QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT

Period: January - March 31, 2016

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 – June 30, 2017
Total Budget:	USD 7,367,365.79 (Federal) USD 1,224,654.00 (Non-Federal)

April 2016

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMDC: *Alcaldía Municipal del Distrito Central* (Municipality of the Central District Tegucigalpa)

AMHON: *Asociación de Municipios de Honduras* (Association of Honduran Municipalities)

AOP or AWP: Annual Operating Plan or Annual Work Plan

ATE Project: *Asistencia Técnica Electoral* (Electoral Technical Assistance) Project

AVCC: *Actores Voluntarios de Convivencia Comunitaria* (Community Coexistence Volunteers)

CARSI: Central America Regional Security Initiative

CNE: *Censo Nacional Electoral* (National Electoral Census)

COMVIDA: *Comité para la Niñez, Adolescencia y Juventud* (Committee for Children, Adolescents and Youth)

CPTED: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

CRIC: *Centro de Registro Civil e Identificación Ciudadana* (Center for Civil Registration and Citizen Identification)

CSJ: *Corte Suprema de Justicia* (Supreme Court of Justice)

CSO: Civil Society Organization

FHIS: *Fondo Hondureño de Inversión Social* (Honduran Fund for Social Investment)

G-FORT: *Grupo de Fortalecimiento Institucional y Transparencia* (Group for Institutional Strengthening and Transparency)

GSE: *Grupo de Seguimiento Electoral* (Electoral Monitoring Group)

IDECOAS: Instituto de Desarrollo Comunitario, Agua y Saneamiento (Institute for Community Development, Water and Sanitation)

INAM: *Instituto Nacional de la Mujer* (National Institute for Women)

INE: *Instituto Nacional de Estadisticas* (National Insitute of Statistics)

IPECC: *Instituto de Participación y Educación Cívica y Ciudadana* (Institute for Civic and Citizen Participation and Education)

IUDPAS: *Instituto Universitario para la Democracia, Paz y Seguridad* (University Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security)

LEOP: *Ley Electoral y de Organizaciones Políticas* (Law for Elections and Political Organizations)

LIBRE: *Libertad y Refundación* (Liberty and Refoundation)

MANUD: *Marco de Apoyo del Sistema de Naciones Unidas al Desarrollo* (UN's Development Assistance Framework or UNDAF)

MASC: *Mecanismos Alternos de Solución de Conflictos* (*Alternative Mechanisms for Conflict Solution)*

MER: *Mesa Electoral Receptora* (Polling Station)

MP: *Ministerio Público* (Attorney General's Office / Public Prosecutor's Office)

OMM: *Oficinas Municipales de la Mujer* (Municipal Offices for Women)

PAC: *Partido Anti-Corupción* (Anti-Corruption Party)

PCC: *Puntos de Convivencia Comunitaria* (Community Coexistence Places)

PEC: *Proyectos de Ejecución Comunitaria* (Community-Implemented Projects)

PLCySC: *Plan Local de Convivencia y Seguridad Ciudadana* (Local Plan for Coexistence and Citizen Security)

RNP: *Registro Nacional de las Personas* (National Registry of Persons)

SEPLAN: *Secretaría de Planificación* (Planning Ministry)

SPS: San Pedro Sula

TDRs: *Términos de Referencia* (Terms of Reference)

TSE: *Tribunal Supremo Electoral* (Supreme Electoral Court)

UPEG: Unidad de Planificación, Evaluación y Gestión (Planning and Monitoring Unit (UPEG)

UMC: *Unidades de Mediación y Conciliación* (Mediation and Reconciliation Units)

UNAH: *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras* (National Autonomous University of Honduras)

UNDAF: United Nations Development Assistance Framework (*Marco de Asistencia de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo* or MANUD)

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA: United National Population Fund

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report from the Grant No. AID-522-IO-11-00001 Electoral Technical Assistance and Citizen Security responds to the period from January 1 to March 31, 2016. The financial delivery rate for the reporting period is USD 272,664.17. 2,515 beneficiaries (781 men and 1,734 women) from training activities in the reporting period. The main achievements of each project results are detailed below.

OBJECTIVE 1 - HONDURAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM STRENGTHENED

In a complex context, the main results in this area are the joint review and socialization of regulations (6) formulated in the last quarter of 2015. The main focus has been in completing Tribunal Supremo Electoral review of the proposed regulations for transparency and accountability of political parties and other forms of political organizations and the organization of the Inter-Party Commission on Dialogue and Agreements for Electoral Reform.

The project has supported, TSEs *2017 Elections Plan* through a joint work with Census unit with the launch the TSE Interconnection System, which will allow interconnecting the databases of both institutions in order to build a National Electoral Register with the security, effectiveness and transparency parameters defined by both institutions. TSE's Mapping Unit has successfully completed the third mapping update brigade for the Electoral Political Geographical Division (DPGE) in the departments of Ocotepeque, Copán and Lempira. There has been an emphasis in promoting electoral and civic education[1] in the country, with a focus on Honduran youth. Also, the information system training (*Linux+, Oracle 10g Administration I & II, PL/SQL*) aimed at the IT Department was successfully completed.[2]

NATIONAL REGISTRY OF PERSONAS (RNP) COMPONENT RESULTS:

In order to enhance security and transparency in Honduras civil registry, now National Registry of Persons (RNP) counts with an equipment which included network devices and components that centralize the security of RNP databases through elements that respond to high-quality standards. To ensure the integrity and total privacy or confidentiality of transactions, especially of Municipal Civil Registries (RCMs) that are online, the 12 main RCMs[3] were provided with equipment that allows encrypting communications between these offices and the network of servers located at the main Data Center.

During this period, a Technical Committee was set up to resolve the inconsistencies between Civil Registry and Citizen Identification. This committee consists of heads of sections and areas that have jurisdiction on the issue. Seven workshops were held, resulting in the definition of a document that

---

1 "Connected to Citizenry"1 electoral bulletin, training modules, design of graphics for electoral training documents, as well as the development of the democratic handbook called "Know your citizen rights and responsibilities".

2 See Annex 1: Course Information System based on ORACLE topics.

3 San Pedro Sula, El Progreso, Danlí, Choluteca, La Ceiba, Tela, Juticalpa, Choloma, Comayagua, Olanchito, Puerto Cortés, and Santa Rosa de Copán.

outlines 16 inconsistencies along with possible solutions. To resolve inconsistencies this project will target 20 municipalities selected[4] according to greatest number of database problems, CARSI[5] cities, and to the budget allocated to this activity.

OBJECTIVE 2 - Inclusive mechanisms that respond to citizen security needs improved

With project support, access to improved security and reliable data is being achieved. The under-registration and under-identification baseline were defined for the following eight municipalities targeted by the project[6] and a comprehensive strategy to reduce under-registration and under-identification rates was also developed, which includes systems, processes and formats to safeguard citizen information. The system will allow entering the information contained in under-registration of births and deaths sheets, in under-identification sheets, and in the lists of people needing ID card replacements, in an orderly manner and using a format that can be adapted to RNP's current system.

