**THE CIVIL SOCIETY FUND**

**DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS**

1. **Objective and relevance**
	1. **What is the objective of the intervention?**

Child sexual abuse is prevalent in Honduras. 16% of girls and 10% of boys experience sexual abuse before age 18[[1]](#footnote-1). A recent EU study on Sexual Violence Against Minors in Latin America found that systemic impunity is one out of three major factors feeding into the high prevalence of sexual abuse in the region[[2]](#footnote-2). This is evident in Honduras where the Public Prosecutor’s Office[[3]](#footnote-3) (PPO) estimates that only 1% of child sexual abuse (CSA) cases will earn convictions, effectively leaving impunity prevailing. The de facto absence of rule of law is prompted by two interrelated root causes. First, an ineffective justice sector and especially the PPO, who is inefficient and ineffective in bringing cases to trial. This is evident by a current backlog of 10.000 child abuse cases. Second, the high prevalence of impunity has propagated a fundamental despair and mistrust in the justice sector causing low referral rates as victims and care-persons don’t trust, reporting will lead to prosecution. Many have already experienced the system doesn’t work or can protect you if you decide to stand up against the perpetrator.

Therefore, the overall goal of the intervention is to “*secure safe environments for children by reducing impunity in child sexual-abuse cases*”. To contribute to achieving the overall development goal the intervention applies a three-dimensional strategy. The strategy aims to reduce impunity by 1) increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Special Prosecutors Office for Children (SPOC)[[4]](#footnote-4) in crimes against children 2) increasing referral/reporting of cases and 3) increasing public action and pressure for restoration of the rule of law and improved child-protection. The strategy has been operationalized into three immediate objectives guiding the intervention:

1. *Reduced child sexual abuse impunity levels, through systemic remodelling and monitoring of the Special Prosecutor's Office* for Children.
2. *Increased denouncements of child abuse cases from 125 child-focused institutions, by improving their willingness and ability to report CSA cases.*
3. *To increase public action on reducing impunity and improving child-protection, 5000 people in seven cities will be reached through two youth-driven CSA advocacy and prevention campaigns and 5000 children have received CSA-prevention training to recognize possible sexual abuse.*
	1. **How does the intervention contribute towards strengthening civil society organising that promotes compliance with rights and equal access to resources and participation?**

The intervention contributes towards strengthening civil society organising in three ways. First, the intervention uses and reinforces ASJ-TI unique position as a leading and legitimate civil society actor when it comes to institutional/systemic advocacy aiming to push and reform Honduran public institutions to secure citizen’s rights. The project brings together civil society organizations on child sexual abuse to address the alarming impunity levels, and it equips child-focused organizations and care-institutions struggling with unresolved abuse-cases due to a weak justice system

Second, the intervention brings together child-focused civil society organisations in the fight against impunity and empowers collective action, specifically by contributing to changing the sectors’ current non-reporting behaviour and mistrust in the justice sector. By bringing civil society organisations together the intervention stimulates unity and mutual support and generates joint efforts public pressure against CSA impunity. Furthermore, links between Public Prosecutors and civil society organizations will be established through visits, meetings and trainings that stimulate enhanced collaboration, attitude and reciprocal understanding of challenges and barriers complicating referral and prosecution processes that are currently fostering mistrust to authorities.

Third, by establishing an Inter-organizational Technical Advisory Committee on child sexual abuse to supervise and oversee the SPOC strengthening and remodelling process. This committee brings together 5-7 influential civil society organisations on child rights which enhance and consolidate the collective civil society voice and creates a substantial counterweight and expertise to advocate change and improvement towards SPOC and other authorities.

To ensure access to justice for children, the intervention will empower civil society and the broader public to advocate for increased capacity and efficiency of the justice sector thereby contributing to reducing the barriers to justice described below.

* 1. **How does the intervention contribute towards bringing about lasting improvements for poor, marginalised and vulnerable target groups?**

Restoring rule of law and reducing impunity levels in CSA cases is a key factor in preventing child sexual abuse in Honduras. By reducing impunity, the intervention contributes to securing safe environments for at-risk children in two ways: 1) through **rescuing and bringing closure** to children living in ongoing or recent abuse and 2) through **preventing child sexual abuse**.

Rescuing children living in ongoing or recent abuse and bringing closure to unresolved trauma

The intervention contributes to rescuing and bringing closure to children living in ongoing or recent abuse by contributing to increased prosecution of perpetrators. With a 99% percent impunity rate in abuse cases most children and families will never receive closure, and many will live in ongoing abuse, fear, stigma and unresolved trauma. A recent study has revealed that 70.1% of the female victims and 71.7% of the male victims experienced multiple incidents before age 18.[[5]](#footnote-5) Sustained abuse is a direct consequence of impunity as perpetrators are able to repeat the crime. Mistrust in the judicial system leads to reduced reporting of cases. Mistrust is escalated by the current case backlog in the SPOC as victims and care-persons do not see their cases go to trial thereby losing faith in the system. Furthermore, this affects the response at local level where police and social authorities are not paying adequate attention to child abuse as ‘*there is no cases in their community’*[[6]](#footnote-6). A vicious circle has been established leaving victims and at-risk children behind in a context where perpetrators can abuse children without consequences.

Preventing child sexual abuse

Combating impunity and restoring rule of law not only rescues victims from ongoing abuse, it also has a decisive preventive effect. Restoring rule of law is fundamental to break the vicious cycle and to prevent abuse, as emphasised by the EU and End Violence Against Children Global Partnership amongst others[[7]](#footnote-7). The INSPIRE guidelines published by WHO and the End Violence Against Children partnership states that improved law enforcement results in reduction in sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and increases social norms and attitudes that protect against the sexual abuse and exploitation of children[[8]](#footnote-8). Furthermore, rule of law is the foundation for other strategies to end abuse, such as changing norms and values, strengthening parent and caregiver support, income and economic strengthening and educational activities etc.

Two main barriers must be reduced to achieve the above-mentioned objectives.

Barrier 1: The inefficient Special Prosecutor’s Office for Children is unable to bring cases to trial

Strengthening domestic legislative frameworks and incorporating key international conventions and human rights instruments has been a key global priority for international organizations, INGOs, the UN and civil society in recent decades. In many ways the agenda has succeeded at legislative level, while actual implementation has been alarming low and critical weak in many ODA recipient countries. This is also the case in Honduras where the barrier for justice is not found at legislative level but at implementation and law-enforcement level.

The Honduran justice system is unable to properly address violence, hold criminals accountable, and uphold rule of law because of weaknesses within the Public Prosecutor’s Office and the Judiciary branch. A recent baseline study of the SPOC done by ASJ-TI, documents a current backlog of 10,861 cases, making SPOC a critical bottleneck in the prosecution process. The office has only 28 prosecutors, where 14 attend child-victim cases and the rest child or youth that has perpetrated a crime. ASJ-TI has documented that weak and inefficient systems, procedures, resources and management models are making the office ineffective and unable to handle the high number of cases. In fact, SPOC has been sub-contracting investigation and prosecution tasks to ASJ-TI and other civil society organizations including the Norwegian Refugee Council for more than 10 years. ASJ-TI has signed a collaboration agreement with the PPO, in which ASJ-TI is invited inside the office to support the remodelling of PPO and monitor its operation. Thereby, ASJ-TI moves its efforts from case-level to systemic-level increasing its catalyst approach. Therefore, to reduce barrier 1 the intervention applies a systemic advocacy approach to monitor and remodel the SPOC thereby contributing to increased efficiency of the judiciary branch.

Barrier 2: Victims and caregivers are not reporting sexual-abuse cases due to lack of knowledge of the legal process because of mistrust in the judicial sector

Many victims of sexual abuse do not tell anyone about their experiences, and the majority do not seek and receive services, the Honduran Violence Against Children Survey[[9]](#footnote-9) recently found. Evidently denouncing abuse cases are difficult because of fear, stigma and norms to mention some. Often denouncement is further complicated by the fact that many children doesn’t know they are being abused[[10]](#footnote-10) and because the perpetrator in 2/3 cases are a person close to the child making the consequences of denouncement overwhelming for the child[[11]](#footnote-11).

However, while it is true that an unknown number of cases are never detected or denounced by the child, it is also evident that many known cases are never reported to authorities[[12]](#footnote-12). Based on more than 20 years’ experience in the field, Red Viva Honduras and ASJ-TI are considering lack of ability and willingness, the two main reasons for low reporting rates. Most often lack of ability is due to poor knowledge of the legal process including where to report, how to do it etc., while the latter is closely related to despair and mistrust in the judicial system. According to data from SPOC there is a 74% impunity rate in referred cases. However, the SPOC estimates that only 1% of CSA cases ends in conviction due the high number of cases never reported. With the low conviction rate and a slow and bureaucratic prosecution- and referral process many care-persons and relatives to the child-victim, has no trust the legal process will be worth the efforts, leaving non-reporting as the likely choice. This is documented by the Sexual Violence Against Minors in Latin America EU study which found that reporting largely depends on the receptiveness of relevant authorities including police, public prosecutor’s office and social authorities[[13]](#footnote-13). Therefore, to reduce barrier 2 the intervention applies a sector advocacy approach, to advocate for change in the reporting-behaviour and -attitude of child-focused organisations and institutions. Thereby making the child-sector a catalyst for increased reporting in abuse cases.

**1.4 Describe the context of the intervention, i.e. the conditions prevailing in the intervention area which are expected to shape the intervention (e.g. social, economic, political, climate and environmental conditions, and whether it will take place in a stable or fragile context).**

Honduras struggles with one of the highest rates of poverty in the Western Hemisphere. 61.9% of the population lives below the national poverty line and has one of the highest rates of income inequality in the world[[14]](#footnote-14). Violence and crime are one of the greatest concerns for the population, as most of it is linked to gang activities and drug cartels[[15]](#footnote-15). Even though, during the last few years, the homicide rates have declined, the country still witnesses 43,6 murders pr. 100.000 inhabitants (2017), which is one of the highest rates in the world.[[16]](#footnote-16) The rates of violence alter every aspect of life for Hondurans and at the same time hinders economic development.

