

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION FOR RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE (CPRG) PROGRAM

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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
CARSI	Central America Regional Security Initiative
CASM	Comisión de Acción Social Menonita
CDH	Centro de Desarrollo Humano
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
CONADEH	National Commissioner of Human Rights
COSOCITELA	Coalición de la Sociedad Civil de Tela
CPRG	Citizen Participation for Responsive Governance
CRC	Community Revitalization Committee
CRG	Community Revitalization Grant
CRP	Community Revitalization Project
CSJ	Supreme Court
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DIGEDEPDI	General Direction of People with Disabilities
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
GOH	Government of Honduras
IAPI	Institute of Access to Public Information
ICNL	International Center for Not-for-Profit Law
IHSS	Honduran Social security Institute
INHFA	Honduran Children and Family Institute
ISCPG	Institutional Support and Civic Participation Grant
ISO	Intermediate Service Organization
LC	Learning Community
MCSCC	Municipal Citizen Security and Coexistence Councils
MDSC	Municipal Development and Security Council
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
ME	Ministry of Education
MIS	Management Information System
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health
MP	Public Prosecutors Office
MSI	Management Systems International
NC	National Congress of the Republic of Honduras

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGO-Ds	Development non-governmental organizations
NGOG	National Government Oversight Grant
OBI	Open Budget Initiative
OGP	Open Government Partnership
PASMO	Pan American Social Marketing Organization
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PICG	Public Information Campaign Grants
PIOC	Public Information Outreach Campaign
PNPRRS	Programa Nacional de Prevención, Reinserción y Rehabilitación Social
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
RFA	Request for Applications
RNP	National Public Registry
RRG	Rapid Response Grant
SECPLAN	Ministry of Planning
SEIP	Ministry of Interior and Population
SELCOM	Selection Committee
SETELEC	Servicios Técnicos, Legales y Económicos
SOPTRAVI	Ministry of Works, Transport and Housing
SJDH	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
SOW	Scope of Work
TRAG	Transparency Research and Advocacy Grant
TIG	Training and Implementation Grant
TSC	Supreme Court of Accounts
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
YNSG	Youth Networks Strengthening Grant

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Citizen Participation for Responsive Governance (CPRG) program, known locally in Honduras as Impactos, 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.

Under the CPRG component this quarter as the program strove to *Improve the effectiveness of civil society to advocate for transparency and accountability of public institutions* and the Impactos team and our Intermediary Service Organizations (ISOs) chose to focus this quarter on achieving results that are in line with USAID's and the Honduran Government's accountability frameworks such as the Open Government Partnership (OGP), Open Budget Initiative (OBI), and the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Framework. These activities were:

- During this quarter, Impactos continued working in collaboration with the World Bank to support the efforts of local CSO EROC in monitoring the activities of Coalianza in the reconstruction of the CA-4. The World Bank supports the operation of a citizen watchdog group in the western region that adds strength to the common goal of achieving a transparent process in the management of public resources for the road network. The Impactos team also participated in video conferences organized by the World Bank for learning about advances in global initiatives such as OGP, specifically Open Parliaments.
- **FOPRIDEH** is leading in the development of the government's transition agenda, incorporating priority issues from the perspective of civil society. To date, seven CSOs have joined citizen monitoring activities to reveal to the public what is in the government plans of the presidential candidates in regards to fulfilling country commitments to global transparency initiatives, such as Open Government Partnership OGP, International Budget Partnership (IBP) and Performance of the Public Finance Management (PEFA).
- **FOROSIDA** – Based its new proposal on lessons learned in the implementation of their previous grant supported by Impactos conducted in the Hospital Escuela Universitario (HEU) and based on its commitment to the national response to the HIV and AIDS epidemic, FOROSIDA will be conducting social audits under their new grant with activities taking place *next quarter* to identify critical control points in the use of the recovery funds that the Cardiopulmonary Hospital located in Tegucigalpa (known as Hospital del Torax).
- **EROC** –EROC conducted a social audit on SOPTRAVI on the use of funds from the national budget for the maintenance and repair of the CA-4 highway. The results of this social audit are now being used by the TSC to conduct its comptroller work, with the methodologies and tools that were developed now being used by other citizen groups for oversight of the projects of the

road infrastructure. **Furthermore**, The National Congress recently approved the Law on Public-Private Alliances (APP), through which it moved responsibility previously held by SOPTRAVI for the road network to a new body, known as Coalianza. As such EROC will continue its monitoring with a grant *next quarter*.

- During the last week of July and first two weeks of August a total of 445 people of the CSOs were trained by FUHRIL (under a RRG) in the use of sign language in the context of social protection of people with disabilities and their participation as bearers of rights. Also, ten training sessions were hosted with 238 employees participating from 13 public institutions. The topics covered were: human rights of people with disabilities, concepts of transparency, LAIP, and accountability in sign language. The goal was for public officials to meet the demands of people with disabilities. Public institutions that participated were: SEPLAN, SEFIN, TSE, IAIP, RNP, AMDC, SIP, TSC, INHFA, IHSS, SJDH, SE, and Ministry of Health.
- On the 18th of July a workshop on Policy Advocacy aimed at 33 staff representing 30 CSOs was conducted by FOSDEH. Between the 20 and the 23rd of July An introductory workshop was held on the topic of *Comprehensive Citizen Security*, developed by CIPRODEH under the TIG grant. The workshop was intended to standardize concepts among the 12 participants from ten CSOs. The workshop addressed concepts such as Human Security, Citizen Security, Internal Security and External Security. Participants also discussed the National Citizen Security Policy and the role of state institutions in public safety.
- FOPRIDEH has begun the training process on Honduras' commitments on matters of transparency and the fight against corruption, using as reference the following documents: The Transparency and Fight against Corruption Plan; The Improvement Plan for Management, Transparency and Scrutiny of Public Finances; and the Open Government Initiative, by involving 20 participants representing seven CSOs to coordinate with them on activities bringing these activities to the forefront of individual CSOs advocacy agendas. The trainings were held on the 25th of September.

Under the CAP component this quarter as the program strove to *improve the capacity of public institutions to address gaps in the enabling environment for transparency and accountability* and again the Impactos team and our Intermediary Service Organizations (ISOs) chose to focus this quarter on achieving results that are in line with USAID's and the Honduran Government's accountability frameworks. These activities were:

- In August 2013, CASM conducted an Advocacy Workshop in Community Violence Prevention in San Pedro Sula. Different concepts were discussed concerning advocacy processes such as the meaning of advocacy, when is advocacy needed, and how they may contribute to violence prevention within communities. Participants included 28 CRC members and 31 youth network members.
- In September, CASM also conducted a workshop on organizational capacities for the CRCs with the purpose of strengthening individual capacities of CRC members and the committee to generate effective organizational processes. The 23 participants analyzed the current status of the CRCs and identified key factors for efficient CRCs, such as: communication, commitment, empathy for the needs of others, and continued training.
- A two-day workshop was conducted in September by CIPE in Choluteca on Conflict Resolution to promote peaceful coexistence among community neighbors in Ciudad Nueva and Choluteca. This activity helped build the skills of 40 participants including CRC members, youth network members and other community members interested in providing special attention as mediators in their communities, allowing them to deal with negative

consequences and to better handle problems and conflicts that may arise within the community.

- 15 members of the Municipal Council of Citizen Security of Choloma were trained on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) on July 16th. Participants were also instructed in the implementation of M&E as one of the main activities inside the operational structure of the Municipal Council. Three councilors of the Municipal Corporation, staff of the municipal program COMVIDA, representatives of the Transparency Commission, members of the Municipal Planning Department, and members of the Chamber of Commerce participated in the workshop. Technical staff of the CSO partner FUNADEH, as well as CRC and the youth network members, also participated.

Beyond building measures for Government accountability and transparency, Impactos believes in increasing the capacity of local civil society organizations (CSOs) to empower themselves and their communities to be the agents for crime prevention and accountability development within their communities/municipalities. Impactos drives this capacity building through our training programs, small grants, and targeted Technical Assistance (TA) to local CSOs that take their interests and individual expertise and heighten them. To facilitate this training and TA Impactos released the following 13 grants under the CAP component and 4 grants under the CPRG component this quarter:

Component	Grant Name	CSO	Total Dollar Value
CAP	Community Revitalization Grant	ADELSAR	USD\$48,000.00
	Community Revitalization Grant	CEPROSAF	USD\$48,000.00
	Youth Networks Strengthening Grant	ADELSAR	USD\$11,666.67
	Youth Networks Strengthening Grant	CASM	USD\$11,666.67
	Youth Networks Strengthening Grant	CHILDREN	USD\$11,666.67
	Youth Networks Strengthening Grant	FUNADEH	USD\$11,666.67
	Youth Networks Strengthening Grant	COALICION	USD\$11,666.67
	Youth Networks Strengthening Grant	CEPROSAF	USD\$11,666.67
	Youth Networks Strengthening Grant	CIPE	USD\$11,666.67
	Youth Networks Strengthening Grant	CDH	USD\$11,666.67
	Institutional Support and Civic Participation Grant	ADELSAR	USD\$35,000.00
	Institutional Support and Civic Participation Grant	CEPROSAF	USD\$35,000.00
	Institutional Support and Civic Participation Grant	CIPE	USD\$35,000.00
CPRG	National Government Oversight Grant	CARITAS	USD\$35,000.00
	National Government Oversight Grant	FDSF	USD\$35,000.00
	National Government Oversight Grant	EROCC	USD\$35,000.00
	Transparency Research and Advocacy Grant	FOSDEH	USD\$50,000.00

II. POLITICAL CONTEXT

The people of Honduras continue to live in a world of social and political uncertainty. This uncertainty was intensified this quarter as Honduras prepares for the shift in political power with upcoming elections. Instead of generating hope from a departure from the deep crisis of violence, insecurity, unemployment, lack of public services, and financial resources, the presidential campaign season furthers the feeling of instability and will continue to do so through November 24, 2013, the date set by the Court of Elections for general elections.

To help create among citizens a sense of confidence in the process and respect among electoral candidates, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) promoted the signature of political-ethics agreements between eight presidential candidates¹ and authorities of the Court of Elections (TSE). Furthermore, in August, the Human Rights Ministry sponsored the signature of the “Great National Commitment on Human Rights” with the purpose of having presidential candidates include in their Government Plan the commitment for the government to comply with national and international Human Rights commitments. Approval of the first public policy on human rights and the signature of the Great Commitment were supported by human rights organizations, among them the Center for Research and Promotion of Human Rights (CIPRODEH), a CPRG grantee.

On September 26, National Transparency Day, the Institute of Access to Public Information (IAIP) rewarded 29 government institutions for their permanent information update in their transparency web sites. However, CSOs questioned the quality and relevance of the information included in the web site of most public entities. For CSOs and citizens, the challenge remains to demand public institutions to fulfill their responsibility to facilitate the access to public information. The Law for Transparency and Access to Public Information states that citizens requesting information from different government institutions should not have to appeal to the IAIP in order to resolve their request for information. Instead, the institutions should expeditiously respond to the information request from citizens. Despite IAIP efforts on rewarding the best transparency web sites, the perception of information opacity continues to be present among CSOs. As an example, according to the IAIP’s web site data, as of September 2013, IAIP had received approximately 2,000 requests for public information.

Political discussions in presidential forums, among other topics, have revolved around how insecurity directly affects the national economy, as well as national and international investment in the country. Also, drug trafficking is recognized as the phenomenon causing the majority of violent deaths. Proposals emerged to reduce drug traffic, such as demilitarizing society and sending the military to guard the country borders and allocating more resources to boost military police. Drug traffic coming through Honduras’ territories to North American countries leaves a trail of death and increases social inequality. Additionally, the grotesque deaths in the country—associated mostly with drug trafficking—cause Honduras to be ranked as one of the most violent countries in the world, despite the absence of armed conflict in the country. In conclusion, drug trafficking profoundly affects the productivity of the country; areas affected include the economy, public health, citizen security and safety, crime levels, and corruption. Ultimately, drug trafficking creates an endless number of socioeconomic effects, which require public policy reforms and actions using an approach that goes beyond national borders.

¹ In the election process, nine political parties and eight presidential candidates participate; the difference is due to the political coalition between The Frente Amplio Político Electoral en Resistencia FAPER and Unificación Democrática UD.

III. ANALYSIS

Due to the complexity of problems the country is facing, CSOs demand that political dialogue strategies be updated to advocate for public policies within the framework of an enabling environment. Lessons learned in the first grants cycle taught that, in order to progress and capitalize public spaces, it is required from CSOs to fine-tune their research, oversight and dissemination tools for decision-makers to recognize CSOs' potential, their citizens' representativeness, and to not disqualify their accompaniment and contributions in obtaining higher transparency levels in public entities' management.

For the Impactos program, the situation of a changing context also demands greater strategic and technical efforts. It has been necessary, through ongoing operations, to adjust or change approach strategies in some grants, which has also meant technical-methodology adaptations to facilitate the technical assistance provided by Impactos. Examples of this were efforts made by CARITAS to strengthen the Human Rights Office at the Public Prosecutor Office, though due to PPO's current situation there is uncertainty around what the next steps will be. CARITAS is an experienced organization that has support from the Alliance for Peace and Justice, Alianza por la Paz y la Justicia (APJ) and other organizations. However, it has currently decided to rethink its advocacy approach for future actions in the PPO, which will take some time and analysis from CARITAS as well as for Impactos, especially facing the government transition process.

For grantees FOSDEH and CIPRODEH, managing finance and security issues has been a more straightforward process than what CARITAS is facing with the need to readjust their advocacy approach. During this upcoming electoral period, FOSDEH and CIPRODEH have been continuously receiving requests for information from campaign advisers and candidates of popular elections to guide them on relevant issues. This demand for information requires CSOs to have a clear scope of their relationship in order to avoid being politically linked to one party or candidate in particular. On the other hand, neither of these two CSOs have been able to advocate in the government in the current electoral period since the Tax Exemptions Law and Process of Public Security Reform are not priority issues in the GOH's agenda during this pre-electoral period.