Thanks to the support of the project, at the beginning of the year National Autonomous University of Honduras' (UNAH) presented the national bulletin on deaths from external causes. 8034 violent deaths were reported in 2015, implying a 7.8 percent reduction compared to 2014. Homicides represent the 64.1 percent of the deaths total and the national homicide rate stands at 60.0 per 100,000 inhabitants.

The five targeted municipalities were assisted in the participatory drafting of their Citizen Security annual operating plans (AOPs) for 2016.

An agreement signed between UNDP Institute for Community Development, Water and Sanitation (IDECOAS-FHIS) allowed the design and implementation of training workshops on community-executed CPTED-based projects in each municipality, as well as the participatory drafting of CPTED project plans.

Municipal Mediation Units and Women's Municipal Offices (WMO) continued their work in the reporting period. Between June 2015 and March 2015, 2093 people had access to alternative conflict resolution mechanisms and 3,174 women were attended by the WMO in the five targeted municipalities.

Six workshops on recreation, arts and sports as tools for violence prevention and social reintegration were held in the reporting period.

---

4 The following municipalities were agreed jointly with USAID: Central District, San Pedro Sula, Tela, La Ceiba, Comayagua, Choloma, Santa Rita, Santa Rosa de Copán, Copán Ruinas, Cabañas, Sabanagrande, Talanga, San Juan de Flores, Santa Ana, Ojojona, San Antonio de Oriente, Valle de Ángeles, San Buenaventura, Tatumbla, and Santa Lucía.
5 Where Central America Regional Security Initiative is being implemented.
6 Corquin, Nueva Arcadia, Las Vegas, Quimistan; Nueva Frontera, La Ceiba, San Pedro Sula, Choloma.

SECTION 1 – CONTEXT

Honduras is living important times of change but limited progress persist in the political consensus. Highlighting the difficulties of lack of political will from political parties on electoral reform, in the first quarter of 2016 continued levels of uncertainty and complexities in the country. The election of the new Supreme Court of Justice in early 2016 captured the attention of the country's political class and of many other sectors of Honduran society, pushing the issue of electoral reforms out of the limelight. Even though it was initially considered that political negotiations regarding the new Supreme Court would keep latent the possibility of political consensus on electoral reform, especially constitutional reforms, the reality was very different.

In the last months, a topic has dominated the political agenda, the recent statement by the Supreme Court to annul the challenges filed against re-election, an issue that divides Honduran society and have implications that make it difficult to encourage an extensive dialogue on electoral reforms. Instead of fostering consensus, the election of Supreme Court of Justice apparently polarized the electoral political environment even more, and the current scenario has become more complex than the one before the election of the new Supreme Court. The issue of electoral political reform was not considered during "political negotiations" within the framework of the election of Supreme Court justices, which was an opportunity for negotiation that was wasted, especially by political parties that were demanding a seat in institutions such as TSE and RNP.

However, the meetings held between President Juan Orlando Hernández (of the ruling party) and leaders of the opposition allow for the possibility of political negotiations linked to political reforms for the electoral process in 2017. In addition, the signing of the Mission Against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras (MACCIH) between the Government of Honduras and the OAS includes an electoral political reform component that points to advice on the formulation of regulations on political financing and electoral justice. Implementing MACCIH apparently will not result in a duplication of efforts on electoral reforms; on the contrary, it will enable the establishment of synergies for electoral technical assistance, specifically regarding the issue of political financing.

On the other hand, the re-registration of two political parties, FAPER and Alianza Patriótica, due to a Supreme Court ruling, makes for a political landscape that has the same actors as in the 2013 electoral process. The electoral landscape for the 2017 general elections initially contemplates the participation of nine political parties. The process for registering political parties is underway at TSE, which has set the deadline to do so for Friday, April 8. To date, five political parties[7] have requested the documentation, of which only two have submitted a portion of the signatures required for registration.

LIBRE has recently conditioned its participation in the 2017 primaries, strongly demanding seats in both TSE and RNP. There are two possible scenarios in this regard:

---

[7] The five political parties in the registration process are: Party Christian Social Center "Vamos" (Va; Solidarity Movement), Republican National Party Hondureño (PANAREH), Party Liberation Democratic of Honduras (LIDEHR), Party of Movement for Social Action (MAS) and Party of the Democratic Organization of the Nation Reserve (ORDER).

1. Not participating in the primary elections organized by the current TSE, in which case LIBRE will convene and organize its own internal elections.
2. Participating in the primary elections organized by TSE, provided they have representation in the Plenary of Magistrates.

Political party representatives requested that meetings of the Inter-Party Commission on Dialogue and Agreements for Electoral Reform scheduled for February be postponed due to the complexity of the political environment. In addition to an evidently unstable situation among representatives of the political class, the timing has become crucial considering that, as per the Political Organization Electoral Act (LEOP), TSE will convene elections in September. As follow-up to meetings held in December 2015, the Inter-Party Commission on Dialogue and Agreements for Electoral Reform supported by UNDP held a series of meetings to discuss possible electoral reforms, focusing on the three following topics: political financing, second-round elections, and integration of TSE and RNP.

In terms of the National Registry of Persons, there are still no funds for the data updating needed to issue the new identity cards. Although it is in the electoral sphere where the impact of not having an updated voter registry due to the lack of identification is permanently discussed, this information gap has repercussions that will be felt in the fields of public policy, local development planning, external resource management, and in the design of public interventions in general. Some offices have been opened in hospitals and in customs offices in order to bring RNP services to citizens. This initiative is being supported by the international community. During this last month, delivery of identity card and birth certificate issuance services dropped due to lack of material and supplies, which according to RNP directors is due to the central government's delay in disbursing funds.

The UNAH-IUDPAS National Violence Observatory presented its 2015 national bulletin on deaths from external causes. Homicide continues to be the leading reason of death from external causes, accounting for 64.1 percent of the total reported (5,146), which represents a 13.3 percent (790) drop compared to 2014. This leaves the national homicide rate for 2015 at 60.0 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Operation Avalanche was launched during February[8], marking the start of a criminal investigation into Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) crimes such as extortion and money laundering. The operation was conducted by members of the Anti-Narcotics Directorate (DLCN), police Tigres, national police, Navy, and the Technical Criminal Investigation Agency (ATIC). The operation was carried out in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Cortés, Valle de Ángeles and Talanga, seizing and securing assets derived from extortion.

Finally, the murder of environmentalist and indigenous peoples' advocate Berta Cáceres has shocked the national conscience, unleashing a strong international condemnation and generated an atmosphere of tension in Honduran society.

