



## SEMI-ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Period: October 1, 2011 – March 31, 2012

Project, “Strengthening Democratic Governance in Honduras through Technical Electoral Assistance and the Promotion of Citizen Security and a Culture of Peace ”

Grant:	AID-522-IO-11-00001 UNDP Elections and Citizen Security
Duration:	October 1, 2011 – December 31, 2012
Total Budget:	USD1,073,610.00 (Federal) USD 341,855.61 (Non-Federal)

April 2012

# Semi-annual Performance Report

Reporting Period: October 2011 – March 2012

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## Introduction

This semi-annual performance report has been prepared in compliance with the reporting requirements contained in the above-mentioned Grant Agreement, focusing on the progress of the outputs during the first six months after the signature of the Agreement. The report also reflects progress in accordance with the proposed performance monitoring plan.

## Electoral Technical Assistance Component

Total budget of  
the component:           USD300,000.00 (Federal)  
                                  USD130,000.00 (Non-Federal)

The activities of the Electoral Assistance Component which were planned and financed through this Grant were agreed upon and approved in November 2011 during a Project Board meeting attended by the members of the Tribunal Superior Electoral (*Supreme Electoral Tribunal* (TSE), personnel of the Electoral Assistance Project (ATE), a USAID delegate and UNDP personnel.

The UNDP/USAID agreement builds up the incidence of the ATE Project (implemented since 2008) in the second uninterrupted electoral cycle: the 2012 primary elections and the 2013 general elections. From the time when the project first started, the political and electoral context of the country has progressively become more complex. Back in 2008 the idea was to try to help the population pull itself together and overcome the distrust which had risen from the debatable results of the 2005 elections. The purpose now is to ensure, to the extent possible, a transparent, inclusive and reliable electoral process which will guarantee the participation of all political parties as signaled in the Cartagena Agreement, and which will hopefully prevail and outweigh the political events of 2009 which climaxed in a coup d'état and the ousting of President Zelaya .

The discomfort of the above-mentioned events was aggravated in late 2011 and the beginning of 2012 with the proposed reform of both the electoral law and an article of the Constitution aimed at removing the existing members of the TSE and modifying the bylaws for their selection. Weeks before the closing of sessions of Congress (which is the deadline to approve any constitutional reform), lobbying and negotiations took place among the most relevant national actors to disallow this reform. The lack of consensus averted this proposed reform which would have represented a weakening of the autonomy of the TSE and an about-turn for Honduran democracy. In the aftermath of this crisis, the TSE renewed its normal functions, including the inscription of new political parties, a decisive step to help surmount the 2009 crisis and to continue strengthening the Honduran democratic political system.

UNDP's Electoral Assistance Component is implemented through the national implementation modality, a standard in the UN System in Honduras. The Director of the Project is the President of the TSE and the

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Project Coordination is under the responsibility of an international Technical Adviser. The Project Support Unit is made up of an international Electoral Technical Officer based in Honduras and administrative support personnel, all of whom hold UNDP contracts. Special efforts have been made to promote coordination between the RNP and the TSE with a view to incorporating the new cartographic base in the 2012 domiciliary update.

The Component has four different outputs: (i) technical assistance to legal reforms and reassessment of operative units; (ii) assistance and support of the universalization of civic-political education at regional and national levels; (iii) strengthening of the Citizenship Participation Unit and of the operative units for gender, people with disabilities, political parties, youth and indigenous and afro-Honduran population, political and social organizations and, (iv) an effective and efficient maintenance of office facilities and human resources.

## Section 1 – Problems, Corrective Actions and Risks

<p><b>Problems encountered:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The proposal of the TSE to reform the electoral law was not approved; no comprehensive changes in the electoral law are foreseen for the primary round of elections in November 2012. Congress may pass a partial electoral reform that might not be beneficial to the democratic system.</li><li>2. The TSE budget approved for the year 2012, which includes funds for the primary elections process, is considerably smaller than the amount requested by the TSE. In addition, the monthly transfers have often been delayed.</li><li>3. Problems with IPECC and its executive personnel have not been solved, delaying the consolidation of the Institute.</li></ol>	<p><b>Proposed corrective actions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The ATE project identified, among others, some priorities such as gender quota and civil society participation; it has been following up on these issues through the Electoral Table of the G17 and the UN System (UNWomen).</li><li>2. Project funds have allowed planning and start-up of activities which, had they been delayed, would have negatively impacted the electoral process (update of electoral poll, cartographic update of the political geography, campaign in favor of democratic values, and training of trainers plan).</li></ol>
<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. High possibility that Congress will not approve the law proposed by the TSE. Possible specific reforms.</li></ol>	