Sexual abuse and violence against children in Honduras

While strong investments towards health have generally improved living conditions and decreased child mortality — the vast majority of Honduran children face an uncertain reality. Over two million children depend on public schools. Unfortunately, children in public schools are at great risk for different forms of violence, including being harassed by other students, teachers or gang members. This includes cases of youth inside the schools that are part of criminal networks seeking to exploit young women for prostitution[[17]](#footnote-17). The magnitude of child sexual abuse in the country is yet uncertain, as most cases are not reported to the authorities. Even though, on average one out of every 20 girls will report being sexually abused, placing it at 13th level within the highest rates worldwide[[18]](#footnote-18). However, recent findings from a national study published in April 2019 by the Honduran government (the study was funded by USAID and Together For Girls) found that 26% of Honduran girls and boys experience sexual abuse before age 18, leaving the situation far worse than expected hitherto.

Additionally, it wasn’t until 2014 that for the first-time authorities recognized the existence of possible serial sex child abusers — when Hugo Edgardo Sierra Benavides was found responsible for 13 cases of rape[[19]](#footnote-19). Up to date, over five more cases of serial child sex abuse have received sentence with 7 or more victims by each perpetrator. ASJ-TI supported investigation of these cases. Most of these cases can be prevented if initial follow up is made since the first report.

Court backlogs, impunity and the state of the judicial system

Honduras suffers from poor rule of law and a weak judicial system ranking 115 out of 126 in the 2019 World Justice Project Rule of Law Index.[[20]](#footnote-20) The so-called rate of impunity in homicide cases lies at 96 percent, meaning that only 4 out of every 100 homicide cases receive a full judicial process concluding with a conviction, while the remaining 96 cases remain either unregistered or non-prosecuted. This statistic reveals the weakness of the justice and security operators (JSO) in the country. JSOs consist of three democratic institutions responsible for the justice and security sector; the National Police, the Public Prosecutor and the Judicial Branch. The above example demonstrates a deficiency in the investigative process; according to the Constitution of the Republic, investigation must be directed by the prosecution, however in Honduras there’s only 850 prosecutors for a population of 8.5 million. The PPO is weak and operates with outdated systems from the 1970s. Another fact that shows the institutional weakness is that currently there are only a little more than 700 judges nationwide. One of the major reasons is the weak PPO, which constitute a critical bottleneck with a current backlog of over 180,000 registered cases in 2016. Of the 15,388 complaints of sexual exposure in the 2010-2014 period before the authorities, the PPO prosecuted 2,862 cases of rape. Of these, criminal courts issued only 576 convictions.

Honduras as a fragile context

The 28th of June 2019 marked the 10-year anniversary of the Coup d'état in Honduras, but according to key indicators on corruption, justice and democracy, little change has happened those 10 years. According to the Fragile State Index (FSI), the country is at an almost identical level of fragility of 77,8[[21]](#footnote-21) in 2019 compared to 77,2 in 2009. The 2019 Risk Index categorizes Honduras as “high” on a scale divided into five categories from “very low” to “very high”.[[22]](#footnote-22) Due to a combination of weak political institutions, institutionalized corruption, the presence of organized criminal cartels and high violence rates. Honduras therefore representing a fragile situation. Furthermore, OECD considers the country at "moderate fragility", with "severe fragility" in the economic dimension and "high fragility in the political dimension". These conditions accent the high proportion of youth which is not in employment and education and high political instability and massive corruption. CISU and the DMCDD have, in relation to recent project applications, also acknowledged that the situation in Honduras should indeed be characterized as a fragile context. Thereby, VD and ASJ-TI have developed competencies to navigate in fragile circumstances. Hence, both parties are able to manage the needed level of flexibility and willingness to adapt to the intervention’s activities and strategies on a regular basis.
 **2. Partnership/partners
2.1 Describe the experiences, capacities and resources of participant partners (including the Danish organisation) and of other actors, if any. If there has been previous cooperation, also describe how these experiences have fed constructively into the design of the proposed intervention.**

The intervention will be implemented in partnership between Viva Denmark (VD) and ASJ-TI.

Below the experiences, capacities and resources of the partners are described.

**Viva Denmark (VD)**

VD is the Danish branch of the international network *Viva*, working in 27 countries. Since 1994, VD has worked to improve the lives of marginalized children with local networks in four of these countries, Philippines, Honduras, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe. The purpose is to strengthen civil society with a strategic focus on advocating for institutional change to improve conditions for socially, politically and economically excluded children and youth. VD’s Programme Policy states that all of the organisation’s interventions align their ambitions closely to SDG 16: “*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*”. To this end, several Danida-funded advocacy interventions have been implemented with the aim of strengthening the partners’ capacity and position them as important advocates for children’s right to justice particularly related to violence and sexual abuse.

VD’s track record in the past 5 years (through interventions with South partners):

*Successfully advocated for systems’ strengthening and policy reform*

* Supported ASJ-TI in Honduras to participate in the Honduran Police Purging Commission where investigations of high-ranking members of the police force was undertaken and more than 3,800 corrupt police officers resigned.
* Advocated for the establishment and strengthening of Local Council’s for the Protection of Children (LCPCs) in the Philippines and Child Protection Committees in Nicaragua.
* Contributed to development of Foster Care Guidelines in partnership with the Honduran Ministry of Family and the Philippine Department of Social Welfare and Development.

*Registered and reported child exploitation cases and human rights violations*

* In the Philippines, in 2018 alone, VD, together with local partners, contributed to the rescue and restoration of 53 child victims of online sexual exploitation.
* In Nicaragua, several violations by military forces during recent student protests were submitted to human rights bodies for further investigation and follow-up.

*Challenged harmful norms and attitudes and empowered local changemakers*

* Empowered +500 Youth Advocates in partnering countries to become champions of children’s right to protection and participation.
* Reached +50.000 children and families in partnering countries through awareness raising campaigns in communities, online and in national media

Qualifications of relevant staff and board members:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name**  | **Position**  | **Qualifications**  | **Contribution**  |
| Gritt Holm Hedehus  | National Director | * MA in Spanish and International Studies with supplementary courses in political science from Aalborg and Aarhus Universities
* 19 years working with communication, volunteers, international development and project management
* 3 years as Volunteer Coordinator in Ibis, 15 years as consultant and later senior consultant in DanChurchAid, 1 year as global campaign coordinator in ACT Alliance
 | Overall responsible for VD’s commitment to the VD - ASJ-TI partnership together with the Chairman of the board. |
| Thomas Krag Langvad | Programme Manager | * MA International Security and Law and BA in Emergency and Risk Management
* 3,5 years of experience as Disaster Management Assistant among other with Danish Red Cross in Denmark and abroad
* 4 years as volunteer in Honduras and in DK through VD
 | Responsible for programmatic monitoring and capacity building and compliance with CISU guidelines and policies. Provides technical consultancy throughout the project period.  |
| Svend Stokbæk | Finance & Admin Manager | * MA in Political Science from Aarhus University.
* 7 years’ administrator at the NGO the Danish European Mission.
* 7 years as administrator for VD
* Since 2015 internal financial auditor for CISU
 | Brings knowledge on financial management procedures within Viva and Danida. Responsible for financial capacity building of ASJ-TI |
| Birgitte Stieper | Board member (Program Manager, SOS DK) | * MA in International Studies from Roskilde University with supplementary courses in theology and African studies from Copenhagen University, 2005
* 13 years working with international development in Africa, Asia and The Middle East at DMCDD and SOS Children’s Villages
 | Brings extensive experience with NGO cooperation, partnerships, capacity building, M&E and project management. |

**Asociación Para Una Sociedad Más Justa-Transparency International (ASJ-TI)**

ASJ-TI is a Honduran NGO and the Honduran chapter of Transparency International. The organisation has over 21 years of field experience. It has become one of the most respected and influential organizations working in Honduras, receiving recognition from around the world for their persistence, innovation and achievements. From a single part-time employee, ASJ-TI has grown to a busy and still-growing office of over 79 Honduran employees working actively for peace, justice, and transparency in Honduras. ASJ-TI work at community and national level, with a methodology based on a security and justice system strategy, which includes systemic monitoring of public institutions. ASJ-TI and its partners work in high-level advocacy towards public institutions, mobilisation of public pressure against corruption, violence and impunity, capacity-building of institutions, and justice and security projects at community level.

ASJ-TI track record in the past 5 years (making the systems work for the most vulnerable):

* Elaboration and advocacy for approval of 3 police laws and 5 legal regulations. 11 additional regulations are in approval process, through the Police Purge Commission.
* The completion of a signed agreement between the Honduran Government, Transparency International and ASJ. Concluding with 27 evaluations and compliance reports and 15 research reports. Decreasing risks of corruption between 30-50% from the seven participating institutions.
* ASJ-TI exposed large-scale corruption i.e. the ASTROPHARMA case, a company owned by a former Congress President and her family. They were accused of fraud, document forgery and abuse of power due to sale of diluted medicine to the Public Health Sector
* At community level, the program Peace and Justice which targets homicide cases has saved over 600 lives in the past years, by bringing perpetrators to justice and dismantling criminal networks. The intervened communities have shown a decrease of up to 50% in their homicide rates, greater than the national standards.
* Through the Rescue Program, which focus on decreasing child sex abuse, through prevention and prosecution. ASJ-TI lawyers, investigators, and psychologists work to lower the stigma of sexual assault, capture offenders, and counsel victims, enabling them to recover from their trauma. In addition to the approximately 60 individual cases of child sexual abuse that ASJ-TI takes on each year, they also train justice actors on dealing with the cases, being sensitive with young and traumatized victims, and making use of innovating reforms such as the implementation of “Gesell Chambers” (increasing protection of victims and witnesses) for the interview of child victims in accordance with UN recommendations.
* 224 investigations have been completed, with a result of 111 resolutions (100 guilty, and 11 acquittal), and over 791 beneficiaries receiving psychological counselling. Furthermore, in 2016, ASJ-TI reached 928 children and 175 legal, educational, and health professionals in themes of prevention of sexual abuse and assault.
* The installation of specialized Gesell Chambers for the collection of sensitive testimony, particularly in the case of young victims of sexual abuse, has had a substantial impact against impunity. Before the use of these chambers, Public Prosecutors reported, approximately 80% of sexual abuse cases were abandoned before reaching a verdict. By contrast, 80% of cases utilizing Gesell Chambers result in arrests[[23]](#footnote-23).
* Supporting murder investigation of the Honduran indigenous environmentalist Berta Cáceres.

