

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

HONDURAS

PROGRAM OF SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE CIVIC COEXISTENCE AND PUBLIC SAFETY POLICY

(HO-L1063) (2745/BL-HO)

SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCING
PROJECT-SPECIFIC GRANT (PSG)
(HO-G1244)

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF RESOLUTIONS DE-70/12 and DE-71/12

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ABBREVIATIONS

AWP	Annual work plan
CISALVA	Instituto de Investigación y Desarrollo en Prevención de la Violencia y Promoción de la Convivencia Social [Research and Development Institute for Violence Prevention and Peaceful Coexistence]
DIECP	Dirección de Investigación y Evaluación de la Carrera Policial [Office for Investigation and Evaluation of the Police Force]
DNIC	Dirección Nacional de Investigación Criminal [National Criminal Investigation Branch]
DPI	Dirección Policial de Investigaciones [Police Investigation Branch]
ITP	Instituto Técnico Policial [Police Academy]
PAPTN	Plan de la Alianza para la Prosperidad del Triángulo Norte [Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle]
PCU	Program coordination unit
PMR	Progress monitoring report
PNH	Policía Nacional de Honduras [National Police Force of Honduras]
PSG	Project-specific grant
SAMI	Sistema De Administración Municipal Integrado [Integrated Municipal Administration System]
SAP	Systems, Applications, and Products, integrated business management data system
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEDS	Secretaría de Seguridad [Department of Security]
UNAH	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras [Autonomous National University of Honduras]

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY¹

Project name:	Program of Support for the Implementation of the Comprehensive Civic Coexistence and Public Safety Policy (HO-L1063) (2745/BL-HO). Supplemental financing (HO-G1244)
Executing agency:	Department of Security (SEDS)
Beneficiary:	Republic of Honduras
Direct beneficiaries:	SEDS, National Police Force of Honduras (PNH), and selected municipios
Source of financing:	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC): US\$5.4 million. Project-specific grant.
Objective:	<p>The objective of the supplemental financing is to continue contributing to crime prevention and prosecution in Honduras by improving: (i) the effectiveness of the institutional and operational management of SEDS and the PNH; (ii) the criminal investigation capacity of the Police Investigation Branch (DPI); and (iii) management of civic coexistence and public safety in the beneficiary municipios.</p> <p>The proceeds of the supplemental financing will be used to continue pursuing the objectives set in the Honduran Government's 2010-2022 National Plan and the 2012-2022 Comprehensive Civic Coexistence and Public Safety Policy in the areas of effective police reform and the social prevention of violence through community policing, initially supported by the Program of Support for the Implementation of the Comprehensive Civic Coexistence and Public Safety Policy (HO-L1063) (2745/BL-HO) and a first contribution from SDC (ATN/CF-13649-HO), with a view to consolidating citizen security reform in the country.</p>
Execution and disbursement period:	16 months.
Procurement:	Procurements financed in whole or part with the proceeds of the supplemental financing will be conducted in accordance with the Policies for the Procurement of Goods and Works Financed by the IDB (document GN-2349-9) and the Policies for the Selection and Contracting of Consultants Financed by the IDB (document GN-2350-9).
Exceptions to Bank policies and procedures:	None.

¹ This proposal has been prepared according to the guidelines established in the Procedures for Processing Sovereign Guaranteed Operations of June 2015.

I. REQUEST BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HONDURAS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCING FOR THE PROGRAM OF SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE CIVIC COEXISTENCE AND PUBLIC SAFETY POLICY (2745/BL-HO) AND INVESTMENT GRANT AGREEMENT (ATN/CF-13649-HO)

- 1.1 In a communication dated 29 September 2015, the Office of the Secretary of State for Finance, acting on behalf of the Republic of Honduras, requested supplemental financing from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) for the Program of Support for the Implementation of the Comprehensive Civic Coexistence and Public Safety Policy (2745/BL-HO and ATN/CF-13649-HO), hereinafter “the program,” to consolidate the transformation and modernization of security sector institutions, particularly the Honduran National Police Force (PNH).
- 1.2 In its positive response to the request, in April 2016 SDC announced additional grant financing of up to US\$5.4 million to finance civic coexistence and public safety activities, once an administration agreement had been signed between the IDB and SDC for the Bank to administer the funds.²
- 1.3 To formalize the arrangement, the Government of Honduras and SDC, signed a cooperation agreement setting out the conditions for executing this supplemental financing.³

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED CHANGE

- 2.1 The proceeds of the supplemental financing will be used to finance the institutional strengthening of the Department of Security (SEDS) and to strengthen the Honduran National Police Force (PNH), in conjunction with several different strategic stakeholders.⁴ The activities to be financed will have the objectives of: (i) providing continuity for the transformation and modernization of the police force by increasing the number of officers trained under the new curriculum; (ii) improving technical-coordination capacity for better criminal investigation by establishing uniform protocols; and (iii) continuing with institution-strengthening at the municipal level⁵ for local management of public safety and crime prevention through georeferenced initiatives for the social prevention of violence in territories that are especially hard hit, directed to at-risk youth and women, in particular.

² The administration agreement was signed between the Bank and the Swiss Government, represented by SDC, on 16 May 2016. See: [SDC-IDB Administration Agreement](#).

³ Signed on 7 December 2016. See: [Cooperation Agreement between SDC and the Republic of Honduras](#).

⁴ Both the IDB and SDC regard building partnerships to enhance complementarity and coordination among donors as a determining factor for program execution. One example is cooperation with the Organization of American States (OAS), particularly in institutional strengthening of the police force. Close cooperation is also maintained with the police forces of Chile, Colombia, and Mexico and with police academies in other Central American countries. This relates to guiding principle 4 (leverage and partnerships) of the Bank’s Institutional Strategy 2010-2020 and SDC’s 2013-2017 Strategy for Central America.