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2. Political and financial difficulties may negatively affect the funding and their periodic transfer from the Finance Ministry to the TSE.
3. The upcoming primary elections, which imply the mobilization of human capital, may postpone the completion of certain activities aimed at a much-needed institutional reorganization, particularly in those units responsible for promoting citizen participation. As usual, during the electoral process, personnel will have to assume additional duties related to the process, which means that business as usual in several units will decrease significantly.
4. The Project may not be able to plan the activities of the 2012-2013 electoral cycle due to lack of sufficient funding (still waiting for USAID approval of second agreement and additional UNDP/BCPR funds).

## Section 2 - Achievements towards results

### Output 1:

Technical assistance and follow-up to legal reforms (law and regulations) and reassessment of operative units.

### Targets:

1. TSE strengthened with operational units headed by competent personnel.
  - a. Areas reformed according to the new organizational chart designed with Project assistance (and with donor direct financial aid) are staffed with personnel selected through transparent and competitive processes.
  - b. New recruited personnel have adequate technical skills to head the unit/department they are assigned to.
2. Support to the legal framework reform
  - a. Electoral regulations are prepared, approved and disseminated with technical assistance from the project.

### Achievements of the period:

High level technical assessment provided by two senior international electoral experts to address the interpretation of the Honduran electoral law for the primary elections in relation to the “presidential formula”.

The technical clarification was important to prevent an eventual politicization of the issue. The impact of this advice will be tested during the upcoming process of parties’ movements inscription for the primary elections.

Technical and financial assistance to set up a pool of expert lawyers to update and improve the regulations for the primary process.

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Technical support and fostering technical cooperation between the TSE and the National Civil Registry (Registro Nacional de las Personas, RNP).

Technical assistance and support for the organization of two workshops to develop software application for the update and deletion of outdated registers of the electoral registry. The software has been developed and the provisional census to be publicly disseminated on 22 May 2012 has been run on the new software. Basic data processed by the software was handed over to the TSE by the Army, National Police and Supreme Court of Justice.

Technical analysis and assessment on a potential technical engagement in the RNP database in order to determine and accomplish compatibility between the RNP and TSE data structures.

The project also assisted and provided technical assessment on the pros and cons of a new identity card project at national level. The expert emphasized the importance of a new ID card but underscored the political sensitivity of such a process in any political context.

Selection and recruitment of an international expert to assist the TSE and train the new heads of departments (ICT, Census Unit and Cartography Unit) in the deletion of outdated registers and updating of the electoral register. The expert will also support and advise the electoral management entity in the preparation and technical assessment of the TREP system for the primary elections of 2012 (the expert is on duty since April 16<sup>th</sup>).

The Magistrates have readily consented to competitive processes to recruit new technical personnel for the new posts and operative units. The project has been advocating this modality in the recruitment process.

## Assessment of achievements

Beyond Expectations

As expected

Below expectations

## Output 2:

Assistance and support to the promotion of the universalization of civic-political education at regional and national level.

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## **Targets:**

- a. The Institute for civic education and electoral training functioning and cooperating with NGOs network, educational institutions, citizenship and political parties.
- b. Human resources and work plan approved by the TSE.
- c. At least two inter-institutional agreements negotiated and signature in process.
- d. Training curricula articulated and at least 4 modules of political and civic education are structured.
- e. The Institute has a physical space and competent personnel
- f. Campaign of democratic values produced and disseminated with and by the TSE

## **Achievements of the period:**

The creation of the Instituto de Participación, Educación y Capacitación Ciudadana with the assistance of the project in defining its legal terms, and technical support to elaborate the organizational chart and TORs.

Internal and external processes carried out for the recruitment of a director and two deputy directors from December 2011 to February 2012: drafting of TORs, participation in the selection panel, financial support. Definition of the mission, vision, goals and strategic plan of the newly created Institute, with the technical support and financing of the workshops with the participation of the magistrates and national experts.

The difficulties of the new personnel to incorporate themselves into the institutional structures were not foreseen. At the beginning it caused delays in the implementation of the operative plan, to the point where one of the Deputy Directors was forced to resign; and the second Deputy Director and the Director were removed from their positions.

