QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT

Period: October 1 - December 31, 2015

Project: "Strengthening Democratic Governance in Honduras through Technical Electoral Assistance and the Promotion of Citizen Security and a Culture of Peace"

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Project Boards that were held by the beginning of September 2015, corresponding to the three components of the **"Strengthening Democratic Governance in Honduras"** initiative, were the culmination of an arduous process for the approval and subscription of the agreement for the extension of the Electoral Technical Assistance, Technical Assistance for Citizen Identification and Citizen Security projects in early June 2015.

The exercise of coordination and development of technical tools (Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, performance indicator reference sheet, data quality assessment, Annual Working Plans (AWPs), Branding and Marking plan, among others) prior to the subscription of the extension of the project, enabled the integration of the three projects into a single one, which represents a landmark of coordination and establishment of synergies to achieve a level of effectiveness of development assistance according to the demands on electoral, identification and public safety issues, and can serve as a model for other schemes of cooperation for USAID, UNDP and other donors.

The period covered by this report, October to December 2015, comprises the results of the activities of the AWPs implemented by each component, which are summarized as follows:

ATE COMPONENT RESULTS:

Regarding legal electoral reforms, in compliance with the technical mission of electoral bodies in the Dominican Republic, and based on an express request of the representatives of the seven political parties in the country to provide a mechanism to monitor the Commitment for Transparency and Electoral Ethics (*Compromiso de garantías mínimas para la ética y la trasparencia electoral*) subscribed in 2013, UNDP hired a consultant in order to map the priorities / proposals for electoral reform identified by political parties. This action enabled the development of two group meetings with representatives of all political parties in order to identify common grounds on electoral reform. Such meetings also allowed the creation of the Inter-Party Committee for Dialogue and Agreements on Electoral Reform composed of two representatives from each political party; that defined the minimum route of action to follow in 2016 identifying two main stages: the first one before January 24, 2016; which marks the end of the second legislative session of the National Congress, and the second one after January 24, 2016.

Formulated proposals for electoral regulations are currently under review. Also, through the ATE Component, meetings have been held with the groups involved in the regulation of gender parity and alternation mechanism, and -based on recommendations issued by the Gender Commission of the National Congress, women's groups and other donors- the TSE shared the draft document of the regulation with representatives of political parties in order to obtain feedback, for later approval and implementation. On the issue of social inclusion linked to the proposed regulation on equal opportunities, the TSE has had meetings with representatives of the four federations of persons with disabilities in Honduras, ahead of the subscription of an agreement on electoral matters that would benefit this group, not only to facilitate the compliance of their tight to vote during the election day, but also to allow greater opportunities for training and political participation.

Based on the Electoral and Political Organizations Law (LEOP) that defines that house voting means that every citizen should cast their votes in the voting center closest to their home, for which the TSE will permanently update the Electoral Policy Division Geographic (in Spanish DPGE), the ATE Component supported again the Mapping Unit in the implementation of the cartographic updating project in the remaining twelve municipalities of the Francisco

Morazán District, and all twelve municipalities of the Cortes District. Both districts comprise about 60% of the electorate in the country. The purpose of the implementation of this project is to update the information on the infrastructure of the schools that during elections serve as voting centers, coverage of telephone signal and data transmission in the schools; and to update information concerning the villages that make up electoral sectors in both urban and rural areas, with the ultimate aim of bringing the ballot box close to the voter.

As for the TSE-RNP Interconnection System, the software architecture of the system has been completed including computer validations from both TSE and the RNP and, in the opinion of the technicians of both institutions, the system seems to be very robust, computationally speaking. The second phase of the implementation of the scheme shall provide for the realization of the interoperability and compatibly of the System with the database of both institutions as well as for the elaboration of relevant information for the use and maintenance of the system. Additional activities have been implemented regarding the production of the legal protocol of the Interconnection System to be indexed to the cooperation agreement subscribed among the TSE and RNP in 2011.

Regarding civic-electoral outreach initiatives, the ATE Component continued supporting the TSE in design initiatives of electoral training and civic education.

The TSE Planning and Monitoring Unit has formulated a proposal of a Primary Election Plan that includes twenty-four electoral projects that were presented to the plenary of magistrates. This has a great effect because it is the first time the TSE has a definite plan of that kind.

Efforts have also begun to conduct technical missions to the electoral bodies of Mexico and Guatemala, in order to deepen knowledge on citizen polling stations, voter education and election technologies (automation scrutiny).

RNP COMPONENT RESULTS:

Regarding the component of Citizen Identification; it is acknowledged that the data center is the heart of the National Registry of Persons (RNP), as their databases safeguard information of all Hondurans. Due to that reason, it is vital to provide the RNP with tools to attain the required safety standards, thereby strengthening their ability to generate transparent and reliable information. Therefore, in relation with the product "Increased Security and Transparency in Honduran identification", the process of buying safety equipment was implemented, consisting of twelve firewalls to encrypt communications among Municipal Civil Registries (RCM) and the RNP data center. This equipment has been delivered by the supplier in January 2016. The twelve Municipal Civil Registries where the equipment will be installed will be selected according to a prioritization based on the RCMs with the largest annual workload.

Also, as a joint action with the networks and security area of the RNP, the most convenient way to measure each of the domains according to the proportionality applied until now, in each of them, was defined; in order to perform measurement of the security index in early 2016, as a baseline according to ISO - 27002 standards.

Regarding the product **"Strengthened primary inputs Management of the National Electoral Census"**: a consistent voter registry able to sustain the democratization processes currently demanded, is nourished by an honest, reliable, secure and accessible civil registration. In addition, it relies on a system of agile and reliable citizen identification, where support for the cleaning of the civil registration and RNP identification databases is necessary, as this information is essential to the development of the National Electoral Census.

From October to December 2015, the number and type of inconsistencies among the Civil Registry and Identification databases was completed, classified by town, selecting the twenty towns with the highest number of such cases (and also CARSI). Likewise, the most frequent types of inconsistencies were identified. The list of these municipalities will be sent to USAID for approval.

Regarding the **"Strengthened capacities of RNP"** product: the right to identification is one of the fundamental rights of every human being. It provides legal existence and contributes to a person's recognition as a subject of rights and duties. The under registration of births, deaths and identification are the main problems experienced by citizens, worsened by the problems or delays they experience when applying for an identification card, which is a very valuable document. As mentioned above, it is important to design, develop and implement a monitoring system that allows monitoring of the various processes, starting from application to the delivery of the identity card.

During this period, the establishment of the baseline was started, based on online Municipal Civil Registries (RCM), and handbooks for processing identity cards requests. The Valle de Angeles and Santa Lucia Municipalities were visited to monitor identity cards requests and replacements placed on November and December 2015, in order to acknowledge the actual lapse of issuance and delivery of identity cards, and also to identify and analyze the rejections that arise in the process.

Regarding the product **"Decreasing under reporting and under identification rates in the areas of intervention":** according to diagnoses implemented by RNP, there is still population that has not been registered or identified in the country, which could be higher in remote areas, resulting in the under-reporting and under-identification phenomena. To reduce these rates, registration and identification brigades will be implemented in 8 municipalities showing higher percentages of under reporting.

During this period, the process of buying computer equipment (computers, laptops, printers, cameras, etc.) to be used during the above mentioned initiative was implemented. The equipment has been delivered by the supplier in January 2016.

CITIZEN SECURITY AND COEXISTENCE COMPONENT RESULTS

Major advances in the municipal management of citizen coexistence and security were registered during the implementation period, achieving the beginning of the process of preparation of 2016 Annual Work Plans in the Central District, Choloma, La Ceiba, Tela and San Pedro Sula; in order to advance the planning document of activities, human resources and finances; to enable more efficient implementation levels and to harmonize operations in the municipalities.

It is noteworthy that in the Central District Municipality, the Annual Work Plan that integrates all USAID implementers, was articulated with the leadership of the Community Development Management and the Human Development Management of the Municipality. Also, the remodeling of the Technical Unit of Citizen Security for the Central District was completed, with financial resources from the Municipality. The official opening is expected in early 2016.

Progress was registered in the collection, cleaning and validation of data from official sources about deaths from external causes. Also, the digitalization of monitoring information from media (digital, radio and television), was performed. Thematic georeferenced maps were produced and progress was registered in the validation of data on homicides in December 2015. In addition, a meeting with mayors, universities and members of the Security and Prevention Committee was held, sharing their strategies and experiences in the organization, ownership, sustainability and management of statistical data through the local observation of violence.

Regarding the area of crime prevention through environmental designs (CPTED, by its initials in English), the project target municipalities were visited by FHIS (Fondo Hondureño de Ineversión Social) in order to define the trust projects trust works[1] with the mayors and target communities. Community meetings to prioritize social infrastructure projects along with each of the municipalities were organized, in accordance to diagnostics produced in established communities. Workshops for strengthening the CPTED municipal teams on the Community Project Implementation (PEC by its initials in Spanish) methodology were implemented along the five municipalities, as well as the review of community assessments by the municipal authorities.

In the area of alternative conflict resolution mechanisms, several activities were implemented to further advance the training of promoters and mediators in La Ceiba and San Pedro Sula, in compliance with the Volunteer Actors in coexistence Network's Activities Plan, with the implementation of a communication workshop for the San Pedro Sula, Choloma and Central District networks, as well as the graduation and certification of volunteer hours from members of this network of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tela and La Ceiba.

As a result of the cooperation with the Women Municipal Offices (WMO), a gender perspective has been integrated into the local plans of citizen coexistence and security of the municipalities of La Ceiba, Tela, San Pedro Sula, Central District and Choloma. In December, discussions among WMOs and UNWOMEN were held in order to further integrate a gender perspective into the five targeted municipalities' annual operative plans.

In November, a commission of thirteen people integrated by five young representatives of municipal programs for children, adolescents and youth / COMVIDA, from the municipalities of Tela, La Ceiba, Choloma, San Pedro Sula and the Central District, a Central District COMVIDA technician and an officer from USAID underwent a knowledge

[1] T.N.: Obras de confianza

exchange a trip to exchange experiences to the municipality of Bello, Colombia in order to strengthen capacities for prevention of youth violence. Representatives of the National Youth Institute (INJ), Department of Children, Youth and Family (DINAF), Sub Secretary of Prevention, and a young person from Chamelecón also joined the mission.

