

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----|
| Executive Summary | 3 |
| Resumen Ejecutivo | 19 |
| Indicators and Results | 38 |
| Key Developments | 59 |
| Grants | 62 |
| Activity 1: Jump-starting public-private initiatives for gang prevention..... | 65 |
| ACTIVITY 1 EL SALVADOR OUTREACH CENTERS..... | 75 |
| Data from Monitoring Sub-systems | 75 |
| ACTIVITY 1 HONDURAS OUTREACH CENTERS..... | 82 |
| Data from Monitoring Sub-systems | 82 |
| Activity 3: Assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence in citizen security | 121 |
| Activity 4: El Salvador Merida/CARSI Initiative on Prevention..... | 123 |
| ACTIVITY FOUR CARSI EL SALVADOR Outreach Centers | 166 |
| Data from Monitoring Sub-systems | 166 |
| Activity 5: Honduras Merida Initiative on Prevention/CARSI..... | 170 |
| ACTIVITY Five CARSI HONDURAS Outreach Centers | 194 |
| Data from Monitoring Sub-systems | 194 |
| Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang-Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication..... | 220 |
| Activity 7: Restorative Justice for Juveniles | 223 |
| Communications Units | 227 |
| Program Impact..... | 233 |
| Next Steps..... | 240 |

Annexes

Annex I – Activity IV –Santa Ana Violence Observatory Report

Annex II - Outreach Center Establishment Process Honduras

Annex III - Challenge of Dreaming My Life (DSMV) Training Honduras

Annex IV - Media AJR USAID SICA El Salvador

Annex V - Media AJR USAID SICA Honduras

Annex VI - Media AJR USAID SICA Guatemala

Executive Summary

This report covers activities carried out by the Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA between April 1, 2011 and June 30, 2011, quarter three of the program year. The Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA received an amendment to its cooperative agreement, (CA) No. 598-A-00-08-00011-00, extending the program through September 30, 2011. Funding was increased from \$2.8 million to \$9.9 million. The program's scope was modified and the three original activities expanded to become six total activities. In November 2010, a seventh activity related to restorative juvenile justice and funded by the INL, was added to the program's scope through Amendment number ten to the cooperative agreement.¹

Overview of the Central America Northern Triangle Countries

According to a World Bank report published in May 2011, crime rates in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras are the highest in Latin America. The rates have increasingly staggering costs on economic development. Violence is now estimated to cost the region up to 8 percent of its GDP when taking into account law enforcement, citizen security and health care costs. Seventy one percent of Central Americans identify crime as the main threat to their wellbeing². According to a new report from the UNDP, more than twice as many private security officers as active public police officers are on the streets of Central America. The OAS released a statistic this quarter that of the 150 million youth in Latin America between 15-29, 38 million do not go to school or have jobs and a fourth are at risk of being victims of violent crime or of committing these crimes.

To address the escalating rates of violence across the region, the First International Conference in Support of the Central America Security Strategy organized by SICA took place in Guatemala City, Guatemala on June 22-23, 2011. The conference was attended by presidents of the region, leaders of the SICA member states and many other countries. Leaders from Central America asked for support from the international community to implement a regional security strategy based on four components: crime reduction; violence prevention; rehabilitation and reintegration of criminals; and the strengthening of institutions.

El Salvador

In El Salvador 19% of adults are said to have been victims of crime in the past 12 months. Young men are the majority among both the perpetrators and the victims. The Ministry of Security announced this quarter that 57 student homicides occurred in 2011, while the total rate of student homicides for 2010 was 52. A new security plan in schools was unveiled by the government to help stem the tide. This quarter, the government also announced a supposed Obligatory Non-Military Training for youth between 16 and 19, the proposal was said to be for a year and later modified to be voluntary and six months of service focused on training and personal development.

¹ See also Annex Financial Reporting.

² World Bank, Crime and Violence in Central America: A Development Challenge, 2011.

Honduras

This quarter, Honduras was readmitted to the OAS by a vote of 32-1, after intense, but unsuccessful, lobbying from Ecuador and Venezuela to include explicit human rights commitments in the resolution. The agreement leading to Honduras' return was brokered by the governments of Venezuela and Colombia, and was signed by President Porfirio Lobo and former President Manuel Zelaya. The ousted former president was allowed to return to the country May 28, 2011 after fraud charges against him were dropped and the anti-coup opposition movement was given the green light to become a political party.

Mexican drug cartels have become increasingly active in Honduras. In a recent clash, Honduran authorities confirmed six suspected drug traffickers were shot dead in a gun battle with police. Authorities said seven people were also arrested, accused of working for drug gangs who operate in the area. According to the United Nations, the Zetas are vastly expanding their reach into Central America through local gangs. The Center for Returning Migrants (CAMR) shared this quarter that outbound migration is increasing as a result of death threats to citizens and violence, the return of deportees is expected to top the rate of return to Honduras in 2010.

The National Violence Observatory of Honduras has released statistics that show an increase of over 18% in number of homicides at the national level from 2009 to 2010. But the increase in Northern cities of Honduras, where AJR is working, was of more than 30%. The homicide rate of Honduras for 2010 was above 77 per 100,000, putting it as the highest in the region and one of the highest in the world. Two of Honduras' main cities, San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa, have been cited by some reports, as being part of the top ten list of the most dangerous (major) cities in the world. The city of La Ceiba, has, according to the National Violence Observatory, a homicide rate of 158 per 100,000, a rate higher than the other two main cities in the "top ten".

Guatemala

Campaigns for the September 11, 2011 elections in Guatemala are gaining steam. Former First Lady Sandra Torres, is fighting the Supreme Court to be able to run. According to a new survey by the daily Siglo 21 newspaper and the polling organization Vox Latina, Perez Molina, of the rightist Patriotic Party, has 53% of the vote, compared with 16% for Torres coalition. Guatemala is plagued by Mexican drug cartels that have steadily eroded the authority of the national government. More than 30 people have been killed in campaign violence and criminal violence this quarter took the legendary Argentine singer Facundo Cabral while visiting the country.

AJR USAID-SICA Activities this Quarter

Activity 1: Jump-starting public-private initiatives for gang prevention

Ten new Outreach Centers (OCs) were officially inaugurated this quarter in El Salvador, most of which opened their doors to provide services last quarter. Among these new OCs, five are funded under Activity One. These are the OC's in Nahuizalco, La Trinidad; San Antonio II in Chalchuapa; Buena Vista III in Chalchuapa and Argentina I in Santa Ana. Two more Centers under this Activity area, will be inaugurated in August 2011 : El Cavarrío in Nahuizalco and Trinidad and El Limón in Soyapango.³ Impressive levels of community and municipal support in the run-up to the new Centers openings culminated in their joyful inaugurations all over AJR's municipalities. Notably, CMPV's and ADESCOs involved themselves in the details of inaugurations and in the case of two Outreach Centers experiencing lack of support from faith-based community partners, helped mediate responses and searched for solutions. USAID was able to join celebrations at Centers including through a welcome visit from the USAID El Salvador Mission Director, Carl Derrick who was on hand with his spouse at a Center opening in Santa Anita, Santa Ana. The Mission Director shared at the opening of the Center, "This is an enormous accomplishment, it is opportunity, learning and an insatiable thirst for a better life that unites us all." All eleven Centers are feeding that very search for learning by youth across the municipalities.

| ACTIVITY ONE ELSALVADOR OCS | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| AJR USAID SICA (APRIL-JUNE 2011) | | | |
| | Male | Female | TOTAL |
| Newly Signed up Youth Attending OCS | 496 | 433 | 929 |
| Newly Signed up Volunteers Attending OCS | 70 | 41 | 111 |
| Total Beneficiaries OC (>10 hours attendance) | 583 | 477 | 1,060 |
| Total Volunteers OC (>10 hours attendance) | 93 | 66 | 159 |
| Total Hours Assistance Youth at OCS | | | 20,507 |
| Total Hours Assistance Volunteers at OCS | | | 5,616 |

Five established Outreach Centers are being strengthened by the AJR in accordance with benchmarks of the Outreach Center Model. Coordinators of AJR's veteran Centers have a new platform for interaction with new Centers through Monthly Monitoring meetings, held by AJR to analyze data at Centers, take the pulse of communities and how Coordinators feel at Centers and establish the basis for a future Outreach Center network.

In Honduras, a total of 23 Outreach Centers were operational by June 30, 2011, and 14 total Centers were inaugurated within the quarter. Inaugurations of Outreach Centers have been the center of attention by municipal and community audiences and beyond. For example, the Puerto Lempira Outreach Center was inaugurated by US Ambassador Hugo Llorens, President Porfirio Lobo, USAID MD William Brands, Cardinal Rodríguez Maradiaga and several State Ministers. Ambassador Llorens has frequently referred to Outreach Centers as being a key part of the United States prevention assistance to Honduras.

Six new Outreach Centers are supported under this activity area. Four of which, opened and were inaugurated within this quarter. Outreach Centers inaugurated this quarter include; San Juan in Chamelecón, San Pedro Sula; Casa Quemada in San Pedro Sula; in; Nueva Suyapa in Tegucigalpa, MDC, in Comayagüela, MDC and San Martín in Comayagüela, MDC. The remaining two OCs under this Activity area, will be inaugurated in early July (Flor del Campo) and early August 2011 (Rosalinda.) Three existing Outreach Centers are being strengthened (López Arellano in Choloma, Rivera Hernández in San Pedro Sula and Villafranca in Comayagua MDC.)

| ACTIVITY ONE HONDURAS OCS | | | |
|---|-------|--------|--------|
| AJR USAID SICA (APRIL-JUNE 2011) | | | |
| | Male | Female | TOTAL |
| Newly Signed up Youth Attending OCS | 1,126 | 1,392 | 2,518 |
| Newly Signed up Volunteers Attending OCS | 101 | 102 | 203 |
| Total Beneficiaries OC (>10 hours attendance) | 404 | 356 | 760 |
| Total Volunteers OC (>10 hours attendance) | 69 | 75 | 144 |
| Total Hours Assistance Youth at OCS | | | 22,171 |
| Total Hours Assistance Volunteers at OCS | | | 6,355 |

These three OCs will also count with a microenterprise, two of which have been already implemented. Outreach Center Coordinators have been receiving training in Reports/Leverage, M&E and micro-enterprise development/management through group workshops, individual coaching and training by INFOP.

When all the presidents from the region joined international stakeholders and leaders of the SICA member states for the first international conference to discuss a regional security strategy on May 21-23, 2011—the voice of the region’s youth echoed in support of youth violence prevention policies. AJR debuted the only Youth Movement with regional representation at this internationally watched meeting. prior to a press conference organized by the Guatemalan Youth Movement at the time of the conference, the Regional Youth Movement, now with representation of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras formed a human chain symbolizing strength in numbers against youth violence and the power of organization.

In Guatemala, AJR’s Youth Movement Against Violence developed a new program phase *Mas Vale Prevenir que Lamentar* or “Better to Prevent than to be Sorry” which seeks to conduct advocacy with political parties’ in order that they take ownership of the Movement’s youth violence prevention policy recommendations, in and incorporate these into their agendas in advance of September’s presidential elections in Guatemala. Youth making up the movement made waves this quarter including by staging mock crime scenes outside of the offices of main political policies and asking candidates what their prevention policies are. The Movement reached an agreement with the Asociación de Gerentes de Guatemala (AGG), which hosted a well-known weekly forum with political candidates. An agreement was reached with ACG that in each weekly forum the predicament of youth in Guatemala as a result of violence and youth violence prevention will be discussed. Movement members will be invited to participate in a round table that will analyze presidential proposals after each forum.

In El Salvador, a young Movement has embraced its advocacy agenda. Forty-six Dialogos Contra La Violencia, or *Dialogues against Violence* were held in five regions of the country. An average of eight youth partook in each of these roundtables, totaling about 320 youth in the five regions that led these efforts. Rich discussions on family work, values and other themes will now feed proposals for prevention policies and will be systematized by the Movement. The Movement has made changes to its Coordinating Committee and has talked about how to expand membership including through formal agreements with the country's universities. Next quarter the Movement will participate through awareness initiatives and an outreach campaign at the National Youth Fair (JuvenTour) being hosted by CONJUVE. Sixty thousand youth are expected to attend the event which is focused on jobs and opportunities for youth.

AJR's support of ex-gang member reinsertion is maturing through its support to FUNDASALVA, a leading Salvadoran NGO previously known for its services to those addicted to alcohol. The support is helping the foundation provide integrated services to a group of ex-gang members seeking that these be rehabilitated and have access to employment, through vocational and life-skills training counseling and testing, tattoo removal and other services. FUNDASALVA has worked with 135 beneficiaries and applied 546 tests since the program began. Youth ex-gang members call the foundation on a daily basis for information about how to obtain services. Sixty-three recipients have completed tests. They have been found able to work, are in individual therapy once a week on the premises of the Foundation and are in the process of reintegrating through jobs that are being identified. This quarter 42 youth received life skills training and twenty beneficiaries have been inserted into jobs, with more to follow this quarter.

AJR Guatemala received a visit by AJR USAID-SICA COTR, Mauricio Herrera whom also met with partners at Peronia, the former gang members' reinsertion initiative which AJR supports. The program expressed its gratitude for support from USAID. A final grant was signed and a crucial consolidation phase is underway with regards this project in Guatemala. A multi-sectoral council is being pursued that would oversee the development of social projects benefitting ex-gang youth and the community but would also help prevent conflict in the community.

Activity 2: Assessing regional legal/justice frameworks and promoting juvenile justice policy reform

AJR's Situational Analysis and Qualitative Assessment based on Closed Case Studies was completed this quarter and will be presented to USAID. Contributions by juvenile justice actors have been pivotal in supporting the conclusions and recommendations made in the analysis. Closed cases studied in the three countries provide a picture of both positive and negative factors present in the juvenile justice process in each country. Cases reflect the predominate issues/factors in the juvenile justice process that positively or negatively affect the due process. The studies will serve to take concrete actions towards improving the juvenile justice systems in the North Triangle countries, and as a basis for the development of recommendations for juvenile justice public policies. The Ad-hoc

committee was formally established and will participate in the development process of recommendations for juvenile justice policies.

A Salvadoran expert consultant in alternative measures is drafting the rules of procedures for alternative juvenile justice measures. Final workshops with all institutions and judges are expected to take place at this time in order to reach consensus regarding processes and roles. Final inputs and all information gathered through this process will be systematized. Once the information is systematized, AJR will draft the final document of the standardized rules of procedures and proceed to validate this new document with the institutions involved. A final document is expected to be presented for validation by the month of August.

The design of three Diplomado Courses in Juvenile Justice in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, was launched this quarter. Mrs. Mary Beloff, international juvenile justice expert and training specialist provided technical assistance and presented the frameworks for the Juvenile Justice Diplomado Courses in each country and providing accompaniment to their development process.

Activity 3: Assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence in citizen security

The first international conference to discuss a regional security strategy on May 21-23, 2011, took much of SICA's time this quarter. AJR worked with SICA to discuss its involvement in the newly created Regional Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence. SICA is very interested in offering the Regional Youth Movement a platform within and expressed interest to develop the Youth Movement in each one of the SICA countries to form the Regional one. The work on OBSICA was put on hold this quarter due to the work on the conference. Next quarter AJR will conclude the work of the Central American Index, affirm the establishment of the Regional Youth Movement within SICA and pursue the support to the Juvenile Justice Regional Policy.

Activity 4: El Salvador Merida/CARSI Initiative on Prevention

Under *Strategy One of the Prevention Action Plans: Creating Conditions for Sustainability*, organizational strengthening of CMPVs was focused this quarter on assisting the three CMPVs of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo by providing technical assistance in, 1) Management, recordkeeping and reporting of counterpart funds based on Action Plans; 2) Management and administration of strategic information by the CMPV and, 3) Management, administration, and execution of USAID-funded projects.

A formal CMPV Strengthening Strategy including a training schedule for all three CMPV's will be presented to USAID for approval early next quarter and will include; 1. Orientation of El Salvador's National Prevention Plan; 2) Orientation of the Municipal Violence Prevention Strategy; Prevention Concepts and the Outreach Center Model as a Viable prevention Solution and Monitoring and Evaluating Progress, among others.

Also under *Strategy One of the Prevention Action Plans: Creating Conditions for Sustainability*, this quarter work on municipal crime prevention observatories advanced.

The head of the Observatory in Santa Ana developed the statistical report for the first quarter with technical assistance provided by AJR. Based on this report the quarterly report at the observatory will be prepared. The report contains statistical charts of 21 of 25 total indicators. The Observatory of Violence was presented as a tool for the obtaining of information by the CMPV and Santa Ana City Council. The full-time operator of the observatory provided an overview of the operations of the observatory and with the Mayor of Santa Ana, presented the observatory's first statistical report to the Director of USAID to demonstrate work done to date. Work is being advanced in the other two municipalities.

Consultative sessions and focus groups with community leaders within the CMPVs, municipal officials and civil society leaders provided invaluable direct inputs to AJR in preparing the strategic lines for municipal prevention policies in the three municipalities. AJR made it clear to participants that the objective is to design a document that will serve as a road map to the municipality to guide its work to prevent violence. The drafting of municipal policy documents has started in Chalchuapa and El Congo and will ensue in Santa Ana.

Under Strategy Two of the Prevention Action Plans: Promotion of Values and Youth Identity, AJR rolled out support for sports for prevention grants in the three municipalities. The majority of communities in the target municipalities have very limited access to spaces for recreation and sports. Projects seek to actively promote values development through sports, working through sports committees and volunteers. Equipment has been provided in three communities for the development of twelve sports disciplines.

This quarter the strategy for implementing Desafio Sonar Mi Vida life skills training was finalized including the strategy for working with facilitators who will provide the training. A "kit" has been developed at a competitive cost and is being produced for each facilitator that includes workbooks and didactic materials.

Eighteen clubs have been approved in the three municipalities this quarter; twenty two additional clubs are in the process of being approved. Clubs were promoted in the municipalities through flyers, posters, meetings with interested youth, meetings with ADESCOS, meetings with CMPV members, meetings with municipality leaders, etc. Clubs will reinforce positive identity and values; actively promote positive use of free time and recreation; underscore leadership development and foster youth commitment to their communities through Club so that they become a force for prevention activities.

Under Strategy Three of the Prevention Action Plans: Skills Training and Opportunities for Employment, at the close of this reporting period, a total of **1,184 youth had accessed AJR supported vocational training and 1,037 youth have attended training regularly two or more times a month, as verified in course attendance registration.**⁴ Desertion rates are considered by AJR to be manageable, the rate has been calculated at 12.6 % based on registration of attendance. This support provided by AJR has allowed us extraordinary reach into communities, each of eight training providers has targets assigned

⁴ AJR will report on this indicator as a final result once vocational training courses have terminated. Data is considered interim at this time.

in reaching youth from the eighteen communities. Training has allowed an even richer understanding of the trials youth face in their communities with regards access to opportunities and jobs and has allowed us to link vocational training to the community infrastructure that is the Outreach Centers. AJR expects to reach its training target and will redouble focus next quarter on youth graduating from courses and accessing jobs and income generating opportunities.

Youth have gained experience in sales and marketing through artisan product fairs. Many youth are eager to learn *entrepreneurship* or small business development and even lacking seed capital of any kind, many have begun establishing community networks to sell products. AJR's challenge is to strategically invest in this thirst on the part of youth.

AJR's strategy for the development of employment and income generating activities is being finalized as of the writing of this report. AJR's strategy will ensure the intervention strategy of each partner is focused on job placement and that with AJR a support structure is provided for the youth job seeker to successfully move into employment or auto-employment opportunities. AJR may partner with the CARANA Program for generating employment in the tourism sector and the maquila industry, allowing AJR to link to the strategy, "Business-Center", and fill vacancies according to the supply of labor available.

Under *Strategy Four of the Prevention Action Plans: Infrastructure for Development*, Seven of the nine total new Outreach Centers under this Activity area were inaugurated this quarter and are providing services to great demand in the municipalities. These are San Jose Unidas in Chalchuapa; San Cayetano in Santa Ana; Garcia I in Santa Ana; la Providencia in Santa Ana; Santa Rita in El Congo and Las Brisas in El Congo. A final two Centers have been added and these will be inaugurated in early August 2011 under this Activity area, these are Las Victorias in Chalchuapa and Santa Teresa in Santa Ana.

| ACTIVITY FOUR CARSI EL SALVADOR OCS | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| AJR USAID SICA (APRIL-JUNE 2011) | | | |
| | Male | Female | TOTAL |
| Newly Signed up Youth Attending OCS | 700 | 464 | 1,164 |
| Newly Signed up Volunteers Attending OCs | 105 | 76 | 181 |
| Total Beneficiaries OC (>10 hours attendance) | 256 | 144 | 400 |
| Total Volunteers OC (>10 hours attendance) | 59 | 30 | 89 |
| Total Hours Assistance Youth at OCs | | | 13,176 |
| Total Hours Assistance Volunteers at OCs | | | 2,702 |

Five sports infrastructure prevention grants were approved by USAID El Salvador at a combined value of \$60,000 in the three target municipalities.

Under *Strategy Five of the Prevention Action Plans: Innovative Media Campaigning to provide identity and branding to the municipality*, AJR this quarter developed fifteen awareness campaigns in communities, positioning them as a strategy for advocacy and promotion of activities that are underway in the eighteen communities. Using mass

communication campaigns will aim to, 1) Position the Municipal Councils for the Prevention of Violence, 2) Specifically target the reduction of five of the thirteen Risk Factors associated with youth violence, 3) Promote the prevention brands each municipality prevention-oriented tourism in the area and 4) Support awareness campaigns will take part in the 18 communities in the municipalities of Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa.

Activity 5: Honduras Merida Initiative on Prevention

During this quarter, AJR-Honduras reached a peak with regards to public recognition of its efforts with the CMPVs supporting the Crime Prevention Action Plans in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma. Recognition of municipal level efforts, but also of other key national level developments like the new and highly-driven, Honduran Youth Movement developments also took hold. Meanwhile at the community level, AJR is expanding its reach in providing prevention solutions, not just through an exponential growth in Outreach Centers providing services, but also in new vocational training that will be provided. The exposure of the program at the community level increased dramatically with the OC inaugurations and six “Opportunity Fairs” with thirteen partner organizations offering opportunities and reaching out to youth in their neighborhoods. Six hundred and fifty youth registered at these events initially held in San Pedro Sula and Choloma. Also, 264 youth seeking jobs registered for workshops to improve their employability skills and be supported in their employment search, which will be organized by AJR.

AJR’s activities were covered by nearly 65 national and local TV and radio reports, 15 articles appeared in national and local print media, and two in digital media. The result is a heightened recognition that the national, municipal and local (Patronato) level.

To maintain the momentum gained by the launches of the Municipal Prevention Plans last quarter, AJR held public events to launch the prevention brand of the municipalities and promote it as critical foundation of recognition of prevention concepts in the communities. Video-clips of the prevention theme songs “Si Podemos Sampedranos” (Montuca Sound System) in San Pedro Sula and “La Ceiba Para Todos” (Guillermo Anderson) in La Ceiba, have gathered an unprecedented following in those two cities. Songs accompany inaugurations. In a major feat, the song, “Si Podemos Sampedranos” has been selected by Coca Cola for an intensive two months “Positive Campaign” that the beverage company will launch through mass channels next quarter.

This quarter the Movimiento de Jóvenes Contra la Violencia (MJC VH) Honduras, was shaped with key support from AJR. Youth leaders from 80 organizations participated in the formation. The Movement has a Coordinating Committee and 600 friends on Facebook. The Youth Movement is using the Assessment of Youth Violence conducted in Honduras by AJR as its principal advocacy document. Three members of the Coordinating Committee participated in the SICA Security Summit in Guatemala, along with their counterparts from El Salvador and Guatemala. They were the only youth from the region present at the working tables of a regional Civil Society workshop that provided inputs for the Summit. During the Summit, the Honduras youth contingent, was

interviewed with their President, Minister of Security and Foreign Minister, introduced the Movement and its goals and advocated for prevention and greater investment in and involvement by youth. They obtained promises of key meetings once back in Tegucigalpa. Next quarter the Movement will submit a grant to USAID to support the Movement's activities.

AJR Honduras has focused on having key review sessions of the Crime Prevention Action Plans with CMPVs this quarter. Though CMPV's remain incipient, with each passing month, the Plans become more a part of the dialogue of the Committees and the municipality.

Under *Strategy One of the Prevention Action Plans: Creating Conditions for Sustainability*, organizational strengthening of CMPVs was focused this quarter on assisting the three CMPVs of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma in, 1) Reviewing their Municipal Prevention Plans and the activities planned under each, 2) Consideration of expanding Committee membership for example by inviting key civic stakeholders like the "Centers of Moral Authority" and 3) CMPV Planning.

In San Pedro Sula, agreements were reached on the designation of responsibilities according potential assistance by CMPV member organizations: filing a motion to legalize the CMPV by the municipality, and the development of two proposals. The first proposal is to support the Rivera Hernandez library and the second proposal is to conduct a Youth Forum.

In Choloma, CMPV members held a workshop in May to analyze, adjust and schedule activities for the Municipal Prevention Plan, defining implementation responsibilities among CMPV members.

In La Ceiba, the CMPV met at *Centro Universitario Tecnológico* with the participation of the Red Cross, Guillermo Anderson, the Education District Administration, AJR and other CMPV members, to review and adjust the Municipal Prevention Plan, specifically in the areas of budgeting and activities scheduling. A subsequent meeting revealed the Red Cross is formulating a proposal for the creation of values and identity which will include workshops and conferences directed at community members and a commission for evaluating sports and other proposals, was agreed upon.

Tangible results of activities under the Plans have opened the eyes of Mayors and city Council Members, about the viability of prevention activities, and also that increased investment in prevention is not only feasible, but also politically correct. The voters want to see their authorities involved and vested in prevention. In the words of Mr. Carlos Aguilar, Mayor of La Ceiba: "AJR has opened the eyes of the Municipality about prevention and how it can become a local development strategy; we are ready to invest our own resources in opening more Outreach Centers, support the ones already open and to invest substantial municipal resources in bringing infrastructure and progress to the at-risk communities of the city as a way to prevent violence."

A formal CMPV Strengthening Strategy including a training schedule for all three CMPV's will be presented to USAID for approval early next quarter

Also under *Strategy One of the Prevention Action Plans: Creating Conditions for Sustainability*, this quarter work on municipal crime prevention observatories advanced. AJR's grantee, the Instituto Universitario en Democracia, Paz y Seguridad (IUDPAS) presented its plan to develop the Violence Observatory to Choloma municipal authorities. The City Council has decided to approve the assignment of office space and a person to assist in establishing the Observatory. In the same fashion, IUDPAS visited La Ceiba to discuss the strengthening of the Observatory, made possible through AJR-USAID's grant. Even though the Observatory in La Ceiba already collects information, it had not been properly introduced to the authorities and civic leaders, nor has it produced any formal reports. Through AJR, IUDPAS had the opportunity to make a presentation to the Deputy Mayor and CMPV leaders. This led to convincing the local authorities that the purpose of their Observatory is to give decision makers the tools for shaping policy and making timely decisions. This presentation led to an invitation to IUDPAS to present the Observatory and last year violence statistics to the Mayor and full City Council in a future date. La Ceiba, has the highest murder rate in the country (158 per 100,000.)

Under *Strategy Two of the Prevention Action Plans: Promotion of Values and Youth Identity*, AJR Honduras carried out "Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida"(DSMV) life skills training, through which youth from the intervention communities learn how to develop their Life-Plans and are later given follow up to carry them out.

This quarter alone 1,305 youth had the opportunity to better plan their lives, bringing up the total to 2,020, or 41.5% of the 5,000 youth to be benefited by this life-skills methodology by the project's conclusion. Anecdotes on how this methodology is impacting youth are plentiful. Several government agencies, FBOs and NGOs, have requested AJR to share this program so it can be extended beyond AJR's communities. AJR authorized the National Prevention Program (PNPRRS), to reproduce 2,000 copies of the DSMV work book, for use at at-risk schools and with former gang members that are part of their tattoo removal program (that will soon be reinforced by AJR's grant, making available an additional laser tattoo removal machine.) AJR has already trained several DSMV trainers from PNPRRS and other FBOs and NGOs involved in the rehabilitation of gang members.

AJR launched its JuvenClubs (Youth Clubs) strategy that will benefit youth from 20 intervention communities, by fostering the formation of 40 clubs in those communities. AJR forged a close alliance with one institution in each municipality as a main partner for the roll out, sustainability and possible replication of the JuvenClub methodology. In San Pedro Sula, an alliance was formed with the Junior Chamber; in Choloma, with COMVIDA and in La Ceiba, with the National Youth Institute (INJ.) The three partners accompanied AJR in all phases, from placing posters in each community to explaining the Terms of Reference to youth, to selecting the clubs that will receive support. In the first stage, 33 JuvenClubs, benefiting 459 youth, were selected. Youth clubs have raised high expectations among local youth. AJR will be able to fund about 50% of the proposals presented.

To strengthen prevention with the younger crowd from the at-risk communities served, AJR designed and is about to roll out, a program that will bring over 2,200 children from San Pedro Sula and Choloma to the Children's Museum of San Pedro Sula ("El Pequeño Sula".) These guided tours, assisted by volunteer students from the Catholic University are intended to support the DSMV process. This program, entitled "If you can Dream it you can Do it", has emphasis on values, children's rights and trades and professions. Children get to wear doctor's/nurses aprons, fire-fighter's uniforms, be a teller at a supermarket or an officer at a mock Bank. One of the goals of AJR is that the Museum starts offering this program to the private sector as a violence prevention initiative, so they can sponsor groups from other under-served communities. As a part of its efforts to support multi-sectoral prevention initiatives, AJR has approached three companies (LACTOSA, PEPSI and CARGILL), which are providing a light meal to kids participating. Cargill has decided to sponsor additional beneficiaries. A comprehensive evaluation of the experience will be made. At the time of this report the Psychology students from the Catholic University volunteering, found an unprecedented level of aggression on the part of children coming from the Rivera Hernández community and want to design a program in alliance with AJR to send students to work with children of this underserved community.

This quarter, AJR rolled out a new prevention methodology: "Opportunity Fairs" (Feria de Oportunidades), consisting in bringing institutions that offer any kind of opportunities for youth, right to the heart of the at-risk communities the program serves. Based on the premise that it is difficult for youth from these communities to access outside opportunities due to diverse factors: almost non-existent penetration of internet/information; unaffordable transportation costs to visit institutions that could offer opportunities (which are normally located downtown); lack of informal information networks that can lead to finding opportunities, among other reasons. AJR decided to bring the institutions to the *barrios'* doorstep. Next quarter, all of the 18 communities of the three municipalities that have established OCs and Municipal Prevention Plans, will have held their own *Feria de Oportunidades*.

AJR signed a Letter of Understanding with INFOP to train over 2,000 young people in the five cities where the program has activities. Training will take place at OCs and also at INFOP's own facilities. INFOP calculates that its counterpart funding will be in the neighborhood of \$115,000, mainly in the form of payment to trainers. AJR will contribute some training materials and cover some transportation costs of trainers and trainees.

One of the main goals of AJR, is bringing vocational and educational opportunities to the communities benefiting from the program. This component has made great strides this quarter. From facilitating the first free-of-cost computer training for vulnerable youth offered as far as Puerto Lempira, which is already benefiting 47 young people there, to forging alliances with seven training organizations that are starting to benefit 3,316 youth from 16 to 29 years of age, great progress has been achieved by this component. The grant to fund vocational training activities was approved by USAID on June 17, 2011.