In response to the above-mentioned problems, mitigation measures were taken such as supporting cooperation with civil society (through the NGOs network), supporting the activities of the Gender Unit and, most importantly, advancing the electoral training planning and implementation. In coordination with the National Democratic Institute (NDI) we provided technical and financial support with an expert in electoral training who provided support to prepare the training plan for the 2012 elections. The project also supported the process of the recruitment of trainers for the training of trainers program. In coordination with the Electoral Assistance Division of the UN Department of Political Affairs, the project planned and received additional funding for training for trainers (conducted by BRIDGE Project Facilitators). With the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS), the project prepared the technical and administrative process in order to prepare a campaign in favor of Democratic Values at national level. The project provided technical and financial assistance to launch a public contest to select the logo for the 2012 primary elections. Technical and financial support was provided for activities linked to, and supportive of civic education, such as the elections of student governments in primary and secondary public schools of the Central District (Distrito Central).

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## Assessment of achievements

- Beyond Expectations
- As expected
- Below expectations

### Output 3:

Assist in promoting more inclusive participation of the population through the strengthening of the Citizenship Participation Unit and of its operative units for gender, people with disabilities, political parties, youth, indigenous and afro-Honduran people, and political and social organizations.

#### Targets:

1. The Offices of the Deputy Directors of the Institute are operational and implement general and specific activities with inclusive groups.
  - a. Methodology, materials and working plan with inclusive groups are defined.
  - b. An NGO network is established and is operative to support/cooperate with TSE activities.
  - c. At least two workshops/meetings to launch the network and coordinate/plan the activities.
  - d. At least three training events for citizens organized by the NGOs network

#### Achievements of the period:

The project drafted the TORs of personnel in charge of the afore-mentioned operative units in order to proceed with the internal and external selection process. The network of trainers that participated in the 2008 and 2009 process was recovered and assessed.

A preliminary plan for the promotion of gender issues was prepared. However, the magistrates decided not to pursue and implement any activity, because of the ongoing public debate in Congress regarding a reform of the participation of women in the electoral roll.

The Magistrates decided to postpone the announcement of the NGOs network until the process of the inscription of political parties was over (activity re-programmed).

In response to the above-mentioned problems, mitigation measures were taken such as supporting cooperation with civil society through activities carried on by the Gender Unit. Furthermore, support was given to the TSE in its direct contacts with various civil society actors (churches, organizations of vulnerabilized groups, CNA, journalists and media owners) in the creation of a support group and in

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information dissemination. June onward, work will be done on the profiles of trainers, custodians and departmental and municipal tables, whose recruitment will be done through NGOs, forming the national network.

## Assessment of achievements

- Beyond Expectations
- As expected
- Below expectations

## Output 4:

The Project's effective management and follow-up is guaranteed (Effective maintenance of working facilities and human resources)

### Target:

Consolidation of institutional strengthening and professionalization of human resources.

### Achievements of the period:

Support provided to the administrative core team of the project. Support to TSE planning and socialization processes of strategic actions; systematization of the assessments of the capacity of operative units in order to increase the level of efficiency. The project has also assisted and advised the TSE in activities such as the creation of a unit for graphic design to support institutional activities, a unit for public information and the programming and updating of the institutional website. All posts have been recruited through competitive processes and the financial aid of the project has allowed the institution to bridge the funding gap for 2011 and to incorporate these experts since February 2012.

## Assessment of achievements

- Beyond Expectations
- As expected
- Below expectations

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## **Lessons learned**

Inter-institutional cooperation between the TSE, Congress and international assistance should have been stronger to facilitate consensus on the discussion of the proposal of the law. It is necessary to rethink the importance of closely monitoring the course of the legal reform process.

New personnel failed to integrate with the permanent staff of the TSE. The project records include both positive and negative experiences on this issue. The lack of interpersonal abilities and little sensitivity to the context of the work of the TSE definitely represented the biggest obstacle in working together as a team.

The execution of the funds has been adequate but it required a lot of effort and creativity in order to benefit and strengthen national capabilities, the ultimate goal of the project.

## **Conclusion**

Despite the context and the political juncture, the TSE continues on its course of institutional strengthening, with the ATE project focusing on human resources professionalization.