---

[8] http://www.elheraldo.hn/pais/932696-466/honduras-operaci%C3%B3n-avalancha-deja-capturas-y-aseguramiento-de-bienes-en-varias-zonas

SECTION 2- Problems, Remedial Actions and Risks

Objective 1 – Honduras Electoral System - Result One: Electoral legal and regulatory framework improved		
Problems encountered:	**Risks:**	**Proposed remedial actions:**
1. The political environment is very volatile, making it difficult to achieve consensus on electoral reform issues.	The electoral reforms need to properly manage the 2107 elections and to keep the country's democratic system stable are neither discussed nor adopted. At the same time, TSE encounters challenges to implement the electoral regulations which might be approved.	Keep channels of communication and spaces for dialogue open between electoral political actors (TSE, political parties, Congress, civil society) to discuss electoral reform issues.
2. Because of TSE's lack of financial independence, the institution has yet to receive the disbursements for 2016 from the Central Government, via its Ministry of Finance.	TSE may have budgetary limitations to properly implement the electoral regulations which could be approved in coming months.	Urge the TSE Plenary of Magistrates to continue pressuring the appropriate authorities to disburse funds as soon as possible.
Result Two: Electoral institutions´ administration improved		
1. It has been difficult to establish a baseline for the time it takes to deliver an identification card in selected municipalities, since this year RNP has not had material to print the identification cards because of problems with suppliers. It has printed some identity cards requested in the Central District, and will then continue with the larger cities; therefore, the data that will be gathered will not be in line with the actual delivery time because of the extraordinary situation currently affecting the institution.	Not meeting the deadline set for defining the output's baseline.	Meetings have been held with heads of RNP to define all aspects the identification card control system will need to cover. Visits have been conducted to areas through which identity cards pass in the RCMs we are monitoring in order to learn about the processes and the time the cards remain in these areas, and use this information to define the time it takes for the cards to return to municipalities. This will be done until card issuance is back to normal and real monitoring can be conducted.
Objective 2 – Inclusive mechanisms that respond to citizen security needs improved – Result One: Access to secure and reliable data improved		
Problems encountered	**Risks**	**Proposed remedial actions**
1. The four CRICs built and set up during this project's previous phase will begin operations, since RNP has hired and trained the staff for these centers. Furthermore, we have trained them to faithfully comply with the protocol signed with the Public Prosecutor's Office for managing morgue information; however, there are no adequate data channels at this time for them to operate at 100 percent. RNP has also expressed that it lacks the budget to hire staff to cover the eight CRICs planned for this new project phase.	Not building and setting up the eight CRICs planned due to RNP's lack of budget to hire staff for these CRICs.	Meetings have been held with RNP authorities to get the eight-CRIC project back on track, considering convening a meeting with UNDP and the donor to decide the future of the resources allocated for building these eight CRICs.
Result Two: Quality and inclusive public policies and services that improve citizen security enhanced		
1. Lack of coordination between the various donors that have international, national and local resources to the issue of public safety.	Counterparts and cooperating agencies duplicate efforts and resources in similar activities at the municipal level.	Participatory drafting of municipal AOPs aimed at identifying niches and avoid duplication.
2. Municipal authorities and local actors have technical monitoring and evaluation weaknesses, specifically in defining and structuring indicators.	Weaknesses in the monitoring and evaluation systems of municipal authorities' AOPs.	Train municipal staff in management of local security plan, including indicator-based monitoring and evaluation.
3. In San Pedro Sula an incident led to a fire at the premises set aside for	Delays in starting Technical Prevention Unit actions Delays in starting Technical Prevention	Advocacy with the Mayor's office aimed at restoring the premises in the short term.

the Prevention Unit.	Unit actions.	

SECTION 3 - OBJECTIVE RESULTS AND INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE

Objective 1 – Honduras Electoral System Strengthened – Result One: Electoral legal and regulatory framework improved

As follow-up to meetings of the UNDP-led Inter-Party Commission on Dialogue and Agreements for Electoral Reform comprising leaders of all political parties, the project has provided technical assistance provided: "technical support for the organization of the meetings, logistics "venues" for the meetings and support implemented drafting required documents for the discussions" to the Political Party and Civil Society component to generate the inputs to be used in Commission meetings in order to enrich discussions and build possible consensus based on priority issues identified.

In early 2016, TSE has continued to review the electoral regulations formulated. Of the six proposals for electoral regulations developed in 2015, TSE has focused its efforts on reviewing electoral regulations regarding political financing and gender equity and alternation of power. The process to review proposed regulations for transparency and accountability of political parties and other forms of political organizations was quite extensive, given the complexity of the subject matter that it addresses and of clearly delimiting the scope of the regulations. Now that the review process is complete, the Plenary of Magistrates still has to define the socialization strategy and the funding source for implementing them.

As for Equity and Alternation of Power Regulations, TSE has requested the nine political parties to submit their comments on the draft regulation proposed by the group of women congress members. All remarks were in by late February. TSE is considering convening stakeholders (representatives of political parties, women congress members, Congress' Gender Unit) to meetings in April to compare the regulations proposed by the women and those proposed by TSE. The regulations currently undergoing review are those for Equal Opportunities. In order to facilitate their implementation, a framework cooperation agreement has been signed between TSE, four federations of disabled people in Honduras, and the Ministry of Social Development (SEDIS) for electoral social inclusion of people with disabilities.

Indicators	Indicator performance
1. Number of Electoral legal reform proposals supported by UNDP/USG presented to the National Congress.	Target set for June 2016: 1 To March 2016: 0 The ATE component provided technical assistance to generate inputs specifically on political financing so these could be used at Inter-Party Commission on Dialogue and Agreements for Electoral Reform meetings. In December 2015, it identified nine priority issues in electoral reform, of which four were the most important and discussed during the period of this report (Jan – March) to the Commission and taken up again during the meetings held in January of this year: 1. Transparency and regulation of political financing. 2. Representation in MERs. 3. Integration of TSE and RNP. 4. Second round elections.

		Target set for June 2016: 2
		To March 2016: 0
2.	Number of reforms to the electoral regulatory framework supported by UNDP/USG adopted by the Electoral Supreme Court (TSE).	To March 30, 2016, of the six proposals for electoral regulations formulated in 2015, two have been almost completely reviewed. These proposals are those concerning electoral regulations on political financing and on the equity and alternation of power mechanism. The Plenary of Magistrates is in the process of defining the most appropriate socialization strategy given that both regulations have generated significant interest in political spheres and society in general. TSE is also looking into possible funding sources to properly implement both regulations. To this end, TSE will probably meet with key political and electoral actors to present these proposals. In addition, the component provides technical support facilitating and discussing relevant, logistics issues and organizing "venues" for this activity. The third proposal undergoing review is the Equal Opportunities Regulation; however, TSE is focused on socializing the regulations mentioned above.

Objective 1 – Honduras Electoral System Strengthened – Result Two: Electoral institutions´ administration improved

As agreed in the 2015 Projects Board, the ATE component has focused on supporting TSE operational units, specifically the implementation of electoral projects referred to in the 2017 Election Plan. Technical support has continued to the Census Unit to complete the development and implementation of the TSE-RNP interconnection system in order to build a better National Electoral Register (CNE). To this end, technical and user manuals have been developed for the interconnection system so staff from both TSE and RNP can empower themselves with the system rather than outsource the system's operation. An interconnection system trial plan has been set up to ensure the interoperability and integration of both institutions' databases. According to the first trial results, the data transfer was successful and efficient (the system properly encrypted the information). System tests were performed to experience the effectiveness of the system, more testing will continue once the line that connects TSE and RNP will be functioning.