SECTION 1 – CONTEXT

Throughout 2014 and much of 2015, the political class, despite being aware of the need for reforms to the LEOP in order to improve the administration of the 2017 elections and avoid a possible political crisis, has been reluctant to discuss electoral reform in a consensual manner. It was not until the early months of 2015, with the emergence of social movements protesting against corruption linked political parties funding, that the actors of the electoral political arena took action and focused on the formulation and presentation of electoral reforms on the issue, submitting two bills to the National Congress: (1) on transparency and control over the assets of political parties, presented by the Executive Power, and (2) on funding political parties and electoral processes, presented by Congressman Edwin Pavon.

The TSE, well aware of the complexity of the environment, identified that even an electoral reform on the control of political parties funding (which was the electoral reform more openly discussed) could not be performed. That is why the TSE, with the support of ATE component, formulated several electoral regulations, one of them related to political funding. These regulations are currently undergoing a review process prior to its socialization with key stakeholders, approval and implementation.

During the second half of 2015, the Nomination Committee for the election of the new Supreme Court was functioning. The issue of the evaluation and selection of candidates to become Magistrates of the Supreme Court monopolized the attention of the political class of the country, given that the issue has many sides, and political negotiations could be considered in an attempt to reach consensus on issues of electoral reforms; especially those of a constitutional nature such as representativeness of the TSE and RNP, runoff election and presidential reelection, among others.

In addition to this, the visit of a mission from the European Union to follow up the recommendations made in the MOE/UE mission report of the 2013 General Elections that had great media exposure, and the facilitation of UNDP on bilateral and group meetings with the seven political parties keeping a low profile, have put the issue of electoral reform on the negotiating table of political parties. In particular, the provision of UNDP to have debates on electoral reforms and to identify consensus and dissent on these issues, allowed the political parties to create an interparty committee in order to discuss issues on electoral reforms and keep them at the table of political negotiations. Thus, nine priority topics were identified, ranging from political financing, electoral justice, electronic voting and others to the representation in the TSE and RNP, mainly by the PAC and LIBRE parties, which together represent about 40% of the vote registered during the last general election.

Moreover, talks among the Government of Honduras and the Organization of American States have enabled the creation of the Support Mission against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras (in Spanish, MACCIH) which will be formally established in the first half of 2016. The MACCIH includes a component of electoral reform, but it is still not clear what its scope and sphere of influence would be. However, it will be necessary to consider joint mechanisms and avoid duplication of efforts among the international actors working on political and electoral issues.

The situation led to the discussion on the presidential re-election, an issue that polarizes and divides the country. Also, the Partnership for Prosperity Plan continued to advance, establishing a series of conditions for the northern triangle countries, mainly on transparency and accountability issues with strong anti-corruption measures.

Additionally, information on the homicide rate for December 2015 was presented, with a rate of 60 homicides per hundred thousand inhabitants[2], which would mean a decline of 10 points compared to the 2014 rate. The process of extradition of Honduras for crimes related to drug trafficking and money laundering continued. Little progress is registered on police vetting. Also, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) will soon be formally opened.

Regarding citizen identification issues: although the right to identity is the first right acquired by birth, stated both on international and national legal frameworks, thousands of people are currently on the margins of the law, unable to enforce this and other rights. This exclusion situation is strengthened and intertwined with other types of post-exclusion that lead to a denial of citizenship status and to the deepening of poverty and social inequality.

In the electoral environment, the consequences of lacking an updated census as a product of the high under-registration rate are permanently under discussion, although this information gap has more extended implications on the public policy, local development planning, management of external resources and overall design of public intervention arenas.

The citizen identification component aims to strengthen the capabilities of RNP, through a comprehensive strategy based on the use of techniques and participatory methodologies involving other state institutions, NGOs and local organizations to reduce the under-registration and under-identification in remote areas, where the diagnosis reveals a major problem of civil identification. The component also aims to strengthen the credibility and transparency of the RNP, by improving its info-technological structure, in order to provide greater security and improve citizen information contained on its database.

Challenges continue to revolve around overcoming an inefficient and corrupt State, to the construction of citizenship participation to strengthen democracy, the recognition of new ethical leadership in Honduran society, economic growth for income generating opportunities for the population, and overcoming high levels of poverty.

[2] Information given by IUDPAS in February 2016.

SECTION 2- PROBLEMS, REMEDIAL ACTIONS AND RISKS

Problems encountered:	**Risks:**	**Proposed remedial actions:**
Objective 1 – Honduras Electoral System Strengthened – **Result One**: Electoral legal and regulatory framework improved		
1. There are political issues that dominate the interest and discussions of the political class, leaving issues of electoral reform in a lower priority level.	Because the issue of electoral reform is not a priority compared to other issues such as the election of judges of the Supreme Court, and solving sound cases of corruption, the possibility exists that electoral reforms of a constitutional nature (e.g. representativeness in the TSE and RNP) that can significantly condition the discussion and approval of legal electoral reforms cannot be carried out before the end of the current legislative period.	Maintain a cordial and open space for representatives of the political class to debate on electoral reform issues, so that this subject remains on the agenda of the leaders of the political class of the country.
2. Political parties as PAC and LIBRE are claiming a space of representation in the current composition of the TSE and RNP.	The lack of representativeness of LIBRE and PAC in the TSE and RNP could hinder the approval and implementation of electoral regulations.	Hold regular meetings with the leaders of the political class to take into account that if no legal or constitutional electoral reforms are achieved, the implementation of electoral administrative measures such as regulations can help improve the administration of electoral processes in 2017.
Objective 1 – Honduras Electoral System Strengthened – Result Two: Electoral institutions´ administration improved		
Not applicable for this period.		
Objective 2 – Inclusive mechanisms that respond to citizen security needs improved - Result One: Access to secure and reliable data improved		
1. During the 2016 AOP drafting process, similarity of actions by aid workers was identified.	Partners and international cooperation members duplicate efforts and resources in similar activities.	Joint planning meetings to redirect actions in terms of target populations and communities, and to avoid duplication.
2. In San Pedro Sula, an incident that led to the burning of the physical space allocated for the installation of the Prevention	Delayed start of the actions of Prevention Technical Unit.	Negotiations with the Municipality to achieve reassignment or readjustment of another physical space in the short term.

Problems encountered:	**Risks:**	**Proposed remedial actions:**
Unit took place.		
3. The municipal authorities and local actors have technical weaknesses on issues related to monitoring and evaluation, specifically on the definition and structure of indicators.	Weakness in the monitoring and evaluation system of the annual work plans of the municipal authorities.	Strengthening of technical capacities on monitoring and evaluation, and on design and measurement of indicators.
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		
1. The issue of the staff to be assigned at the Centers for Citizen Registry and Identification (CRICs) continues to experience problems, since currently, the RNP does not have needed resources to hire staff to cover these centers.	Inability to build the eight planned CRICs, due to lack of resources from the RNP.	Meetings have been held between the authorities of RNP and UNDP in order to find the most appropriate solutions to promote the development of this activity

SECTION 3 - OBJECTIVE RESULTS AND INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE

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

Progress narrative toward results: As for the electoral legal framework, there has been a breakthrough in the discussions on electoral reforms among key actors in the political arena, which generates many expectations to achieve electoral reforms prior to the holding of the primary elections of 2017. On the other hand, from the scope of the TSE, the process of reviewing proposals for electoral regulations formulated in the third trimester of this year has begun.

Indicators	Indicator performance
1.1 Number of Electoral legal reform proposals supported by UNDP/USG presented to the National Congress.	Based on a specific request from the Electoral Affairs Commission of the National Congress and members of political parties on implementing a monitoring mechanism to the Commitment for Transparency and Electoral Ethics, UNDP, in its role as facilitator, held a series of bilateral meetings with representatives of the seven political parties to identify their priorities in electoral matters for possible electoral reforms on specific topics. The priorities identified were:

	- Transparency and regulation of political finance. - Citizen representation in the polling stations. - Integration of TSE and RNP. - Runoff election. - Electoral justice. - Cleaning of the census. - Prohibition of registration of candidates who have previously been Presidents. - Electronic voting. - Equity in access to media. Also, two group meetings with high-level representatives of the seven political parties were held and the Inter-Party Committee for Dialogue and Agreements on Electoral Reform were established, which will be a space for dialogue for political parties to seek consensus or disagreement on electoral reforms. Also, a minimum critical path to follow these meetings was defined, also to promote possible electoral reforms. In such critical path two moments were identified: (1) before January 24, 2016, time to discuss and approve constitutional electoral reforms (2) after January 24, 2016, to the debate on electoral law reforms. Therefore, as for the *Output 1.1.1: Number of supported events organized (meetings, workshops, etc.) where key stakeholders discuss electoral reforms*. The Project supported the political parties' round table meetings, led by UNDP.
1.2 Number of reforms to the electoral regulatory framework supported by UNDP/USG adopted by the Electoral Supreme Tribunal (TSE).	There has been considerable progress in the formulation of electoral regulations, which would represent an electoral reform of administrative procedures. If approved by the Plenary of Magistrates and implemented, it will allow an improvement of the administration of elections in 2017. The six (6) proposals for electoral regulations under review are: - Regulation of Political Activity, Propaganda and Electoral Campaigns - Regulation for Practice of Electoral Processes - Regulation for Equal Opportunities - Regulation for Performance of Non-Permanent Electoral Organizations - Regulation for PP Transparency and Accountability, and Other Forms of Political Organization - Regulations for parity and alternation mechanism. Proposals for electoral regulations formulated are currently under review. Through coordination spaces between the ATE / UNDP component, UN Women, members of the Gender Commission of the National Congress, a group of women parliamentarians, a group of feminist organizations, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and other donors, a discussion and provision of inputs has been performed, for the

	formulation of electoral gender parity and alternation regulations for the effective implementation of the principle of parity and alternation mechanism horizontally / vertically, so that the political-electoral participation of women and men in the creation of formulas, payroll and sheets of the candidates to elective office and leadership positions in political parties, is equally and equitably represented, to ensure participatory democracy. Particularly, regulations on parity and alternation and equal opportunities aim at the consolidation of participatory democracy generating more opportunity for political and electoral participation of women, Afro Hondurans, indigenous, the elderly, the disabled/physically challenged and other groups. On the issue of social inclusion linked to the proposed regulation on equal opportunities have reached out to federations of disabled people to subscribe a cooperation agreement on electoral matters between the TSE and the four federations of disabled people. Therefore, in regards to the *Output 1.2.2: Number of proposals aiming at improving electoral regulations presented by key stakeholders*: six proposals of electoral regulations have been presented to the Plenary of Magistrates of the TSE A review process of these draft regulations is undergoing with the Component' support.