In this context the ATE Project will strictly address technical electoral issues: regulations for the primary process, support for the planning, monitoring and follow up of the diverse electoral projects that compose the electoral process and the need for articulation as well as harmonization (in funding and timing). The project is considering adjustments to the actions planned for 2012, on the basis of these needs.

## **Section 3: Progress on Performance Indicators**

### **Assessment of Indicators according to the PMP:**

Indicator 1 – Institutional strengthening: score the capacity of operation of the newly created Instituto de Participación, Educación y Capacitación Ciudadana (IPECC): 2 points out of 3 (target for March 2012 met).

Indicator 2 – A Manual for continuous census update: the implementation has already begun: 2 points out of 3 (target for March 2012 met).

Indicator 3 – Number of agreements/memorandums signed with institutional, public or private entities: 0 agreements (target for March 2012 is not met).

Indicator 4 – An NGOs network created and functioning under the Directorate for Citizens' Participation of the TSE: 0 points (target of March 2012 is not met).

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## Section 4: List of in-country training events:

Name of the training programme	Field of study	Relationship to the objectives	Start date	End date	Estimated cost	Number of male	Number of female
"Ruta critica para la capacitación, la actualización cartográfica y el censo electoral 2012"	Citizens participation and electoral roll	Workshop to prepare a working plan for the electoral roll update to be incorporated into the new cartographic structure to elaborate a national training plan (the working plan for the electoral roll update was finalized by the Gerardo Irimia, international consultant hired by ATE)	03.12.2011	03.12.2011	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ 382.91 Trainee: \$ 0 Travel: \$ 0  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ 0 Trainee: \$ 0 Travel: \$ 0	15	7
"Plan de trabajo de la Dirección de Participación Ciudadana y del Instituto de Formación y Capacitación"	Civic education, citizens participation and electoral trainings	Preliminary meeting to begin an agreed working plan for the Institute and its units	12.12.2011	12.12.2011	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ 151.16 Trainee: \$ 0 Travel: \$ 0  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ 14.98  Trainee: \$ 0 Travel: \$ 0	9	15
Evento presentación interna Instituto de Participación, Educación y Capacitación Ciudadana	Civic education, electoral training, institutional strengthening	Launch of the new structure and introduction of the three national experts to the TSE's personnel	16.12.2011	16.12.2011	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ 609.88 Trainee: \$ 0 Travel: \$ 0  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ 46.37 Trainee: \$ 0 Travel: \$ 0	70	69
"Manejo optimo del CNE para estimar carga electoral en camino a la capacitación electoral 2012"	Electoral training	Estimation of electoral roll and polling centers update to elaborate a draft of electoral training plan	20.03.2012	20.03.2012	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ 172.05  Trainee: \$ 0	9	4

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					Travel: \$ 0		
					<b>Partner cost:</b>		
					Instruction:		
					\$ 0		
					Trainee: \$ 0		
					Travel: \$ 0		

## Section 5: Planned activities for next semester:

The activities will be implemented as foreseen in the work plan. The problems encountered on the way to create and consolidate IPECC are progressively being resolved. The project works with the human resources available in the TSE and aims at achieving the goals set. Training activities will start during the second half of May and will go on during the entire year.

At the beginning of the semester we have been working to speed up activities, particularly the activities of Output 2, consolidating alternative strategies for citizenship education and electoral trainings.

In May the electoral management entity will announce the primary elections and the presidency of the TSE will rotate among its three members, according to the law. The typical dynamics strictly linked to the “electoral process” will continue its course, as well as the regulations of the electoral law.

An increase in the political polarization may affect the electoral climate. Criminal gangs and interests groups external to the political context may take advantage of the circumstances to use violence and foster illicit activities. The project will closely monitor the situation and has foreseen contingency measures such as promoting a climate of reciprocal trust.

Next semester the TSE will have a new member in charge of the newly created unit for Planning, Monitoring and Management to provide technical and political follow up to the electoral process. This area will also be supported by the project.

Additional project funding is expected in order to implement more in-depth activities with civil society and with its most relevant groups.

Starting next June the Project will support the training of a first group of instructors for party factions once the new regulations are approved and socialized with the Consejo Consultivo (an entity where all the registered parties are represented).

The Project will also support the dissemination of a campaign in favor of democratic values to be aired through alternative media (local and community radio, posters printed in indigenous language, language signs adaptation, etc...).