⁵ Thus far, the program has financed the startup of 30 municipal citizen security observatories and has strengthened crime prevention initiatives through agreements with the Departments of Education and Labor.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE STATUS OF LOAN 2745/BL-HO AND INVESTMENT GRANT (ATN/CF-13649-HO)

- 3.1 Loan 2745/BL-HO was approved by the Bank's Board of Executive Directors on 21 June 2012 for up to US\$59.8 million, with a local counterpart of US\$4 million, for a total of US\$63.8 million. The loan contract was signed by the Bank and the Republic of Honduras on 23 June 2012 and ratified by the National Congress on 20 July of the same year. The Department of Security (SEDS) is the program executing agency, acting through a project coordination unit. As of June 2017, the program has disbursed 94% of the available funds, and the remaining 6% is expected to be disbursed before the disbursement period expires on 17 August 2017. The general objective of the program is "to contribute to crime prevention and prosecution." To meet this objective, the project has been pursuing specific actions to improve: (i) the effectiveness of the institutional and operational management of SEDS and the PNH; (ii) criminal investigation capacity; and (iii) local management of civic coexistence and public safety in selected municipios.
- 3.2 After the program was approved by the Bank's Board of Executive Directors, SDC provided additional resources of up to US\$6.6 million for the Bank to administer (ATN/CF-13649-HO), to cofinance program activities and strengthen the performance of the program's various components.⁶ The resources were administered by the Bank under an administration agreement with SDC. At present, the funds for operation ATN/CF-13649-HO is in the final phase of administrative closing.
- 3.3 The funds for operation ATN/CF-13649-HO were used to finance institutional capacity-building for SEDS and strengthen the police training modernization processes.
- 3.4 The two operations (2745/BL-HO and ATN/CF-13649-HO) are now in their final phase and have achieved the following outcomes:
- a. **Component 1. Institutional strengthening of SEDS/PNH.** The following has been achieved:⁷ (i) an institutional planning mechanism has been created to set the strategic priorities of the security system; (ii) progress has been made on digitized information systems; (iii) human resource management is being done in the SAP system.⁸ The following progress has been made in professionalization and basic training in the PNH: (i) an improved recruitment system has been established with stricter selection criteria for entering the Instituto Técnico Policial [Police Academy] (ITP);⁹ (ii) the curriculum has been modernized and now has a police training system based on the philosophy of

⁶ With these resources, the program amount rose to US\$70.4 million.

⁷ These achievements have been recorded in the program's progress monitoring report. See outputs 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3.

⁸ Integrated business management data system designed to model and automate the different business areas and their resource administration.

⁹ Having a high school graduation diploma, whereas previously primary education was sufficient. Thus far, the program has financed the training of 2,200 new police officers. A significant number of them have studied at university, and some have professional degrees. The number of female police officers has been gradually increasing—at the start of the program they accounted for 10%, whereas the current figure is 20%.

community policing;¹⁰ and (iii) the academic infrastructure of the ITP has been modernized.¹¹ SDC's contribution to this component has been substantial, particularly in the following activities: (i) support for human resource development and management; (ii) financing scholarships for police recruits; (iii) infrastructure investments; (iv) financing for the new teaching staff; and (v) teaching equipment for an improved training process.¹²

b. **Component 2. Strengthening of the criminal investigation system.** The following progress has been made in solving crimes: (i) improved capabilities of investigators;¹³ (ii) modernization of the central infrastructure of the Police Investigation Branch (DPI) and increase in the geographic coverage of activities through the outfitting of mobile crime laboratories; (iii) construction and equipment for two crime laboratories (one in San Pedro Sula and one in Tegucigalpa); and (iv) specialized training for laboratory technicians. SDC's contribution to this component has centered on: (i) training of new DPI investigators; and (ii) the design, publication, and dissemination of the new criminal investigation curriculum.

c. **Component 3. Strengthening of community security.** The following has been achieved: (i) support for the formulation of municipal violence prevention plans; (ii) training for local stakeholders in 30 municipios in compiling and analyzing crime statistics; (iii) startup of 30 local violence observatories for the analysis and management of crime statistics; and (iv) remodeling of 70 local police stations. SDC's support for this component has consisted of: (i) strengthening management of local data on citizen security; (ii) monitoring the work of the local violence observatories; and (iii) support for gradually introducing the community policing approach into police training.

3.5 Together with other actions pursued by the Honduran government and SEDS,¹⁴ as well as other international initiatives,¹⁵ the interventions led by IDB-SDC have helped to establish an institutional scenario that is different from the one that existed before

¹⁰ The curriculum is completely new, intended to change the rank-and-file police profile to one of police engagement with citizens. Prior to the start of the program, regular academic training lasted for three months, whereas now it lasts for 11.

¹¹ A new ITP building was designed and built. It was inaugurated in December 2016 and is one of the most modern national police academies in Central America. It's classrooms, laboratories, and facilities are equipped with leading-edge technology that meets international standards.

¹² This process of transforming the police force has yielded several important lessons. One is the importance of embarking on such transformations with reforms to the training systems, to ensure long-term sustainability.

¹³ The curriculum for training police investigators has been modernized and their numbers have been increased.

¹⁴ Creation of the Special Commission to Vet and Modernize the National Police Force in April 2016; continuity of citizen security financing mechanisms by extending the population security tax; and signature of accountability agreements with Transparency International.

¹⁵ United States International Development Agency (USAID), (preventive interventions at the community level); Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) (initiatives to strengthen the PNH, particularly all its specialized units); European Commission (programs to strengthen and improve the efficiency of criminal investigation); Spanish Cooperation Agency (support for criminal investigation and the justice system).

they began¹⁶. Progress has been made in public policy decision-making on citizen security, modernization of police operations has been stepped up, and criminal investigation processes have improved. The most significant achievement of all these efforts has been a reduction in the homicide rate per thousand population from 86 in 2012 to 57 in 2016. Notwithstanding, this figure is still more than twice the number for Latin America and the Caribbean today, which is 25.

- 3.6 Overall, the following changes have ensued as a result of this process of modernizing security management: (i) central-level leadership in implementing policies has been strengthened, and coordination with the decentralized players is closer; (ii) a new strategic direction exists to identify sector priorities; (iii) the Government of Honduras has consolidated its commitment to gradually hire specialized personnel in citizen security and justice, who are trained and qualified in the new programs; and (iv) opportunities have been created for discussion and work with civil society stakeholders.

IV. RATIONALE FOR THE SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCING

- 4.1 Despite the gains made by Honduras in solving its citizen security problems, it still has gaps to address, in order to consolidate modernization of the police force and improve violence prevention at the local level. Some of these gaps will be address in proportion to the amount of supplemental financing from SDC, such as: (i) continue to consolidate institutional capacity and modernization of the police force; (ii) further improve criminal investigation; and (iii) strengthen citizen security programs at the local level, providing continuity for the actions of operations 2745/BL-HO and ATN/CF-13649-HO.
- 4.2 One of the main problems faced by the institutions responsible for citizen security in Honduras is the continuing shortfall in the number of police, particularly the rank and file. Although the country has been increasing the size of its police force and improving its quality with support from the IDB and SDC, it continues to be necessary to consolidate a police force that is up to international standards in numbers and quality.¹⁷ The PNH currently has 15,000 members, and the government is planning to raise the figure to 18,000 by 2018. The additional funding from SDC will contribute to this target by training at least 800 new officers. In tandem with the effort to train new members of the force, it must be ensured that they can adapt, as much as possible, to daily policing activities. This can only be achieved if monitoring and mentoring instruments for new members are introduced.
- 4.3 The next priority problem is to continue to address the deficit in the capacity to analyze the information obtained by the institutions in the security system, including

¹⁶ For example, the police force has been reorganized operationally and geographically, the profile of the police profession has improved, police infrastructure and equipment have been upgraded, the promotion process in the police force structure has been modified substantially; etc. Additionally, the Special Commission to Vet and Modernize the National Police Force has caused the removal of 2,581 police force members as of December 2016, distributed by rank as follows: 28% senior and subordinate officers; 4% support staff, and the remaining 68% rank-and-file. To lock in gains from this process of modernization and strengthening of police operations, the Honduran congress is currently studying two pieces of legislation: (i) the law establishing the PNH; and (ii) the law governing the police career.

