to support civil society demands and to influence in the legislative as well as the executive branch in terms of tax exemptions. Most important is the need to have clear and viable evidence of the number of registered NGO-Ds in Honduras in order to target mechanisms of evidence based advocacy. Both actors discussed the opportunity of developing terms of reference for a consultant to conduct research in the SEPI to verify and establish a directory with the actual number of NGO-Ds in Honduras.

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

The grantees supporting activities 1.11 of research and advocacy in the GOH made the following progress by the end of this quarter:

*FOSDEH* through technical advisory and advice to government officials and decision-makers strengthened the Secretary of Finance and National Congress' performance in the inclusion of specific rules for non-budgeted expenses, on legal budget norms applicable in the implementation of the General Budget. Budget Norms are rules for the National Budget expenditure control discussed and approved by the NC. *FOSDEH* also publicized a book entitled "Impunity" (Spanish and English), which summarizes the legal framework relevant for the budget execution, the gaps, inconsistencies, budgetary indiscipline, etc. This document is now being used as a tool in various government institutions, such as the Ministries of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Vice President's Office, and the 2 Budget Commissions of NC.

*CARITAS* strengthened the PPO's performance through the adoption of practices of international human rights standards and care for the victims of human rights violations. Several activities were implemented:

- Presented the findings of the monitoring of cases involving human rights violations in the PPO to the Intervention Commission to apply the necessary corrective actions to improve its performance. Findings were also presented through the media and in 2 public forums.
- Trained 35 Human Rights Prosecutors on international procedures to judicial process of detainees' cases, with a focus on respect for human rights.
- Provided software to the PPO to register accusations of cases of human rights violation.
- Prepared an office space with privacy to attend victims of human rights violations.

*CARITAS'* activities promoted political will for technical legal research of the PPOs on Human Rights. Through research results, *CARITAS* identified institutional weaknesses in the field of criminal prosecution, specifically regarding human rights violations, which served as an input to the Committee of the Attorney General's Office in identifying weaknesses and establishing corrective measures to the case. This research has been of interest to organizations of international cooperation, specifically the United States Government through USAID and other government representatives.

#### *CIPRODEH*

- Strengthened the performance of the Commission for Public Security Reform by providing research and institutional support in the process of reform to the public security system. Through the Commission for Public Security Reform, *CIPRODEH* advocated in the Ministry of Security, mainly to improve academic police education curriculum in the national police department.
- Strengthened the organizations in the civil society alliance by training to develop their ability to advocate and debate technically, scientifically and politically, in the processes of intervention and reform of the public security sector, particularly the National Police.
- Developed mechanisms of participation of CSOs through the leadership of the Commission for Public Security Reform and public debate, advocating for the review process of the public security sector, particularly the National Police.

*ADELSAR* advocated for the adoption of a public policy proposal in the municipality of Santa Rosa de Copán, which includes mechanisms to foster citizen participation in the phases of municipal budgeting (planning, approval, implementation and evaluation). In this period, *ADELSAR* implemented several activities:

- Implementation of two Transparency Fairs with participation of 1500 people including government authorities and the communities of Barrio Promueve, Chorreron and La Cunchilla. Members of the CRC attended the event, integrating the Program's CAP violence prevention efforts and the linkage of the CRCs with the municipal development planning.
- Impactos-led meetings with:

- The Municipal Development Council (CDM) and shared the policy proposed by civil society.
- ADELSAR's technical team and the Board of Directors learned about the progress achieved to date and expectations for sustainability upon grant closure. The project led by ADELSAR is fostering the integration of both of Impactos components.
- Mayor Aníbal Erazo shared the progress made by the Program's implemented projects. The meeting was successful and showed the willingness of the Municipality to support the proposed initiatives.
- The Citizens Transparency Commissions (CCTs) expressed satisfaction with the policy and shared its need for support and training to successfully represent citizens and the importance of developing youth leadership in the CCT as a means to maintain continuous development.
- Shared the public policy proposal to the Municipal Corporation in Santa Rosa Copán who committed to submitting their final comments and recommendations before June 25<sup>th</sup> for the official announcement of a town hall meeting in which the Municipal Corporation will grant its final approval. The submission deadline was not met, but was achieved early in July.
- Implemented 3 community workshops with more than 70 community members from 23 communities of Santa Rosa de Copán to present the public policy formulation in the municipality and promote community member ownership.
- Implemented the "Governance, Transparency and Equity" conference on June 22<sup>nd</sup> to present the results of the advocacy strategy and the situation of the policy approval. ADELSAR also informed the public about the new webpages that promote transparency and citizens' access to public information in the municipality. More than 70 participants attended the event; among these were members of the CRCs supported by the CAP Program.

*C-Libre* implemented research and advocacy projects in the municipalities of Puerto Cortés, La Esperanza, Siguatepeque and Gracias to enable citizens to monitor the application of Article 13 of the Access to Public Information Law. Activities included:

- Final design and presentation of the toolkit designed to measure the application of Article 13 by municipalities using the Municipal Transparency Index by civil society actors. It includes user guidelines on how to conduct advocacy for transparency and accountability at the local level in compliance with Article 13 in alignment to the Access to Public Information Law.
- C-Libre hosted presentations in Puerto Cortés and Tegucigalpa on the findings and scores of each of the four municipalities which were researched in their application of the Law in their municipality transparency and accountability. The event sought the participation of local mayors, representatives from state agencies, as well as citizen's transparency commissions, media and other civil society actors. The findings demonstrated an overall commitment and willingness among the local authorities to improve local transparency and access to information.
- Public presentation of the toolkit titled "The ABC of the Municipal Transparency Index".
- In Puerto Cortés the municipal decision was to assign the responsibility for the CTC to periodically increase the Municipal Transparency Level as an oversight mechanism in compliance with the IAIP.
- For the first time the municipalities of La Esperanza, Gracias, and Siguatepeque appointed Officers for Access to Public Information and mechanisms to channel public information among municipal officials and citizen's access to public information in compliance with the IAIP.
- All four municipalities updated their Municipal Bulletins to share key public information in compliance with Article 13 of the Transparency and Access to Public Information Law.
- On June 4<sup>th</sup>, Mrs. Brioni James and other US Embassy representatives visited the municipality in Puerto Cortés. The Mayor Mr. Allan Ramos and members from the Citizens Transparency Commission (CCT) presented their collaborative process with C-Libre advocacy project and demonstrated commitment towards improving the municipal levels of efficiency and transparency. Both actors also agreed to present the new results in a public forum on September 28<sup>th</sup> as part of the International Right to Know Day.

### *FDsF*

- Held meetings with the Office of Transparency of the SOPTRAVI to analyze the results of the bribery survey and to coordinate collaborative relations between FDSF and SOPTRAVI, in particular the possibility of providing capacity development to SOPTRAVI staff at the national level on topics such as accountability, anti-corruption and informational campaigns.
- Signed an MOU with ASJ and designed a strategy for monitoring corruption allegations involving officials from SOPTRAVI and to disseminate results in collaboration with ASJ's ALAC.
- Organized and monitored complaint boxes in six of SOPTRAVI'S departments, in which the employees can deposit corruption complaints and recommendations to increase transparency and accountability in this public institution. To enable effective mechanisms of response, the Director of Transportation of SOPTRAVI reorganized the Ethic Unit which had been inactive. The Unit in alignment with the TSC Law will follow up on the complaints and establish corrective actions.
- Held a public presentation of the research results on the perception of corruption and bribery. FDsF applied a survey to more than 1,300 citizens who use public service of the ten government institutions: National Honduran Autonomous University, SOPTRAVI, Migration and Foreign Department, Municipality of Tegucigalpa, *Registro Nacional de Las Personas*, *Dirección Nacional de Transito*, *JUEMP*, *Instituto de la Propiedad*, *FHIS*, *Dirección Ejecutiva de Ingreso* in the city of Tegucigalpa. One of the byproducts of FDsF's intervention was the important step taken by the Transparency Official from National Transport Department (NTD) to sign an agreement with FDsF to receive capacity development in transparency and accountability of public officials, thereby promoting the objectives of the National Anti-corruption Plan. An overall key finding of the research conducted is that tolerance to bribery in public institutions is high, as well as among the general public and seen as normal and a means to be able to attain services demanded in an effective and timely manner.