The government transition process post-elections is a suitable moment for CSOs to renew their energies. The electoral period allows for the Intermediate Service Organizations (ISOs) to focus their attention in strengthening capacities of other CSOs to address positions and policies of a new administration. Through renewed methodologies and tools, ISO grantees FOSDEH, CIPRODEH and FOPRIDEH lead training sessions to empower other CSOs with research techniques to advocate in fiscal and integral public security policies and follow up on commitments the country has promised in terms of transparency and accountability.

There are some more unique challenges for the Impactos grantees to face in the coming months. Overseeing political campaign development and noting commitments regarding government plans which may be presented by presidential and municipality corporation's candidates will keep some grantees busy, as well as monitoring the performance of the Institute for Access to Public Information with new actors in public administration. Projects implemented during the earlier stages of the program that educated CSOs on the importance of the Law for Transparency and Access to Public Information (LTAIP) had fruitful results seen this quarter. Significant achievements could be seen, such as the evaluation conducted through the Municipal Transparency Index for four municipalities in the country and the demand of potable water for poor communities in Tegucigalpa. Access to public information is still a challenge for CSOs' advocacy initiatives. Although achievements regarding compliance with the

LTAIP at the local level are important, focus will be broadened to the national level under the new grants cycle beginning in October. For example, attention will be placed on drafting alternative compliance reports with the LTAIP and giving oversight on the fulfillment of management indicators of the country's transparency, as well as in the participatory construction of a CSO-led transition agenda.

Public safety, public finance, human rights, public services and access to public information issues continue to remain priorities for CSOs. Under the leadership of the ISOs, a Community of Practice is being built as an open space where various CSOs will be able participate through the analysis and study of advocacy practices, concept renovation, strategies and tools to implement true monitoring and evaluation of public policies. With an upcoming new government soon to be put in place, it is suitable for CSOs to revitalize their work, increasing demands from civil society to strengthen public institutions, their efficiency and transparent management.

On matters of public security, CIPRODEH as an ISO will be implementing concrete actions contributing to the integration efforts and resources of both Impactos components. Since security is a top priority in both components (CPRG and CAP), CIPRODEH's experience is being strategically used to strengthen capacities of youth networks, grantee CSOs and community grass-root organizations, so that CSOs receiving grants from both components can design projects under a similar concept of political advocacy. This also highlights current deficiencies in policies that address violence, as well as induce dialog as to how to address these deficiencies.

Repressive policies against violence and criminality can often cause useless and unnecessary discomfort for citizens and ultimately do not address the roots of the problem. Aware that the problem of violence can only be overcome if given a proper social and cultural response, we as a country must recognize violence as a social problem. We must turn to other models besides repressive policies in an effort to understand, explain, and address the problem of violence. This is why the CSO implementing partners and the IMPACTOS team are conscious that what is needed in our country is to implement a model that relies more on prevention and education than on repression. We aim to foster an environment that promotes peace, defense of victims, and rapid execution of justice. Good actions must also be rewarded, including uncorrupted work and honesty.

Violence is a very complex problem. The CSO implementing partners have recognized that there are no simple solutions and that to address the problem of violence it is necessary to know its cultural and sociological roots. There is a continuous and growing need to see what is happening with common family patterns, particularly when working with a young population. Taking family patterns into consideration is highly important, especially when approaching the parents of target beneficiaries. In some cases, it is possible to know about the family atmosphere for our target population; in some cases, it is also possible to observe how the family environment relates to the spiral of violence and rejection, abuse, addictions, poor parental influence, and poor discipline at home. Other factors that influence violence at a community level are the weakness of the judiciary and police system, poor education, poverty, drug trafficking, and the need for a demonstration of power (either because of exhibitionism or the need for recognition and status of some groups and individuals).

IV. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Impactos' two program areas, CPRG and CAP have a number of overlapping and simultaneously quite independent programmatic directions, as such Counterpart has created this accounting of events by our Results Framework and separated these two sections into a delineation of activities by each program area.

Activities by Results – CPRG

Citizen Participation and Responsive Governance (CPRG) Program	
Program Goal: To increase the transparency and accountability of public institutions through support for civil society-led initiatives.	
Objective One: Improved effectiveness of civil society to advocate for transparency and accountability of public institutions.	
<p>Objective One Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 - Rapid Assessments on Civil Society and Transparency Institutions 1.2 - Establish and Initiate CPRG Grant Facility 1.3 – Competitively Select 4 Intermediary Support Organization Partners 1.4 - Design and Deliver Customized Program Trainings 1.5 - Support the Establishment and Activities of a National Transparency Coalition and Civic Movement 1.6 - Award National Government Oversight Grants and Support CSO Watchdog Capacity and Activities 1.7 – Provide Targeted Consultations on Government Oversight and Increased Government Transparency 1.8 - Develop a CSO Self-Regulatory and Accountability System 1.9 – Support Public Information Campaigns to Fight Corruption Apathy and Increase Public Awareness and Understanding of Existing Anti-Corruption Legislation 1.10 – Support Targeted Advocacy Campaigns to Improve Civil Society Operating Environment 1.11 - Support Non-Partisan Policy Research and Advocacy Initiatives 1.12 - Organize Civil Society Organization Networking, Collaboration and Coordination Events 1.13 – Pilot Opportunities for Youth Model 1.14 – Support Implementation of the Legal Framework of Human Rights at the Grassroots Level 1.15 – Expansion of the Legal Advisory and Anti-Corruption Center to Northern Honduras 	<p>Objective One Illustrative Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of sustained domestic capacity for demanding and supporting good governance • More than 50 unique national government oversight, advocacy and public information campaigns completed, meeting at least 80% of their stated objectives • Increased and institutionalized oversight of Honduran government institutions by CSOs • Increased responsiveness of at least 25 government institutions based on CSO watchdog activities • Changed behavior and practice of government officials within targeted institutions based on anonymous surveying • Newly introduced transparent practices introduced in the legislature and national ministries • Support the National Youth Policy by creating advocacy campaign for transparency in local governments • Create help desks that allow citizens to access their rights under existing laws concerning transparency and accountability • 3 CSOs improving youth employability opportunities through resource mobilization programs • Offer an anonymous and confidential system that allows citizens to report any action of corruption and demand transparency and accountability to government institutions
Objective Two: Improved capacity of public institutions to address gaps in the enabling environment for transparency and accountability	
<p>Objective Two Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 - Conduct Ongoing Joint Transparency Challenge and Opportunity Mapping 2.2 - Facilitate Collaborative Partnerships and Dialogue Channels between CSOs and Public Entities 2.3 - Deliver Targeted and Demand-Driven Training and Technical Assistance 2.4 - Support Implementation of Increased Government Transparency Initiatives through Oversight and Training Grants 2.5 - Establish and Award Rapid Response Grants 	<p>Objective Two Illustrative Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased and more effective collaboration between government and CSOs • Improved technical capacities to implement transparency initiatives by at least 25 agencies • Improved ability of public institutions to comply with legal mandates and promote governmental transparency and accountability • Increased dialogue between the GOH and CSOs at the national level • Elimination of barriers to implementation of key anticorruption laws and policies

Objective 1: Improved effectiveness of civil society to advocate for transparency and accountability of public institutions

In this, the 4th quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, Impactos has seen a tremendous impact on its work in supporting our Intermediary Service Organizations (ISOs) in developing their sector specific advocacy plans for building accountability and increasing public awareness for accountability frameworks; particularly those that align with the Open Government Partnership (OGP) and Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) frameworks.

1.1 Rapid Assessments on Civil Society and Transparency Institutions

This activity was completed in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012

1.2 Establish and Initiate CPRG Grant Facility

In Year 2, CPRG competitively awarded a total of 21 grants. In Year 3, CPRG intended to release a total of 15 grants for a total award value of USD\$891,200.00. CPRG component released a total of 11 grants for a total award value of USD\$740,000.00

This quarter saw the release of, four grants taking the annual total to \$150,000.

This quarter's grants included:

CSO Name	Type of Grant	Proposal brief	Total grant value
CARITAS	NGOG		\$35,000
FDsF	NGOG		\$35,000
EROC	NGOG		\$35,000
FOSDEH	TRAG		\$50,000

Through Counterpart's competitive grant selection process, this quarter also saw the release of Requests for Application (RFAs) for three additional grants which are currently under review and in the process to be awarded in the upcoming quarter.

Counterpart intended to award two Public Information Campaign Grants (PICGs) this quarter; however, the proposals received were not at the level that Impactos required. We are working with the CSOs to understand our needs more fully and hope to release these grants in the upcoming quarter.

1.3 Competitively Select 4 Intermediary Support Organization Partners

Our four ISOs: FOSDEH, CIPRODEH, CASM, and FOPRIDEH have all been selected and are currently undergoing a variety of activities and trainings that work to build their capacity and cement them as lead agencies within the civil society framework of Honduras.

1.4 Design and Deliver Customized Program Trainings

Through Counterpart's Organizational Development (OD) methodology Impactos has been able to support the organizational capacity of our four ISOs working with them to improve their financial accounting systems, educating them on USAID rules and regulations for Cooperative Agreements/Assistance Awards, and overall programmatic development along the lines of communication and reporting.

Counterpart begins each OD plan with an assessment of the CSO utilizing Counterpart's specific OD assessment methodology. After the assessments Counterpart works with each individual ISO to codify action plans and technical assistance areas for further, sector specific development of particular interest to each ISO. These trainings were not only intended to support the ISOs individual organizational strengthening but to support the ISOs in methodologies for instituting 'buy-in' within the civil society framework of Honduras. Furthermore, all training topics are prioritized by the ISOs themselves and Impactos has assured that these training priorities are aligned with the current needs of the country in light of the presidential elections and government's transition process, so that the ISOs will help in the monitoring and tracking of commitments made by the new government on transparency and the TAC agenda, including initiatives such as the OGP Open Budget Initiative (OBI) and PEFA.

This quarter, FOSDEH and CIPRODEH began their commitment to increasing the capacity of smaller organizations through their initial stage development of two training manuals, FOSDEH's "Fiscal Research for Political Advocacy" and is conducted in four modules, each one with a duration of three days, where every student presented research on a fiscal issue at the end. Thirty CSOs participated in this training program, with a total of 34 participants. The CIPRODEH certification training program is currently being designed and will be called "Comprehensive Citizen Safety, respecting the Rule of Law: A Condition for Peaceful Coexistence and Governance".

For a further defined list of trainings delivered by us to our ISOs and by our ISOs to the larger CSO community please see below:

- **Introductory Training Workshops for Trainers (TOT)** – 33 CSO representatives participated in a training held by Impactos between the 3rd and the 6th of July and the 28th to 30th of August, in which the CSOs were taught how to apply participatory training methodologies to their trainees. Based on the ISOs demand Impactos provided monitoring and technical assistance to CSOs for proper implementation of the training methodologies rolled out in these 2 workshops.
- **Policy Advocacy Workshop for CSOs personnel** – in August, Impactos provided the resources for a consultant to develop a workshop for FOSDEH's "Certification Program in Tax Research for Political Advocacy." And on 1st and 2nd of August 33 CSO representatives participated in the training developing skills in understanding the need for policy advocacy, and implementing policy advocacy campaigns.
- **Technical Assistance and a One-day Training Workshop at FOPRIDEH** – In order to improve the evaluation system for training that the ISOs provide to their cascade organizations (affiliated and grantees); this one-day workshop was conducted on 12th of August with FOPRIDEH's five grant management staff and was focused primarily on the use of surveys for assessing training events. The ISOs were also trained in analysis of the results of the surveys and how to utilize statistical software to generate reports on the results of the surveys.
- **Introductory Workshop on Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for Impactos** - held on the 13th and 14th of August with a team of specialists from CASM, this workshop focused on the procedures and use of monitoring tools, administrative and technical reporting, and the development of a work plan of activities critical in the design of the pilot project for the self-regulation of Honduran Development Non-Government Organizations (NGODs).
- **Design of a Virtual Learning Platform using the Moodle Open-Source Application** – following the successful "Certification Program in Tax Research for Political Advocacy" training conducted by FOSDEH, they realized that there was a need for an immediate and consistent follow up sessions for trainees. As such the Impactos team suggested the use of "Moodle" an online learning community that brings training follow up to the trainees finger tips allowing access without the need for in person meetings which are often difficult due to security and geography (the moodle platform can be accessed here <http://fosdeh.com/campus>). Impactos provided in person training to the 43 participants of the Certification Program (including the ten tutors) in person in five cities on the use of the tools and forms of interaction that are provided by the virtual learning community.
- **Organizational Development (OD) Workshop** - focused on raising awareness among the 18 participants from CASM and CIPRODEH about the importance of OD for their organizations. Of the four ISO only CASM has expressed a will to implement an internal OD process. As such, Counterpart has begun it's internal OD work with CASM and plans to utilize CASM as a vehicle to further entice the other ISOs to participate in the coming quarter. During the workshop, both ISOs examined the importance of OD for CSOs working on advocacy issues in

public policies, transparency and accountability. They also discussed the contribution of OD in the sustainability strategies of the CSOs and their complementarity with the self-regulation processes. The ISOs were introduced to OD general concepts, OD Functional Areas and use of an OD Worksheet Evaluation Template. CASM expressed its commitment in developing an OD action plan in the following months.

- **Session on Corporate Security and Personal Safety** - the agenda of the OD workshop incorporated the development of basic content to identify, mitigate and effectively manage risks and vulnerabilities that may threaten the safety of CSOs, plus the capacity for recovery and survival of the organization. Also covered were basic preventative concepts about the most common hazards to personal safety and recommendations on how to act in situations of aggression or danger.
- **Introductory Workshop on Comprehensive Citizen Security** - developed by CIPRODEH under the framework of the TIG grant. The goal of the workshop was to standardize a conceptual understanding of issues such as citizen security, the National Policy on Citizen security and the role of state institutions in citizen security. 12 individuals from 10 network CSOs attended the training.
- **Training for 20 Participants representing 7 CSOs on commitments on Transparency and the Fight against Corruption made by the Honduran Government** - FOPRIDEH began this training process during this quarter using the following documents as reference: the Transparency and Fight against Corruption, the Improvement Plan for Management, Transparency and Scrutiny of Public Finances and the Open Government Partnership. Simultaneously and as a complementary activity, FOPRIDEH is preparing a Presidential Forum, to which each of the eight candidates for president of Honduras have been invited, and in which the Honduran population and international community will learn about the approach that each candidate would give to the commitments the state of Honduras has made on transparency and the fight against corruption, should they become elected president of the nation.