¹⁷ According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the optimal international standard is one police officer per 250 inhabitants. Honduras has 1 per 553 inhabitants, for a shortfall of 15,000.

the PNH. Progress has been made with the funding from loan 2745/BL-HO and investment grant ATN/CF-13649-HO in the production and storage of information, improving the data collection system at the national level, creating municipal observatories, and developing partnerships with academic centers to improve the quality of the data.¹⁸ However, the process of preparing crime reports needs to be improved so they can draw on crime statistics and data from other sources. To address this gap, an information and analysis center will be established with staff who specialize in analyzing the information compiled and promoting documented investigations that enable better quantification and assessment of crimes.

- 4.4 In the field of criminal investigation, progress has been made in: (i) training new investigators; (ii) providing specialized equipment; and (iii) building infrastructure. These actions have boosted the PNH's capacity to prepare complete crime reports,¹⁹ from 21%²⁰ in 2012 to 32.5% in 2016.²¹ Despite this improvement, instruments are still required to facilitate coordination between the PNH and the Ministerio Público [Public Prosecutor's Office]. The additional funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) will be used to finance the design of protocols that define roles and responsibilities in field operations (crime scene, for example) and standardize the tools for information collection and processing. The progress made is expected to be maintained through the design and introduction of these new protocols.
- 4.5 Lastly, in another of the key areas, which is management of civic coexistence and public safety at the local level, progress has been made in activities such as getting the local observatories up and running. The community policing approach has also been promoted, 60 police stations were remodeled, and two new stations are under construction. Promising programs have been developed at the local level jointly with the Departments of Education and Labor.²² However, Honduras continues to encounter difficulties in supporting and strengthening, from the central level, municipal capacity for planning and managing citizen security, particularly in designing and implementing crime prevention programs targeted to at-risk youth and women, especially young people who are school dropouts and women who are victims of domestic violence.

¹⁸ For example, with Colombia's Universidad del Valle and its Research and Development Institute for Violence Prevention and Peaceful Coexistence (CISALVA), in revising institutional methodologies and protocols for gathering information and in replicating these practices at the municipal observatories.

¹⁹ Reports that comply with the technical requirements governing form and content for their submission to the Ministerio Público [Public Prosecutor's Office].

²⁰ [Original loan proposal](#).

²¹ PNH data, 2016.

²² With the original proceeds from loan 2745/BL-HO, an agreement was entered into with the Department of Education to implement the Miles de Manos [Thousands of Hands] Program, now being offered at public schools in high-risk areas. An agreement was also signed with the Department of Labor, to facilitate access to employment for young people. The initial intervention under the agreement with the Department of Education covers 20 schools and is intended to train 1,600 students and their families. Training will also be provided for 400 teachers to act as facilitators for this methodology, which is currently being implemented in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and Ceiba. The Department of Labor has initially offered training for 300 young people from high-risk communities in 18 trades that have been prioritized by the business sector and chambers of commerce. This intervention, which is in the startup phase, is limited to Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula.

- 4.6 The dropout rate in the Honduran education system is currently 37%. Twenty-five percent of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 neither study nor work. Sixty-six percent of these are women, which puts them at high risk in their domestic environments. One high-impact problem is homicides among young people between the ages of 15 and 29, which accounted for 72.8% of all homicides in 2016. This figure confirms the risk of victimization of the youngest age band of the Honduran population. The female homicide rate remains high for young women. In 2016, 171 homicides were reported among women in the 15-to-29 age group, while the figure for women ages 30 to 44 was 97.²³ The additional funding from SDC will be used to continue the promising programs mentioned above, improve the quality of the municipal or local violence observatories, and support actions by the municipal crime prevention councils.
- 4.7 To continue contributing to solving these problems while recognizing the progress made thus far, the additional funding (US\$5.4 million) from SDC will be used to build on and strengthen the actions financed by loan 2745/BL-HO and investment grant ATN/CF-13649-HO.
- 4.8 **Strategic alignment.** This proposal is consistent with the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020 (document AB-3008), particularly the section that acknowledges insecurity as a regional challenge and the importance of fully trained and education personnel. It is also aligned with the Corporate Results Framework's crosscutting area of institutional capacity and the rule of law and with the indicator linked to subnational governments benefitting from citizen security projects through its support for strengthening the capacity of SEDS, the PNH, and the DPI. It is aligned with the Sector Strategy: Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare (document GN-2587-2) and with the Operational Guidelines for Program Design and Execution in the Area of Civic Coexistence and Public Safety (document GN-2535-1), and the Citizen Security and Justice Sector Framework Document (document GN-2771-3). Additionally, the strengthening of citizen security has been included as a dialogue area in the country strategy with Honduras, 2015-2018 (document GN-2796-1).²⁴
- 4.9 The proposal is also aligned with the objectives of the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle (PAPTN)²⁵ seeking, in response to the need to solve the problems of insecurity in the countries of the "northern triangle" (El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala), to attack the structural causes of the phenomenon of mass emigration of minors through investments targeted to four strategic areas: the productive sector, human capital, transparency, and citizen security. With the supplemental financing from SDC, this operation seeks to strengthen one of the institutions prioritized in the plan, the PNH, in the area of police operations and its criminal investigation capacity.

²³ Boletín Observatorio de la Violencia [Violence Observatory Bulletin], issue 43, December 2016, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (UNAH). It is worth noting that, despite the disparity of the sources, the female homicide rate in Honduras is comparatively higher than in the neighboring countries.

²⁴ Country strategy with Honduras 2015-2018 (document GN-2796-1), Chapter III. Priority Issues, Section F, Crosscutting and dialogue areas, paragraph 3.33.

²⁵ The IDB has been acting as secretariat of this group of countries and strategic partners.