### EROC

- In the previous quarter, EROC documented the allocation of state funds for road maintenance on the CA-4 road. Following the project "Increasing Citizen Voice in the Western Region through improved communication channels", ASONOG and EROC worked to further finalize an advocacy strategy improved transparency and accountability on the rehabilitation of the CA-4 road. The final strategy is expected to be completed in the next quarter.

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

In this quarter, the program organized 1) evaluation of grantees 2) ISO planning workshop (see Activity 1.4 of this report for more information on both activities).

### 1.14 – Support the Implementation of a Legal Framework of Human Rights at the Grassroots Level

In the month of May, the Program held several meetings with representatives of ASJ in order to shape the proposal of the GEDEON model to the strategic frameworks of CPRG and CAP. By the closing of this quarter, ASJ was developing its proposal on the following terms:

- Integration into the municipal strategy by the CSO implementers of CAP to strengthen the Municipal Units of Justice.
- Establishment and/or strengthening of the networks and coverage of the justice operators ensuring greater coordination of actions.
- Training of public officials in the GEDEON model in the municipality of San Pedro Sula and municipalities covered by the Program in Northern and Western Honduras.
- Training to the CRCs and youth networks in the target areas of violence prevention in mechanisms to improve access to justice, seeking at all times the complementarity between the services provided by GEDEON and ALAC.

It is expected that with the proper training and technical assistance, the leaders of youth networks and the CRCs can play a leading role in their communities to address cases of domestic violence and to provide psychological assistance to victims and witnesses. GEDEON/ASJ will be responsible for conducting the research and documentation of cases, providing legal assistance for the formulation of official complaints, and respectively tracking cases. (Refer to Annex F: Training activities with Youth Network members.)

#### 1.15 – Expansion of a Legal Advisory and Anti-Corruption Center (ALAC) to Northern Honduras

The expansion of the ALAC to Northern Honduras is based on the ALAC model implemented successfully in Tegucigalpa in 2012 through a Rapid Response Grant (RRG). ALAC is an institution open to the public that receives and monitors corruption complaints. Citizens can direct their complaints to ALAC through a free hotline, website, social network, text messages, or in person at one of their offices. These institutions are supported by Transparency International (TI) globally and they have proven to be successful as a tool for engaging citizens in the fight against corruption and to promote institutional changes. In the month of April, ASJ prepared the technical-financial proposal for the expansion. With the Program modification approval in May, this project officially entered the implementation phase and received the first disbursement of the funds. ASJ has made progress in activities of office installation in the city of San Pedro Sula. A private sector donor is providing a facility to establish ASJ's operations.

### **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

The Learning Community (LC) is currently being jointly shaped by the four ISOs through the ISO Coordination Group. The LC is envisioned as a space in which CSOs can discuss issues related to the fight against corruption and the identification of citizen-led solutions to advocate for improved public policies and decision-making processes. On June 6 and 7, this vision proved viable and the ISOs defined activities and a working group that will coordinate these activities and the drafting of the Terms of Reference for a consultancy to further design the proposed mechanisms to help establish the LC. These mechanisms will foster joint Transparency Challenge and Opportunity Mapping in Honduras.

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

The program continues to support the ongoing collaborative partnerships inherent to each grant through dialogues, meetings, conferences, and public hearings. In this reporting period, the Program supported three specific activities relevant for Activity 2.2:

- ISOs' organization of the LC as a means to channel partnerships and dialogues between CSOs and public entities. The ISOs Coordination Group will develop the best approach to work with public entities through the LC, as a joint sustained effort towards addressing the transparency challenge.
- Meeting with TSC's Department for Citizen Participation to identify opportunities for: a) follow-up and implementation of the Accountability and Citizen Participation National Agenda; b) new partnerships between Program grantees and TSC; and c) other possible joint collaboration in the future. Both parties identified the opportunity for the Program to finance TSC's training of public officials at the regional level. Based on the positive experience with Program grantee SETELEC, TSC also proposed the idea of inviting CSOs to audit and follow up on audit reports made available by TSC.
- Meeting with the Director of the Integrity, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Program (PROPECC) of the Executive Directorate of Income (DEI). As a public institution responsible for customs enforcement and taxation in Honduras, the DEI is an important partner in promoting institutional transparency in Honduras. Given that FOSDEH advocates for taxation based on transparency and equity, both parties agreed to prepare an introductory meeting between FOSDEH, PROPECC, DEI, and the Program.

#### 2.3 - Deliver Targeted and Demand-Driven Training and Technical Assistance to Government Officials

During the reporting period, the following grantees developed and delivered training sessions for public officials:

- *CARITAS* developed training sessions for 35 public prosecutors assigned to the Prosecutors' Human Rights Office from the cities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, and La Esperanza. The sessions focused on human rights of the prison population, Honduran prison conditions, and the International System of Human Rights Protection relevant for Prison Populations. This training arose as a demand from prosecutors, due to the need of follow-up for cases concerning the prison population. To improve the management of cases of human right violations learning from the best practices experienced in Mexico and Costa Rica, *CARITAS* invited experts as consultants under this grant to enable the exchange of experiences on processes, law implementation and respect of human rights of detainees by prosecutors from Honduras and Costa Rica.
- *FUHRIL* trained 106 public officials from the following public institutions: SECPLAN, SEFIN, RNP, TSC, IAIP, and AMDC. The purpose was to sensitize public officials on the situation faced by people with disabilities, and basic training in sign language was also performed.
- *FOPRIDEH* trained 33 public officials of SEIP on the appropriate application of the NGO-D Law and its Regulation Act.
- *FDSF* trained 34 public officials from SOPTRAVI on topics such as integrity and institutional ethics of public officials, public accountability, and the commitments of Honduras to combat corruption. The trainings were in response to a request from SOPRAVIs' Transparency Office to provide capacity building and generate awareness in the institution.
- *ADELSAR* trained 3 public officials from the municipality of Santa Rosa Copán in the use of the new municipal webpage providing compliance with Article 13 of the Transparency and Access to Public Information Law. An important attribute of transparency in practice is the need for *accessibility* to public information. According to the Article 13, public institutions are obliged to disseminate and update public information through electronic or computerized systems, and if nonexistent, then at least through written media. With the webpage, citizens in Santa Rosa Copán will be able to access public information directly.
- *C-Libre* trained 18 public officials from the municipality of La Esperanza in transparency and in the application of the Access to Public Information Law.

#### 1.4 - Support Implementation of Increased Government Transparency Initiatives through Oversight and Training Grants

Please refer to section 1.3 for detailed information on FOSDEH and FOPRIDEH's TIGs.

#### 2.5 - Establish and Award Rapid Response Grants (RRG)

On April 15, the Program signed a RRG agreement with FOSDEH to implement "Advocacy for a Fair and Transparent Fiscal Policy." The project supports the reform of Article 15 of the Tax on Sales Act supporting the Special Commission responsible for the analysis and control of tax exemptions, exonerations and relief from custom duties. FOSDEH has advocated for equality in Honduran fiscal policies in addressing the problems of affected individuals and populations. FOSDEH's proposal highlighted that tax exemptions are relevant for those non-profit institutions that contribute to development efforts, and address human rights protection and humanitarian work. It further notes that international regulations such as trade agreements, mutual diplomatic agreements, international cooperation, etc. that varies from national legislation must be respected.