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

Progress narrative toward results: By request of the Plenary of Magistrates of the TSE on the Board of Directors (September 2015), two initiatives were included in the 2015-2017 AWP: implementation of the project for updating the cartographic information in the remaining municipalities of the Francisco Morazán District and in all the municipalities in the Cortes District. It was also requested to include a training course on computer systems, targeting the IT Department staff that has an impact on the IT demands of electoral projects.

Indicators	Indicator performance
2.1 Percentage of time reduction to update the National Electoral Census under agreed parameters.	On the issue of institutional strengthening, the ATE Component has supported the implementation of electoral projects that have a direct impact on the administration of the electoral process, such as: the "Cartographic Updating project in the Districts with more electoral weight (Francisco Morazán and Cortes) and the development of an interconnection between the databases of the TSE and RNP that would allow the formation of the National Electoral Census under security, transparency and effectiveness parameters identified by the two institutions (See Branding section 11.2). The implementation of the Updating Cartographic Project allowed the TSE to identify the need for the opening 24 new voting centers, the inclusion of 190 new human

	settlements (villages, etc.) in the Cartography Department databases, correction of names of human settlements in the databases, relocation of human settlements in different electoral sectors, and corrections of the name of electoral sectors. The interconnection system TSE-RNP was completed with the development of the system design, including the incorporation of all computer validations of both institutions. The process of hiring an IT expert to carry out the second phase of the consultancy has been launched, which includes testing the system to ensure interoperability and compatibility with the databases of the TSE and RNP, developing a user manual, technical and supporting a process of socialization and training for system users. Due to technical delays, is not possible to provide a percentage of time to measure the reduced time to update the National Electoral Census yet.
2.2 Number of civic-electoral outreach initiatives led by TSE.	In terms of civic education initiatives, support continued for the launching of a proper electoral bulletin for the months of September-October. Moreover, consultants in IT and graphic design have already submitted their first products in design initiatives for electoral training and civic education, and the design of a system of registration and identity cards for staff involved in the initiatives of the Training and civic education (See Branding section 11.1). The page for subscription and display Information for the Electoral Bulletin “Connected with citizenry” (http://www.tse.hn/boletinelectoral/) has been reviewed and slightly modified to understand how it works, with the objective to control all of its functions. In addition, the Project Logistics module was developed and integrated into the National Integrated Training System. The graphic design consultant prepared the following documents (See Branding section 11.2): - Design and Layout of the Official Gazette of the TSE “Connected with citizenry” for the months from November-December. - Design drawings and infographic diagrams: "How to Vote". - Design banners for web format "planning form" proposed by Electoral Training Unit. - Design of the Diagram of 2017 Primary Elections and List of Electoral Project. - Design and Layout of three (3) training modules on the topics: Knowing the Supreme Electoral Tribunal of Honduras, Geographic Electoral and Politic Division National Electoral Census, Electoral Organisms, Political-electoral system and gender equity. - Design and layout of the instrument of civic education for school children "A TALE OF DEMOCRACY" - Several publications for the TSE Facebook page.

2.3 Percentage of actions executed of three electoral projects implemented by the TSE.	The Planning and Monitoring Unit (UPEG) developed a proposal on the Primary Election Plan that includes 24 electoral projects, which was presented to the Plenary of Magistrates. This has a great effect on the planning for the primary election, because it is the first time that a definite plan of this nature would be produced. Additionally, a web application for planning the 2017 electoral processes was developed. This website will not only be used by the Electoral Training Unit, but also by other units. (See Branding section 11.2) Regarding the support of the IT Department, staff from this department are receiving training on computer systems under the ORACLE system (Linux +, Oracle 10g Administration I & II, and PL / SQL) needed to manage the databases of the institution and to develop the necessary skills required to meet the computing demands of the TSE, for the control and monitoring of electoral projects for the Primary election 2017. (See Branding section 11.2)
2.4 Percentage of decrease in the delivery time of the identity card in selected municipalities.	A baseline for this indicator started to be defined during this period, as there is not a recent document showcasing the lapse from issuing and delivering the identity card, which is critical data for the creation of system controls that would decrease such lapse. For this time/lapse study, online municipal civil registries and identification service manuals have been selected, to establish strategies for both cases.
2.5 Percentage of increase in the security index achieved by the RNP data center.	Meetings have been held with the heads of the identification and information departments to define the strategy to be implemented through the process of measurement of the safety index. The most convenient way to measure each of the domains according to the performed proportionality applied until that moment on each of them was defined. The process of buying safety equipment to be used to encrypt communications among the Municipal Civil Registries and the central databases was also implemented. This type of tool will strengthen and support the increase of the security index at the RNP.

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

Progress narrative toward results: During this period, progress was made in the collection, cleaning and validation of data from official sources about deaths due to external causes. Also, the digitalization of monitoring information from media (digital, radio and television), was performed. Thematic georeferenced maps were produced and progress was registered in the validation of data of December 2015.

A meeting was held with mayors, universities and members of the Committee for Security and Prevention from La Ceiba and Tela, sharing their strategies and experiences in the organization, ownership, sustainability and management of statistical data through local observatories of violence, for support in prevention. Our model implemented at the local level was presented, as well as validated data on the rate of homicides per hundred thousand inhabitants by September 2015. This process was accompanied by several institutions showing interest

and their leading representatives, as the Chancellor of the National Autonomous University Honduras - Julieta Castellanos-, the Security Minister -Julian Pacheco-, the Director of USAID -James Watson- and the UNDP Resident Representative - Consuelo Vidal.

Indicators	Indicator performance
1.1 Number of bulletins published by the University Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security (Insituto Universitario Democracia, Paz y Seguridad), IUDPAS with UNDP/USG support.	The collection, cleaning and validation of data from official sources about deaths due to external causes continued to show progress. Also, the digitalization of monitoring information from media (digital, radio and television) was performed. Thematic georeferenced maps were produced and progress was registered in the validation of December 2015 data. Additionally, updated information until September was presented, and data up to December 2015 is on the process of validation, showing a tendency of the homicide rate of 59 homicides per hundred thousand inhabitants, which would mean a decline of 10 points compared to the rate of 2014.
1.2 Number of people registered or identified in RNP records in areas prioritized by the project during identification brigades	During this period, the municipalities where the registration and identification brigades will be held were defined, based firstly on the seventy-five municipalities in the west of the country, and the five CARSI cities where USAID is currently working. Afterwards, the under-registration was statically defined in those municipalities, selecting the eight municipalities with the highest percentages. This list will be sent to USAID for approval, to then begin the process of identifying NGOs or organizations in each locality with whom agreements may be subscribed to gather information, prior to the arrival of the registration brigades. Also, the purchase process of the info-technological equipment to be used in these brigades (laptops, portable printers, cameras, etc.) was also completed. Municipalities and CARSI cities had been already identified – 100%. Number of people to be registered or identified is ongoing.

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.

Progress narrative toward results: *Inclusive policies and services that improve citizen security*.

In Tela and the Central District, completion of the premises and facilities for this municipalities in contribution for the implementation of the Municipal Prevention Office / Technical Unit for Citizen Security was achieved. Difficulties have raised regarding progress of physical infrastructure works in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, due to a fire that took place in the designated municipal facilities; and in Choloma, the local government experienced difficulties in investment programming. In La Ceiba, according to negotiations of local authorities and of the Prevention Committee, the allocation of a physical space for the Prevention Municipal Office was achieved through the Spanish Cooperation. The furniture is provided by UNDP.

The accountability exercises related to the first three quarters of 2015 took place in the target municipalities. A 2015 AOP implementation rate of 88.3% was registered in Tela, 70% in Choloma, 85% in San Pedro Sula and 70% in La Ceiba due to difficulties regarding municipal budget allocation for some of its dependencies that had scheduled actions under the AOP framework. The final data will be ready for the next quarterly report, considering the 2015 AOP closure will run the last week of January 2016.

It is worth noting that the Local Citizen Security and Coexistence Plan of the Central District has been certified by the Ministry of Security, granting the possibility to access funds from the security tax for project financing. In addition, workshops and meetings to formulate the Annual Work Plan of Citizen Security and Coexistence 2016 in the five target municipalities have been implemented, allowing the process of activities definition and budgeting to start, as well as the definition of results and indicators.

Regarding the strengthening of municipal capacities to implement the Crime Prevention through Environmental Design methodology (CPTED), cooperation with the Institute for Water and Sanitation Community Development / Honduran Social Investment Fund - IDECOAS / FHIS has continued and it is foreseen to continue until 2017.

In partnership with IDECOAS / FHIS, workshops for the review, validation and dissemination of the following methodological guidelines were implemented:

1. CPTED - PEC Guidelines;
2. Guidelines for the modules before the beginning of infrastructure works:
    a. Community Organization;
    b. Purchases and Procurement / Basic Controls;
    c. Social Accounting;
    d. Health and Safety;
3. Guidelines for the Modules during and after starting infrastructure works:
    a. The Community and the Environment,
    b. Gender equality and domestic violence,
    c. Operation and Maintenance;
    d. Prevention and Community Coexistence.

Visits to the target municipalities were conducted to define the trust works[3] with municipalities and target communities. Community meetings to prioritize social infrastructure projects in conjunction with each of the municipalities were organized, according to the diagnostics produced in the target communities.

Workshops for strengthening the CPTED municipal teams on the Community Project Implementation (PEC) methodology were implemented along the five municipalities, as well as the review of community assessments by the municipal authorities.

The training process of the Volunteer Actors has been implemented in La Ceiba, San Pedro Sula and the Central District, in partnership with Mediation and Conciliation Units (UMC), as well as knowledge feedback and communication tools for the members of the Tegucigalpa network. Over 50 skilled mediators or community promotors and leaders, trained on coexistence (practice of human values that promote interpersonal relationships and allow approaching conflict from a violence prevention perspective) joined the network of community volunteerism. Likewise,

[3] T.N.: Original text in spanish: Obras de confianza

the volunteer hours of 103 leaders who have exercised their volunteer duties during 2015 in San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Tela were certified. Support to the Mediation and Conciliation Unit of the Central District Municipality continued.

Meetings with the judiciary have continued, in order to advance the shaping of the work agenda that includes support for the interagency committee of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, the development of a related policy, the legal diagnosis with a proposal for legal reform, the information system on mediation and conciliation, structuring of diploma certificate training courses, courses and seminars on conciliation in law, MASC cathedra, and others.