A. Objectives and components

- 4.10 The objective of the supplemental financing is to continue contributing to crime prevention and prosecution in Honduras by improving: (i) the effectiveness of the institutional and operational management of SEDS and the PNH; (ii) the criminal investigation capacity of the Police Investigation Branch (DPI); and (iii) management of civic coexistence and public safety in the beneficiary municipios. The program's component structure will remain the same, and the additional funds will be used as described below.
- 4.11 **Component 1. Strengthening of the Department of Security (SEDS) and deepening of the reform of the police education system (US\$2,728,000).** The objective is to make the PNH more effective through: (i) support for implementation of the SEDS strategic plan; (ii) implementation of an information and analysis center; (iii) increase in the number of police graduating under the new curriculum; (iv) mentoring of ITP graduates; and (v) institutional development of the PNH to manage internal change by creating a specific unit for such purpose.
- 4.12 **Component 2. Consolidation of criminal investigation (US\$150,000).** To contribute to solving crimes, design and development work will be done on integrated protocols for the collection of information about crimes and for criminal investigations, which will be used by the different institutions involved in the criminal investigation process.
- 4.13 **Component 3. Creation of comprehensive local security systems (US\$1,727,000).** To help improve the management of civic coexistence and public safety in the priority municipios, the program will finance: (i) the strengthening of local civic coexistence and public safety councils and the development of integrated municipal security plans; (ii) consolidation of observatories and information management at the local level; and (iii) violence prevention programs for vulnerable groups, with emphasis on the prevention of violence affecting young people and domestic violence. In the Municipios Más Seguros [Safer Municipios] Program, priority will be given to the municipios of Comayagua, Distrito Central (Tegucigalpa and Comayaguela), and Choluteca, although other areas are not excluded.²⁶

B. Key results indicators

- 4.14 The scope of this supplemental financing consists of increasing the number of activities and outputs under loan 2745/BL-HO and investment grant ATN/CF-13649-HO. The Results Matrix remains unchanged with respect to the objective and approach of operation 2745/BL-HO, so conceptual and technical continuity is preserved. The variants introduced reflect increases in the outputs and outcomes to be financed with the additional funds from SDC. As indicated in the

²⁶ SDC is also supporting other social and entrepreneurship programs in these priority municipios under the Safer Municipios Program. Earlier institutional work with communities where awareness already exists will be used as the starting point, which will facilitate activities.

Results Matrix (Annex II),²⁷ the main expected outcomes of the supplemental financing will be: (i) better effectiveness of PNH, with greater citizen trust in the police; (ii) better effectiveness of criminal investigations, with an increase in the number of homicide files prepared by the DPI and accepted by the Ministerio Público [Public Prosecutor's Office] because they meet the technical requirements; and (iii) increased citizen security on the local level, reducing the victimization rate of at-risk youth and female homicides in the beneficiary municipios and broadening the scope of municipal prevention programs.

- 4.15 **Economic evaluation.** The economic analysis was updated to include the interventions to be financed by the fresh resources from SDC, estimating the additional potential benefits on the basis of the existing literature and adapting the parameters to reflect the features of the country. The positive impact of the combination of different types of interventions (including investments in infrastructure, new information technologies, human capital development, prevention programs for at-risk groups, etc.) on crime reduction were considered for this analysis. The cost-benefit analysis estimates that, if the targets are met, the benefit for each dollar invested will be approximately US\$2.44, with a social internal rate of return of 57%, which exceeds the Bank's 12% standard. The conclusion is that the program is cost-effective even in conservative scenarios.

C. Financing instrument

- 4.16 The total amount of supplemental financing provided by SDC is US\$5.4 million, which will take the form of an SDC contribution. The financing will be provided through a project-specific grant (PSG). The Bank will administer the PSG in accordance with document SC-114²⁸ under an administration agreement already signed by the Bank and SDC, which remains in effect until March 2018 pursuant to clause 18 of the agreement, or until such time as each of the parties has fulfilled its obligations. This expiry date does not affect any existing commitments by the Bank. In the event that the activities to be financed with the additional resources require an extension of the deadline, it will be extended in accordance with clause 19 of the administration agreement. Also, if upon expiry of the agreed deadlines some of the funds have not been committed, they will be returned to SDC.
- 4.17 **Approval.** Use of the additional resources from the supplemental financing will be subject to formalization of all internal approvals required in the Bank, including approval of this US\$5.4 million in supplemental financing by the Board of Executive Directors. In the event that the Board does not approve the supplemental financing, the Bank will reimburse SDC for any funds disbursed in advance.
- 4.18 Additionally, according to the Bank's applicable procedures and the administration agreement signed between the Bank and SDC, the Bank will charge an administration fee of 5% of the contribution, equivalent to US\$270,000, duly identified as indirect costs. Table 1 presents a summary of the budget of the

²⁷ To give a better idea of the scope of the additional program resources and given the conceptual and technical continuity of the interventions, the Results Matrix for the supplemental financing retains the indicators set for program 2745/BL-HO and those of the first SDC cofinancing (ATN/CF-13649-HO) and includes the new indicators related to the additional resources. For the purposes of clarity and monitoring, the matrix only contains the impact, outcome, and output indicators that will be used to measure the contribution made by the additional resources. See Annex II.

²⁸ Report on COFABs, Ad Hocs, and CLFGs, and a proposal to unify them as project-specific grants (PSGs).

supplemental financing. An annual work plan (AWP), a multiyear program execution plan (MEP), and a procurement plan have also been prepared.

Table 1. Budget

Component/category	Supplemental financing			
	IDB (US\$)	GOH (US\$)	SDC (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Component 1	-	-	2,728,000	2,728,000
Component 2	-	-	150,000	150,000
Component 3		-	1,727,000	1,727,000
Development of strategic initiatives (analysis and technical monitoring)			400,000	400,000
Monitoring and evaluation			75,000	75,000
Final report			25,000	25,000
Financial audit			25,000	25,000
5% fee	-	-	270,000	270,000
Program total			5,400,000	5,400,000

D. Execution arrangement

- 4.19 The beneficiary will be the Republic of Honduras, and the executing agency will be Secretaría de Seguridad [Department of Security] (SEDS). Execution of the activities to be financed with the additional resources from SDC will follow the same arrangement as loan 2745/BL-HO and investment grant ATN/CF/13649-HO. The program coordination unit (PCU) will therefore continue to operate and be comprised of a program coordinator and coordinators for each component, adjusting its size to the new requirements of this supplemental financing. The PCU will retain the program director, who is an SEDS employee and will act as liaison between the ministry and the PCU. The program will continue to receive support from the Program Strategic Management Group, consisting of one representative each from SEDS, SDC, and the Bank, in addition to the PCU coordinator.²⁹
- 4.20 The disbursement plan is included in the administration agreement. From the standpoint of execution, the expenditure flow has been organized for a period of 16 months (see the [Disbursement plan](#)).
- 4.21 **Monitoring and evaluation of the supplemental financing.** Presentation of the monitoring and evaluation plan for the supplemental financing will be a condition precedent to the first disbursement. It will follow the same model as the monitoring and evaluation plan for operation 2745/BL-HO.³⁰ The costs related to activities

²⁹ The Program Strategic Management Group will: (i) offer strategic guidance for the program; (ii) provide direction for the program; (iii) monitor the AWP; and (iv) supervise overall program execution based on the final evaluation report and audit reports. As necessary, the group may invite representatives from other institutions or organizations involved in the project to attend its meetings (see [Minutes of the meetings of the management group](#)).