Qualifications of relevant staff:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name**  | **Position**  | **Qualifications**  | **Contribution**  |
| Ninoska Reyes | Project Coordinator and Specialist in Fiscal Management Model | ▪ Lawyer with MA in Human Resources and specialty in Criminal Procedure Reform in L.A.▪ Has worked for ASJ-TI for over 5 years, leading investigations related to security and justice.▪ Overviewing the implementation of results-based management models, which started in the Common Crimes Investigation Unit.▪ In 2018 entered position as Coordinator for the Alliance for Peace and Justice (APJ), responsible for the strengthening of civil society organizations and the youth platform. | A direct liaison with the PPO and SPOC, her experience will provide advice and technical follow-up on the implementation of the Model. It will also ensure the articulation of the model among prosecutors. |
| Jaime Varela | Lawyer and and Legal Support Coordinator | ▪   Lawyer with a specialty in criminal litigation and a bachelor’s in criminal investigation.▪ With over 20 years of experience in police investigation. Managing the improvements in the strategic investigation of homicides and suspect investigation.▪ He has 6 years of experience working for AJS-TI as a project leader for investigation of homicide cases and child sex abuse cases and is currently the Director of both Programs.  | Responsible for ASJ-TI Peace and Justice Program. His analytical experience and profound knowledge of crime structures and investigation in Honduras makes him a strong asset for the intervention. |
| Joel Gonzales | Special investigator in child sex abuse | * Admission to the police investigation since 2007, where he gained experience in investigations of sexual warning of children for 6 years.
* In 2013 he began working with ASJ as a researcher for the Rescue program. His 12 years of experience in the subject makes him an ASJ expert in the field.
 | Throughout his career he managed to investigate numerous cases related to child sex abuse and human trafficking. One of the most experienced investigators of serial rapists in Honduras. |
| Maria Bernarda Garcia | Psychologist  | * Psychologist, intern of the master's degree in clinical psychology with guidance in family counselling.
* 5 years of being part of ASJ in the project of peace and justice Rescue working specifically in high-risk communities.
* Experience in organizations that direct their work to young people and Children at social risk, cognitive behavioral therapy.
 | Her experience with the team has helped identify critical stages for healing or traumatizing risks during the judicial process for the victims. This allows the team to respond on time and as well recommend process improvements as preventive measures.  |
| Claudia Elvir | Monitoring and Evaluation Officer | * MA in Project Management, and Bachelor of Business Administration with complementary courses in Strategic Planning and PME.
* Over a year working for ASJ-TI as program/M&E officer during the previous CISU intervention
* Ten years of experience in coordination, planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects.
 | Brings experience in project management and monitoring and evaluation. With high attention to details and strategic ability to oversee all coordinated actions, her skills and experience assures that projects are met in a timely response.  |

**The partnership between VD and ASJ-TI**

The partnership between Viva Denmark and ASJ-TI dates to 2002. The partnership has from the beginning built on a strong focus on prevention and reduction of violence against children and youth. The partners have a strong relationship as ASJ-TI founder and CEO Carlos Hernandez was founding chairman of Red Viva Honduras. In 2012 VD and ASJ-TI upscaled the strategic collaboration which until now has led to successful implementation of two CISU projects:

* 2014 – 2016 Youth performing social audit. (1,48 mil.)
* 2017 – 2019[[24]](#footnote-24) Youth as drivers of reform in the justice and security sector. (1,92 mil.)

In the third project the partners continue the strategic line on combating violence against children and youth, with an enhanced focus on child sexual abuse. Whereas the recent project was focusing on the security and justice sector in general including mobilisation and empowerment of youth and advocating for a new child and youth-friendly security reform to reduce violence against children, this new project has a specific focus on preventing child sexual abuse by reducing impunity through advocacy and remodelling of the SPOC and by advocating for increased reporting in the child sector.

The funds applied for has increased with 35% compared to the 2017-2019 budget. This is considered a natural increase compared to the 30% increase from the 2014-2016 intervention to the 2017-2019 intervention. Furthermore, the budget increase is considered necessary to reach the ambitious objectives of the intervention.

While this intervention is not an extension of any of the previous projects it draws constructively from one of the main capacities built through the two previous projects, which is a group of capacitated and talented youth. This is further described in section 2.3.

In April 2019 Carlos Hernandez, Executive Director of ASJ-TI, visited VD in Denmark. Here the strategic foundation of the future collaboration of the partners was discussed together with VD’s new Programme Policy and ASJ-TI’s 2019 strategy process. Carlos Hernandez also made a visit to the Danish Institute for Human Rights to discuss the work of ASJ-TI and visited the Danish Parliament and member of Parliament Daniel Toft Jakobsen, who is ‘spokesperson for development’ for the ruling party Socialdemokraterne.

* 1. **Describe the roles and areas of responsibility of the partners and of any other actors.**

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| --- | --- |
| **Partner** | **Responsibility**  |
| Viva Denmark | - Carry out programmatic and financial monitoring - Give feedback on quarterly and status reports - Ensure timely disbursements according to agreement - Be an intermediary between ASJ-TI and CISU - Comply with the CISU guidelines- Monitoring visits to Honduras |
| ASJ-TI-TI | - Implement project in according to partnership agreement and CISU guidelines.- Ensure professional collaboration with all partners including the strategic partners of PPO, SPOC, Red Viva Honduras, as well as members of the Interorganisational Technical Advisory Committee- Maintain and secure implementation of the ASJ - PPO/SPOC agreement.- Ensure timely narrative and financial reports, participating in monitoring visits- Ensure high-level judicial expertise through legal technical staff and support from Guatemalan judicial expert- Ensure mobilisation and engagement of Youth-leaders in the seven cities’ Youth Platforms and the participating child-focused institutions.  |
| Inter-organisational technical advisory committee | - Monitor, supervise and oversee the work of SPOC together with ASJ-TI- Maintain close relationship to the broader civil society and advocate for increased reporting of CSA cases - Co-publisher of two CSA Impunity Reports to strengthen legitimacy, reach and credibility of the reports |
| Red Viva Honduras- Network of 35 children and youth CSO | - Child-protection experts and ToT facilitators will train youth leaders as well as teachers & caregivers in CSA-abuse prevention (obj 3)- Will facilitate access to and participation of its network members as part of the training of child-focused organizations in obj2. - Will serve at the Interorganisational technical advisory committee. |
| Schools and Civil society actors involved in the child-sector | * Participate in training on reporting and management of CSA cases.
* Promote an active learning environment together with legal associates,
* Highlight current challenges in legal-processes and make recommendations.
* Promote the training material and lessens learn among beneficiaries.
* Report and follow up on identified CSA-cases together with ASJ-TI
 |
| Academia, civil society actors, and public ministries etc.  | - Sign referral agreements- Provide legal and psychological services to CSA victims and families |
| Youth Platform | - Participate in training.- Conduct survey on CSA, SPOC user satisfaction etc. - Develop awareness campaigns within their communities (7 cities)- Carry out advocacy campaigns in 7 cities  |

* 1. **How will the intervention develop the relationship between the partners?**

Qua ASJ-TI’s strong position and legitimacy in Honduran society, the partnership has always had a strong focus on high-level advocacy on anti-corruption issues affecting youth. While this new project seeks to activate the latent potential for advocacy for children inherent in the partnership, it also serves as a step in the direction of further strategic alignment with Viva Denmark’s global project portfolio. With clear thematic resemblance to current and previous project interventions in other partner countries such as Zimbabwe and especially the Philippines, this project contributes to the continued strategic specialization and expertise-building in the partnership.

In addition to this, the project also presents a new and more direct approach to advocacy with the agreement signed with the PPO. The agreement puts the partners in a unique position as they are invited inside the PPO to take part in direct monitoring and remodelling of the PPO and its sub-office the SPOC. Therefore, the modus operandi is moving from advocating for system change to direct monitoring and remodelling of the system. The renewed approach is described in section 2.4.

While the new project is not an extension of any of the previous CISU funded interventions, it importantly draws from some of the key capacities built in the two former projects. During the last 5 years of interventions the Youth Platform has grown from teenagers with different social backgrounds to active citizens and experienced young adults. They have gained great experience in conducting surveys, campaigns and influencing politicians and law-enforcement on social matters and constitute a key asset in this project. Recently the Youth Platform presented a youth-focused security reform to the Honduran vice-president as a part of the 2017-2019 CISU intervention. The youth are self-organized in local chapters in 7 cities where they engage with local institutions and politicians to advocate for change and mobilise public pressure. One example is the Youth Platform in San Pedro Sula which in 2019 successfully mobilised 11.000 local university- and college students for a demonstration against violence against children. In February 2020, the Youth Platforms of the 7 cities presented plans and budgets for the coming year independent from economic support from ASJ and the Alliance for Peace and Justice (APJ)

While the two former projects have had these young people as a main target group, through training, mobilization, social audit, etc. they will now become a human resource in this project to help create awareness on sexual abuse, assist in training and mobilise public pressure through advocacy campaigns. Engaging the capacitated Youth Platform as a resource rather than a target group is a new step for the partnership. It not only proves the relevance of the youth-driven strategy consistent in the two former projects, it also underlines the importance of applying ‘youth as agents of change’ and the partners ability to sustain and pursue long-term strategies.