Also under *Strategy Three of the Prevention Action Plans: Skills Training and Opportunities for Employment*, micro-entrepreneurial initiatives started with the opening of

the first three micro-enterprises at OCs. The intention of these micro-enterprise initiatives is two-fold; they are to become a source of funding for OC sustainability and on the other hand, serve as training, practice and/or income generation/employment for some of the youth in the community. On June 16, in the presence of the Deputy Mayor of Choloma and City Council Members, the light-cargo tricycles micro-enterprise at the OC of López Arellano was inaugurated. This entrepreneurial initiative is starting to provide income opportunities to more than 14 at risk youth that will be renting the tricycles, paying the OC a modest fee and also generating some income for them. Another initiative is the silk-screen T-Shirt printing microenterprise opened by the Botes Nuevos, Puerto Lempira OC. It is already producing income for the OC and will eventually employ up to six youth that will be involved in production and sales. Nearly 60 youth were trained in silk-screen printing, exemplifying the dual nature of these kind of initiatives. The third micro-enterprise is the Cyber-Café of the Rivera Hernández (“Ciber Alcance”), which is producing some income for the OC and making available internet, duplication and secretarial assistance at preferential rates to youth and the community as a whole.

AJR Honduras’ strategy for the development of employment and income generating activities is being finalized as of the writing of this report. AJRs strategy will ensure the intervention strategy of each partner is focused on job placement and that with AJR a support structure is provided for the youth job seeker to successfully move into employment or auto-employment opportunities.

AJR-Honduras has forged an alliance with Centro de Recursos de Empleo (CRE) through which more than 600 job-seeking youth from the intervention communities will receive a well-structured one day “Auto-sostenibilidad Laboral” workshop. During these workshops facilitators trained by CRE, will help beneficiaries develop their CVs. They will complete the workshop with three clean copies of their CVs, three photographs and a manila folder. CRE will provide manuals/workbooks that have a cost of around \$15 each as a free contribution to this alliance. CRE will train, pro-bono, a team of nine facilitators coming from the intervention communities in the North to become facilitators and will certify them as such. In Tegucigalpa, CRE will conduct training with their own volunteers, with AJR only paying for the trainer’s transportation cost. CRE will place all CVs in their jobs database, which is used by 1,300 businesses nationwide. In addition AJR will provide assistance with the cost of documents needed to request employment, such as the judicial records certificate, police certificate and health card, which are expensive in Honduras (total cost more than \$17.) An agreement was reached with the Red Cross to reduce the cost of the health card by 50%. The proposal to implement this employability program will be presented to USAID in early August and implementation will start towards the end of that month.

Under *Strategy Four of the Prevention Action Plans: Infrastructure for Development*, fifteen total new Outreach Centers are supported. Eleven of these new Outreach Centers were inaugurated and operational this quarter. Outreach Centers inaugurated include; Las Pilas in Choloma; Amistad in Choloma; Japon in Choloma, Suazo Cordova in San Pedro Sula; Padre Claret in San Pedro Sula; and Cofradia Centro in San Pedro Sula. In La Ceiba, OCs were inaugurated in Armenia Bonito; San Judas; Primero de Mayo and Bufalo. Three additional Centers supported under this Activity area will be inaugurated in early August

2011 under this Activity area, these are San Jose, in La Ceiba; San Isidro in Chamelecon and Los Angeles in San Pedro Sula.

Twenty-three operational Outreach Centers (OCs) are already directly benefiting a total of 5,870 children and youth and mobilizing 420 volunteers, which have contributed over 14,286 hours of volunteer work during this quarter alone, in some of the most violent communities in Honduras, recognized by the public as urban areas almost lost to gangs and criminality. These are areas which receive almost only negative exposure on a daily basis. Aside from OC inauguration events, the news media has shown great interest with regards to the prevention work at OCs, including extensive coverage during prime-time of national TV of the OC in San Juan, Chamelecón.

Three of the previously open Outreach Centers are being strengthened (López Arellano in Choloma, Rivera Hernández in San Pedro Sula and Villafranca in Comayagua MDC.) These three OCs will also have a microenterprise, two of which have already been implemented. Outreach Center Coordinators have been receiving training in Reports/Leverage, M&E and micro-enterprise development/management through group workshops, individual coaching and training by INFOP.

OCs, a term almost unknown a year ago, have been established in the municipal lexicon as a creative and sustainable strategy, through which children and youth -that some months ago were at the mercy of the streets of the barrios- now have access to positive use of free time, can access training for jobs and structure a life plan. These processes are possible due to AJR's mantra of forging the widest possible set of strategic alliances at all levels: Regional, National, Municipal and Community, to benefit youth benefited by OCs.

| ACTIVITY FIVE HONDURAS OCS | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| AJR USAID SICA (APRIL-JUNE 2011) | | | |
| | Male | Female | TOTAL |
| Newly Signed up Youth Attending OCS | 1,644 | 1,708 | 3,352 |
| Newly Signed up Volunteers Attending OCS | 100 | 117 | 217 |
| Total Beneficiaries OC (>10 hours attendance) | 897 | 682 | 1,579 |
| Total Volunteers OC (>10 hours attendance) | 64 | 85 | 149 |
| Total Hours Assistance Youth at OCS | | | 46,389 |
| Total Hours Assistance Volunteers at OCS | | | 7,932 |

Although all OCs have or will be provided soccer uniforms to form from 4 to 5 teams in each community, and over 1,500 youth (male and female) are being benefited, it is the Puerto Lempira OC that stands out. This OC got an additional grant to form a city-wide school soccer league, which is already including seven schools and benefiting 352 males and 176 females, having a significant impact in youth dynamics in this small town.

AJR has been able to develop advanced M&E monitoring systems and trained OC partners in their use. OC coordinators and FBO partners attended group workshops. They have had and are being provided individual M&E coaching, including micro-enterprise

development and administrative tools to run the income generating activities that will help with the sustainability of their OCs.

Under Strategy Five of the Prevention Action Plans: Innovative Media Campaigning to provide identity and branding to the municipality, AJR this quarter developed awareness campaigns in communities, positioning them as a strategy for advocacy and promotion of activities that are underway in the twenty-five communities. In April 2011, AJR arranged a sensitizing event before 20,000 people attending the landmark soccer game between the Maratón and Real España teams. Announced by the stadium PA system, the players of the main two teams in Northern Honduras, donned the official *Si Podemos Sampedranos* T Shirt and marched in front of the public at the Morazán stadium and TV cameras, while sports broadcasters talked about violence and the importance of prevention. This was possible due to the participation in the CMPV of the Director of one of the teams, which exemplifies the value added of the CMPV model introduced in Honduras by AJR.

In the area of integration of former gang members, the Public-Private Coalition for Insertion, organized through a AJR-USAID grant, and located at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Tegucigalpa, has made inroads by developing protocols and formats to process grants for micro-enterprise formation. The Chamber has lent its expertise and personnel to implement two initial grants, one for a Barber Shop (“Barbería Emanuel”) and the other for a cheese distribution business that is benefiting six rehabilitated former gang members. In the same fashion, nine micro-grants (of \$200 each) were afforded to the same number of former gang-members, to support them in self-employment in street sales activities (sale of inflatable toys, capital for cellular phone repair, etc.) The initial assessments of most of these micro-initiatives are very positive. The member institutions of the Coalition, Chamber’s personnel and Ms. Aline Flores, its President, are very encouraged with this first incursion into the difficult issue of insertion, and would like to explore a continuation of this work by contributing some of their own resources to expand this area. The Chamber has already contributed some costs that were to be covered by the grant. It is proposing to add support for another microenterprise with the savings that the Coalition will have. The Coalition has also started training former gang-members for employability and has started visits to Chamber member businesses to obtain employment opportunities for them. An important increase in the amount of beneficiaries is expected next quarter.

Lastly, the Center for the Attention of Returned Migrants (CAMR) is accelerating implementation of its program to train 100 young at-risk deportees. The Scalabriniani Nuns, who run this program, already have over 60 participants benefiting from their vocational programs, divided between San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa. Already three participants are generating some income, after receiving courses in jewelry making (bisutería). AJR has trained CAMR personnel as facilitators of the DSMV program, who next quarter will start training over 200 deportees in developing their Life-Plans, which will hopefully include settling back in their own country.

Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang-Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication

This quarter the sub-system for Monitoring and Evaluation was applied at Outreach Centers in El Salvador and Honduras, and for the first time collected data since it was revamped in the late spring. This was doubly significant because the tool has been adapted by twelve new and five veteran Outreach Center Coordinators in El Salvador and some eighteen new and four veteran Coordinators in Honduras. The instrument provided data on Outreach Centers for this report and allows data analysis by Outreach Center Component by month and has been put into use at monthly Outreach Center Monitoring Meetings by AJR's prevention team. Another key monitoring instrument developed this quarter is an Excel-based prototype system for use by CMPVs. The latter system will require parallel training of CMPVs in M&E concepts. Monitoring visits in Honduras and El Salvador picked up considerably with considerable time spent in the field monitoring components.

Activity 7: Restorative Justice for Juveniles

In support of development of Recommendations for Reforms to the Children and Adolescence Code and Introduction of Restorative Justice in Honduras, the first draft of the Juvenile Justice Law was discussed and revised by the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission. Inputs and changes to the draft proposal were provided and have been incorporated into a second draft. A Memorandum of Understanding to support the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, was presented to the Justice and Human rights Secretariat (Secretaría de Justicia y Derechos Humanos) in order to provide support and ensure the progress of the reform process.

Terms of reference were presented for two activities: training in juvenile restorative justice and training in mediation techniques. A restorative justice model has also been identified in Costa Rica. An observational visit with key juvenile justice operators is being considered.

Two project proposals have been selected, one from Casa Alianza Honduras and another from Save the Children Honduras, in order to award a grant to implement two CSO organizational strengthening projects, aimed at improving juvenile justice system monitoring activities.

Interest has been expressed by various CSO's to become involved in monitoring and advocacy work regarding the juvenile justice system. Very few organizations have sufficient knowledge of the technical area and are able to provide their expertise on the matter. Providing support to this limited universe of institutions is very important in order to increase their knowledge in juvenile justice and strengthen their technical level and ability to strengthen the juvenile justice system.

Resumen Ejecutivo

El presente reporte trimestral cubre las actividades realizadas por Alianza Joven Regional USAID-SICA del 1 de enero al 31 de marzo de 2011. Alianza Joven Regional USAID-SICA recibió una enmienda al acuerdo cooperativo, (CA), No. 598-A-00-08-00011-00, extendiendo el programa hasta el 30 de septiembre de 2011. El financiamiento del programa fue incrementado de \$2.8 millones a \$9.9 millones. El alcance del programa fue modificado y las tres actividades originales se expandieron para convertirse en seis actividades. En Noviembre 2010, una séptima actividad relacionada con el desarrollo de la justicia juvenil restaurativa en Honduras y financiada por el La Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales de Narcóticos y Aplicación de la ley (INL) se añadió al ámbito de aplicación del programa, a través de la décima enmienda al acuerdo cooperativo⁵ incrementando el financiamiento del programa a \$10.5 millones.

Resumen de la situación actual del Triangulo Norte Centroamericano

De acuerdo al reporte del Banco Mundial publicado en mayo de 2011, los niveles de criminalidad en El Salvador, Guatemala y Honduras son los más altos en Latinoamérica. Las tasas tienen costos al desarrollo económico cada vez más sorprendentes. Se estima que la violencia le cuesta a la región, hasta un 8% del PIB, cuando se considera la aplicación de la ley, seguridad ciudadana y costos de salud. Setenta y un por ciento de los centroamericanos identifican al crimen como la principal amenaza a su bienestar⁶. De acuerdo al PNUD, los gobiernos centroamericanos incrementaron su gasto en seguridad a \$4 billones en el 2010, subiendo un 60% del 2006. Un nuevo reporte publicado referente a armas pequeñas estima que 20 millones de personas en la región están empleadas por parte de compañías de seguridad privada, más del doble de personas, que oficiales de la policía activos en las calles. LA OEA presentó una estadística este trimestre, en la cual manifiesta que de los 150 millones de jóvenes entre las edades de 15 a 29 años en Latinoamérica, 38 millones no asisten a la escuela o no tienen trabajo, y un 4% están en riesgo de ser víctimas de crímenes violentos o de cometerlos.

Para hacer frente a las crecientes tasas de violencia en la región, la Primera Conferencia Internacional para apoyar la Estrategia de Seguridad de Centroamérica, organizada por SICA, se llevó a cabo en Guatemala el 22 y 23 de junio de 2011. En la conferencia participaron los presidentes de la región, líderes de países miembros SICA y de muchos otros países. Líderes de Centroamérica pidieron apoyo a la comunidad internacional para implementar una estrategia regional de seguridad basada en cuatro componentes: reducción del crimen; prevención de la violencia; rehabilitación y reinserción de delincuentes o de personas en conflicto con la ley; y fortalecimiento de las instituciones.

⁵ Ver también Anexo sobre el reporte financiero

⁶ World Bank, Crime and Violence in Central America: A Development Challenge, 2011

El Salvador

En El Salvador, 19 % de los adultos han dicho ser víctimas de la delincuencia en los últimos 12 meses. Los hombres jóvenes son la mayoría tanto de victimarios como de víctimas. El Ministerio de Seguridad anunció este trimestre que 57 homicidios de estudiantes han ocurrido en el 2011, cuando la tasa total de homicidios de estudiantes en el 2010 fue de 52. Un nuevo plan de seguridad para las escuelas fue presentado por el gobierno a fin de ayudar a detener la ola de violencia. Este trimestre el gobierno también anunció un entrenamiento no militar obligatorio para jóvenes entre las edades de 16 a 19 años. La propuesta era en un principio para 1 año y fue posteriormente modificada a ser voluntaria y por 6 meses de servicio enfocado en capacitación y desarrollo personal.

Honduras

Este trimestre, Honduras fue readmitido a la OEA por un voto de 32 a 1, después de un cabildeo intenso pero no exitoso por parte de Ecuador y Venezuela de incluir compromisos explícitos de derechos humanos en la resolución. El acuerdo que propició al regreso de Honduras, fue negociado por los gobiernos de Venezuela y Colombia, y firmado por los Presidentes Lobo y Zelaya. Al presidente derrocado le permitieron regresar al país el 28 de mayo, después de que los cargos de fraude le fueran retirados y el movimiento de oposición anti golpe de estado le fuese dado la luz verde para convertirse en partido político.

En Honduras, se ha incrementado la actividad de los carteles de la droga mexicanos. En un reciente enfrentamiento, autoridades hondureñas confirmaron que seis supuestos narco traficantes habían muerto en un enfrentamiento con la policía. Autoridades también notificaron que siete personas habían sido arrestadas, acusadas de trabajar para bandas de narcotraficantes que operan en el área. De acuerdo a las Naciones Unidas, los Zetas están ampliando su alcance en Centroamérica a través de pandillas locales. El Centro para el Migrante manifestó este trimestre, que la emigración está incrementando como resultado de amenazas de muerte a ciudadanos y violencia. Se espera que la tasa de deportados será más alta que en el 2010.

El Observatorio Nacional de la Violencia en Honduras ha publicado estadísticas que muestran un incremento de más del 18%, en el número de homicidios a nivel nacional del 2009 al 2010, pero el incremento en las ciudades del norte en donde AJR está trabajando fue de más del 30%. La tasa de homicidios de Honduras para el 2010 fue mayor que 77 por cada 100,000 habitantes, siendo la tasa más alta de homicidios de la región y una de las más altas del mundo. Dos de las ciudades principales de Honduras, San Pedro Sula y Tegucigalpa, han sido establecidas en algunos reportes, como parte de las diez ciudades principales más peligrosas del mundo. La tercera ciudad más grande de Honduras, La Ceiba, tiene una tasa de homicidio de 158 por 100,000 habitantes, una tasa más alta que esas dos ciudades principales mencionadas entre las diez más peligrosas del mundo.

Guatemala

Campañas electorales para las elecciones presidenciales en Guatemala están ganando terreno. La ex primera dama Sandra Torres se tendrá que enfrentar, de permitírsele participar, al Ex General Otto Pérez Molina quien sostuvo puestos altos militares durante la guerra civil del país.

De acuerdo a un estudio efectuado por el periódico Siglo 21 y la organización de encuestas Vox Latina, Pérez Molina del Partido Patriótico de derecha tiene el 53% del voto comparado con el 16% que tiene la coalición de Torres. Guatemala está plagada de carteles de la droga mexicanos, los cuales han ido erosionando la autoridad del gobierno nacional. Más de 30 personas han muerto en hechos relativos a la campaña electoral y la violencia criminal tomo la vida del legendario cantante Argentino Facundo Cabral, mientras se encontraba de visita en el país.

Actividades de AJR USAID-SICA este trimestre

Actividad 1: Impulsar iniciativas publico-privadas para la prevención de pandillas

Diez nuevos Centros de Alcance fueron oficialmente inaugurados este trimestre en El Salvador, la mayoría ya habían abierto sus puertas y estaban brindando servicios desde el trimestre pasado, estos CdAs son: Nahuizalco, La Trinidad; San Antonio II y Buena Vista III en Chalchuapa; y Arge ntina I en Santa Ana. Tres centros más bajo esta actividad serán inaugurados en julio-agosto 2011: Tazumal I en Santa Ana, El Calvario en Nahuizalco, Trinidad y El Limon en Soyapango⁷. Niveles impresionantes de apoyo a nivel comunitario y municipal previo a la apertura de los centros de alcance culminaron en exitosas inauguraciones en todas las municipalidades. Consejos Municipales de Prevención y ADESCOs se involucraron en los detalles de las inauguraciones y en el caso de dos CdAs que experimentaban falta de apoyo por parte de las iglesias (socios) mediaron y buscaron soluciones a la problemática.

USAID pudo acompañar en algunas celebraciones de los centros, incluyendo una visita de bienvenida efectuada por el Director de USAID Carl Derrick quien llegó con su esposa a la inauguración del CdA en Santa Anita, Santa Ana. El Director manifestó “este es un enorme logro, es oportunidad, aprendizaje y una sed insaciable por una mejor vida que nos une a todos acá”. Todos los 11 centros, incluyendo Tazumal 1, están alimentando esa búsqueda de aprendizaje por parte de los jóvenes en las municipalidades.

⁷ Nueve CdAs adicionales están mencionados bajo la Actividad 4 (CARSI/El Salvador) de este reporte.

| ACTIVIDAD UNO CDAS EL SALVADOR | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| AJR USAID SICA (ABRIL-JUNIO 2011) | | | |
| | Hombres | Mujeres | TOTAL |
| No. Jovenes nuevos y asistiendo a los CDAs | 496 | 433 | 929 |
| No. Voluntarios nuevos y asistiendo a los CDAs | 70 | 41 | 111 |
| Total No. Beneficiarios CDAs (>10 horas de asistencia) | 583 | 477 | 1,060 |
| Total No. Voluntarios CDAs (>10 horas de asistencia) | 93 | 66 | 159 |
| Total Horas Asistencia de Jovenes en CDAs | | | 20,507 |
| Total Horas Asistencia de Voluntarios en CDAs | | | 5,616 |

Cinco Centros de Alcance ya establecidos se están fortaleciendo por parte de AJR, de acuerdo a elementos de referencia establecidos en el modelo de CdA. Los coordinadores de los CdAs más viejos, cuentan con una nueva plataforma para interactuar con otros centros a través de reuniones mensuales de monitoreo, llevadas a cabo por AJR para analizar información en los centros, ver las comunidades y como los coordinadores se desenvuelven en los CdAs, además de servir para establecer la base para la futura Red de Centros de Alcance.

En Honduras un total de 23 Centros de Alcance estaban operando para el 30 de junio de 2011 y un total de 14 centros fueron inaugurados este trimestre. Inauguraciones de CdAs han sido el centro de atención a nivel municipal, comunitario y mas allá. Por ejemplo el CdA de Puerto Lempira fue inaugurado por el Embajador de los Estados Unidos, Hugo Llorens, el Presidente Porfirio Lobo y USAID MD William Brands, Cardinal Rodríguez Maradiaga y varios Ministros del gobierno. El Embajador Llorens se ha referido frecuentemente a los CdAs como una parte clave de la asistencia en materia de prevención brindada a Honduras.

| ACTIVIDAD UNO CDAS HONDURAS | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| AJR USAID SICA (ABRIL-JUNIO 2011) | | | |
| | Hombres | Mujeres | TOTAL |
| No. Jovenes nuevos y asistiendo a los CDAs | 1126 | 1392 | 2,518 |
| No. Voluntarios nuevos y asistiendo a los CDAs | 101 | 102 | 203 |
| Total No. Beneficiarios CDAs (>10 horas de asistencia) | 404 | 356 | 760 |
| Total No. Voluntarios CDAs (>10 horas de asistencia) | 69 | 75 | 144 |
| Total Horas Asistencia de Jovenes en CDAs | | | 22,171 |
| Total Horas Asistencia de Voluntarios en CDAs | | | 6,355 |

Seis Centros de Alcance son apoyados bajo esta actividad, cuatro de los cuales abrieron y fueron inaugurados este trimestre. Los CdAs inaugurados incluyen: San Juan, en Chamelecón, San Pedro Sula; Casa Quemada en San Pedro Sula; Nueva Suyapa en Tegucigalpa, MDC; San Martín en Comayagüela, MDC; y San Martín en Comayagüela, MDC. Los restantes dos CdAs bajo esta actividad serán inaugurados a principios de julio (Flor del Campo) y a principios del mes de agosto (Rosalinda).

Además tres CdAs ya existentes están siendo fortalecidos: López Arellano en Choloma, Rivera Hernández en San Pedro Sula y Villafranca en Comayagüela MDC. Estos tres CdAs contarán con una microempresa. En dos centros ya han sido implementadas las

microempresas. Coordinadores de Centros de Alcance han recibido capacitación en reportes/ leverage, evaluación y monitoreo y desarrollo y manejo de microempresas, a través de talleres, asistencia individual y capacitaciones brindadas por INFOP.

Cuando todos los presidentes de la región se unieron a actores internacionales y líderes de países miembro SICA, para la primera conferencia internacional del 21 al 23 de mayo de 2011, para discutir una estrategia regional de seguridad, las voces de los jóvenes de la región hicieron eco en apoyo a políticas de prevención de la violencia. AJR presento el único movimiento de jóvenes con representación a nivel regional en esta reunión internacional. Previo a una conferencia de prensa organizada por el Movimiento de Jóvenes de Guatemala, el Movimiento Regional de Jóvenes, ahora con presentación de Guatemala, El Salvador y Honduras, formaron una cadena humana simbolizando fortaleza en contra de la violencia juvenil y el poder de la organización.

En Guatemala, el Movimiento Jóvenes en contra de la Violencia desarrolló una nueva fase del programa “Más Vale Prevenir que Lamentar”, que busca realizar actividades de incidencia con los partidos políticos, a fin de que tomen las recomendaciones de política de prevención del Movimiento como suyas y las incorporen en sus agendas previo a las elecciones presidenciales en septiembre. Jóvenes que forman parte del Movimiento dieron de que hablar este trimestre, incluyendo la realización de simulacros de escenas del delito fuera de las oficinas de partidos políticos, preguntando a los candidatos cuáles son sus políticas de prevención. El Movimiento llego a un acuerdo con la Asociación de Gerentes de Guatemala (AGG), quienes realizarán un Foro semanal reconocido con candidatos de partidos políticos. Un acuerdo fue alcanzado con AGG, para que en cada Foro semanal, dos temas: la difícil situación en la que se encuentran los jóvenes en Guatemala como resultado de la violencia y la prevención de la violencia juvenil, serian discutidos. Miembros del Movimiento serán invitados a participar en una mesa redonda que analizará propuestas presidenciales después de cada foro.

En El Salvador, el Movimiento Jóvenes contra la Violencia ha adoptado su agenda de incidencia. Cuarenta y seis diálogos Contra la Violencia fueron realizados en cinco regiones del país. Un promedio de 8 jóvenes tomaron parte en estas mesas redondas, haciendo un total aproximado de 320 jóvenes en las cinco regiones. Discusiones acerca de trabajo familiar, valores y otros temas, alimentarán las propuestas para políticas de prevención, las cuales serán sistematizadas por el Movimiento. En el trimestre, el movimiento ha efectuado cambios a su Comité de Coordinación y han discutido acerca de cómo expandir e incluir más miembros, incluyendo esfuerzos a través de acuerdos formales con universidades. El próximo trimestre, el Movimiento participará a través de iniciativas de sensibilización y de una campaña de sensibilización en la Feria Nacional de Juventud “JuvenTour” que desarrollará CONJUVE. Se espera que 60,000 jóvenes lleguen y participen en este evento, el cual está enfocado en empleos y oportunidades para los jóvenes.

El apoyo de AJR enfocado a la reinserción de ex pandilleros, está madurando a través del apoyo brindado a FUNDASALVA, una ONG conocida por sus servicios brindados a personas con adicción a las drogas. El apoyo ha ayudado a la Fundación a proveer

servicios integrados a un grupo de ex pandilleros, encaminado a rehabilitarlos y brindarles acceso a oportunidades laborales a través de capacitaciones vocacionales y de habilidades para la vida, además de consejería, toma de pruebas, remoción de tatuajes y otros servicios. FUNDASALVA ha trabajado con 135 beneficiarios y ha aplicado 546 pruebas desde que comenzó el programa. Jóvenes ex pandilleros llaman a la Fundación todos los días, pidiendo información acerca de cómo obtener los servicios. 63 jóvenes participantes del programa han completado pruebas, estableciéndose que están aptos para trabajar. Además éstos reciben terapia una vez a la semana en FUNDASALVA y están en proceso de reinserción a través de oportunidades laborales que están siendo identificadas. Este trimestre 42 jóvenes recibieron capacitación en habilidades para la vida y 20 beneficiarios han sido colocados con trabajo, con mas que les seguirán este próximo trimestre.

La oficina de AJR en Guatemala recibió una visita de Mauricio Herrera, COTR del programa AJR USAID-SICA, quien también se reunió con socios en Peronia, la iniciativa de reinserción que apoya AJR. El programa expreso su gratitud por el apoyo recibido de USAID. Una donación final fue firmada y la crucial fase de consolidación ha comenzado en cuanto a este proyecto en Guatemala. Un Consejo Multi-sectoral está siendo considerado, el cual se encargaría de supervisar el desarrollo de proyectos sociales que beneficien jóvenes ex pandilleros y la comunidad y ayuden a su vez a prevenir conflictos en la comunidad.

Actividad Dos: Evaluación de marcos legales regionales y promoción de reformas a políticas de justicia penal juvenil

EL Análisis Situacional y Evaluación Cualitativa basada en estudios de caso cerrados fue terminado este trimestre y será presentado a USAID. Contribuciones de actores de justicia penal juvenil fueron clave para las conclusiones y recomendaciones establecidas en el análisis. Casos cerrados estudiados en los tres países dan un panorama de factores tanto positivos como negativos presentes en los procesos de justicia juvenil en cada país. Los casos reflejan los factores/problemas predominantes en el proceso que positivamente o negativamente afectan el debido proceso.

Los estudios servirán para tomar acciones concretas encaminadas a mejorar los sistemas de justicia penal juvenil en los países del Triangulo Norte Centroamericano, y como base para el desarrollo de recomendaciones para políticas públicas de justicia penal juvenil. El Comité Ad hoc fue establecido formalmente y participará en el proceso de desarrollo de recomendaciones de políticas en material penal juvenil.

Una consultora Salvadoreña experta en medidas alternas está desarrollando normas de procedimiento para la implementación y seguimiento de las medidas alternas impuestas a los adolescentes en conflicto con la ley. Talleres finales con las instituciones involucradas y jueces se llevaran a cabo a fin de alcanzar acuerdos en cuanto el proceso en la etapa de ejecución y roles. Insumos finales y toda la información recogida a través de este proceso será sistematizada.

Al estar sistematizada la información, AJR redactará documentos finales de normas de procedimiento estandarizadas y procederá a validar estos documentos con las instituciones involucradas. Se espera validar los documentos finales en el mes de agosto.

El diseño de tres Diplomados de Justicia Penal Juvenil en El Salvador, Guatemala y Honduras fue iniciado este trimestre. La Dra. Mary Beloff, experta internacional en justicia juvenil y capacitadora, brindó asistencia técnica presentando los marcos para la construcción de los Diplomados en cada país y brindando acompañamiento en el desarrollo de los mismos.

Actividad 3: Asistencia a SICA para promover el dialogo y la coherencia en material de seguridad ciudadana.

La Primera Conferencia Internacional para discutir una estrategia regional en materia de seguridad que se llevó a cabo del 21 al 23 de mayo de 2011, tomó gran parte del tiempo de SICA este trimestre.

AJR discutió con SICA su involucramiento en el recientemente creado Movimiento Regional Juvenil para la Prevención de la Violencia. SICA está muy interesada en darle al Movimiento una plataforma dentro del SICA y además desarrollar el Movimiento Juvenil en cada uno de los países miembros SICA para formar el Movimiento Regional.

El trabajo con OBSICA se detuvo este trimestre dado que el trabajo del SICA se enfocó en el desarrollo de la Conferencia. El próximo trimestre, AJR concluirá su trabajo en el desarrollo del Índice de Seguridad, se asegurará el establecimiento del Movimiento Regional Juvenil dentro de SICA y se buscará el apoyo para políticas de justicia penal juvenil en los países miembros SICA.

Actividad 4: El Salvador, Iniciativa Merida/CARSI en Prevención

Bajo la *Estrategia Uno de los Planes de Prevención: Creando condiciones para la sostenibilidad*, el fortalecimiento organizacional de los CMPVs fue el enfoque este trimestre. Se les dió asistencia técnica a los CMPVs de Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo en:

1) Gerencia, registros y reportes de contrapartida, basado en planes de acción; 2) Manejo Y administración de información estratégica por los CMPV; y 3) Manejo, administración e implementación de proyectos financiados por USAID.

Una Estrategia de Fortalecimiento de CMPV formal, incluyendo una programación de capacitaciones será presentada a USAD para su aprobación a principios del próximo trimestre. La estrategia incluirá: 1) Orientación sobre el Plan Nacional de Prevención de El Salvador; 2) Orientación para la Estrategia Municipal de Prevención de la Violencia de AJR; 3) Conceptos de prevención y el Modelo de Centro de Alcance, como una solución de prevención viable; y 4) Monitoreo y evaluación, entre otros.

Este Trimestre, también bajo la *Estrategia Uno de los Planes de Prevención: Creando condiciones para la sostenibilidad*, el trabajo avanzó con los observatorios de violencia y

vulnerabilidad. La encargada del Observatorio en Santa Ana, desarrolló el reporte estadístico para el primer trimestre con apoyo de AJR. Basado en este reporte, el reporte trimestral del observatorio será preparado. El reporte contiene cuadros estadísticos de 21 indicadores de un total de 25. El Observatorio de Violencia y Vulnerabilidad, fue presentado como una herramienta para la obtención de información por parte del CMPV y el Consejo Municipal de Santa Ana. Un operador a tiempo completo del observatorio, dió un resumen de las operaciones del observatorio y junto con el Alcalde de Santa Ana presentó el primer reporte estadístico al Director de USAID a fin de demostrar el trabajo efectuado a la fecha. El trabajo también está avanzando en las otras dos municipalidades.