³⁰ The process of reform and modernization of the police force in Honduras is currently being documented, and the impact evaluation of the original operation is being designed. The same methodology will be employed for the impact evaluation of the supplementary financing, and specific funds have been set aside for it. The impact evaluation is based on the synthetic control method. The program is designing and conducting surveys on victimization and perceptions of security that will incorporate a measurement of the increase in public trust in the PNH and measure citizen perceptions of security. See the attached [Survey on victimization and perception of security](#).

- arising from this plan will be financed with the additional resources from SDC. For purposes of monitoring by the donor, the project team will prepare and submit the project reports identified in the SDC-IDB Administration Agreement to SDC.
- 4.22 **Direct transfers.** To facilitate the execution arrangements, monetary transfers to local governments or other bodies working on social violence prevention will be explored, as deemed appropriate, to implement social reintegration programs for youth and, in general, to finance local security plans. These direct transfers would be made in accordance with the provisions governing their allocation in the Operating Regulations. The lesson learned in this area confirms the importance of offering incentives to promote ownership and accountability by local governments and other local stakeholders in the area of citizen security. In such cases, specific agreements will be signed with the counterparts, establishing how the funds are to be used and all other mechanisms necessary to ensure the efficient and transparent use of resources, audits, and other accountability mechanisms.
- 4.23 **Development of strategic initiatives.** The option will also be available to channel funds so that the Bank, in accordance with the applicable procedures and instruments, can support the development of strategic initiatives. Such funds will not be transferred to the Government of Honduras. These initiatives will be agreed upon in advance with SDC and the Program Strategic Management Group. Strategic initiatives include activities such as: (i) studies on citizen security; (ii) preparation of models for local civic coexistence and public safety; (iii) campaigns to facilitate institutional changes and changes in civic behavior; (iv) dissemination of promising outcomes; and (v) promotion of exchanges and information on success stories.
- 4.24 **Procurement.** Procurements financed in whole or part with the proceeds of the supplemental financing will be conducted in accordance with the Policies for the Procurement of Goods and Works Financed by the IDB (document GN-2349-9) and the Policies for the Selection and Contracting of Consultants Financed by the IDB (document GN-2350-9).
- 4.25 **Special conditions precedent to the first disbursement of the supplemental financing proceeds.** The beneficiary will satisfy the following special conditions: (i) submission of the updated monitoring and evaluation plan; (ii) confirmation of the PCU team via a formal note from the Secretary of Security; (iii) signature of a working agreement between the Office of the Undersecretary for Crime Prevention and the Office of the Undersecretary for Interagency Affairs, to carry out preventive activities on the municipal level; and (iv) preparation of Operating Regulations establishing the required guidelines for allocating the direct transfers described in paragraph 4.22 to the municipios and/or nongovernmental organizations, for discussion and approval by the Program Strategic Management Group.
- 4.26 **Special execution condition.** As established in the SDC-IDB Administration Agreement of 16 May 2016, the beneficiary will commit the supplemental financing resources within eight months after the effective date of financing agreement between the Bank and the beneficiary.
- 4.27 **Environmental and social safeguard risks.** This operation does not include infrastructure works, and the activities to be financed are not expected to have any adverse environmental or social impacts. Therefore, the operation has been classified as category “C.”

E. Project risks

- 4.28 **Critical and fiduciary risks of this grant.** When the original program was prepared, potential risks were identified with different levels of impact. For example, the fiduciary risks associated with the need to ensure that effective instruments would be available; the reputational risks inherent in working with the police force and the risks related to its institutional capacity; the risks that insecurity in neighboring countries could potentially worsen; the risks stemming from the fiscal situation and sector commitment, etc. None of the identified risks materialized. However, to ensure ongoing monitoring and a proactive approach, all risks were reviewed based on the provisions of the Operational Guidelines for Program Design and Execution in the Area of Civic Coexistence and Public Safety (document GN-2535).
- 4.29 The risks and mitigation measures have been updated. The risks rated as high are: (i) possible opposition by pressure groups; (ii) potential weakening of commitment of the sector authorities; (iii) fiduciary risks; and (iv) deficit of public trust in sector institutions, especially the police. The risks rated as medium are: (i) inadequate selection of human resources; (ii) unreliable and late financial reports; (iii) limited investment monitoring; (iv) lack of coordination among the participants; (v) constraints on evaluating active police officers; (vi) lack of budgetary capacity to sustain the program's outputs; (vii) significant deterioration in security in neighboring countries; (viii) possible human rights violations; (ix) perception that the activities to be financed might affect by the political cycle, supporting a particular electoral option; and (x) failure to use the Integrated Municipal Administration System (SAMI) (transfers to municipal governments).
- 4.30 The crosscutting activities to mitigate these risks are: (i) awareness-raising of the work plans and execution plans at all levels and with all stakeholders, including representatives of civil society, churches, academia, the media, etc.; (ii) identification and definition from the outset of the commitments of all stakeholders in monitoring the investments made using the supplemental financing; (iii) contracting of suitable technical, fiduciary, and accounting staff with the required qualifications, to remain in place throughout the execution process;³¹ (iv) financial management of the supplemental financing resources in accordance with the country's financial administration policies; (v) periodic monitoring of planning, outputs, and outcomes; (vi) ongoing communication and outreach on institutional activities and the progress achieved with the supplemental financing; (vii) maintaining the interagency coordination mechanisms established in the original program, etc.
- 4.31 **Safeguards for working with the PNH.** As provided in the Operational Guidelines for Program Design and Execution in the Area of Civic Coexistence and Public Safety, in addition to maintaining the safeguards originally proposed in operation 2745/BL-HO, the following have been added: (i) ensure that activities to support the PNH correspond to a plan known to and clearly accepted by the group of international cooperation agencies; (ii) at the local level, ensure that the interventions are aligned with plans that have been designed with broad participation by the citizenry and nongovernmental organizations, especially the municipal civic coexistence and public safety councils, with the goal of making

³¹ An agreement has been reached with SDC to cover the costs of key PCU personnel for the duration of the supplemental financing.