Support to the integration of a gender perspective into local Plans of Citizen Coexistence and Security in the target municipalities continued in partnership with the Municipal Offices for Women (WMO). Also, a visit was implemented along with UN Women to San Pedro Sula, where the representatives of the Municipal Offices for Women in the 5 municipalities met, discussing activities and work implemented during the period, the definition of the 2016 activities to be implemented by the Municipal Office of Women, and the integration of a gender perspective in the 2016 Coexistence and Citizen Security Annual Operating Plan, to guarantee actions to prevent violence against women. During this meeting, activities to be implemented in 2016 were discussed with the Municipal Offices for Women, aimed at: Strengthening the capacities of the Municipal Women's Offices to promote the implementation of innovative economic activities, 2. Strengthen the information system in all its modules, 3. Design and implementation of awareness campaigns on sexual harassment in three Municipalities.

Regarding youth and civic culture, an experiences exchange trip to the municipality of Bello, Colombia was implemented, by a commission of thirteen people integrated by five young representatives of municipal programs for children, adolescents and youth / COMVIDA from the municipalities of Tela, La Ceiba, Choloma, San Pedro Sula and the Central District, a Central District COMVIDA technician and an officer from USAID. Also, a representative of each of the following national institutions participated: The National Youth Institute (INJ), Department of Children, Youth and Family (DINAF), Sub Secretary of Prevention, and a young person from Chamelecón, which is a project target neighborhood.

It is worth mentioning that each of the activities took place in neighborhoods in conditions of violence. The knowledge was transferred through a methodology that consisted of a brief explanation of each of the processes by the facilitators, subsequently conducting practices in situ with the processes beneficiaries or partners, reflecting a strong *learning by doing* component of the mission.

One of the reasons for the success of the mission was the participatory and practical nature of the agenda. Each action was carried out in situ in the Medellin and Bello neighborhoods, in the presence of the processes beneficiaries, and conducting practical exercises after a brief presentation of each methodology. In addition, the integration of the Honduran Mission members was important for the facilitation and replica of small exercises with children and adolescents in Bello after each methodological discussion.

Also, it was possible to collectively design a profile for the implementation of the "creative and recreational holidays in Honduras" to be held during the third week of March in five municipalities. Prior to this, a training process in methodological issues will be required for the trainers, aimed at young and adult facilitators of Honduras in the five partner municipalities and in the State institutions participating in the mission. This workshop will be delivered by an interdisciplinary team of technicians from the Municipality of Bello, from the Culture, Recreation, Sports, Children and

Family Ministries. The training of trainers workshop took place from 17 to 22 January 2016 for 100 people approximately in Honduras, delivered by 6 facilitators from Bello in coordination with Honduran specialists.

Another highlight from the mission to the municipality of Bello, was the coordination of actions among the participating national institutions and youth representatives from the five municipalities where the project of Citizen Security and Coexistence and USAID work, which allows to foresee and coordinate actions among this project and its funding and implementing partners.

Indicators	Indicator performance
2.1 Increased percentage of implemented actions from the Annual Work Plans in each target Municipality.	A 2015 AOP implementation rate of 88.3% was registered in Tela, 70% in Choloma, 85% in San Pedro Sula and 70% in La Ceiba due to difficulties regarding municipal budget allocation for some of its dependencies that had scheduled actions under the AOP framework. The final data will be ready for the next quarterly report, considering the 2015 AOP closure will run the last week of January 2016.
2.2 Number of situational crime prevention policies adopted by each municipality.	In partnership with IDECOAS / FHIS, workshops for the review, validation and dissemination of the CPTED – PEC Manual were implemented. Trust works[4] with the mayors and target communities were defined. Community meetings to prioritize social infrastructure projects along with each of the municipalities were organized, in accordance to the CPTED diagnostics produced in target communities. Workshops for strengthening the CPTED municipal teams on the Community Project Implementation (PEC) methodology were implemented along the five municipalities. Progress has been made in the production of a new work plan with IDECOAS – FHIS, which will allow enhancement of the activities to be implemented alongside the municipalities, based on the needs of each of them, to achieve the definition of policies to achieve situational prevention.
2.3 Number of instruments formulated to use alternative conflict resolution mechanisms.	A technical assistance cooperation framework has been established with the Judiciary for the formulation of policy instruments on alternative conflict resolution mechanisms (MASC), a MASC legal diagnosis, an information system on mediation and conciliation, a diploma certificate on conciliation in law, and a MASC cathedra, among others.
2.4 Number of people that access alternative conflict resolution mechanisms in target municipalities.	During the last quarter of 2015, 245 persons have received orientation at the Mediation and Conciliation Units in the five municipalities. 180 Mediation and Conciliation sessions have been conducted, in which 398 people participated. 57% of the applicants were women and 43 % were men. The type of conflict with the highest application rate was the neighborhood conflict (34%), followed by the debt conflict (28%). In community care, 8 mediations were registered, all coming to an agreement.
2.5 Number of women in selected municipalities that access services offered by the Women	The representatives of the Municipal Offices for Women in the 5 municipalities met, discussing activities and work implemented during the period, the definition of the 2016 activities to be implemented by the Municipal Offices of Women, and the integration of a gender perspective in the 2016 Coexistence and Citizen Security Annual Operating

[4] T.N.: Obras de confianza

Municipal Offices (WMO).	Plan, to guarantee actions to prevent violence against women. Data regarding women who received services from the Municipal Offices for Women during the period is in process of confirmation
2.6 Number of proposals on culture of peace presented by youth to decision-makers.	After a training process in business plans, 22 business initiatives in La Ceiba (15) and Tela (7) were identified, which have received mostly seed capital for the starting up of their business, particularly in La Ceiba, where legal status for each of the financed projects has begun. In Tela, seed capital was delivered in December to 7 selected youths. These proposals by young entrepreneurs were selected by committees composed of the Municipality, Chambers of Commerce and the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH). Micro Grant Agreements in Choloma and La Ceiba have been extended until March 2016.

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

CITIZEN IDENTIFICATION COMPONENT

In this new phase, project target areas will be defined according to the areas where USAID is currently working, in order to create synergies among the projects, and to get better results for the communities. For instance, the project will conduct registration and identification brigades in several towns in the western of the country, where USAID already has several projects (ACCESS, MARKET, PROPARQUE AND NEXOS). It is important to establish a relation with such projects.

A connection among the UNDP Technical Electoral Assistance (ATE) and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) is being established, aiming at having a continuously updated National Electoral Census (CNE), containing daily captured information at the RNP offices.

Efforts will also be jointly implemented alongside the USAID Public Security Project, and eight Coexistence Centers branch offices of RNP are expected to be installed, in order to bring the services provided by the Civil Registry to citizens living in areas at risk, thereby reducing under registry and under identification.

CITIZEN SECURITY AND COEXISTENCE COMPONENT RESULTS

At the Central District, several interventions with other USAID implementers of activities contained in the Annual Work Plan among AJH, FUNADEH – Genesis, IDECOAS / FHIS and the Municipality were integrated.

During this period, a tour visit with implementers of DO-1 of USAID's new strategy was implemented, in order to socialize the activities that the implementers will carry out in target municipalities in 2016, which led to the definition of roles and responsibilities of all parties involved, as well as the definition of contributions from the municipal authorities.

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

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

The ATE Component actively participated in the meetings of the Bureau of Electoral Monitoring (MSE) of the G16, in which political and electoral issues were discussed. Thus, the ATE Component has supported the generation of technical inputs for the discussion of these topics at the level of the Group of Representatives and Ambassadors of G-16, so that they have the information required for decision making and implementation of actions related to the cooperation in democratic governance matters.

Through the Citizen Security and Coexistence Component, the USAID Implementers were linked to the preparation process of the 2016 Citizen Security and Coexistence Annual Work Plans in La Ceiba, Tela, Choloma, the Central District and San Pedro Sula; in order to be able to coordinate and to monitor the actions implemented in target municipalities, achieving coordination and synergy of interventions. It is noteworthy that the implementation of the Annual Work Plans contributes to social prevention, situational prevention and deterrence and crime control in each municipality, as the various actions taken through accountability exercises by different actors and partners become visible. The implementers involved on the local planning process are: Alianza Joven Honduras/AJH, FUNADEH, GENESIS Project, Glasswing, Children International, FHIS/IDECOAS, PASMO and Honduras Convive (OTI).

SECTION 6 - INTEGRATION OF CROSS-CUTTING VARIABLES

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

The ATE Component has continued participating in meetings with stakeholders on the issue of gender equality and political participation of women. The proposed electoral regulations parity and mechanism of alternation have been discussed in this meetings, in which the Plenary of Magistrates of the TSE, members of the Gender Commission of Congress, members of the group of women parliamentarians, other donors and other representatives of feminist groups have participated.

Within the framework of joint processes implemented in support to the different actions of the Citizen Security and Coexistence Component, the Volunteer Actors Network of Tela and Choloma delivered several workshops last quarter within the framework of human rights, especially the rights of youth and women's rights, in which focus groups and parades were implemented, contributing to violence prevention through the promotion of peaceful coexistence.

SECTION 7 - EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

ATE COMPONENT

1. It is important that the agreements reached among the ATE Component and the beneficiaries become reflected in some sort of written document in order to ensure the commitment of the parties. This is mentioned regarding

the commitment that the TSE made to acquire a channel for data transfer to the TSE-RNP interconnection system.

2. It had been agreed with the Plenary of Magistrates of the TSE that the ATE Component would carry out the acquisition of hardware and software for the system, and that the TSE would acquire the channel data transfer (point to point dark fiber connection). However, in meetings held in late September, one of the magistrates expressed that the acquisition of the data channel was too onerous for the TSE.
3. In this regard, RNP and TSE technicians presented scenarios (pro and cons) of having a data channel point-to-point or a commercial channel (TIGO, CLARO or Hondutel). Based on that meeting, the plenary of magistrates agreed to make a decision and talk to some suppliers. A decision is expected in early 2016.

CITIZEN IDENTIFICATION COMPONENT

1. To ensure that responsibilities for the implementation of this component are met, such as the current CRICs situation, where the RNP does not have the personnel to operate them.
2. For the approval of this new stage, work was implemented under USAID procedures, which has been helpful given that the results are closely related to the objectives of the donor, while the three USAID funded components intertwine activities to optimize allocated resources.
3. A greater speed in the recruitment of staff processes is important.
4. It is considered that the RNP component is being developed in a timely manner according to the Annual Operating Plan.