FOSDEH provided research and technical assistance to the Commission developing the following documents and activities:

- The Commission's Report, which contains a database with information on the scope or areas that cover the country's exonerations, the legal framework that regulates them, the exonerations' beneficiaries, and the fiscal impacts they have on the national treasury. The report was presented in public to the Honduran President.
- The Commission's Executive Summary.
- Creation and consensus of the Rationalization of Exonerations and Strengthening of the Draft Bill of Public Finance<sup>18</sup>.
- On June 13, FOSDEH hosted the first of three conferences to be held on Fiscal Policy and Tax Exemption. The purpose was to develop a dialogue among a variety of civil society, private sector, and government actors to advocate for the proposal of a Fiscal Policy Pact based on equity. The conference highlighted different national and regional perspectives on fiscal policy and tax exemption developed by think tanks and government actors such as FOSDEH, ICEFI, and SEFIN. Through these conferences, FOSDEH raised awareness of the risk of a financial bailout and the possibility of Honduras being forced to request the bailout from the international community considering the economic crisis and financial deficits. The risk of a possible financial bailout is a key element in FOSDEH's advocacy strategy aimed at influencing for a Transparent Fiscal Policy without Privileges in Honduras.
- In this quarter, the Program also established two meetings for coordination between FOSDEH and ICNL in the field of good taxation practices for NGO-D and advice to FOSDEH's advocacy in the Commission (See item 1.10).

FUHRIL's RRG awarded project was in its final stage. During the reporting period, FUHRIL implemented four workshops and trained 106 public officials from eight public institutions<sup>19</sup>, and 64 CSOs on different topics such as introduction to disability, transparency, accountability, oversight mechanisms, human rights, and anti-corruption. A total of 39 public officials received trainings in sign language to facilitate the provision of service delivery to PWD. FUHRIL is contributing to the national culture by facilitating a dialogue for PWDs to participate and speak on equal terms in favor of transparency and accountability.

### **CAP program 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter activities according to draft FY2013 work plan**

#### **Objective 1. Improve multisector capacity to provide coordinated and integrated responses to changing security needs**

##### 1.1. Select and Train up to 11 Civil Society Organization Implementing Partners

As of June 2013, eight Institutional Support and Civic Participation Grant (ISCPG) CSOs<sup>20</sup> continued to develop violence prevention projects in seven target municipalities. Five<sup>21</sup> CSOs have concentrated their efforts to conclude 20 community revitalization projects in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma.

Impactos Program staff conducted meetings in late June with the technical staff of four CSOs to begin performance evaluations of their grants in Year 1 and to close out ISCPGs awarded to CIPE-Choluteca,

<sup>18</sup> The Draft Bill for the Rationalization of Exonerations and Strengthening of Public Finance Law was sent by the President of the Republic to the President of the National Congress for discussion by the NC.

<sup>19</sup> SEPLAN, SEFIN, AMDC, RNP, TSE, SEIP, DIGEDEPDI, IAIP.

<sup>20</sup> The eight ISCPG CSOs are: CDH-Tegucigalpa, CASM and CI in San Pedro Sula, FUNADEH-Choloma, CIPE-Choluteca, ADELSAR-Santa Rosa de Copán, COSOCITELA-Tela, and CEPROSAF-La Ceiba.

<sup>21</sup> These five CSOs are: CDH and CIPRODEH in Tegucigalpa, CASM and CI in San Pedro Sula, and FUNADEH-Choloma.

CEPROSAF–La Ceiba, COSOCITELA–Tela, and ADELSAR–Santa Rosa de Copán for the period from July 2012 to August 2013. Based on the Community Action for Prevention’s strategic approach for FY 2013, the Program provided assistance to five CSO implementing partners to prepare project proposals for the second year of their projects. The orientation processes are still in progress, while the closeout process is expected to conclude in August. The amount approved for each ISCPG this fiscal year is US\$35,000.

Concurrently, eight CSO implementing partners were invited to present applications for Youth Networks Strengthen Grants to enable the support of youth networks that CAP CSOs have helped organize in target municipalities. Community revitalization grants (CRGs) were initiated for CAP’s 32 target communities, of which 16 communities will be benefiting from this type of grant for the first time.

CRG projects have 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, 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<sup>22</sup> with which CIPRODEH was working during this period. It is expected that the new CSO will be selected in mid-August.

The Program organized and conducted a workshop with two representatives from each of the eight participating CSOs and CRC members (around 30 CRC members representing 30 communities) to exchange ideas and experiences in project implementation and violence prevention. The activity aimed to encourage participants to learn about the progress of projects and results obtained, and to analyze how the participation of CRC members has contributed to achieving results. The exchange of experiences and ideas also allowed participants to discuss how they could enhance project development by learning from others; sustainability challenges and solutions were identified. Workshop participants unanimously concluded that working with communities required consistency, high levels of commitment, the ability to work well with others, pervasive confidence, and respect for the opinions and proposals of community leaders. Other relevant conclusions reached regarding project implementation were:

- CSOs must think creatively to come up with new ways of working with communities and maximize their intervention. Raising awareness and creating enthusiasm for the work accomplished is essential to promoting and motivating community members to participate in project activities focused on crime and violence prevention.
- To obtain a broader intervention and to achieve greater impact, alliances and partnerships must be built among similar projects, donors, and local governments. Empowering the local government is key in articulating and coordinating processes to benefit communities.
- CSOs must be strengthened administratively so they can improve their abilities to plan intervention mechanisms in their communities. CSOs must develop their capacity to design and implement forward-looking mechanisms to achieve project sustainability, in light of the changing social and political environment of the country. (Refer to Annex G: Training and relevant activities with CRC Members.)

### 1.2. Conduct Initial Project Outreach Activities

Toward the end of the first year of ISCPG project implementation, CAP facilitated meetings with CEPROSAF, COSOCITELA, ADELSAR, and CIPE to evaluate their performance in managing their grants, technical activities and processes in alignment with CAP’s strategy, including the mapping of community leaders, community assessments, creation of CRCs and youth networks, community action

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<sup>22</sup>The communities with which CIPRODEH is working are La San Miguel, Travesía, La Sosa, and La Era.

planning, and community project design. It was concluded that each of the CSOs has made significant progress in developing community platforms, building of the social fabrics and structures to work on crime and violence prevention in their targeted communities. Upcoming ISCP grant renewals will enhance grantee coordination in the new implementation phases in FY 2013. Greater coordination will enable ISCP–CSOs to expand programming into CAP target communities and their local governments. In considering future project implementation, upcoming meetings will be held with CRC members to guide them on new activities for the second year of ISCPG implementation with CEPROSAF, COSOCITELA, ADELSAR, and CIPE.

A new round of community revitalization grants will be awarded during the next quarter to current CSO implementing partners, and the new Youth Strengthening Grants will be awarded to benefit target communities. Guidelines have been shared with the CSOs to help them start formulating revitalization and youth network projects under these types of grants.

### 1.3. Conduct Rapid Community Assessments in Potential Communities of Intervention

Twelve community assessments (four from the following municipalities: Santa Rosa de Copán, Tela, and La Ceiba) were conducted among municipal authorities during review. The Program assisted ISCPG implementing partners in preparing socialization activities of the Community Assessments of the mentioned municipalities, where one CRC member representing each community presented a summary of main findings and conclusions of the assessments. They interacted with municipal authorities, and developed their presentation skills. The exercise gave them self-confidence in addressing issues of interest in their communities. One hundred participants, including CRC members, municipal authorities, and CSO project technicians participated in the events held during this reporting period. As a result of the presentations, municipal authorities had the opportunity to learn about and understand the needs of community members and the efforts of CRCs in developing, proposing, and implementing initiatives to improve their living conditions as a means to prevent violence. In Choluteca, community assessments were done among the community members of each target community, and are expected to include municipal authorities in July.

### 1.4. Establish and Strengthen Community Revitalization Councils in Each Community

In June, the Program organized and conducted a workshop with CSO representatives and Community Revitalization Council (CRC) members to exchange experiences and ideas concerning the various violence prevention and community revitalization projects implemented by the CAP CSO partners (FUNADEH, CASM, CI, CDH, ADELSAR, CEPROSAF, COSOCITELA, CIPE and CIPRODEH). CRC members learned about project results obtained in the different target communities. The exchange of knowledge and ideas also allowed the participants to discuss how they can enhance project development through learning from the experiences of others. Many training activities have been developed by the Program and its ISCP–CSOs to strengthen the CRCs, and such efforts were evident in presentations made by the CRC members. Below are some examples of their contributions and the analysis of their own experiences.