- them consistent, visible, auditable, and representative; and (iii) whenever possible, raise the visibility of the IDB-SDC.
- 4.32 The following will be undertaken to counteract problems in execution: (i) continue with the regular meetings of program management group as it has been composed and functioning in the last two years, since its performance has been effective; and (ii) maintain fluid and systematic communications with the Bank's Representative and the SDC Director, and with such officials as they may designate to be alert to circumstances that might affect execution of the supplemental financing and/or the reputation of the agencies involved.
- 4.33 **Fiduciary considerations.** Despite the good experience gained by the executing agency over the last four years, the fiduciary risk (financial management and procurement) is still regarded as "medium," so the preventive oversight measures introduced by the procurement and financial specialists should remain in place. Additionally, external support is still needed for more operational aspects related to execution efficiency.

V. PROJECT TEAM RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 As described in this document, and considering that the supplemental financing was not envisaged in loan 2745/BL-HO originally approved by the Bank's Board of Executive Directors, and that the funds will be administered by the Bank through a PSG, the project team recommends that the Board of Executive Directors, based on the provisions of document DR-398-17 (Regulations of the Board of Executive Directors of the Inter-American Development Bank) and paragraph 6 of document CS-3953-2 (List of matters that the Board may consider under the short procedure), approve the proposed resolution attached as Appendix 1 by the short procedure, amending Resolutions DE-70/12 and DE-71/12 of 21 June 2012, to supplement the financing envisaged therein with the supplemental financing from SDC and authorize the President of the Bank or such representative as he shall designate, in the name and on behalf of the Bank: (i) to take the necessary actions for the Bank to administer the supplemental financing of up to US\$5,400,000 provided by the Government of Switzerland, which includes the Bank's administrative costs, as established in this document; (ii) to enter into such agreement or agreements as may be necessary with the Government of Honduras, as beneficiary, for the purpose of granting it the supplemental financing chargeable against the SDC contribution, in order to execute the activities envisaged in this document; and (iii) to take such additional steps as may be necessary for the execution of the program chargeable against the resources of the supplemental financing under item (i) of this paragraph 5.1.

Evaluability Note

PROGRAM OF SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE CIVIC COEXISTENCE (HO-L1063) (2745/BL-HO)

ADDITIONAL FUNDING (HO-G1244)

April 13rd, 2017

DEM Matrix: A DEM matrix is not required because the project objectives and vertical logic have not been altered.

Diagnostic: The Project Amendment Document clearly identified the problems to be addressed: “Despite the advances made by Honduras in solving its citizen security problems, the country still has gaps to be solved in different fields. Some of these gaps are expected to be met with additional resources by: (i) continuing to consolidate its institutional capacity and police modernization; (ii) further improving criminal investigation; and (iii) strengthening citizen security programs at territorial level, aiming at the continuity and sustainability of the actions undertaken with both the 2745 / BL-HO Program and the complementary operation ATN/CF-13649-HO.” The discussion adequately identified and analyzed the issues or constrains, which impeded progress towards achieving the original output targets of the Program 2745/BL-HO, and related these issues to the on-going project implementation. However, the determinants of these issues or constrains were only partially quantified.

Objectives: The objective of the complementary financing is to continue contributing to the prevention and resolution of crime in Honduras by: (i) improving the effectiveness of the institutional and operational management of SEDS and HNP; (ii) enhancing the DPI's ability to investigate crime; and (iii) strengthening the management of coexistence and citizen security in the beneficiary municipalities.

Vertical Logic: The vertical logic of the project remains clear and adequate.

Result Matrix: The Project Revised Result Matrix has been adequately constructed and does contain the necessary elements to monitor the Project. The revised impact, result and product indicators are SMART.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan: The M&E of the Revised Result Matrix has not been presented. However, updating of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan has been included as a pre-condition for first disbursement, which must be completed before the execution of the Amendment. The PEP and the POA were updated, and annual cost estimates for all products are included and are consistent with the Results Matrix of the Amendment. A specific budget item to finance the Monitoring and evaluation Activities is included among the cost estimates.

RESULTS MATRIX

Project objective: The objective of the supplemental financing is to continue contributing to crime prevention and prosecution in Honduras by improving: (i) the effectiveness of the institutional and operational management of SEDS and the PNH; (ii) the criminal investigation capacity of the Police Investigation Branch (DPI); and (iii) management of civic coexistence and public safety in the beneficiary municipios.

EXPECTED IMPACT

Indicator	Unit of measure	Baseline		Targets		Means of verification	Comments
		Value	Year	Value	Year		
EXPECTED IMPACT: Better crime prevention and prosecution							
1. Murders per 100,000 inhabitants	Rate	86	2011	55	2018	Source: Records of the PNH and the violence observatory (UNAH) Means: Information bulletins	This is a new indicator that was not included in the matrix in the PMR of the original program of 30 June 2016.
2. Robberies per 100,000 inhabitants	Rate	267	2010	154	2018	Source: System of standardized indicators for civic coexistence and public safety	The indicator and the baseline have been maintained as in the original program matrix at 30 June 2016. The supplemental financing seeks to bring the rate lower than envisaged in the original program.
3. Victimization	Percentage	32	2010	29	2018	Source: Latinobarómetro 2010 (baseline) and/or National Survey on Victimization and Public Perception of Security Means: Latinobarómetro and National Survey on Victimization and Public Perception of Security ¹	The indicator, the values, and the baseline year have been maintained as in the original program matrix at 30 June 2016. The following question (which appears in the Latinobarómetro and similar surveys) will be used as the reference for this indicator: "Have you or a relative been assaulted, attacked, or the victim of a crime in the last 12 months?" As an alternative (if Latinobarómetro cannot be used), local surveys will be used.
4. Prosecution of crimes	Percentage	18.5	2010	25	2018	Source: Police Investigation Branch (DPI) Means: Annual reports	The indicator, the values, and the baseline year have been maintained as in the original program matrix at 30 June 2016. Definition of the indicator: total crimes prosecuted/total crimes reported and submitted for criminal investigation to the National Criminal Investigation Branch (DNIC) = 10,372/56,089 in 2010 (Criminal Investigation Branch (DPI) today).