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## Development of Public Policies of Citizen Security and Coexistence Component

Total budget: USD 773,610.00 (Federal)  
USD 211,855.61 (Non-Federal)

In Honduras, the situation of violence and crime, which has been rising since the 1990s, has increased exponentially over the past seven years. According to data from the Observatory of Violence, 7,104 violent deaths were recorded in 2011, 865 more than the previous year, reaching a national rate of 85.6. These numbers rank Honduras as the most violent country in the Latin American region, where San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba show 181.5 and 166.4 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants respectively.

Work in citizen security and coexistence in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, Choloma and Tela brings with it immense challenges, not only because of the deteriorating conditions of violence in the area, but as a result of current political campaigning by local leaders in the aforementioned municipalities who are seeking reelection.

In addition, the weakness observed among justice officials in that part of the country has become even more critical due to a reduction in personnel resulting from staff changes and dismissals carried out by the Ministry of Security and the Public Prosecutor's Office due to problems of corruption and collusion with organized crime discovered within the National Police and their lack of effectiveness in investigations, a situation that has forced the Government and the legislature to create mechanisms for transforming these entities, due to pressure from organized civil society groups.

Despite this situation, the Citizen Security Component results are perceived as positive, and there is progress in terms of information processing and analysis by national and local observatories. The practice of conflict mediation is being strengthened within the municipal governments through a certification course where 35 professionals from all four Mayor's Offices and the Central District are receiving training. Progress is also being made in bringing young people together to promote a culture of peace, and there is commitment from local leaders to advance the development of coexistence and citizen security plans.

### Section 1 – Problems, Remedial Actions and Risks

Problems encountered:	Proposed remedial actions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- In the municipality of San Pedro Sula, there is little commitment from the Mayor to develop a local security plan and strengthen the local Violence Observatory, because he perceives</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Strong awareness-raising and lobbying work will be done with authorities, involving authorities at the National Government level during meetings (Deputy Minister and Head of External</li></ul>

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<p>that the real situation regarding violence is not the one being reported by the Observatory. There is an Observatory at the Mayor's Office under the Peace and Coexistence program; it is not operational, but it has personnel, who are applying pressure so that UNAH's Violence Observatory reports are disregarded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Two recent prison tragedies (San Pedro Sula and Comayagua) have turned the interest of San Pedro Sula's local Executive toward the improvement of the city's prison, paying little attention to the project's security issue.</li><li>- Youth employment deficit from San Pedro Sula's City Hall, with absence of the Municipal Office for Comprehensive Youth Development (COMVIDA). Forming new groups is difficult because of the project's short duration.</li><li>- In all municipalities, the political momentum of the country's primary elections is diverting the attention of the Mayor and his team toward seeking media impact measures, not substantive solutions. This includes officials working in mediation and citizenship culture areas.</li><li>- Technical problems in local observatories related to accessing the institutions' database source codes, especially those of the National Police</li></ul>	<p>Cooperation of the Ministry of Security). Joint work efforts will be strengthened with the Valle de Sula Security Commission, which involves several mayors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- We have managed to get the Councilman in charge of security issues to assume the project, an action which will be strengthened in the coming months.</li><li>- Meetings have been held with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and heads of data source government agencies in order to define information. The plan is to bring in the INE for a review of San Pedro Sula population and indicator adjustment.</li><li>- The problem regarding the San Pedro prison became one of the priority issues incorporated into the Security Plan.</li><li>- Exploring the possibility of working with a youth group linked to the Outreach Centers, however, it will be difficult to consolidate the exercise due to the difficulty of working with young people who do not belong to any consolidated groups.</li><li>- Seeking that the project's results are seen as beneficial to the leaders' political futures.</li><li>- Signed agreements are necessary for ensuring continuity in relationships and commitments between institutions, as is the need for introducing modern technologies in institutions to validate the information.</li></ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Nonexistence of nationwide digital maps, belonging to any agency, containing updated data for geo-referencing neighborhoods and districts. In addition, there is no signage or address geo-coding system for the country's areas.</li><li>- In Tela's case, there exists great institutional weakness. The Mayor's Office has a limited amount of officials trained or prepared to take on the citizen security issue.</li><li>- For La Ceiba and Tela, the serious violence situation related to organized crime and drug trafficking, which are on the rise, and the great weakness of State institutions, particularly the Preventive Police and the Public Prosecutor's Office, who have increasingly fewer staff to meet the needs of the population.</li><li>- For La Ceiba, areas that have been prioritized by the Mayor do not correspond to the areas suggested by the CARSI - USAID team. The Administration is very interested in entering "Bonitillo", a strategic area for municipal development.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Geo-referencing, at municipal and neighborhood levels, will only be done in cities that have local observatories. Google Maps API will be used for plotting event scenes at the validation tables and GPS will be used for personnel performing body removals, a development which the Coroner's Office has already considered installing in vehicles used for transporting bodies.</li><li>- Management capacity will be strengthened with support from local consultants and the commitment of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Municipal Justice Judge. Coordination will be sought with the Mayor of La Ceiba, who is well positioned in the field and with whom political affiliations are shared. The proposal will be as up to now, to work on the issue of interpersonal violence, which can be addressed through conflict mediation and working with young people through art and culture of peace.</li><li>- The area of Bonitillo, which is a priority for the La Ceiba Administration, will be taken into account during the development of the Security Plan, with appropriate strategies for its intervention, but will not be intervened directly with project actions.</li></ul>
<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <p>High presence of violence in some areas of intervention, which limits the scope of the objectives set out in relation to the impact of violence reduction.</p> <p>Limited staff mobility in high danger areas in the four municipalities, which is where the highest rates of violence and crime are concentrated.</p>	