Sesiones de consulta y grupos focales con líderes de la comunidad, CMPVs, oficiales del municipio y líderes de la sociedad civil, brindaron insumos directos invaluable a AJR para la preparación de líneas estratégicas para las políticas de prevención en las tres municipalidades. AJR aclaró a los participantes que el objetivo es el diseño de un documento que le servirá a la municipalidad como una hoja de ruta que le permitirá guiar su trabajo en la prevención de la violencia. El desarrollo de documentos de políticas municipales ha comenzado en los municipios de Chalchuapa y El Congo, y se iniciará en Santa Ana.

Bajo la *Estrategia Dos de los Planes de Prevención: Promoción de Valores e Identidad de los Jóvenes*, AJR brindó apoyo para el otorgamiento de donaciones dirigidas a programas de deportes para la prevención, en las tres municipalidades. La mayoría de las comunidades en las municipalidades en las cuales se trabaja, tienen espacios muy limitados para la recreación y deportes. Los proyectos están encaminados a promover el desarrollo de valores a través de deportes, trabajando con comités de deportes y voluntarios. En El Congo, equipamiento ha sido dado a tres comunidades para el desarrollo de doce distintos deportes.

Este trimestre, la estrategia para implementar capacitaciones en habilidades para la vida dentro del programa “El Desafío de Soñar mi Vida”, fue finalizada incluyendo la estrategia para trabajar con facilitadores que brindarán la capacitación. Un “kit” que incluye libros y materiales didácticos, ha sido desarrollado a un costo competitivo y está siendo producido para cada facilitador.

Dieciocho clubes han sido aprobados en tres municipalidades este trimestre; veintidós clubes adicionales están en proceso de aprobación. Se promovieron los clubes en las municipalidades a través de volantes, posters, reuniones con jóvenes interesados, reuniones con ADESCOS, reuniones con miembros de los CMPVs y líderes municipales, etc.

Los Clubes reforzarán la identidad positiva y valores; promoverán el uso positivo del tiempo libre y recreación; destacarán el desarrollo de liderazgo; y promoverán el compromiso de sus comunidades a través del Club, a fin de que se conviertan en una fuerza para las actividades de prevención.

Bajo la Estrategia Tres de los Planes de Prevención: Capacitación en Habilidades y Oportunidades Laborales, previo a finalizar el periodo de este informe, un total de 1,178 habían accedido a capacitaciones vocacionales brindadas por AJR y 982 jóvenes habían asistido a capacitaciones de manera regular dos o más veces al mes, como se verifica con el registro de asistencia. Este apoyo brindado por AJR ha permitido un acercamiento a las comunidades. Las ocho instituciones vocacionales tienen objetivos asignados en cuanto al acercamiento de jóvenes en las dieciocho comunidades. La capacitación ha permitido entender de mejor manera las problemáticas enfrentadas por los jóvenes en torno a oportunidades y empleos. Lo anterior nos ha permitido hacer un enlace entre las capacitaciones vocacionales y la infraestructura comunitaria que son los Centros de Alcance. AJR espera alcanzar su objetivo en cuanto a capacitaciones y redoblará su esfuerzo el próximo trimestre en apoyar a los jóvenes que se gradúan de los cursos, ayudando en la búsqueda de oportunidades laborales y de generación de ingresos.

Los jóvenes han ganado experiencia en ventas y marketing a través de ferias de artesanía. Varios jóvenes están ansiosos de aprender sobre emprendedurismo o desarrollo de microempresas. Algunos aún sin contar con capital semilla han comenzado a establecer redes a nivel comunitario para vender sus productos. El reto de AJR consiste en invertir estratégicamente en esa sed que tienen los jóvenes.

Al término de este reporte, la estrategia de AJR para el desarrollo de empleos y actividades que generen ingresos, estaba finalizándose. La estrategia de AJR asegurará que los planes de intervención de los socios vocacionales estén enfocados en la colocación de jóvenes en empleos y que con el apoyo de AJR, una estructura de soporte sea proveída para los jóvenes puedan encontrar un empleo u oportunidades de auto empleo. AJR podría buscar asociarse con el programa CARANA, a fin de generar empleos en el sector de turismo y de maquila. Permittedole a AJR enlazar con la estrategia "Centros de Negocios" y cubrir las vacantes de acuerdo con la mano de obra disponible.

Bajo la *Estrategia Cuatro de los Planes de Prevención: Infraestructura para el Desarrollo*, siete de los nueve Centros de Alcance bajo esta actividad fueron inaugurados este trimestre y están brindando servicios en las municipalidades, estos son: San José Unidas en Chalchuapa; San Cayetano en Santa Ana; García I en Santa Ana; la Providencia en Santa Ana; Santa Rita en El Congo y Las Brisas en El Congo. Dos centros más han sido añadidos bajo esta actividad: Las Victorias en Chalchuapa y Santa Teresa en Santa Ana. Estos Centros serán inaugurados a principios del mes de agosto de 2011.

| ACTIVIDAD CUATRO CARSI CDAS EL SALVADOR | | | |
|--|---------|---------|--------|
| AJR USAID SICA (ABRIL-JUNIO 2011) | | | |
| | Hombres | Mujeres | TOTAL |
| No. Jovenes nuevos y asistiendo a los CDAs | 700 | 464 | 1,164 |
| No. Voluntarios nuevos y asistiendo a los CDAs | 105 | 76 | 181 |
| Total No. Beneficiarios CDAs (>10 horas de asistencia) | 256 | 144 | 400 |
| Total No. Voluntarios CDAs (>10 horas de asistencia) | 59 | 30 | 89 |
| Total Horas Asistencia de Jovenes en CDAs | | | 13,176 |
| Total Horas Asistencia de Voluntarios en CDAs | | | 2,702 |

Cinco donaciones para el establecimiento de infraestructura de deportes para la prevención fueron aprobadas por USAID El Salvador, por un valor combinado de \$60,000 en las tres municipalidades en las cuales se esta trabajando.

Bajo la *Estrategia Cinco de los Planes de Prevención: Campaña de Medios de Comunicación innovadora para proveer identidad y marca para el municipio*, AJR desarrolló este trimestre 15 campañas de sensibilización en las comunidades, posicionándolas como estrategias de incidencia y promoción de actividades que se están realizando en las dieciocho comunidades. Campañas de comunicación masivas serán desarrolladas a: 1) Posicionar a los Consejos Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia; 2) Enfocarse en la reducción de cinco de los trece factores de riesgo asociados a la violencia juvenil; 3) Promover las marcas de prevención en cada municipalidad en turismo orientado a la prevención del área; y 4) Apoyar campañas de sensibilización que se llevaran a cabo en las 18 comunidades de las municipalidades de Santa Ana, El Congo y Chalchuapa.

Actividad 5: Iniciativa Mérida para la Prevención, Honduras

Durante este trimestre, AJR Honduras alcanzó el punto más alto respecto a reconocimiento público de sus esfuerzos con los CMPVs en el apoyo a planes de acción para la prevención de la delincuencia en las municipalidades de San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba y Choloma. Esfuerzos a nivel municipal, al igual que otros esfuerzos clave a nivel nacional como el nuevo Movimiento Juvenil Hondureño, también recibieron reconocimiento. Mientras tanto a nivel comunitario, AJR está expandiendo su alcance, proveyendo soluciones en el ámbito de prevención, no solo a través del crecimiento de los servicios que dan los Centros de Alcance, pero también en capacitaciones vocacionales que serán brindadas. La exposición del programa a nivel comunitario incremento dramáticamente con las inauguraciones de CdAs y seis "Ferias de Oportunidades" con trece organizaciones socias que ofrecieron oportunidades brindándoles la mano a jóvenes de sus comunidades. Seiscientos cincuenta jóvenes se registraron en estos eventos inicialmente llevados a cabo en San Pedro Sula y Choloma. Asimismo, 264 jóvenes en búsqueda de trabajos, se registraron en capacitaciones encaminadas a mejorar sus habilidades laborales y en apoyo para la búsqueda de oportunidades laborales, lo cual será organizado por AJR.

Actividades de AJR fueron cubiertas por aproximadamente 65 reportes en televisión y radio. Además, 15 artículos aparecieron en medios de comunicación escritos y dos en medios de comunicación digitales. El resultado es un reconocimiento más alto a nivel nacional, municipal y local (Patronato).

Para mantener el entusiasmo alcanzado por los lanzamientos de los Planes de Prevención Municipales el pasado trimestre, AJR llevó a cabo eventos públicos para lanzar las marcas de prevención en las municipalidades y promoverlas como una base crítica de reconocimiento de conceptos de prevención en las comunidades. Video-clips de las canciones tema de prevención: “Si Podemos Sampedranos” (Montuca Sound System) en San Pedro Sula y “La Ceiba Para Todos” (Guillermo Anderson) en La Ceiba, han tenido un seguimiento sin precedentes. Además la canción “Si Podemos Sampedranos” ha sido seleccionada por Coca Cola para una intensiva “Campaña Positiva” que la compañía lanzará de manera masiva en canales de televisión el próximo trimestre.

Este trimestre el Movimiento de Jóvenes Contra la Violencia (MJCVM) Honduras, fue moldeado a través de apoyo clave por parte de AJR. Líderes juveniles de 80 organizaciones participaron en la formación. El Movimiento tiene un Comité Coordinador y 600 amigos en Facebook. El Movimiento está utilizando el Diagnóstico sobre Violencia Juvenil realizado en Honduras por AJR como su principal documento de cabildeo. Tres miembros del Comité Coordinador participaron en la Cumbre de Seguridad de SICA llevado a cabo en Guatemala, a la par de otros miembros de Movimientos de El Salvador y Guatemala. Ellos fueron los únicos jóvenes presentes en mesas de trabajo de un taller de Sociedad Civil que dió insumos para la Cumbre.

En la Cumbre, el contingente joven de Honduras fue entrevistado junto con el Presidente Lobo, el Ministro de Seguridad y el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Honduras. En la entrevista introdujeron el Movimiento y sus objetivos, promoviendo la prevención y una mayor inversión en los jóvenes e involucramiento de los mismos. Como resultado obtuvieron promesas de reuniones a su regreso a Tegucigalpa. El próximo trimestre, el Movimiento presentará una propuesta de donación a USAID encaminada a apoyar las actividades del Movimiento.

AJR Honduras se ha enfocado este trimestre en sostener reuniones claves con los CMPVs para tratar el tema de los Planes de Acción para la Prevención. Aunque los CMPVs sean todavía incipientes, con cada mes que pasa, los planes de acción se convierten en parte del dialogo de los Comités y la municipalidad.

Bajo la *Estrategia Uno de los Planes de Prevención: creando condiciones de sostenibilidad*, el fortalecimiento organizacional de los CMPVs se enfocó este trimestre en dar asistencia técnica a los tres CMPVs de San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba y Choloma para: 1) Revisar sus Planes de Prevención y las actividades planeadas bajo cada uno; 2) Considerar la expansión de membresía del Comité, por ejemplo a través de invitaciones dirigidas a partes interesadas clave, como los “Centros de Autoridad Moral”; y 3) Planeación de CMPVs.

En San Pedro Sula acuerdos fueron alcanzados en cuanto a la designación de responsabilidades de acuerdo a la asistencia potencial de organizaciones miembros del CMPV. Se pasó una moción para la legalización del CMPV por parte del municipio y el desarrollo de dos propuestas: la primera encaminada a apoyar la biblioteca Rivera Hernández y la segunda encaminada a la conducción de un Foro de Jóvenes.

En Choloma, miembros del CMPV llevaron a cabo un taller en el mes de mayo para analizar, ajustar y realizar un cronograma de actividades para el Plan de Prevención Municipal, definiendo responsabilidades de implementación de los miembros del CMPV.

En La Ceiba, el CMPV se reunió en el Centro Universitario Tecnológico con la participación de la Cruz Roja, Guillermo Anderson, la Administración de Educación del Distrito, AJR y otros miembros del CMPV, con la finalidad de revisar y ajustar el Plan de Prevención Municipal, específicamente en las áreas de presupuesto y cronograma de actividades. Una reunión subsecuente reveló que la Cruz Roja está formulando una propuesta para la creación de valores e identidad, que incluirá talleres y conferencias dirigidas a miembros de la comunidad y una comisión para evaluar deportes y otras propuestas.

Resultados tangibles de las actividades realizadas bajo los Planes, han abierto los ojos de los alcaldes y miembros de los consejos municipales, acerca de la factibilidad de las actividades de prevención, además de que la inversión en prevención no es solo factible pero también es políticamente correcto. Los votantes quieren ver a las autoridades involucradas en prevención. En palabras del señor Carlos Aguilar, Alcalde de La Ceiba: "AJR abrió los ojos de la municipalidad acerca de la prevención y como ésta puede convertirse en una estrategia de desarrollo local; estamos preparados para invertir nuestros propios recursos en la apertura de mas Centros de Alcance, apoyar los que ya están abiertos e invertir recursos municipales sustanciales en llevar infraestructura y progreso a las comunidades en riesgo de la ciudad como una manera de prevenir la violencia."

Una Estrategia de Fortalecimiento del CMPV formal, incluyendo un cronograma de actividades para los tres municipios será presentada a USAID para aprobación a principios del próximo trimestre.

También este trimestre bajo la *Estrategia Uno de los Planes de Prevención: crear condiciones para la sostenibilidad*, el trabajo con las municipalidades en los observatorios de prevención de la violencia avanzó. El Instituto Universitario en Democracia, Paz y Seguridad (IUDPAS), beneficiario de una donación dada por AJR, presentó su plan para el desarrollo del Observatorio de Violencia a las autoridades municipales de Choloma. El Consejo Municipal ha decidido aprobar la asignación de espacio de oficina y una persona para asistir en el establecimiento del Observatorio. De la misma manera IUDPAS visitó La Ceiba para discutir el fortalecimiento del Observatorio, hecho posible por la donación efectuada por AJR-USAID. Aunque el Observatorio en La Ceiba ya está recolectando información, no había sido debidamente presentado a las autoridades y líderes civiles, ni ha producido reportes formales. A través de AJR, IUDPAS tuvo la oportunidad de hacer una presentación al Sub Alcalde y líderes del CMPV. Esto llevó a convencer a las

autoridades locales que el propósito del Observatorio es darles a los tomadores de decisión las herramientas para la formulación de políticas y la toma de decisiones oportunas.

Bajo la Estrategia Dos de los Planes de Prevención: Promoción de Valores e Identidad de los Jóvenes, AJR Honduras llevó a cabo el “Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida” (DSMV), a través del cual jóvenes de las comunidades de intervención aprenden a desarrollar su plan de vida y posteriormente se les da seguimiento para que puedan llevarlo a cabo. Este trimestre, 1,305 jóvenes tuvieron la oportunidad de planificar de la mejor manera sus vidas, haciendo un total de 2,020 o 41.5% de los 5,000 jóvenes que serán beneficiados con esta metodología de habilidades para la vida, al finalizar este proyecto. Anécdotas sobre cómo esta metodología está impactando a los jóvenes, son muchas. Varias oficinas de gobierno, organizaciones basadas en la fe y ONGs, han pedido a AJR compartir este programa a fin de que sea extendido mas allá de las comunidades de AJR.

AJR autorizó al Programa Nacional de Prevención (PNPRRS) para que pudiera reproducir 2,000 copias del libro de trabajo de DSMV, para uso de las escuelas en riesgo y con ex pandilleros que son parte del programa de remoción de tatuajes (el cual pronto será reforzado con una donación de AJR, con lo cual contarán con una maquina adicional de remoción de tatuajes). AJR ha capacitado a varios capacitadores de DSMV del PNPRRS y otras organizaciones basadas en la fe y ONGs involucradas en la rehabilitación de ex pandilleros.

AJR también lanzó sus JuvenClubs, una estrategia que beneficiara a jóvenes de 20 comunidades de intervención, fomentando la formación de 40 Clubes en esas comunidades. AJR realizó una alianza cercana con una institución en cada municipalidad como el socio principal para el establecimiento, sostenibilidad y posible replicación de la metodología de JuvenClub. En San Pedro Sula una alianza fue formada con la Cámara Juvenil, en Choloma con COMVIDA y en La Ceiba con el Instituto Nacional de Juventud (INJ). Los tres socios acompañaron a AJR en todas sus fases, desde poner posters en cada comunidad explicando los términos de referencia a los jóvenes, seleccionando los clubes que recibirían apoyo. En la primera fase, 33 JuvenClubs beneficiando a 459 jóvenes fueron seleccionados. JuvenClubs han aumentado las expectativas en los jóvenes locales. AJR podrá financiar aproximadamente 50% de las propuestas presentadas.

Para fortalecer la prevención con los más pequeños de las comunidades intervenidas, AJR diseñó y está a punto de lanzar un programa que traerá más de 2,200 niños de San Pedro Sula y Choloma al Museo de Niños de San Pedro Sula (“El Pequeño Sula”). Estos tours guiados efectuados por voluntarios de la Universidad Católica están encaminados a asistir en el proceso de DSMV. Este programa llamado “Si lo Puedes Soñar, lo Puedes Hacer” da énfasis a los valores, derechos de los niños, oficios y profesiones. Los niños pueden usar delantales de doctor y enfermeras, uniformes de bomberos, ser un cajero en un supermercado o un oficial en un banco simulado. Uno de los objetivos de AJR es que el Museo comience a ofrecer este programa el sector privado como una iniciativa de prevención de la violencia, a fin de que puedan patrocinar grupos de otras comunidades con carencias.

Como parte de sus esfuerzos para apoyar iniciativas de prevención multisectoriales, AJR se ha aproximado a tres compañías: LACTOSA, PEPSI y CARGILL, las cuales están brindando una comida ligera a niños que participan. Cargill ha decidido patrocinar beneficiarios adicionales. Una evaluación exhaustiva de esta experiencia se realizará. Al momento de este reporte, los estudiantes de Psicología, voluntarios de la Universidad Católica, encontraron un nivel de agresión sin precedentes por parte de los niños que vienen de la comunidad Rivera Hernández, por tal motivo estos jóvenes quieren diseñar un programa en alianza con AJR a fin de enviar a estudiantes a trabajar con estos niños de la comunidad.

Este trimestre, AJR lanzó una nueva metodología de prevención: “Feria de Oportunidades”, la cual consiste en traer a instituciones que brindan oportunidades para los jóvenes, al corazón mismo de las comunidades en riesgo que el programa sirve. Basado en la premisa que es difícil que jóvenes de estas comunidades puedan acceder oportunidades de fuera, dado diversos factores como: la falta de internet, costo de transporte, costos de visitar instituciones que podrían ofrecer oportunidades (las cuales normalmente están ubicadas en el centro de la ciudad) falta de redes de información que puedan conducir a descubrir oportunidades, etc. AJR decidió traerlos a la puerta del barrio. Para el mes de julio del próximo trimestre, todas las 18 comunidades de los 3 municipios que cuentan con CdAs establecidos y Planes de Prevención Municipales, habrán realizado su propia *Feria de Oportunidades*.

AJR firmó una Carta de Entendimiento con INFOP para capacitar a más de 2,000 personas en cinco ciudades en donde el programa tiene actividades. Las capacitaciones tendrán lugar en los CdAs y también en las instalaciones de INFOP. La institución calcula que su contrapartida será de aproximadamente \$115,000, principalmente en cuanto al pago de los capacitadores. AJR contribuirá con materiales de capacitación y cubrirá algunos costos de capacitadores y beneficiarios.

Uno de los objetivos principales de AJR es traer oportunidades vocacionales y educativas a las comunidades beneficiarias del programa. Este componente ha tenido grandes avances este trimestre, desde facilitar la primera capacitación en computación completamente gratis para jóvenes en riesgo hasta en Puerto Lempira, en donde se están beneficiando a 47 jóvenes; hasta el establecimiento de alianzas con 7 organizaciones las cuales han comenzado a beneficiar a 3,316 jóvenes de 16 a 29 años de edad. La donación para financiar actividades de capacitación vocacional fue aprobada por USAID el 17 de junio de 2011.

Asimismo, bajo la *Estrategia Tres de los Planes de Prevención: Capacitación en Habilidades y Oportunidades Laborales*, el desarrollo de microempresas inició con la apertura de las primeras tres microempresas en CdAs. Las intenciones de estas microempresas son dos: uno, convertirse en fuente de financiamiento para los CdAs y dos, servir como capacitación, práctica y/o generación de ingresos/empleo para algunos de los jóvenes de la comunidad. El 16 de julio, en presencia del Sub-Alcalde de Choloma y miembros del Consejo Municipal, la microempresa de triciclos de carga ligera

establecida en el CdA de López Arellano fue inaugurada. Esta iniciativa empresarial ha comenzado a dar oportunidades de generación de ingresos a más de 14 jóvenes quienes estarán alquilando los triciclos, pagando al CdA una cuota modesta y también generando algo de ingresos para ellos. Otra es la microempresa de serigrafía abierta en el CdA de Brotes Nuevos, Puerto Lempira, la cual está produciendo ingresos al CdA y eventualmente dará empleo a 6 jóvenes que estarán involucrados en producción y ventas. Casi 60 jóvenes fueron capacitados en serigrafía, ejemplificando la dualidad de este tipo de iniciativas. La tercera microempresa es el Cyber-Café de Rivera Hernández (“Ciber Alcance”), el cual está generando ingresos para el CdA y poniendo a disposición internet, copias y asistencia secretarial a costos preferenciales para jóvenes y la comunidad.

La estrategia de AJR Honduras para el desarrollo de empleos y actividades de generación de ingresos, estaba siendo finalizada en el momento que se redactaba este reporte. La estrategia de AJR asegurará que la estrategia de intervención de cada socio este enfocada en la colocación de empleos y que con la ayuda de AJR una estructura de soporte sea brindada a los jóvenes en búsqueda de empleo a fin de que puedan conseguir trabajo u oportunidades de auto-empleo.

AJR-Honduras ha establecido una alianza con el Centro de Recursos de Empleo (CRE), a través del cual más de 600 jóvenes en búsqueda de trabajos que provienen de las comunidades intervenidas, recibirán un taller bien estructurado de 1 día de duración sobre “Auto-sostenibilidad Laboral”. En estos talleres, facilitadores capacitados por CRE ayudaran a los beneficiarios a redactar sus CVs. Completaran el taller y contarán con 3 copias de su CV, 3 fotos y un folder manila. CRE les brindará manuales que tienen un costo aproximado de \$15, como una contribución de esta alianza. Además CRE capacitará ad honorem, a un equipo de nueve facilitadores que llegaron de las comunidades de intervención en el Norte y los certificarán como facilitadores.

En Tegucigalpa, CRE capacitará con sus propios voluntarios, AJR solo pagará los costos de transporte del capacitador. CRE pondrá todos los CVs en su base de datos de empleos, la cual es utilizada por 1,300 empresas a nivel nacional. Además, AJR dará asistencia con el pago de documentos necesarios para solicitar empleo, como certificado de record judicial, certificado de la policía, y tarjeta de salud, las cuales son caras en Honduras (un costo de más de \$17). Un acuerdo fue alcanzado con la Cruz Roja para reducir el costo de la tarjeta de salud en 50%. La propuesta para implementar este programa de empleabilidad será presentado a USAID a principios de agosto y se espera comenzar la implementación a finales de ese mes.

Bajo la *Estrategia Cuatro de los Planes de Prevención: Infraestructura para el Desarrollo*, un total de 15 nuevos CdAs han sido apoyados. Once de estos nuevos Centros fueron inaugurados este trimestre. CdAs inaugurados incluyen: Las Pilas en Choloma; Amistad en Choloma; Japon en Choloma, Suazo Cordova en San Pedro Sula; Padre Claret en San Pedro Sula; y Cofradia Centro en San Pedro Sula. En La Ceiba, CdAs fueron inaugurados en Armenia Bonito; San Judas; Primero de Mayo y Bufalo. Tres Centros adicionales apoyados bajo esta actividad serán inaugurados a principios del mes de agosto de 2011, estos son: San Jose, en La Ceiba; San Isidro en Chamelecon y Los Angeles en San Pedro Sula.

Veintitrés CdAs en operación están beneficiando directamente a 5,870 niños y jóvenes, además de movilizando 420 voluntarios los cuales han contribuido con 14,286 horas de trabajo de voluntariado solo en este trimestre.

En algunas de las comunidades más violentas de Honduras, reconocidas por el público como áreas urbanas casi perdidas a las pandillas y criminalidad, de las cuales casi solo exposición negativa se tiene todos los días. Aparte de inauguraciones de CdAs, los medios de comunicación han demostrado gran interés en el trabajo de prevención que se realiza en los CdAs, habiéndole dado gran cobertura en el horario de máxima audiencia de la televisión nacional al CdA de San Juan, Chamelecon.

Tres CdAs ya existentes están siendo fortalecidos (López Arellano en Choloma, Rivera Hernández en San Pedro Sula y Villafranca en Comayagua MDC.) Estos tres CdAs también contarán con una microempresa, dos de las cuales ya fueron implementadas. Los Coordinadores del CdA están recibiendo capacitación en: reportes/leverage; monitoreo y evaluación; desarrollo y manejo de microempresas, a través de talleres, coaching individual y capacitaciones brindadas por INFOP.

CdAs, un término casi desconocido hace un año, han sido establecidos en el léxico municipal como una estrategia creativa y sostenible, a través de la cual niños y jóvenes que hace algunos meses estaban a merced de las calles de los barrios, ahora tienen acceso a la oportunidad para poder hacer uso positivo de su tiempo libre, tienen acceso a capacitaciones para el trabajo y a estructurar un plan de vida. Estos procesos son posibles gracias a la política de AJR de buscar y establecer alianzas estratégicas en todos los niveles: Regional, Nacional, Municipal y Comunitario, para beneficiar a los jóvenes beneficiarios de los CdAs.

| ACTIVIDAD CINCO CDAS HONDURAS | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| AJR USAID SICA (ABRIL-JUNIO 2011) | | | |
| | Hombres | Mujeres | TOTAL |
| No. Jovenes nuevos y asistiendo a los CDAs | 1,644 | 1,708 | 3,352 |
| No. Voluntarios nuevos y asistiendo a los CDAs | 100 | 117 | 217 |
| Total No. Beneficiarios CDAs (>10 horas de asistencia) | 897 | 682 | 1,579 |
| Total No. Voluntarios CDAs (>10 horas de asistencia) | 64 | 85 | 149 |
| Total Horas Asistencia de Jovenes en CDAs | | | 46,389 |
| Total Horas Asistencia de Voluntarios en CDAs | | | 7,932 |

Aunque todos los CdAs tienen o serán proveídos con uniformes de futbol para establecer de 4 a 5 equipos en cada comunidad, y más de 1,500 jóvenes están siendo beneficiados, es el CdA de Puerto Lempira el que sobresale. Este CdA obtuvo una donación adicional para formar una liga de futbol escolar para toda la ciudad, que ya incluye siete escuelas y está beneficiando a 352 niños y 176 niñas, teniendo un significativo impacto en las dinámicas de los jóvenes en esta pequeña ciudad.

Bajo la *Estrategia Cinco de los Planes de Prevención: Campañas de Medios de Comunicación innovadoras para darle identidad y marca a la municipalidad*, AJR desarrolló esta trimestre campañas de sensibilización en las comunidades, posicionándolas como una estrategia de cabildeo y promoción de actividades que se están desarrollando en las veinticinco comunidades. En abril de 2011, AJR participó un evento de sensibilización ante 20,000 personas que estaban presentes en el partido de fútbol entre el Maratón y el Real España. Anunciado en el sistema de sonido del estadio, los jugadores de los dos equipos principales del Norte de Honduras, se pusieron la camisa oficial de “Si Podemos Sampedranos” y marcharon en frente del público y cámaras de televisión en el Estadio Morazán, mientras emisores de deportes hablaban acerca de la violencia y la importancia de la prevención. Esto fue posible gracias a la participación en el CMPV del Director de uno de los dos equipos, lo cual ejemplifica el valor agregado de la introducción del modelo de CMPV en Honduras por parte de AJR.

En el área de reinserción de ex pandilleros, la Coalición Público-Privada para la Inserción, organizada a través de una donación de AJR y localizada en la Cámara de Comercio e industria de Tegucigalpa, ha avanzado desarrollando protocolos y formatos para procesar donaciones para las microempresas en formación. La Cámara ha brindado su experiencia y el personal para implementar dos donaciones iniciales, una para una barbería (“Barbería Emanuel”) y la otra para el establecimiento de una microempresa de distribución de quesos que beneficiará a 6 ex pandilleros. De la misma manera 9 micro donaciones de \$200 cada una, al mismo número de ex pandilleros, para apoyarles en auto empleo a través de actividades de ventas en la calle (inflables, reparación de celulares etc.) Las evaluaciones iniciales de la mayoría de estas iniciativas son bastante positivas.

Las instituciones miembros de esta Coalición, personal de la Cámara y la Sra. Aline Flores, su Presidente, se sienten muy bien con esta primera incursión en la difícil temática de inserción y quisieran explorar una continuación de este trabajo usando algunos de sus recursos para expandir esta área. La Cámara ha contribuido con algunos de los costos que deberían ser cubiertos por la donación y están proponiendo añadir ayuda para el establecimiento de otra microempresa con el ahorro que tendrá la Coalición.

La Coalición también ha comenzado a capacitar a ex pandilleros para su empleabilidad y ha realizado visitas a empresas miembros de la Cámara para conseguir oportunidades de empleo para los jóvenes. Un incremento importante en el número de beneficiarios se espera para el próximo trimestre.

Finalmente, el Centro de Atención a Migrantes Retornados (CAMR) está acelerando la implementación de su programa para capacitar a 100 jóvenes deportados en riesgo. Las hermanas Scalabriniani, quienes implementan este programa, tienen más de 60 participantes beneficiándose de sus programas vocacionales, divididos entre San Pedro Sula y Tegucigalpa. Actualmente 3 participantes ya están generando ingresos, después de haber recibido cursos de bisutería. AJR ha capacitado a personal de CAMR como

facilitadores del programa de DSMV, quienes el próximo trimestre comenzarán a capacitar a más de 200 deportados en el desarrollo de sus planes de vida, los cuales se espera incluirán acomodarse de nuevo en su país.

Actividad 6: Medir el Impacto del Programa en delincuencia relacionada a las pandillas y el Desarrollo de un Marco para la Replicación del Programa.

Este trimestre el sub-sistema de Monitoreo y Evaluación en uso en los Centros de Alcance en El Salvador y Honduras, recogió datos por primera vez desde su restablecimiento a finales del último trimestre. Esto fue doblemente significativo ya que la herramienta ha sido adaptada por doce nuevos y cinco Coordinadores veteranos de los Centros de Alcance en El Salvador y unos dieciocho nuevos y cuatro Coordinadores veteranos en Honduras.

El instrumento brinda información acerca de los CdAs para este reporte y permite el análisis de datos por componente de CdA y por mes. La herramienta ha sido puesta en uso en las visitas de monitoreo mensuales efectuadas por el Equipo de Prevención de AJR. Otro instrumento de monitoreo clave desarrollado este trimestre es un sistema prototipo basado en Excel para el uso de los CMPVs. Este último sistema requerirá capacitación paralela de los CMPVs en conceptos de M&E.