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

This quarter, Impactos continued monitoring the citizen's coalition implemented by grantee EROC and their program "The Coalition for the Reconstruction Project of the CA-4 Highway." This civic movement emerged as a participatory mechanism bringing together more than 60 local organizations, unions, grassroots organizations, and municipal associations that have managed to mobilize the citizens of the western region for the reconstruction of the international highway. The grant awarded to EROC will strengthen the capacities of the Coalition to achieve citizen oversight of public-private activities developed by *Coalizanza* in the road infrastructure of the country.

With Impactos' support, FOROSIDA is also pushing forward a citizen movement formed by self-help groups for families of people affected by and living with HIV, for the development of citizen oversight and advocacy actions in support of transparency and accountability in the use of funds from the recovery fee in the Cardiopulmonary Hospital of Tegucigalpa (National Reference Hospital) in order to link the use of these funds to the national response plan to the HIV and AIDS epidemic.

Additionally, Impactos' four ISO directors comprise the strategic leadership group of Impactos' Learning Community (LC). The LC strives to "strengthen the capacities of CSOs for effective policy advocacy through debate and discussion among peers." Impactos plans to utilize the LC as a strategic coalition for furthering the development of advocacy and programmatic development across sectors and across individual CSO capacity. On September 24th the LC created a work plan and delineated the following three stages of programmatic implementation: (1) Identify the members of the LC, and reach

agreements on forms, rules, and procedures for its smooth and systematic functioning; (2) Give a critical analysis of the achievements and frustrations of their experience in the fight against corruption and for transparency in Honduras within the context of CSOs; (3) Identify challenges that CSOs face to achieve higher levels of efficiency in the fight against corruption and for transparency in Honduras.

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

This quarter, Impactos closed six National Government Oversight Grants (NGOG); CIPRODEH, EROC, SETELEC, CARITAS, ASJ, and FOROSIDA. For a more detailed evaluation of the Advocacy process conducted, main achievements, impacts, and lessons learned can be found in Annex A: CPRG Advocacy Matrix.

This quarter also saw the development of the new NGOG 2013-2014 grant cycle. Impactos received proposals from xx CSOs' and these proposals were evaluated by the SELCOM on August 5th 2013. Following the application process, Impactos provided support to shortlisted CSOs in the development of a full project proposal, incorporating suggested strategic elements to link citizen oversight processes to the priorities around national priorities identified in CPRG's FY 2014 work plan.

On September 27th four NGOG grant agreements were signed . The following summarizes the key elements of each of these awarded proposals:

- **FOROSIDA** – Based its new proposal on lessons learned in the implementation of their previous grant supported by Impactos conducted in the Hospital Escuela Universitario (HEU) and based on its commitment to the national response to the HIV and AIDS epidemic, their social audit will identify critical control points in the use of the recovery funds that the Cardiopulmonary Hospital located in Tegucigalpa (known as Hospital del Torax). This hospital receives patients who are served by external consultation services. These findings will be used to support an advocacy initiative to provide concrete elements in the formulation of the National Response to HIV and AIDS - PENSIDA V, including for the first time these funds and resources to support the national response to HIV and AIDS in Honduras.
- **CARITAS** – This CSO will work on citizen oversight of the electoral campaigns that are underway, having as its central strategic focus the strengthening of the Superior Court of Elections (TSE) as the guarantor of the processes of participatory democracy. To do this, CARITAS counts on the experience, built-in capacity, and recognition from both the government and political parties for its contribution in the follow-up to the last electoral process in the country. With this grant, CARITAS will be developing mechanisms for application of the Electoral Law and the political organizations regarding the control of the campaigns of the political parties in the application of Article 15 in the 8th paragraph of the Law. To date, this article of the Law has not had the appropriate mechanisms to ensure its correct application. It is hoped that once the electoral process has finished and the government transition has begun, it will be possible to work together with other sectors of society to develop a reform proposal to amend the Electoral Law that will include the lessons of last electoral processes with the goal of strengthening participatory democracy in Honduras.
- **FDsF** – This CSO has a background in legislative monitoring, which gives it the prestige, experience and built-in capacity to monitor activities of the accountability processes of the members of Congress within the framework of its operative regulations (*Reglamento Lesgislativo*). FDsF will coordinate its citizen oversight work with the IAIP for the creation of accountability mechanisms based on the Law, to request and offer information on the behavior of the members of the National Congress, particularly on the management of state funds that are implemented by them at the departmental level. The proposed mechanisms will be validated

and incorporated into the transparency websites (portal) of the National Congress, which are continuously monitored by the IAIP and other comptroller authorities.

- **EROC** – In the previous cycle, EROC conducted a social audit on SOPTRAVI on the use of funds from the national budget for the maintenance and repair of the CA-4 highway. The results of this social audit are now being used by the TSC to conduct its comptroller work, with the methodologies and tools that were developed now being used by other citizen groups for oversight of the projects of the road infrastructure. The National Congress recently approved the Law on Public-Private Alliances (APP), through which it moved responsibility previously held by SOPTRAVI for the road network to a new body, known as Coalianza. With this new grant, EROC will be a pioneer in the development of citizen oversight, which has as its central focus on the monitoring of transparency in the bidding processes and the awarding of contracts for the construction of the CA-4 Highway, now under the responsibility of Coalianza. One of the first activities undertaken by EROC has been its participation in the public hearings held by Coalianza for the bidding of the Escrow of the CA-4, CA-10 and CA-11 highways. The winning bank (Continental) should structure together the public bidding process with them to find a private investor that, under the APP scheme, will develop the reconstruction project for the CA-4 road network that crosses over the departments of Cortés, Santa Bárbara, Santa Rosa de Copán, and Ocotepeque.

1.7 Provide Targeted Consultations on Government Oversight and Increased Government Transparency

Under their TIG grants, FOSDEH and CIPRODEH presented to Impactos the profile of experts that will facilitate the training modules of their Certification/Diploma Training Programs. They are:

- Mario Posas: a notable sociologist in the areas of superior education and research in the social and political context of Honduras. Mr. Posas took on the challenge of facilitating a group of Honduran CSOs, with the leadership of the ISOs, to help Impactos develop the first LC in matters of public policy advocacy.
- Sonia Cano: an expert in public policy advocacy and gender. Ms. Cano also facilitated the first module that FOSDEH developed in its certification training program for CSOs.
- Lucia Funes: a well-known consultant in civil society topics. Ms. Funes was contracted by CIPRODEH to conduct an evaluation on how CSOs participating in the certification training program manage the concept of citizen security.

Impactos will continue to support CIPRODEH and FOSDEH on these topics by supplementing learning and curricula developed by the consultants with our own internal expertise, in evaluating materials developed, and by supporting the CSOs to further their thinking around the strategic objectives of their grants.

1.8 Develop a CSO Self-Regulatory and Accountability System

The political environment in which CSOs operate in Honduras has changed irrevocably over the past decade. Good intentions and values used to provide a sufficient basis for CSO legitimacy. But as CSOs gain influence over public policies, they are increasing pressure on the government (both at national and local levels) to provide evidence that they are having a positive impact and are effectively representing those they claim to support. With growing resources being channeled into the sector, it has become imperative that CSOs, especially those that engage in program activities, demonstrate effective administration and accountability principles.

This quarter, an introductory workshop was conducted on the objectives and strategies of the Impactos Program with a team of experts from CASM involved in the TIG project (see Activity 1.4). Impactos, with ICNL's technical-legal support, has continued providing technical assistance and onsite training to CASM for driving the design of a pilot self-regulatory model for the CSOs of Honduras. During this

period, CASM completed its operational strategy and developed a schedule of the design process to begin work with those CSOs that have expressed their interest in self-regulation initiatives.

The Impactos-ICNL team also mediated the dialogue and coordination of partnerships between CASM and FOPRIDEH in the development of a strengthening plan for the Registration and Tracking Unit of Civil Associations (URSAC), the state agency responsible for the implementation of the NGOD Law and its regulation in the Ministry of the Interior and Population. As part of this plan, the terms of reference have been drafted for hiring a local consultant in the next quarter whose assignment will: a) in collaboration with ICNL, Impactos, FOPRIDEH, and CASM, develop a document that explains in a comprehensive way and using easily understood language the scope and content of the NGOD Law and its regulations, for use by officials of the URSAC, CSOs, and the general public; b) identify the processes, forms and administrative procedures of the URSAC that should be reviewed in light of the NGOD Law and its regulations, as well as develop new versions of the same to be discussed with the URSAC; and c) design a flowchart on new procedures to be implemented by NGOs to deal with the URSAC under the NGOD Law and its regulations. The roll out of these processes and results of this consultancy and training URSAC officials will begin early in the next calendar year, once the new government authorities take position.

With Impactos' and ICNL's guidance, CASM will develop critical activities of the participatory design for the pilot system for self-regulation. (See Section 1.10.)

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

In year 3 Impactos intended to award two Public Information Campaign Grants (PICGs) with three objectives: (1) to report the performance of institutions such as the IAIP; (2) to build coalitions and networks amongst civil society stakeholders to collectively fight corruption; and (3) to influence civic apathy toward corruption.

During the 2012-2013 grants cycle, three CSOs implemented public information campaigns, each on a different topic and aimed at a target population with particular characteristics. The three grants have been completed during this reporting period. As part of the closure process, performance evaluations were applied to each CSO. Annex B: Summary Table of Performance Evaluation shows the scores achieved by each organization.

CDH, with its project called "Citizens Fostering Access to Public Information", which was conducted on July 31, 2013, achieved the highest score, pushing for a culture of respect for human rights through the promotion of transparency and accountability in ten communities in Tegucigalpa (four of which are targeted CAP communities). Among the innovative elements of the campaign are: the active role of youth and the use of alternative media for the dissemination of campaign messages (social networking, media presence, community spaces for open complaint, community theater, entertainment activities); integration of CPRG-CAP in leadership training of the CRC and Youth Networks in how to conduct the campaign and the empowerment of Community Revitalization Committees on the issue of the right to public information. All this was accompanied by an efficient management of resources, willingness to learn, and an openness to both receive and give technical support, which resulted in an outstanding evaluation.

FUHRIL completed their campaign "Listening is more than hearing, let's not be deaf to corruption", which was conducted on September 9, 2013, with the primary objective of raising awareness in Honduras about the right to public information for people with disabilities. FUHRIL developed a high-impact communications strategy that managed to attract the attention and commitment of the private

sector in the traditional media (print/television)² with whom they reached at least 35 agreements for the free transmission of the messages of the campaign in the main municipalities of the country. With the collaboration of members of academic organizations and organizations devoted to people with hearing impairment, FUHRIL managed the creation of three new signs for the sign language alphabet of Honduras: “corruption”, “transparency”, and “accountability”. FUHRIL demonstrated its strength in establishing partnerships, in the mobilization of diverse resources for people with disabilities, and in conducting advocacy activities with decision makers in the government. These advocacy initiatives culminated in the approval of three public policy proposals in the framework of the social protection of people with disabilities and their participation and application of their rights: a) Social Protection Policy, b) Public Policy on Justice and Human Rights, c) Public Policy for the Exercise of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and their Social Inclusion. However, the built-in capacity of the CSO to fully satisfy the internal processes and the requirements of the grant was seriously affected, resulting in late submission of programmatic and financial reports that several times had to be corrected for omissions or inconsistencies and their lack of openness in following the recommendations made by Impactos along the implementation of the grant. The performance evaluation is a reflection of the difficulties faced by the CSO, resulting in a mid-level score.

In January 2013, Impactos developed a project website and Facebook account to support the dissemination of positive messages regarding transparency and to publicize the achievements and progress of CPRG and CAP awarded projects. During this quarter, there was a significant increase in the webpage database to 319 people, among which are included media, public officials, international cooperation groups, and Impactos’ CSO partners. Visits to the website and Facebook have an average daily flow of 100 people, according to Google Analytics.

As mentioned in Section 1.2, it was not possible this quarter to award two additional PICGs, in mid - September, a second call was made to present PICG proposals, which ended on September 30. The evaluation of the proposals will be made in the month of October.

1.10 Support Targeted Advocacy Campaigns to Improve Civil Society Operating Environment
CPRG will collaborate with Honduran CSOs, congressional leaders, and executive branch officials to promote reforms of the laws governing civil society organizations. This effort will entail close collaboration with stakeholders on drafting the regulations of the NGOD Law, as well as other relevant legislation. The ICNL Legal Advisor will assist Honduran CSOs in drafting proposed regulations and responding to proposals prepared by Ministry officials, principally by presenting analyses of successive drafts based on international law and best practices. As a result of this support, CSOs will be prepared to advocate for enabling regulations that conform to the provisions of the NGOD Law and international legal guarantees of free association.

² **TV:** Channels 8 and 48 and *Televiscentro* (Channels 3 and 5) Cable Channels in Choluteca: Maya TV, Televida, Choluvisión, Channel 21, Cable visión, Macvision, Stereo la Grande. **Written Press:** FIDES (Weekly Catholic Church Newspaper), Hablemos Claro Magazine, Diario La Prensa, and Diario La Tribuna

After nearly two years of negotiations led by FOPRIDEH before different government bodies, the Regulations of the Law on NGOs³ were finally approved and published in the Official Gazette on June 4, 2013. During this quarter, FOPRIDEH began to publicize the Regulations of the Law on NGOs with its affiliates and the CSOs that receive grants from Impactos. ICNL and the Impactos Program continued to support actions aimed at creating an environment that enables the work of CSOs in Honduras. During this quarter, Impactos and ICNL learned about and used FOPRIDEH's and CASM's experiences as guiding points to develop terms of reference for hiring a local consultant who would prepare the basic documents to facilitate the understanding of the new legal framework for NGOs in the country, while incorporating international best practices related to the implementation of NGO laws and their regulations (see details in Section 1.4). The results of this consultancy will be the basis of a training program to be developed in the second quarter of FY14. Training will be available for the URSAC specialist team that will begin management with the new government that takes office on January 27, 2014, with the goal of improving the ability of this unit to respond to the demands of NGOs.