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## Section 2 - Achievements towards results

**Output 1:** The national and local level violence observatories are strengthened in order to develop the public policies for citizen security and Coexistence.

**Target:**

Strengthening the technical capacity of the National Observatory of Violence and the local observatories in Choloma, Tela, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba in order to improve statistical information and the production of reports that provide information on the violence and crime situation.

**Achievements of the period:**

1. Visits to State bodies that serve as sources of information - the National Police and Directorate of Forensic Medicine - which has resulted in speedy and validated information.
2. Analysis and systematization of information, which has improved the quality of the data.
3. Analysis and production of bulletins, one covering the nine-month period from January to September and another covering the twelve-month period from January to December 2011, both in digital and printed versions.
4. Strengthening strategic relations with civil society and State authorities that request information, and coordinating cooperation for advocacy and accountability actions to inform about the crime and violence situation in the country.
5. Presenting information to the media, researchers, Secretaries of State, college students, and international agencies to inform about the crime and violence situation in the country, and for advocacy, academic use and decision-making.
6. Visits to other observatories in Cali, Medellin and Bogota, which served for the Hondurans to learn about the actions they are carrying out and establishing the feasibility of developing the geo-referencing and analysis improvement processes.
7. Agreement with UNAH's Technology Department (DEGT) for using the data center and remote access internet and VPN service in order to improve connectivity and speed for transmitting data from local observatories to the National Observatory, as well as for transferring the data base from Colombia's Universidad del Valle to the UNAH
8. Two national bulletins have been designed and produced, one covering January to September 2011 and another covering January to December 2011. The information collected by the observatories during the first three months of 2012 is currently undergoing analysis.
9. Recruitment of expert technical staff that supports new technologies and information analysis.
10. Consensus with other institutions regarding the definition of new crimes has been delayed because the Prosecutor's Office and Forensic Medicine staffs are under a state of emergency following the fire at the Comayagua prison.
11. The Centro Universitario Regional Litoral Atlántico (Atlantic Coast Regional University

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(CURLA)) technical team is developing validation actions in inter-institutional validation panel meetings in La Ceiba.

12. The Valle de Sula UNAH will also develop follow-up actions for the Choloma Local Observatory and initiate actions for developing the San Pedro Sula Observatory.

## Assessment of achievements

- Beyond Expectations
- As expected
- Below expectations

## Output 2:

Development of Citizen Security and Coexistence Local Plans

### Target:

The municipalities of Choloma, Tela, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba initiating the necessary actions for developing local citizen security and coexistence plans.

### Achievements of the period:

1. Awareness-raising visits to the Mayors of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, Choloma and Tela, as well as to their municipal corporations and justice officials (police, Public Prosecutor's Office, Forensic Medicine) to present the initiative and define counterparts for work in the Mayor's Offices.
2. Recruitment of local technical support for municipalities.
3. Recruitment of experienced international consultants to support the definition of actions in the municipalities.
4. Security Commission meetings in San Pedro Sula, Tela and La Ceiba to review the project and socialize local intervention experiences.
5. Field visits to areas under intervention in La Ceiba and Choloma in order to get to know the intervention area and the actors, and to present the project in order to identify the type of intervention that can be performed and verify the information provided by the Mayors.
6. Office space for the project provided inside the Mayor's Offices in San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba.
7. Starting the security and coexistence diagnostic in project municipalities.
8. Agreements signed with the Ministry of Security (Undersecretary's Prevention and External Cooperation Office) to get support for joint work with the municipality under the "Safer Municipalities" program.