#### ***Community Engagement***

- The willingness and persistence of community volunteers has been key to developing activities that promote violence prevention in selected communities.
- Partnerships with community organizations such as churches, patronatos, religious groups, and youth sports groups have facilitated community project implementation and community participation.
- The involvement of young community members in proposing and defining community revitalization projects has led to the wider participation of youth in the implementation of these projects, and reducing their risk of engaging in illicit activities.

- Young people need to be continually empowered so they can promote social development and violence prevention among their peers. It is necessary to give them incentives to participate by providing access to education and employment opportunities.
- Community participation was low when CSOs began project implementation. Once they gained the communities' confidence, participation has substantially increased and the progress observed in community revitalization projects has encouraged the participation of people in CAP project activities.

### ***CRC Sustainability***

- Among the toughest challenges for the sustainability of CRCs' efforts is finding new leaders, strengthening their organizational capacities, and seeking new opportunities for communities to generate new projects.
- The lack of local government support is further incentive for citizens to keep working to improve their communities. Far from taking this situation as a disadvantage, they decided to develop their organizational capacities. In some municipalities (in particular, San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa), communities do not expect their local governments to take any action.
- Partnerships and alliances are important to improving the community environment. Links with local government and the private sector are an alternative that CRCs must seek to access additional funding to support their community plans.

To keep CRCs active, their members must be motivated to share the same mission and values. They must consolidate efforts within their communities based on transparency and active communication among CRC members. During this reporting period, CSOs continued to develop a series of workshops for CRC members on violence prevention, youth organization, human rights, leadership skills, domestic violence, self-esteem, teamwork, networking, strategic planning, project design, and monitoring and evaluation.

As part of the process to strengthen CRCs, CIPE and ADELSAR organized a special event in coordination with municipal city halls (CIPE in Choluteca and ADELSAR in Santa Rosa de Copán) to present CRC members to the municipal authorities. During these events, the municipal governments formally recognized CRCs as official community-based organizations. CRC members were publicly sworn in at these special events and received municipal certificates from the mayor certifying them as members of the CRC. This represents considerable progress in consolidating the organization of the CRCs and the beginning of a more formal relationship with local government authorities, enabling conditions whereby governments are more responsive to the needs of their communities. (Refer to Annex H: CAP Snapshot Story – Revitalization Committees receive municipal recognition in Santa Rosa de Copán and Choluteca.)

#### ***1.5. Conduct Participatory Community Crime Appraisal***

CRC members from 16 target communities actively participated in the review and analysis of information to design community strategic action plans. Communities in La Ceiba, Tela, Santa Rosa de Copán, and Choluteca prioritized local security challenges and identified available resources to enable them to better address crime and violence in their communities. The ISCP–CSOs facilitated several meetings with CRC members in the 16 target communities,<sup>23</sup> helping them finalize strategic community action plans based on their most urgent needs. Prioritizing interventions also helped CRC members determine the community revitalization project proposals that will be funded by the Program in the next quarter.

#### ***1.6. Present Participatory Community Crime Appraisals to the Communities for Buy-In***

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<sup>23</sup>In CEPROSAF–La Ceiba, COSOCITELA–Tela, ADELSAR–Santa Rosa de Copán, and CIPE–Choluteca.

To ensure that communities are taking ownership of their community action plans and proposed community revitalization projects, CRC members from target communities in Santa Rosa de Copán, La Ceiba, Tela, and Choluteca presented to community members the strategic action and youth plans. Once action plans were approved by community members, activities were prioritized to develop community project ideas. After each community agreed to develop a specific project idea, the minutes of community assemblies were signed to document agreements reached among neighbors. In total, 16 communities from Santa Rosa de Copán, La Ceiba, Tela, and Choluteca have reached agreements in their community action plans and community revitalization project ideas. Some of the projects ideas are oriented to vocational trainings, microenterprise development, recovery of the Garifuna culture (ethnic groups located in La Ceiba and Tela) through artistic activities, and the promotion of a culture for environmental care aimed at improving the community.

#### 1.7. Create Annual Community Strategic Action Plans

During August and September of 2012, CRC members from 20 target communities from the municipalities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma were engaged in the preparation of community strategic action plans. This was the first action planning experience for these communities. Almost a year later, these CRCs reviewed their action plans and updated them based on foreseen actions identified by the communities for the next year. Some of these new actions identified include recovery of community spaces, promoting youth participation through the creation of folk dance groups, female and children's' football teams, training in mural art and theater, and other cultural activities. The 16 communities from Santa Rosa de Copán, La Ceiba, Tela, and Choluteca concluded their first action plans and will soon start implementation through community revitalization projects funded by the program. These strategic planning exercises help CRCs improve their level of participation as empowered citizens, seeking improvement of their living conditions which are expected to have an impact on crime and violence prevention.

#### 1.8. Build Community Capacity in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

The CRC members conducted periodic meetings in 20 target communities from Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma, and continue to measure community project progress and participate in coordination activities to ensure proper project implementation. During these meetings, a public event was held by CRC members in the communities to highlight accomplishments such as the completion of vocational courses, completion of a community infrastructure improvement activity, display of products made as a result of vocational training or artistic presentations resulting from trainings in art, music and theater.

During this reporting period, 16 new CRCs from La Ceiba, Santa Rosa de Copán, Choluteca and Tela designated a small working group to prepare community revitalization project proposals. CRC members engaged in the monitoring processes with technical assistance provided by the CSOs, to verify the progress made of these working groups in the preparation and approval of the community revitalization projects, which are expected to start during the next quarter. Once the community revitalization projects start, CRC members will be called to actively participate in the development and monitoring activities.

#### 1.9. Identify (or Catalyze) Municipal Development and Security Councils in Each Municipality

Members of the Municipal Council for Citizen Security and Violence Prevention from Tela and La Ceiba and the citizen commissions in Santa Rosa de Copán were convened to be part of the coordination activity to share the findings and conclusion of community assessments, community action plans, youth plans, and prioritized ideas for community revitalization projects in each municipality. CRC members were in charge of giving a brief summary of each of the plans and community assessments. The meeting had the purpose of sharing valuable information about the communities, motivating the support of the council members in implementing these plans and project initiatives, and exchanging information from the points of view of community members, their main needs, and proposed solutions to crime and violence prevention. The sharing of this valuable information is also aimed at achieving the effective incorporation of community plans within

municipal violence prevention plans. Findings and conclusions of community assessments were already shared with local governments in other municipalities in previous quarters or during FY2012.

#### 1.10. Improve CRC and MDPC Use of CARSİ Resources

In late March, the Program organized a meeting to promote greater integration and coordination among CARSİ group implementers. The objectives of the activity were to identify social opportunities for youth in common target areas, achieve greater impact in community revitalization projects, practice effective use of resources, and widen collaboration among CARSİ projects. As a result of the meeting, which consisted of sharing the different CARSİ projects among the CAP CSO implementing partners, PASMO contacted CEPROSAF, COSOCITELA, CDH, and Children International to explore the possibilities of coordinating efforts in common target communities. PASMO and Children International have signed a memorandum of understanding to work together to benefit target communities in San Pedro Sula. Similar agreements are expected to be signed with CEPROSAF, CDH, and COSOCITELA. Training workshops on sexual and reproductive health were conducted and programmed in coordination with CEPROSAF, COSOCITELA, and Children International. Another CSO partner, CDH, has been communicating with PASMO to arrange workshops with young participants from targeted communities in Tegucigalpa.

A meeting was held with the Office of Transition Initiatives, implemented by Creative Associates, to initiate a coordination relationship. During the meeting, general information was exchanged between CAP and OTI regarding project objectives, geographical areas of intervention, partners and scope of interventions. Information was exchanged regarding monitoring and evaluation tools and processes to learn about different monitoring and evaluation methodologies developed in coordination with other CSOs and with the communities through the CRCs.