Another important point of collaboration between ICNL and Impactos achieved during this reporting period was in supporting FOSDEH in the areas of fiscal policy and macroeconomics, by evaluating the tax legislation of Honduras and its impact on existing non-governmental organizations. ICNL will make observations based on international law and comparative practice, providing technical assistance on legal issues that affect the ability of CSOs to seek greater accountability of public institutions. The technical assistance may include: analysis of laws, regulations and practices of CSOs, training, tutoring and advising on promoting and monitoring strategies, as well as the development of technical documents on comparative best practices to support the management by FOSDEH, as a CSO specializing in tax policy issues and macroeconomics.

1.11 Support Non-Partisan Policy Research and Advocacy Initiatives

Through the Transparency Research and Advocacy Grants (TRAG), CPRG intended to provide support for the following: (1) the establishment of national advocacy coalitions; (2) the creation and utilization of policy-based action research to inform NGO anti-corruption advocacy initiatives; (3) the implementation of long-term advocacy campaigns resulting in increased enforcement and implementation of existing good governance policy; (4) improved transparency of policy and legislation; and (4) reduced public tolerance for corrupt practices and poor government performance.

This quarter Impactos closed out the financial and reporting requirements for seven TRAGs, the grantees did a commendable job in generating research that was relevant to the topic, used proper methodological processes and tools used in a practical application that underpinned advocacy initiatives from civil society. This, in turn, allowed for a positive impact in public management. Further details of the actions taken by each CSO can be seen in Annex A: Advocacy Matrix. As part of the closure process, performance evaluations were applied to each CSO. The table in Annex B: Summary Table of Performance Evaluation shows the score achieved by each organization.

This quarter saw the award of one TRAG grant to FOSDEH. In their proposal FOSDEH contends that they will utilize this grant in order to document the situation in which floating debt occurs and its impact

³ The Special Law for the Promotion of Non-Governmental Development Organizations (NGODs) was published in the "Oficial La Gaceta" newspaper on June 27, 2011. In accordance with Article 34 of this Law, the Executive Power, through the Ministry of Interior and Population, will emit the relevant Regulations within 6 months of the Law going into effect, "ensuring its discussion and consensus with the different NGODs".

on the economy. The project will be developed with reference to the total government debt of the 2010-2014 period, sharing their research results with the different audiences involved (CSOs, government agencies, political parties, creditors, citizens, and international cooperation groups), by way of holding public forums, conferences, media interviews, and through publications. Additionally, FOSDEH will hold training events for the CSOs committed to advocacy activities, so that the information that is generated will be considered by the trained CSOs to support their research advocacy work, enabling them to be more effective in their results on the transparency of public institutions and the enhanced use of public resources.

1.12 Organize Civil Society Organization Networking, Collaboration and Coordination Events

As detailed in our Workplan, and in order to capitalize on the transitions in the government activities under this result will take place in Program Year 4 (PY4). Counterpart intends for one of the focal activities under this result to be a forum on transparency and security with incoming government officials, CSOs, and citizens.

The commitment of Impactos is to contribute to strengthening the capacity of CSOs, promoting training processes in high-level policy advocacy to ensure the monitoring of the country's commitments to transparency and the accountability of public institutions. In this process, Impactos acts as a bridge between grantee CSOs and international organizations that are active in the fight against corruption, and linked to global initiatives such as OGP, OBI, and PEFA. These initiatives are reflected particularly in the work proposals developed by the four ISOs that address issues and strategic priorities for the country (see details in Section 1.4).

The most relevant event of the period was holding the "CSO Fair for Transparency", which was held on July 17th at the USAID/Honduras office. This fair was held with the purpose of creating a space in which all of Impactos' CPRG grantees could display and share their results and effects achieved in the implementation of the transparency projects financed by Impactos, with officials from USAID and the U.S. Embassy in Honduras. Thirty representatives from 15 grantee CSOs participated in the fair as exhibitors. At least 40 staff from USAID and the Embassy, including Ambassador Lisa Kubiske and the Mission Director of USAID in Honduras James Watson, learned about each project and discussed their project scope for a period of three hours. The fair became an opportunity for the CSOs associated with Impactos to interact not only with each other, but also with senior officials of the U.S. government and talk about their advocacy models in fighting for transparency and accountability in Honduras. Assessments of those who attended the fair indicate that this was an interesting learning experience and one worth repeating in the future by the grantee CSOs, because it provided them with an opportunity to directly communicate to the donors about their challenges, achievements and support provided by Impactos. They believed that this event allowed them to "make their work tangible" to USAID, while at the same time forcing themselves to think about the level of results achieved to date by their projects, as well as to reflect on the social, political and economic sustainability of their initiatives on transparency and anticorruption of public institutions. Likewise, they said that the fair allowed them to have a global view of all the contributions that all the grantees are making on issues of transparency, accountability and combating corruption in the Honduran public institutions, which allows them to generate new ideas to link their operations with other CSOs and with global initiatives on issues of common interest, to use methodologies validated by experience and get to know the literature in the form of manuals, reports and materials that are being generated with the support of Impactos. They also proposed that future Transparency Fairs involve not only government officials of the United States of America, but that they be open to a wider audience, made up of other cooperating agencies, private sector representatives, the government of Honduras, the press, and the general public.

Furthermore this quarter, on September 6th, Impactos staff participated in a meeting on public-private partnerships sponsored by USAID. The meeting was facilitated by Mr. Gerardo Tablas, an advisor on public-private partnerships. The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Share the public-private partnerships experiences being developed by CARSI,
- Learn about the challenges that projects have to achieve such partnerships, and
- Provide suggestions and recommendations to the facilitator.

Each project presented their experiences and the challenges that prevail on the sustainability of the partnerships already established, participants also discussed some recommendations to advance this type of partnerships and collaboration.

1.13 Pilot Opportunities for Youth Model

The development of the pilot program of opportunities for young people seeks to strengthen the synergy between CAP and CPRG components, seeking the improvement of opportunities for young people at risk through the support of promotion and training initiative that increases youth employment opportunities in three municipalities (San Pedro Sula, Choloma, and Santa Rosa de Copán). The design of the model is going to be made using the grant for Young Opportunity Grants (YOG), which will begin operating in February 2014, in accordance with CPRG's FY2014 workplan.

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

Under the modification of the program approved in May 2013, a new grant was added to establish a model of justice operating at municipal level called the GEDEON model, managed by ASJ in neighborhoods of Tegucigalpa. Two municipalities were identified as priorities for model replication: Choloma and San Pedro Sula. The proposed start date for this grant was August 2013. However, ASJ decided to change the direction of their work mid-stream and between the design of the modification and its approval, there were a number of events in the national context that profoundly affected the functionality of the justice sector. ASJ felt that the viability of the currently operating justice model was no longer as strong due to the changing conditions of security and violence in the country, particularly in the target municipalities. Because ASJ has no built-in capacity in the target municipalities, they felt that successful level of effort would require an investment of money and time greater than what is readily available. Finally, the uncertainty among judicial officers caused by the shakeup at the Public Ministry and other decisions of the National Congress affected the establishment of commitments at operational levels, a situation that is exacerbated by the proximity of the general election.

All items mentioned above led to the conclusion that conditions are currently not favorable for the implementation of GEDEON until after elections and when the new incoming municipal authorities take office in late January 2014. Impactos worked in close coordination for three months (June to August) in trying to finalize the GEDEON proposal with ASJ. Nevertheless, in early September, ASJ's executive director informed Impactos of their formal decline to implement the GEDEON model in areas outside of Tegucigalpa. Moving forward and pending a program modification, Impactos will continue with its strategy to pursue the support of the implementation of the legal framework of human rights at the grassroots/municipal level by re-routing the funds for GEDEON to other grantees. Impactos plans to release two RFAs designed to strengthen access to justice for victims and witnesses of violence affecting large segments of the population, particularly in those communities and municipalities where the CAP component is working on violence and crime prevention. Final decisions of how to move the grant funds are pending discussions between Counterpart and USAID.

1.15 Expansion of the Legal Advisory and Anti-Corruption Center to Northern Honduras

The grant agreement with ASJ signed in the previous quarter allowed the ASJ to develop its ALAC operations in the city of San Pedro Sula and continue work in Tegucigalpa. ALAC focuses on

disseminating information to motivate the public to submit and track complaints related to corruption, to advise complainants in the corresponding legal procedures and investigate complaints from the evidence of a crime until a court judgment is reached that is based on the law. ALAC legal assistance is free and is aimed primarily to victims and witnesses of corruption. Since the grant agreement's signature, ALAC-Tegucigalpa has dealt with 26 complaints in cases of corruption in the health sector. On July 30th, ALAC was able to get the Prosecutor's Office Against Corruption to present a tax lawsuit against six people charged with 21 offenses in the mishandling of pharmaceuticals. That same day, the Prosecutor's Office Against Corruption imprisoned two of these people, including the former head of the Central Pharmaceutical Warehouse of the Ministry of Health, who is linked to a series of acts of corruption within that institution. Due to the evidence presented, two people are currently being held in judicial custody at penitentiaries. All these actions have received extensive coverage by the media.

The ALAC of San Pedro Sula handled 56 complaints from different cities in the northwest region of the country. To achieve these results, ASJ established partnerships with various CSOs, including: World Vision Honduras, la Plataforma de Sociedad Civil Transformemos Honduras, FUHRIL, Alianza Por la Paz y la Justicia, FDsF, GSC, and UNAH. The support provided by these organizations has been mainly in receiving complaints, training on subjects of corruption, and support for tracking cases brought before competent authorities. For physical location of the ALAC, ASJ establish partnerships with the for-profit sector, which is loaning a facility in San Pedro Sula. Impactos field personnel based in San Pedro Sula will also work out of that facility without paying rent.

For Year 3, ISOs will have established their roles in the program and assist moving forward the political agenda and advocacy research conducted in the *Learning Community* (refer to Activity 2.1). A part of the assessment will be to identify the viability of adopting existing national networks and alliances to the movement⁴.

FOPRIDEH is leading in the development of the government's transition agenda, incorporating priority issues from the perspective of civil society. To date, seven CSOs have joined citizen monitoring activities to reveal to the public what is in the government plans of the presidential candidates in regards to fulfilling country commitments to global transparency initiatives, such as Open Government Partnership OGP, International Budget Partnership (IBP) and Performance of the Public Finance Management (PEFA).

CASM leads in the participatory design of a self-regulatory system for Honduran NGODs as a means for CSOs to develop their management in alignment with the national legal frameworks and incorporating international best practices that have demonstrated success in similar contexts. CASM has devoted this quarter to training activities and internal strengthening of its management team and in the development of its ISO action strategy for the design of the pilot self-regulation system, including the training of CSOs who participate in this initiative.

The strengthening of the capacities of CSOs has been developed using different methodologies and tools on topics such as: promotion, public policies, transparency laws, accountability, government performance, commitments made internationally on governance, regulations applicable to the NGOD sector, the national budget, and public spending. Most noteworthy among the training sessions conducted are:

⁴ Alianza por la Paz y la Justicia; Red Alianza Ciudadana Unidos por la Transparencia y Contra la Corrupción; Alianza por la Transparencia (SETELEC).

- During the last week of July and first two weeks of August a total of 445 people of the CSOs were trained by FUHRIL (under a RRG) in the use of sign language in the context of social protection of people with disabilities and their participation as bearers of rights. Also, ten training sessions were hosted with 238 employees participating from 13 public institutions. The topics covered were: human rights of people with disabilities, concepts of transparency, LAIP, and accountability in sign language. The goal was for public officials to meet the demands of people with disabilities. Public institutions that participated were: SEPLAN, SEFIN, TSE, IAIP, RNP, AMDC, SIP, TSC, INHFA, IHSS, SJDH, SE, and Ministry of Health.
- All four ISOs have made progress in developing their range of training and technical assistance to the CSOs, training 91 people in the first three months of their project implementation.
- From the 3rd to the 6th of July Impactos held an Introductory Training Workshops for the Trainers (TOT), facilitated by CPRG, together with specialists from the ISOs, and a total of 33 specialists from different regions of Honduras participated.
- A workshop on Policy Advocacy aimed at 33 staff representing 30 CSOs was conducted in early August.
- On the 28th to the 30th of August a Workshop on Organizational Development, held with the support of Counterpart International, included 18 specialists from CASM and CIPRODEH.

An workshop was held on the topic of understanding the *Comprehensive Citizen Security* concept, developed by CIPRODEH under the TIG grant on the 26th to the 27th of September. The workshop was intended to standardize concepts among the 12 participants from ten CSOs. FOPRIDEH has begun the training process on Honduras' commitments on matters of transparency and the fight against corruption, using as reference the following documents: The Transparency and Fight against Corruption Plan; The Improvement Plan for Management, Transparency and Scrutiny of Public Finances; and the Open Government Initiative, by involving 20 participants representing seven CSOs to coordinate with them on activities bringing these activities to the forefront of individual CSOs advocacy agendas. **The meetings were held on 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th of September.**

- As mentioned earlier, a significant event of the reporting period was the staging of the "CSOs' Fair for Transparency", which took place on July 17 at USAID/Honduras. This fair was developed so that CPRG grantees could share their results in the implementation of their transparency and projects financed by Impactos with officials from USAID and the U.S. Embassy in Honduras. Thirty representatives from 15 grantee CSOs participated in the fair as exhibitors.

The Institutional Strengthening Plan will be updated during the first quarter of FY 2014 to align it with the strategies, needs and demands of the CSOs and government officials involved in the transition of government, while also taking into consideration the economic, political and social trends within the national context.