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## Assessment of achievements

- Beyond Expectations
- As expected
- Below expectations

### Output 3:

Strengthen the use of conflict resolution mechanisms in municipalities in the northern part of the country.

### Target

Starting and implementing the Conflict Mediation and Conciliation Certification Course at the Valle de Sula UNAH, aimed at officials from the Mayor's Offices of Choloma, Tela, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba.

### Achievements of the period:

1. Socialization of the proposal to Mayor's Offices and Municipal Corporations in Choloma, Tela, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba.
2. Staff selection and enrollment processes for professionals nominated by the municipal governments.
3. Selection and recruitment of Certification Course instructors.
4. Recruitment of international consultant.
5. Start of training process for 31 professionals from Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba.
6. Needs assessment for adapting spaces in the San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Tela Mayor's Offices completed
7. Municipalities are drafting plans for adapting spaces.
8. Review of operating procedures of the Choloma and La Ceiba Mediation and Conciliation Units and of recommendations provided for mediating and reconciling conflicts, customer service and case follow-ups.

## Assessment of achievements

- Beyond Expectations
- As expected
- Below expectations

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## Output 4:

Strategies for a citizen culture in the northern part of the country are strengthened.

### Target

Acknowledgement, within the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba, of the youth initiatives underway, and that they are relevant to the development of the citizenship culture component.

### Achievements of the period:

1. Visits to the municipalities and meetings with youth group coordinators. Main emphasis on youth groups from the Municipal Offices for Comprehensive Youth Development (COMVIDA). The objective was to review the conditions for working with young people in the COMVIDA program and obtaining the commitment of partners in the municipalities.
2. Interviews with local municipal youth program coordinators, for socializing best practices from other areas in the country.
3. Presentation of the implementation strategy to youth from Choloma and Tela. San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba do not have municipal youth programs. There are difficulties for developing the strategy in San Pedro Sula.
4. First Culture of Peace Workshop has been held for young people in Choloma and Tela.
5. The implementation methodology has been defined by the Citizenship Culture Coordinator:
  - Presentation of cultural and artistic training proposal.
  - Activities schedule.
  - Methodological intervention strategy (artistic brigades, festivals and workshops).
  - Methodological guidelines.

### Assessment of achievements

Beyond Expectations

As expected

Below expectations

### Section 3: Progress on Performance Indicators

#### Development of Citizen Security and Coexistence Local Plans:

- # of municipalities that improve their management in terms of citizen security and coexistence

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1) Municipal staff has been assigned for developing and monitoring the citizen security and coexistence plan:

- San Pedro Sula: Responsibility has been delegated to Councilman Ruglas and the Director of Municipal Justice.
- Choloma: Responsibility has been delegated to the Director of Municipal Justice.
- Tela: Responsibility has been delegated to the Director of Municipal Justice and the Deputy Mayor.
- La Ceiba: Responsibility has been delegated to the Director of Municipal Justice and the Deputy Mayor.

2) There is documentary evidence of resource mobilization, and/or the amount of funds obtained from international cooperation, the national government, the private sector, and NGOs, among others, based on the afore mentioned plan.

- In La Ceiba: Talks with the World Bank and IDB have advanced for allocation of funds by the Government from the loans that will be received from both of these entities during the second semester of 2012.

## **The national and local level violence observatories are strengthened in order to develop the public policies for citizen security and Coexistence**

- *Number of quarterly violence bulletins published by the national and local observatories.*
  - Two national bulletins have been designed and produced (9 months and 12 months in 2011). The information from the first three months of 2012 is currently undergoing analysis.
  - Production of bulletins for 9 and 12 months in 2011 for the municipalities of Choloma and La Ceiba with geo-referenced criminal analysis.