CITIZEN SECURITY AND COEXISTENCE COMPONENT

1. The level of ownership, recognition and trust of the five municipalities showcases the level of success that interventions on each area of work in the municipalities has had. Interventions implemented by the project are always well received by the local authorities, the civil society and other partners. Also, each municipality is making efforts in order to insure the sustainability of those initiatives.
2. The young people's art performances -muralism, stilts, mime, dance, percussion, among others- are well received in each municipality.
3. Community work is strengthened by the voluntary work of Community Centers (*Puntos de Convivencia Comunitaria*, PCC), and the Mediation and Conciliation Units (UMC), that every day get involved in mediation and conciliation of interpersonal conflicts in their communities, preventing disputes that could result in violence.
4. The management and municipal planning has achieved organization not only of the activities assigned to each municipality, but also of the joint cooperation with each municipality. Coordinating the actors and strategic partners allows greatest assets, as well as availability of resources (human, social and financial resources) in favor of the inhabitants of each target municipality of the project.
5. The level of commitment required by the use of information has led to the generation of an information system that allows Municipal Women´s Offices in each municipality to register cases of women victims of violence; favoring relevant decision making.

SECTION 8 - ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED AND PLANNED FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

Planned Activities from previous quarter	Current Status	Explanation for Changes	Proposed Activities for the next quarter

Planned Activities from previous quarter	Current Status	Explanation for Changes	Proposed Activities for the next quarter
Objective 1 – Honduras Electoral System Strengthened – **Result One**: Electoral legal and regulatory framework improved			
The contract of national experts on electoral reform to develop proposal (s) is to be renewed. The scope of the consultancy is to be defined.	Five proposals for electoral regulations have been delivered. A review process will be implemented in October, in order to deliver a final version of the regulations to the Magistrates.		Completing the process of review of election regulations.
			Conduct a Technical Mission to TSE/Guatemala - Entourage: representatives of political parties, Electoral Affairs Commission of the National Congress and TSE, as follow up of the technical mission to Dominican Republic.
			Support to the TSE on the subscription of an agreement on electoral cooperation between the physically challenged federations and the TSE. This agreement may serve as a framework for the implementation, if approved, of the electoral regulation on equal opportunities.
			Support the coordination of the Inter-party Committee for the dialogue and Agreements on Electoral Reforms
			Support the formulation of a proposal for electoral reform on citizenship of polling stations.
Objective 1 – Honduras Electoral System Strengthened – Result Two: Electoral institutions´ administration improved			
Design and implementation	ToRs for the second		Launch of the procurement

Planned Activities from previous quarter	Current Status	Explanation for Changes	Proposed Activities for the next quarter
of the TSE-RNP interconnection system.	phase are currently undergoing the analysis and review phase. Specifications for technological requirements (hardware & software) have been identified.		processes and start of consultancies. The process of acquiring the Info- technological equipment has been initiated
Hiring of expert on IT and electronic voting	Process definition of ToRs for an international IT consultant to support TSE in the field of computers and electoral technologies.		
Launching of electoral bulletin "Connected to citizenry"	Process of designing the bulletin for Nov-Dec		Launch the electoral bulletin for (Nov-Dec)
A technical mission to the National Electoral Institute in Mexico in order to exchange ideas, best practices and experiences on the issue of electoral training and civic education, has been planned within the horizontal cooperation framework	Currently, in process of defining the scope of the technical mission and identifying administrative requirements with the donor.		Conduct the technical mission to the National Electoral Institute in Mexico.
			Support the training brigades to the implementation of Student Government to be held at the end of April 2016.
Launch of the recruitment process and start of the consultancies	The IT recruitment and awarding process was performed, which will start functioning in January 2016. The terms of reference for recruitment of researchers and quality control have	Recruitment of researchers, operations and quality control staff depends on the IT expert's beginning of functions, since he/she will be providing input for their work.	Recruitments have been implemented

Planned Activities from previous quarter	Current Status	Explanation for Changes	Proposed Activities for the next quarter
	been produced.		
The twenty municipalities with the highest rate of inconsistencies have been defined	The number of inconsistencies among the Civil Registry and Identification have been defined. The twenty municipalities with the highest rate of inconsistencies have been defined in accordance to RNP data. The list will be sent to USAID for approval.		The Civil Registration and Identification Committee that will be responsible for providing legal and technical assistance for the inconsistencies found among different databases has been assembled. The types of inconsistencies among different databases and possible solutions have been defined. Visits to at least eight municipalities to verify cases of inconsistencies among different Civil Registration and Identification databases have been performed.
Training for staff who will carry out verification of cases with inconsistencies among the Civil Registry and Identification databases.	Staff who will be trained has not yet been hired		Staff who will research on cases of inconsistencies has been trained.
Conducting a pilot plan on one municipality for verification of the cases showing inconsistencies among local RNP databases, in order to define possible solutions for each type of inconsistency.	The pilot plan has not yet been implemented.	This activity was postponed through a joint decision with the RNP, as it was preferable to first assemble the Committee that will be responsible for providing legal and technical solutions for the inconsistencies, and then implement the pilot plan, to prove feasibility of solutions or the need to implement changes.	The pilot plan has been implemented.
The process of acquisition of	The acquisition of security		Acquired equipment has been

Planned Activities from previous quarter	Current Status	Explanation for Changes	Proposed Activities for the next quarter
the info- technological equipment has started.	equipment has been awarded. The equipment will be delivered in January 2016		configured.
Objective 2 – Inclusive mechanisms that respond to citizen security needs improved - Result One: Access to secure and reliable data improved			
The four organizations that will collect information on under registration in the target municipalities, and with whom an agreement will be subscribed for that purpose, have been identified.	The eight municipalities where the Registration and Identification Brigades will be implemented, have been defined (three CARSI cities and five western municipalities where USAID is currently working) The list of municipalities will be sent to USAID for approval.		The municipalities with whom collection of information will be implemented have been identified within target municipalities.
The design of the promotional material to be used by the Project has been produced and approved.	The UNDP communications area has reviewed and commented the promotional material to be used in the project.		The promotional material has been acquired.
The process of acquisition of the info-technological equipment has started.	The acquisition of the info-technological equipment has been awarded. The equipment will be delivered in January 2016 by the supplier.		The equipment that will be used in the Registry Brigades has been configured.
- Digitalization of monitoring information from media (digital, radio and television) - Collection, cleaning and validation of crime data from official sources (SEPOL, Forensics and local observatories).	This activity is carried out on a regular basis, in order to obtain the information published in newsletters.	Not applicable.	- Digitalization of monitoring information from media (digital, radio and television) - Collection, cleaning and validation of crime data from official sources (SEPOL, Forensics and local observatories). - Production of the fourth

Planned Activities from previous quarter	Current Status	Explanation for Changes	Proposed Activities for the next quarter
			quarter observatory newsletter for project target municipalities - Diploma certificate on Citizen Security - Guidelines for the implementation of the process of validation and geo-referencing of crime statistical data (2015-2016) in five municipalities.
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.			
Recruitment process for the physical restyling of the places where the Centers for Civil Registration and Citizen Identification (CRICs) will be installed in the priority areas.	The places where the CRICs will be installed have not yet been defined, awaiting the RNP's decision regarding its capacity to hire and assign staff to the CRICs.		The CRICs situation has been defined.
Acquisition process for furnishing CRICs.	Awaiting the RNP resolution on new CRICs, in order to start equipment acquisition.		The CRICs situation has been defined.
The document '2016 Annual Work Plan' for target municipalities has been completed, including the definition of indicators.	Several meetings with municipal involved stakeholders, as well as USAID implementers that have resources for municipalities regarding prevention issues.	Not aplicable.	- The document has been printed and delivered to all stakeholders linked to the Municipal Planning Process. - A work tour for implementation of the accountability exercises for 2015 financial closure. - Validation of the Annual Work Plan regarding Citizen Security and Coexistence. - Exchange of experiences among municipal bodies: Prevention Committees

Planned Activities from previous quarter	Current Status	Explanation for Changes	Proposed Activities for the next quarter
			and Councils.
Coaching[5] from the communications component for radio spots dissemination.	On implementation.	Production of radio spots has taken longer than expected.	- Coaching[6] for the Community Coexistence Volunteer Network of the five municipalities on the production of the 2016 Work Plan. - Sensitization and motivation work tours with the Community Volunteer Actors Networks in each of the Municipalities.
New profiles of the Volunteers Actors for Community Coexistence.	On implementation.	Not aplicable.	- Selection of profiles for new Volunteer Actors in Community Coexistence. - Work tour for the production of a statistical information program for the registration of information from the Mediation and Conciliation Units.
An agreement letter has been negotiated among UNDP and the Judiciary.	On implementation.	Not aplicable.	Agreement letter on implementation.
Management of spaces assignation for the opening of the new Points of Community Coexistence[7].	On implementation.	Not applicable.	Operating Points of Community Coexistence[8] at projects' municipalities.
Delivery of Furniture and Equipment for Strengthening capacities of the different Mediation Units.	On implementation.	Not applicable.	Work tour for equipment delivery to the four northern municipalities.
Supporting and strengthening the Municipal	On implementation.	Not applicable.	- Work tour for seed capital delivery to the Municipal Women's Offices in

[5] T.N.: Original term in spanish: acompañamiento
[6] T.N.: Original term in spanish: acompañamiento
[7] T.N.: Original text in spanish: Puntos de Convivencia Comunitaria
[8] T.N.: Original text in spanish: Puntos de Convivencia Comunitaria

Planned Activities from previous quarter	Current Status	Explanation for Changes	Proposed Activities for the next quarter
Women's Offices.			Choloma and La Ceiba. - Work tour for materials delivery to women micro entrepreneurs trained by the Municipal Women's Offices.
To implement an exchange of experiences mission of young Hondurans to Medellin to understand the processes of creative and recreational holidays in Medellin, Colombia.	The experiences exchange mission to the municipality of Bello, Medellín, Colombia was implemented, by a commission of six youth (one per municipality plus one from Chamelecón, as well as a technician from the Central District financed by the municipality). A relevant USAID officer also integrated the mission, as well as partner intuitions as the National Youth Department, the Department of Children, Youth and Family DINAF, and the Sub Secretary of Prevention.	Not applicable.	- The youth experiences exchange mission took place on January 24 to 31, 2016. - Work tour for follow up and monitoring of replicas of the methodologies of creative and recreational holidays.
The consultant to develop the youth stakeholders, violence prevention and cultural resources mapping has been hired.	The recruitment of the consultant to develop the youth stakeholders, violence prevention and cultural resources mapping has been implemented, linked to violence prevention in five partner municipalities. The consultancy will end on February 28.		Implementation of the youth organizations working on violence prevention mapping, and mapping of cultural resources in the five municipalities.
The consultant for delivery of citizen participation, organization and planning workshops, and for the production of a municipal	ToRs have been produced.	Activities will be implemented from February to March 2016, as the experiences exchange	The recruitment process will begin on February, so the consultancy may start in the same month.