* 1. **How will the intervention contribute to the partners acting as a catalyst? I.e. to the partners building relations to, mobilising and cooperating with other actors (such as authorities, other local, national and international organisations, networks, businesses and other donors) both in the developing country and in Denmark.**

Catalyst at systemic level: For many years ASJ-TI has supported the PPO in investigation, follow-up and prosecution of cases as the PPO and its sub-departments including the Common Crimes Unit, Homicide Department and the SPOC has been unable to bring cases to trial as evident in the total backlog of 180.000 cases. The support from ASJ-TI at case-level has been fruitful and led to 224 completed investigations and 111 verdicts[[25]](#footnote-25). The case-level approach has been pursued along with substantial and sustained advocacy efforts to advocate for better resources and efficiency improvements of the PPO. While the case-level approach on one hand isn’t sustainable in a rights-based development perspective, it has on the other hand been decisive in acquisition of the evidence, know-how and expertise needed to do strong and evidence-based advocacy and to succeed in signing monitoring-agreement with the PPO. With the agreement achieved through years of hard work, the partners have been able to design a rights-based and catalyst intervention where systemic monitoring and remodelling of the SPOC (duty-bearers) will contribute to a more effective and efficient judiciary system able to prosecute and bring perpetrators to trial. Establishing an Interorganisational Technical Advisory Committee also empowers key civil society actors to work collectively for systemic improvements.

Catalyst at sector-level: The partners act as catalysts by gathering child-focused civil society organisations, churches and schools to advocate for increased reporting behaviour and by unifying and mobilising civil society to advocate for change collectively. Advocating for behaviour-change will have a catalyst and multiplier effect as schools, churches and child-focused CSOs will become agents of change in their local communities and affect existing non-reporting culture. Referral agreements and mapping of academic institutions, civil society organisations and public institutions offering psychosocial and legal support for victims (e.g. Doctors Without Borders) enables victims to access existing services (such services are not provided by the public sector. ASJ-TI will advocate for better public services but consider it an unrealistic achievement in near future. Hence, making existing services accessible is decisive). The intervention also brings civil society stakeholders together in the fight against impunity in child sexual abuse.

Catalyst through mobilizing public pressure: Through publication of CSA Impunity Reports (one per year) followed by advocacy through press conferences, high-level meetings with public stakeholders and politicians the intervention aims to mobilize public pressure for improvement of the SPOC. Complementary to the publication of CSA Impunity Reports, advocacy campaigns will by carried out by the Youth Platform in 7 cities, to mobilize public pressure against CSA impunity. Mobilizing public pressure importantly has a catalyst effect for long-term transformation of the justice sector.

1. **The target groups**
	1. **Describe the target groups’ relevance in view of the objective pursued and set out their role/participation in the intervention.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Target Groups**  | **Relevance**  | **Role / Participation**  |
| Honduran children at risk and/or victims of child sexual abuse (CSA). Families of these children | *Ultimate right-holders*; the long-term goal is to protect children by preventing CSA through strengthening the rule of law in key sectors. These children are targeted indirectly as the intervention provides guidance to organizations whose primary focus is to help child victims between 0-18 years. | Final beneficiaries:* Participate and provide information through the investigative and judiciary process of legal cases
* Receive psychological and legal assistance
* Attend hearings and testify in court
* Empowered to identify risks of CSA and denounce to primary caregivers
 |
| SPOC and Public Prosecutors | *Key duty-bearer* in the judicial system in relation to CSA. Prosecutors are involved throughout the entire spectrum of CSA legal proceedings (investigation, advisory assistance to the police, case building). Fostering reformative action in partnership with this public unit will be critical for the intervention and its ambition of reducing CSA impunity. | Primary target group:* Comply with monitoring-agreement
* Be responsive to proposed remodelling and advocacy
* Participate in trainings
* Implement RBMM
 |
| Caregivers and teachers from schools, churches and child-focused CSOs, including orphanages etc. | *Duty bearers and gatekeepers*: teachers and primary caregivers are frontline observers with a key position to detect potential CSA cases. A previous training done by ASJ-TI with 294 schoolteachers uncovered 21 confirmed CSA cases currently under investigation by authorities. Targeting existing structures increases sustainability and catalyst effect. | Primary target group:* Participate in training
* Highlight current challenges with denouncement mechanisms and give recommendations
* Promote knowledge of the legal process within own institutions and local communities
* Detect, refer and denounce CSA cases together with victims and families/relatives
 |

* 1. **Describe the composition of the target groups, specifying the number of persons in the primary and secondary target group disaggregated by gender, social group and, if relevant, ethnic or other affiliation.**
* **Primary Target Group**

SPOC as an institution. As the child unit under the Public Prosecutor’s Office, SPOC is responsible for leading criminal cases involving children. SPOC counts with 28 prosecutors in Tegucigalpa, 14 of which directly investigate child-victim cases (from 0-18 years old). Maintaining a systemic approach to countering impunity, the intervention will engage all 28 with the aim of identifying current deficiencies and suggesting potential roads to improvements under the framework of the new Result Based Management Model (RBMM). The role of SPOC prosecutors:

* Active participation in training that strengthens SPOC performance
* Advisory and technical assistance to the participating civil society organizations
* Provide key information that assures the project development
* Implementation and follow-up of the RBMM

Leaders from civil society organizations, schools and churchesworking with at-risk children. In Honduras the male:female ratio when it comes to leadership positions, while there is an underrepresentation of men in the child-sector. As a reflection of this, partners expect a 60/40 ratio for this specific target group.

Youth from the APJ Youth Platform. The youth platform counts with a 50/50 gender disaggregation among the 200 youth-leaders engaged. Socio-economically speaking, these youth come from lower-middle class and most of them are the first generation in their family to break the negative social heritage by entering university. Engaging youth in societal issues is crucial, not only because they represent the future of the country, but because children and youth are at the epicentre of CSA and violence[[26]](#footnote-26). See section 2.2. for more specific details about their role and responsibility in the project.

* **Secondary Target Group**

Victims of child sex abuse and their families.A recent study made by ASJ-TI revealed that more than 1,000 cases of sexual abuse are reported annually to the Honduran authorities. 50 % of these cases are related to victims below 25 years old, with a vast majority of the victims being teenagers between 13-17 years old. While in the majority of cases, girls are the primary victims (over 60 %), recent cases have unveiled an increasing trend towards boys being victimized. In rape cases reported between 2015 and 2018, 57 % of the victims were boys. The same pattern is found in child pornography cases where 56 % of the victims were boys[[27]](#footnote-27). While studies such as this underline the importance of establishing an effective response, experts still consider the numbers inconclusive due to expected under-reporting.

At-risk children receiving CSA prevention training.

5.000 at-risk children will receive CSA prevention training by 140 caregivers and teacher receiving ‘training-of-trainers’ training. The 5.000 children are expected to have 50/50 gender ratio and be below age 15. The children are related to child-focused CSOs, schools, care-institutions or churches of which the caregivers and teachers represents.

Recipients of youth-advocacy and awareness campaigns.

5000 people will be reached by the awareness and advocacy campaigns conducted by the Youth Platforms in 7 cities. The campaigns mainly target youth and young adults (concerts, streets cinemas, universities), but will also target adults through press conferences and by engaging with local stakeholders, authorities and politicians.

* 1. **Describe the partners’ legitimacy vis-à-vis the target groups and as champions of the target groups’ cause.**

ASJ-TI are well renowned and respected in Honduras and Central America for their extensive experience and expertise working as auditors and advisors for several government institutions through shifting political administrations. Executive Director Carlos Hernandez is a strong public figure providing analyses on national television several times a week commenting on national issues related to transparency, corruption, justice and security. ASJ-TI has become a front figure in the fight for justice and transparency and enjoys legitimacy at all levels.

The experience of ASJ-TI working with alliances and different coalitions has allowed several CSOs to achieve high impact goals in a coordinated and diverse environment. One of the greatest examples is the APJ alliance, which was created in 2012, and under the coordination of ASJ-TI has grown to represent a unison voice of 18 influential member organizations.

Starting out as a grassroots movement in one of the Honduran capital’s most crime-ridden slum areas, ASJ-TI has maintained its DNA as a champion of victims of violence and abuse at the community level. Through years of work with community level restoration and prevention programmes, ASJ-TI has built substantial legitimacy among the target groups outlined above.

1. **Strategy and expected results**
	1. **Describe the intervention’s objectives, activities, expected outputs and indicators to be applied (LFA).**