Also as mentioned above, the ALAC in Tegucigalpa has dealt with 26 complaints in cases of corruption in the health sector. On July 30th ALAC was able to encourage the Prosecutor's Office Against Corruption to undertake a case against six people charged with 21 offenses in the mishandling of pharmaceuticals. That same day, the Prosecutor's Office Against Corruption imprisoned two of these people, including the former head of the Central Pharmaceutical Warehouse of the Ministry of Health, who is linked to a series of acts of corruption within that institution. Due to the evidence presented, two people are currently being held in judicial custody at penitentiaries. All these actions have received

extensive coverage by the media ⁵. The ALAC in San Pedro Sula handled 56 complaints from different cities in the northwest region of the country. To achieve these results, ASJ has established partnerships with various CSOs and the for-profit private sector.

The CSOs receiving grants under the CPRG component are actively conducting oversight of Honduran government institutions in their performance of transparency and accountability. To date, 15 CSOs have worked with 38 other CSOs in advocacy initiatives in promoting changes in public policies at local and national levels. As a result, 15 public policy areas were positively influenced by grantee CSOs by means of public participation processes and advocacy initiatives in favor of the scrutiny of government performance. Under the requirements of the PMEP, the "Advocacy Matrix" was developed, which summarizes the contribution of each of the CSOs as the advocacy process that were undertaken, including main achievements, results and lessons learned (see Annex A).

Objective 2: Improved capacity of public institutions to address gaps in the enabling environment for transparency and accountability

A second key aspect of the CPRG component is the establishment of mechanisms for communication and collaboration with the government in the implementation of each grant. This quarter, the program continues to strengthen the 22 collaborative relationships it achieved in the first cycle of grants, facilitating the implementation of advocacy strategies in alignment with institutional and legal frameworks in CSO-government interactions. As a result, CSOs have an environment conducive to promoting their activities in favor of transparency and accountability in a democratic environment.

During this period, Impactos and our ISOs discussed the relevance of having a backup plan to minimize the risks in a possibly volatile environment of riots with the approach of the presidential elections. Along these lines, the four directors of the ISOs, in conjunction with the Impactos COP and the CPRG team, adopted a roadmap for stimulating the Learning Community (LC) as a place for reflection, policy dialogue, the deliberation of aspects of the situation and projections of the future of the context national. The LC has the support of notable sociologist Mario Posas, who took on the challenge of facilitating a group of Honduran CSOs with the leadership of the ISOs to develop the first LC in matters of public policy advocacy.

The new 2013-2014 grant cycle is addressing critical aspects of the electoral process, emphasizing political dialogue on the commitments of the candidates of the competing political parties on issues such as compliance with the country's commitments on transparency and accountability. As a

⁵ For more details on this process, consult the following links:

<http://www.revistazo.biz/web2/index.php/nacional/item/617-jefe-de-almacen-de-medicinas-no-renunciará>

<http://www.revistazo.biz/web2/index.php/a-fondo/escandalo-en-el-acm/item/661-nunca-usé-mi-puesto-para-enriquecerme>

<http://www.elheraldo.hn/Secciones-Principales/Pais/Separan-a-jefa-del-Almacen-Central-de-Medicamentos>

<http://www.revistazo.biz/web2/index.php/a-fondo/escandalo-en-el-acm/item/666-mp-debe-combatir-la-corrupcion-del-acm>

Tax Lawsuit <http://www.proceso.hn/2013/07/30/Nacionales/Requerimiento.fiscal.contra/72625.html>

<http://www.elheraldo.hn/Secciones-Principales/Sucesos/Requerimiento-fiscal-y-detenciones-contra-empleados-de-Salud>

<http://www.laprensa.hn/Secciones-Principales/Honduras/Tegucigalpa/Al-penal-exjefa-del-Almacen-Central-de-Medicamentos#.UfpwjPI2P3A>

result, the campaign teams are reviewing their proposals in the light of global initiatives and local demands, having CSOs as partners both nationally and in municipalities where Impactos is present.

2.1 Conduct ongoing Joint transparency Challenges and Opportunity Mapping

During the current quarter, the four ISO directors approved a roadmap to boost the Learning Community (LC). The LC coordination was guided by technical support from consultant Mario Posas, who facilitated a group of Honduran CSOs, with the leadership of the ISOs, and effectively developed the first Learning Community (LC) on public policy advocacy.

To boost the learning community, the following phases over a nine-month period are proposed:

1. **Rules and procedures.** Agreements for LC operation and identification of people who will participate.
2. **Determination of the desired situation.** Challenges identified for CSOs to achieve greater efficiency in their work and settlement guidelines. Policy advocacy is going to be conceptualized and monitoring and evaluation of public policies will be learned.
3. **Development of an Advocacy Manual.** Proposed for the Honduran CSOs.

Sessions will be held every 15 days in the next nine months, where the consultant will provide insights based on the discussion of relevant literature and case studies. The cases of projects implemented under Impactos grant funding will be used. Holding sessions will also provide information to make a map of the challenges and opportunities in policy advocacy that Honduras CSOs encounter. Currently there are plans to have the participation of decision-makers at the political level and experts from CSOs.

This quarter has shown a considerable shift in the ISO directors’ perspective towards the LC, the reluctance to join create a coalition which marked most discussions in FY12, the current attitude to the LC has been very positive. To date the LC has planned to do the following:

Activities of the Learning Community for Advocacy		
	Activity	Timeframe
1	Development and Validation of a working plan for LC	September
2	Rules and Procedures for the LC	October
3	Assesment approach. Development of a critical analysis on the advocacy of public policies experiencie in Honduras from CSOs perspective, their accomplishments and challenges.	October. - November
4	Analyze the challenges faced by CSOs to provide solutions towards their efficiency in their advocacy practices.	November. 2013 - March 2014
5	Creation of a an Advocacy Manual (oriented to Honduran CSOs)	April -May 2014

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

Impactos continues to support the collaborative relationships inherent to each grant through dialogues, meetings, conferences, and public hearings. During this period, the program supported the following activities:

- CPRG staff participated in the opening of the bidding offers by Coalianza to award the endowment to a Honduran bank that will hold the funds for construction of highways CA-4, CA-10 and CA-11. According to a statement by Coalianza, the winning bank (Continental) should structure jointly with them the public bidding process to find a private investor who, under the public-private partnership, will develop the initiative to improve the road network of the departments of Cortes, Santa Bárbara, Copán and Ocotepeque. During this event, Impactos staff spoke with the President of Coalianza, José Pineda. He agreed to meet with the Impactos Program to exchange information on the activities of each institution. EROC's social audit of the construction of the CA-4 is innovative in Honduras, since it is the first time that a social audit will be performed on Coalianza, which is a public-private alliance.
- Participation in the presentation of "The Pact for National Transformation", presented by the Grupo de Diálogo Ciudadanía Activa * fostered by CARITAS. The event was sponsored by UNDP and in its central event, four points were presented and signed that civil society proposes to presidential candidates to achieve a Pact for National Transformation. The points agreed upon are:
 - Strengthening democracy and monitoring of the electoral process,
 - Citizen safety,
 - Reform of the State, and
 - Economic growth with equity
- The Pact for National Transformation was signed by 30 organizations that make up an Institutional Platform that supports and represents different political, social and economic sectors of Honduran society. They are part of the platform organizations who receive grants from the Impactos Program, including FOPRIDEH, FOSDEH, CIPRODEH, ASONOG, EROC, and CARITAS.
- During this quarter, Impactos continued working in collaboration with the World Bank to support the efforts of EROC in monitoring the activities of Coalianza in the reconstruction of the CA-4. The World Bank supports the operation of a citizen watchdog group in the western region that adds strength to the common goal of achieving a transparent process in the management of public resources for the road network. The Impactos team also participated in video conferences organized by the World Bank for learning about advances in global initiatives such as OGP, specifically Open Parliaments.

2.3 Deliver Targeted and Demand Driven Training and Technical Assistance

At the beginning of the new cycle of TIG grants, technical assistance was provided to the ISOs to set up indicators and training goals. FORIDEH proposed to train 20 new employees to understand the scope of international transparency indicators applicable to Honduras. FOSDEH will train 40 new officers on budget issues and CASM will train 10 officials of the Ministry of Interior in the implementation of the NGOD Law. CIPRODEH's training topics were defined by CSOs interested in participating in the Certification training Program.

During this quarter, FUHRIL conducted 10 training sessions with the participation of 238 employees from 13 public institutions. The topics covered were: the human rights of people with disabilities, the concepts of transparency, Access to Public Information Law (LAIP) and accountability in sign language. Public institutions that participated were: SEPLAN, MOF, TSE, IAIP, RNP, SEIP, TSC, INHFA, IHSS, SJDH, SE, and the MOH.

2.4 Support the Implementation of Increased Government Transparency

Please refer to Sections 1.3 and 1.6 for detailed information on the CSOs implementing NGO and TIGs.

2.5 Establish and Award Rapid Response Grants

FOSDEH continued to develop the grant to advocate for a transparent and fair fiscal policy; the main objective is to advocate for the approval by congress and sanctioning by the president of a reformed law of franchises and tax exemptions system in the country.

During this quarter, FOSDEH has not been able to advance its advocacy strategy towards the National Congress for the approval Exemptions Act. Given the involvements of most members of Congress in the electoral process, Congress is closed and will resume its duties until after the election. For this reason, the original four-month grant has been granted a no-cost extension to six months.

Under a RRG, FUHRIL implemented “Access to Public Information, for Transparency and Social Monitoring Education Project”, with the objective of developing a program of education and training designed to promote and encourage the active participation of people with disabilities in the processes of national development. The project managed to train 428 leaders of civil society organizations and state officials (SEPLAN, CONADEH, MOF, CDMA, CSJ, MP, RNP, TSE, PFIC, DIGEDEPDI, IAIP) on topics such as: transparency, accountability, oversight and social audit, human rights, and the fight against corruption. The 15 workshops were conducted in the central and southern regions of the country. The outcome expected from these workshops is to be able to visualize changes in the practices of public officials to be able to provide differentiated and inclusive attention for people with disabilities.

Activities by Results – CAP

Community Action for Prosperity (CAP) Program
Program Goal: To improve citizen and community safety by strengthening local communities' and governments' ability to prevent threats from gangs and narco-trafficking
Objective One: Improve multisector capacity to provide coordinated and integrated responses to changing security needs
<p><u>Objective One Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Select and Train up to 11 Civil Society Organization Implementing Partners. 1.2 Conduct Initial Project Outreach Activities 1.3 Conduct Rapid Community Assessments in Potential Communities of Intervention 1.4 Establish and Strengthen Community Revitalization Councils in Each Community 1.5 Conduct Participatory Community Crime Appraisal 1.6 Present Participatory Community Crime Appraisals to the Communities for Buy-In 1.7 Create Annual Community Strategic Action Plans 1.8 Build Community Capacity in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation 1.9 Identify (or Catalyze) Municipal Development and Security Councils in Each Municipality 1.10 Improve CRC and MDPC Use of CARSI Resources 1.11 Initiate Subsequent Cycles of Appraisal and Action-Planning Activities 1.12 Facilitate Dialog Forums
Objective Two: Improve municipal and community capacity to provide efficient crime and violence prevention services
<p><u>Objective Two Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Assess Training Needs and Deliver Capacity-Building Assistance to Municipal Government Officials 2.2 Increase Government Support for Public Participation in Policy Formulation 2.3 Award Policy Advocacy Grants 2.4 Support Public Information and Outreach Campaigns
Objective Three: Expand Social Opportunities for Youth With Leadership in the Communities

Objective Three Activities

- 3.1 Award Community Revitalization Grants
- 3.2 Seek Additional Funding to Support Community Revitalization Projects
- 3.3 Facilitate Creation of Youth Civic Networks and Experience Exchanges

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 September 2013, eight Institutional Support and Civic Participation Grant (ISCPG) CSOs⁶ continued to develop violence prevention projects in seven target municipalities. Three⁷ CSOs concluded 16 community revitalization projects in San Pedro Sula and Choloma. While the implementing partners CDH, FUNADEH, CI, and CASM continue implementing a second year of ISCP project implementation, the CSO partners CIPE, ADELSAR, CEPROSAF, and COSOCITELA concluded their first year of ISCP grant implementation. In September, Impactos renewed the grant agreements with ADELSAR and CEPROSAF, and CIPE's renewal agreement is in progress. The grant renewals were based on previous activities implemented in 2012, with the purpose of providing continuity for projects in 12 communities within the framework of the Impactos ISCP emphasis on violence prevention. The amount approved for each grant this fiscal year was US\$35,000. The ISCP grant agreement with COSOCITELA is expected to renew during the next quarter. (Please refer to Annex D: ISCPG Project Implementation FY13)

The current eight CSO implementing partners submitted applications for Youth Network Strengthening Grants (YNSGs), which have been approved to enable the support of youth networks that CAP CSOs have helped organize in target municipalities. Each grant was approved for the amount of US\$11,667. Also, Community Revitalization Grant (CRG) agreements were approved for six of CAP's CSO partners. These CRG agreements will benefit 24 target communities, of which 16 are first-time beneficiaries of this type of grant.

In August 2013, Impactos organized and conducted two workshops on Grants Financial Management, one in San Pedro Sula and one in Tegucigalpa, to strengthen the administrative and accounting knowledge of CSOs in the management of international donor funding. The workshop included training on budgeting, calculation instructions, documentation and reporting of cost-share, and financial reporting, among other topics. Representatives from the technical and administrative areas from the CSO partners of both CAP and CPRG participated in the workshop.

1.2 Conduct Initial Project Outreach Activities

The CSOs partners CEPROSAF–La Ceiba, ADELSAR–Santa Rosa de Copan, and CIPE–Choluteca conducted meetings with Community Revitalization Committees (CRCs) to analyze the results so far, acknowledge benefits achieved, and examine lessons learned during the first year of ISCPG implementation. Participants in the meetings also established new agendas for community revitalization and support for the youth networks. In the beginning of the second year of ISCPG

⁶These 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.