Finally, the process to procure system requirements was done via the publication of RFQs (technical and financial), the deadline for which was set for March 15, 2016. An evaluation committee composed of TSE, RNP, UNDP, and ATE component technicians is currently reviewing bids. Selected companies will probably hear from the evaluation committee by mid-April in order to start the procurement process for interconnection system hardware and software.

Having updated information is essential for reducing the time it takes to achieve a proper CNE; therefore, the ATE component has continued supporting the Mapping Unit in their update brigades for the Electoral Political Division in the departments of Ocotepeque, Copán and Lempira, reaching a total of 69 municipalities. All Unit staff conducting update efforts is properly identified by shirts and vests, and magnetic logos were procured to identify all vehicles. Taking into account previous updating in the departments of Francisco Morazán and Cortés, approximately 40% of the voter roster and a little more than 50% of voting sites have

been updated. Moreover, 197 new populated areas and 30 new polling places have been added, thus benefiting some 30,000 citizens.

The ATE component has also supported the Civic Education and Electoral Training Unit in the development of the following electoral civic education and training initiatives prior to their implementation:

1. Implementation of training sessions on student governments for public school principals and teachers. The student government toolbox was updated for use in these sessions.
2. Design of electoral "Connected to Citizenry" Bulletin for January-February 2016.
3. Design of training modules: Module 6 – Gender Equity, and Module 7 – Preferential Treatment.
4. Design of democratic handbook titled   "Know your citizen rights and responsibilities"
5. Design of guide that describes the   process for the election of Supreme Court of Justice.
6. Development of online résumé registration component as part of the Comprehensive Electoral Training and Civic Education System.
7. Design of graphics for electoral training documents:
    a. Flyers on 2017 Primary Election actors.
    b. Guide to 2017 Primary Elections.
    c. Handbook of frequently asked questions.
    d. Electoral crimes poster (in the process of being approved by the Plenary of Magistrates).
8. Module for evaluation of staff hired by the Electoral Training Unit.

In terms of support to the Information Technology (IT) Department, training on information systems (Linux, Oracle 10g Administration I and II, and PL/SQL) was completed successfully. Some of the knowledge acquired and strengthened by IT staff will serve to support IT requirements for developing the electoral planning and management system and for implementing computer applications for electoral projects contained in the 2017 primary elections plan, since databases are ORACLE-based.

With the purpose of reducing the identity card delivery timeframe, the RNP component has monitored this delivery process in the municipalities of Valle de Ángeles, Santa Lucía, San Buenaventura, Ojojona, and Santa Ana during the months of November and December 2015 and January 2016, in order to map the process and identify improvement alternatives. To identify bottlenecks in the process a series of on-site meetings have been held with key reception and delivery department staff in order to identify the stages where they become involved in identification activities which could cause delays in the process. Other areas within the Identification department dealing with identity applications are also being visited to learn about and measure procedures and times for each.

The process for recruiting the engineer who will be supporting the definition of the 2016 baseline for citizen identification has been completed successfully. Finally, measurement of technological domains was updated according to the ISO/IEC 27002:2013 standard in order to increase security at the RNP Data Center, improving RNP's security index to 62 percent.

RNP formally received security equipment and software: Wildcard SSL certificate, which is software that allows ensuring the institutional domain and any of its existing or future subdomains; and 12 Fortiwifi 30D, which are able to encrypt data and provide other services such as: data loss prevention (DLP), IPS, anti-virus and firewall services, as well as prioritizing and optimizing traffic to different RNP applications.

Indicators	Indicator performance
2.1 Percentage of time reduction to update the National Electoral Census under agreed parameters.	Target set for June 2016: 1 To March 2016: 0 It is evident that measuring the percentage of reduction in the time for updating the CNE will require a data transfer system that is effective, transparent, and secure; therefore, the process for implementing the TSE-RNP interconnection system continues to be supported. Below are the activities developed for this purpose: 1. Development of technical and user manuals for the interconnection system. 2. First interconnection system trials to ensure the interoperability and integration of both institutions' databases when transferring information RNP and TSE databases. 3. Launch of process to procure interconnection system hardware and software requirements. 4. Receipt and evaluation of financial and technical bids from suppliers for interconnection system requirements. ATE component and RNP activities also seek that both TSE, specifically the Census Unit, and RNP have consistent information that enables building a CNE with reliable data and no inconsistencies and thus avoid unnecessary delays. Therefore, having up-to-date information is necessary for reducing the time it takes to build it. The ATE component has continued supporting the Mapping Unit with their update brigades for the DPGE in the departments of Ocotepeque, Copán and Lempira.
2.2 Number of civic-electoral outreach initiatives led by TSE.	Target set for June 2016: to be defined. To March 2016: 0 The ATE component has supported the Civic Education and Electoral Training Unit in the development of the following electoral civic education and training initiatives.
2.3 Percentage of actions delivered of three electoral projects implemented by TSE.	Target set for June 2016: to be defined. To March 2016: 0 The 2017 Primary Elections Plan contains 22 electoral projects; the plan, however, has yet to be approved by the Plenary of Magistrates. In spite of the above, the ATE component is aware of the need to build technical and management capacity of TSE staff in order to adequately respond to TSE demands once electoral projects are formally implemented.
2.4 Percentage of decrease in the delivery time of the identity card in selected municipalities.	Target set for June 2016: to be defined. To March 2016: 0 The RNP component has conducted the following actions in order to reduce identity card delivery times: 1. Monitoring and mapping of delivery process for identity cards requested in the municipalities of Valle de Ángeles, Santa Lucía, San Buenaventura, Ojojona and Santa Ana in November and December 2015 and January 2016. 2. Identify bottlenecks in the process through on-site meetings with key reception and delivery department staff. 3. Visits to Identification Department to identify procedures and measure times of identity card applications in each department area. 4. Recruiting of process engineer who will be supporting the definition of the 2016 baseline for citizen identification.
2.5 Percentage of increase in the security index achieved by the RNP data center.	Target set for June 2016: to be defined. To March 2016: 0 The following activities were conducted to increase the RNP Data Center's security index: 1. Updating of technological domains according to the ISO/IEC 27002:2013 standard. 2. Formal delivery of security equipment and software to RNP: Wildcard SSL certificate. 3. Formal delivery of 12 Fortiwifi 30D to RNP.