Indsatsen afhjælper skrøbelig åp den og den måde

|  |
| --- |
| **Overall Development Goal: *Securing safe environments for children by reducing impunity in child sexual-abuse cases*** |
| **1. Increased efficiency of the Special Prosecutor's Office for Children (SPOC)** * Main problem: A weak and inefficient judiciary system with 10,000 backlog cases in child-related crimes and an 74% impunity rate in child sexual abuse cases reported.
* Strategy: Institutional/systemic advocacy through the strengthening, remodeling and monitoring of the Special Prosecutor’s Office for Children, based on a collaboration agreement signed with the Public Prosecutors Office.
* **Objective 1: Reduced child sexual abuse impunity levels, through systemic remodeling and monitoring of the Special Prosecutor's Office for Children.**
 |
| **Objective 1. Indicators:** 1.1. The efficiency of the SPOC has increased by 30%, based on improvement of the 5 key performance indicators of output 1.1. ● Milestone\* 10% / Target 30% \**At midterm*1.2. Improved effectiveness of SPOC resulting in a 20% increase in criminal indictments in Children Sexual Abuse cases. ● Milestone 7,5% / Target 20%1.3. Case backlog situation: A 40% reduction in case delays due to more criminal indictments, alternative outcome and dispute resolution. ● Milestone 15% / Target 40% |
| **Expected Result**  | **Key Indicators** | **Activities** MoV: Means of verification incorporated | **Risks / Assumptions** |
| **1.1. The Special Prosecutor's Office for Children (SPOC) has demonstrated improved efficiency compared to the initial baseline studyin cases of child sexual abuse (CSA).** | 1.1.1. The efficiency improvements will be measured based on 5 key performance indicators - Achieving greater efficiency in:1. Completed investigations2. Legal requirements (accusations)3. Alternative outcome ordispute resolution 4. User satisfaction.5. Case purging and case prioritization*- MoV: Monitoring reports, meeting minutes based on existing collaboration agreement with SPOC.- Assessment through the two impunity CSA Impunity Reports (1.2.2).- Surveys with users/victims.* | 1.1.1. Review and update the existing baseline study of SPOC through meetings with SPOC and relevant authorities. *- MoV: Updated baseline study, attendance list.*1.1.2. Structural and operative performance improvement of SPOC through implementation of Results Based Management Model (RBMM) through training and coaching of SPOC staff and prosecutors, and implementation supervision and oversight by Guatemalan judiciary experts.*- MoV: Training & meeting attendance lists, half-year RBMM implementation reports.* 1.1.3. The RBMM at SPOC is socialized to the participating child-focused institutions and to general public through a press conference. *- MoV: Attendance list, press-release.* 1.1.4 Develop a 2-year monitoring plan with SPOC which includes follow-up meetings, RBMM audits and external surveys to SPOC’s users. *- MoV: Monitoring plan and report with held meetings.* 1.1.5. Conduct trainings of SPOC prosecutors in three thematic areas of two sessions each - of 8 and 4 days - á total of 12 days each area:Training #1 on alternative outcome and dispute resolution in criminal proceduresTraining #2 on oral litigation and criminal dogmatic theoryTraining #3 on Investigation of child-related crimesBetween trainings the Guatemalan judiciary experts and ASJ-TI staff conduct implementation support and supervision. Some trainings include oversight from child-focused institutions to facilitate mutual trust and understanding. *- MoV: Training schedule, attendance list, training evaluations.* 1.1.6. Three user-satisfaction surveys are carried out to map behavior and perceptions of right-holders (users/victims) who have reported cases to SPOC. The surveys are carried out by youth volunteers. The three surveys: 2020 baseline; 2021 survey; 2022 survey.*- MoV: Annual user satisfaction data, the three surveys.*  |  *-* Lack of will of the authorities despite collaboration agreement with PPO*-* 2021 Presidential Elections: Politicizing judiciary, civil unrest, curfew and possible setback due to power shift- Collaboration issues between PPO and courts- Lack of trust or collaboration with participants.- Technical requirements and a complex judiciary process |
| **1.2. The Special Prosecutor's Office for Children (SPOC) has demonstrated improved effectiveness as a result of advocacy from civil society and the Inter-organizational Technical Advisory Committee** | 1.2.1. An Inter-organizational Technical Advisory Committee on CSA is established consisting of 5-7 leading child-focused institutions what will oversee the work with SPOC and support the two CSA-Impunity Reports*- MoV: Meeting minutes.* 1.2.2. The two CSA Impunity reports have been socialized with the participating child-focused institutions, the media and the general public. *- MoV: The reports, press-release.* 1.2.3. The CSA Impunity reports’ results and recommendations have been presented and solutions discussed with SPOC leadership, the Public Prosecutors Office, politicians, government institutions such as DINAF, CICESCT and other relevant stakeholders. *- MoV: Attendance lists and meeting minutes.* | 1.2.1. Establish the mandate and tasks of the Inter-organizational Technical Advisory Committee and hold quarterly meetings throughout the project. *- MoV: Meeting minutes.*1.2.2. Produce and present two CSA Impunity Reports documenting the work of SPOC and related authorities with the purpose of generating recommendations to decision makers and corresponding public authorities. *- MoV: Publication of two reports.*1.2.3. Ensure that central actors among the child-focused institutions officially support the two reports to give increased pressure and legitimacy. *- MoV: Institutions backing publication and participate in press-conference.* 1.2.4. Public forum to socialize the CSA Impunity Report’s results and recommendations to participating child-focused institutions and the general public.*- MoV: Attendance list.* 1.2.5. Carry out advocacy actions to increase the likelihood of implementation of the report recommendations, involving meetings with SPOC, Public Prosecutors Office, DINAF, CICESCT and other relevant public entities and political parties. *- MoV: Attendance list and meeting minutes.* | - Openness and collaboration from PPO and authorities in obtaining data and management insides despite collaboration agreement.- Political or PPO pushback as a result of critical findings in presented CSA impunity reports  |
| **2. Increased reporting behavior of child-focused institutions (civil society organizations and schools).** * + Main problem: Child-focused institutions are aware of cases of abuse, but due to fear, lack of knowledge and tools, they do not report cases to the authorities.
	+ Strategy: Sectoral advocacy and strategic capacity building within the child-sector to improve reporting-culture and ability to manage and report child abuse cases.
	+ **Objective 2: Increased denouncements of child abuse cases from 125 child-focused institutions by improving their willingness and the ability to report CSA cases.**
 |
| **Objective 2. Indicators:** 2.1. 125 child-focused institutions have increased combined number of reported CSA cases by 50%. ● Milestone 20% / Target 50% 2.2. 80% of participating child-focused institutions express increased ability and willingness about CSA-reporting and legal procedures. ● Milestone 30% / Target 80%2.3. ASJ-TI as offered legal and case management support and made referral to other CSA-services in at least 90 CSA-cases. ● Milestone 40 / Target 90 |
| **Expected Result**  | **Key Indicators** | **Activities** MoV: Means of verification incorporated | **Risks / Assumptions** |
| **2.1 125 child-focused institutions are able and willing to report known CSA cases, know how to manage cases and can navigate in the judiciary process.** | 2.1.1. 300 leaders, representing at least 125 child-focused institutions, have been trained on how to deal with, report and manage CSA cases, and relationships between SPOC staff and CSO leaders have purposely been facilitated to generate mutual trust and collaboration. *- MoV: Training schedule, attendance lists for trainings and visits.*2.1.2. The participation of child-focused institutions shows a combined increase of 50% in the total number of reported cases and a greater capacity to handle cases of child abuse.*- MoV: Survey to detect reporting and CSA management patterns.*  | 2.1.1. Establish initial agreements with child-focused institutions who wish to participate in trainings and gain access to legal and technical rescue service. *- MoV: List of participating institutions and agreements.*2.1.3. Develop and print specialized training material for the participating child-focused institutions. The training material will include the five themes listed in 2.1.4: *- MoV: The training material.* 2.1.4. Training of leaders of child-focused institutions on how to report and manage CSA cases, consisting of 5 days (40 hours) training in legal, investigative, medical, psychological aspects of CSA and learning from best-practice cases. Also including field-visits to SPOC, police and other institutions dealing with child abuse cases. *- MoV: Training schedule, attendance lists of trainings and visits to authorities.* 2.1.5. The trainings will involve relationship-building between participants and SPOC to develop trust and clarify doubts.*- MoV: List of visits and meetings between SPOC and child-focus institutions.*  | - That child-focused institutions send adequate skilled staff/leaders to training.- Certain openness and willingness to change distrust in authorities and changing habits on CSA-reporting   |
| **2.2 125 Child-focused institutions have increased their combined number of reported CSA cases by 50% due to increased capacity on CSA management and technical and legal assistance by ASJ-TI.** | 2.2.1. ASJ-TI has supported child-focused institutions in 90 CSA-cases on how in the approach, manage and report CSA-cases.*- MoV: List and description of cases, case history and status.* 2.2.2. ASJ-TI has identified and offered technical and legal assistance in 7 emblematic CSA-cases. *- MoV: List and description of cases, case history and status.* 2.2.3. ASJ-TI has established a management system to track and monitor CSA cases which will allow ASJ to do systematic monitoring and case-based follow up with SPOC.*MoV: Updated database system to oversee cases in process.*  | 2.2.1. Legal & technical rescue service is offered to child-focused institutions on emblematic cases defined as cases with serial perpetrators or leaders in child institutions being the perpetrator.*- MoV: List and description of cases, case history and status, services and visits given.*2.2.2. Basic Rescue Service (reporting and case management support) is offered to the participating child-focused institutions in at least 90 CSA-cases. *- MoV: List and description of cases, case history and status, services and visits given.* 2.2.3. Develop visual content (animation video and posters) to visualize and explain judiciary processes related to CSA. 2.2.4. Conduct initial and final survey to detect participating child-focused institutions’ reporting patterns and ability to navigate procedures, actors and services on CSA-cases. *- MoV: Surveys among the child-focused institutions.* 2.2.5. Establish collaboration or referral agreements with academic institutions, civil society actors, and public institutions, offering services to abuse victims and families and socialize these agreements to participating child-focused institutions. - *MoV: Signed agreements and printed/online referral.* 2.2.6. Develop a case management and tracking system to monitor the level of reporting and maintain periodic monitoring of cases to identify barriers and promote timely responses.*- MoV: Updated database system to oversee cases in process.* 2.2.7. Socialization of emblematic cases, that led to conviction, with the public and media to generate awareness and further promote the willingness to report.  | - The ability to generate enough mutual trust and support for victims and witnesses to stand up against perpetrators.- The ability to cultivate a shared responsibility and trust in CSA-cases between institutions, ASJ-TI and SPOC.- Enough capacity and resources to help victims/families in a satisfactory way, especially if many cases appear and ASJ-TI is expected to respond beyond means.- Push-back from perpetrators, gangs or criminal structures especially in emblematic cases. |
| **3. Prevention through training and awareness among child-focused institutions and the general public.** * Main problem: There is a general taboo regarding CSA in Honduras resulting in lack of knowledge, ability and tools on how to respond, detect and report cases, which consequently results in minimal public pressure for political action.
* Strategy: Build capacities and generate public pressure through preventive training and awareness campaigns.
* **Objective 3: To increase public action on reducing impunity and improving child protection, 5000 people in seven cities will be reached through two youth-driven CSA advocacy and prevention campaigns and 5000 children will have received CSA-prevention training to recognize possible sexual abuse.**
 |
| **Objective 3. Indicators:** 3.1. Number of children who have been given CSA prevention training and have improved resilience against CSA. ● Milestone 2000 / Target 50003.2. Number of institutions that have improved ability to detect and handle CSA cases. ● Milestone 35 / Target 703.2. Number of people who have increased awareness of CSA impunity and expressed changed attitude towards the inefficient justice sector. ● Milestone 2500 / Target 5000 |
| **Expected Result**  | **Key Indicators** | **Activities** MoV: Means of verification incorporated | **Risks / Assumptions** |
| **3.1 30 youth leaders and 140 caregivers and teachers from 70 child-focused institutions are able to conduct CSA prevention training for children, and to detect and advocate for CSA-prevention.** | 3.1.1. 30 Youth-leaders from seven cities have been trained in CSA prevention by a child protection specialist from *Red Viva Honduras* with the purpose of capacitating them to carry out advocacy and awareness campaigns3.1.2. 140 caregivers and teachers, from 70 child-focused institutions have been trained in CSA prevention, with the purpose of carrying out CSA prevention training in their respective institutions. *- MoV: Training schedule, attendance lists.*  | 3.1.1 Assess child-focused institutions’ experience in CSA prevention to detect who needs training and develop training calendar with the CSA prevention specialist from Red Viva Honduras.*- MoV: Training calendar.* 3.1.2. Training of 30 youth leaders from 7 cities in CSA prevention (ToT), equipping them for the child prevention campaign.*- MoV: Training schedule, attendance lists.* 3.1.3. Training of 140 caregivers and teachers from 70 institutions in CSA prevention (ToT), equipping them to carry out CSA prevention training in their respective institutions. *- MoV: Training schedule, attendance lists.*  | - Openness and willingness from participants to change old habits and approaches to sexual orientation and CSA.- Willingness in participants to continue to push for justice despite distrust in weak justice system.  |
| **3.2 5000 children have received CSA-prevention training and are able to recognize possible sexual abuse.** | 3.2.1. 5000 children have received CSA prevention training by caregivers and teachers (3.1)*- MoV: Attendance list.* | 3.2.1. 140 caregivers and teachers have carried out CSA-prevention trainings in their respective institutions with the purpose of detecting sexual abuse using the Good Treatment Material. *- MoV: List of trainings held, registered possible cases.* | - Willingness for CF-institutions to put learned trainings into practice and obtain leadership support to do so. |
| **3.3 To increase public action on reducing impunity and increasing child-protection, 5000 people in seven cities have been reached through two national youth-driven CSA, advocacy and prevention campaigns.** | 3.3.1. 5000 people reached through two national youth-driven CSA, advocacy and prevention campaigns have been carried out in seven cities parallel to the publications of the two CSA Impunity Reports. *- MoV: Registered and documented participation/audience, media coverage.*  | 3.3.1. To kickstart the two campaigns, press conferences are held in seven cities to socialize the results and recommendations from the CSA Impunity Report and to increase prevention. *- MoV: Attendance list, press-release, media coverage.* 3.3.2. The two CSA advocacy and prevention campaigns held in the seven cities, to socialize results and recommendations from the two CSA Impunity reports. 30 Youth-leaders in the seven cities plan and execute the campaigns through the following activities: Public cultural events: Street-cinema, concerts, popup-events, Presentations in religious and cultural institutions, Television, radio, SoME | - The general civic rights and free speech are not violated or reduced, especially during election time, with social unrest, curfew etc.  |