Visitas de monitoreo en Honduras y El Salvador aumentaron considerablemente con la mayoría del tiempo pasado en visitas de campo para verificar los componentes de monitoreo.

Actividad 7: Justicia Restaurativa para Jóvenes

En apoyo al desarrollo de recomendaciones de reformas al Código de la Niñez y Adolescencia e introducción de la justicia restaurativa, el primer borrador de la propuesta de una nueva Ley de Justicia Penal Juvenil fue discutido y revisado por la Comisión de Reforma de Justicia Penal Juvenil. Insumos y cambios a la propuesta fueron dados y han sido incorporados en un segundo borrador. Un Memorando de Entendimiento encaminado a apoyar a la Comisión de Reforma de Justicia Penal Juvenil fue presentado a la Secretaria de Justicia y Derechos Humanos, a fin asegurar el apoyo y el progreso del proceso de reforma.

Términos de Referencia fueron presentados para dos actividades: capacitación en justicia juvenil restaurativa y capacitación en técnicas de mediación. Además un modelo de justicia restaurativa ha sido identificado en Costa Rica y un viaje de observación con operadores de justicia juvenil claves para ver dicho modelo está siendo considerado.

Dos propuestas de proyectos han sido seleccionadas, una de Casa Alianza Honduras y otra de Save the Children Honduras, para otorgar donaciones encaminadas a implementar dos proyectos de fortalecimiento organizacional de organizaciones de sociedad civil (OSC) para mejorar sus actividades de monitoreo del sistema penal juvenil.

Varias OSC han expresado su interés en involucrarse en actividades de monitoreo e incidencia en torno al sistema de justicia penal juvenil. Sin embargo, pocas organizaciones tienen suficiente conocimiento del área técnica de justicia penal juvenil y pocas pueden dar asistencia en la materia. Por lo que brindar apoyo a este limitado número de instituciones es muy importante, a fin de incrementar su conocimiento en justicia penal juvenil y fortalecer su nivel técnico y habilidad para fortalecer el sistema de justicia penal juvenil, a través de actividades de monitoreo.

Indicators and Results

In the third quarter of 2010,AJR submitted a revised Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP) to USAID, which included a new set of impact and lower-level indicators based on its new results. The revised MEP substitutes the AJR’s indicators established in 2008. Measurement against these indicators began during quarter three.(April 2010-June 2010).

| USAID-SICA AJR Monitoring and Evaluation Plan | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| AJR Program Goal (SO): Crime prevention and insertion activities and public policy advocacy lead to a decrease in community vulnerability to crime and violence risk-factors through multi-sectoral partnerships | | | | |
| Key: Note that in the column " EOPS Targets", the letter "A" coincides with "activity" as noted in the USAID-SICA AJR cooperative agreement (Activities 1-6). | | | | |
| Data Collection Plan | | | | |
| | Indicator | Baseline | EOPS Targets (Sept 2010) | Through March 31, 2011 |
| | Activity 1: Jump-starting public-private initiatives for gang prevention | | | |
| | IR1: Local/national/regional capacity and partnerships for crime prevention created | | | |
| 1.3 | Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities (see notes) | ES-A1= 6 HON-A1= 4 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 10 | ES-A1= 11 HON-A1= 10 GUA-A1= 1 TOTAL= 22 | ES-A1=11 HON-A1= 8 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 19 |
| | El Salvador: <u>Four</u> new OCs were inaugurated and operationalized this quarter. These are Nahuizalco, La Trinidad; Tazumal I, Argentina in Santa Ana; Chalchuapa and San Antonio II, Chalchuapa. Last quarter, quarter In El Salvador, <u>one</u> new OC became operational, Buena Vista III. <u>Six</u> existing OCs complete the total number eleven reported. | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| <p><u>New total ES A1=11..</u></p> <p>Honduras: Three new OCs were inaugurated and operationalized this quarter under Activity One. Casa Quemada in San Pedro Sula; in; Nueva Suyapa in Tegucigalpa, MDC, and San Martín in Comayagüela, MDC. Last quarter, <u>one</u> OC was operationalized; this was San Juan Chamelecon (San Pedro Sula). <u>Four</u> existing OCs complete the total number eight reported. <u>New total HON A1=8.</u></p> <p>Guatemala: The target <u>one</u> OC in Guatemala is not being carried out. AJR has destined this funding for a new Outreach Center in El Limon Soyapango, in collaboration with the Dirección General de Prevención de Violencia y la Cultura de Paz (PREPAZ), which is a government partner who has expressed explicit interest in the OC Model and will contribute to the Center. The OC will become operational next quarter.</p> | | | | |
| 1.4 | <p>Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model (see notes)</p> | 0 | <p>ES-A1= 11 HON-A1= 10 GUA-A1= 1 TOTAL= 22</p> | 0 |
| <p>Benchmarks of a strengthened OC Model include the following services: 1) Desafio Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training, 2) IT and English language skills strengthening, 3) Developing youth-focused microenterprise models, 4) Volunteerism development, 5)OC Sustainability and 6) OC Network Development. Existing OC’s will be reported as strengthened once these components are in place.</p> <p>Strengthening is a continuous focus for AJR. In both countries, important advances are being made against these targets:</p> <p>El Salvador: <u>Six</u> existing OCs have been established and <u>five</u> OCs are being strengthened in El Salvador. These are Chintuc Apopa; 13 de enero Chintuc; Lourdes Colon; Barrio Lourdes and Melendez Soyapango.</p> <p>1)Desafio Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training will begin at all Centers over the coming quarter; 2) IT and English language skills strengthening is being provided at most but not all OCs; 3)Micro-enterprises are not being supported under the six existing OCs yet training on sustainability including through micro-enterprises, will be provided; Volunteerism development training will be provided to all Centers; 5) Sustainability is a key objective of monthly OC Monitoring Meetings with all Centers and will be further supported and 6) the OC Network is being supported through Face book and a network strategy will be developed over the next quarter.</p> | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| <p>Honduras: <u>Two</u> existing Outreach Centers have been strengthened. These are, Rivera Hernandez in San Pedro Sula, Lopez Arellano in Choloma.</p> | | | | |
| 1.5 | <p>Youth Movement established in El Salvador and Honduras and working on advocacy with regards youth crime prevention policy</p> | 0 | <p>ES-A1: One Youth Movement operating in El Salvador HON-A1: One Youth Movement operating in Honduras</p> | <p>ES-A1=1 HON-AI=1</p> |
| <p>El Salvador: The Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence held forty-six Dialogos Contra La Violencia, or <i>Dialogues against Violence</i> were held in five regions of the country. An average of eight youth partook in each of these roundtables, totaling about 320 youth in the five regions. Rich discussions on family work, values and other themes will now feed proposals for prevention policies and will be systematized by the Movement.</p> | | | | |
| 1.6 | <p>Youth Movement carries out public policy recommendations aimed at the prevention of violence through pilot projects in high-risk communities</p> | 0 | <p>GUA-A1: Two pilot violence prevention projects in high-risk communities</p> | <p>GUA-A1=2</p> |
| <p>Two pilot violence prevention projects were successful in Guatemala in Quarter Four of last year under a grant to carry out prevention policy recommendations in high-risk communities.</p> | | | | |
| 1.7 | <p>Regional Youth Movement established in alliance with SICA to advocate and implement crime prevention initiatives for the most vulnerable youth</p> | 0 | <p>A1: One Regional Youth Movement operating</p> | <p>0</p> |
| <p>AJR debuted the only Youth Movement with regional representation at this internationally watched meeting. Prior to a press conference organized by the Guatemalan Youth Movement at the time of the conference, the Regional Youth Movement, now with representation of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras formed a human chain symbolizing strength in numbers against youth violence and the power of organization. The organization has not been officially established but the groundwork for the Movement has been laid. AJR will work with SICA to foster develop an Action Plan for the Regional</p> | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-------|--|--|---|---|
| | Movement. | | | |
| | IR 2: Youth vulnerability risk factors reduced through prevention initiatives | | | |
| | Sub IR 2.1: Prevention initiatives addressing youth violence risk factors at the local, municipal and national levels are developed | | | |
| 2.1.1 | Number of youth who are trained in life skills | ES-A1= 0 HON-A1= 0 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 0 | ES-A1= 2,200 HON-A1= 2,000 GUA-A1= 140 TOTAL= 4,340 youth | ES-A1=93 HON-A1=479 GUA-A1=454 TOTAL=1,032 |
| | <p>El Salvador: Training in El Salvador is not reported this quarter. Last quarter ninety-three youth were trained in El Salvador under A1.</p> <p>Honduras: In Honduras this quarter, <u>315</u> youth were trained in life skills. Fifty youth also took the training that included additional skills development to function as facilitators of the "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" (Desafio Soñar Mi Vida) life skills methodology. <u>Forty-four</u> of the facilitators are under 29 years old. Toward the end of last quarter, <u>114</u> youth were trained in the Desafio Soñar Mi Vida life skills methodology that had not been reported previously.(The OC through which they were trained falls under A1.) <u>Total reported= 473</u> In Honduras last quarter, six youth were trained as facilitators of the "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" (Desafio Soñar Mi Vida) life skills methodology. <u>New Total= 479</u></p> <p>Guatemala: As reported in October 2010, 454 youth were trained in life skills in the project's two pilot municipalities.</p> | | | |
| 2.1.3 | Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities | ES A1=0 HON A1=0 GUA A1=0 | ES A1=1,160 HON A1=1,200 GUA A1=100 TOTAL=2,460 | ES-A1= 2,054 (OCs) HON A1=5,540 (OCs) GUA-A1=0 TOTAL=7,594 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| <p>El Salvador: AJR reports <u>929</u> new youth (496M/433F) accessing use of free time and training in its Outreach Centers under Activity One in El Salvador between April 1, 2011 and June 30, 2011. This is added to the number reported last quarter, <u>1,125</u> youth accessing use of free time and training in its Outreach Centers in El Salvador. <u>The new total reported is 2,054 youth.</u></p> <p>Honduras: This quarter, AJR reports <u>2,518</u> new youth (1,126M/ 1,392 F) accessing use of free time and training in its Outreach Centers under Activity One, between April 1, 2011 and June 30, 2011. This is added to the number reported last quarter, <u>3,022</u> youth accessing use of free time and training in its Outreach Centers in Honduras. <u>The new total reported is 5,540 youth.</u></p> <p>The target for El Salvador and Honduras has been surpassed as a result of Outreach Center use of free time and training.</p> <p>Note: Vocational training is reported under A4 and A5 respectively. Use of free time and training is also reported under Outreach Centers under Activity Four and Activity Five.</p> | | | | |
| 2.1.4 | Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives | ES-A1= 0 HON-A1= 0 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 0 | ES-A1= 11 HON-A1= 10 GUA-A1= 1 TOTAL= 22 initiatives | ES-A1= 2 HON-A1= 0 GUA-A1= 2 TOTAL= 0 |
| <p>El Salvador: AJR previously reported <u>one</u> silk-screening micro-enterprise in the 13 de enero, Mejicanos OC in El Salvador. AJR reports <u>one</u> cyber café at Barrio Lourdes which helps to pay bills at the OC like internet, telephone and power costs. <u>TOTAL= 2</u></p> <p>Honduras: Micro-enterprises are listed under A5.</p> <p>Guatemala: AJR supported a group of ex-gang youth wanting to start a kitchen in Peronia. The endeavor continues and food is sold for income.</p> | | | | |
| 2.1.5 | Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities | GUA-A1= 0 | GUA-A1= 30 | 0 |
| IR 3: Recidivism factors mitigated by providing ex-gang members with rehabilitation services | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Sub IR 3.1: Rehabilitation and Reinsertion initiatives are developed through public-private alliances and are targeted to ex-gang members | | | | |
| 3.1.1 | Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training | ES-A1= 0 Gua-A1=0 Total=0 | ES-A1= 150 GUA-A1=100 Total=250 | ES-A1= 109 Gua-A1= 97 Total=164 |
| <p>El Salvador: This quarter <u>42</u> youth received five “psychosocial life skills” workshops covering self-esteem, leadership, life planning, personal relationships, and how to develop a resume Workshops continue to rank highly with youth. Last quarter, <u>67</u> youth had completed life skills training. <u>New total= 109 youth trained.</u></p> <p>Activities under this indicator are carried out by the AJR grantee, FUNDASALVA. This quarter <u>sixty-seven</u> ex-gang members in total in El Salvador Accessed training including to address self-esteem, leadership development, personal relationships, computers and on how to write a CV.</p> <p>Guatemala: Youth associated with the Peronia project received part two of the life skills training dealing with conflict resolution however these youth received part-one of training and were therefore previously counted against this indicator.</p> | | | | |
| 3.1.2 | Number of ex-gang members rehabilitated and employed (see notes) | ES-A1= Reh 0 Emp 0 HON -A1=Reh 50 Emp 26 Gua-A1=Reh 0 Emp 0 TOTAL=Reh 50 Emp 26 | ES -A1= Reh 100 Emp 100 Gua-A1=Reh 140 Emp 60 TOTAL=Reh 340 Emp 160 | ES -A1= Reh 26 Emp 26 Gua-A1=Reh 44 Emp 15 TOTAL=Reh 70 Emp 41 |
| <p>El Salvador: This quarter <u>twenty (20 M)</u> ex-gang members were reinserted into jobs having passed through grantee FUNDASALVA’S reinsertion process and being deemed prepared to begin working. Twenty youth were trained in serigraphy this quarter through an alliance with the NGO, <i>Trabajemos por La Paz</i> and now work in a workplace for serigraphy. Previously <u>six</u> ex-gang members were inserted into jobs.</p> <p>Guatemala: Results reported for Guatemala are through the Peronia project. No new results are reported this quarter.</p> | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------|--|--|
| 3.1.3 | Systematization captures Peronia reinsertion experience including outlining those components most critical to the success of an effective reinsertion program in addressing social needs, economic needs and educational and training needs. | Gua A1=0 | Gua A1=1 Systemization | 0 |
| The systematization was submitted in draft form last quarter and will be finalized to include the full Peronia experience, next quarter. | | | | |
| IR 4: Strategic crime prevention public policy advocacy initiatives are implemented | | | | |
| 4.1 | Number of crime prevention public policy initiatives/campaigns which seek to draft; advocate for; and mobilize citizens towards reforming, approving and/or implementing crime prevention policies | 0 | A1= At least one campaign advocating for a crime prevention policy in each country (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras) | A1=ES=0 A1=GUA=1 HOND=0 TOTAL=1 |
| These policy/initiatives campaigns will be worked on over the next two quarters. The Guatemalan Youth Movement continues to advocate for a crime prevention public policy, now through the political parties. The El Salvador and Honduras movements are preparing towards this effort. | | | | |
| 4.2 | Number of municipal prevention policies designed and adopted in the target municipalities | 0 | ES-A1=3 policies | 0 |
| This quarter AJR facilitated the presentation of the design plan for Municipal Prevention Policies to the Municipal Councils of Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa. Public consultations, interviews and focus groups with municipal staff and civil society are ongoing. A draft policy document for Chalchuapa has been constructed. In El Congo and Santa Ana the draft policy document will begin to be constructed. AJR will also create the Design Resources Management Planning Commission for the Policy in Chalchuapa. | | | | |
| Activity 2: Assessing regional legal/justice frameworks and promoting juvenile justice policy reform IR 5: Regional legal/justice frameworks assessed and juvenile justice policy reform promoted | | | | |
| Sub IR 5.1: Juvenile Justice Assessment and Situational Analysis provide adequate basis for juvenile justice advocacy and is taken up in the agendas of SICA countries | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| 5.1.1 | SICA with support from AJR and country-specific juvenile justice groups drafts recommendations for a regional juvenile justice policy | 0 | A2=Regional policy recommendations drafted | 0 |
| AJR is designing an action plan for the development process of the policy recommendations with its respective methodology. This plan will be discussed with Democratic Security Unit of SICA (USD-SICA, Spanish acronym USD-SICA) and shared with USAID. | | | | |
| 5.1.2 | Regional Juvenile Justice Policy recommendations are taken up in the agendas of target SICA member countries | 0 | A2=Regional Policy recommendations formally presented at Commission de Seguridad; Regional Prevention Committee and CCAJ and commitment by SG SICA to present recommendations at Regional/Presidential level. | 0 |
| This component is not yet active. | | | | |
| Sub IR 5.2: Implementation of alternative measures is improved in the North Triangle countries | | | | |
| 5.2.1 | Standardized procedures designed for the application of alternative measures are being offered to Juvenile Justice Operators in the three countries | 0 | A2= 3 Alternative measures programs developed and presented to each country's Juvenile Justice system and the corresponding institutions (ISNA, SBS and INHFA) for implementation | 0 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| <p>AJR conducted an assessment of the legal and institutional conditions, including human and material resources at the disposal of ISNA, SBS and IHNFA in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras respectively, to determine the feasibility of the implementation of the rules of procedures for the execution and monitoring of alternative measures.</p> <p>In El Salvador a three-day workshop was held with the objective of coming to consensus on a set of rules and procedures. AJR coordinated with Chechi and USAID on the process of creating a coordination protocol between executing judges and ISNA with the goal of reaching an agreement that carries out and implements the rules and procedures.</p> <p>In Honduras, three workshops were held to reach consensus on the rules and procedures. In Guatemala, three workshops were held to reach consensus on the rules and procedures.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Sub IR 5.3: Sustainable in-service juvenile justice training and post-graduate training program developed</p> | | | | |
| 5.3.1 | <p>Regional post-graduate juvenile justice program and other professional- grade service training short courses/ programs developed in collaboration with the Central American Court of Justice and SICA</p> | 0 | <p>A2=1 regional post-graduate program 3 short term courses/programs developed (1 per country=TOTAL=4)</p> | <p>A2= 3 short term courses/programs developed (1 per country=TOTAL=3)</p> |
| <p>This quarter, the AJR developed the three short-term courses/ in collaboration with juvenile justice institutions in the three target countries. Next steps in fulfilling this indicator include completing development of the regional post-graduate juvenile justice program and presenting the regional juvenile justice program to the Central American Court of Justice and SICA.</p> <p>AJR coordinated with the judicial training institutions, the Prosecutor’s Office and the Public Defender’s Office to design the modules of the diploma short-term courses. In Honduras, the judicial school approached the Prosecutor’s Office, the Public Defender’s Office and judges. Coordination was realized with the Judicial School. At present, three final drafts of the training modules are ready. The classes will start to be carried out between August 25-27, 2011 in El Salvador; in Guatemala September 3, 2011 and in Honduras September 23, 2011. An innovative aspect of these courses is that for the first time a diploma short course has been developed with the Prosecutor’s Office, the Public Defender’s Office and judicial representatives, which promotes inter-institutional dialogue. In Honduras, an innovative aspect is that an integrated research component was added to the course so as to</p> | | | | |

| |
|--|
| promote academic development in the country. |
|--|

| Activity 3: Assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence in citizen security | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| IR 6: SICA assisted to promote dialogue and coherence on citizen security | | | | |
| 6.1 | SICA strengthened to develop new independent programmatic/policy initiatives | 0 | A3=3 programs or policy initiatives | 0 |
| <p>This component has been advanced by AJR, reflected in technical assistance provided to SICA to push forward three initiatives. AJR is committed to supporting SICA in carrying out the following possible independent policy initiatives that promote dialogue and coherence; 1)An assessment of Police Curricula in the three countries; 2) Develop a 'profile' of a "SICA Municipality" or parameters for a municipality that would receive concentrated assistance from all SICA programs, from small arms reduction to several donor programs; 3) A possible third Juvenile Justice Forum likely to focus on alternative measures to incarceration, restorative justice and the need for specialization of the juvenile justice sector in the region; 4) Develop a Culture of Lawfulness Regional Program profile to be presented to the World Bank and IDB for funding.</p> <p>AJR has collaborated closely with SICA on the design of a novel, Central America Security Index (ICAS), as a part of its support to SICA and to be proposed by SICA to the CA Security Commission as a new regional violence measurement instrument.</p> | | | | |
| 6.2 | OBSICA (previously OCAVI) becomes a tool that allows SICA to manage, analyze and produce information to inform regional or country specific initiatives | 0 | A3=OBSICA established and functional. Indicator matrix has been formulated and periodic reports have been presented in accordance with agreed schedule. | 0 |
| <p>AJR remains committed to strengthening OBSICA so that it allows SICA to manage, analyze and produce information on crime that can inform regional or country specific prevention initiatives. Creative has developed the indicators, and a matrix to measure a Central America Security Index and is pending the development of the OBSICA instrument once SICA, AJR meet an agreement on what the OBSICA should analyze, inform, etc. AJR will</p> | | | | |

| |
|--|
| reengage with SICA on this tool in the coming quarter. |
|--|

| Activity 4: El Salvador Merida Initiative on Prevention | | | | |
|--|---|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| IR1: Local/national/regional capacity and partnerships for crime prevention created | | | | |
| 1.1 | Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor municipal community crime prevention plans (see notes) | 0 | ES-A4= 3 Committees strengthened | 0 |
| <p>This quarter, CMPVs were provided technical assistance in, 1) Management, recordkeeping and reporting of counterpart funds based on Action Plans; 2) Management and administration of strategic information by the CMPV and, 3) Management, administration, and execution of USAID-funded projects.</p> <p>The CMPV’s Strengthening Strategy will be presented to USAID for approval early next quarter and will launch thereafter .Training will include; 1. Orientation on El Salvador’s National Prevention Plan; 2) Orientation on the Municipal Violence Prevention Strategy; 3) Prevention Concepts and the Outreach Center Model as a Viable prevention Solution and, 4) Monitoring and Evaluation techniques.</p> | | | | |
| 1.2 | Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors under the "Neighbors for our Youth" Program and as volunteers in Outreach Centers | 0 | ES-A4= 180 | 0 |
| <p>The methodology for the Mentoring component is being finalized as per the drafting of this report; the first mentors will be trained in the three target municipalities over the next quarter.</p> | | | | |
| 1.3 | Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities (see notes) | ES-A4= 0 | ES-A4=7 | ES A4= 7 |
| <p>El Salvador: <u>Four</u> new OCs became operational under this activity area this quarter, adding to the <u>three</u> new OC’s that became operational under this activity area last quarter. <u>The total number of operational OC’s is seven.</u> This quarter, La Providencia in Santa Ana; San Cayetano in Santa Ana; Santa Rita in El Congo and Las Brisas in El Congo became operational . All <u>seven</u> OC’s under this activity area were officially inaugurated this quarter. A final two Centers have been added and these will be inaugurated in early August 2011 under this Activity area, these are Las Victorias in Chalchuapa and Santa Teresa in Santa Ana.</p> | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-------|--|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1.4 | Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model (see notes) | ES-A4= 0 | ES-A4= 7 | 0 |
| | New OCs's are established according to strengthened OC Model with the following services: Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training, IT and English language skills strengthening, Developing youth-focused microenterprise models, Volunteerism development, OC Sustainability and OC Network Development. Strengthening is a continuous focus for AJR. This quarter Monthly OC monitoring meetings were launched which are strengthening new and existing OCs, laying the groundwork for the OC Network and working to discuss and analyze performance by OCs as well as operational challenges and social violence in the communities where the Centers operate. Next quarter, AJR plans to focus on strengthening volunteerism in the OCs. | | | |
| | IR 2: Youth vulnerability risk factors reduced through prevention initiatives | | | |
| | Sub IR 2.1: Prevention initiatives addressing youth violence risk factors at the local, municipal and national levels are developed | | | |
| 2.1.1 | Number of youth who are trained in life skills (see notes) | ES-A4= 0 | ES-A4= 1,400 youth | ES A4=49 |
| | This quarter the strategy for implementing Desafío Soñar Mi Vida life skills training was finalized including the strategy for working with facilitators who will provide the training. A "kit" has been developed at a competitive cost and is being produced for each facilitator that includes workbooks and didactic materials. Last quarter, 49 youth were trained in "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" (Desafío Soñar Mi Vida) life skills in El Salvador. Next quarter Outreach Centers will be conducting training and AJR will conduct life skills training with vocational training candidates, among other target groups. | | | |
| 2.1.2 | Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity | ES-A4= 0 | ES A4= 40 clubs/2,000 youth | 0 |
| | Eighteen clubs were approved in the three municipalities this quarter; twenty two additional clubs are in the process of being approved. Clubs were promoted in the municipalities through flyers, posters, meetings with interested youth, meetings with ADESCOS, meetings with CMPV members, meetings with municipality leaders, etc. | | | |
| 2.1.3 | Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities (see notes) | ES A4= 0 | ES A4=2,000 youth | ES A4=2,201. |
| | <p>OCs: AJR reports <u>1,164</u> new youth (700M/464F) accessed use of free time and training in its seven new Outreach Centers under Activity Four in El Salvador between April 1, 2011 and June 30, 2011. Of these youth, <u>400</u> youth (256 M/ 144 F), have already become beneficiaries (> ten hours of services accessed) including use of free time and training) at Outreach Centers under Activity Four between April 1, 2011 and June 30, 2011. Last quarter, the new OCs under this activity area were not yet reporting use of free time and training.</p> <p>Vocational Training: AJR reports that <u>1,037</u> youth (399M/638F) have attended vocational training regularly two or more times a month, as verified in course attendance registration. Last quarter AJR reported <u>539</u> youth attending training. The new total reported for youth gaining access to positive use</p> | | | |

| | | | |
|-------|--|---|--------------------------|
| | of free time as well as vocational training through OCs and vocational training courses in El Salvador is <u>2,201</u> . | | |
| 2.1.4 | Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives | 0 | ES-A4= 7 initiatives 1 |
| | <p>One micro-entrepreneurial initiative has been established. Edgardo Ever Loarca, has been temporarily appointed and has set up his own unit within a shoe factory where he was trained. In compliance with quality requirements and delivery times from the factory and as a result of the sub contract, Edwin Loarca has generated an average income of \$ 140 every two weeks for 200 pairs of shoes ordered.</p> <p>This indicator is closely linked to the following indicator on job creation. AJR will seek to develop tourism-centered micro-entrepreneurial initiatives in all three target municipalities.</p> | | |
| 2.1.5 | Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities | 0 | ES-A4= 500 3 |
| | <p>Three youth trained at DICAME have been contracted temporarily to work on shoe orders. They received vocational training in various processes of shoemaking through AJR.</p> <p>This quarter, AJR will carry out an integrated strategy to promote entrepreneurship and employment, focusing on the group of young people receiving vocational training whom have dreams of their own entrepreneurial initiatives. The strategy aims to provide technical assistance for establishing a business, the supply of basic equipment to start a business, establish a funding mechanism (revolving fund) to provide access to additional resources to grow the small business, and the definition of spaces and conditions in each municipality to facilitate the activities undertaken by young people assisted with this strategy, through the CMPV, Chambers of Commerce, etc. The goal is that within four months youth are generating revenue, as employees in a company or as micro-business entrepreneurs. In each of the three municipalities a tourism centered strategy will drive the creation of the small businesses.</p> | | |
| 2.1.6 | Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention | 0 | ES-A4=18; 0 |
| | Campaigns under this indicator will be launched over the next quarter. | | |
| 2.1.7 | Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities. | 0 | ES-A1=3 0 |

Local observatories progressed considerably this quarter. The observatory in Santa Ana officially presented its first statistical report based on the observatory's indicators framework. (See also Annex III of this report.) The observatory's in other two municipalities will produce their first reports over the next quarter. Next quarter AJR will work with the observatories on data analysis database development and techniques for utilizing data.

| | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|---|------------------|
| Activity 5: Honduras Merida Initiative on Prevention/CARSI | | | | |
| IR1: Local/national/regional capacity and partnerships for crime prevention created | | | | |
| 1.1 | Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor municipal community crime prevention plans | 0 | HON A5= 3 Committees created and strengthened | 0 |
| | Three Violence Prevention Committees have been created in Honduras. This quarter, members of La Ceiba, SPS and Choloma CMPVs worked with AJR to prioritize training to focus on the most urgent issues. There were multiple meetings for this purpose in all three municipalities. The results were incorporated into a plan to strengthen the committees. Areas will include: 1) Prevention and how to maximize its effectiveness, 2) Strategic planning, 3) Volunteerism and its management, 4) Monitoring and evaluation and 5) Working with the media 6) Advocacy This training will provide a municipal effectiveness plan to the CMPV to assist local authorities. In the case of Choloma, the planned advocacy strategy will also be directed at governmental institutions that can reinforce prevention effort. Training sessions for CMPVs have been scheduled for next quarter. | | | |
| 1.2 | Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors under the "Neighbors for our Youth" Program and as volunteers in Outreach Centers | 0 | HON A5= 250 | HON=0 |
| | AJR is developing its mentorship methodology this quarter, mentors will begin to be trained next quarter. | | | |
| 1.3 | Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities | HON-A5= 0 | HON-A5= 15 | HON-A5=12 |
| | <u>Eleven</u> new OCs became operational and were inaugurated under this activity area this quarter, adding to the <u>one</u> new OC's that became operational under this activity area last quarter, Brotes Nuevos. <u>New Total=12</u> . This quarter OCs inaugurated are: Las Pilas, Japon, La Amistad (in Choloma); Cofradia Centro, Suazo Cordoba, Padre Claret, San Jose (in San Pedro Sula), 1ro de Mayo, Bufalo, Armenia Bonito, San Judas (in La Ceiba). On the last day of last quarter, Brotes Nuevos (Puerto Lempira) was inaugurated. | | | |