⁷These three CSOs are CASM and CI in San Pedro Sula, and FUNADEH–Choloma.

project implementation, the aforementioned CSOs planned meetings with CRC members to inform, discuss, and guide them on new activities for the second year of ISCPG implementation in alignment with CAP's strategy in support of CRCs and youth networks, which includes community action planning and project design. CSO partners FUNADEH, CASM, CI, ADELSAR, CEPROSAF, and CIPE also started conducting information activities to begin coordinating with the CRCs and youth networks regarding CRG and YSNG implementation. Considering the significant progress in consolidating community platforms to work on crime and violence prevention in their targeted communities, meetings were held with the CRCs to outline their roles and responsibilities on Community Revitalization Project (CRP) implementation. (Please Refer to Annex E: Description of activities in support of Youth Networks)

The Program's ISCP CSO implementing partners continued developing meetings with CRC members to monitor and follow up on the CRCs' and youth networks' activities and understand the results from ISCP grants in the seven target municipalities. Through the analysis made by the CSO implementing partners, some of the following challenges and successes were observed:

- One of the main challenges of community revitalization projects was to ensure self-sustainability in terms of project implementation as well as continue empowering people from the communities and the CSOs through capacity building.
- Constant monitoring is important to determine if what has been taught to the CRCs and other community members is being implemented and to measure the level of impact in the lives of the beneficiaries.
- In looking toward future community revitalization grant allocation, it will be necessary to find alternatives to respond to tax coverage or to find mechanisms for tax exemption, as it is currently a limiting factor in the implementation of community led initiatives.
- Youth participation has been very valuable, especially in those cases where young participants are members of both the youth networks and CRCs. Through membership with both groups, many youth have developed excellent links between the two groups to coordinate revitalization project activities that benefit young community members.
- The exchange of experiences at a community level as well as among CSOs has been useful to develop relationships among communities, allowing them to evolve towards the same goal to obtain violence-free communities. Activities involving CSOs and CRCs gathered to share their outlook, experiences, and challenges have been motivating and educational for each of the participants.
- Though current efforts are not sufficient to fully solve the problem of violence plaguing the country, there are still measurable results from actions taken to address the population's needs. Positive movement is a gradual process attained through empowerment of the target communities' members. The challenge is to continue developing social projects, promoting citizen participation and reaching larger targets to obtain greater benefits for society.

Also, monitoring activities in coordination with the CRCs were conducted on CRG implementation in San Pedro Sula, Tegucigalpa, and Choloma to promote and increase motivation among CRC members to participate in project activities. These CRCs have subsequently played an increasingly active role, especially in the implementation and monitoring of recently concluded CRPs in 12 target communities from San Pedro Sula and Choloma.

1.3 Conduct Rapid Community Assessments in Potential Communities of Intervention

During this reporting period, the process of gathering baseline information was conducted in eight target communities in the municipalities of La Ceiba and Tela. Two training workshops were held in each municipality with volunteers from each of the communities. These workshops had the goal

of understanding the baseline protocol and the objective of the baseline report, as well as the various guidelines for gathering information through the survey designed for this purpose. The baseline survey was conducted in each of the eight communities with the support of community volunteers and the supervision of project coordinators from CSO partners CEPROSAF–La Ceiba and COSOCITELA–Tela. Survey results will be available in the next quarter.

Technical assistance was provided to CSO partner FUNADEH in the process of updating the risk factors section of the community assessments for four communities from Choloma by developing four focus groups, one in each of the target communities. The analysis of the community assessments and its risk factors concluded that emigration attributes to the breakdown of family structures, usually when the heads of family migrate looking for better opportunities in other cities or in other countries. Similarly, alcoholism and drug abuse is a highlighted problem that affects the rate of violence. One of the risk factors highlighted is the lack of educational and labor opportunities for youth due to a lack of resources. FUNADEH proposes to continue promoting actions towards developing vocational training through community revitalization projects.

CRC members from the communities San Vicente de Paúl, Callejas, and Bordo Gavión y R. González in San Pedro Sula concluded the process of reviewing and updating their community assessments with the assistance of CSO partner CASM. CRCs concluded that in most cases there are no gangs or maras within the communities, but criminals come from other nearby communities. Some neighbors have acquired weapons and firearms as a means of self-defense. Extortion cases have occurred, which especially target small business owners. During community assessment meetings, community members discussed how they are aware that there is domestic violence in their community, especially towards women, and those affected are unwilling to make formal complaints to the authorities. According to the analysis made by the beneficiaries, high unemployment and limited access to education are the most recurrent problems. Lack of adequate community infrastructure and high-quality basic services are always identified as unfulfilled needs. Some aspects that have contributed in preventing violence include the involvement of young residents in different training processes, the support of community churches in developing different community activities, and the communities' soccer teams, which promote healthy recreation among youth. Another aspect highlighted was the importance of having recreational spaces that, even if not in optimal conditions, provide a service to the communities.

1.4 Establish and Strengthen Community Revitalization Councils in Each Community

As of this reporting period, 711 active CRC members from 36 communities were working in coordination with ISCP CSO implementing partners in seven target municipalities. CRC members continue participating in various activities aimed at developing community participation in violence prevention, with the assistance of CSOs partners and Impactos throughout the different stages of project implementation.

In August 2013, CASM conducted the Advocacy Workshop in Community Violence Prevention in San Pedro Sula. Different concepts were discussed concerning advocacy processes such as the meaning of advocacy, when is advocacy needed, and how they may contribute to violence prevention within communities. Participants included 28 CRC members and 31 youth network members. In September, CASM also conducted a workshop on organizational capacities for the CRCs with the purpose of strengthening individual capacities of CRC members and the committee to generate effective organizational processes. The 23 participants analyzed the current status of the CRCs and identified key factors for efficient CRCs, such as: communication, commitment, empathy for the needs of others, and continued training. Important aspects were discussed to improve the operation of the CRCs, including coordination mechanisms, tools and methodology for participation

among members, makeup of the board, objectives, functions, mission, vision, the use of community assessments, use of the seal of the committee, resource management, institutional strengthening processes, schedule of meetings, organizational sustainability, the minutes book, and the promotion of each CRC's actions.

A two-day workshop during September was conducted by CIPE in Choluteca on Conflict Resolution to promote peaceful coexistence among community neighbors in Ciudad Nueva and Choluteca (two working sessions are still pending). This activity helped build the skills of 40 participants including CRC members, youth network members and other community members interested in providing special attention as mediators in their communities, allowing them to deal with negative consequences and to better handle problems and conflicts that may arise within the community.

Considering that many CRCs have obtained formal recognition from the local government as communal organizations, the necessity of means of identification has arisen. In this regard, Impactos has designed a logo with the assistance of the communications specialist for the seal. This logo will identify the CRCs and the youth networks and any documentation issued by them (notes, letters, minutes, etc.). For further explanation and a description of the logo, please refer to Annex B: Summary Table of Performance Evaluation. (Please refer to Annex F: Logo Description – CRC & YN)

1.5 Conduct Participatory Community Crime Appraisal

This activity was concluded in most of the communities during the last quarter, enabling the implementation of Community Strategic Action Plans (CSAPs) during the following months through Community Revitalization Projects (CRPs). In this regard, 16 CSAPs were prepared for the first time in communities from Santa Rosa de Copán, Tela, La Ceiba, and Choluteca; 20 CSAPs were reviewed and updated by the CRCs in communities from San Pedro Sula, Choloma, and Tegucigalpa.

During September 2013, CAP staff organized and conducted a workshop in coordination with CIPRODEH for CRC members of four communities from Tegucigalpa (San Miguel, La Travesía, La Sosa, and La Era). During this activity for updating plans, CRC members actively participated in reviewing and analyzing current CSAPs. Even though CRPs are currently ongoing, pending conclusion of infrastructure upgrading activities, these communities have proposed prioritizing interventions to determine the new CRP proposals that will be funded by Impactos during FY14.

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

This activity was concluded during the last quarter in the 36 target communities. Those from Tegucigalpa (San Miguel, La Travesía, La Sosa, and La Era) will continue developing other activities in addition to completing the review process of the CSAP done during this period, which will be finished once the new CSO is selected to assist these four communities.

1.7 Create Annual Community Strategic Action Plans

Almost a year after the preparation of their CSAP, the CRCs from the communities San Miguel, La Travesía, La Sosa, and La Era reviewed their action plans and updated them based on inputs from community members. Those activities that generated the most discussion and interest include recovering community spaces, promoting youth participation, facilitating access to education, and creating job opportunities for young community members.

1.8 Build Community Capacity in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Given the beginning of the implementation of community revitalization projects (CRPs), CRC members from 24 communities⁸ are preparing planning activities to conduct monitoring processes with technical assistance provided by the CSOs. Preparations were made during this period to start CRP implementation and periodic meetings were scheduled to verify the CRP progress, anticipating the active participation of community members according to responsibilities and roles assigned.

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

During this period, the Impactos concentrated on strengthening relationships between three⁹ of its eight CSO implementing partners, FUNDADEH, CPROSAF, and ADELSAR, their local governments, and the Municipal Development and Security Councils (MDSC) or Municipal Citizen Security and Coexistence Councils (MCSCC). The project worked through a partnership strategy consisting of the realization of a series of pre-election events as a means to build an effective linkage between these various social actors. This process is being supported by an ongoing consultancy on municipal strengthening hired by MSI. During this reporting period, preparation activities were conducted to sign commitments at a municipal level to contribute toward ensuring the continuity of municipal violence prevention initiatives. These commitments will be signed no later than mid-November on the eve of the transition between the outgoing authorities and the incoming authorities to be elected in November 25th, 2013. Impactos provided technical and logistical assistance to the MDSC/MCSCC of La Ceiba, Choloma, and Santa Rosa de Copán to conduct the events in these three target municipalities. These commitments are intended to achieve a closer relationship between the future authorities, the MDSC/MCSCC, Impactos, the CSO partners, as well as with the target communities' CRCs and other CARSÍ program members. The event in Choloma will take place on Oct. 25, 2013, while the agreements in Santa Rosa de Copán and La Ceiba are scheduled for Nov. 6, 2013.

During this reporting period, Impactos trained 15 members of the Municipal Council of Citizen Security of Choloma on monitoring and evaluation (M&E), introducing the participants to the main concepts used in the field, different tools and methodologies, an understanding of M&E's importance during the decision-making process, and the main aspects of an M&E Plan. Participants were also instructed in the implementation of M&E as one of the main activities inside the operational structure of the Municipal Council. Three councilors of the Municipal Corporation, staff of the municipal program COMVIDA, representatives of the Transparency Commission, members of the Municipal Planning Department, and members of the Chamber of Commerce participated in the workshop. Technical staff of the CSO partner FUNADEH, as well as CRC and the youth network members, also participated.

1.10 Improve CRC and MDPC Use of CARSÍ Resources

The relationship built between implementing partners (COSOCITELA, CEPROSAF, CDH, CASM, and CI) and the Pan American Social Marketing Organization (PASMO) has been very productive in leveraging benefits for target communities through CARSÍ resources. This partnership has also promoted the CRCs as the contact points to help organize, support, and develop workshops on sexual and reproductive education. In addition to the training workshops aimed at preventing teenage pregnancy, young beneficiaries are being trained to implement a peer education methodology, which includes conducting educational activities with other young men and women

⁸The target communities are from Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Santa Rosa de Copán, Choluteca, La Ceiba, and Tela.

⁹Until now the program has been working with eight CSO partners (CDH, FUNADEH, CI, CASM, ADELSAR, CIPE, COSOCITELA, and CEPROSAF). The selection of the ninth CSO to replace CIPRODEH is under process.

in their communities. In addition, PASMO and the CSOs have also scheduled meetings with parents to inform them about the activities and the different topics being addressed with the adolescents and youth.

Conversations and exchange of information have progressed with Alianza Joven Honduras ASH to identify the existing Outreach Centers in CAP's target communities in Tegucigalpa with the purpose of promoting the use of their facilities and services among youth network members. In addition, Impactos will engage community volunteers to be part of a network for the maintenance and sustainability of these centers. The purpose of this network will be to contribute through the ongoing development of workshops that benefit the young target population.

1.11 Initiate Subsequent Cycles of Appraisal and Action-Planning Activities

Four communities from Tegucigalpa began the process of reviewing and updating their CSAPs. This action planning process allowed CRC members from the communities San Miguel, La Travesía, La Sosa, and La Era to advance toward completion of the steps needed to prepare a new package of community revitalization project (CRP) proposals. These are expected to be funded once the ongoing CRPs conclude.

1.12 Facilitate Dialog Forums

During July 2013, a seminar on public policy was conducted by the CSO partner ADELSAR oriented specifically to policy making processes and citizen participation. In addition, a movie discussion forum on youth violence prevention was held with 70 youth network members from the four target communities in Santa Rosa de Copán. These two activities aimed at educating young people on Public Policy and the importance of their participation in policymaking processes that benefit them and to encourage citizen participation within the municipality of Santa Rosa de Copán. The movie discussion forum allowed a process of awareness and analysis among young people. The event provided a setting where young people could discuss issues affecting them through analysis of the film, which was carefully selected to generate this kind of discussion.

In August 2013, a Youth Leadership Forum was organized and conducted by the CSO implementing partner FUNADEH to strengthen the capacities of 268 youth network members and other young leaders from the communities RUBI, Exitos de Anach, Lopez Arellano, and Care located in the municipality of Choloma. Some of the aspects discussed were organizational, leadership, and dialog skills. Concerning leadership skill development, the Forum was oriented toward providing guidelines to young participants on how to lead other young people in a positive way.

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

During July 2013, grantee CIPE organized and conducted a Violence Prevention Workshop with municipal authorities from Choluteca. The workshop consisted of sharing information regarding data on violence for 2011–12 (prepared by the Violence Observatory) and analyzing the activities and results obtained through ISCP project implementation in Choluteca (funded by USAID). The purpose of the activity was to provide statistical information, motivate analysis among the 30 municipal officials that participated, and promote support for the development of violence prevention initiatives within target communities.

During the same month, FUNADEH conducted two training workshops for the Municipal Citizen Security Council of Choloma. One workshop, coordinated with UNDP, focused on Citizen Security regarding mechanisms for violence prevention at a municipal level, and had 22 municipal officials participating. The second workshop addressed Monitoring and Evaluation of the Municipal Coexistence and Citizen Security Plan 2013–2018 (a six-year municipal plan) and had 24 participants.