## **Strengthen the use of conflict resolution mechanisms in municipalities in the northern part of the country.**

- # of mediations per year

### **Choloma**

	2011			2012		
	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
SERVED	27	35	19	20	27	35
MEDIATIONS	5	10	8	4	2	5
CONCILIATIONS	22	25	11	16	25	30

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## La Ceiba

	2011			2012		
	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
SERVED	75	62	57	39	67	71
MEDIATIONS			2	2	1	3
CONCILIATIONS	75	62	55	12	14	18

### Strengthen the strategies for a citizen culture in the northern part of the country.

- # of strategies for citizenship culture for San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Tela for which implementation has begun.

Beginning of youth group creation in Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba.

### Section 4: List of in-country training events:

Name of the training programme	Field of study	Relationship to the objectives	Start date	End date	Estimated cost	Number of male	Number of female
Assessment of Partner Institutions of the La Ceiba Local Observatory	Current situation of the La Ceiba Observatory	Strengthening Observatory partners in order to generate information for the production of bulletins	02/13/12	02/13/12	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ 186.23 Travel: \$ 1,289.18  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$ 100.00	8	12
Assessment of Partner Institutions of the Choloma Local Observatory	Current situation of the Choloma Observatory	Strengthening Observatory partners in order to generate information for the production of bulletins	02/15/12	02/15/12	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ 187.34 Travel: \$ 1,691.15  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$	10	15

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					100.00		
Assessment of Partner Institutions of the San Pedro Sula Local Observatory	Current situation of the San Pedro Sula Observatory	Strengthening Observatory partners in order to generate information for the production of bulletins	02/16/12	02/16/12	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ 219.21 Trainee: \$ 3,382.30  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$100.00	11	10
Workshop with the Valle de Sula Security Commission	Public local security and coexistence policies		02/21/2012	02/21/2012	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$ 686.00  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$	32	6
Workshop with Atlantida Mayors	Public local security and coexistence policies		02/22/2012	02/22/2012	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$105.26 Travel: \$ 554.85  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$	28	6
Certification Course in Community Conflict Mediation and Conciliation (Modules I, II and III)	Alternative conflict resolution mechanisms Mediation and Conciliation		03/19/2012	03/23/2012	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ 4,152.01 Trainee: \$5,135.67 Travel: \$ 1,121.74  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$	13	19

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Training Implementation Strategy Workshop (Choloma, La Ceiba)	Prevention of Violence and Culture of Peace	Citizenship Culture Component	February 29	March 3	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$218.83 Travel: \$1,156.04  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$	31	17
Training Implementation Strategy Workshop	Prevention of Violence and Culture of Peace	Citizenship Culture Component	March 16	March 17	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$84.04 Travel: \$288.48  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$	10	9
Citizen Culture of Peace Workshop (Choloma)	Prevention of Violence and Culture of Peace	Culture Component	March 23	March 25	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$159.94 Travel: \$381.54  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$	17	18
Citizen Culture of Peace Workshop (Tela)	Prevention of Violence and Culture of Peace	Culture Component	March 29	April 1	<b>USAID:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$267.68 Travel: \$577.00  <b>Partner cost:</b> Instruction: \$ Trainee: \$ Travel: \$	15	21

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## Section 5: Planned activities for next semester:

### Development of Citizen Security and Coexistence Local Plans

- San Pedro Sula: Creation of Security Commission, municipal situation assessment and plan design.
- Choloma: Diagnostic and Security Plan update. Support for fundraising.
- Tela: Creation of Security Commission, municipal situation assessment and design of plan.
- La Ceiba: Diagnostic and Security Plan update. Support for fundraising.

### The national and local level violence observatories are strengthened in order to develop public policies for citizen security and coexistence

- Design and production of local and national bulletins (March 2012, June 2012, September 2012).
- Analysis of new crimes.
- Improvement of Observatory geo-referencing.
- Methodological development of the community proposal for an Observatory.

### Strengthen the use of conflict resolution mechanisms in municipalities in the northern part of the country.

- Completion of the Certification Course with graduated officials from the Mayor Offices in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro, Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba.
- Initiation of actions in the San Pedro Sula and Tela Mediation and Conciliation Units.
- Network of community mediators in Choloma and La Ceiba with action initiatives in communities.
- Increased number of mediations and conciliations in Choloma and La Ceiba.

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## **Strengthen the strategies for a citizen culture in the northern part of the country.**

- Youth groups in Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba trained and working on prevention of violence and a culture of peace through artistic activities.
- Communications workshop on prevention of violence aimed at journalists from San Pedro, Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba.
- Proposal for a communications campaign against violence among young people, with the participation of trained groups.