¹ The objective is to obtain nationally representative information that can be used to estimate the rate of crime affecting households and family members, victims, and the victimization context. Information will also be sought on the perception of public safety and the performance of the institutions responsible for public security and justice and experience with them.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Indicator	Unit of measure	Baseline		Targets		Means of verification	Comments
		Value	Year	Value	Year		
EXPECTED OUTCOME 1: Better effectiveness of the National Police Force (PNH)							
1.1 Better technical training for the police force	Average score on the competence test by ITP graduates	65	2012	70	2018	<p>Source: Police education system</p> <p>Means: Report on the competence test scores</p>	<p>The indicator, the values, and the years have been maintained as in the matrix of HO-L1063 at 30 June 2016.</p> <p>To define this indicator, a competence test will be designed and administered to groups of recruits who are high school graduates, upon their entry into and graduation from the ITP</p> <p>The marking scale is 0 to 100.</p>
1.2 Greater citizen trust in the PNH	Percentage	55	2012	58	2018	<p>Source: National Survey on Victimization and Public Perception of Security</p> <p>Means: Report on the National Survey on Victimization and Public Perception of Security</p>	<p>Since the target in the PMR contains an error, it has been corrected to show that an increase in confidence in the PNH of three percentage points will be sought, rising from 55 to 58. The indicator and the baseline year have been maintained as in the original program matrix at 30 June 2016.</p> <p>To define the indicator the following question from the National Survey on Victimization and Public Perception of Security will be used: "How much confidence do you have in the PNH?" The percentage of people surveyed who answer "a lot" or "some" will be tracked and the two values will be added together.</p>
EXPECTED OUTCOME 2: Better effectiveness in investigating disciplinary cases in the PNH							
2.1 Percentage of complaints received by the Office for Investigation and Evaluation of the Police Force (DIECP) resolved (understood as complaints concluded or resolved out of the total received).	Percentage	25.6	2010	60	2018	Data from the former Internal Affairs Section of the PNH and the DIECP	<p>The indicator, the values, and the years have been maintained as in the matrix at 30 June 2016.</p> <p>Definition of the indicator: complaints concluded/ complaints received = 214/836 in 2010.</p>

Indicator	Unit of measure	Baseline		Targets		Means of verification	Comments
		Value	Year	Value	Year		
EXPECTED OUTCOME 3: Better effectiveness of criminal investigation							
3.1 Increase in the percentage of homicide cases investigated by the DPI that are accepted by the Ministerio Público (understood as the number of homicide cases accepted by the Ministerio Público out of all the homicides investigated by the DPI).	Percentage	21	2010	63	2018	Source: Ministerio Público. Means: Report on Ministerio Público records Baseline: Report by consultant Felipe Muñoz	The indicator, the values, and the baseline year have been maintained as in the original program matrix at 30 June 2016.
EXPECTED OUTCOME 4: Increased citizen security in the beneficiary municipios							
4.1 Victimization of at-risk youths reduced in the beneficiary municipios	Percentage	36	2015	34	2018	Source: Latinobarómetro, municipal observatories. For future adjustments in the measurements the February 2017 National Survey on Victimization and Public Perception of Security will be used.	This new indicator has been included because the supplemental financing will stress support for programs to prevent violence against women and youths.
4.2 Rate of women dying as a result of domestic violence reduced in the beneficiary municipios	Rate	14.6	2014	13.5	2018	Source: Violence Observatory (UNAH)/municipal observatories Means: Gender Unit information bulletin	This new indicator has been included because the supplemental financing will stress support for programs to prevent violence against women and youths. The national rate has been used as the reference.

OUTPUTS²

The outputs financed under the original operation and with the supplemental financing are listed below. The outputs numbered with two digits appear in the PMR of the original operation of 30 June 2016. The outputs numbered with three digits and shaded in grey will be financed from the new grant and included in its PMR.

COMPONENT 1

Outputs/milestones	Unit of measure	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	End-of-project target	Current value, June 2016	Source/Mean of verification and Comments
1.1 Medium and strategic long-term plan implemented	Plan	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
1.1.1. Complementary support to execute the long-term plan implemented	Plan	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	This output will be financed from the complementary grant, mainly consultants and specialized studies. Source: SEDS Means: Records demonstrating implementation of the plan
1.1.2. Institutional unit to monitor police reform operating	Unit	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	This output will be financed from the complementary grant. Source: SEDS Means: Records of unit operations
1.2 Information Technology Unit operating (Intelligent Data Integration Center)	Unit	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
1.2.1. Information and Analysis Center operating	Center	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	This output will be financed from the complementary grant. It will be used to quantify the analyses and develop surveys. Source: SEDS Means: Records of operation of the Information and Analysis Center Progress will be made in laying the groundwork for data analysis, using the Information Technology Unit developed in the first phase.

² The values for the different years are the planned values and their total is shown in the “End-of-project target” column. In some cases, the value at June 2016 does not correspond exactly to the sum of the planned values since the yearly measurement may have changed compared to the annual value originally planned.

Outputs/milestones	Unit of measure	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	End-of-project target	Current value, June 2016	Source/Mean of verification and Comments
1.3 Human resources organization and information system implemented	System	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
1.3.1 Mentoring mechanism for police graduates under the new curriculum implemented and operating	Mechanism	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	This output will be financed from the complementary grant. Source: SEDS Means: Records on operation of the mechanism produced by the human resource organization system
1.4 Police technical training system improved	System	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	The system includes the design of a new curriculum, infrastructure upgrades, and teacher contracting and training, changes in education management, ITP evaluations, and bursaries. It will be fully implemented in 2017.
1.4.1 More police graduating under the new curriculum	Number of police	0	0	0	2200	600	200	3000	2200	This output will be financed from the complementary grant. Source: Police Education System Administration and records of the ITP Means: Graduation records of recruits
1.5 PNH supervision system strengthened	System	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
1.6 System for receiving and settling complaints strengthened	System	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
1.7 Communication plan implemented	Plan	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
1.8 SEDS Infrastructure Unit created	Unit	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
1.9 Files of police recruits' who undergo confidence tests	Files	0	0	1000	2500	1250	0	4750	3500	Note that the figure given in the table in the PMR for the total number of files is incorrect (given as 5,750). It has been corrected here.