2.2 Increase Government Support for Public Participation in Policy Formulation

During this reporting period, grantee ADELSAR focused its efforts on preparing the Local Public Policy for Participation of Youth in municipal governance with the purpose of establishing a municipal legal framework that promotes, encourages, and upholds youth participation in local development processes; and implement an operational framework for the efficient and effective youth participation based on their interests and main needs. In August 2013, as part of the policy formulation process, ADELSAR conducted a seminar in Santa Rosa de Copán on strengthening the organizational capacities of the youth. During the seminar, topics discussed included violence, unemployment, acculturation, globalization, lack of adequate recreational spaces, gangs (locally called *maras*), limited access to education, and homosexual discrimination. A total of 19 participants attended the event, including young leaders, youth network representatives, and municipal authorities.

During August 2013, ADELSAR also conducted the presentation and dissemination of the Local Public Policy Proposal for Youth Participation. The event had an attendance of 111 participants, including community members, youth network members, municipal authorities, organized municipal youth groups, and project representatives, such as Barrio Ciudad, Jóvenes Sin Fronteras, Consejo Higuito, and Pilar OPDF.

Among other goals, the policy proposal envisions the creation of the Unit for the Development of Youth, for which the municipal government will allocate the resources necessary for the creation of the Technical Unit for Youth Development (UTDJ). This unit will work as a decentralized unit within the structure of the Local Strategic Development Agency (ADELSAR) of Santa Rosa de Copan.

2.3 Award Policy Advocacy Grants

Impactos is expected to allocate US\$15,000 in funds for each target municipality through the Municipal Advocacy Grants during the next quarter. These grants will strengthen the institutional capacity of local governments to respond to community demands.

During this quarter, a consultancy to support CAP's municipal intervention approach was still in progress. As part of the consultant's Scope of Work, capacity-building assistance was delivered to local governments and CSO partners in municipal intervention, as well as assisting in the decision of next steps concerning government support through the Municipal Advocacy Grants funded by Impactos. In addition, a new member of CAP staff will be hired in early October 2013. This staff person will help determine the role and participation of CSOs in the municipal strengthening process and the different resources needed to aid the implementation of Municipal Strategic Plans focused on crime and violence prevention and other development issues.

2.4 Support Public Information and Outreach Campaigns

Impactos released an RFA during the last quarter to select a CSO to develop Public Information and Outreach Campaigns (PIOCs) in 36 of the CAP target communities. Four organizations with the

highest scores were shortlisted. However, only one CSO was interested in presenting a campaign proposal. The campaign proposal presented by the CSO CESAL was reviewed by the Selection Committee (SELCOM), which concluded that it met the requirements established in the Request for Application (RFA) and therefore was accepted to be funded by Impactos. The PIOC grant agreement will be signed by early October 2013 for an initial amount of US\$42,000.

Objective 3: Expand Social Opportunities for Youth With Leadership in the Communities

3.1 Award Community Revitalization Grants

Six Community Revitalization grant agreements were approved for CSO implementing partners CIPE (Choloteuca), CEPROSAF (La Ceiba), ADELSAR (Santa Rosa de Copán), FUNADEH (Choloma), CASM, and CI (San Pedro Sula) for a total amount of US\$288,000 (US\$48,000 per CSO, which means US\$12,000 for each community) to implement community revitalization projects in 24 communities. Signature and beginning of implementation will take place early next quarter. These projects are mainly oriented toward preventing violence by engaging unoccupied community members, especially young people, in productive activities such as vocational training and educational programs that develop skills for employment and self-employment. The projects will also include the development of lectures, talks, and other activities aimed at preventing violence. These projects also promote violence prevention by helping create an environment for young people that improves access to the labor market, motivates the investment of leisure time in positive activities, promotes social opportunities, and discourages young people from engaging in criminal organizations. With a conceptual approach that promotes community revitalization, these community-led initiatives stimulate interaction among residents. The goal is to move community interaction away from confrontational postures or conflicting beliefs toward promoting dialog and the recognition of potential benefits for all members of the communities.

Some actions under this activity are as follows:

- On July 12, 2013, through coordinated activities between the CRC and the CSO partner CASM, the Callejas community in San Pedro Sula reopened its community center. Community members will now have access to appropriate facilities for developing community activities such as vocational trainings and workshops. The community center will also provide a meeting point for the CRC and the local youth network.
- ADELSAR conducted a training workshop in theater and scenic arts with the participation of 49 community members from target communities in Santa Rosa de Copán. The workshop was conducted by professional instructors and volunteers from Denmark, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras. The communities received the benefit of learning about new methodologies for developing learning activities on violence prevention through the development of theater and performing arts.
- ADELSAR developed a training session on career counseling and job skills in the community of Las Juntas, in Santa Rosa de Copán. During the training, 30 young men and women participated, with the goal of increasing their employment viability.
- CDH concluded training activities in target communities from Tegucigalpa (Generación 2000, Mary Flakes, J.A. Ulloa, and Nueva Capital) in theater and scenic arts (26 beneficiaries), bakery and pastries (15 beneficiaries), mural art (13 beneficiaries), and music (eight beneficiaries). Training workshops were also provided to 63 young community members in self-esteem, leadership, and moral and spiritual values. English and computer

courses are ongoing in the communities of Nueva Capital, Generación 2000, and J.A. Ulloa; these courses currently benefit around 194 young participants.

- During September 2013, CIPE began vocational training workshops on tailoring, beauty, and hairdressing for men and women in the communities of Sagrado Corazón, El Porvenir, Ciudad Nueva, and Colonias Unidas. These workshops are intended to increase the opportunities for employability and additional sources of income for around 210 community members. The workshops will take place over three months (for a total of 100 hours), during which time the participants will receive a package with necessary tools.
- For the purpose of promoting opportunities for cultural growth and healthy recreation, Children International began a six-month drawing and painting course. Participants include 25 young men and women from the target communities in San Pedro: Sula 6 de Mayo, Cristo Viene, Asentamientos Humanos, and Sinai. The course will conclude with young participants painting murals in their communities, allowing them to use the arts to express their social concerns and to raise awareness among the population and local authorities.

Proposals for community revitalization grants will be evaluated next quarter. The Program is expecting to award new CRGs for 12 communities from Tela (4) and Tegucigalpa (8). (Please refer to Annex G: CRG Projects FY13)

3.2 Seek Additional Funding to Support Community Revitalization Projects

Given that a new cycle of CRPs were recently approved and initiated near the end of this reporting period, additional funding possibilities will be explored at the same time that CRP activities are developed at a larger scale. Nevertheless, there are at least three partnership opportunities that are currently being analyzed; these are expected to be materialized in the course of the next quarter.

3.3 Facilitate Creation of Youth Civic Networks and Experience Exchanges

After the creation of the youth networks in 36 target communities, a high level of participation and youth leadership developed among the 704 active members of the networks. Eight¹⁰ CSOs recently submitted project proposals for Youth Network Strengthening Grants (YNSGs), which were approved in the amount of US\$11,667 for each CSO. The projects identified four key moments during the process of working with the young target population. The four stages are creation, consolidation, active participation, and sustainability. In the end, these projects seek to develop processes for increasing the sustainability of the youth networks. With the support of YSNG, youth intervention will focus on the two stages of consolidation and active participation; this focus will take place within the framework of CAP grant implementation throughout FY14.

The recently approved YNSG are mainly aimed at developing the following areas:

- Strategic planning implementation
- Social advocacy and public policy in violence prevention
- Formal recognition of the youth networks by key stakeholders
- Community volunteerism

¹⁰ The eight CSOs to which the YNSG were awarded to support the Youth Networks created at a community level are CAPS's CSO implementing partners: CDH- Tegucigalpa, CASM and CI – San Pedro Sula, FUNADEH- Choloma, COSOCITELA- Tela, CEPROSAF – La Ceiba, ADELSAR – Santa Rosa de Copán and CIPE – Choluteca.

- Social learning processes in violence prevention
- Training/replicas/peer-to-peer strategy

For more information on project intervention to benefit youth networks, please refer to Annex D: Table of Benchmark for future measurements planned CPRG PMEPE.

During July 2013, CIPE created the fourth youth network with 45 young members from the community Ciudad Nueva. The network designated five young leaders to represent them, who signed a Community Act that symbolizes the young people's commitment to work together. The youth networks prepared a community youth plan for each community. Through the preparation process, they gained organizational skills for promoting and developing actions that benefit their communities.

In August 2013, CSO partner CASM conducted a community fair to launch and promote the youth networks from San Vicente de Paúl, Callejas, and Bordo Gavión y R. González in San Pedro Sula. The activity took place at the football stadium of the San Vicente de Paul community and more than 300 community members participated. During the event, recreational activities promoted camaraderie and fraternity among project beneficiaries.

During the same month, the Local Youth Participation Assessment was conducted in Santa Rosa de Copán by ADELSAR. There were 23 participants from youth network members of CAP's target communities, the Municipal Commission for Youth, representatives of educational organizations, the Catholic University, local government technicians, and other representatives of organizations working with the youth population.

In San Pedro Sula, CASM began a Youth Network Training Plan through the development of a Community Leadership Workshop with the participation of 24 members of the youth networks from the communities San Vicente de Paúl, Bordo Gavión, and Jesús R. González y Rafael Leonardo Callejas. This training process seeks to contribute to the organizational and participatory strengthening of YNs and will also address subjects such as youth organization, social awareness, and advocacy in public policies.

In August 2013, Children International held trainings to empower the youth. Training topics included leadership, community assessment, and project design and evaluation. The trainings took place in the form of a three-day youth camp. Thirty-one members of the youth networks from the four communities (Cristo Viene, 6 de Mayo, Asentamientos Humanos, and Sinai) of San Pedro Sula participated in the training. The training will enable the development of active and effective participation from the youth in community development processes.

In September 2013, under the ONU's General Assembly meeting, 13 young men and women from the youth networks in Tegucigalpa and Choluteca participated in the fourth Social Good Summit 2013. The young participants addressed the subject of the use of Information and Communication Technology (TIC) to prevent violence in the community. Their conclusions were featured in the Social Good showcase. The youth explained the use of Facebook as a tool for promoting a positive community image; the use of Google Maps to record violent events and aid police efforts; and the use of cellphones as an alternative means of action for developing a community plan.

Additional Activities

On July 11, 2013, USAID Mission Director James Watson, along with other USAID representatives, visited the municipality of Santa Rosa de Copán to learn about the progress achieved during the first year of grant implementation through the project *Preventing Violence Through Participatory Spaces*, which was financed by Impactos and implemented by ISCPG grantee ADELSAR. Mission Director Watson had the opportunity to meet with representative members from target communities, Mayor Aníbal Alvarado Erazo, representatives from the private sector, and management team members from ADELSAR and Counterpart International. During the meeting, CRC and youth network representative members explained the different activities they have developed to USAID authorities. They also explained the participatory processes which involve the communities and how they believe the project has benefited their communities.

A similar visit was conducted by Mission Director Watson at the Neal Family Center of CSO partner Children International, located in the community Asentamientos Humanos in San Pedro Sula, Cortés. USAID representatives met with community leaders from four target communities (Asentamientos Humanos, Cristo Viene, 6 de Mayo, and Sinai). Youth networks and CRC members talked with Mr. Watson about the benefits achieved through CAP projects, such as the following:

- Awareness of the importance of the communities' work in preventing violence in an organized way and the values necessary to promote a culture of peace, including solidarity, responsibility, commitment, and tolerance among neighbors.
- How training workshops have helped change behaviors and implement ways of thinking that recognize the importance of preventing violence.
- The creation of youth networks that facilitate young people's engagement in positive activities and avoidance of violent situations.
- A broader target audience. With the support of the Impactos program, Children International has expanded its coverage and now reaches a wider population; they have been able to reach new communities in a more direct way by implementing the methodology proposed under the CAP component.

During this reporting period, Impactos coordinated a meeting in San Pedro Sula where USAID staff members had the opportunity to present the methodology and scope of the Tech Camp event planned for early December 2013 in San Pedro Sula to the CSO partners from the Sula Valley region (FUNADEH, Children International, and CASM). Impactos' CAP CSO partners made a brief description of their organizations, experience, geographical areas of intervention, programs, and their role within CAP project and the intervention progress in CAP's target communities. Later on, representatives of USAID expressed that one of their objectives is to strengthen security in the countries where they have a presence. The Tech Camp event will explore the challenges facing public safety through dialog between CSO representatives; members from the private sector and experts in information technology will strive to find low-cost solutions that can be easily implemented.

V. Monitoring and Evaluation

1. CPRG

Grant Closure Process of the 2012-2013 Cycle

Grant closeout processes for 18 grants concluded during this quarter. This process required reviewing final reports and confirming compliance with each indicator, checking supporting documentation of the defined results and deliverables, and reviewing of the MIS system to verify the registration of relevant activities of each grant. The last step in the closeout process was done in conjunction with the grants team to implement the performance evaluation of the CSOs. A physical file was created from the programmatic area containing all the relevant information generated in the life of the projects. Once the process of closing the record is completed, it is the responsibility of each grantee to back up with evidence to support all actions taken by the CSO in implementing their grants.

Monitoring of the implementation of new grants

Impactos has continued to monitor new grants recently signed, such as four ISOs (FOSDEH, FOPRIDEH, CASM and CIPRODEH), two RRF grants (FOSDEH and FUHRIL) and the ALAC grant. TRAG and NGOG grants will be followed beginning next quarter. To comply with all the proposed activities, 27 meetings and monitoring visits for grants were held. The main monitoring activities have been designed to provide technical advice for the proper recording of targets and outputs/ deliverables of each grant, technical assistance to the teams of CSOs to improve the quality of the reports and the proper handling of the evidence/ the means of verification.

Baseline

The process of gathering baseline information on the level of user satisfaction of services of technical assistance and training provided by the first two ISOs (FOSDEH and FOPRIDEH) was completed. A survey was used that had been previously used with the ISOs. This process meant that each ISO sent experts to the regions of the country where the training sessions took place during 2012. At the end of August, the information gathering was completed, after which each ISO transferred the survey results to the database created to process the information. During the month of September the analysis and interpretation of data was performed and the first version of the baseline report was drafted. The data added up to an overall satisfaction rate of 79.98%, which, broken down by each ISO, gives 78.50% to FOSDEH and 81.46% to FOPRIDEH. These figures are the benchmark for future measurements planned in the PMEP of CPRG (See document details for each ISO in Annex A).