#### 1.11. Initiate Subsequent Cycles of Appraisal and Action Planning Activities

In June, 16 communities from La Ceiba, Tela, Choluteca, and Santa Rosa de Copán ended their first community action planning process. Meanwhile, 20 communities from San Pedro Sula, Tegucigalpa, and Choloma began the process of reviewing and updating their Community Strategic Action Plans. This process will allow communities to determine the progress obtained during the past ten months, since the first action plans were prepared between August and September 2012. This updating process will contribute to identifying new activities that will help determine new community-led project proposals to be funded by the Program during the next quarter.

#### 1.12. Facilitate Dialog Forums

During the Municipal Dialog Forums with youth held during the period between December 2012 and March 2013, young leaders from the CAP target communities discussed current issues affecting youth in their communities and in Honduras. Their contributions during these forums influenced the Municipal Youth Action Plans that were prepared during this period. Seven Youth Action Plans were prepared with technical assistance of a consultant. These plans reflect the major social challenges that the young population is facing in CAP target municipalities. They also presented a range of proposals to improve their social environments and opportunities. These proposals are mainly oriented towards promoting moral and civic values, to reducing the likelihood of alcohol and drug addictions through educational activities, and to improving access to educational and job opportunities. All plans aim to promote youth development as a way of preventing violence and crime. The plans will help youth networks by giving clear visions about their current socioeconomic situations and guidance on possible solutions to major social problems. During this month, young network leaders supported by the Program presented their Youth Action Plans to local government officials and members of municipal councils from the municipalities of Santa Rosa de Copán, La Ceiba, and Tela. Government officials in each municipality learned about the youth point of view and their main needs and proposed solutions. More than 100 people participated during the youth plan presentations held in Santa Rosa de Copán, La Ceiba, and Tela.

## **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 and 2.2. Increase Government Support for Public Participation in Policy Formulation

In May, ADELSAR held workshops on crime and violence prevention for municipal officials on how to identify different levels of security issues that Santa Rosa de Copan is facing. This activity also led to a discussion and analysis on finding some alternative solutions concerning violence and crime. Some of the solutions presented include promoting culture and moral and spiritual values, making alliances between public, private and civil society to expand opportunities for the population, implement integral training programs for young people, recovery and use of public spaces through cultural and recreational activities, and develop projects aimed at improving the quality of life of the most vulnerable population.

CSO implementing partner CEPROSAF conducted the *Educational Workshop on Violence Prevention* for the Municipal Violence Prevention Council members and other municipal officials in La Ceiba. The Director of the Observatory of Violence, Migdonia Ayestas, presented statistical data concerning crime rates in La Ceiba. Participants used the data as a basis to analyze the possible strategies to prevent violence in their municipality.

Representatives from the CRCs and Youth Networks from La Ceiba, Santa Rosa de Copán, and Tela had the opportunity to present their Community Strategic Action Plans, Youth Plans, and Community Assessments to the Municipal Violence Prevention Council. Community Assessments and Community Strategic Action Plans were prepared by the CRCs using a participatory methodology with technical assistance from the CSOs and the Program. This valuable information will be shared among community members, local governments, and the municipal councils. By sharing this information, municipal councils and local government officials gained a clearer picture of the main needs of the population and information that they can use to form intervention strategies for violence prevention. Among the attendees were city officials, representatives of the Ministries of Education and Health, diverse candidates for elected office, justice representatives, municipal council members, CRC members, and youth network members.

The CSO implementing partner CIPE signed a memorandum of understanding with the mayor of Choluteca with the purpose of establishing mutual cooperation and coordination for violence prevention within the framework of the project. One point to highlight of this memorandum of understanding is that the local government is willing to coordinate the incorporation of community strategic action plans into the Municipal Development Plan and to coordinate with CIPE training activities for local government officials. (Refer to Annex I: Memorandum of Understanding between CIPE and the Municipal Government.)

### 2.3. Award Policy Advocacy Grants

The Program's budget modification proposal was approved by USAID and will allow allocating US\$15,000 in funds for each target municipality through the Municipal Advocacy Grants, aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity and responsiveness of local governments to community demands.

In late June, the Program contracted a consultant to help develop the integrated municipal strategic approach. Besides contributing on delivering capacity building assistance to local governments, the consultant will also help decide the next steps to be taken concerning government support through the Municipal Advocacy Grants to be provided by the Program. This will help determine the role and the participation of the CSOs in the process and the different resources needed to aid the implementation of Municipal Strategic Plans focused on responding to CAP communities' needs concerning crime and violence prevention and other development issues.

### 2.4. Support Public Information and Outreach Campaigns

The Program released the RFA to select a CSO to develop a public information and outreach campaign in the 36 CAP target communities. Four organizations obtaining the highest scores were short-listed. However, only one CSO was interested in presenting a campaign proposal. This application or campaign proposal is still under revision, and if it is in line with the RFA's requirements, the agreement could be signed. The final decision is expected to be taken by the SELCOM in early July. Should the CSO not be awarded the grant, a new process will be launched.

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

#### **3.1. Award Community Revitalization Grants**

The CRG agreements signed in November 2012, by CASM, Children International, FUNADEH, CDH, and CIPRODEH continued implementation during this quarter. These grants (US\$10,000 for each community) are targeted to help 1,600 beneficiaries in 20 target communities from Tegucigalpa, Choloma, and San Pedro Sula to develop community-led initiatives 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. Currently, the first round of CSOs implementing CRGs are ending projects in 20 communities from Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma, and have focused on ensuring that these projects meet expectations in terms of the established results and project indicators. The CRCs started a prioritization process of new ideas for the new community revitalization projects to be presented to the Program for a second round of CRG funding. Community involvement and commitment persisted during this reporting period, benefiting community revitalization project implementation. After this first experience of CRG implementation, a higher level of confidence is present in CRC members. Their strengthened organizational capacity is also their motivation to continue supporting each other, contributing at the same time in building stronger ties among neighbors. (Please refer to Annex J: Community Revitalization Grants CRG – Project activities as of June 2013.)

Despite progress made in community revitalization project implementation, and after overcoming taxation issues in the absence of a tax exemption, CIPRODEH continued to face difficulties regarding the upgrading of community infrastructure. To comply with USAID policies, CIPRODEH began to take steps to comply with the donor's environmental compliance requirements. Municipal officials responsible for infrastructure works confirmed that these infrastructure activities do not require environmental studies according to the size of the infrastructure projects. Additionally, they do not require building authorizations or certifications since they focus on facility repairs. Nevertheless, CIPRODEH is still waiting for the note from the department of constructions from the mayor's office that certifies this, in order to comply with national environmental law and to complement the compliance with USAID regulation (reg. 216). Once all requirements are met to comply with USAID regulation 216, the Program will seek USAID's authorization to continue with the projects. The Program will also meet the environmental compliance requirements of all the infrastructure projects being implemented.

This situation caused discontent among community members and has delayed project implementation. To address this, CRC members were convened for a meeting to discuss with CIPRODEH and the Program the necessary steps to be taken to continue with the projects, and to reassure the parties involved that the projects will be developed. The infrastructure upgrades include the following:

- Roof half of the Andonee Miguel Fernandez School multipurpose sports court.
- Repair the facilities of the former community clinic that is currently abandoned and experiencing inadequate public use (currently used as landfill and sometimes where criminal activities are developed).
- Restore and light communal recreational areas such as the multipurpose court and an adjacent small green area that are currently in bad conditions due to lack of maintenance.

Sixteen communities from La Ceiba, Tela, Choluteca, and Santa Rosa de Copán designed their community revitalization project proposals, with the technical assistance of CSO partners. These proposals were submitted to the Program and will be evaluated and approved the next quarter.

### 3.2. Seek Additional Funding to Support Community Revitalization Projects

To seek the establishment of partnerships with the private sector to widen opportunities that benefit target communities, the Program held introductory meetings with two private companies: Dole (located in La Ceiba), and Indura Resort, part of the Proyecto Bahía de Tela (a private touristic project). Both expressed interest and willingness in contributing and helping to improve security conditions in the country. Future meetings will be conducted to establish specific points of collaboration, using as a model the successful experience developed with FUNADEH and the Wheat Mill Molino Harinero Sula partnership. A partnership with these two businesses could contribute to opportunities of development for CAP communities, as well as provide resources to support youth with opportunities such as scholarships, vocational training, employment and income generating activities.