* 1. **Describe the interlinkage and balance between capacity development, advocacy and possible strategic deliveries (the Development Triangle).**

The intervention applies a strategy that integrates elements of strategic service delivery, capacity building and advocacy. Through a combination of focused interventions towards rights holders and duty bearers, the project aims to strengthen the efficiency of the SPOC and the willingness and ability of the child sector to denounce sexual abuse cases.



*Strategic service deliveries*: The intervention implements strategic service deliveries directly feeding into capacity building and advocacy efforts. This includes development of legal roadmap, visualisation of referral processes, mapping of user satisfaction, creation of a guide to municipalities etc. All strategic deliveries are needed to achieve change through capacity building and advocacy.

*Capacity building:* Capacity building is delivered strategically to mobilize, empower and remodel SPOC as well as civil society to improve systems and behaviour. Capacity building includes training of staff establishment/improved management systems etc. For SPOC, the capacity building efforts is closely related to the advocacy component, as the level of advocacy reaches a level where ASJ-TI not only advocates for change but contributes to implementation of the changes needed.

*Advocacy*: The intervention applies a three-level advocacy approach embedded in each of the three immediate objectives.

* Systemic advocacy (obj. 1): Aims to advocate for systemic change in the SPOC through monitoring and remodelling of the system. Systemic advocacy also aims to advocate for increased resources, capacity and efficiency in SPOC, PPO and other parts of the judiciary branch relevant to CSA.
* Sectoral advocacy (obj. 2): Aims to advocate for improved reporting/referral behaviour of the civil society, schools, churches etc. and to mobilize and empower civil society organisations to collectively advocate for restoration of the rule of law in relation to CSA.
* Public pressure against impunity (obj. 3): Aims to mobilize public pressure against impunity in CSA cases through awareness/mobilization campaigns carried out by the Youth Platform complementary to the CSA Impunity Reports published by ASJ-TI.
	1. **How are priorities, plans and resources existing within the context taken into account?**

To address the ineffective criminal justice system ASJ-TI has been working on both prosecutorial and judicial reform for many years. In 2015, they signed an agreement with the PPO to oversee and support the remodelling of the office to improve its efficiency and effectiveness. In recent years, ASJ-TI has been monitoring and supporting the remodelling of the Common Crimes Office and Homicide Department successfully. With this intervention ASJ-TI will be able to extend its work into the SPOC. Considering the agreement signed with the PPO and the fact that a similar process has been implemented in two other offices, the intervention evidently builds directly on existing priorities and plans of the PPO and ASJ-TI. Through their experience in monitoring and remodelling other units of the PPO, ASJ-TI brings substantial resources, experience and expertise into the project. The intervention also builds on VD’s Programme Policy and feeds into VD’s strategic work against CSA and access to justice.

The intervention draws from regional expertise by engaging four judiciary specialists with significant experience and expertise transforming judiciary systems in Latin America. Luis Ramírez to mention one, has substantial experience from monitoring and remodeling judicial systems in Guatemala, Bolivia and Dominican Republic. It is key to engage regional experts due to the fragile political context in Honduras, as political neutrality is required in the volatile political environment. Furthermore, no judicial specialists with the required capacity and expertise exists in Honduras.

The intervention builds on existing structures by engaging caregivers and teachers from child-focused CSOs, institutions and schools thus ensuring sustainability. The intervention also constructively engages the Youth Platforms described in section 2.3. The youth are highly motivated and constitute a human resource for the project. They are a priority for ASJ-TI and VD as both work strategically with youth-driven approaches to advocacy and youth as change agents

In a broader perspective the intervention also builds on the recommendations and priorities put forward by the EU in the comprehensive study on Sexual Violence Against Minors in Latin America, highlighting impunity as a major issue of concern in relation to CSA across Latin America. The intervention further builds on findings from the national Violence Against Children Survey, published by the Honduran government in cooperation with the End Violence Against Children partnership in 2019, as well as priorities and strategies put forward in the INSPIRE guidelines and the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children of which Honduras became a pathfinder country in 2019. The intervention strategically contributes to the fulfilment of SDG 16 and particularly SDG 16.2, 16.3 and 16.6.

* 1. **What possible factors (risks) may hinder or delay fulfilment of the intervention’s objective? And what are the conceivable solutions aimed at mitigating the risks concerned?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk Factor**  | **Likelihood** | **Impact** | **Mitigating measures**  |
| Lack of will of the authorities including, PPO, Minister of Education, departmental directors, directors of schools, CSOs etc. | Unlikely | X | Minor  |  | ASJ-TI holds a signed agreement with the PPO which highlights its commitment to reduce impunity and decrease backlog in cases, including SPOC as one of the targeted offices. Throughout the project, ASJ-TI will seek to attain collaboration agreements with key stakeholders, that can assure their commitment to the initiative. |
| Likely |  | Medium |  |
| Very likely |  | Significant  | X |
| 2021 Presidential Elections  | Unlikely |  | Minor  |  | While the past elections in Honduras (2017) were marked by a political crisis. Since then a vast majority of organizations and political parties are working towards reforms in the electoral process, that can prevent past mistakes. The ASJ-TI will closely observe political movements that could affect the conditions and commitments with the project, as a preventive measure. However, the project objectives do not seem to contradict any development plan from the parties and its candidates.  |
| Likely | X | Medium | X |
| Very likely |  | Significant  |  |
| Lack of trust between participants or unwillingness to cooperate | Unlikely | X | Minor  |  | Since the design of the project this has been one of the factors most considered. The methodology implemented includes open forums, training, awareness of the process, and constant communication between parties. As part of a strategy that seeks commitment and interest to cooperate and find solutions. |
| Likely |  | Medium |  |
| Very likely |  | Significant  | X |
| Technical requirements and a complex judiciary process  | Unlikely |  | Minor  | X | ASJ-TI has substantial experience and expertise within the complex judiciary branch. To ensure high level specialized expertise ASJ-TI will hire expert from Guatemala who has supported the process in other PPO Offices as well as contributed to transformation of the Guatemalan justice system. When working with civil society stakeholders ASJ-TI makes the complex judiciary accessible to them through contextualization.  |
| Likely | X | Medium |  |
| Very likely |  | Significant  |  |

* 1. **Describe how and with which methods the intervention is to be carried out so as to make it likely to lead to the objectives defined, including how the role as a catalyst has been considered.**

The strategic framework of the intervention is based on VD’s and ASJ-TI shared Theory of Change founded on the rights-based approach and designed to generate comprehensive impact through systemic monitoring and remodelling, alliance-building and civil society empowering. The intervention is designed with partners acting as catalysts of change by systemic remodelling of SPOC, high level advocacy towards the justice sectors, mobilisation of public awareness and public pressure and empowerment and mobilisation of civil society as well as liaison between SPOC and civil society.