Objective 2 – Inclusive mechanisms that respond to citizen security needs improved - Result One: Access to secure and reliable data improved

Violence Observatories:

The National Autonomous University of Honduras' (UNAH) Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security (IUDPAS) presented the national bulletin on deaths from external causes, noting that 8034 deaths were reported in 2015, which translates to a 7.8 percent reduction (685) compared to 2014 (8719). Homicides are still the leading cause of death from external causes, 64.1 percent of the reported total, dropping by 13.3 percent (790) compared to the previous year. That means that the national homicide rate stands at 60.0 per 100,000 inhabitants. Homicides at the municipal level are as follows (per 100,000 inhabitants): La Ceiba: 104.8 (+10.2 compared to 2014); Tela: 57.4 (-12.3 compared to 2014); Choloma: 90.5 (+28 compared to 2014); San Pedro Sula: 110.5 (-31.5 compared to 2014); Central District: 73.3, (-7.7 compared to 2014).

Indicators	Indicator performance
Number of bulletins published by the University Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security (Instituto Universitario Democracia, Paz y Seguridad), IUDPAS with UNDP/USG support.	Target set to June 2016: 15 To March 2016:6 Six bulletins have been published to March 2016: one national bulletin on deaths from external causes and five local bulletins on violence and criminality in targeted communities. All are available on IUDPAS' website[9].
Number of people registered or identified in RNP records in areas prioritized by the project during identification brigades	Target set to June 2016: to be defined To March 2016:0 The RNP has conducted the following initiatives in order to improve RNP's citizen identification process in targeted areas: 1. Definition of the under-registration and under-identification baseline for eight prioritized municipalities. 2. Design for information gathering formats to be used by CSOs 3. Preparation of terms of reference to recruit CSOs that will be gathering this information in targeted areas. 4. Design of prototypes for promotional material to be used in under-registration and under-identification missions. 5. Design of under-registration and under-identification modules to be incorporated into the RNP Civil Registry's current system.

Objective 2 – Inclusive mechanisms that respond to citizen security needs improved - Result Two: Quality and inclusive public policies and services that improve citizen security enhanced

Municipal Management: The level of compliance of the Citizen Security AOPs of 4 out of 5 target municipalities was assessed in January 2016.

The municipality of La Ceiba showed an implementation rate of 70%, in 2015 with no variation with respect to 2014. The activities reflecting lower implementation are those involving the Municipal Coexistence and Citizen Security Council, as well as those related to preventing violence against women, which were dependent on municipal and national resources and budgets.

---

[9] http://www.iudpas.org/boletines

San Pedro Sula reported an AOP implementation rate of 91 percent, 6 percent higher than in 2014. The assessment allowed to identify population groups that need to be granted special attention in 2016, including young people in conflict with the Law; *NEET* (people not engaged in education, employment or training, population displaced by violence, migrants, returning migrants.

In Tela the implementation rate reached 96 percent, implying a 6 percent increase compared to 2014, and Choloma showed an implementation rate of 88 percent, 18 percent higher than in 2014.

The assessment of the Central District annual work plan will take place in cooperation with local authorities at the end of the first half of 2016.

Indicators	Indicator performance
Increased percentage of implemented actions from the Annual Work Plans in each target Municipality.	*Target set to June 2016:* *Tela: + 3%; Choloma: +3 %; SPS: +3 %; La Ceiba: +3 %; Central District: 30%* To December 2015: La Ceiba: 70%, same percentage as last year (2014) Tela: 96%, up 6% Choloma: 88 %, up 18% SPS: 91%, up 6% Distrito Central: pending, as % must be reviewed in the first half of 2016.

CPTED:

Ten communities of the five targeted municipalities are advancing in the implementation of community-based confidence-building projects (Central District: Villanueva and Los Pinos; San Pedro Sula: Rivera Hernandez centro and Chamelecón; Choloma: Victoria and Armando Gale; Tela: Grant and Retiro-15 de Septiembre; and La Ceiba: Las Delicias and La Isla).

Additionally, in cooperation with IDECOA-FHIS, local communities and municipal authorities have been jointly designing CPTED-based to be implemented according to PEC methodology (Projects Executed by the Community).

Starting from those experiences targeted municipalities will adopt local of situational crime prevention policies. The idea is for this to be adopted as local policy by each municipality.

Indicators	Indicator performance
Number of situational crime prevention policies adopted by each municipality.	Target set to June 2016: 2 To March 2016: 0 -Adoption of confidence-building project model by municipal governments. -Adoption of the community-executed project (PEC) methodology by municipal governments.

UMC:

During the quarter January to March 2016 units of mediation and conciliation attended for the peaceful solution of conflicts to a total of 664 people in the five municipalities, of those 213 received guidance on how to solve the problem in another instance and 284 participated in mediation and conciliation sessions to which 98 persons came invited as guests to discuss the conflict. Of the people who requested mediation or conciliation, 53 reached a direct agreement through negotiations thanks to the guidance provided by UMCs. Of the people served, 153 were women and 131 were men; 13 were between the ages of 18 and 25, 50 between the ages of 25 and 35, 75 between the ages of 35 and 45, 60 were between the ages of 45 and 55, and 86 were over 55.

As for types of conflict, 45 were family-related; 122 involved neighbors; 11 were community-related; 6 involved civil contracts; 73 involved debts; 25 involved tenancies; and the remaining 2 fall under other categories.

Between July 2015 and March 2016 units helped 2093 people reach peaceful resolutions of their conflicts, fulfilling 83.72 percent of the 2500-people target set in this regard. Of these, 510 were women and 404 were men; 55 were between the ages of 18 and 25; 173 were between 25 and 35; 215 were between 35 and 45; 201 were between 45 and 55, and 270 were over 55. Most conflicts were in the 35 to 45-year age group, and most conflicts involved neighbors, followed by debts and those family related. In total there are 66 persons that participate in mediations at the community coexistence points, since July 2015 to march 2016.

Citizens in the five targeted municipalities have received training as follows: 92 attended the motivation process, 48 attended the sensitization process, 16 were trained as mediators, and 17 were trained as coexistence promoters, for a total of 173 people. In terms of citizens trained to date, 44 people have been motivated this quarter by the San Pedro Sula mediation and conciliation unit. The target for the July 2015 to March period is having 150 certified mediators and promoters. So far 51 have been certified, which represents 34 percent of the target. The target is expected to be achieved by June this year.

Between July and December 2015, volunteers working on community coexistence in Choloma, Tela, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba have conducted 35 activities such as lectures and trainings to people of various ages and ethnic groups on peaceful coexistence and alternative methods to settle disputes. The lecture on the seven pillars of coexistence has been the most delivered, managing to sensitize some 3,519 people. Several sessions have been held this quarter to socialize the violence prevention strategy in various municipalities, delivering lectures on the seven pillars of coexistence to 1,205 people.

Indicators	Indicator performance
Number of instruments formulated to use alternative conflict resolution mechanisms.	*Target set to June 2016: 2* To March 2016: 0
Number of people that access alternative conflict resolution mechanisms in targeted municipalities.	*Target set to June 2016: 2,500* 664 people between January and March 2016 2093 people between July 2015 and March 2016

[10]

Women's Municipal Offices (WMO):

---

[10] Detailed information on Mediation and Conciliation Unit statistics in Annex 3, page 54.