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Three OC's under this activity area will be inaugurated in early August 2011, these are Los Angeles, San Isidro and Chamelecón, in San Pedro Sula and San Jose, in La Ceiba, at the time of this writing those OC's are operational. | | | |
| 1.4 | Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model | 0 | HON-A5= 15 | 0 |
| | New OC's are established according to the strengthened OC Model with the following services: Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training, IT and English language skills strengthening, Developing youth-focused microenterprise models, Volunteerism development, OC Sustainability and OC Network Development. Strengthening is a continuous focus for AJR and will be reported on progressively. | | | |
| 1.5 | Youth Movement established in Honduras and working on advocacy with regards youth crime prevention policy | 0 | A1: One Youth Movement operating in Honduras | 0 |
| | This quarter the proposal of Youth Movement in Honduras was finished, next quarter the Movement will be fully operational. | | | |
| | IR 2: Youth vulnerability risk factors reduced through prevention initiatives | | | |
| | Sub IR 2.1: Prevention initiatives addressing youth violence risk factors at the local, municipal and national levels are developed | | | |
| 2.1.1 | Number of youth who are trained in life skills | HON - A1=0 HON-A5= 0 | HON-A1=2,000 HON-A5=3,000 TOTAL=5,000 | HON-A5=1497 |
| | <p>Honduras: This quarter, <u>892</u> youth were trained in life skills, and <u>68</u> people were trained as facilitators of the "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" (Desafío Soñar Mi Vida) life skills methodology, of whom <u>54</u> are under 29 years old. Total =<u>946</u></p> <p>Last quarter, <u>275</u> youth were trained in "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" (Desafío Soñar Mi Vida) life skills in Honduras. Training of <u>ninety</u> facilitators also took place under during the quarter. <u>Total reported =365.</u></p> <p>In the last quarter <u>178</u> youth were trained and were not reported, in communities that fall under A5.</p> <p><u>New Total=1,489</u></p> <p>Other:</p> | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Also <u>25</u> youth were trained in the at risk community, Rio Blanco, San Pedro Sula (which was originally to have an OC), and <u>27</u> deported youth were trained through AJR Honduras' CAMR grant; for both groups 3 and 1 facilitator were trained respectively.</p> <p><u>New Total Reported: 1,541</u></p> | | | | |
| 2.1.2 | Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity | HON A5= 0 | HON A5=40 clubs/2,000 youth | HON-5= 0 |
| | This quarter, the JuvenClub program was launched in 20 communities, alliances were established with one organization per municipality with a CMPV and 33 clubs proposals were selected, initially with participation by a total of 405 youth. | | | |
| 2.1.3 | Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities | HON A5=0 | HON A5= 1,800 youth | HON-A5= 3,352 (OCs) HON-A5= 19(training) TOTAL=3,371 youth |
| | <p>OC's: AJR reports <u>3,352</u> new youth (1,644M/1,708F) accessed use of free time and training in its seven new Outreach Centers under Activity Five in Honduras between April 1, 2011 and June 30, 2011. Last quarter, the new OCs under this activity area were not yet reporting use of free time and training. Of these youth, <u>1,579</u> youth (897 M/ 682 F), have already become beneficiaries (> ten hours of services accessed including use of free time and training) in Outreach Centers under Activity five between April 1, 2011 and June 30, 2011.</p> <p>The AJR did not yet report youth access to use of free time and training in its seven new Outreach Centers under Activity Five last quarter.</p> <p>Other training: AJR Honduras trained 19 beneficiaries to start their small businesses, in the communities of San Isidro, Los Angeles, Cofradia, San Jose. AJR has an agreement with INFOP and other organization to train 3316 youth in the next quarter.</p> | | | |
| 2.1.4 | Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives | 0 | HON-A1=10 HON-A5=15 TOTAL=25 | HON-A1=3 HON-A5=4 TOTAL=7 |

| | | | | |
|-------|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | <p>In Honduras, <u>three</u> micro-entrepreneurial initiatives are operating in San Pedro Sula, an Internet cafe in Rivera Hernandez, a light load tricycles project in Lopez Arellano, Choloma and a serigraphy micro-enterprise at the Brotes Nuevos OC in Puerto Lempira, The 23 OCs that were already in operation will have one micro-entrepreneurial initiative each this quarter. These grants have been approved by USAID and already are in different stages of implementation (Most will be operating by September 2011.)</p> <p>In addition, the Public-Private Coalition for Integration developed <u>two</u> of its three micro-entrepreneurial initiatives this quarter. AJR also provided seed money for <u>two</u> micro-entrepreneurial initiatives for two youth repairing cell phones. Rolando Elías Mena of Felipe Zelaya, in Rivera Hernández and Juan Carlos Reyes, of 24 de abril, in Cofradía, received these grants.</p> | | | |
| 2.1.5 | Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities | 0 | HON-A5= 600 | HON-A5= 15 |
| | <p>Through the micro-enterprises, a total of <u>12</u> youth have generated income; <u>ten</u> in Puerto Lempira, <u>one</u> in Rivera Hernandez and <u>one</u> in Lopez Arellano.</p> <p>Another <u>three</u> youth from CAMR are generating incomes with Jewelry making activities. AJR has developed an alliance with the CRE (Centro de Recursos de Empleo de la Iglesia de Jesucristo de los Santos de los Ultimos Dias) to facilitate employment access for youth through the Bolsa de Empleo and Employability Workshops program of CRE. AJR will provide search employment tools to youth including (Curriculum Vitae, financing for the legal and health documents required for employment, photos, etc.) This proposal is to be submitted next quarter to USAID.</p> | | | |
| 2.1.6 | Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention | 0 | HON-A5=25 | HON A5=1 |
| | <p>An innovative bi-lingual drug-consumption prevention campaign by AJR in Puerto Lempira this quarter sought to address growth in consumption in Puerto Lempira has seen astounding growth in trafficking and associated crime and violence. Other campaigns will come online in the coming quarter.</p> | | | |
| 2.1.7 | Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities. | 0 | HON-A5=1 La Ceiba | 0 |
| | <p>This quarter, the proposal by AJR-Honduras to establish a Municipal Crime Observatory in Choloma and to support the consolidation of the one in La Ceiba, was approved by USAID and advances have been made by partner IUDPAS of the National Autonomous University of Honduras to begin implementation. The National Violence Observatory managed by IUDPAS, is considered the most solid and advanced in Central America.</p> | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|----------------------|
| IR 3: Recidivism factors mitigated by providing ex-gang members with rehabilitation services | | | | |
| Sub IR 3.1: Rehabilitation and Reinsertion initiatives are developed through public-private alliances and are targeted to ex-gang members | | | | |
| 3.1.1 | Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training | HON-A5= 0 | HON-A5= 150 | HON-A5=19 |
| <p>Eighteen former gang members were trained in the Auto-sustenance Labor Workshop. In May 2011, the Public-Private Coalition for Integration developed a Career Workshop (TAL) given by the CRE-SUD involving <u>eight</u> young people of which four were Challenge 100 youth. <u>Nineteen</u> former gang members were trained in Soñar Mi Vida life skills training and have life plans developed.</p> <p>An alliance with the National Prevention Program to support their rehabilitation/insertion programs has been established, a grant proposal for that includes training and tattoo removal services benefiting up to 600 former gang members have been submitted to USAID and is expected to be approved by July. All beneficiaries of this program will receive Life-skills training through the Challenge of Dreaming my Life methodology.</p> | | | | |
| 3.1.2 | Number of ex-gang members rehabilitated and employed | HON -A5= Reh 0 Emp 0 HON -A1=Reh 50 Emp 26 | HON-A5=Reh 100 Emp 126 | HON-A5= 8 Emp |
| <p>This quarter <u>three</u> ex-gang youth were contracted at companies in San Pedro Sula. This is a major feat, all three youth had been associated with AJR previously. <u>One</u> female and <u>one</u> male began working as employees at a dairy processing company . <u>One</u> male is working at the San Pedro Sula bus terminal. Last quarter, AJR reported <u>five</u> ex-gang members being employed. <u>New Total=8.</u></p> | | | | |
| IR 4: Strategic crime prevention public policy advocacy initiatives are implemented | | | | |
| 4.1 | Number of crime prevention public policy initiatives/campaigns which seek to draft; advocate for; and mobilize citizens towards reforming, approving and/or implementing crime prevention policies | 0 | A1= At least one campaign advocating for a crime prevention policy in Honduras. | 0 |
| These initiatives are not yet active. | | | | |
| IR 7: Vocational and job training programs are accessed by deportee youth | | | | |
| 7.1 | Deported youth accessing vocational and job training services programs to support job competitiveness | 0 | A5=100 youth | HON A5= 54 |

In alliance with the CAMR (Centro de Atención al Migrante Retornado) 54 were trained in welding (24), jewelry (15) and computers.(15). Twenty-seven youth were trained in “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” (Desafío Soñar Mi Vida) life skills training.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang-Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication. | | | | |
| IR 8: Program impact on gang-related crime is measured and a framework for program replication is developed | | | | |
| Sub IR 8.1: Future USAID gang and violence prevention programs, host-country initiatives and other donors have access to a comprehensive technical and operational design tool when launching future gang and violence prevention programs | | | | |
| 8.1.1 | AJR develops framework tool outlining the components most critical for designing an effective gang prevention program, as well as what conditions and resources must be in place | 0 | A6= One complete framework tool. | 0 |
| The process of determining lessons learned leading to the framework tool, began last quarter with three bi-lateral workshops held with technical teams in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. This quarter activities did not occur under this indicator. AJR will take up activities under the indicator again over the coming quarter. | | | | |

| | Activity 7: Restorative Juvenile Justice for Juveniles | Baseline | EOPS Targets (Sept 2010) | Through March 31, 2011 |
|---|---|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|
| IR 9: Development of Recommendations for Reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code and Introduction of Restorative Justice | | | | |
| 9.1.1 | Establishment of Juvenile Justice Reform Commission | 0 | One JJ Reform Commission established | 1 |
| This quarter, the first draft of the Juvenile Justice Law was discussed and revised by the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission. Inputs and changes to the draft proposal were provided and have been incorporated into a second draft. A Memorandum of Understanding to support the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, was presented to the Justice and Human Rights Secretariat (Secretaría de Justicia y Derechos Humanos) in order to provide support and ensure the progress of the reform process. | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-------|--|---|---|---|
| 9.1.2 | Draft of proposal reforms to the Code submitted in consensus with Juvenile Justice Reform Commission | 0 | Draft of proposal of reforms submitted by July 2011 | 0 |
| | This quarter, several meetings and a workshop were held by the Juvenile Justice Team with the Technical Committee of the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, in order to thoroughly discuss a first draft for a new Juvenile Justice Law. As a result, important inputs were provided by members of the Commission. Based on those inputs provided, the Juvenile Justice Team advanced a second draft of the proposal. | | | |
| 9.1.3 | Proposal for reforms to be incorporated in the Childhood and Adolescence Code, submitted to the National Congress | 0 | Proposal of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code submitted | 0 |
| | This component is not yet active. | | | |
| | IR 10: Targeted training for judges, public defenders and special prosecutor units, and INFHA key personnel addressing juveniles and gang-related units | | | |
| 10.1 | Draft training plan designed and submitted to USAID, with a view to achieving increased capacity by juvenile justice actors to implement restorative justice methods (see notes) | 0 | 1 draft training plan approved by USAID | 0 |
| | This quarter a potential restorative justice model was identified in Costa Rica. An observational visit with key juvenile justice operators to observe the implementation of this model is being considered. Certain key similarities between the juvenile justice legal system in Costa Rica and that of Honduras would make this model interesting to consider for replication in Honduras. | | | |
| 10.2 | Training program aimed at increasing the capacity of juvenile justice actors to implement restorative justice methods for use by institutions' training units developed (see notes) | 0 | 1 training program developed | 0 |
| | During this quarter, terms of reference were presented for two activities: training in juvenile restorative justice and training in mediation techniques, accordingly consultants for both activities: Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko and Mrs. Marianela Corrales, were presented for USAID approval and will be hired shortly. | | | |
| | IR 11: Public Confidence and Accountability of Juvenile Public Sector Institutions increased | | | |
| 11.1 | IHNFA's Strategic Plan for institutional development and creating alliances and synergies with NGOs and international donors developed. | 0 | Strategic Plan developed | 0 |

| | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|
| | <p>During this quarter meetings were held by the juvenile justice Team in order to plan activities regarding assistance for institutional strengthening for IHNFA. Terms of reference were developed for a consultancy aimed at assisting IHNFA in their strategic planning. AJR and IHNFA together interviewed the best candidates and in agreement, Mrs. Patricia Bourdeth was selected as the most qualified consultant to carry out this activity. Approval for contracting Mrs. Bourdeth has been requested with USAID. Activities with IHNFA are expected to start during the month of July, with an official launching of the activity by the Director of the institution.</p> | | | |
| <p>11.2</p> | <p>Grant provided to CSO to provide organizational strengthening assistance per agreement with AJR to monitor the performance of the Juvenile Justice institutions (see notes)</p> | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1247 524 1367 597">0</td> <td data-bbox="1367 524 1648 597">1 grant provided to CSO</td> <td data-bbox="1648 524 1917 597">0</td> </tr> </table> <p>the juvenile justice team prepared terms of reference for proposals aimed at CSO's interested in strengthening other CSO's in order to improve their monitoring activities of the juvenile justice sector institutions. Proposals received were reviewed and as a result two organizations have been selected to receive a grant.</p> | 0 | 1 grant provided to CSO | 0 |
| 0 | 1 grant provided to CSO | 0 | | |

Key Developments

In El Salvador and Honduras.. “Por Mis 27 Nuevos Barrios”

By June 30, 2011 eleven Outreach Centers in the municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, Congo and Nahuizalco were inaugurated in El Salvador. Likewise, while violence and crime seek to gain territory in Honduras, initiatives such as the “Por Mi Barrio” or, *For My Neighborhood* Outreach Centers are gaining territory and protecting youth from violence.

By June 30, 2011 fourteen new Outreach Centers were inaugurated in Honduras and 23 are fully operational. In El Salvador 11 Outreach Centers were inaugurated and eighteen are fully operational. By early August, 25 Outreach Centers in Honduras will be fully operational. In El Salvador, 23 Outreach Centers will be operational by the end of August for a total network of 48 Centers in the two countries.



Outreach Centers support the efforts of the municipalities through their respective Municipal Committees of Violence Prevention in San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma in Honduras and in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo in El Salvador. Additionally OCs are implemented in partnership with strong Faith-Based-Organizations (FBOs) and NGOs involved in prevention, such as ASJ, Misioneros de la Calle, the Salesian Order and Save the Children in Tegucigalpa and with the Catholic Parrish in Puerto Lempira.

All Outreach Centers have volunteers from the community who teach computer sciences, English, music, electricity, welding, tailoring and other skills. A small business aims to make the Center self-sustainable, and generate some income for the youth of the community. At the López Arellano OC in Choloma Honduras, young people rent the Center’s 14 tricycles to transport goods, generating some income for themselves.

Faith-based OC partners all perform activities that can be considered as prevention, but they often lack a tool-box of methodologies to enrich their work. “When they become direct implementers of the Outreach Centers, they realize that along with the spiritual and moral values there are many ways of doing prevention”, says Roberto Martinez the AJR’s OC Coordinator.

OC partners including churches, CMPVs, the municipalities and community organizations work together to identify existing community infrastructure in high violence neighborhoods and begin planning the Outreach Center. Community youth, adults and families offer to

collaborate with the adaptation of OCs, electrical installations, cleaning, painting and even funding various repairs.

Inaugurations of OCs are the culmination of a process of negotiation, preparation and hard work by the Regional Youth Alliance, the mayors of each municipality, the communities and the churches. When the process begins, community members can be unbelieving, as many may have previously submitted projects of various types and never had them realized in their communities.

The launch of the Outreach Centers brings municipal authorities to the communities most affected by violence. An example is the presence of Mayors, aldermen and other national and municipal authorities at their inaugurations. In Honduras, the President of the Republic, presided over the inauguration of the Brotos Nuevos Outreach Center in Puerto Lempira. Several Cabinet Ministers have also participated in these community events. The Outreach Centers have received municipal resources towards their sustainability. For churches, this process has made a direct connection with communities, an engagement with all people, even those that do not form part of the Church. They communicate and work with local authorities, where they never may have before.

"The Outreach Centers have been generating a voluntary movement in our communities and have brought together the young and the old in order to watch over our youth," pointed Mrs. Tomasa Gomez, President of the San Pedro Sula, Honduras Suazo Córdova Development Board. For example, this quarter alone, Outreach centers in Honduras generated more than 21,500 hours of volunteer work.

Inauguration Day

When the time comes for inauguration, communities are very involved in every detail. They prepare food, clean, decorate, putting on small plays and singing and dancing. Young people from communities flock to Centers that are generally inundated with new registration of youth on inauguration day.

In El Salvador this quarter, municipalities assisted with the delivery of social promoters, provided tents, chairs, flags, tables, tablecloths, and sound systems. An important milestone was the presence of the mayors in each community. Each inauguration is a community celebration, full of joy and color, an unprecedented event in communities.

At the San Jose Unidas OC inauguration, the Community Church organized all activities involving people from other communities, making the inauguration an important milestone of social development. OC's introduce social cohesion to communities from the first day they open their doors because they embrace existing community and volunteer resources and seek to build upon these.

A perfect example of this is the San Juan Chamelecon OC in Honduras which received soccer uniforms and other equipment such as balls, nets and whistles at its inauguration last quarter. Less than three months later the OC has organized 14 community sports leaders to form a sports league called "League of Champions Por Mi Barrio," which consists of eight teams of 30 members each, by getting young people between 12 and 30,

from the San Juan and neighboring colonies Lempira, San Jorge and San Jose to play. This area of Chamelecon is known for extraordinary levels of violence.

The greatest achievement of the *Champions League* is that they have managed to restore joy and excitement for hundreds of youth and residents of barrios, La Playita, or the *Beach* as the sports field, located along the Chamelecón River, is where the League now plays. It was a no-go area previously—claimed some two years back by the Mara Salvatrucha as only for use by those sympathizing with the gang.

Two hundred and forty young people marched through the streets of Chamelecon on June 11, 2011 dressed in their soccer uniforms, from the OC in San Juan to the emblematic neighboring San Jorge. At "La Playita" now, every Saturday and Sunday youth play as neighbors take chairs into the street without fear to watch the Champions League that is changing the face of their neighborhood!

In Honduras, Outreach Centers are also being implemented in the cities of Tegucigalpa and Puerto Lempira. In five cities in Honduras, the model that is being implemented is to benefit over 10,000 young people at risk.

Grants

EL SALVADOR

GRANTS APPROVED THIS PERIOD

During this quarter, nine grant proposals were presented and approved by USAID to carry out projects.

ACTIVITIES IN THE PIPELINE – EL SALVADOR

New Outreach Centers and Other Violence Prevention Proposals

- (1) Proposals are being prepared for three new outreach centers in El Salvador, one for the municipality of Chalchuapa, one for Santa Teresa in Santa Ana, and one in Barrio El Calvarrio, Nahuizalco.
- (2) Proposals are also being prepared to carry out activities in the municipalities oriented towards tourism, infrastructure, new JuvenClubs, small businesses, job generation activities, and municipal strengthening.

PROCUREMENT FOR OUTREACH CENTERS AND OTHER PREVENTION GRANTS

During this period procurement for grantees has continued. Approximately \$225,000 in materials and equipment for outreach centers and other prevention projects has been procured directly by AJR in El Salvador and delivered to each grantee, based on budgets approved to carry out outreach centers and prevention project activities.

FUNDASALVA

During this period Fundasalva has been having internal administrative and financial problems in their organization and, therefore, was unable to provide the reports and liquidations that were required. Meetings were held with the Fundasalva Executive Director, Jaime Zablah and the Project Coordinator, Jaime O'Byrne, as well as with the accountant and technical personnel to discuss the situation. In view of the poor management of funds demonstrated, the AJR Director together with the AJR technical and Finance teams, took the decision to stop providing funds to Fundasalva until the financial problems were solved.

Nevertheless, Fundasalva continued to carry out technical aspects of the project in coordination with AJR technical team. Once the financial situation was clarified, AJR has and will continue to carry out direct payment to vendors and project employees until the end of the project in September 30, 2011. Fundasalva will continue to carry out the technical coordination of the project, as previously approved.

SUMMARY

As of the end of this quarter, all 25 OC proposals had been submitted and approved. However, the OC partner of the El Sitio, Lomas del Carmen community cancelled the agreement already signed due to internal difficulties, the technical team is preparing the final draft of the new proposal in another community to make up for this unfortunate situation.

Other important activities that took place during the reporting period include: 1) Drafting and submission of key Strategies directly related to the Action Plans of the Prevention Plans for the Municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba (Vocational Training and Job Opportunities, and Values and Youth Identity) with their corresponding specific grant proposals, and 2) Grant Proposal Process for Strengthening of NGOs to Monitor the Juvenile System, which concluded with the selection of two NGOs to implement activities included in the respective terms of reference. The attached Grant Status Report as per June 30, 2011. Annex II gives a clear picture by grant and municipality/prevention service at the end the quarter.

Future steps include continuation of the final submission and processing of grants emanating from the Actions Plans of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees (MVPC) and follow-up of all grants submitted to USAID for clearance and approval. Standing out in these future proposals already being drafted, are the Sustainability Strategy which will include the strengthening of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees (MVPCs) and Community Leaders' capacity through training in six different key areas, the development of the Municipal Prevention Policies of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba, and the proposal for the Youth Movement under final review at the end of this reporting period. These three initiatives will be formally submitted by early or mid-July 2011.

A joint initiative for El Salvador and Honduras for Challenge of Dreaming My Life (Desafío Soñar Mi Vida) life skills training will be submitted through the Regional AJR office in El Salvador.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

It is important to mention that INFOP and Foundation para el Desarrollo de Honduras (FUNADEH) will provide considerable no-cost training indicated in the strategy proposal. These strategic alliances will be vital for accomplishment of vocational training objectives, particularly in the case of INFOP, which had signed an agreement committing its support in this regard prior to submission and approval of the proposal.

Activity 1: Jump-starting public-private initiatives for gang prevention

IND 1.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

Outreach Centers Established in El Salvador

As can be referenced in the Key Developments section of this report, eleven new Outreach Centers (OCs) were officially inaugurated this quarter, most of which opened their doors to provide services last quarter.

Among these new OCs, seven are funded under Activity One. These are the OC's in Nahuizalco, La Trinidad; Tazumal I in Chalchuapa; San Antonio II in Chalchuapa; Buena Vista III in Chalchuapa and Argentina I in Santa Ana. Five new OCs were inaugurated this quarter. The remaining two Centers under this Activity area, will be inaugurated in August 2011 and are El Cavarrio in Nahuizalco, Trinidad and El Limon in Soyapango.⁸

Benchmarks of the strengthened OC Model include the following services:

- Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training
- IT and English language skills strengthening
- Developing youth-focused microenterprise models
- Volunteerism development
- OC Sustainability and OC Network Development

All Outreach Centers are being managed to ensure implementation of these components. Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training, for example has not yet been provided in OCs, but will start this quarter. IT and English skills strengthening is launching in all new Centers and volunteerism development will be strengthened. Per the AJR's indicators, next quarter will see the Development of an implementation plan for the OC network.

A number of next steps this next quarter are key and apply for all Outreach Centers. The Outreach Center Manual will be completed and used for continued training next quarter. Monthly Monitoring Meetings are being held and will continue being key in monitoring application of the Outreach Center Model and strengthening the skills and knowledge of the Coordinators. Monitoring visits to all Outreach Centers are key. When monitoring the income of entrepreneurial initiatives for sustaining the CDA, Coordinators think providing this data can benefit or harm in receiving future donations, the AJR needs to make clear

⁸ An additional nine new Outreach Centers are described under Activity Four (CARSI/ El Salvador) of this report..

that monitoring the micro-enterprise helps AJR analyze its ability to provide funding and to help sustain the OC.

1. “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center Nahuizalco, La Trinidad

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 20, 2011. Pastor Roberto Rivera (Joshua Nahuizalco Christian Church) and Ericka Flores (Coordinator) worked hard to open the Outreach Center. The May 20 inauguration was attended by the Mayor, Pastor of the Christian Church, the USAID AJR COTR, the AJR Regional Director, the municipality and community members who mobilized equipment, chairs and a canopy for use on the day.

Three thousand and sixty-two beneficiary hours were recorded for the period, and 255 total youth have accessed the Center for services. Thirty-two youth have accessed IT training and 42 have accessed art classes. At this time, the OC’s micro-enterprise is working as vocational workshop, and has sold production of bread with sales of \$ 36.50 to date.

AJR is in the process of identifying a second OC in Nahuizalco. A new Outreach Center may be initiated in the southern part of the urban area of the municipality of Nahuizalco, specifically in El Calvario neighborhood, with which violence prevention through Outreach Centers increases the possibility for impact in the Municipality of Nahuizalco.

Operational challenges:

- Actively strengthen and encourage volunteerism.
- Liaise with other municipal projects currently underway.
- The components of the Outreach Center Model are being implemented effectively.
- The CDA covers communities that are up to an hour away on foot.

2. “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center Tazumal I, Chalchuapa

This Outreach Center is pending inauguration next quarter as a result of a change in both the faith-based partner of this Outreach Center and the Center Coordinator. A meeting by the parties to the agreement in early May exposed difficulties of working with the community coordinator and church partner. It this community meeting it was clear that the Coordinator had not understood the role the Coordinator plays in an OC. In June, the Christian Worship Center Church of God Covenant was approached by the Chalchuapa Municipal Crime Prevention Committee and declined to continue participating in the implementation of the CDA, an act was signed during the meeting which ended the agreement with the Church and launched the search for a new partner.

A new Church partner, Torre Fuerte, that also manages other centers was identified and in June, Isaiah Samoyoa took on his role as coordinator, more effectively administering the Center and showing great initiative. The inauguration of the Center is scheduled for July

22, 2011. The micro-enterprise at this Center has not yet been launched due to inconveniences described above. It will be launched in August. Two-thousand seven-hundred and ninety-five hours were recorded for the period, and 110 total youth have accessed the Center for services. Despite difficulties at this Center and a relatively short time opened, 87 persons accessed IT training over the period, 33 accessed English training and more than 100 hours of values training was provided.

Operational challenges:

- The Internet service has not been installed because the company does not provide telephone service in the area due to theft of wiring. This issue affect the potential on the Center. The AJR is working with the partner to find a solution to this challenge.

3. “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center San Antonio II, Chalchuapa

This Outreach Center was opened on May 20, 2011 in the presence of the Mayor, the Coordinator of the “Comité por el Fomento de la Paz y el Bien Común” of Chalchuapa, the President of the ADESCO San Antonio II and Pastor David Rosales of the Emanuel Church Ministry. IT training and English skills strengthened are being offered at this OC under the agreement with the Universidad Francisco Gavidia.

Two-thousand seven hundred and twenty hours of services were accessed by youth over the quarter. Forty nine persons accessed IT training over the period, while 18 accessed English training. A vocational training course in pre-hispanic masks is being taught at the Center.

In late July, AJR worked with the OC partner and released the Coordinator from his post. The decision is considered timely as the Coordinator was suggested by the Church partner and proved not to have the adequate profile for this role. A new Coordinator will be placed immediately working with the Church. This Center is one of the largest in the network of OCs, is located in front of a soccer field and sees great demand; removal of the Coordinator now will help this Center capitalize on its strengths. It is important this Center has a support committee that can provide monitoring and assistance to the Center. The small enterprise at this Center to help with its sustainability is not yet up and running.

Operational challenges:

- The Emanuel Church Ministries continues to claim a minimum stake in the implementation of the OC, so the CMPV is considering applying for the removal of the church as partner.
- AJR must address little commitment to assisting the Coordinator, coupled with little monitoring of the Center by the FBO.

4. “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center Buena Vista III, Chalchuapa

In the presence of the Mayor of Chalchuapa, the Outreach Center Buena Vista III opened its doors on May 6, 2011. The Coordinating Comité por el Fomento por la Paz y el Bien Común, the President of the Buena Vista III ADESCO and Pastor of the Church of God Ministry Roca Fuerte were on hand as were community members and youth.

Two hundred and two youth accessed the OC during the period. Two thousand five hundred and twenty eight hours of services were accessed by youth over the quarter. Fifty-four youth have accessed English training provided by a volunteer from the community. Forty-five youth have accessed IT training and seventeen art classes. A total of 2,528 yours of services were accessed by youth over the period.

During this quarter, this Outreach Center was broken into during the night. Several musical instruments were stolen from the OC. Importantly, the community, the municipality and the CMPV responded and brought the complaint to the police. The involvement by all parties and their sense of ownership of the Center resulted in the location of five youth and their arrest within 24 hours of the robbery. The response to the incident by the community and CMPV is considered a powerful demonstration of community organization and cohesion. The incident is also a reminder that the work of an OC Coordinator must transcend the walls of the CDA, requiring him or her to be observant practice effective communication with beneficiaries and in the community and have the knowledge to be able to deal with youth who may demonstrate high levels of vulnerability to crime. Four youth at this Center are involved in bread baking, which has raised about \$70.00 for the Center in the first two months of operations.

5. “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center Argentina I, Santa Ana

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 31, 2011 with great community involvement and staff of the parish pastoral group Nativity, the presence of the Mayor of Santa Ana, the Coordinator of CMPV, the ADESCO President, and the pastor of the Cathedral of Santa Ana. Difficulties in communication in the run-up to opening this Center between the Argentina I ADESCO or neighborhood association and the Nativity Parish, Mr. Humberto Burgos who is the Natividad Parish Catechist, identified a new faith based partner for this Outreach Center. Though Argentina is one of the smallest Outreach Centers, it is superbly situated on a key road and is already expanding, including through the recent placement of a basketball net on the street. Its micro-enterprise is a small gym facility which has high demand. Argentina I is a community where gangs have a very strong influence on vulnerable youth.

Four hundred and twelve hours were officially registered at the OC, however this small Center has large demand. (The Coordinator has had too little time to enter data which AJR addressed during the quarter.) Forty-five youth are accessing Computer training classes, and seven are enrolled in English. A reading and writing class is being taught for adults

who cannot read and write. Where they are older than 29 years old, they are being asked to provide volunteer time to the OC.

Operational challenges:

- The CDA needs to be strengthened in IT and English, the OC does not fall under the agreement with the University Francisco Gavidia, but these services have been requested through the university.
- Improved registration and monitoring of youth and volunteer attendance by the Coordinator is required.
- Establish increased structure and activity scheduling according to the needs of the beneficiaries of the OC.

(Please reference Activity Four of this report for further new Outreach Centers established.)

Outreach Centers Established in Honduras

Six new Outreach Centers are funded under Activity One in Honduras. Three of the six total new OCs were inaugurated this quarter.(1-3 below) The Rosalinda and Flor del Campo OCs will be inaugurated early in quarter four. The OC San Juan, Chamelecon was inaugurated last quarter and is being strengthened; it has therefore been moved to IND 1.4.

New OCs under this activity area are:

1. OC Casa Quemada, San Pedro Sula
2. OC Nueva Suyapa, Tegucigalpa, MDC
3. OC San Martín, Comayagüela, MDC
4. OC Rosalinda, Comayagüela, MDC
5. OC Flor del Campo, Comayagüela, MDC
6. OC San Juan, Chamelecón

1. Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center Casa Quemada, San Pedro Sula

Six Computer Sciences groups have been organized, benefitting 110 Outreach Center members. 13 young people are being benefitted with the English course, which includes 5 men and 8 women. The OC has successfully recruited 12 volunteers who work in various school activities, including three members who volunteer their time in the overall activities of the Outreach Center. Art Training is taught in two schedules. The creation of a banana chips microenterprise is in process, there will be microentrepreneurship courses for it. So far, three OC members have been trained to start their business through the alliance with INFOP. The material contributions of the community members of an approximate value of \$150 and can be considered as part of the sustainability of the program.

Operational Challenges:

- There is a lack of the proper equipment for the demand of beneficiaries especially in Computing and English. The equipment depends on Peace and Coexistence and has not yet arrived, due to some drawbacks that the institution has suffered.

2. Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center Nueva Suyapa, Tegucigalpa, MDC

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on June 10, 2011. Three young people were trained to be facilitators of the “Challenge of Dreaming my life” in the Nueva Suyapa community for the “Dreaming my life” Challenge to undertake the process of sharing with the youth of their community. Twenty-six people worked on the refurbishment of the Nueva Suyapa Outreach Center facilities for its inauguration and twelve volunteers have been added to assist the Center in general services. There are two English teaching volunteers who are teaching English courses to 42 beneficiaries on two days. The OC’s partner is making inquiries for a donation that would allow a better artificial turf sports area for this Outreach Center. The small business consists in renting an indoor soccer field located on the second floor of the building occupied by the Nueva Suyapa Outreach Center.

3. Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center San Martin, Comayaguela MDC

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on June 14, 2011. Tutoring is being carried out with through Service Hours for the OC with young volunteers. A first meeting was held with eight aspiring volunteers, 15 volunteers are currently participating in the adequate care of children of the community. The first “Challenge of Dreaming my life” workshop was held in San Miguel school facilities with 54 participants. The workshop was held with the support of three volunteer facilitators. Youth have access to small library of books for reading and math that will help to strengthen the children’s learning process. The creation of the microenterprise at the OC is in process.

Operational Challenges:

- There is a perceived need for special attention (psychological) for some children with either high discipline or learning disabilities.

4. Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center Flor del Campo, Comayaguela MDC

This Outreach Center will be inaugurated on July 5, 2011. For the inauguration of the Flor del Campo OC AJR has invited the director of USAID, the minister of youth and different political agents who work directly with the partner Misioneros de la Calle. We will also inaugurate the grocery store called Microsolidaridad. In that store the OC members will sell used clothing, stuffed animals and more. The OC will operate in a place financed by a private company (John Sikafy) and is now fully equipped for the opening day.

5. Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center Rosa Linda, Comayaguela MDC

This Outreach Center will be inaugurated on August 4, 2011. AJR and the OC’s partner Save the Children are supporting the Outreach Center that is currently in the adaptation of the facilities stage, not yet operational.

6. Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center Rosa Linda, Comayaguela MDC

This Outreach Center remains in process.

IND 1.4 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model

El Salvador

Established Outreach Centers are being strengthened under the AJR. These OC's include Barrio Lourdes (San Salvador); Lourdes (Colon); Melendez (Soyapango); 13 de enero (Mejicanos) and Chintuc II (Apopa). The AJR in El Salvador is providing this strengthening in accordance with the aforementioned benchmarks of a strengthened Outreach Center.

1. "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Center 13 de enero Mejicanos

This Outreach Center was inaugurated in October 2009. It has seen several challenges of late which AJR is addressing. This OC is a clear example of what happens when the ADESCO takes the lead of an OC, rather than the lead partner being a faith-based institution. Over time the OCs beneficiary population has changed, leaving a higher proportion of women beneficiaries. There has also been resistance to the Model. This quarter, AJR provided the center with two training slots for advanced IT training through a local university. The opportunity was for the coordinator and one volunteer to attend the course. The Outreach Center did not capitalize on this opportunity. Next quarter AJR will approach partner organization Fe y Alegria to verify their position with regards to the Center as they have informed the Coordinator that they no longer are affiliated with the CDA. The National coordinator for OC's will spend at least one day at the CDA, to verify its operations. It cannot be confirmed who are involved in the micro-enterprise, a sewing facility. Nor can it be verified what income this makes and whether it benefits the Center. The Coordinator may be fearful of sharing this information since he may think it disadvantages him for future support.

Operational challenges:

- The OC Coordinator has stated that the machinery of the micro-enterprise, a sewing facility, has been donated by the partner organization however the micro-enterprise was independently established at the Outreach Center.
- The OC is not currently teaching IT and English training which are part of the strengthened model; AJR will raise awareness about the benefits it represents.

2. "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Center Soyapango Melendez

This Outreach Center was inaugurated in November 2009. It is among the most thinly staffed, but most solidly managed Outreach Centers in El Salvador. Operations are very well structured and very effective. The OC is located in an area where movement is restricted as a result of the proximity of gangs. The OC is an example of sustainability despite limited volunteerism. The OC does not have a micro-enterprise. Next quarter, the OC partner, Fe y Alegria will be approached to clarify continued salary payment to the OC

Coordinator as the partner has informed AJR it will not support the Center after August 2011. This OC does not currently have a micro-enterprise.

Operational challenges:

- Ensuring the stability of the salary of the coordinator.
- Strengthen and promote volunteering (for all CDAs).
- Repair or replace damaged equipment.

3. “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center Chintuc II/Apopa

This OC began providing services in August 2010. Last quarter meetings were held with the municipality who is partner on this OC to discuss reactivating this Outreach Center which has been plagued by poor coordination. The municipal promoter and the Mayor were to take actions to help reactivate the CDA. Such agreements or actions by the municipality did not occur so Councilman was asked to discuss the poor performance of the OC which was below standards set forth for the Centers. The city requested an opportunity to work in the revival and improvement of the Outreach Center, AJR requested that the current coordinator be replaced with a new candidate able to provide the leadership the position requires. On June 23 a meeting was held with Ms. Luz Estrella (Mayor of the Municipality) and authorization was provided to exchange the Coordinator with a new candidate already having been proposed by the Mayor’s Office. A new contact at the Mayor’s Office has been assigned as point person for AJR on issues related to the Center. The Apopa Center demonstrates that a faith-based institution as implementing partner is key as a municipality does not allow the same community base as a Church, nor does it provide volunteers, etc. Next quarter, the new Coordinator will be trained in the management of the Center and management of the Monitoring and Evaluation database in use in all Outreach Centers. This OC does not currently have a micro-enterprise.

"I have been attending the Outreach Center for a year and a half..thank you for giving this opportunity to all young people, to invest our time in productive things.

I attend the course in English .. here I have learned many things, including how to relate to people. "

--Vanessa Aracely Hernandez
Beneficiary Outreach Center "For My Neighborhood" Lourdes Colon

Operational challenges:

- Reactivation of the workshops and activities of the CDA, because during this quarter declined significantly --the CDA was running at 13%.
- English and IT training were not being held at the Outreach center and must be reactivated.
- Increased promotion and visibility of the CDA in the community.

4. “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center Lourdes Colon

This OC began providing services in October 2008. It has among the highest levels of attendance of any OC and has a strong performance providing services to beneficiaries, despite limited resources. The Center has conducted a series of activities such as potlucks and meetings that motivate and encourage volunteers. This quarter, the OC coordinator and a volunteer of the OC completed advanced training in IT, held through a University partner and as an effort by AJR to strengthen the OCs. A lesson learned in Lourdes Colon is the importance of municipal support for example in supporting the Coordinator's salary of this center. At this time, the OC's micro-enterprise is working as a bread baking micro-enterprise. It has sales of \$74.85 in bread this quarter to help sustain the Center.

Operational challenges:

- Encourage initiative by the coordinator for activities in order to have sufficient funds to pay off the center's the internet service account.
- This Center has strong ties with schools which is positive, it is necessary to also involve those outside the education system as potential beneficiaries.
- Complete plan for strengthening the OC including strengthening of IT and English class scheduling.

5. "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Center Barrio Lourdes

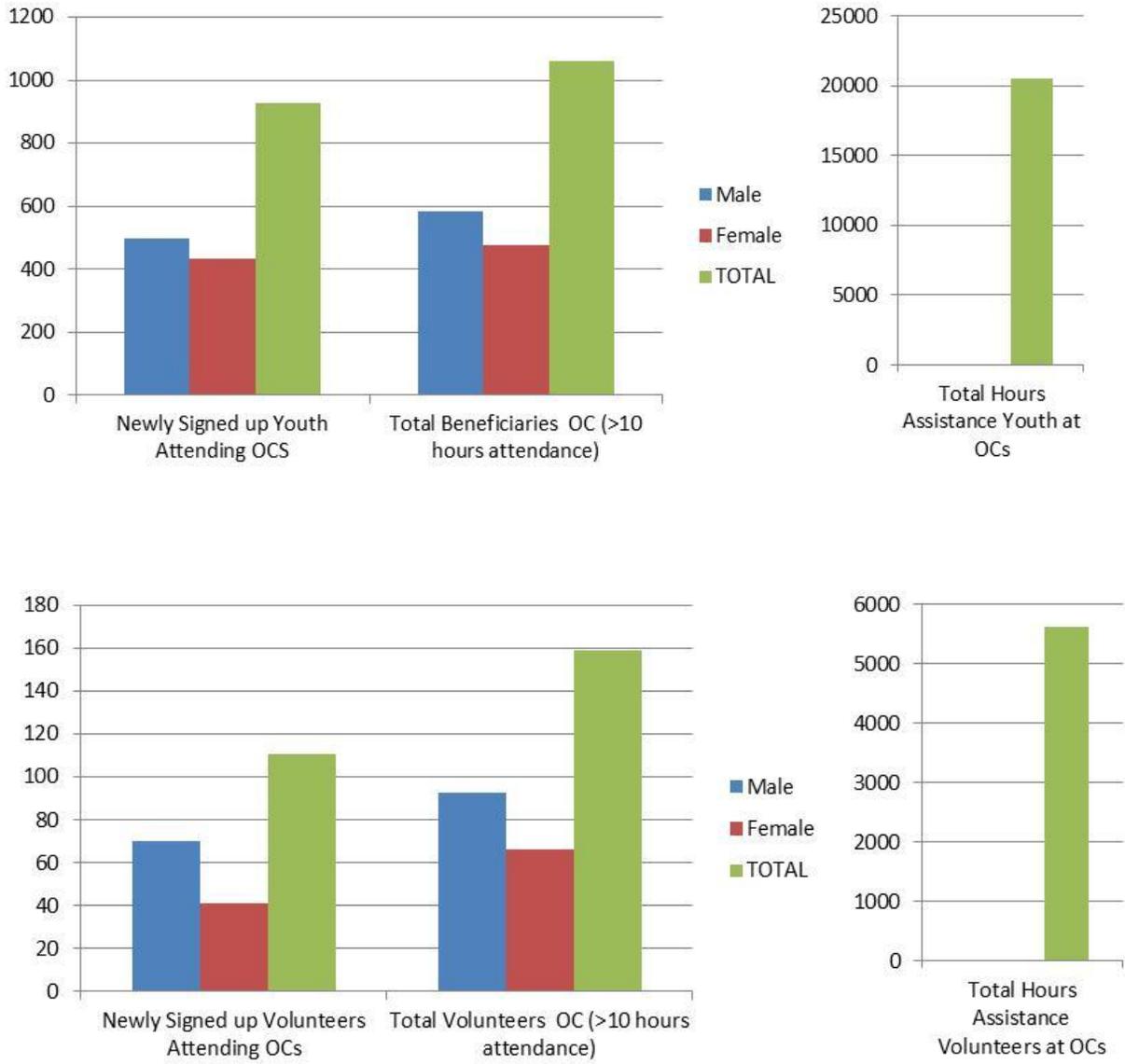
This OC began providing services in October 2008. This quarter it continued organizing night time ping pong tournaments and opening the Center for nighttime services to youth from 8-10 PM, an extraordinary achievement. Computer classes at the center include basic and advanced computer courses and have among the highest enrollment of any Outreach Center. The Center's micro-enterprise is a cyber café which has raised \$525.00 over the last six months and has three volunteers working with it.

Operational challenges:

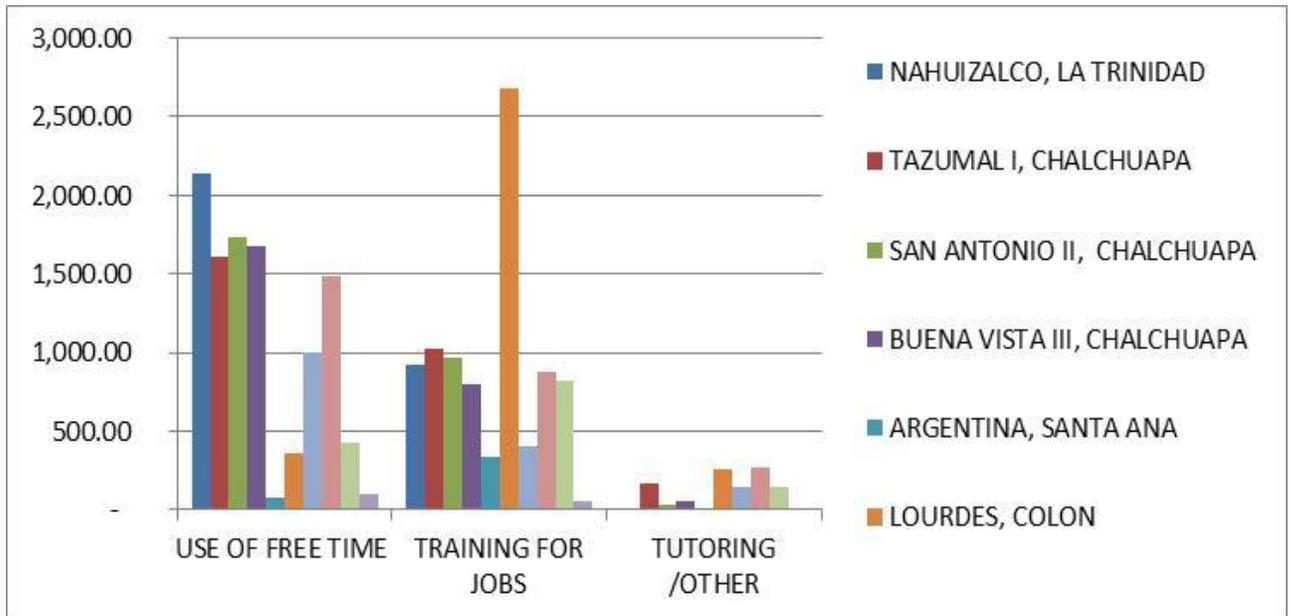
- Obtaining sufficient funds or adequate alliance to cover the salary of the Coordinator
- Trying to reestablish education equivalency courses (the Center was offering these services but has heard from its contact within the Ministry of Education that services are unable to be provided at present)

ACTIVITY 1 EL SALVADOR OUTREACH CENTERS

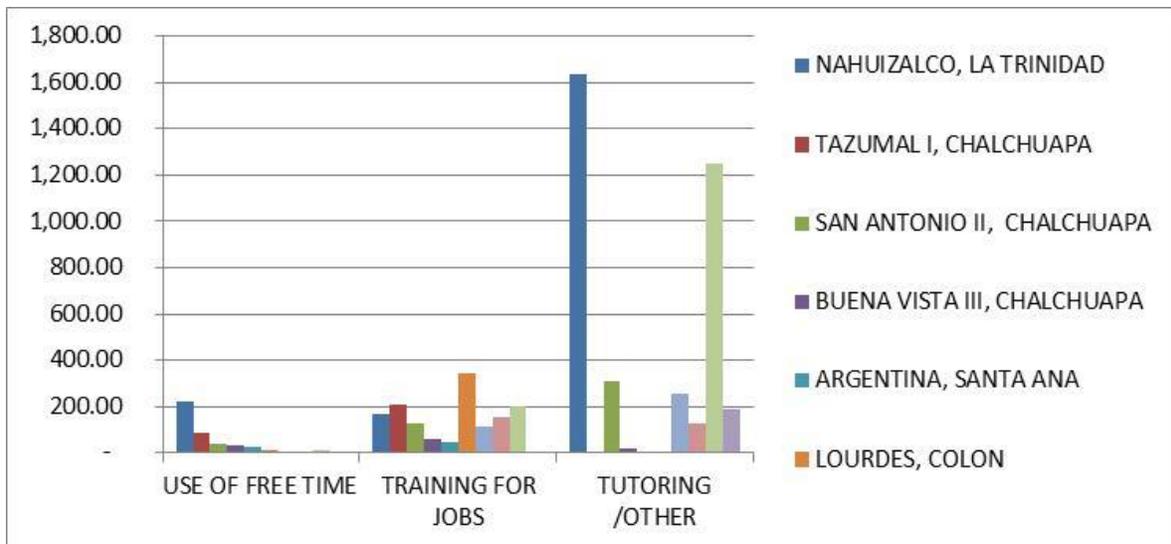
Data from Monitoring Sub-systems



TOTAL HOURS ASSISTANCE YOUTH OUTREACH CENTERS BY COMPONENT



TOTAL HOURS ASSISTANCE VOLUNTEERS OUTREACH CENTERS BY COMPONENT



Honduras

Outreach Centers in Honduras

Six new Outreach Centers have been established in the framework of Activity One in Honduras. Three of the six new OCs were inaugurated this quarter (1-3 below). The Rosalinda and Flor del Campo OCs will be inaugurated early in the fourth quarter. The San Juan OC in Chamelecon (6 below) was inaugurated last quarter and is being strengthened; it has therefore been moved to IND 1.4.

New OCs under this activity area include:

7. Casa Quemada OC, San Pedro Sula
8. Nueva Suyapa OC, Tegucigalpa, MDC
9. San Martín OC, Comayagüela, MDC
10. Rosalinda OC, Comayagüela, MDC
11. Flor del Campo OC, Comayagüela, MDC
12. San Juan OC, Chamelecón

7. Casa Quemada “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, San Pedro Sula

Six computer science groups have been organized, benefitting 110 Outreach Center members. 13 young people are receiving an English course, including 5 men and 8 women. The OC has successfully recruited 12 volunteers who work in various school activities, including three members who volunteer their time working on the overall activities of the Outreach Center. There are two art classes. The creation of a banana chip microenterprise is in process, and there will be micro-entrepreneurship courses to prepare the staff. So far, three OC members have been trained to start their own business through an alliance with INFOP, the Honduran Professional Formation Institute. Community members have made contributions amounting to approximately \$150, giving promise that the program will be sustainable.

Operational Challenges:

- There is insufficient equipment to meet the demand of beneficiaries, especially in computer science and English. The equipment is being donated by a partner organization called *Peace and Coexistence* and has not yet arrived, but will be delivered in July.

8. Nueva Suyapa “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, Tegucigalpa, MDC

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on June 10, 2011. Three young people were taught to be trainers of the “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” in Nueva Suyapa in order to give workshops to the youth of their community. Twenty-six people worked on renovating the Nueva Suyapa Outreach Center facilities for its inauguration, and there are twelve new

volunteers to assist the center in general services. Two volunteers are teaching English courses to 42 beneficiaries two days per week. The OC's partner is seeking a donation to provide a better artificial turf sports area for this Outreach Center. The microenterprise consists of renting an indoor soccer field located on the second floor of the building occupied by the Nueva Suyapa Outreach Center.

9. San Martin "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Center, Comayaguela MDC

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on June 14, 2011, and tutoring is being carried out with young OC volunteers. A first meeting was held with eight aspiring volunteers, and 15 volunteers are currently providing child care to children of the community. The first "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" workshop was held at the San Miguel school facilities with 54 participants. The workshop was held with the support of three volunteer facilitators. Young people also have access to small library of books for reading and math that will help to strengthen their learning process. The creation of a microenterprise at the OC is in process.

Operational Challenges:

- There is a perceived need for special psychological attention for some children with either discipline problems or learning disabilities.

10. Flor del Campo "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Center, Comayaguela MDC

This Outreach Center will be inaugurated on July 5, 2011 and the AJR has invited the director of USAID, the Minister of Youth and various government representatives who work directly with the partner, *Misioneros de la Calle*. A mini-store called Microsolidaridad will also be inaugurated where OC members will sell used clothing, stuffed animals and other items. The OC will operate in a place financed by a private company (John Sikafy) and is now fully equipped for opening day.

11. Rosa Linda "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Center, Comayaguela MDC

This Outreach Center will be inaugurated on August 4, 2011. AJR and the OC's partner, Save the Children, is supporting the Outreach Center. The facility is under renovation and not yet operational.

IND 1.4 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of the Strengthened OC Model

Four existing Outreach Centers in Honduras are being strengthened in the framework of this activity area. It should be noted that the microenterprises of the Villafranca, Lopez Arellano and Rivera Hernandez OCs are being funded through new grants; these components are reported under Activity Five, CARSI Honduras.

1. San Juan OC, Chamelecón

2. Villafranca OC, Comayagüela, MDC
3. López Arellano OC, Choloma
4. Rivera Hernández OC, San Pedro Sula

1. San Juan “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, Chamelecon, San Pedro Sula

This Outreach Center was inaugurated last quarter. The OC has involved 22 volunteers in Center Activities and 274 community members are registered, 131 of whom are beneficiaries. Three workshops were held in May and June with the participation of 110 young people, taught by facilitators who contributed the equivalent of \$128 in volunteer hours. A computer science course is being taught to 35 young people in three different groups. Two Basic English classes are being taught to three groups, training 22 young people. A welding course is being taught to 18 beneficiaries, who are learning different types of iron cutting techniques, angles, emery use and emery polished iron. Eight beneficiaries are learning to play the guitar, keyboards, drums and percussion. Beauty training is benefiting 23 women. At the Outreach Center seven young people were trained in basic computer skills with the support of volunteers. Twenty-five young people were trained in an intensive basic computer skills course at the central teaching facilities by a FUNADEH trainer. A pickle manufacturing microenterprise is being fully equipped for the sustainability of the OC. Members of the OC microenterprise received a “Start Your Business” workshop, which was facilitated by INFOP in alliance with AJR.

“The Outreach Center is our Refuge.”

- Gabriela Benitez,
Beneficiary of the
AJR’s San Juan
Chamelecon
Outreach Center

Operational Challenges:

- The OC does not have the needed equipment to cover the demand of beneficiaries who need training in computing and cosmetology. Computers donated by Paz y Convivencia will be delivered in July. These extra computers will help meet the demand for computer training at the Outreach Center.

2. Villafranca “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, Tegucigalpa

The OC has 415 registered members and two volunteers. The low levels of volunteers can be attributed to a lack of public security in Villafranca, which makes it unsafe to move about the community. Basic computer training is provided in Microsoft Office 2007 and Windows XP. With the commitment and perseverance of the young people enrolled in the computer workshop, many positive things can be achieved. The workshop is basic and has motivated young people to lose their fear of technology. In June, the coordinator and volunteers took the initiative of renting a soccer field to play for an hour on Sunday afternoons. The field is paid for by the whole group. After several months of absence, the volunteers from a choreography course have returned to reunite the group, and it has generated great respect from the OC coordinator and officials of Save the Children.

In April, three volunteers and the OC coordinator were trained as “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” facilitators with other participants from Rosalinda, Flor del Campo, San Martin and Nueva Suyapa. Dates have been established for conducting “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops. Achievement of sustainability is in process like the OC network. Joint training opportunities are being fostered so the OC coordinators can share experiences and establish relationships among themselves. *Please refer to Activity Five for a report on the micro-enterprise of this OC.*

Operational Challenges:

- High levels of insecurity, violence and crime in the area prevent the beneficiaries and volunteers from moving freely in the community.
- Board games are in poor or incomplete condition. There is a lack of space inside and outside the OC to carry out activities.

San Pedro Sula

3. Rivera Hernández “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, San Pedro Sula

The Center has 540 participants and 33 volunteers in the different areas. Two Computer Science groups are being trained with 28 students in each. There are 33 young participants divided in two groups in the beauty course. With regard to school strengthening there is an ongoing course with 22 young participants. In partnership with EDUCATODOS, 33 young people at the Outreach Center are receiving primary education classes and 95 young people are receiving classes at the high school level. The contribution of volunteer time to the programs amounts to the equivalent of \$9886.00.

Two “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops were held with 92 young participants. The three trainers contributed the equivalent to \$128 in volunteer time.

In the beauty area, two courses are being held with 23 young beneficiaries. Young beneficiaries of the OC have also enjoyed 2870 hours of entertainment, with foosball and Wii being the most popular. The volunteers have contributed 965 hours, equivalent to \$1,448.00 in donated time. Ceramic floors have been installed in the training room and the Internet café. Thanks to the support of 33 volunteers who work in the various activities at the center, 686 beneficiaries are being currently trained. Fifteen young people completed the welding course, involving 96 volunteer hours, equivalent to \$384.00. The contribution of volunteer hours totals 2961.5 hours, equivalent to U.S. \$ 13,027 in this quarter.

The Internet café microenterprise (funded under Activity Five) has 6 computers and one printer. It is already offering internet service, printouts and secretarial work.

Operational Challenges:

- Not having sufficient equipment to meet the demand of beneficiaries who desire training in haircutting, baking and beauty skills.

Choloma

4. López Arellano “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, Choloma

568 young people are enrolled and 29 volunteers are sharing their knowledge with young people who visit the outreach center. Nine groups were organized for 191 young people who are being trained in computer science. Two English courses are being held to benefit 27 young people from the community. Also, a dressmaking course is being taught to 20 beneficiaries. Keyboard and singing lessons are benefitting 16 young people, while 13 young beneficiaries are receiving guitar lessons. There is also a soccer team with 32 young beneficiaries and a dance group with 36 beneficiaries.

Three “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops were held with the participation of 54 young people. These workshops were taught by 4 volunteer facilitators who donated the equivalent of \$128 in time. Yolanda, the coordinator mentioned that “We have just opened the *Light Weight Tricycle Company* and are in the process of organizing it with the main purpose of providing work opportunities to the young people and obtaining income for the OC’s sustainability. The OC coordinator and volunteers participated in a joint training session with other OCs, the “Start Your Business” course, which was given by INFOP in alliance with AJR.

Operational Challenges:

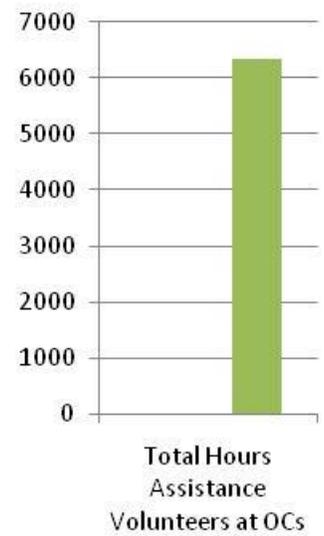
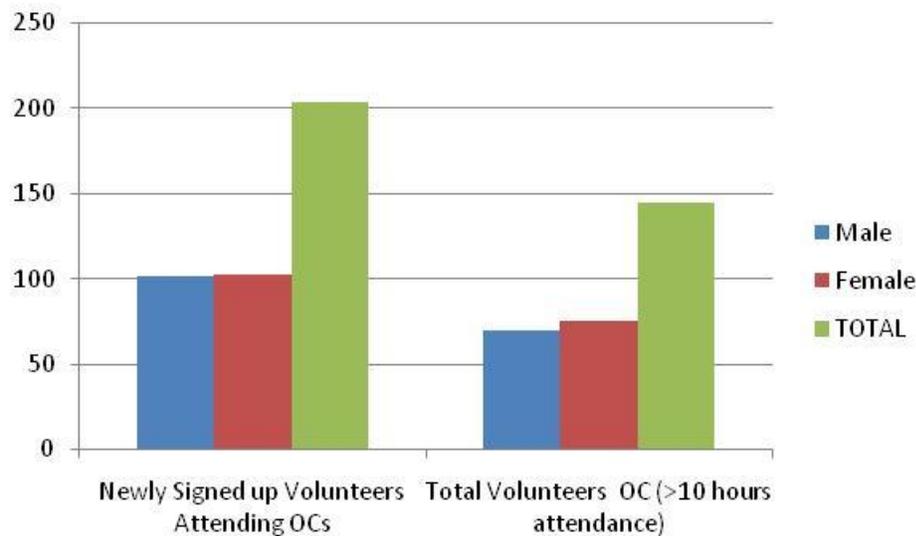
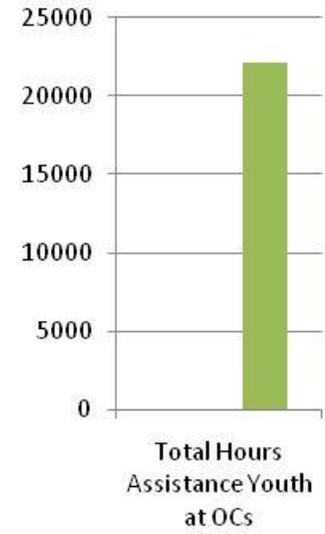
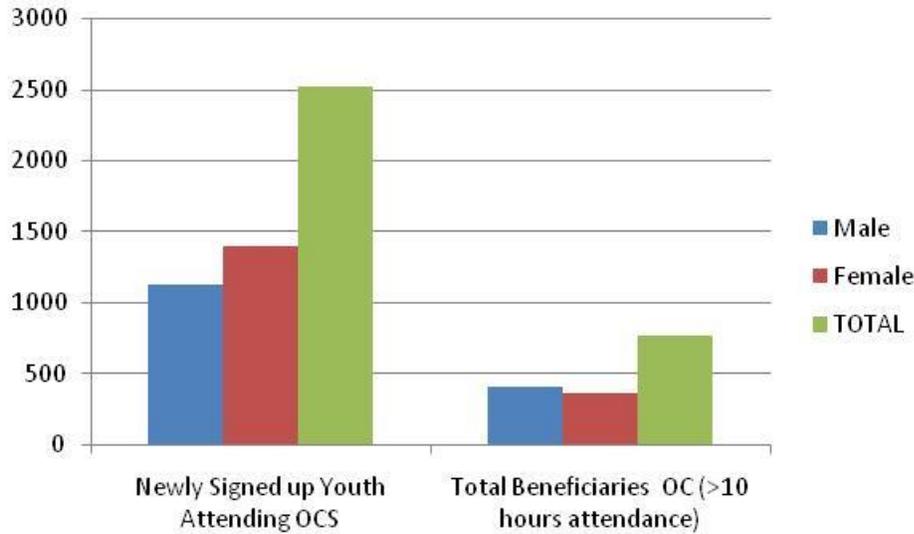
- There is a need to expand facilities, adding space for areas such as: sewing, welding, baking, and cosmetology. Having internet service is important. The resources generated by the OC are still insufficient to cover these costs. Some of the income that will come to the OC through the rent of tricycles that transport goods as a micro-entrepreneurial initiative, help towards this end.

5. Buenas Nuevas “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, Comayagüela

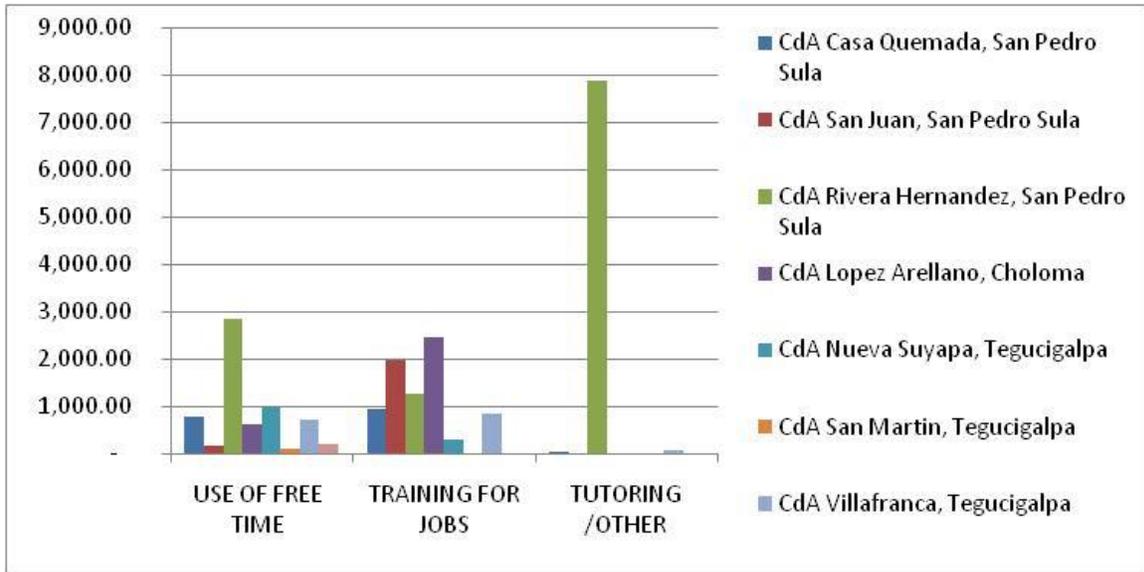
AJR has reported previously that it had temporarily paused technical assistance to this OC after consultation with the OC partner. AJR Honduras is keeping abreast of developments in the community, and an opportunity may arise to reestablish work with the Center.