COMPONENT 2

Outputs/milestones	Unit of measure	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	End-of-project target	Current value, June 2016	Source/Mean of verification and Comments
2.1 Criminal investigation system operating	System	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
2.1.1 Criminal investigation protocols prepared and in use	Protocols	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	This output will be financed from the complementary grant. Source: DPI and Ministerio Público Means: Records of protocols for major crimes
2.2 Crime analysis center operating	Center	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
2.3 New curriculum for specialized training designed	Curriculum	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	
2.4 Criminal investigation system personnel trained/updated	Personnel	0	0	0	40	30	0	70	22	
2.5 Personnel trained under the new curriculum	Personnel	0	0	0	750	0	0	750	0	
2.6 Criminal investigation laboratory equipped	Laboratory	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
2.7 Criminal investigation laboratory infrastructure built	Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	

COMPONENT 3

Outputs/milestones	Unit of measure	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	End-of-project target	Current value, June 2016	Source/Mean of verification
3.1 Local strategic security planning approved	Municipal plans	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	2	There is an error in the 2015 value which is corrected here (15 becomes 0)
3.1.1 Local civic safety councils strengthened and operating	Councils	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	This output will be financed from the complementary grant. Source: Office of the Undersecretary for Crime Prevention and Office of the Undersecretary for Interagency Affairs Means: Plans financed

Outputs/milestones	Unit of measure	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	End-of-project target	Current value, June 2016	Source/Mean of verification
3.2 Local information analysis committees operating	Committees	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	15	The unit of measure (<i>subnational governments</i>) for this indicator is incorrect in the table in the PMR. It would be preferable to use "committees," which may have been the original intent.
3.2.1 Local observatories strengthened and operating	Observatories	0	0	0	0	20	10	30	0	The observatories have already been established. The idea is to provide supplementary funding to strengthen them. This output will be financed from the complementary grant. Source: Office of the Undersecretary of Interagency Affairs Means: Annual reports by the observatories
3.3 Existing police stations refurbished	Police stations	0	0	15	0	0	0	30	30	
3.4 PNH departmental headquarters built and equipped	Headquarters	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
3.5 Standard police stations built and equipped	Police stations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This output will be deactivated in the PMR of March 2017
3.6 Police officers trained in community policing	Police officers	300	500	1000	3,900	1,520	0	7,220	3,235	The figure for the final target for the number of police officers trained (7,040) is incorrect in the table in the PMR. It has been corrected here.
3.7 Municipal prevention programs operating	Programs	0	0	0	1	12	0	13	0	
3.7.1 Specialized social prevention programs implemented	Programs	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	This output will be financed from the complementary grant. Source: Office of the Undersecretary for Crime Prevention Means: Agreements signed and being implemented
3.8 Police stations equipped	Stations	0	0	60	0	0	0	60	68	

ESTIMATED COST OF THE NEW OUTPUTS NUMBERED ACCORDING TO OUTPUTS MATRIX

Outputs/milestones	Investment	Unit of measure	2016	2017	2018	End-of-project target	Source/Mean of verification and Comments
1.1.1 Phase two of the strategic plan implemented	US\$400,000	Plan	0	1	0	1	Phase one of the strategic plan was completed in 2014. Source: SEDS Means: Records demonstrating implementation of the plan
1.1.2 Institutional unit to monitor the police reform operating	US\$200,000	Unit	0	1	0	1	This unit was defined in phase one of the strategic plan. Source: SEDS Means: Records of unit operations
1.2.1 Information and Analysis Center implemented and operating	US\$400,000	Center	0	1	0	1	Expands the work of the Information Technology Unit established in 2014. Source: SEDS Means: Records of Data and Analysis Information Center operations
1.3.1 Mentoring mechanism for police graduates under the new curriculum implemented and operating	US\$300,000	Mechanism	0	1	0	1	Included in the human resource organization and information system implemented in 2016. Source: SEDS Means: Record of mechanism operations issued by the human resource system
1.4.1 More police graduating under the new curriculum	US\$1,428,000	Number of police	2200	600	200	3000	Source: Police Education System Administration and records of the ITP Means: Graduation certificates of students
2.1.1 Criminal investigation protocols prepared and in use	US\$150,000	Protocols	0	3	0	3	Strengthens the criminal investigation system created by the original program. Source: DPI and Ministerio Público Means: Records of protocols for major crimes
3.1.1 Local civic safety councils strengthened and operating	US\$625,000	Councils	0	3	0	3	Source: Office of the Undersecretary of Crime Prevention and Office of the Undersecretary of Interagency Affairs Means: Plans financed
3.2.1 Local observatories strengthened and operating	US\$200,000	Observatories	0	20	10	30	Strengthens the work of the 30 local observatories created under the original program. Source: Office of the Undersecretary of Interagency Affairs Means: Annual reports by the observatories
3.7.1 Specialized social prevention programs implemented	US\$902,000	Programs	9	3	0	12	Increases the number of municipal prevention programs. Source: Office of the Undersecretary of Crime Prevention Means: Signed agreements being implemented
Total estimated cost of outputs	US\$4,605,000						
Development of strategic initiatives	US\$400,000						
Monitoring and evaluation	US\$75,000						
Final report	US\$25,000						
Auditing	US\$25,000						
Administration fee	US\$270,000						
Total cost	US\$5,400,000						

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

PROPOSED RESOLUTION DE-___/17

Honduras. Nonreimbursable Investment Financing GRT/___-____-HO
Increased Financing for the Program of Support for the Implementation
of the Comprehensive Civic Coexistence and Public Safety Policy
(2745/BL-HO and ATN/CF-13649-HO)

WHEREAS:

The resources of the Government of Switzerland, represented by the Swiss Agency for the Development and Cooperation, granted a nonreimbursable contribution by Resolution DE-223/12, dated December 13, 2012, for the execution of the Program of Support for the Implementation of the Comprehensive Civic Coexistence and Public Safety Policy, approved by the Executive Board of Directors by Resolutions DE-70/12 and DE-71/12, dated June 21, 2012, and taking into account that said resources will be administered by the Inter-American Development Bank (the "Bank") through a nonreimbursable investment financing, it is necessary to modify Resolutions DE-70/12, DE-71/12 and DE-223/12.

The Board of Executive Directors

RESOLVES:

That the President of the Bank, or such representative as he shall designate, is authorized, in the name and on behalf of the Bank: (i) to take the necessary actions as may be necessary for the Bank to administer a nonreimbursable investment financing granted by the Government of Switzerland of up to the amount of US\$5,400,000 (the "Contribution") in accordance with the provisions contained in Document PR-____; (ii) to enter into such agreements as may be necessary with the Republic of Honduras, as Beneficiary, to grant it an additional financing to that approved by Resolutions DE-70/12, DE-71/12 and DE-223/12, to cooperate in the execution of the Program of Support for the Implementation of the Comprehensive Civic Coexistence and Public Safety Policy. Such financing shall be nonreimbursable for up to the amount of US\$5,400,000, chargeable to the Contribution, and is granted in accordance with the terms described in Document PR-____; and (iii) to take such additional measures as may be pertinent for the execution of the Program.

(Adopted on __ ____ 2017)