Data gathered through Women's Municipal Offices provides general information on this indicator. Even though WMOs keep records, these need to be classified according to the service provided, i.e. legal, psychological, training or other. Work is currently being done to review their recordkeeping system in order to better disaggregate this information.

Indicators	Indicator performance
Number of women in selected municipalities that access services offered by the Women Municipal Offices (WMO).	Target set to June 2016: 1,200 To March 2016: Choloma: 809 Distrito Central: 53 La Ceiba: 673 San Pedro Sula: 1,614 Tela: 25 TOTAL = 3,174

Culture and Youth:
Six workshops on recreation, arts and sports as tools for violence prevention and social reintegration were held in the reporting period. Attendees, included representatives from PMIAJ/COMVIDA from five municipalities and PMIAJ from Comayagua; representatives from UNAH and UPNFM with the articulation of institutions such as the Sub-Secretariat of Prevention, INJ, DINAF, and the Arts, Culture, and Sports Directorate.

The participatory drafting of 5 municipal youth and violence prevention plans is underway.

Indicators	Indicator performance
Number of proposals on culture of peace presented by youth to decision-makers	*Target set to June 2016: 5* To March 2016: 0 In the information-gathering stage, 50 percent complete

SECTION 4 - COLLABORATION AND/OR KNOWLEDGE SHARING WITH OTHER USAID ACTIVITIES

CITIZEN IDENTIFICATION COMPONENT
Project target areas were defined based on areas where USAID is currently working. This creates synergy between projects which translates into better outcomes for communities. USAID implementers who have participated in the workshops of recreation, art and sport are 3: AJH, FUNADEH and PASMO.

CITIZEN SECURITY AND COEXISTENCE COMPONENT RESULTS
Various USAID DO1 implementers participated in UNDP's recreation, arts and sports as a tool for violence prevention and social reintegration workshop in order to build the capacity of Honduran facilitators in terms of recreation with a comprehensive approach and collective design of the Creative and Recreational Vacation initiative. More than 100 people attended the workshop.

Other activities were conducted with technical assistance from UNDP, such as the Trainer of Trainers workshop on recreation, arts and sports, which was coordinated by the San Pedro Sula's children, adolescents and youth program for sports and *recreovias (*recreational streets) with participation from the UNV volunteer network, FUNADEH, PASMO, and Warriors youth organization.

The workshop on creative and recreational vacations was replicated in the Los Pinos neighborhood of Tegucigalpa, which was coordinated by the childhood, adolescence and youth program in conjunction with the Youth Directorate, Sports Directorate, *Alianza Joven Honduras*, and UNV volunteer network. 150 young people attended.

Efforts continued in the Central District to integrate activities by USAID implementers within the context of the 2016 Annual Operating Plan, articulating AJH, FUNADEH-Genesis, IDECOAS /FHIS and the Municipal Government.

SECTION 5 - COLLABORATION AND/OR KNOWLEDGE SHARING WITH GOVERNMENT PARTNERS OR OTHER DONORS

The ATE component and RNP have actively participated in meetings with G16's Technical Cooperation Table for Electoral Monitoring, discussing dynamics of the political electoral environment and working on the Table's Strategic Plan for 2016.

The RNP project collaborated closely with UNDP's Human Rights Project to provide identification cards to people with disabilities (divers) in La Moskitia. No project funds were used since support was logistical and in the form of inputs from prior events the project has held La Moskitia that are useful to RNP brigades.

As previously mentioned, workshop on recreation, arts and sports as tools for violence prevention and social reintegration was conducted in partnership with the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, in order to build the capacity of recreation facilitators and develop the creative and recreational vacation initiative. This activity was attended by representatives from national institutions, such as the Sub-Secretariat of Prevention, National Youth Institute (INJ), National Childhood, Adolescence and Family Directorate (DINAF), National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH), and the Francisco Morazán National Pedagogic University (UPNFM)).

USAID DO1 implementers (Alianza Joven Honduras/AJH, FUNADEH, GENESIS project, Glasswing, Children International, FHIS/IDECOAS, PASMO and Honduras Convive (OTI)) were linked to the process for the development of the 2016 coexistence and citizen security AOPs for San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, Choloma, Central District and Tela, thus establishing a space to coordinate and follow up on actions conducted in targeted municipalities.

The workshop on creative and recreational vacations was replicated in the Los Pinos neighborhood of Tegucigalpa, which was coordinated by the childhood, adolescence and youth program in conjunction with the Youth Directorate, Sports Directorate, Alianza Joven Honduras, and UNV volunteer network. 150 young people attended.

SECTION 6 - INTEGRATION OF CROSS-CUTTING VARIABLES

Not applicable for the Citizen Identification Component during the current quarter.

As follow-up to discussions on the proposed Regulations on Equity and Alternation of Power, the ATE component has continued participating in meetings between TSE and the actors involved (women congress members, UN Women, members of the Congress' Gender Committee, political party representatives) in order to determine the scope of the regulation and the most suitable alternation mechanism.

Within the framework of the 2016 municipal planning processes, the gender approach was mainstreamed into coexistence and citizen security AOPs for the Central District, Choloma, Tela, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba.

SECTION 7 - EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

CITIZEN IDENTIFICATION COMPONENT

1.   The creation of the protocol for dealing with inconsistencies in databases is providing an opportunity to reach a consensus on the actions that need to be taken according to case. This protocol will be disseminated in all Civil Registries in the country, and implementation will be mandatory.

2.   Previously undetected problems have been found regarding inconsistencies between the databases, which are trying to be resolved in conjunction with RNP officials.

3.   It is necessary to continue optimizing procurement and contracting processes so project implementation will not be affected.

CITIZEN SECURITY AND COEXISTENCE COMPONENT

A new monitoring and evaluation matrix has been integrated into the 2016 coexistence and citizen intervention AOPs for targeted municipalities. This seeks to systematize the processes to evaluate the actions to be executed in local plans, so results and indicators have been incorporated to measure the level of implementation and the level of achievement of the outputs expected from the various interventions.

The processes for managing coexistence and citizen security AOPs are becoming increasingly complex as new elements are integrated into their implementation and evaluation. This necessitates having municipal authorities with the capacity to manage the plans' execution, qualified human resources, and adequate equipment and facilities that allow professional technical management. Therefore, UNDP is currently promoting the organizing and operation of prevention offices and the strengthening of municipal authorities (security councils and prevention committees) so that local governments have the installed capacity necessary to manage coexistence and citizen security processes in their municipalities.