ACTIVITY 1 HONDURAS OUTREACH CENTERS

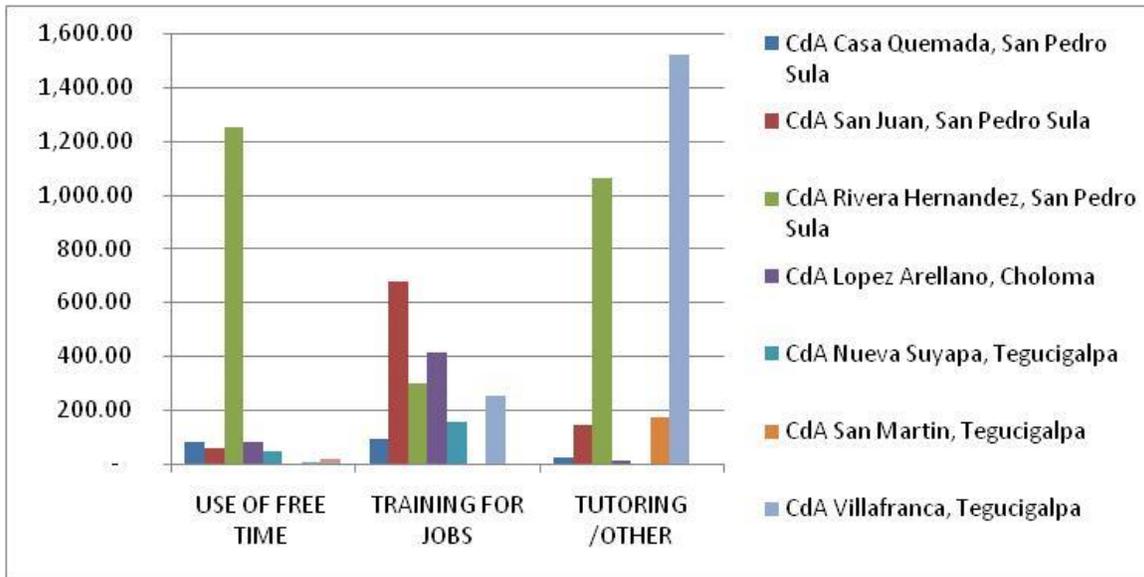
Data from Monitoring Sub-systems



TOTAL HOURS ASSISTANCE VOLUNTEERS OUTREACH CENTERS BY COMPONENT



TOTAL HOURS ASSISTANCE VOLUNTEERS OUTREACH CENTERS BY COMPONENT



IND 1.5 Youth Movement established in El Salvador and Honduras and working on advocacy with regards youth crime prevention policy

El Salvador

The Youth Movement Against Violence (MJCv) in El Salvador has an invigorating quarter, launching into its violence prevention advocacy initiatives in communities and work plan and analyzing an optimum leadership and working structure, but also being a part of history as the only civil society Youth Movement present at a major Regional Security Conference in Guatemala.

Visits to strategic partners

The Youth Movement Against Violence (MJCv) defined a list of strategic partners to develop project presented to AJR USAID-SICA. Among these partnerships, it is important to highlight the agreement that was established with the Youth Directorate of the Secretariat Social Inclusion, in order to participate in JUVENTOUR Fair 2011, an event that will take place from August 19-21, at the International Center for Fairs and Conventions. During a meeting held in the offices of the Directorate of Youth, three representatives of the Movement introduced the Youth the Movement and its main objectives to Mr. Miguel Pereira, Director of the Ministry of Youth. It explained that the Movement will begin with the Dialogues Against Violence and requested an opportunity to participate in the Fair to be held in August. Mr. Pereira has accepted the request and offered to maintain coordination with the Movement for the development of its activities participation in the Fair, which is expected to draw thousands of Salvadoran youth.

A group of representatives of the MJCv, accompanied by members of AJR-USAID-SICA, also visited Javier Siman, President of the Salvadoran Association of Industry (ASI), to explain the purpose of the MJCv and propose a working relationships. Mr. Siman offered technical assistance for the Dialogues against Violence, providing a consultant who will systematize the results; additionally, he offered ASI's facilities for the holding of some of the dialogues. The youth sent a SOW proposal to hire the consultant. The ASI delegated a permanent consultant from its team to be in charge of the systematization. This person could not attend to the dialogues, none the less she offered to systematize the material.

"Dialogues Against Violence" held across country, mark launch of Youth Movement Advocacy Agenda

The dialogues Against Violence which seek to take findings from the El Salvador Violence Diagnostic to round tables with community members to explore solutions, started on May 16, 2011. Five sessions have been held with the following results: San Salvador I (11 dialogues); Guazapa (7 dialogues); Sonsonate (3 dialogues); Eastern El Salvador (15 dialogues); San Salvador (10 dialogues), for a total of 46 dialogues in five sessions. An average of eight youth participated in each of the dialogue round tables, totaling 320 youth of different municipalities and departments of the country which have contributed in the areas proposed in the Dialogues. These areas include: family, education, values, and work. There are lists of participants who attended these dialogues, note cards with ideas

that were given by youth, flipcharts with notes from the discussion on them, and pictures. Some of these discussions were promoted on TV and radio.

With regards to the systematization process, the youth sent a SOW proposal to ASI to hire a consultant. Youth organized the material before sending it to the consultant. This was done in collaboration with youth volunteers from universities in order to send a more finalized package to the consultant.

Participation in SICA Security Conference.

Three representatives of MJCVC El Salvador (Rodrigo Moran, Aleyda Mendez, and Jaime Godoy, represented the Youth Movement in SICA's Security Conference. They were invited by SICA's Secretary General and were supported by AJR USAID-SICA between June 21-23, 2011. These youth had the opportunity to learn about the development of themes related to security in the region, learn about various governmental and non-governmental initiatives, and contribute their knowledge and experience with regards violence. The visit allowed youth to meet their counterparts from Guatemala and Honduras to start conversations and preliminary planning with regards to the creation of a Regional Youth Movement against Violence.

Planning workshop to reorient the MJCVC's work

The participation in the Security Conference and the exchanges between the Movement in El Salvador and MJCVCs of Honduras and Guatemala, allowed the MJCVC of El Salvador to reflect on their weaknesses. This was reinforced by the sudden departure of members of the Movement's coordinating group and by the slowness in the implementation of the Movement's planned activities. As a result, it was agreed to have a planning workshop that would work as an exercise to reorient the Movement's work by identifying and overcoming weaknesses.

The Movement's planning workshop was held on June 28th, 2011 at AJR USAID-SICA during a MJCVC working session, and two challenges emerged as a result: 1) working on the reorganization of the coordinating group and the expansion of the membership of the Movement; and 2) designing and developing the Movement's communication strategy. To achieve the first objective, support from Universities in the country was sought, specifically in the Social Projection Units, and Dean of the Student Office or Social Services units of the following universities: Tecnológica, Don Bosco, Evangélica, Francisco Gavidia, Centroamericana, Matías Delgado and Andrés Bello. With the exception of Universidad Evangelica, there was a good reception from every University approached to collaborate with the MJCVC in identifying youth volunteers who would like to become MJCVC members. These efforts are part of a new organizational and expansion-of-membership strategy. In the case of the communications strategy, it was agreed that a commission should be created to review the webpage, Facebook page, and new modes of contact with youth. Also, it was agreed that a mass recruitment event should be held to invite youth to participate in the Movement, and that this event should be held at a hotel in the capital.

Next Steps

Dissemination and promotion of the MJCV in Universities.

As part of the organizational and expansion-of-membership strategy, the MJCV prepared a large promotional campaign in the universities of the country to disseminate its objectives, to a previously identified group at each university. For this, it will design a letter of understanding model with the corresponding units of each university in order to formalize their support and recruit members from the universities' student body. Different incentives such as promotional talks will be used to achieve this objective. Also, youth will be invited to participate in the programmed activities as beneficiaries of collaborators.

To increase the pace of work that allows proposed activities to take place in a timely manner, the MJCV will reprogram the activities and their execution with the help of new members who will have time to carry out these activities. Also, the MJCV will expand its network of collaborators through the Youth Fair (JUVENTOUR) that will be held from August 19-21, 2011. This activity will be strategic in expanding the Movement's membership base and to introduce the Movement to 60,000 youth who will participate in the fair. Also, the Fair will allow reviewing and tuning of the communications mechanisms used by the MJCV to contact its members or reach out to new potential members.

Reorganization of the Coordinating Group and legalization of the Movement

Once the Movement has a larger and stronger membership, it will be able to select coordinators for vacant positions. There are a total of five vacant positions which will have to be filled before the end of August. The new youth in these positions will have to abide by rules and regulations, as well as how to make decisions. Finally, the MJCV has started its legalization process to become a legally recognized youth association which is able to receive funds from different sources and register the trademark *Jovenes Contra la Violencia* (Youth against Violence).

Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence Makes Regional Debut as only civil society Youth Movement at First International Conference in Support of the Central America Security Strategy



When all the presidents from the region joined international stakeholders and leaders of the SICA member states for the first international conference to discuss a regional security strategy on May 21-23, 2011—the voice of the region's youth echoed loudly in support of youth violence prevention policies.

The conference, which focused on crime reduction; violence prevention; rehabilitation and reintegration of criminals and the strengthening of institutions—served as a launch pad to AJR USAID SICA’s Regional Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence. The Regional Movement includes young leaders from Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, who in each of their countries, is pressing for the adoption youth crime prevention policies, creating awareness of spiraling homicide rates through diagnostic data and advocacy projects and are calling on fellow youth to become the force that reminds politicians and ordinary citizens that the region’s future is at stake.

Youth partook in roundtable meetings on civil society’s role in social prevention of violent crime; armed violence prevention; gender violence prevention in Central America; employment training and social reinsertion and culture of peace and lawfulness across the region. The Regional Youth Movement for the prevention of Violence had a prominent information stand at the event where it underscored its youth violence prevention policy agenda. The Regional Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence also formed a human chain in one of Guatemala’s most important public sites as a powerful symbol that youth are organizing themselves to prevent violence regionally. A press conference was held to present the Regional Movement which gained print TV and other media coverage.

Guatemala

IND 1.6 Youth Movement carries out public policy recommendations aimed at the prevention of violence through pilot projects in high-risk communities

In 2009, AJR Guatemala fostered the birth of the *Youth Movement Against Violence* to promote initiatives providing opportunities for youth at risk and mitigating vulnerability to violence by Guatemalan youth. The Movement consists of youth representing various national youth initiatives; it seeks to raise awareness among young people and citizens, proposing initiatives that seek a reduction of violence through prevention

New grant supports MJCIV Activities

The 2010 project, "What we propose, we do." were a series of projects proposed by the Movement with the objective of disseminating public policy introduced last year. Activities under this project ended in December 2010. The Youth Movement’s objective was to influence the implementation of public policy by showing that it is possible to reduce violence in response to vulnerable young people’s needs and above all, to practice what is proposed in the policy recommendations for the prevention of youth violence.

**MAS VALE PREVENIR
QUE LAMENTAR**

In January 2011, the Youth Movement Against Violence developed a new program phase *Mas Vale Prevenir que Lamentar* or “Better to Prevent than to be Sorry”, a new grant which seeks to conduct advocacy with political parties’ in order that they take ownership of the Movement’s youth violence prevention policy recommendations, in and incorporate these into their agendas in advance of September’s

presidential elections in Guatemala. Youth making up the movement face a challenge in profiling the Movement and advancing their goals during the elections cycle.

Following are activities under the new grant related to the respective indicators.

IR 1 Advocacy to influence public policy recommendations with political parties

Objective: Meetings are held by the Movement with political parties to present and discuss the Recommendations of Public Policy for Prevention

In early April, the Youth Movement sent a letter to 26 Guatemalan political parties officially registered at the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. The Movement's objective was to meet with at least three political parties. AJR followed up with the following parties to schedule meetings, Partido Patriota (PP), Unidad Nacional de la Esperanza (UNE), Libertad Democrática (LIDER), Partido Político Visión con Valores (VIVA), Partido Unionista (UNIONISTA) y Compromiso Renovación y Orden (CREO). Many parties commented they were campaigning and had no time for visits. The MJCVC scheduled three meetings to present the Movement's nine youth violence prevention policy recommendations, discuss these and outline the gains of prevention pilot projects the Movement carried out in 2010 and which validated the recommendations in the policy document.



In late May, the MJCVC met with the "Partido Patriota", or Patriotic Party along with Arkel Benítez-Secretary of Youth in Guatemala. Mr. Arkel commented on his violence prevention agenda. The party promised to take the Movement's recommendations into account in their policy package. (Many political parties in Guatemala have not made available their plans and those that have violence policies, lack a prevention emphasis, with all too many promising repressive techniques to combat crime.)

In July a meeting is scheduled with the political party, *Compromiso Renovación y Orden (CREO)*. The third meeting sought by the Movement with a political party has not yet been scheduled.

Objective: A Forum is held by the Movement with political parties to advocate for a public policy for prevention

This quarter the Youth Movement advanced in creating alliances with a view to organizing a political Party Forum on the Prevention of Youth Violence at which time political parties will present their violence prevention plans for discussion. The forum will come at a crucial time for Guatemala which is headlong into campaign season to elect a new president, the

Congress and local officials. Campaigns have been mired with corruption charges and violence agendas have embraced repressive policies to obtain votes.

Youth Movement Against Violence to play a role in Weekly Presidential Election Forums in Guatemala

In June the MJCv met with the Asociación de Gerentes de Guatemala (AGG), an association that has for decades hosted the “Programa Cívico”, a weekly forum with political candidates that is respected by citizenry and candidates alike. An agreement was reached with ACG that in each weekly forum with candidates, the predicament of youth in Guatemala as a result of violence and youth violence prevention will be discussed. Additionally, candidates will be asked how they intend to prevent youth violence if elected. Movement members will be invited to participate in a round table that will analyze presidential proposals after each forum. The roundtable is transmitted on a national cable TV network and live on the Web. The Movement will also take part in a TV program and will play a role in two presidential forums, in August and in October 2011. One of the forums will include the top three candidates right before first round voting when the Movement will be able to enquire how candidates will prevent violence and will be able to highlight its own work on violence prevention. The Movement will be able to place a banner or stand at the Forum as well. The agreement with ACG will be signed next quarter.

Objective: Events are organized at universities to create awareness for prevention policies

AJR has approached three major universities with regards to awareness creation event planning, Universidad Francisco Marroquín (UFM), Universidad Landívar (URL) y Universidad Mariano Gálvez (UMG). Contact has been made with several departments at each institution and in July and August meetings will proceed and events will take place.

IR2: The Movement supports concrete actions to reduce juvenile violence in Guatemala

Objective: One concrete action is supported by the Movement to reduce violence

In March the MJCv met with the Guatemalan Association of Marching Bands, an association of more than ten major bands that hold civic events throughout the country. The Association requested a violence prevention talk be provided to band members through AJR’s *Prevention in Action* component which speaks to schools, companies and other groups, sensitizing groups and making them aware of every citizens’ role in preventing violence.

The Association’s Coordinator, Lenny Galindo shared with the Movement, the Association’s goal of establishing a new Guinness Book World Record, by uniting 1,500 band youth to play the Guatemalan National Anthem. Movement Youth began planning with the Association. The project, **Tomemos Acción Record Guinness** (“Let’s Take Guinness World Record Action”) was elaborated. The idea was to involve the Movement and

sensitize the population on violence prevention through music. The Association has 75 bands in its membership, each of whom devote an estimated 3,000 hours to music and civic pride, per month.

In May, the Association collaborated with the Youth Movement's Monthly "Dia 9" non-violence public actions promoting violence prevention with the objective of expanding the Movement's membership, members of the Guatemalan Association of Marching Bands participated in a May community cleaning project in the vulnerable community of Mezquital. In June members of the Association and AJR visited Julie Chappel, the United Kingdom's Ambassador to Guatemala, whom showed great interest in supporting the **Tomemos Acción Record Guinness** activity, helping secure the contact who could verify the Guinness record on completion and promoting the activity. The Movement awaits final word on support from the Ambassador's Office. Unfortunately, in June, after repeated attempts by the MJCIV to follow-up with regards the Guinness record activity, the Guatemalan Association of Marching Bands has not contacted the Youth Movement, has not upheld commitments with regards the activities that were planned. The Movement's Coordinating Committee has decided that it regrettably, cannot continue planning this activity.

The Movement considers limited work with the Association of Marching Bands to have been positive and is pleased to have had a second meeting with the Ambassador of the United Kingdom with regards support of the Movement's cause. The Movement will proceed with alternate planning next quarter to develop its key action to prevent violence on schedule in August 2011.

Objective: An employment fair is held seeking for youth to have greater access to jobs, supported by the Youth Movement Against Violence

AJR approached the *Prensa Libre* this quarter, one of Guatemala's highest circulation daily papers, with regards its upcoming employment fair which is expected to draw 15,000 Guatemalan youth on July 19-20, 2011. The Movement presented its objectives and mantra which includes education, employment and citizenship as key advocacy issues. One of the Movement's objectives is to support a major employment fair and specifically, to support youth in, 1) tools to develop a CV or curriculum vitae and 2) tools for interviewing successfully for a job.

The Movement plans to develop a digital kit of the aforementioned tools for downloading on the Internet by youth being targeted by the employment fair and will publicize the link to youth who attend the employment fair to motivate them to continue their efforts to enter the workforce. The Movement has also sought a stand at the employment fair to publicize its activities and directly stimulate youth visiting the fair. Collaboration on the employment fair is significant for the Movement as few youth employment fairs are held in Guatemala and most have institutional alliances in place, making such collaborations difficult to secure. Next quarter will see approval of kit material and the holding of the fair.

Objective: A strategic alliance is established with INTECAP to promote training in the pilot communities

The Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence continues talks with its contact at INTECAP, Guatemala's Technical and Professional Training Institute in order to secure training for youth in La Brigada and Ciudad Quetzal, where the Movement began piloting a series of youth prevention policy recommendations in 2010. Disenfranchised communities like La Brigada and Ciudad Quetzal are far removed from training Centers, often lacking resources prevent youth from traveling to training centers. The Movement is negotiating scholarships which INTECAP is expected to be able to provide youth as long as they fulfill qualifications. A second option, should scholarships not be able to be accessed through INTECAP, will be do approach the Ministry of Education of Guatemala directly, scholarships in latter case would likely not be available until January 2012 when the government will be providing its "Becas Solidarias" or *Solidarity Scholarships* to youth. The Movement has a contact at the Ministry with whom it is in close contact with regards to this option.

Objective: The Youth Movement Against Violence continues working with Mayors in the pilot communities providing follow-up to assistance offered by the Mayors to enhance community infrastructure to prevent violence

Mayors in the Youth Movement Against Violence's pilot communities are in the midst of local elections campaigning which has made it challenging for the Movement to follow-up with local government with regards to their commitments to prevention infrastructure, which was a public policy recommendation of the Movement's. This effort aims to ensure that through work with Mayors in pilot communities at least two spaces are refurbished to promote violence prevention. Follow-up, despite repeated attempts by The Movement to make appointments with Amilcar Rivera of Mixco and Marta Sicán de Coronado of San Juan Sacatepéquez, the Movement has been unable to meet with the Mayor's Offices this quarter. The Movement will seek to meet with the Mayors next quarter.



Objective: Security and justice operators have an understanding for prevention policy recommendations and how they are applied in target communities

The Ministry of Justice in Guatemala has indicated it is in a period of reorganization which has prevented the Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence from following up on this component this quarter. It has indicated that as of late August it will be able to entertain external meeting requests like that of the

Youth Movement. The Movement will pursue an appointment with Ministry operators at that time through its contact, Leticia Castellano.

Objective: Workshops for the project “Para Muestra Un Botón”, *To Show a Button*, continue parallel to the personal improvement project

The Movement continued to promote sensitization talks to depict the reality of violence in Guatemala and search for solutions by promoting open discussion of the societal repercussions of violence at universities, schools and businesses. In May 2011, the Youth Movement launched *To Show a Button II*, a series of workshops in the pilot communities designed to provide a follow-up to two specific previous workshops organized in pilot communities.

The “Plan de Vida” *Life Plan* life skills trainings held in 2010 developed life plans with youth, helping them to achieve their goals as well the time it will take for these goals to become reality. The workshops took place in La Brigada and Ciudad Quetzal. The “Soy un Ciudadano” *I am a Citizen* training in 2010, sought for participants to reflect on their communities, and design a proposal for immediate action for their community (a cleaning project, volunteer hours at an institution of assistance to the community, etc.).

In May 2011 the Movement returned to Ciudad Quetzal to provide additional life skills training working with youth between the ages of 13-16, using performance and other participatory dynamics to address strengths, weaknesses, and threats to their life planning and discuss solutions to these with youth. It was more challenging than has been in the past for the Movement to schedule the sessions this quarter, particularly in La Brigada, this can be attributed to youth’s work and study obligations. The Movement will plan future sessions on the weekend to better accommodate youths’ schedules.

| Location of Training | Date | Type of training | M | F |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----|---|
| Ciudad Quetzal, Guatemala | May 26, 2011 | Para Muestra Un Boton II Workshop | 14 | 6 |

**TOTAL
YOUTH
TRAINED
THIS
QUARTER 20**

El Mezquital Life planning Pilot Project

A Guatemalan business man, Willy Castillo donated more than \$600 to efforts to provide life planning skills to the Movement’s target community of El Mezquital this quarter. Three training phases are included in this project; 1) *Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida* life planning training, b) Conflict Resolution and Decision Making training and 3) Communication, Leadership and Creativity development training. The first phase, *Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida* life planning training, took place this quarter. The aim of the combined training agenda is that youth are able to confront their pasts and move past conflict in order to create a life plan and gain tangible skills like non-violent conflict resolution and strengthened

communication skills, leadership development and creativity in order to become agents of change in their communities.

| Location of Training (Non-CDA)* | Date | Type of training | M | F |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---|----|----|
| El Mezquital, Guatemala | May 2-3, 2011 | <i>Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida</i> life skills training workshop | 72 | 75 |

TOTAL YOUTH TRAINED THIS QUARTER

147



During the sessions, a number of youth confronted significant conflict in their lives. Conflict may be attributable to abuse in the home and in relationships and violence in communities' economic suffering and lacking opportunities for youth. The *Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida* life skills training methodology includes a number of individual and group exercises that allows youth to work through pain individually and later, in a group dynamic in order to develop a life plan and goals for these plans through a workbook used in the sessions and taken

home by youth. Many youth were very open to the process after the workshop, while some youth showed resistance on day one of training and may have needed the second day provided for the process of reflection which the methodology requires. Conclusions after providing this training include that teachers are pivotal to this life skills process. In order to be optimally effective, each youth must be able to rely on an adult to provide a follow-up to their life planning process who helps them assess their goals and progress and helps to build upon the personal enlightenment that occurs in youth during the sessions. The Movement plans to provide follow-up to youth's life plans for a session of at least an hour prior to the Conflict Resolution and Decision Making training planned for June 28-29, 2011. That session will be followed by the final training to strengthen communication, leadership and creativity development by youth planned on August 29-30, 2011.

IR 3 Youth Movement Against Violence is Strengthened

Objective: The members of the Movement have a strengthened understanding of policies, communication mediation and justice and security

The current highly polarized elections climate in Guatemala, along with deepening corruption and diminishing public security, serve to reinforce that the Youth Movement is indispensable than ever to civil society in the country. The strengthening of the Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence is paramount to its ability to continue to address lacking prevention policies.

As part of this phase of support to the Movement, called, *Mas Vale Prevenir que Lamentar* or “Better to Prevent than to be Sorry”, strengthening of thirty key members of the Youth Movement is planned. Training themes were carefully analyzed to come up with training that would provide tools to youth leaders. Themes include current events and political context including on citizen security, but also the development of hard skills like conflict mediation, communication skill development and network strengthening. Support is aimed to directly improve the ability of youth to act as change agents, as they conduct advocacy, interact and seek to influence policy makers and other key stakeholders to urge that prevention policies be embraced in order to reduce violence and improve the predicament of the country. Youth will have an opportunity to become informed, analyze key issues and take skills and apply them to advocate in the social and political sectors particularly. Experts have been identified to conduct the training sessions which will center around information and learning and the further strengthening of youth’s personal commitment. Training will be held in July 2011.

The event “My Commitment to Guate” will take place on July 9 at 12:30 PM and will Foster university youth who took part in training, making a personal commitment to improving Guatemala, proclaiming, “I project a Better Guatemala”. As a powerful visual symbol of these commitments the Movement plans to construct a massive puzzle forming the map of Guatemala

Movement assists “Dia 9” or Day 9 events through public actions promoting the prevention of violence and to reinforce the objectives of the Movement and expand its membership and volunteer base

The Movement is conducting "Dia 9"non-violent public action events promoting violence prevention to reinforce Movement goals and expand the Movement’s membership. Following are this quarter’s events and those planned next quarter:

| Date | Activity |
|------|----------|
|------|----------|

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| April 9, 2011 | Community Cleaning El Mezquital, Los Olivos |
| May 14, 2011 | Community Cleaning with the Participation of Marching Bands: El Mezquital |
| June 9, 2011 | Questions for political party candidates |
| July 9, 2011 | <i>Mi Compromiso con Guatemala (My Commitment to Guatemala)</i> |
| August 29-30, 2011 | <i>Plan de Vida (Life plan) el Mezquital</i> |



Community Cleaning El Mezquital and Los Olivos communities

Seventy-five youth and community citizens took part in community cleaning projects in Los Olivos and El Mezquital, which had nine phases of cleaning in public areas of nine communities. The Movement provided materials for this and all cleaning efforts to demonstrate the importance of maintaining public spaces for prevention like streets, parks and sports courts. *Telediario* provided media coverage and within days a neighboring community to Mezquital contacted youth with an interest in replicating the community cleaning project. Community projects are very rare in vulnerable communities and play an extraordinary role in demonstrating the power of civil society in tangibly preventing community infrastructure from falling into the hands of violent forces in

communities.

Youth Movement turns heads while asking Guatemala’s political parties.. *Have You Included Youth Violence Prevention in your Security Plans?*

On June 9, 2011, aiming to promote elections agendas including violence prevention during the current political cycle in Guatemala, the Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence launched a number of creative initiatives to attract the attention of six of Guatemala’s political parties simulating a crime scene at each one and asking, “Candidates what is your plan for preventing violence?”

The activities were carried out by members of the Youth Movement and were timed at peak early morning rush hour drawing the attention of pedestrians in front of the offices of



the popular political parties, Patriota, Viva-EG, Líder, Une and Unionista. They served to capture the attention of candidates and youth alike, making it clear voters must consider the youth violence prevention platform- or lack thereof- on the part of candidates and carefully evaluate before casting their vote during September 11, 2001 Presidential elections.

Objective: "Locos por Guate" *Crazy for Guate* A Youth Camp successfully reinforces volunteerism, teamwork and leadership with youth who join the Movement through social networks and *Prevention in Action* Talks

The Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence is nearing the end of planning for its very first youth camp to foster volunteerism, team work and leadership by youth in Guatemala. The camp, to be held August 19, 2011, aims to create awareness with regards the situation of youth in the country and actively encourage that participating youth become violence prevention change agents by showing them how they can participate. Testimonies will be provided by volunteers working to prevent violence, the key principals of volunteerism (service, responsibility, empathy and teamwork) will be reinforced and classes for volunteers will be shared for future use by youth. The profile of youth who will attend are volunteer youth between the ages of 15-19. They will be selected through the schools and institutes where the Youth Movement has been conducting *Prevention in Action* awareness talks. The session will include participation by 50 youth and will be a half-day in length, it will close with a soccer game by participating youth symbolizing the shared responsibility required to effectively prevent youth violence.

IR 4: Youth sensitized to the importance of volunteerism in service of youth to sustain the efforts of the Movement Against Violence and expand upon its membership

Objective: A strategy to expand the MJCVC is being developed. Awareness talks will take place in universities, schools, and companies to demonstrate the reality of violence in Guatemala and possible solutions for it.⁹



"Prevention in Action" Talks

The Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence's hallmark *Prevention in Action* talks continued in educational institutions, companies and universities, promoting the prevention of youth violence through awareness talks, awareness and call to action. The talk is led by an ex-gang member and continues its impact across sectors in terms of creating awareness of how prevention begins at the individual level.

Through a combined method that includes a diagnostic video, testimony, participant

⁹ This indicator has been carried over directly from the previous grant to the Movement Against Youth Violence in Guatemala.

conversation, awareness building and debate, the nine youth violence prevention policy recommendations drafted by the Movement, play a leading role in the sessions. And a call is made for youth to join the Movement and its activities. Many institutes lack adequate space for the session and sometimes electricity lacks, the sessions however, go on regardless.

| Location of Training (Non-CDA)* | Date | Type of training | M | F |
|--|----------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| El Mezquital Zona 12/Asamblea de Dios | April 2, 2011 | <i>Prevention in Action</i> Talk | 50 | 34 |
| Colegio Serapio Cruz | April 7, 2011 | <i>Prevention in Action</i> Talk | 87 | 69 |
| Universidad del Valle de Guatemala UVG | April 7, 2011 | <i>Prevention in Action</i> Talk | 16 | 10 |
| Colegio CEIS | April 11, 2001 | <i>Prevention in Action</i> Talk | 16 | 42 |
| Movimiento Voz de Dios | June 4, 2011 | <i>Prevention in Action</i> Talk | 28 | 23 |
| Asociación de Bandas de Guatemala | June 16, 2011 | <i>Prevention in Action</i> Talk | 88 | 38 |
| Instituto San Rafael 3 | Juen 24, 2011 | <i>Prevention in Action</i> Talk | 23 | 3 |
| Colegio Sabes y Gracias | June 29, 2011 | <i>Prevention in Action</i> Talk | 36 | 33 |
| | | TOTAL = 596 | 344 | 252 |

The goal for this indicator has been surpassed by more than 1,000 to date and sessions have led to new youth joining the Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence. New youth will be added to the Movement's database.

Objective: "Call Against Violence" is conducted by the Youth Movement Against Violence on Independence Day in Guatemala

The Youth Movement has considered two options for the "Call Against Violence" on Independence Day on September 15, 2011. The first included a collaboration with the Association of Marching Bands, mentioned previously in this report. Because this alliance is no longer certain a second option is being developed to draw attention to youth violence prevention with *Run Guate*, an organization that holds athletic runs in the country. The "Call Against Violence" activity will be planned and realized over the next quarter.

Movement Conducts Follow-up to Communication Campaign

In February 2011, The Movement invited the public to join the Movement Against Violence in a communication campaign to capture the attention of a large audience; maximize social

media outlets and build alliances with youth organizations that offer time for example on the Movement’s website and expand Prevention in Action Talks. The campaign included graphic advertisement such as billboards and posters, as well as the music video. The campaign generated more than \$588,000 in leverage and the video it included got more than 39,000 hits on YouTube.

On April 20, 27 and May 4, 2011, The Movement sought to invite youth who had become part of its database and responded to the campaign, to join the Movement. The sessions included an introduction to the Movement and its policy and advocacy work, various committees and testimonials and orientation to the commitment being sought from collaborators including with regards to organizing events. Few youth participated in the three meetings which is still being analyzed by the Movement and is helping to inform future recruitment strategy design. Four youth have become active members of the Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence as a result of meetings.

I am proud of Guatemala, regardless of the situation we are living with, I want to be part of this Youth Movement because I believe in change and I want to do something for my Guatemala. I congratulate you for your organization as a Movement, it is clear you are well structured.