Planned Activities from previous quarter	Current Status	Explanation for Changes	Proposed Activities for the next quarter
agenda of youth and violence prevention in the five municipalities has been recruited.		mission to the municipality of Bello, Medellín, Colombia was prioritized to be implemented on January 2016.	

SECTION 9 – LIST OF IN-COUNTRY TRAINING EVENTS

Name of the training programed	Field of study	Relationship to the objectives	Start date	End date	Estimated cost	Number of male	Number of female
ATE Component							
Meeting with CSOs members to discuss electoral reforms.	Electoral Reform	It is related to the result 1: Electoral legal and regulatory framework improved.	December 4, 2015	December 4, 2015	U$ 191.61	15	1
1st Meeting with political party members to discuss electoral reforms.	Electoral Reform	It is related to the result 1: Electoral legal and regulatory framework improved.	December 7, 2015	December 7, 2015	U$ 185.11	16	1
Training on IT Systems (Databases).	IT: databases programming based on ORACLE.	It has an impact on strengthening the competencies of the IT Department staff, so they can respond to the IT demands of the TSE regarding the implementation of electoral projects detailed in the 2017 election plan.	December 2, 2015	February 15, 2016	U$ 11,000.00	5	1
2nd Meeting with political parties' members to	Electoral Reform.	It is related to the result 1: Electoral legal and regulatory framework	December 11, 2016	December 11, 2016	$191.19	5	1

Name of the training programed	Field of study	Relationship to the objectives	Start date	End date	Estimated cost	Number of male	Number of female
discuss electoral reforms priorities.		improved.					
Review of electoral regulation on funding of political parties.	Electoral Reform.	Relation to the activity 2 of the Result 1 of the Project.	October 14, 2015	February 15, 2016	U$ 513.01	13	1
CITIZEN SECURITY AND COEXISTENCE COMPONENT							
Communication workshop for Voluntary Actors for Community Coexistence in Choloma.	Communication methods as tools to serve the population.	Inclusive mechanisms that respond to citizen security needs improved.	October 1 2015	October 1 2015.	$400.00	4	19
Communication workshop for Voluntary Actors for Community Coexistence in San Pedro Sula.	Communication methods as tools to serve the population.	Inclusive mechanisms that respond to citizen security needs improved.	October1 2015	October 1 2015.	$800.00	2	19
Training of trainers module in La Ceiba.	Community mediation.	Inclusive mechanisms that respond to citizen security needs improved	October 26, 2015	October 29, 2015	$1228.00	3	15
Community Promoters training module in La Ceiba.	Peaceful Coexistence	Inclusive mechanisms that respond to citizen security needs improved	November 3, 2015	November 3, 2015	$1358.00	4	19
Communication workshop for Voluntary Actors for Community Coexistence in the Central District.	Communication methods as tools to serve the population.	Inclusive mechanisms that respond to citizen security needs improved	November 22, 2015	November 22, 2015	$1500.00	13	28
Certification and	Certification of	Inclusive	December	December	$4600	26	67

Name of the training programed	Field of study	Relationship to the objectives	Start date	End date	Estimated cost	Number of male	Number of female
Graduation of Voluntary Coexistence Actors in Choloma and San Pedro Sula.	Voluntary Actors.	mechanisms that respond to citizen security needs improved	3, 2015	3, 2015			
Certification and Graduation of Voluntary Coexistence Actors in La Ceiba and Tela.	Certification of Voluntary Actors.	Inclusive mechanisms that respond to citizen security needs improved	December 4, 2015	December 4, 2015	$4300	24	75
Meeting of the five municipal programs of childhood and youth /COMVIDA.	Exchange of experiences, learned lessons and planning of the COMVIDAS.		October 19	October 22	US2,5000 (UNDP funds)	13	11
Experiences exchange mission among Honduras and Colombia (Medellín y Bello), to know experiences on youth violence prevention.	1. To know the processes of creative and recreational holidays, and to produce a replica and follow up proposal in Honduras. 2.To know initiatives related to arts and sports for social re-insertion 3. To know youth entrepreneurship processes.		November 21	November 29	US$ 13,000.00 (UNDP funds)	(Other funds)	(Other funds)
Communication workshop for Voluntary Actors for Community Coexistence in La Ceiba.	Communication methods as tools to serve the population.	Inclusive mechanisms that respond to citizen security needs improved	August 25, 2015	August 25, 2015	$700.00	11	18
Local level Planning Workshop in	To define actions and interventions	Increased percentage of actions	November 23, 2015	November 22, 2015	$200.00	12	12

Name of the training programed	Field of study	Relationship to the objectives	Start date	End date	Estimated cost	Number of male	Number of female
Choloma.	regarding prevention issues with municipal bodies and local actors.	implemented from the Annual Work Plans in each target Municipality.					
Local level Planning Workshop in La Ceiba.	To define actions and interventions regarding prevention issues with municipal bodies and local actors.	Increased percentage of actions implemented from the Annual Work Plans in each target Municipality.	November 23, 2015	November 24, 2015	$300.00	15	13
Local level Planning Workshop in Tela.	To define actions and interventions regarding prevention issues with municipal bodies and local actors.	Increased percentage of actions implemented from the Annual Work Plans in each target Municipality.	November 26, 2015	November 26, 2015	$300	27	17
Local level Planning Workshop in SPS.	To define actions and interventions regarding prevention issues with municipal bodies and local actors	Increased percentage of actions implemented from the Annual Work Plans in each target Municipality.	November 27, 2015	November 27, 2015	$ 300	26	17
Local level Planning Workshop in the Central District.	To define actions and interventions regarding prevention issues with municipal bodies and local actors.	Increased percentage of actions implemented from the Annual Work Plans in each target Municipality.	November 30, 2015	November 30, 2015	$ 50	2	8

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

SECTION 10 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015 - 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 DECEMBER 31, 2015 - 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	2016,539.79
c. Cash on Hand (line a minus b)	444,269.78
Federal Expenditures and Unobligated Balance:	
d. Total Federal funds authorized	2773,129.74
e. Federal share of expenditures	2016,539.79
f. Federal share of unliquidated obligations	40,438.83
g. Total Federal share (sum of lines e and f)	2056,978.62
h. Unobligated balance of Federal funds (line d minus g)	716,151.12
Recipient Share:	
i. Total recipient share required	276,411.76
j. Recipient share of expenditures	508,440.37
k. Remaining recipient share to be provided (line i minus j)	-232,028.61

FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015 - 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	3427,691.44
c. Cash on Hand (line a minus b)	1251,994.52
Federal Expenditures and Unobligated Balance:	
d. Total Federal funds authorized	6367,365.79
e. Federal share of expenditures	3427,691.44
f. Federal share of unliquidated obligations	44,629.47
g. Total Federal share (sum of lines e and f)	3472,320.91
h. Unobligated balance of Federal funds (line d minus g)	2895,044.88
Recipient Share:	
i. Total recipient share required	655,856.00
j. Recipient share of expenditures	1031,772.12
k. Remaining recipient share to be provided (line i minus j)	-375,916.12

SECTION 11 - BRANDING, COMUNICACION AND DISSEMINATION

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

- **COMMUNICATION STRATEGY –BRANDING GUIDELINES FOR THE 'STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN HONDURAS' PROJECT.**

The project was formulated with the primary objective of ensuring the dissemination of key messages that promote the work of UNDP in Honduras, specifically in the area of Democratic Governance to all its target audiences. Also, it aims to provide a structured communication strategy with emphasis on fulfilment of the objectives and results of the project, and the widespread use of communication tools and methods. Moreover, it aims at generating awareness and empowerment of the UNDP team, particularly for the UNDP – USAID project implementers, on the importance of working together to fulfil the objectives.

In all printed publications, including brochures and flyers, the UNDP logo and slogan must be located at the upper right corner of the cover of the publication. It is important to include the UNDP logo, as well as those from other agencies, cooperation programs, government agencies, etc. It is important to note, that all communication tools used to raise the visibility of the projects, must not be used for the purpose of political campaigning. Visibility is essential to help build governance for development, given that it promotes inclusion, participation and public dialogue.

HTTP://ISSUU.COM/PROMOCIONDECONVIVENCIA/DOCS/FINAL_-_ESTRATEGIA_DE_COMUNICACI__N

- **NEWSLETTER 2015 – CITIZEN SECURITY AND COEXISTENCE COMPONENT**

This newsletter includes a series of news of the most important actions developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) from June to December 2015, under the Citizen Security project framework sponsored by the US Agency for International Development (USAID). This stage of the project highlights the continuity of the work that has been developed in recent years and the expansion of the community and municipal strategy of coexistence and citizen security. The following section presents the implemented activities regarding municipal management for the prevention of violence, mediation and conciliation, youth, art, culture and gender; which were developed as part of the strategy of Citizen Coexistence and Security, articulating with involved stakeholders in the municipalities of La Ceiba, Choloma, San Pedro Sula, Tela and Central District.

HTTP://ISSUU.COM/PROMOCIONDECONVIVENCIA/DOCS/VFINAL_BOLETIN_INFORMATIVO_16.12

➢ **VIDEOS – CITIZEN SECURITY AND COEXISTENCE COMPONENT**

A young man from La Ceiba starts a business initiative

A Young promoter invites students to the Community Coexistence Points

HTTPS://VIMEO.COM/147470416
HTTPS://VIMEO.COM/143930744

➢ **TRANSFORMING LIVES - CITIZEN SECURITY AND COEXISTENCE COMPONENT**

There are reasons to fly, I never forget my dream, and if do not see it fulfilled, well, in vane I have been born[9]

"My dream has never been about money, but to be with the people I love. Sometimes, someone moves away because there is no other way, today, I dream of seeing my mother before I die" Lyric Hip Hop composition by Kelvin Enamorado."