**Methods and modus operandi applied leading to the realization of Immediate Objective 1: Systemic remodelling and monitoring of the Prosecutor’s Office for Children.**

Remodelling of the Special Prosecutor’s Office for Children (output 1.1)

Based on the collaboration agreement with the PPO, ASJ-TI is able to directly advocate, suggest and implement systemic changes in SPOC. Based on the initial baseline study conducted in 2019, an assessment has clarified that a new management model is needed in SPOC. Therefore, a result-based management model (RBMM) will be implemented with support from external judicial specialist. The RBMM has already been implemented in the Homicide Department and Common Crimes Unit and has generated quicker sentences and higher conviction rates. It has led to a 36% increase in convictions and, in just nine months, cleared case backlogs from 1,468 to just 50 cases. Due to this success, the PPO is replicating the model in additional regional offices for Common Crimes. Investigators, prosecutors, and judges are involved in the development of the RBMM, meaning they are taking ownership over the proposed reforms and are eager to see them succeed. In this way, ASJ-TI focuses not just on calling out the weaknesses in the current system, but actively walking alongside the SPOC to support sustainable change.

Training and coaching of staff in the Special Prosecutor’s Office for Children (output 1.1)

28 Public Prosecutors working in the SPOC will receive capacity building through training and coaching. Three specialized trainings will be carried out to strengthen the capacities of the public prosecutors a part of the remodelling process. The trainings include 1) training on alternative outcome and dispute resolution in criminal procedures 2) training on oral litigation and criminal dogmatic theory 3) training on investigation of child-related crimes. The trainings will also focus on the lack of human processes and treatment of child-victims, protection of victims and witnesses using Gessel Chambers and the new RBMM.

Monitoring of the Special Prosecutor’s Office for Children (output 1.2)

Monitoring of the performance of SPOC is closely related to the remodelling and systemic advocacy process. The monitoring activities include i) a baseline study ii) ongoing monitoring of the performance of SPOC iii) two CSA Impunity Reports and iv) user-satisfaction survey conducted by youth (the latter is connected to output 1.2, but is placed under objective 3, due to coherence with other youth activities). The monitoring of performance is based on 12 key performance indicators measuring the effectiveness and efficiency of SPOC. The monitoring data will be used to i) identify where improvements are needed ii) to do evidence-based advocacy iii) form basis for recommendations.

Interorganizational Technical Advisory Committee on CSA (output 1.2)

The Committee will serve as a technical advisory committee that can offer expertise on the area of CSA and ensure sustained ongoing monitoring of SPOC after the project expires. The collaboration with SPOC will represent a unison voice between authorities and civil society in the area of CSA and rule of law. Organisations invited to the committee will be leading organization in the APJ-alliance and other leading child-focused organization with experience on CSA. Based on prior close collaboration 5-7 organization will be invited possibly including: World Vision, COIPRODEN, Red Viva Honduras, Jovenes Contra la Violencia, Caritas, Plan, and Casa Alianza

**Methods and modus operandi applied leading to the realization of Immediate Objective 2:**

Child-focused institutions have change reporting behaviour (output 2.1)

Teacher and caregivers from 125 child-focused institutions (CSOs, schools, kindergartens, churches, orphanages etc.) will receive 5-days training in how to report and manage CSA cases. The training includes visits to the SPOC and other relevant public stakeholders to establish links between care institutions and the justice sector. The trainings include a strong advocacy element aiming to change i) reporting-behaviour of the institutions ii) strengthen ability to detect and handle cases iii) restoration of trust in the legal system.

Rescue Service (output 2.2)

Considering the major lack of trust in the justice sector and fear of organizations, care persons and victims to report CSA, it is necessary to support the reporting process as a part of the behaviour-change process. Therefore, ASJ-TI will offer a Basic Rescue Service to 125 child-focused institutions participating in the project. The service includes basic support from a lawyer, investigator and psychologist in the reporting process to support the victims and care persons/institutions in the process of safely reporting the case to authorities and attending initial meetings with SPOC, police etc. Under activity 2.2.2. 90 CSA cases will receive support during the project period with approximately 5 visits/sessions allocated for each case to ensure a careful and safe process. Additionally, 7 emblematic cases (activity 2.2.1.) will be supported with full legal and technical assistance to ensure that the cases a brought to trial. The emblematic cases include serial perpetrators, and cases where care persons (e.g. school leaders, teachers, pastors) are perpetrators. Cases where care persons betray entrusted power position have major symbolic value as it subverts trust in care institutions as well as the justice sectors ability to enforce the rule of law and protect children. Leading emblematic cases to conviction has major symbolic value and gets massive media attention thus playing a catalyst role in restoring public trust in the rule of law.

Reference agreements with public institutions, universities, civil society organisations and churches offering psychosocial and legal services to victims (output 2.2)

Many organisations and public stakeholders already offer legal and psychological services to victims. The project seeks to take advantage of existing structures by visualizing such services of local organisations and stakeholders. The Honduran government doesn’t provide psychological services to CSA victims. While this issue remains a sustained advocacy focus, solutions are required immediately. By mapping and visualizing existing services ASJ-TI makes existing services accessible to victims and families. To assure its commitment it is expected a reference agreement will be signed with relevant stakeholders. Agreement as already been made with Doctor’s Without Boarders clinic in Tegucigalpa, which offers medical services to CSA victims.

**Methods and modus operandi applied leading to the realization of Immediate Objective 3:**

Prevention training in CSA (output 3.1 and 3.2)

‘Training of trainers’ (ToT) prevention training will be provided for 70 of the 125 child-focused institutions. Some of the institutions have already been trained by Red Viva Honduras or ASJ-TI and it is expected that other institutions have existing capacities on CSA prevention and detection. Therefore, the intervention aims to train 70 institutions. The training will be carried out by Red Viva Honduras, who has more than 10 years’ experience in CSA prevention training applying the three-day ToT programme. 140 teachers and caregivers from 70 organizations will be trained to provide CSA prevention training for at-risk children in their institutions.

Youth-driven awareness campaign and advocacy initiatives (output 3.3)

The youth will carry out awareness and advocacy campaigns during the project to increase public awareness and mobilize public pressure against CSA impunity. The awareness campaigns will build on data from the CSA Impunity Reports as well as surveys conducted by the youths. The campaigns will be carried out through the 7 chapters of the Youth Platform located in 7 cities and include activities such as streets cinemas, radio and television participation, presentation in communities and churches, at concerts etc. The youth groups will also use their experiences engaging local authorities and politicians and advocate for change at local level.

* 1. **Describe the plans with regard to monitoring as well as systematisation and use of experiences both along the way and at the end of the intervention. If an external evaluation has been planned (obligatory for interventions above DKK 2 million), this should be described.**

The partners apply VD’s Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) system constructed around the DAC Principles for Evaluation of Development Assistance[[28]](#footnote-28). In addition to ensuring regular review of the intervention’s Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability, the system also allows partners to adjust strategies or objectives to contextual changes, threats and opportunities while providing a framework for systematizing and institutionalizing experiences along the way and at project end. The VD MEL system, which can be forwarded upon request. comprises of the following elements:

**Monitoring visits.** During the intervention period, VD will conduct two monitoring visits. VD follows travel recommendations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In case the situation in Honduras should deteriorate further and render monitoring visits impossible, adjustments will be made in accordance with VD’s Safety Policy. VD has strong experience from working in fragile contexts, including with monitoring per distance and via local external consultants. Activities carried out during monitoring visits are in accordance with CISU monitoring guidelines.

**Progress reports.** Reports will be submitted by ASJ-TI to VD on a quarterly basis and subsequent follow-up meetings will be organized with participation of programme and finance staff. VD uses the same Progress Report format across its various interventions with local partners to ensure systematic monitoring of all interventions. Therefore, ASJ-TI is already familiar with the format. The format is designed as a self-evaluation tool to allow the local partner to reflect on progress on achieving targets and give space to propose adjustments of project design based on contextual changes. The progress report format includes LFA progress statement measuring progress on indicator and activity level, financial progress including summary of accounts and expenses, and considerations on delays, challenges, changes and lessons learned.

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| --- |
| **Monitoring plan:** Narrative & Financial Quarterly Progress Reports |
| **Deadline**  | **Report**  |
| 15.10.20 | Q3 2020 Progress report |
| 15.01.20 | Q4 2020 Progress report  |
| 15.04.21 | Q1 2021 Progress report |
| 15.07.21 | Q2 2021 Progress report |
| 01.11.21 | Midterm Evaluation & financial progress report  |
| 15.01.22 | Q4 2021 Progress report |
| 15.04.22 | Q1 2022 Progress report |
| 15.07.22 | Q2 2022 Progress report |
| 15.10.22 | Q3 2022 Progress report |
| 31.01.23 | Final Evaluation  |

**Local monitoring.** ASJ-TI is responsible for implementing the MEL system locally. Monitoring will involve continuous tracking of progress on performance indicators at outcome and output level. Monitoring will be done regularly by Program Officer and Assistant Program Officer. Monthly report templates will be developed and compiled into quarterly reports submitted to VD, who will convene quarterly review meetings with ASJ-TI in the light of the quarterly reports to receive and provide feedback about the project and identify bottlenecks. A Mid-term Review including stakeholder meetings will be conducted to identify whether the project is moving towards its purpose. Depending on the outcome of the assessments, adjustments will be made. The project staff, partners and other stakeholders will be involved in gathering data.

**External evaluation.** An external evaluation is planned to ensure transparency towards external stakeholders and systematizing learnings internally. A tendering process will be undertaken, in which a Terms of Reference is published, and a local consultant is selected. Representatives from all target groups will be interviewed as part of the evaluation, and important learnings will be documented for future interventions. VD will participate in the evaluation to ensure that learnings are systematized and institutionalized in the partnership (see Annex A. “Budget” for details). Conclusions and recommendations will be compiled in a Final Evaluation Report which will be shared with CISU.

1. **Phase-out and sustainability**
	1. **How will it be ensured that neither local partners nor target groups are left in an inappropriate relationship of dependency when the intervention period expires?**

The project design considers three main approaches to sustainability, 1) social sustainability,

2) systemic sustainability, and 3) organizational and economic sustainability.

Social sustainability

The intervention is socially sustainable as lasting improvements for at-risk children is envisioned through systemic and sectoral change. No direct services are delivered to at-risk children (final target group), thus ensuring no inappropriate relationship of dependency is established. The program seeks not only to respond to immediate urgencies in the judiciary process, but as well create systems and relationships that promote socially sustainable conditions for at-risk children.