In addition to increasing funding possibilities, these types of public-private partnerships help foster program growth, add an element of sustainability to projects, and improve relations between citizens and corporations in shared communities

During this reporting period, the Program met with representatives from the Government's national program, *Programa Nacional de Prevención, Reinserción y Rehabilitación Social* (PNPRRS),<sup>24</sup> to begin a partnership around violence prevention activities in common target municipalities and communities. The identified coordination activities were as follows:

- The PNPRRS will train the Program's ISCP-CSO implementing partners from the common target municipalities<sup>25</sup> of San Pedro Sula, Tegucigalpa, and La Ceiba to strengthen their institutional capacities on reducing the risk factors that cause violence.
- The PNPRRS is interested in coordinating with the Program's ISCP-CSOs and CRCs in common target communities for some of the current PNPRRS project interventions. They are also interested in understanding the methodology of capacity building strategies of the CRCs to promote its replication in a pilot project in the municipality of Villanueva, Cortés.
- The PNPRRS is considering extending their geographical intervention to the municipality of Choloma. They will soon meet with Program grantee FUNADEH to learn about CAP target communities in the mentioned municipality to analyze the possibility of targeting these same communities.

### 3.3. Facilitate Creation of Youth Civic Networks and Experience Exchanges

As of March, 2013, various activities were held to encourage and generate interest in the creation of community youth networks. ISCP-CSO implementing partners CIPE-Choluteca, ADELSAR-Santa Rosa de Copán, CEPROSAF-La Ceiba, and COSOCITELA-Tela all succeeded in creating 14 new youth networks, 3 in Choluteca and 4 in the rest of the municipalities. A total of 213 new active youth network members are registered (115 women, 98 men), along with 662 active youth network members from the target communities (386 women, 276 men). (Refer to Annex K: Youth Networks by municipality and disaggregated gender.)

The high level of participation of youth leadership and coordination with the CRCs has been evident in the municipality of Santa Rosa de Copán. Youth networks organized and conducted with the support of the CRCs remain successful, and a football tournament was organized as part of their initiatives for

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<sup>24</sup> National Program for Prevention, Rehabilitation and Social Reinsertion

<sup>25</sup> Common targeted communities in San Pedro Sula are San Vicente de Paul and Asentamientos Humanos; in Tegucigalpa, Nueva Capital; and in La Ceiba, Colonia Melgar.

motivating peers to engage in community activities and promoting a positive constructive image within the communities. Teams from the four target communities competed, bringing the opportunity to build ties among communities. During the development of the sport tournament (named “Preventing violence through participatory spaces”), the young participants expressed their satisfaction with these kinds of activities given that their communities lack recreation spaces for them. Through this experience, young organizers and participants learned to enjoy and interact with neighbors and other community members, fostering relationship-building and healthier societal connections.

Also, young leaders developed coordination activities with CRC members by contributing with voluntary work during the development of community revitalization projects in activities such as the following:

- Helping upgrade facilities of the community center in Rafael Callejas in San Pedro Sula.
- Helping with rehabilitation of sports facilities and the park in the community CARE in Choloma.
- Proposing and implementing community projects in 1) environmental stewardship campaigns and educational activities related to community waste management, and 2) trainings in family and community values that promotes good relations at a family and community level and violence prevention. Both initiatives were implemented in Cristo Viene in San Pedro Sula.

Within the framework of community revitalization projects, 35 young people in Asentamientos Humanos proposed and developed a project consisting of building separate gender-specific sets of restrooms to provide basic sanitation services for the community center Padre Claret, meeting hygiene needs of nearly 1,000 students that receive a variety of trainings and education. This initiative was presented by a youth organization acting as a local think tank seeking innovative ways to benefit the community.

These activities have contributed to building self-esteem and confidence of young community members in their ability to propose and take action to benefit their communities. Adult CRC members have encouraged youth to be part of decision making process regarding community life improvement.

During this period, several activities were developed to encourage the creation of youth networks with the purpose of creating interest among young community members to engage in program activities. Program CSO implementing partners continued empowering the youth of target communities through various violence prevention activities and trainings on self-esteem, leadership, and human rights, among others. (Refer to Annex L: Community Revitalization project activities with Youth Networks.)

#### *Additional Activities*

USAID Honduras Deputy Mission Director Kurt Pope visited the city of San Pedro Sula to observe the achievements generated by the collaborative efforts between the Program and CSO implementing partner CASM. Along with other USAID representatives and Program staff, Mr. Pope met with the CRC and other community members, including young beneficiaries in the community Bordo Gavión. The beneficiaries explained how the project has come to benefit their community, and their satisfaction with the implementation of community revitalization projects.

The following meetings took place with organizations working on microenterprise development. These meetings were led by youth and created alliances that benefit youth in CAP target communities:

- Organization of Ibero–American States (OIE) with the purpose of creating greater impact and sustainability in initiatives implemented by both the Program and OIE, to improve access to social opportunities for youth. During the next quarter, Counterpart International expects to establish an MOU agreement on collaboration with the OIE, which will specify agreed means of collaboration considering identified mutual goals. This agreement would allow OIE to work with the Program to support young beneficiaries in preparing and implementing business plans for microenterprise

development. This is especially pertinent for the Program, as it would build on the success that OIE has proven in microenterprise development and benefit many have youth that received vocational trainings through community revitalization projects funded by the Program.

- Director of the Programa Nacional de Prevención, Rehabilitación y Reinserción Social (PNPRRS)<sup>26</sup>, which is the national program responsible for promoting social opportunities and rehabilitation and social reintegration for gang-affected and other at-risk youth. The PNPRRS is interested in creating an institutional relationship with the Program since they also work on violence prevention initiatives. They are planning to replicate some of the activities being developed by the Program's CAP component. This represents an opportunity to create conditions to replicate CAP methodology and ensure sustainability and expanded coverage in coordination with this national program. (Refer to Annex M: CAP activities in images)

## V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Implemented CPRG & CAP M&E activities as described below:

### CPRG

- *Evaluation of grants for FY2012-2013:* Implemented a participatory qualitative evaluation with 13 grantees to assess the lessons learned during the implementation of grants during FY2012-2013 that aimed to: build a shared vision of citizen participation for transparency and accountability; and exchange recommendations for future grants management under the CPRG component. A total of 36 CSO staff members expressed a high level of satisfaction with the grants cycle and the event proved to be a success in providing recommendations for strengthening the Program in terms of technical assistance and programming for the FY2013-2014 grant cycle (please see Annex C).
- *Closeout process to expedite the closure of grants for FY2012-2013:* Revision of means of verification of indicators, deliverables and review of the Knowledge Management Portal to verify relevant activities of each grant. Grants evaluation by means of a tool to rate performance according to 8 programmatic aspects (60 %) and 6 financial aspects (40 %). By June, 2013, the Program expedited the closure of 11 grants for the FY2012-2013, whereas the additional 8 grants are expected to be closed during July.
- *Startup process of grants implementation:* Review of technical proposals and preparation of the indicators matrix for 6 grants: 4 TIGs, 1 ALAC, and 1 RRG grant.
- *Baseline measurement of ISO performance:* Distribution of an online survey to assess the level of satisfaction among the individuals who received trainings and technical assistance provided by the two ISOs FOSDEH and FOPRIDEH during FY2012-2013. Findings demonstrate an 80% satisfaction among the survey users, but at the time of closure of the third quarter, only 10% has applied the survey. At this point, the survey results do not represent half of the trained individuals, in particular those individuals residing outside of the urban areas. For this reason, the survey is expected to be completed in the next reporting period by means of other methods to collect the necessary information. The Program shared the baseline protocol with its two new ISOs CASM and CIPRODEH.
- *Advocacy Matrix:* Development of an advocacy matrix to monitor the various advocacy actions implemented by the grantees during FY2012-2013. The advocacy matrix is under constant development and will serve as an instrument to define the strategic directions for future advocacy activities in the CPRG program and demonstrate achievements for the Indicator 1.1 in the PMEP.