Advocacy Matrix

To document the compliance of outcome indicator 1.1 Number of policies That Have Been influenced by CSOs with the support of the US government), the CPRG technical team developed an "Advocacy Action Matrix ", that records the relevant aspects of advocacy initiatives in public policies undertaken by the grantee CSOs. The Advocacy Action Matrix Annex A is attached.

2. CAP

Baseline

With the purpose of gathering information for the baseline report in eight communities in the municipalities of La Ceiba and Tela, Impactos conducted two workshops in each municipality where community volunteers were trained on the baseline protocol, the objectives of the baseline, and the various guidelines to gather the information through the survey designed for this purpose. The baseline survey in each of the communities was conducted with the support of the volunteers under the supervision of the CSOs' project coordinators and technicians.

Monitoring of the implementation of grants

The program provided technical assistance to FUNADEH to conduct the review process of the risk factors of the four community assessments from Choloma, through four focus groups in each of the intervention communities.

CAP staff conducted a detailed monthly review process of the means of verification for each of the indicators established for CSOs partners regarding ISCPG and CRG implementation. In addition, staff verified the activities registered in the MIS and subsequent achievements. Detailed reports were issued listing different findings/observations and achievements to be accomplished. This review mechanism was developed quarterly to measure project progress in achieving planned indicators.

VI. Achievements

Objective One: Improved Effectiveness of Civil Society to Advocate for Transparency and Accountability of Public Institutions.							
Number	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	15 grantees have involved 38 CSOs in advocacy interventions to advocate for changes in public policies at local and national level. CARITAS, CDH, FUHRIL, FOROSIDA, FDsF, C-Libre, FOROSIDA, ADELSAR, ASONOG, EROC, SETELEC, ASJ. 20 grants of FY2012-2013 cycle were satisfactorily concluded. 4 ISOs (FOSDEH, CIPRODEH, CASM, and FOPRIDEH) are on the third month of implementation.
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	Refer to the advocacy matrix to see detailed information of the external oversight mechanisms implemented. CSOs involved during FY2012-2013 are: CIPRODEH, EROC, SETELEC, CARITAS, ASJ, FOROSIDA
Output 1.3	(F Indicator) Number of CSO advocacy campaigns supported by USG	4	46	20	77	Exceed	Campaign grants concluded and were implemented by FOSDEH, FUHRIL and CDH. The new PIG RFA will be announced in October. 4 ISOs are working on advocacy strategies on issues such as fiscal policy and budgeting, government political transition due to electoral year, security, and human rights approach, and OD. Up to this month, no achievements can be reported. CSOs contributing to this indicator for FY 2013-2014 are: FOSDEH CIPRODEH, CASM and FORPIDEH
Outcome 1.1	Number of policies that have been influenced by CSOs due to USG support	4	15	10	15	Exceed	Refer to Advocacy topics Tracking Matrix.

Outcome 1.2	Number of positive modifications to enable legislation/regulation for civil society accomplished with USG assistance										<p>NGOD Law has been approved. Advocacy and lobby interventions were targeted at the approval of the Regulation.</p> <p>The approval of the Regulation of the NGOD Law was set for Year 5, but the Regulation was approved in June.</p> <p>With ICNL's support and CASM* as an ISO grantee are working on the design of a system of Self-Regulation to promote compliance with the NGOD Law.</p> <p>CSOs contributing to this indicator are: CASM and FOPRIDEH</p> <p>(This is a shared responsibility between both CSOs. CASM is taking the lead self-regulation and working together with FOPRIDEH on the NGOD Law. FOPRIDEH is monitoring Government commitments based on the government's transparency and accountability (TAC) agenda</p>
Outcome 1.3	Improved capacity of Intermediary Support Organizations to serve as training and CSO service providers	10%	Baseline 79.98%	15%	Baseline 79.98%	Met					<p>The baseline measurement was developed with 2 ISOs of FY 2012. FOSDEH and FOPRIDEH.</p> <p>A measurement for new ISOs CASM and CIPRODEH will be conducted in October.</p> <p>A new measurement to achieve the 10% of increase will be done in March to measure FOSDEH and FOPRIDEH performance as service providers.</p>
Outcome 1.4	Number of CSO personnel receiving training in advocacy and watchdog initiatives.	125	1,403	500	1,403	Exceed					<p>Training topics such as: advocacy, public policies, transparency law, accountability, government performance and regulations, national budget and public expenditures.</p> <p>This quarter 445 OSC personnel were trained by FUHRIL (RRF) and 91 were trained by the 4 ISOs.</p>
Contextual 1.1	Increase in public perception of the possibility of decreasing corruption	31%	30%	33%	30%	Not met					<p>Consejo Nacional Antocorrupcion -CNA, is responsible for the elaboration of this index. To date no update report is available</p>
Objective Two: Improved Capacity of Public Institutions to Address Gaps in the Enabling Environment for Transparency and Accountability											
Number	PMP Indicators	Targets Year 3	Achieved Year 3	Target LOP	Achieved LOP	Status	Narrative				

Output 2.1	(F Indicator) Number of government officials receiving USG supported anti-corruption training (2.2.4-2)	30	500	90	512	Exceed	This quarter FUHRIL delivered training to 238 government officials on human rights for people with disabilities. 7 CSO grantees have conducted trainings for public officials on topics such as: Proper application of the Transparency and Access to Public Information Law, Transparency, Accountability, and the Rule of Law. The ISO will provide training to government officials; they will deliver trainings starting January 2014, after the election period. CASM, FOPRIDEH, FOSDEH (TIG and RRF), CIPRODEH
Output 2.2	Number of collaborative relationships established between CSOs and public institutions to improve transparency and accountability	5	22	20	22	Exceed	4 ISOs will have collaborative relations with government institutions. Dialogue and collaborative relations guided by Impactos and CSOs are part of the strategies to improve transparency and accountability in government institutions. As a result, an enabling environment is promoted to generate changes in the institutional performance and the institutional compliance to the legal framework governing transparency and accountability. This indicator has contributed to achieve the numerous policies influenced by Impactos' CSOs.
Contextual 2.1	Increase in the index of implementation of the Transparency Law	2%	--	6%	--	--	IAIP is the institution responsible for the elaboration of this index. To date no update report is available
Outcome Indicator (Gender Indicator)	(Gender Indicator) Number of Laws, policies, and/or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level. (GNDR -1)	tbd	1	tbd	2	Met	FOSDEH will continue researching information of the gender impact of the national budget indicators. This is part of the grant they are implementing. In Year 3 and 4, a working group will be created with USAID and CSO grantees to review recommendations of the Gender Assessment. FOSDEH is expected to take the lead on the Gender Working Group. As part of the RFA process, CSO applicants are requested to emphasize gender in their proposal development.

CAP

Objective 1. To improve multisectoral capacity to provide coordinated and comprehensive responses to changing security needs

No.	PMP Indicators	Targets Year 3 (a)	Achieved Year 3 (b)	Target LOP	Achieved LOP	Status (a versus b)	Narrative
Output 1.1	No. of civil society organizations receiving U.S. government 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.
Output 1.2	Number of communities assisted in crime prevention with USG support	36	36	36	36	Met	Working in 36 communities in seven municipalities through CSO partners.
Output 1.3	Number of communities with crime and security “Asset Assessments completed”	16	16	36	36	Met	Assessments completed from communities of the municipalities of Choluteca, La Ceiba, Santa Rosa de Copán, and Tela.
Outcome 1.1	Number of community plans implemented	11	12	36	32	Exceeded	Impactos is financing locally led security initiatives in 32 communities through the community revitalization projects in six municipalities (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Santa Rosa de Copan, Choluteca y La Ceiba).
Outcome 1.2	Number of well-functioning, representative Community Security Committees	13	16	36	36	Exceeded	Organized and strengthened CRCs in all target communities of Choluteca, La Ceiba, Santa Rosa de Copán, and Tela.

Outcome 1.3	Percent of training participants who demonstrate knowledge and skills acquired through the training program	60%	60%	60%	60%	Met	In the different trainings provided by the CSO partners, they reach this percentage.
Objective 2. To improve municipal capacity to provide effective crime prevention services							
No.	PMP Indicators	Targets Year 3 (a)	Achieved Year 3 (b)	Target Life of Project	Achieved Life of Project	Status (a versus b)	Narrative
Output 2.1	Number of government officials undergoing USG-assisted security sector governance training	140	170	340	170	Exceeded	In process to accomplish this indicator; in FY14 the CSO partners will continue trainings for government officials.
Outcome 2.1	Number of public policies drafted, proposed, modified, and/or adopted by target municipalities to improve the prevention of violence	4	0	7	0	Fell short	We will begin the process to choose a CSOs to accomplish this indicator in FY14
Outcome 2.2	Number of municipalities strengthened by USG programs	7	7	7	7	Met	Municipalities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Choluteca, La Ceiba, and Tela.
Outcome 2.3	Number of people reached by crime prevention public information campaigns	7,200	0	7,200	78	Fell short	We are in the process of choosing a new CSO in the media and public outreach grant.
Objective 3. To expand opportunities for community led initiatives							

Output 3.1	Number of people served by locally led security initiatives funded by the Program	1,600	2,950	3,600	2,950	Exceeded	Impactos is financing locally led security initiatives in 32 communities through the community revitalization projects in six municipalities (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Santa Rosa de Copan, Choluteca y La Ceiba).
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VII. GENDER-BASED CONSTRAINTS

The organization of the Impactos Gender Working Groups has been delayed as well as the implementation of the Gender Operational Plan, due to the fact that the program has been understaffed. To overcome this constraint, the new Knowledge and Learning Coordinator scheduled to join the team next quarter will be responsible for coordinating all gender activities in the Impactos Program with the support of the M&E specialist and HQs gender specialists. Please refer to program achievements highlighted in the above table regarding to gender in the Outcome Indicator (Gender Indicator).

Under the CAP component, 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 about trying to obtain gender balance in project activities. The table below shows the gender balance in CAP implemented activities from October 2012 to September 2013:

Gender break down					
CAP Grants	Women	% ♀	Men	% ♂	Total
ISCP	3,198	65%	1,908	61%	5,106
CRG	1,754	35%	1,196	39%	2,950
Total	4,952	100%	3,104	100%	8,056

VIII. EXPENDITURES

The total amount spent during the fourth quarter of FY 2013 was \$992,032.39 and the amount accumulated as September 2013 is \$6,090,162.59. The cost share reported to date was \$87,299.17.

IX. PROGRAMMING PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

- Conduct grant award process and management of: TRAG (2), PICG (2), YOG (1), RRF(1) (Activity 1.2).
- Provide induction training to new grantees (Activity 1.2).
- Train and trainer refresh of Counterpart's local and network partners in the KMS use. (Activity1.2).
- Conduct baseline study for the new ISOs (Activity 1.3).
- Collaborate with ISOs to plan and deliver two sessions to introduce self-regulation initiative to representatives CSOs (Activity 1.8).
- Develop case studies in Transparency and Anti-Corruption subjects (Activity 1.9).
- Develop a document to facilitate the understanding of the new legal framework and its implementation according to the best international practices (Activity 1.10).
- Prepare and monitor an action plan with FOPRIDEH (Activity.1.12).
- Host a political Forum with 8 presidential candidates to hold dialogue on each candidate's transparency and anti-corruption agenda (Activity1.12).
- Monitor the CSO grantees' action plans regarding key themes (Activity1.12).
- Release RFAs to support the Implementation of the Legal Framework of Human Rights at the Grassroots Level (Activity 1.14).
- Monitor ALAC grant implementation (Activity 1.15).
- Continue with the establishment of the LC (Act. 2.1).
- Develop and Manage Transition Plan due to the parting of the current COP
- Conduct internal audit for FY13.

- Technical Support from HQ to help train Impactos staff and move forward on the Gender Operations Plan developed by the Program in response to the Gender Assessment.
- Sign ISCPG agreement with new selected CSO and renewal agreement with CSO COSOCITELA (CAP Activity 1.1).
- Finalize baseline report of the 36 communities (CAP Activity 1.3).
- Prepare Rapid Community Assessments Reports (CAP Activity 1.3).
- Conduct 2 workshops with CSOs and CRCs to a) exchange lessons learned (corresponding to the last year of ISCP project implementation, and b) prepare a common work plan among CSOs Group 1 / Group 2 (CAP Activity 1.4).
- Conduct monthly onsite monitoring and evaluation visits and training with CRCs (CAP Activity 1.8).
- Deliver monitoring reports to CAP Director, COP, and technical staff and CSOs (CAP Activity 1.8).
- Continue/develop a municipal consultancy to provide integrated technical assistance (CAP Activity 1.9).
- Develop a “training of trainers” style methodology on how to assess training needs for MCSCs or MDVPCs and a mechanism to include CSAP in the municipal plans (CAP Activity 1.9).
- Identify interventions to strengthen MDVPCs or MCSCs in seven municipalities (CAP Activity 1.9).
- Prepare RFA for strengthening MDVPCs or MCCS through Municipal Advocacy Grants (CAP Activity 1.9).
- Evaluate CSOs’ MAG proposals and submit for approval (CAP Activity 1.9).
- Consolidate a coordination strategy with CARS members at community and municipal levels (CAP Activity 1.10).
- Establish and develop a follow-up mechanism to keep a record of joint coordination activities (CAP Activity 1.10).
- Monitor and evaluate CSAP and Community Revitalization Projects. (CAP Activity 1.11)
- Prepare assessments for training needs in municipalities and define areas for strengthening. (CAP Activity 2.1)
- Coordinate activities with ISPC–CSOs and identified notable leaders to promote the signing of pacts at the municipal level. (CAP Activity 2.1)
- Conduct a public forum and sign pacts. (CAP Activity 2.1)
- Hire a consultant on violence prevention methodologies. (CAP Activity 2.1)
- Conduct meetings with Youth Networks, CRCs, and CSOs to establish coordination mechanisms to implement the public outreach campaign. (CAP Activity 2.4)
- Identify new potential sources of funding and support for community revitalization projects. (CAP Activity 3.2)