Systemic sustainability

The intervention builds on a strong rights-based approach, emphasizing the fundamental responsibility of PPO and SPOC as duty-bearers. Through systemic monitoring and remodelling the intervention envisions sustainable systemic improvements enhancing the long-term performance of duty-bearers. The previous experience of ASJ-TI with their pilot monitoring and remodelling of the Common Crimes Unit, has already shown sustainable improvements in their indicators. The intervention design importantly enhances the performance of SPOC in a way that doesn’t create dependency on ASJ-TI (e.g. implementation of result-based management model).

Furthermore, a sustainable monitoring-mechanism has been established through the Interorganisational Technical Advisory Committee holding SPOC accountable through oversight and monitoring.

Organizationally and economically sustainable

Due to the political context, ASJ-TI have an institutional policy, prohibiting them from receiving any amount of funding from the Honduran government or related institutions. Having positioned themselves in a central position in Honduran society, partners are to an increasing degree subjects of subtle attempts at linking the organizations to corrupt entities within the state. While applying a pragmatic and collaborative approach in working with government entities when it comes to strengthening institutions, it is crucial that they are able to signal complete financial impartiality and independence from the government. Furthermore, ASJ-TI has many oversee donors ensuring that no economic dependency is established through the intervention.

* 1. **How is the intervention envisaged to lead to lasting improvements for the target groups?**

Achieving systemic changes is fundamental and will affect how SPOC works as whole in delivering cases to justice when this project intervention stops. The model will address the root cause of backlog cases, by supporting its main actors to design better solutions. Additionally, involving CSOs and schools as actors for changed reporting behaviour, stimulates a multiplier effect as these actors become advocates for reporting abuse cases in their local communities and interfaces. Ultimately the intervention will contribute to restoration of rule of law, prevention of child sexual abuse and rescue/restoration of child victims. The intervention also contributes to mobilizing public awareness and public pressure against CSA impunity thereby contributing to the long-term transformation of the justice sectors. Furthermore, capacity building of SPOC, child-focused institutions, schools and churches strengthens existing structures in society to the direct benefit of at-risk children.

* 1. **How can the strengthening of partners’ and other actors’ capacity be continued when the implementation period expires?**

ASJ-TI has historically contributed to the creation of local coalitions that seek a common ground to target Honduras biggest issues (e.g. establishment of the APJ Alliance counting 18 influential CSOs across Honduras). Throughout the years the relationship of participating organizations, and the level of impact from the coalitions managed by ASJ-TI continues to strengthen. Through this intervention VD and ASJ-TI, seek to highlight the importance of participation from multidisciplinary actors as a greater approach to inclusive solutions for government improvements. Hence a key outcome of the intervention is the promotion of long-lasting relationships within participants counting authorities, CSOs, schools and churches. The systemic changes achieved in SPOC during the implementation period doesn’t require follow-up, but importantly stands alone. However, as an important part of the exit-strategy systemic monitoring of SPOC to ensure further improvements and oversee its performance is ensured by creation of the Interorganizational Technical Advisory Committee, which continues its work after the implementation period expires. Mapping and signing of referral agreement with CSOs and public stakeholders providing legal and psychological support ensures that victims and care persons have access and are familiar with existing support services when the project ends.

1. **Planned intervention-related information work in Denmark**

Purpose and outcome of the information work: To mobilize popular support among the Danish public for the goal of reducing child sexual abuse and restoring rule of law in Honduras by: 1) Providing quality information about the nature and root causes of the problem 2) Demonstrating results-oriented and effective solutions to the problem 3) Providing ways of engaging and participating in the fight for justice for CY in Honduras. The expected outcome is an informed and engaged group of people actively following the work of ASJ-TI and VD, with renewed trust in the effectiveness of development projects aimed at strengthening civil society. A more detailed budget and project description will be forwarded to CISU as soon as the information work has been prepared in detail

Target groups: 1) Danish youth at schools, associations, churches, etc. 2) Employees in Danish law firms

Means to be used: 1) Social media 2) Locally produced video material involving the youth and target groups 3) Presentations at schools, associations, churches, etc.

1. **Supplementary financing (max. 0,5 page)**
	1. **If the supplementary financing underpins concrete activities in the intervention, these must be specified in the application and budget.**

ASJ-IT has a strong interest in this project and has therefore made the decision of allocating own funds for the intervention. This supplementary financing constitutes 10% of the total budget equivalent to 270.374 DKK. The main part is allocated to local salaries and covers 15% (217.878 DKK) of each of the technical staff (Project Manager, Youth Coordinator, Lawyer, Psychologist and Investigator). The remaining 52.496 DKK is allocated to activities under output 1.1.2 and covers 29% of the expenditures - equivalent to two months consultant fee - for Lawyer and judicial specialist Luis Ramírez and two of his visits to Honduras. While the local salary level can seem relatively high, it is important to note that staff with substantial experience and expertise is required to implement the ambitious activities and operate inside the PPO (see section 2.1. for staff qualifications). When assessing budget allocations, it is worth noting that the Lawyer (40%), CSA Investigator (35%) and Psychologist (30%) are almost exclusively allocated directly for activity 2.2.1. and 2.2.2. (Rescue Support Service). Thus, 90% of their cumulated salary could arguably be allocated directly under activities thereby changing the total share of funds spend on direct activities to appr. 54% compared to the current 48% (counting total budget). The accumulated budget for external consultants[[29]](#footnote-29), is required to ensure highly qualified specialists. 4 out of 5 judicial specialists is regional experts from Guatemala with substantial experience in transformation of judiciary systems from Guatemala, Bolivia and the Dominican Republic to mention some (see further description in section 4.5.)

**7.2 Has the supplementary financing been secured at the time of submitting the application?**Yes, is its self-financed by ASJ-TI and has been secured. Even though ASJ-TI had to terminate large project and work areas due to the Trump administrations sudden aid reduction to Central America late 2019, ASJ-IT has managed to secure some free own-funds from private donors and long-term partners. Therefore, some financial robustness and manoeuvrability is built up, and is used to supplement key intervention.

**7.3 Is the supplementary financing a prerequisite for implementing the activities?**The supplementary financing is secured and representing 10% of the total budget it does constitute a notable prerequisite for implementing activities as it covers key staff directly implementing and coordinating activities and directly covers 29% of output 1.1.2.

1. Government of Honduras, Sub-Secretariat of Security in Prevention, Secretariat of Security. Honduras Violence Against Children Survey, 2017. Tegucigalpa, HNu, 2019. <https://www.togetherforgirls.org/wp-content/uploads/2019-Honduras-VACS-Report-English.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Sexual Violence Against Minors in Latin America, European Parliament, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The *Public Prosecutor’s Office* (called *Ministerio Publíco* in Honduras) is equivalent to *Anklagemyndigheden* in Denmark and *Attorney General’s Office* in Common Law systems such as UK and USA. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. SPOC is a sub-office of the PPO responsible for criminal cases related to children. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Government of Honduras, Sub-Secretariat of Security in Prevention, Secretariat of Security. Honduras Violence Against Children Survey, 2017. Tegucigalpa, HN, 2019. <https://www.togetherforgirls.org/wp-content/uploads/2019-Honduras-VACS-Report-English.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. The issue has been documented by ASJ-TI in recent research [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Violence Against Minors in Latin America, European Parliament, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. INSPIRE – Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children, WHO, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Government of Honduras, Sub-Secretariat of Security in Prevention, Secretariat of Security. Honduras Violence Against Children Survey, 2017. Tegucigalpa, HN, 2019. <https://www.togetherforgirls.org/wp-content/uploads/2019-Honduras-VACS-Report-English.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. This has been documented in several studies including the Violence Against Children Survey and is a finding across VDs work with child sexual abuse in Honduras, Nicaragua and the Philippines [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. VACS, 2017 HN. <https://www.togetherforgirls.org/wp-content/uploads/2019-Honduras-VACS-Report-English.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. This is a widely known problem in Honduras and has been documented by VD’s partners including Red Viva Honduras and ASJ-TI [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Violence Against Minors in Latin America, European Parliament, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. World Bank Data, 2018. Poverty headcount ratio (%) people living below the national poverty line. <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/HND> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. InSight Crime 2016. Introduction to Honduras Elites and Organized Crime. <https://www.insightcrime.org/investigations/honduras-elites-and-organized-crime-introduction/> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. World Bank 2019, Honduras profile overview. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/honduras/overview> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. UNICEF, Honduras 2018. Honduran teenagers suffer violence and bullying in schools. <https://www.unicef.org/es/historias/los-adolescentes-de-honduras-sufren-violencia-y-acoso-en-las-escuelas> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. UNICEF global databases, 2019, based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and other national surveys, 2005-2018. <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/violence/sexual-violence/> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. News article covering a 177-year sentence in prison for Hugo Benavides. All of its victims where between 12 - 17 years old. <https://www.laprensa.hn/sucesos/861581-410/honduras-dictan-177-a%C3%B1os-de-prisi%C3%B3n-en-contra-del-loco-hugo> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. World Justice Project: <http://data.worldjusticeproject.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Overall score of 77,8 on a scale where maximum (the worst) is 120. Specific indicators for *‘State Legitimacy’, ‘Public Services’, ‘Human Rights and Rule of Law’*, are also at a very similar level as 2009. The current score of 77,8 makes Honduras the 64th most fragile nation in the ‘Elevated Warning’ category. Honduras is most fragile state in Latin America following Guatemala, Venezuela and Nicaragua. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. http://www.inform-index.org/Countries/Country-profiles [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Data from the ASJ-TI baseline study of the AG conducted in 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. This project has been extended (no-cost extension) 3 months and will end 31.03.2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Data from ASJ-TI-TI [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Children and youth below 30 constitute 55% of violent deaths in Honduras: Violence Observatory of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (OV-UNAH) data as of 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. ASJ-TI own source of investigation. <http://revistazo.biz/violadores/blog/ninos_denuncia_abuso_sexual.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/49756382.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Expert Consultancies:Activity 1.1.2.1; 1.1.5.2; 1.1.5.9; 1.1.5.16; 1.2.2.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)