### CAP

- *Closure of Grants:* The Program began the closure process and performance evaluations of its ISCP grants awarded to CSOs covering the period of July 2012 to August 2013. The process included a

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<sup>26</sup>National Program for Prevention, Rehabilitation and Social Reinsertion

review and verification of the achievements, performance indicators, and budget implementation. Proper documentation of means of verification and its registration in the Knowledge Management Portal will be reviewed, with additional final documentation to be included in the final reports. This process is ongoing, as it is part of the performance evaluation that each organization must complete before the subsequent renewal of its ISCP grant agreement can be approved.

- *Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Assistance:* The Program met with CSOs to review the means of verification of the achieved indicators in their projects, as well as the registration of supporting documentation of all their activities in the Knowledge Management Portal. Detailed reports for each of the CSO implementing partners were prepared, including feedback, different findings/observations, and achievements. Recommendations were provided for priority activities needed to consistently meet monthly programmed indicators and the appropriate documentation of means of verification. This review mechanism is developed quarterly to measure project progress in achieving planned indicators.
- *Community Assessments:* The Program assisted the ISCP–CSOs in preparing activities for the socialization of eight community assessments - four each from Tela and La Ceiba. By request from the municipality of Santa Rosa Copan, the Program continued assisting ADELSAR and the project Barrio PROMUEVE funded by AECID27 in strengthening capacities and skills to develop project final assessments and helped prepare final survey and evaluation protocol, database design, training induction to pollsters, data collection processes, cross variables, and program indicators.

## VI. ACHIEVEMENTS

CPRG							
Objective One: Improved Effectiveness of Civil Society to Advocate for Transparency and Accountability of Public Institutions.							
No.	PMP Indicators	Targets Year 3	Achieved Year 3	Target LOP	Achieved LOP	Status	Narrative
Output 1.1	(F Indicator)Number of USG assisted civil society organizations that engage in advocacy and watchdog functions	12	15	50	15	Exceed	21 grantees enabled at least 190 CSOs to conduct actions of advocacy and public oversight on public administration
Output 1.2	(F Indicator)Number of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use, supported by USG assistance implemented	7	21	30	35	Exceed	12 grantees developed methodologies and tools of social accountability
Output 1.3	(F Indicator)Number of CSO advocacy campaigns supported by USG	4	46	20	77	Exceed	36 CSOs designed and began implementing advocacy activities related to their projects, such as forums, lobbying, use of social networks, and fairs
Outcome 1.1	Number of policies that have been influenced by CSOs due to USG support	4	15	10	15	Exceed	14 public policies are under influence (see Table of public policies currently being influenced by the Impactos Program Annex N)
Outcome 1.2	Number of positive modifications to enabling legislation/regulation for civil society accomplished with USG assistance	0	1	2	2	Exceed	NGO law has been approved. Regulation of the NGO Law, was recently approved in June. That Target for this indicator has been achieved before the time estimated One ISO Grantee is implementing an auto regulation model, for the proper application of the NGO Law. This work is done With ICNL support.
Outcome 1.3	Improved capacity of Intermediary Support	10%	Preliminary	15%	0	Fell short	Protocol and baseline survey is completed in this period. Application

<sup>27</sup>AECID is the Spanish acronym for Spanish International Cooperation Agency for Development.

	Organizations to serve as training and CSO support service providers		baseline data is 80%				starts in April with the incorporation of the two new ISOs <sup>28</sup>
<b>Outcome 1.4</b>	Number of CSO personnel receiving training in advocacy and watchdog initiatives.	125	867	500	1147	Exceed	Training topics are: transparency, accountability, advocacy, and communications strategies, public budgeting and expenditure at local and national institutions
<b>Contextual 1.1</b>	Increase in public perception of the possibility of decreasing corruption	31%	30%	33%	30%		CNA is responsible for the measuring of this index <sup>29</sup>
<b>Objective Two: Improved Capacity of Public Institutions to Address Gaps in the Enabling Environment for Transparency and Accountability</b>							
No.	PMP Indicators	Targets Year 3	Achieved Year 3	Target LOP	Achieved LOP	Status	Narrative
<b>Output 2.1</b>	(F Indicator) Number of government officials receiving USG supported anti-corruption training	30	262	90	274	Exceed	7 grantees provided training to government officials on transparency, Access to Public Information, and Accountability
<b>Output 2.2</b>	Number of collaborative relationships established between CSOs and public institutions to improve transparency and accountability	5	22	20	22	Exceed	21 grants established collaborative relations with local, national authorities and government decision makers
<b>Contextual 2.1</b>	Increase in the index of implementation of the Transparency Law	2%	--	6%	--		IAIP is responsible for the measuring of this index
<b>Outcome Indicator (Gender Indicator)</b>	(Gender Indicator) Number of Laws, policies, and/or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level. (GNDR -1)	--	1	--	1		Impactos gender assessment completed; a plan will be designed with ISOs to conduct gender activities

### CAP

#### Objective One: To improve multi-sectoral capacity to provide coordinated and comprehensive responses to changing security needs.

No.	PMP Indicators	Targets Year 3	Achieved	Target LOP	Achieved LOP	Status	Narrative
<b>Output 1.1</b>	No. of civil society organizations receiving USG assistance in security sector oversight and advocacy	9	9	9	9	Met	The CSOs receiving USG assistance are: CASM, CDH, Children International, CIPRODEH, FUNADEH, ADELSAR, CEPROSAF, CIPE, and COSOCITELA

<sup>28</sup> The TIG grants were implemented in the 2<sup>nd</sup> fiscal year. The baseline measured the level of satisfaction grantees who received Program-related training through the ISOs. The development of protocol, baseline survey tools, interview guide took place between August 2012 and April 2013.

<sup>29</sup> According to the IRS, the contextual indicator refers to percent of respondents who believe that ending corruption is "possible" and "very possible" and is measured through the National Survey of Perceptions of Corruption by the Consejo Nacional Anticorrupción (CNA). Justification & Management Utility: Counterpart will use this indicator as reference. Perceptions are used because corruption – either frequency of or amount of – is, to a great extent, a hidden activity that is difficult to measure. Over time, perceptions have proved to be a reliable estimate of corruption and in this case, will be used to help mobilize civil society organizations against corruption. Data collection method: relevant data will be taken from National Survey of Perceptions of Corruption by the (CNA).

<b>Output 1.2</b>	Number of communities assisted in crime prevention with USG support	36	36	36	36	<b>Met</b>	Working in 36 communities in 7 municipalities through CSO partners
<b>Output 1.3</b>	Number of communities with crime and security "Asset Assessments completed"	16	16	36	36	<b>Met</b>	Asset Assessments completed from communities of the Municipalities of Choluteca, La Ceiba, Santa Rosa de Copán, and Tela
<b>Outcome 1.2</b>	Number of well-functioning, representative Community Security Committees	13	16	36	36	<b>Exceeded</b>	Organized and strengthened CRCs in all target communities of Choluteca, La Ceiba, Santa Rosa de Copán, and Tela.
<b>Objective Two: To improve municipal capacity to provide effective crime prevention services</b>							
<b>Outcome 2.2</b>	Number of municipalities strengthened by USG programs	7	7	7	7	<b>Met</b>	Municipalities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Choluteca, La Ceiba, and Tela.
<b>Objective Three: To expand opportunities for community led initiatives.</b>							
<b>Outcome 3.1</b>	Number of people served by locally-led security initiatives funded by the program	1,600	2,050	3,600	2,050	<b>Fell short</b>	The Program is financing locally-led security initiatives in 20 communities through the community revitalization projects in three municipalities (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and Choloma). Community revitalization projects were approved until year 3, not being able to report any beneficiaries on year 2