"My name is Kelvin Agusto Enamorado Mendez, I am 25 and I am a refrigeration technician, community arts facilitator and a founding member of Warriors Zulu Nations Honduras. I live with my dad, my stepmother, my sister in law and five brothers. I like playing the guitar, dancing break dance, drawing, painting, writing poetry and rap.
I live in the Chamelecón sector on the north coast of Honduras, my community has much potential and talent, but is often affected by the stigma of violence. One of the main problems of the community is the presence of gangs,

[9] T.N.: Original text in spanish: Hay motivos pa´ volar, mi sueño nunca lo olvido y si no lo veo cumplido pues de gusto he nacido

poverty, migration and family disintegration. For me, adaptation to this way of life has been difficult, and I feel different because I try to be sensitive to what those others feel or think, I try be empathetic.
The American dream, is more like a nightmare. My mom has been living in the United States for thirteen years, and I miss her every day. Because of my need to see her, I sometimes want to go there too, but I immediately realize that I belong here, and that poetry, drawing and dancing allow me to channel these feelings that not only I experience, but also many Hondurans who have relatives far away.
I have always been an artist and I've always wanted to teach, but I had limited tools to do it, I've always been a dreamer. I lacked technical and teaching methods, conceptual knowledge. Now I understand that for me art is the ultimate expression of human consciousness.
By being part of the UNDP Citizen Security and Coexistence project, I have been involved in various activities for the last two years:

- *Public events in central squares of La Ceiba and San Pedro Sula.*
- *Opening of the Community Coexistence Point*
- *Celebration of Youth Day in San Pedro Sula*
- *Lyrical composition and performance of the song "I'm Young ", and music video.*
- *Several training sessions to community arts facilitators*
- *International exchange of experiences among Honduras and Colombia.*

Regarding the experience in Colombia, I could not believe that I had been selected to go and that I would get on a plane. Previously, I had an opportunity to travel, but due to lack of resources I was not able to do it. Going to Colombia was accomplishing something I had to do several years ago. As a group, we did a great representation of Honduras, people willingly greeted us. I remember when I sang a song inspired by a personal poetry, where I conveyed feelings and experiences of living in Honduras and many people were able to identify themselves with our experiences, even causing tears. On the way back, I told my experience to friends and siblings, and I am participating in the Recreation, Arts and Sports workshop, for the Prevention of Violence and Social Reinsertion. With this knowledge, we will later implement a replica work plan in our community, targeting more youth.
Hip-hop is a culture that was consolidated in the late sixties, but has been present throughout the history of mankind. Hip hop elements are closely related to healthy recreation, and one of its more important features is its motto: Unity, peace, love and fun. Hip hop is a powerful tool to attract young people and raise their awareness so that they can become agents of change. For my compositions, I get inspiration form the situation of others, the context.
The people who have made a positive impact in my life are: ***Hubelia Jesus Mendez****, my mother, through advice and support, my younger brother* ***Juan Carlos Enamorado*** *has quite followed my steps, and at this point, I can say that he has surpassed me, and* ***Allan Mendez****, who understood and supported me as a friend. It would be ideal for us as young artists, to work full time teaching art, but we cannot do it due to economic income difficulties. As a young facilitator, I consider that recreation is important because it is a right, and also because it helps us get closer to live with other people and to know ourselves, which is why I am organizing a plan for replication of acquired knowledge. Firstly, an open space must be chosen for the community, then I must bring my team and plan activities with them to teach all methods of recreational holidays, traditional games, verbal assessments and other tools that enrich the human being*
I used to be a young passionate and dreamer, I am now a focused young adult, my goals are defined and…always a dreamer.

- **PROMOTIONALS - CITIZEN SECURITY AND COEXISTENCE COMPONENT**

- The ATE Component supported the physical and online publication of the Electoral Bulletin "Connected to citizenry" for the months of September-October 2015. The information refers to the activities of the updating of the cartography information supported by Component ATE, the visit by representatives of the OAS to TSE under the great national dialogue of Honduras, and other activities of administrative character developed by the TSE. http://www.tse.hn/boletinelectoral/Boletines_2015/boletin_2015_08/index.html

- The design of promotional materials for the Citizen Identification Component was performed according to the specifications proposed by UNDP branding, highlighting USAID support.

11.2 Branding

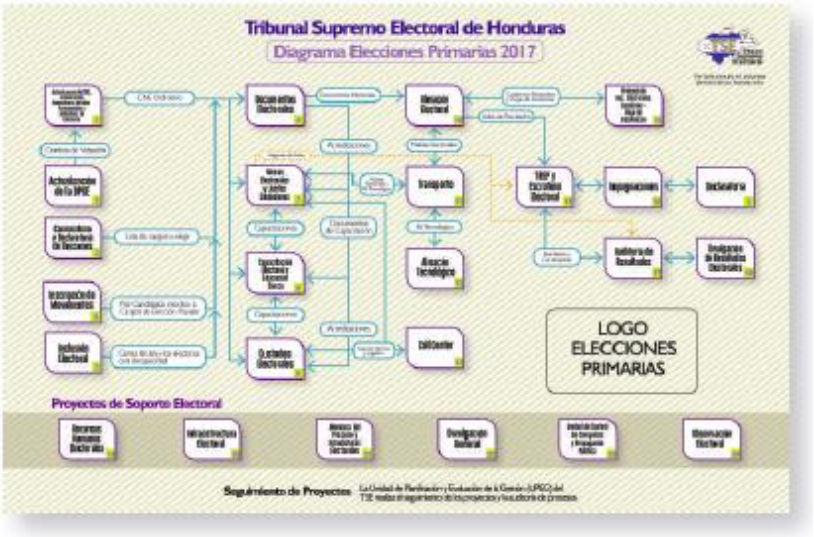
The Branding and Marking Manual for the Strengthening of the Democracy in Honduras has already been elaborated considering inputs from the three components and submitted to USAID for its revision and approval.

ATE Component

- Design and infographic diagrams of the civic outreach campaign "How to vote" *(It has not been published yet).*

- Design of banners for the web form of the Planning Format *(It has not been published yet).*

- Design of the 2017 Primary Elections plan and list of electoral projects *(It has not been published yet).*



- Design of training modules of the TSE Training Unit *(they have not been published yet).*

- Images of the implementation of the Project for information gathering on phone signal coverage and infrastructure of polling stations, and for the updating of the Electoral Political Geographic (DPGE) Division in the municipalities of the Departments of Francisco Morazán and Cortes.

TSE Cartography Unit members accompanied by members of the National Police during the cartographic updating brigades in the municipality of Choloma, Cortes District.

TSE members gathering information on the condition of the schools (Voting Centers) at the Municipality of Santa Cruz de Yojoa

TSE staff and UNDP staff holding a meeting with members of a school in Santa Cruz de Yojoa.

Director of the TSE Cartography Unit, geo-referencing a school in the sector of Los Naranjos at the Municipality of Santa Cruz de Yojoa.

Access to some schools was very difficult due to bad road conditions and lack of road infrastructure such as bridges.

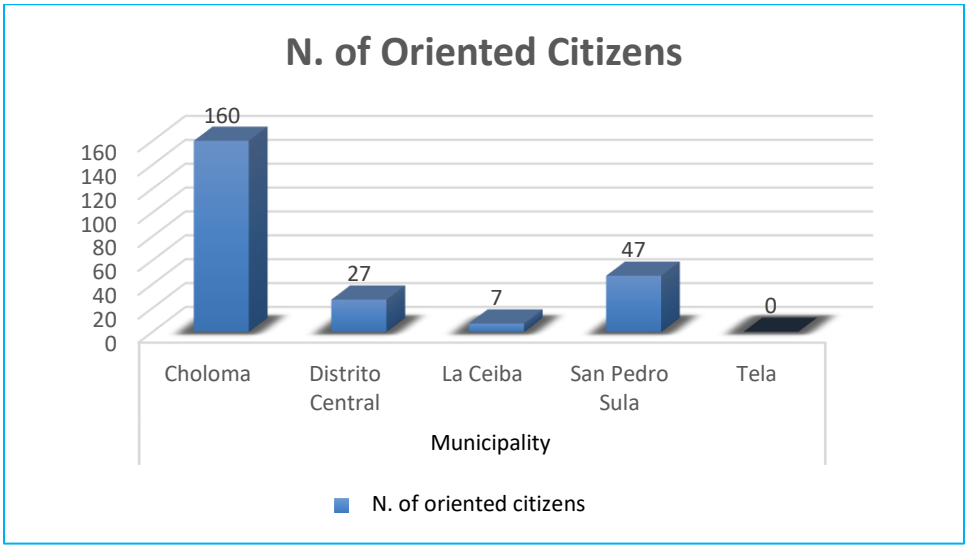
TSE IT Department staff taking the training course on Linux+ and Oracle 10g Administration I & II

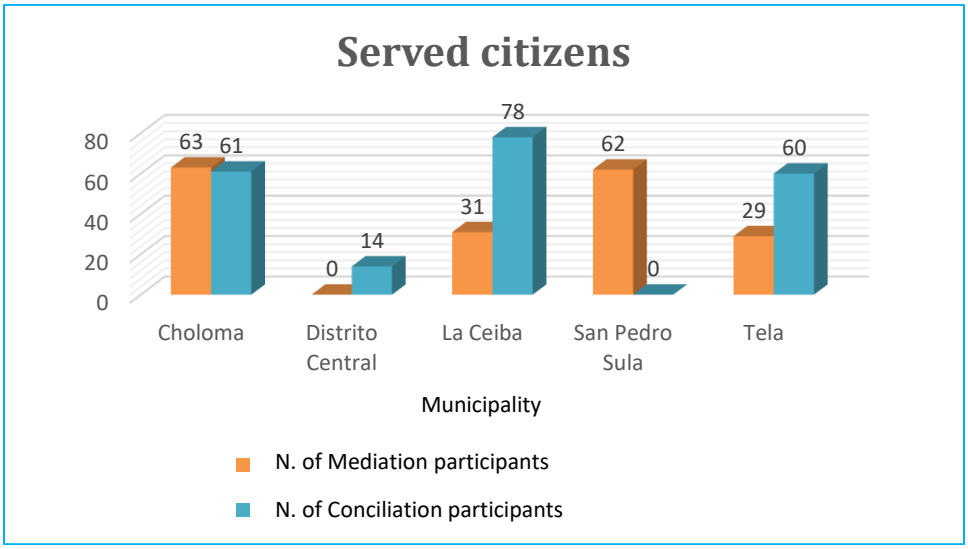
Staff from the TSE IT Department receiving a diploma for participating (and achieving the number of hours required) in the training course on Oracle 10g Administration I & II