SECTION 8 - List of In-Country Training Events

Name of the training programed	Field of study	Relationship to the objectives	Start date	End date	Estimated cost (US$)	Number of male	Number of female
ATE Component							
Training on IT Systems (Databases)	IT: databases programming based on ORACLE – PL/SQL	It has an impact on strengthening the competencies of the IT Department staff so they can respond to the IT demands of the TSE respect to the implementation of electoral projects detailed in the 2017 election plan.	January 4, 2016	February 15, 2016	11,000.00	5	1
Training sessions on student governments aimed at teachers in the department of Atlántida and Cortés	Civic education outreach	Objective 1 – Honduras Electoral System Strengthened – Result Two: Electoral institutions´ administration improved	February 29, 2016 March 14, 2016	March 5, 2016 March 18, 2016	1,987.00 14,581.00	92 281	250 1,034
Training on IT Systems (Databases)	IT: databases programming based on ORACLE – PL/SQL	It has an impact on strengthening the competencies of the IT Department staff so they can respond to the IT demands of the TSE respect to the implementation of electoral projects detailed in the 2017 election plan.	January 4, 2016	February 15, 2016	11,000.00	5	1
				Total ATE component	**38,568**	**383**	**1,286**
Citizen Identification Component							
First workshop to prepare the document with inconsistencies between RNP databases	Solution to inconsistencies between RNP databases	This activity is directly related to Objective 1: Honduran Electoral System Strengthened, since cleansing RNP databases is the first step toward generating input for a reliable and up-to-date National Electoral Register.	January 15, 2016	January 15, 2016	202.80	7	7
Second workshop to prepare the	Solution to inconsistencies		January 22,	January 22,	202.80	6	7

Name of the training programed	Field of study	Relationship to the objectives	Start date	End date	Estimated cost (US$)	Number of male	Number of female
document with inconsistencies between RNP databases	between RNP databases		2016	2016			
Third workshop to prepare the document with inconsistencies between RNP databases	Solution to inconsistencies between RNP databases		January 27, 2016	January 27, 2016	235.19	6	8
Fourth workshop to prepare the document with inconsistencies between RNP databases	Solution to inconsistencies between RNP databases		February 5, 2016	February 5, 2016	235.19	6	8
Fifth workshop to prepare the document with inconsistencies between RNP databases	Solution to inconsistencies between RNP databases		February 9, 2016	February 9, 2016	72.76	5	8
Sixth workshop to prepare the document with inconsistencies between RNP databases	Solution to inconsistencies between RNP databases		February 19, 2016	February 19, 2016	212.78	7	8
Seventh workshop to prepare the document with inconsistencies between RNP databases	Solution to inconsistencies between RNP databases.		March 1, 2016	March 1, 2016	212.12	7	8
Total Citizen Identification component					**1,373.64**	**44**	**54**
Total ATE and Citizen Identification component					**39,941.64**	**427**	**1,340**
Coexistence and Citizen Security Component							
Workshop to build municipal authorities' capacity in social prevention management planning. San Pedro Sula	Planning strategies with municipal managers.	Formulated and implemented the annual operating plans, with a gender approach in coexistence and citizen security, and evaluated for fulfillment.	January 25, 2016	January 25, 2016	300	8	7
Development of the accountability exercise in Choloma, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Tela.	Verification of fulfillment of actions in 2015 AOP		January 26, 2016	January 26, 2016	300	15	18
			January 27, 2016	January 27, 2016	300	31	24
			January 28, 2016	January 28, 2016	300	12	26
			January 29, 2016	January 29, 2016	300	20	17
Development of training on gender and human rights mainstreaming in municipal planning to contribute to access to justice. San Pedro Sula	Human Rights, Gender and Communications		March 9, 2016	March 9, 2016	450	11	22
Workshop on indicators conceptualization, types of indicators	Review of indicators defined in 2016 AOP		March 2, 2016	March 2, 2016	600	16	23

Name of the training programed	Field of study	Relationship to the objectives	Start date	End date	Estimated cost (US$)	Number of male	Number of female
at SPS.							
				Total Local Plans	2,550.00	113	137
UMC							
Planning session with community coexistence volunteers in La Ceiba, Tela, San Pedro Sula, Choloma and Central District.	Planning of activities as guide to develop peaceful coexistence in communities	Inclusive mechanisms that respond to citizen security needs improved	February 2, 2016	February 2, 2016	9	8	19
			February 3, 2016	February 3, 2016	100	2	8
			February 4, 2016	February 4, 2016	200	3	17
			February 5, 2016	February 5, 2016	200	15	6
			February 10, 2016	February 11, 2016	362	14	32
				TOTAL UMC	871.00	42	82
Culture and Youth							
Workshop on recreation, arts and sports as a tool for prevention and social reintegration, in Comayagua	Build the capacity of more than 100 Honduran facilitators in recreation, including each partner municipality, as well as collective design and promote the Creative and Recreational Vacation initiative, which seeks to promote the physical and mental health of adolescents and youths through recreational activities, physical education, arts, culture and the proper use of leisure time.		Jan 24	Jan 29	31,586	64	46
Workshop to socialize methodologies used in recreation, arts and sports for violence prevention, in La Ceiba	Socialization, identification and training in recreation, arts and sports for violence prevention in order to train more recreation facilitators in La Ceiba prior to replications in selected neighborhoods.		Feb 13	Feb 13	2,268.58	12	8
Training workshop to facilitators on recreation, arts and sports for	Training on recreation, arts and sports for violence prevention		Mar 12	Mar 12		14	16

Name of the training programed	Field of study	Relationship to the objectives	Start date	End date	Estimated cost (US$)	Number of male	Number of female
violence prevention, in San Pedro Sula	taught by participants in the Comayagua workshop in order to train more recreation facilitators in San Pedro Sula, prior to replications in selected neighborhoods.				716		
Training workshop to facilitators on recreation, arts and sports for violence prevention, in Choloma	Training on recreation, arts and sports for violence prevention in order to train more recreation facilitators in Choloma, prior to replications in selected neighborhoods.		Mar 13	Mar 13	Other funds	11	9
Training workshop to facilitators on recreation, arts and sports for violence prevention, in Tela	Training on recreation, arts and sports for violence prevention to new facilitators in Tela, prior to replications in selected neighborhoods.		Mar 16	Mar 16	Other funds	20	24
Replication of Creative and Recreational Vacations in Los Pinos in the Central District	Develop Creative and Recreational Vacations initiative in first selected neighborhood (Los Pinos), facilitated by young recreationists, local NGOs and government institutions located in the Central District that participated in the Comayagua workshop.		Mar 16	Mar 16	2,486	78	72
				TOTAL Culture and youth	37,056.58	199	175
				TOTAL Citizen Security Component	40,477.58	354	394
				TOTALS January – March 2016 (all components)	80,419.22	781	1,734

SECTION 10 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

As at March 31, 2016, the total expenditure of all components was US$7,713,846.91 which represents a 63% of the total estimated amount of the grant (USD12,226,552.28).

As per the approved annual work plan (AWP), USD2,653,410.08 were budgeted for the period July 2015 to June 2016 (Year 1). Of this budget, USD875,330.55 were executed, representing a delivery of 33%. Additionally, USD1,206,978.65 corresponds to unliquidated obligations which represents 46% of the mentioned budget.