CPRG monitoring of capacity development 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter Year 3							
Indicators	Training topic	No. of trained persons	No. of trainings			Grantee	
<b>CPRG PMEP Indicator: Number of CSO personnel receiving training in advocacy and watchdog initiatives.</b>							
No. of CSO personnel trained in government oversight and educational sector advocacy.	Transparency promotion in process of procurement, distribution and application of school books.	300	15	148	152	ASJ	
No. of CSO personnel trained to conduct social audit on the 2012 National Budget allocated for the C-4 Highway in Western Honduras.	Methodological development and social audit tools. Tools to assess road condition and reconstruction expenditures.	30	2	15	15	EROG	
No. of CSO personnel receiving training and technical assistance in advocacy and government oversight.	Transparency and access to public information law, Municipal Transparency Index and its application in local governance, Advocacy methods targeting transparency in local governance.	217	8	98	119	C-Libre	
No. of CSO personnel trained public policies and municipal budgeting.	Local level public policies, tools and processes to develop a municipal budget with citizen participation.	43	3	26	17	ADELSAR	
Total no. of trained CSO personnel during the 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter Year 3		590	28	287	303		
<b>PMEP Indicator: (F Indicator) Number of government officials receiving USG supported anti-corruption training (2.2.4-2)</b>							

No. of public officials of the Public Prosecutor Office for Human Rights trained in investigation and treatment of cases of human rights violations.	Right to be deprived from personal liberty and to receive due process from a human rights perspective.	35	3	16	19	CARITAS (NGOG)
No. of public officials trained in public policies and municipal budgeting.	Main concepts and approaches to the development of the municipal budget.	13	1	7	6	ADELSAR
No. of public officials from the University Hospital School trained in administrative procedures to improve accountability of the recovery fee charged for health service provision.	Procedures to denounce cases of irregularities at the TSC, Integrity and institutional ethics, Strategies of social communication.	45	5	33	12	FOROSIDA
No. of public officials trained in transparency, accountability and attention to people with disability and the hearing impaired.	Human Rights of people with disabilities and sign language.	106	4	57	49	FUHRUL (RRF)
Total no. of trained public officials during the 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter Year 3		199	13	113	86	

## VII. GENDER-BASED CONSTRAINTS

Under the CPRG component, grantees were encouraged to continue to integrate gender based activities in their project implementation. As part of the RFA process, the Program changed the application format, encouraging applicant CSOs to emphasize gender as a cross-cutting issue in proposal development. The RFA for the NGOG in particular emphasized the aspect of women's participation in the electoral process. On June 26, the CPRG M&E Officer met with USAID to respond to USAID's Gender Assessment. The following table shows the gender balance in implemented activities from October 2012 to June 2013:

Table					
CPRG Grants	Women	% 	Men	% 	Total
TIG	254	38.4	407	61.6	661
NGOG	577	52.7	517	47.3	1094
TRAG	839	42.8	1122	57.2	1961
PICG	585	46.7	669	53.3	1254
Total	2255	-	2715	-	4970

Under the CAP component, the CSOs continued registering the number of beneficiaries, showing gender comparison and the level of responsiveness of each group, trying to obtain gender balance in project activities. The level of participation among women continues to be greater than among men. The main challenge is to provide CSO partners clear guidance about how to address gender as a crosscutting theme all along the project implementation as well as to have representation in Impactos Gender Working Group. The following table shows the gender balance in implemented activities from October 2012 to June 2013:

Table VII.1					
CAP Grants	Women	% 	Men	% 	Total
ISCP	1,403	57.1	1,056	42.9	2,459
CRG	1,246	60.8	804	39.2	2,050
Total	2,649	100	1,860	100	4,509

## **VIII. EXPENDITURES**

The total amount spent during the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2013 is US\$790,177.00 and the amount accumulated as June 2013 is US\$5,154,649.80.

## **IX. PROGRAMMING PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER**

### **CPRG**

- Complete the grant making process (Act.1.2).
- Provide technical assistance and respond to consultations from grantees in the process of hiring consultants with expertise in governance and civil society (Act. 1.7).
- Provide technical assistance to the LC to conduct Transparency Challenges and Opportunities Mapping (Act. 2.1).
- Monitor strategies, provide technical assistance and respond to specific consultations on training of Government Officials (Act. 2.3).
- Deliver technical assistance on management of grants, projects and conduct baseline survey for ISOs (Activity 1.3).
- Intermediate/advanced level advocacy training and OD training for CASM and CSOs (Activity 1.4).
- Research potential focus and viability of a transparency coalition including participating organizations (in collaboration with ISOs) (Act. 1.5).
- Complete grant making process and monitor grants implementation (Act. 1.6, 1.9, 1.11, 1.14, 1.15).
- Monitor ISO implementation of CSO self-regulation (Act. 1.8).
- Offer training on advocacy for the implementation of laws supporting CSOs (Act. 1.10).
- Implement workshops and forums on knowledge sharing and anti-corruption (Act. 2.1).
- Work at the national and municipal levels to map out specific bodies such as TSC, DASM, SEFIN, and further discuss anti-corruption issues and solutions (Act. 2.1).
- Follow-up on/provide technical assistance to the TSC Directorate and TSC-DASM to create a program of self-directed education and improve staff skills (Act. 2.1).
- Provide transparency challenges and opportunity mapping to USAID on a quarterly basis and share with other donors and program implementers working in individual sectors and good governance (Act. 2.1).
- Create three standing government/CSO issue-specific communication bodies (Act. 2.2).
- Facilitate introductory and ongoing meetings of the three communication bodies (Act. 2.2).
- Promote CSO and government institutional site visits (Act. 2.2).
- Facilitate dialogue and tangible cooperation between CSOs and government entities (Act. 2.4).
- Continue strengthening relationship with the TSC, IAIP, Vice President's office, PM (Act. 2.4).

### **Community Action for Prosperity**

- Evaluate CSOs' Institutional Support and Civic Participation Grant (ISCPG) proposals, submit for approval, and sign ISCPG renewal agreements with four CSO implementing partners from La Ceiba, Tela, Choluteca, and Santa Rosa de Copán. [Activity 1.1]
- Conduct meetings with youth networks, Community Revitalization Committees (CRCs), and CSOs to establish coordination mechanisms to implement the public outreach campaign. [Activity 1.2]
- Prepare and conduct performance baseline assessments in 16 new communities in La Ceiba, Tela, Choluteca, and Santa Rosa de Copán, and train community leaders in implementation of baseline protocol, gathering of information, design and registration of the database, analysis of information, and preparation of final reports in joint work with CSOs. [Activities 1.3 and 1.8]
- Meet with local governmental authorities that haven't officially recognized the CRCs. [Activity 1.4]
- Conduct monthly onsite monitoring and evaluation visits/training with CRCs. [Activity 1.8]

- Develop workshops with CSOs and local authorities to socialize community assessment findings, community strategic action plans, and youth plans of 36 communities in Choluteca. [Activity 1.9]
- Sign agreements to strengthen Municipal Development and Security Councils in seven municipalities. [Activity 1.9]
- Release RFA for Municipal Advocacy Grants. [Activities 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3]
- Develop workshops for training municipal officials in preventing violence and crime in three municipalities (Choloma, San Pedro Sula, and Tegucigalpa) and four municipalities (Santa Rosa de Copán, Ceiba, Choluteca, and Tela). [Activity 2.1]
- Select and award a CSO to implement a Public Information Outreach Campaign Grant to develop a public information campaign in 36 selected communities. [Activity 2.4]
- Award CRGs to eight CSOs for the implementation of community-led initiatives in 16 communities. [Activity 3.1]
- Continue with joint initiative of project implementation with other CARSI-USAID activities, especially to define mechanisms, timing, and communities in which the project could intervene to work together with other CARSI-USAID activities. [Activity 3.2]
- Conduct follow-up visits to track project implementation and effective grant management of CRGs. [Activity 3.2]
- Sign an agreement between PASMO and Impactos on their collaborative relationship, and define the final population that will benefit in Community Action for Prosperity communities. [Activity 3.2]
- Award and sign agreements for Strengthening Youth Networks Grants. [Activity 3.4]
- Organize the Gender Working Group integrating Impactos, USAID, the four ISOs and ISCP CSOs to facilitate a process of gender mainstreaming in the Impactos program and support gender based activities with CSOs and communities.