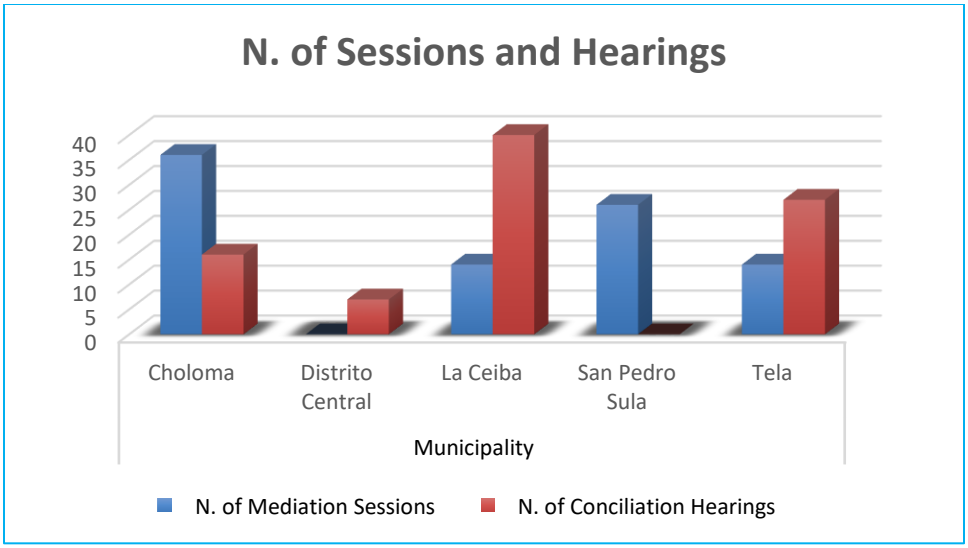
SECTION 12 - ANNEXES

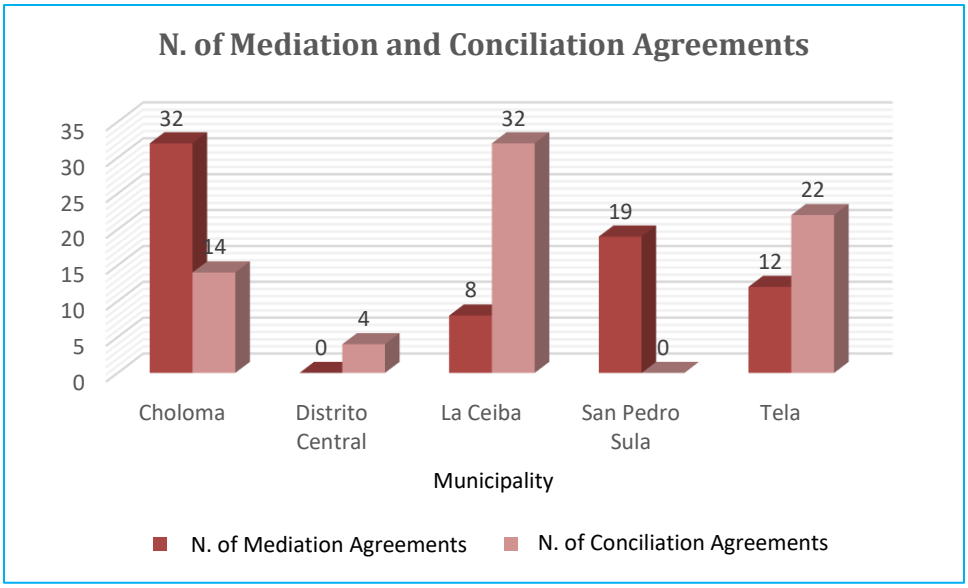
CITIZEN SECURITY AND COEXISTENCE COMPONENT

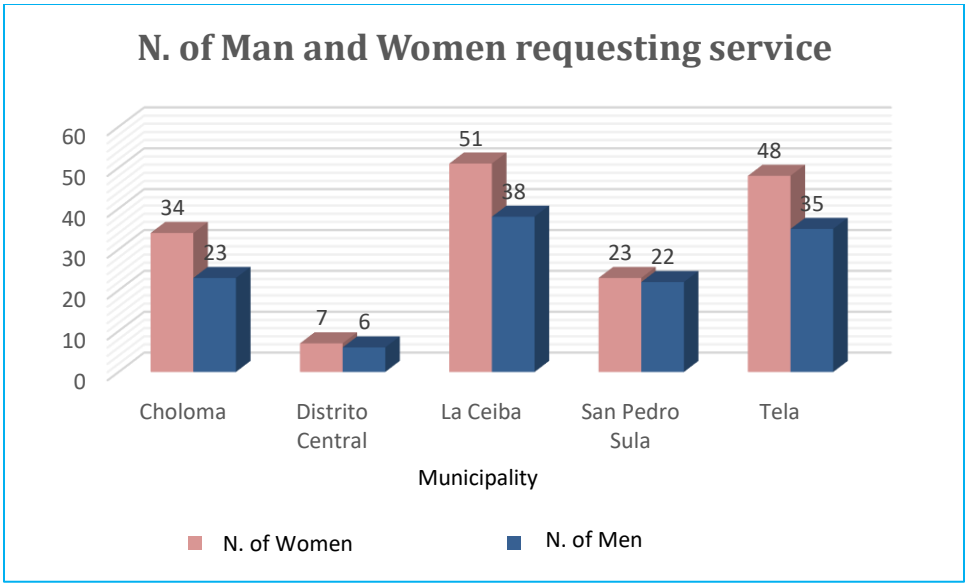
Statistical Information of the Mediation and Conciliation Units of the five municipalities
IV Quarter 2015

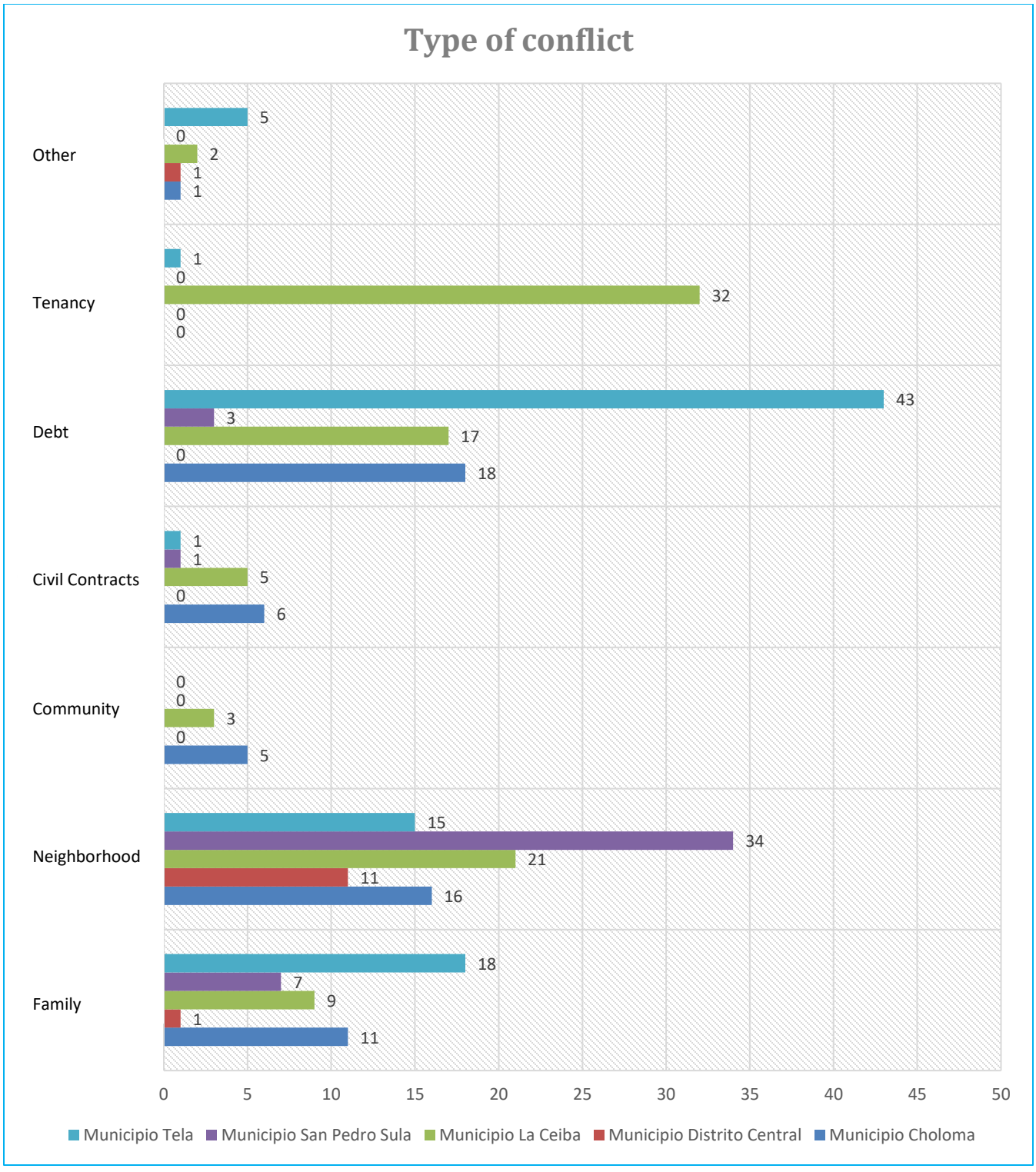





N. of Sessions and Hearings
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Choloma
Distrito Central
La Ceiba
San Pedro Sula
Tela
Municipality
N. of Mediation Sessions
N. of Conciliation Hearings


N. of Mediation and Conciliation Agreements
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
32
14
0
4
8
32
19
0
12
22
Choloma
Distrito Central
La Ceiba
San Pedro Sula
Tela
Municipality
N. of Mediation Agreements
N. of Conciliation Agreements


N. of Man and Women requesting service
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
34
23
7
6
51
38
23
22
48
35
Choloma
Distrito Central
La Ceiba
San Pedro Sula
Tela
Municipality
N. of Women
N. of Men


Type of conflict
Other
5
0
2
1
1
Tenancy
1
0
32
0
0
Debt
43
3
17
0
18
Civil Contracts
1
1
5
0
6
Community
0
0
3
0
5
Neighborhood
15
34
21
11
16
Family
18
7
9
1
11
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
Municipio Tela
Municipio San Pedro Sula
Municipio La Ceiba
Municipio Distrito Central
Municipio Choloma