The following table shows the delivery by results in respect to the AWP for the period July 2015 to June 2016:

Objective	Result	Budget Year 1 (July 2015 - June 2016)	Expenditure (July 2015 - March 2016)	% Delivered Year 1
1.Honduras Electoral System Strengthened	1.Electoral Legal and Regulatory Framework Improved	307,840.32	105,867.68	34%
	2.Electoral institutions' administration improved	477,105.16	183,149.81	38%
2.Inclusive Mechanisms	1.Access to secure and reliable data improved	386,703.38	181,589.15	47%
	2.Quality and inclusive public policies and services that improve citizen security enhanced	1,481,761.22	404,723.91	27%
	Total	2,653,410.08	875,330.55	33%

Global financial status:

Description	Amount US$
Federal Cash:	
a. Cash Receipts	10,226,552.28
b. Cash Disbursements	7,713,846.91
c. Cash on Hand (line a minus b)	2,512,705.37
Federal Expenditures and Unobligated Balance:	
d. Total Federal funds authorized	12,226,552.28
e. Federal share of expenditures	7,713,846.91
f. Federal share of unliquidated obligations	1,207,326.34
g. Total Federal share (sum of lines e and f)	8,921,173.25
h. Unobligated balance of Federal funds (line d minus g)	3,305,379.03
Recipient Share:	
i. Total recipient share required	1,374,653.70
j. Recipient share of expenditures	2,106,986.72
k. Remaining recipient share to be provided (line i minus j)	-732,333.02

FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF MARCH 31, 2016 - COMPONENT 1: ELECTORAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Budget:

	Original grant (September 30, 2011)	Modification 1 (July 9, 2012)	Modification 4 (October 31, 2013)	Modification 7 (June 8, 2015) Extension through June 30, 2017	Total
Federal	$ 300,000.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 1500,000.00	$ 786,056.75	$ 3086,056.75
Non-Federal	$ 130,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 162,386.24	$ 0.00	$ 442,386.24
Total	$ 430,000.00	$ 650,000.00	$ 1662,386.24	$ 786,056.75	$ 3528,442.99

Financial status:

Description	Amount US$
Federal Cash:	
a. Cash Receipts	3086,056.75
b. Cash Disbursements	1971,161.14
c. Cash on Hand (line a minus b)	1114,895.61
Federal Expenditures and Unobligated Balance:	
d. Total Federal funds authorized	3086,056.75
e. Federal share of expenditures	1971,161.14
f. Federal share of unliquidated obligations	63,613.07
g. Total Federal share (sum of lines e and f)	2034,774.21
h. Unobligated balance of Federal funds (line d minus g)	1051,282.54
Recipient Share:	
i. Total recipient share required	442,386.24
j. Recipient share of expenditures	527,724.31
k. Remaining recipient share to be provided (line i minus j)	-85,338.07

FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF MARCH 31, 2016 - COMPONENT 2: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN CITIZEN IDENTIFICATION

Budget:

	Original grant (September 30, 2011)	Modification 1 (July 9, 2012)	Modification 4 (October 31, 2013)	Modification 7 (June 8, 2015) Extension through June 30, 2017	Total
Federal	N/A	$500,000.00	$1500,000.00	$773,129.74	$2773,129.74
Non-Federal	N/A	$155,000.00	$121,411.76	$0.00	$276,411.76
Total	N/A	$655,000.00	$1621,411.76	$773,129.74	$3049,541.50

Financial status:

Description	Amount US$
Federal Cash:	
a. Cash Receipts	2460,809.57
b. Cash Disbursements	2092,178.83
c. Cash on Hand (line a minus b)	368,630.74
Federal Expenditures and Unobligated Balance:	
d. Total Federal funds authorized	2773,129.74
e. Federal share of expenditures	2092,178.83
f. Federal share of unliquidated obligations	117,648.70
g. Total Federal share (sum of lines e and f)	2209,827.53
h. Unobligated balance of Federal funds (line d minus g)	563,302.21
Recipient Share:	
i. Total recipient share required	276,411.46
j. Recipient share of expenditures	508,440.37
k. Remaining recipient share to be provided (line i minus j)	-232,028.91

FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF MARCH 31, 2016 - COMPONENT 3: DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC POLICIES FOR CITIZEN SECURITY AND COEXISTENCE

Budget:

	Original grant (September 30, 2011)	Modification 3 (September 26, 2013)	Modification 7 (June 8, 2015) Extension through June 30, 2017	Total
Federal	$773,610.00	$2293,755.79	$3300,000.00	$6367,365.79
Non-Federal	$211,855.61	$294,000.39	$150,000.00	$655,856.00
Total	$985,465.61	$2587,756.18	$3450,000.00	$7023,221.79

Financial status:

Description	Amount US$
Federal Cash:	
a. Cash Receipts	4679,685.96
b. Cash Disbursements	3579,462.24
c. Cash on Hand (line a minus b)	1100,223.72
Federal Expenditures and Unobligated Balance:	
d. Total Federal funds authorized	6367,365.79
e. Federal share of expenditures	3579,462.24
f. Federal share of unliquidated obligations	790,752.38
g. Total Federal share (sum of lines e and f)	4370,214.62
h. Unobligated balance of Federal funds (line d minus g)	1997,151.17
Recipient Share:	
i. Total recipient share required	655,856.00
j. Recipient share of expenditures	1071,046.01
k. Remaining recipient share to be provided (line i minus j)	-415,190.01

SECTION 11 - BRANDING, COMUNICACION AND DISSEMINATION

11.1 Key communication activities – specific activities that reflect branding awareness for USAID

1. <u>Provision of information security equipment to RNP</u>

This event was coordinated by UNDP's Communications team, RNP's technical team, and RNP's Protocol Department, following communication parameters of the communication strategy agreed by UNDP and USAID. In terms of protocol, there were flags, flagpoles, tablecloths, a main table where USAID, UNDP and RNP authorities were seated, a podium and an organization of the audience in the auditorium. In terms of visibility, a banner with logos was designed, equipment was labeled, and there was presence on social networks through photographs of the event. In terms of the press, the media was invited, a press release and a list of the media present.

2. <u>Arts, Sports and Recreation Workshop</u>

The workshop on recreation, arts and sports as tools for social change and community development was held from January 25-29 in Comayagua, attended by more than 100 facilitators representing ten State institutions, universities and six Municipal Governments.

11.2 Branding - The Branding and Marking Manual for the Strengthening of the Democracy in Honduras has already been elaborated considering inputs from the three components and submitted to USAID for its revision and approval.

Audiovisual, printed and radio communication outputs were produced in the first quarter of 2016. Below is a brief description thereof. Some include links for further information.

Communications Strategy and Image Guidelines
UNDP-USAID

This is a tool that combines and summarizes UNDP and USAID image guidelines for the portfolio of joint projects currently being implemented. It was formulated in 2015 and approved and socialized in early 2016.

The construction of a communications strategy strengthens technical actions and facilitates systematic knowledge-sharing.

Found at:

https://issuu.com/promociondeconvivencia/docs/final_-_estrategia_de_comunicaci__n