–Kenneth Meza, new member
MJCJV

Annual General Assembly by Guatemala Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence

On May 27, 2011 The Youth Movement for the prevention of Violence held its first general Assembly to present results from its 2010 project, “Para Muestra un Boton” *To Show a Button* to present the results of having implemented recommendations for public policies to prevent youth violence in at least two high-risk zones in Guatemala. The new 2011 Coordinator of the Youth Movement was accepted and nine new projects under the current program, *Mas Vale Prevenir que Lamentar* or “Better to Prevent than to be Sorry”, were accepted. Current activities seek to conduct advocacy with political parties’ in order that



they take ownership of the Movement’s youth violence prevention policy recommendations, in and incorporate these into their agenda as in advance of September’s presidential elections in Guatemala. The event received ample media coverage in print, radio and electronic media.

Media Coverage this Quarter by Youth Movement Guatemala

All major activities on the part of the MJCJV this quarter received media coverage. Several other events stand out as having attracted media attention this quarter. The Movement took part in community clean-up projects in sixty communities of Chimaltenango which saw coverage by media outlets including Radio Sonora and Nuestro Diario.

Other activities this quarter

On May 16, 2011 the MJCv was invited by PRODI, a private organization promoting integrated development by youth to participate in the Second “Encuentro Departamental de la Juventud Rural”, an event with more than sixty youth organizations participating that promotes community service in disenfranchised neighborhoods. The Movement contributed its Plan de Vida life skills training program to the event. Some participants had developed a life plan previously and used the Movement’s session to return to their life plans and measure their progress.

Between May 19-21, 2011 the Universidad del Valle held its annual volunteerism Fair which featured various youth organizations participating in the event. The Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence took part in the event, disseminating information on its violence prevention work and using the event to recruit students and other youth to take part in the Movement. Similarly, the Movement was on hand June 19, 2011 for the “Foro Regional de Esquipulas”, or Esquipulas Regional Forum a space for reflection and discussion on current events in Guatemala that organized by civil society and which sees attendance by politicians, prominent academic and other leading civil society leaders to promote dialogue and construct solutions to some of Central America and the Caribbean’s most urgent issues. The MJCv represented Guatemala’s Youth Movements and explained how it formed, what it has accomplished and why the space for Youth Movement s with clear objectives and structure, must be fostered by society. The Movement underscored the energy of youth and the need this be harnessed to promote youth violence prevention.

The Movement established a new alliance with the Santa María Gorreti Parrish which significant because it includes a Youth Movement called *Voz de Dios*, youth between the ages of 16-30 conduct community work and religious training. The group contacted the Movement seeking orientation on youth violence prevention and expressing an interest in the topic. A



is

Prevention in Action talk was provided by the Movement which was attended by fifty youth.

Movement participates in Fair using Theatre for Prevention, DEMOS

On June 23, the MJCv was on hand for a Fair promoting volunteerism with youth from all over Guatemala. The Movement was among many youth organizations to participate, but its acclaimed “No Mas Balas”, *No More Bullets* communication campaign set it apart from other groups and attracted some 650 youth to the Movement’s stand. The Movement met with twenty youth at a time creating awareness with regards youth violence prevention,

A Conversation: Linda Amézquita, 2011 Coordinator of the Guatemala Youth Movement for the Prevention of Youth Violence

On being Coordinator of the Youth Movement:

“I think from the perspective of Coordinator, and as a woman, I’ve been able to note more interest on the part of people, they like to see that within the Movement there is diversity, the people rotate in the Movement and it makes them believe in what we do. I have become more involved in developing projects, interviewing with the media, attending forums, interview and events because public relations are an important part of what we do, this opens doors.”

On the team:

“The team has matured. We take more initiative than before. When we complete activities we feel satisfaction and we say, *that thing we just did, we did that together* and that provides an injection of energy that no one can take away from you.”

On involvement by youth in the Movement:

“A lot of people after receiving Prevention in Action talk, after being sensitized to the violence, they want to do something, but the economic predicament of the country does not allow them to. This is the case with a young woman, Sandra. She called me quite moved that she wanted to help the Movement but she lived in Milagros, too far away from the Office of the Movement, she studies in Zona 2 which is too far from Zona 10. Traveling there by bus is simply too expensive for her and her family. Sandra works and studies and wants so much to participate and there are so many cases like hers.

“Generally, we have a responsibility before us, they are looking to us and we have to respond as our objectives set forth. There is a lot of creativity and we have responded better, the road continues..”

explaining nine key steps for preventing violence beginning in the home. Youth made commitments to replicating preventive steps. Participating youth from the Movement included Roberto Aguilar (MJCV/Guatemala), Aleyda Méndez (MJCV/El Salvador) and Daniel Guevara (MJCV/Honduras). The Movement capitalized on colleagues from Honduras and El Salvador being in Guatemala so that they could become familiar with the Guatemalan Movement’s work. The event was meaningful for members of the young Movements of El Salvador and Honduras who expressed being very eager to launch community awareness agendas in their own countries.

IND 1.7 Regional Youth Movement established in alliance with SICA to advocate and implement crime prevention initiatives for the most vulnerable youth

AJR debuted the only Youth Movement with regional representation at the Central America Security Conference in Guatemala in June 2011. Prior to a press conference

organized by the Guatemalan Youth Movement at the time of the conference, the Regional Youth Movement, now with representation of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras formed a human chain symbolizing strength in numbers against youth violence and the power of organization. The organization has not been officially established but the groundwork for the Movement has been laid. AJR will work with SICA to foster and develop an Action Plan for the Regional Movement.

IND 2.1.1 Number of Youth Trained in Life Skills

El Salvador

Life skills training was not provided this quarter in El Salvador. Training will ensue next quarter through Outreach Centers.

Honduras

During this quarter, a total of 1305 youth were trained in the AJR “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” or *Desafío Soñar Mi Vida* (DSMV) life skills training, bringing the grand total of young people that have elaborated a life plan trained by AJR-Honduras to 2,020 (479 under Activity One and 1,541 under Activity Five.) Youth were trained by a total of 268 facilitators, who were trained by AJR to duplicate its life skills training strategy.

Under Activity One specifically, 315 youth were trained in life skills and 50 youth received the training that included additional skills development to carry out this training as facilitators of the “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” (*Desafío Soñar Mi Vida*) life skills methodology. (Forty-four of the facilitators are under 29 years of age.) Toward the end of last quarter, 114 youth were trained in the *Desafío Soñar Mi Vida* life skills methodology that had not been reported. (The OC through which they were trained falls under A1.) The total number being reported as trained is 479. (A full breakdown of the training process is provided under Activity Five of this report.)

Reinsertion

El Salvador

Daily phone calls from ex-gang members to FUNDASALVA speak for demand for niche services

AJR is providing targeted support to FUNDASALVA, a leading Salvadoran NGO known for its services to those addicted to alcohol. The support is helping the foundation provide integrated services to a group of ex-gang members seeking that these be rehabilitated and have access to employment, through vocational and life-skills training counseling and testing, tattoo removal and other services.



FUNDASALVA has worked with 135 beneficiaries so far and applied 546 tests since the program began. Youth ex-gang members call the foundation on a daily basis for information about how to obtain services, all are offered a chance to come in and none enter the reintegration screening process without complying with a few requirements he or she must have left the gang for at least six months, 2) has a trusted witness whom can certify in writing that the youth has left the gang and, 3) demonstrates having adopted new values, is developing positive relationships and who attends orientation, life skills, psychosocial and/or other training organized by AJR, a church or organization whose methodologies are approved by AJR. Youth also must demonstrate the will to accept assistance in dealing with addictions including alcohol and drugs where these exist. The number of beneficiaries who remain in the program is high when compared to acceptance ratio, of the 135 applicants only 28 people have deserted since the start of the program.

FUNDASALVA has over the course of nine months worked predominately with youth from San Salvador. It recently began working in Majacla, per a request from a church pastor and will begin working with 25 youth in Mariona, another community where this quarter 42 new applicants underwent psychological tests including for intelligence, personality, aptitudes and interests and social capacity. In all, two-hundred ten psychometric tests were applied in this new quarter.

FUNDASALVA's approach is integrated. Candidates are thoroughly assessed to identify suitability to the program. An initial interview assesses whether a candidate can participate in the selection process. Demand for the program is plentiful, but candidates must fit requirements. Once compatibility for the selection process is determined, testing begins. Sixty-three recipients have completed tests. They have been found able to work, are in individual therapy once a week on the premises of the Foundation and are in the process of reintegrating. Their cases are discussed at twice-monthly clinical team meetings which assess individual progress, difficulties encountered, with cases and action plans that may be needed. Thirty-three youth are in the admissions process.

IND 3.1.1 Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training

The goal is that 100 ex-gang youth at Fundasalva are able to access life skills and vocational training through AJR support.

In total 109 youth have received life skills training. This quarter 42 youth received five "psychosocial life skills" workshops covering self-esteem, leadership, life planning, personal relationships, and how to develop a resume Workshops continue to rank highly with youth.

With regards to vocational training, twenty youth were trained in serigraphy this quarter through an alliance with the NGO, *Trabajemos por La Paz*, which also works with ex-gang members. Additionally, the company, Liga Central or Central League trained sixteen people, eleven of whom will move into jobs.

Additionally, FUNDASALVA has developed the first vocational workshops with the Fernando Llor Foundation, which successfully promotes artistic development to confront

violence gangs among other social problems because it provides another option in life. About fifteen young people have attended workshops in recycled glass and paper engineering, leaving space for five additional beneficiaries of the training. "In the first two weeks we had to remind beneficiaries of the training, not anymore", says Edgar Estaben of FUNDASALVA. Youth are very engaged in the training and FUNDASALVA is thinking of it leading to microenterprises for youth in a number of cases. The Fernando Llort training is considered a great accomplishment, youth from rival gangs are attending training together and the teaching and learning process and integration of the group has surpassed what was imagined.

IND Number of ex-gang members accessing formal education opportunities that help to make-up for academic deficit

Demand for this sub-component has not been noted to the extent that vocational training demand has been noted. This component has not achieved results.

IND Number of ex-gang members being assisted through drug rehabilitation services

The target set for this indicator is 25 youth accessing these services. FUNDASALVA has been able to treat five youth to date. Each has a therapist assigned to them and are routinely tested. The foundation explains that demand for these services is not high, while these youth were active gang members; they were likely limited in their ability to use drugs and therefore a minority of youth need treatment of this kind.

IND 3.1.2 Number of ex-gang members rehabilitated and employed

Rehabilitating by lifting barriers to Tattoo removal , as a requisite for employment

The rehabilitation process for ex-gang members includes addressing tattoos that many ex-gang members have and which prevent rehabilitation into the workforce and into life. This service is in extraordinary demand. AJR aims to provide tattoo removal services to youth and has provided these services to 77 youth to date, a number of youth are still being evaluated to participate in the program. Treatment is painful physically and psychologically and requires perseverance, they can average 15 treatments over the span of a year or more. The government service to remove tattoos, through the Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Publica (CNSP) requires solvency of criminal records issued by the police, any youth with a criminal process of any kind pending, cannot access services. The CNSP refers tattoo removal candidates to FUNDASALVA, which is a massive achievement. A new alliance has helped satisfy high demand for these services. Servicio Social Pasionista has donated a tattoo removal machine to FUNDASALVA that reduces the cost of treatment to \$5-6 a treatment.

The tattoo removal process and rehabilitation process of FUNDASALVA ex-gang members is being documented by university students. A recent article on ex-gang members and FUNDASALVA's work by the paper El Faro attracted attention from students in Communications from the Central American University José Simeón Cañas,

who requested the opportunity to document the foundation's efforts. They will create a chronicle of the rehabilitation process of six youth which FUNDASALVA will have access to once it is completed.

Employment

The goal is that 100 ex-gang youth at Fundasalva are able to be rehabilitated and access jobs, under Desafio 100. FUNDASALVA has completed testing of thirty beneficiaries whom it considers ready for rehabilitation and work. Twenty beneficiaries of the program have been inserted into jobs. These young people are ready to be reintegrated as defined by AJR. In August, the Foundation will be able to access 30 jobs with the company Liga Central or *Central League*. Eighteen youth were interviewed and eleven beneficiaries completed the selection process of the company and begin work in July 2011. The candidates were lauded by Liga, who considered them very ready to be rehabilitated into jobs.

FUNDASALVA has completed work in Concepcion, a community where twenty young ex-gang members have been reinserted into through a printing workshop. These young people work part of *emprendurismo* or microenterprise development in which they form a full team, setting up the printing workshop and having been trained by the municipal government of San Salvador. AJR is supporting this endeavor with equipment for the workshop.

Field visits to companies and institutions interested in the DESAFIO 100 Program, continue. Candidates are already in the process of selection and some have defined their life project. Companies visited to form strategic alliances for the reintegration of the beneficiaries include: Pepsi, Teleperformance, Boxes and Bags, Plastigas, League, Calvo, Claro, Polígono Industrial Don Bosco, Sykes, Pure Water, Music Holl and Exportadora Rio Grande, among others.

Psychological therapy sessions are proving pivotal in preparing beneficiaries that wish to apply to jobs. Exercises with youth are designed to work on areas where applicants are lacking skills and need improvement so youth's lacking skills are not an obstacle to future jobs.

IND Rehabilitation program, job training and placement of ex-gang members operating in partnership with the private sector, public and private institutions and other donors without relying on funds from USAID

Alliances have been established reached with six other institutions besides the eighteen that were made in previous quarters to a total of twenty-four institutions. FUNDASALVA refers youth to these institutions on a daily basis and these serve as a foundation for future partnerships on rehabilitation programming.

Due to the end of the academic cycle, one important partnership saw difficulty during the quarter. Various universities support FUNDASALVA with volunteers for example who are providing counseling services. The foundation saw a drop in human resource to continue the selection process and the applicability of psychometric test. FUNDASALVA once again has the help it needs.

Challenges

A negative attitude on the part of companies that have been approached continues to be noted. FUNDASALVA aims to reintegrate them occupationally which is difficult because these former gang members are in many cases tattooed.

IND Systematization developed for other institutions to implement reintegration projects targeting youth ex-gang members and describes: 1. Process developed, 2. Methodology, 3. Critical points to consider in the development of similar programs, 4. Key elements for the success of interventions.

The psychologist on the FUNDASALVA program has initiated the systematization process beginning with much of the counseling work done by the foundation. This effort is on-going and will be able to report extensive progress over the coming quarter.

Guatemala

Consolidation phase underway for AJR's work with ex-gang members in Guatemala

Support for the Peronia project will end in September 2011 as the AJR diminishes its support in Guatemala. During the quarter AJR Guatemala received a visit by AJR USAID-SICA COTR, Mauricio Herrera whom also met with partners at Peronia. The program expressed its gratitude for support from USAID and Mr. Herrera expressed his willingness to present the Peronia project for the future consideration of USAID Guatemala. Nonetheless, a final grant was signed and a crucial consolidation phase is underway with regards this project in Guatemala.

Beginning in April 2010 the AJR supported the *Cooperativa de Ahorro Integral R.L. Unidos por la Paz* in Ciudad Peronia, strengthening a newly formed Cooperative to support a food distribution business; the development of job skills for former gang members; the establishment of a ceramics workshop; a Club to address the needs of former gang members; and the systematization of the Peronia gang demobilization experience.

Last quarter, AJR reported that Peronia, in response to a violent incident in December 2010, was providing technical assistance and facilitating conflict resolution initiatives with the pro-bono support of an OAS conflict resolution expert who has been providing pro

bono services to the team and Pastor Mardoqueo. The message of no support by AJR, pending work on this conflict, was received maturely by the former gang members.

New round of support for Peronia under AJR

A new and final grant under the AJR was signed on May 14, 2011 to solidify the reinsertion process that was initiated over the period of the last grant. Previous support achieved several important results leading to a reduction in delinquency in the community and providing an option for youth to integrate into social and work environments. Support under this grant will run through September 14, 2011 and allow solidification of this important reinsertion process by,

- 1) Offering additional training opportunities to a select number of ex-gang youth;
- 2) Analyzing and complete systematization of what elements are key to maintaining a peace pact like that in Peronia and the governability of this type of "pact". (Systematization 1, last five months of implementation and following three months) and
- 3) Present a series of steps that serve to strengthen institutions that manage a peace project like that in Peronia. (financial reporting, controls, rules, follow-up, etc.)

Objective: Technical assistance provided to process of constituting a multi-sectoral council: prepare by-laws, membership, rules and regulations, minutes of meetings, decision making, and other needs

AJR advances sectoral council to address Peronia's needs from within the community

Conflict resolution initiatives with the pro-bono support of an OAS conflict resolution expert who has been providing pro bono services to AJR and Pastor Mardoqueo continued this quarter. A second meeting was held on May 5, 2011 with Roberto Menéndez with AJR Guatemala and the Cooperativa Unidos por la Paz, both present. During the first meeting with the expert last quarter, conflict and conflictive situations were defined and the expert talked about the prospective profiles of resource people within the Cooperative to assist when conflicts emerge. Within Peronia when conflicts emerge they are attended by the Pastor and the same providers of services, which is ineffective and can compromise the Church's ability to provide services.

The idea of a multi-sectoral council emerged that would have various committees and include members from the community and its various sectors. It's envisioned that this Council would handle conflictive situations, likely by a group of Pastors who has expressed interest in it. It would also oversee the development of social projects benefitting ex-gang youth and the community, essentially expanding the circle of support to these projects in the community. The Council will be established in the next two months and key meetings with sectors have been held. Potential members of the Council visited a kitchen where ex-gang members are. At a recent meeting with the transportation sector in Peronia, 50 persons expressed an interest in joining the Sectoral Council. AJR aims that the Council

have two representatives from each sector. Already, forty pastors from the community, forty principals of schools, transportation sector representatives, health sector representatives, business people and ex-gang members have expressed interest in the Council. The first meeting of the Council will be held next quarter and working committees will be established.

IND 3.1.1 Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training

Part II of life skills training provided to Peronia ex-gang youth



This quarter, AJR Guatemala provided ex-gang youth in Guatemala with the Conflict Resolution and Decision Making Module (Module Two) and Leadership (Module Three) of its life skills training. Module two provides tools to youth to make decisions and resolve conflict, learning to

I resolved not to burdened the person in front of me at this training, but if I had received this training session before, I may not have burdened myself so much".

*--Ervin Joel, ex gang-member and participant
Conflict Resolution Training*

prioritize, analyze positive and negative thoughts and the potential consequences of decisions before understanding how to resolve conflicts. Training was provided by Pilar Alana, who helped AJR develop its three-part, Desafio de Sonar Mi Vida, Resolucion de Conflictos and Liderazgo life skills training series. The training was significant because ex-gang members had received part one of the series but not parts two and three. Youth are all those youth that will also receive vocational training under the new grant. Participation was very strong and youth were moved by the sessions. The next training should be Module three, which explores the characteristics of leadership, assertive communication skills and how to develop creativity as a driver of life planning and to be a more effective leader.

Vocational Training

Twenty-five youth have been identified to receive technical training by INTECAP and the Medi Rad radiology laboratory that has employed a number of ex-gang youth. This quarter AJR met with the two ex-gang youth working at the Medi Rad radiology laboratory with regards to their training. Their training has not yet started but will do so in the next quarter. Fourteen youth include those whom AJR worked with previously and who showed great perseverance in attending training and embracing the integration process. INTECAP training aims to be provided by teachers from within the community. AJR has requested the following courses. It is waiting to hear whether these courses will be available to

youth. Food processing, bar tending, banquet services, customer service skill development and micro-enterprise training.

Micro-enterprises

Under the last phase of support to Peronia youth were trained in professional culinary skills. The Office of the First Lady of Guatemala obtained a space for the kitchen, professional oven and equipment, INTECAP provided professional grade training including in food preparation, hygiene and sales. The kitchen lacked resources for basic materials. Youth resolved this by making small pizzas and selling these in order to purchase new raw materials for cooking and practicing their skills. They gained their first assignment, producing lunches for a nearby school, a client of the kitchen to date. One of the youth originally trained, Armando Turuy, who became manager of the kitchen, has begun training other youth on bread baking, adding this as an income generating activity and providing income to the families of three ex-gang youth, two youth selling bread and one baking bread. The local market for bread is strong. As next steps, additional equipment must be found for the bread baking materials must be found for the venture and its profile in the community will need to be elevated and publicized.

Objective: Systematization and analysis of the experience of Peronia with emphasis on the Peace Pact and sustainability of efforts like that of Peronia

This effort is on-going and will be able to report additional progress over the coming quarter.

IND 4.1 Number of crime prevention public policy initiatives/campaigns which seek to draft; advocate for; and mobilize citizens towards reforming, approving and/or implementing crime prevention policies

These initiatives will become active next quarter.

Activity 2: Assessing regional legal/justice frameworks and promoting juvenile justice policy reform

IND 5.1.1 SICA with support from AJR and country-specific juvenile justice groups drafts recommendations for a regional juvenile justice policy

The situational analysis and qualitative assessment in the three countries were completed by Mrs. Orietta Zumbado this quarter.

Situational Analysis and Qualitative Assessment based on Closed Case Studies

This last quarter AJR finished drafting the situational analysis and qualitative assessment in the three North Triangle countries. To better describe the stages of the juvenile justice process in each country, case flow diagrams were included in the analysis.

Final inputs gathered in the workshops and individual meetings with juvenile justice operators were taken into consideration when drafting the conclusions and recommendations which have been included in the studies, at both the specific country levels and at the regional level (North Triangle).

Achievements

The contribution made by juvenile justice actors at individual meetings held in previous months, were key to supporting the conclusions and recommendations made in the analysis. Furthermore, the closed cases studied in the three countries provided a picture of both positive and negative factors present in the juvenile justice process in each country. Cases reflected characteristics and main issues/factors identified in the juvenile justice process that positively or negatively affect the due process.

The studies presented will serve to take concrete actions towards improving the juvenile justice systems in the North Triangle countries. They will also serve as an important basis for the development of recommendations for juvenile justice public policies, a process which is expected to begin during the month of July.

Lessons learned

The evaluation process in Honduras noted the urgent need of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code. These reforms are needed in order to overcome serious technical deficiencies which prevent operators from working properly. It is also fundamental to invest in the training of juvenile justice operators as they still expertise in the field.

Next Steps:

- The Situational Analysis and Qualitative Assessment will be formally presented to USAID during the month of July.
- Once the studies have been presented and approved by USAID, work will begin on the development of recommendations for juvenile justice policies. The studies will serve the Ad Hoc committee as the basis for the elaboration of policy recommendations.

IND 5.1.2 Recommendations for regional juvenile justice policy are put on the agendas of SICA member countries where AJR works

"Ad-hoc" Committee Established

During this quarter the Ad-hoc committee was formally established. AJR sent letters to Ad hoc Committee members in the three countries, inviting them to participate in the development process of recommendations for juvenile justice policies. Furthermore participant training agreements for Ad Hoc committee members were also drafted and will accordingly be presented to USAID by the first week of July for approval.

Mr. Xavier Hernandez, AJR consultant, will guide the Ad hoc Committee in this process. He will facilitate the meetings and workshops with the committee, structuring the discussion, according to a methodology previously approved by AJR. In the meetings, Ad hoc committee members will discuss, validate and draw up recommendations through a participatory process.

The first meeting of the Ad-hoc committee is expected to take place during the second week of August in San Salvador. During this meeting a presentation of final findings and recommendations of the situational analysis and qualitative assessment of the North Triangle countries will be made by Mrs. Zumbado, delimitation of the subject matter and scope of the recommendations to be developed and the methodology to follow for this process will also be discussed and validated with the committee members.

SICA, AJR, and key partners are involved in the policy development process

AJR will begin the process of the development of Juvenile Justice Policy recommendations in the month of August, once the situational analysis and qualitative assessment have been approved by USAID, as inputs for the recommendations will come from the respective studies. The studies will be provided to Ad-hoc Committee members.

Key juvenile justice stakeholders, including USD-SICA members will take an active part in the development of recommendations for juvenile justice policies.

IND 5.2.1 Standardized procedures designed to implement alternative measures are being offered to juvenile justice officials in the three countries

Design of Alternative Measures Program

During this last quarter, the juvenile justice Team continued working with the Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo Integral de la Niñez y Adolescencia (ISNA), Instituto Hondureño de la Niñez y la Familia (IHNFA) and Secretaria de Bienestar Social (SBS), discussing and further analyzing the current procedures of these institutions regarding the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders. The process carried out with the institutions through a series of meetings has helped to determine problems and find solutions at the same time that will address them, in the rules of procedures being drafted. AJR aims at making the current procedures at these institutions more effective.

Myrna Lopez, a Salvadoran expert consultant in alternative measures and programs was hired during the month of June to continue the work left by Victor Herrero. Mrs. Lopez will assist the juvenile justice Team in finishing drafting the rules of procedures for the three institutions mentioned above. She is expected to come to the region and work during the month of July.

El Salvador

In El Salvador regular workshops continued to be carried out in the months of April thru June with ISNA's technical team. During the workshops the discussion continued on the current procedures at ISNA. AJR used input provided at the meetings to continue drafting the rules of procedures.

While the meetings continued with ISNA on a regular basis, joint meetings were also held during the month of April and May, between ISNA and the execution of measures judges and their multidisciplinary teams (Psychologists, education specialists and social workers), in order to discuss the processes carried out within the Execution of Measures Juvenile Courts, regarding the supervision and control of the measures imposed on juvenile offenders by the Juvenile Courts, and their coordination with ISNA once the cases are sent to them for their respective implementation.

The meetings held between ISNA and the Execution of Measures Judges were key for the development process of the rules of procedures. For a long time the Execution of Measures Courts had taken into their realm of competence the execution and/or implementation of the measures imposed on juvenile offenders. The Multidisciplinary Teams at the Courts would go out and search for programs at NGO's, the municipalities and other private sector institutions where they could send juvenile offenders to serve the alternative measure imposed on them. They had been doing so, because ISNA had not been able to comply with their legal attribution. Article 181 of the *Ley de Protección Integral de la Niñez y Adolescencia* (LEPINA), states that the execution and organization of programs for the implementation of the measures imposed by the juvenile courts and execution of measures courts, corresponds to ISNA.

ISNA had not been complying with its mandate, as it lacked both human and financial resources, for this reason the courts had taken upon themselves to fill in that important gap. However, with the new administration at ISNA, and Executive Director Luis Salazar as head of the Institution, they have slowly begun to resume the activities that correspond to the institution.

During the meeting held on April 11th, between ISNA and Execution of Measures judges, Berta Noemy Reyes Najarro, Execution of Measures Judge of Santa Ana, mentioned that the Court had been working since 2010 with ISNA's regional office in Santa Ana. The Court's Multidisciplinary Team and ISNA's technical Team, also composed of psychologists, social workers and educators, have been coordinating closely regarding the cases that are under the supervision and control of the Execution of Measures Court, sending the cases to ISNA for the implementation of the alternative measures imposed on the juvenile offenders. Other Execution of Measures Judges present at the meeting also explained how they had started coordinating with ISNA's technical teams in San Salvador and San Miguel. As a result of this coordination, most of the Execution of Measures Courts have already started sending ISNA some cases for their correct follow up and implementation of alternative measures.

The meetings held between ISNA and the five Execution of Measures judges with their multidisciplinary teams during this quarter, allowed to discuss certain important aspects regarding the functions of the Court's Multidisciplinary Teams and ISNA's Technical Teams, while helping at the same time to bring closer the judges criteria regarding how cases are sent to ISNA and what the role of their multidisciplinary teams should be.

During the month of July, the juvenile justice team with consultant Myrna Lopez will carry out final workshops with ISNA's technical team in order to review and discuss a draft document for the rules of procedures developed and gather final inputs in order to include them in the final document.

Guatemala

In Guatemala, two follow up workshops were held with the Technical Team at the Socio-educational Measures Program of the Secretaria de Bienestar Social (SBS), continuing to work on the rules of procedures during the months of May and June.

During the workshops the discussion continued on the current procedures at the SBS, and possible solutions to improve those procedures were discussed and agreed upon. The input provided at the meetings helped Mrs. Zumbado continue drafting the rules of procedures for the SBS.

Honduras

During this period work continued regarding the evaluation of institutional and operational conditions present at IHNFA for the execution or implementation of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders. Meetings were held with Juvenile Justice Judges in order to identify areas of coordination which are necessary in order to ensure the execution of

measures. Towards this end two workshops were held on May 12 and June 17 with the technical team of IHNFA's Alternative Measures Subprogram and with judges.

The development of the rules of procedures for the execution and monitoring of alternative measures will continue in the month of July with the incorporation of Myrna Lopez, who will take all the information gathered in the workshops carried out in the previous months to use it in developing the rules of procedures.

Challenges

El Salvador

During this quarter, Mr. Victor Herrero was dismissed from his temporary duty assignment with Creative, regarding the technical assistance he was providing to the AJR project under the alternative measures activity, specifically regarding the design of the standardized rules of procedures for the implementation of alternative measures for ISNA, SBS and IHNFA. As mentioned in the previous quarterly report, problems in Mr. Herrero's methodology and the failure to design coherent rules of procedures based on the reality of the institutions and their future applicability, led AJR to make this decision. As a result of Mrs. Myrna Lopez, social worker, sociologist and expert in working with youth in conflict with the law and implementation of measures imposed on them, was hired to continue the work left by Mr. Herrero.

Also in El Salvador, personnel changes made during the month of May at ISNA's Reinsertion Program, affected directly the progress of the construction of the rules procedures for ISNA. Part of the technical team which had been working during the previous months with AJR, was changed and new personnel stepped in. As a result, AJR had to go back a few steps to explain the construction process of the rules of procedures to the new personnel, which slowed down the development process. However by the month of June the process was back on track continuing with the regular meetings with ISNA.

Another key challenge in El Salvador this reporting period has been the development process of a Protocol of Understanding (or Memorandum of Understanding) between the Execution of Measures Judges and ISNA.

In El Salvador, coordination efforts between Creative and Checchi regarding juvenile justice activities, and more specifically those activities concerning ISNA, led to a joint first meeting with Magistrate of the Supreme Court Rosa María Fortin during the month of April and subsequently to meetings with appointed Juvenile Justice Liason between the Supreme Court and USAID, Magistrate Sidney Blanco.

At the first meeting held during May 3, 2011, with Magistrate Blanco, juvenile justice activities being implemented by both Creative and Checchi were presented. In this regard, the meetings held with ISNA within the development process of the standardized rules of procedures for the implementation and follow up of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders carried out by Creative were also explained.

Both meetings raised issues regarding the roles the Execution of Measures Juvenile Courts and ISNA played in the execution phase of the juvenile justice process and more specifically regarding the Court's Multidisciplinary Teams and ISNA's technical teams, when ensuring the implementation and follow up of the measures imposed on juvenile offenders. As a result of this discussion, it was agreed that a workshop was needed between ISNA and Execution of Measures Judges in order to delineate responsibilities between them regarding the execution phase.

Accordingly on June 15th a follow up meeting was held in the Supreme Court between Creative, Checchi and USAID with Supreme Court Magistrate Sidney Blanco and the Executive Director of ISNA, Luis Salazar. During the meeting a proposal was made by ISNA to develop a protocol of understanding between them and the Execution of Measures Judges setting out a process of consensus of roles and responsibilities of each, with the objective of improving coordination of activities between ISNA and the judges, thus improving the execution of measures phase of the juvenile justice process. This idea was also seconded by Magistrate Blanco and representatives from USAID present at the meeting.

While the signature of a Protocol of Understanding seems overall like a good opportunity to bring the legal criteria of the five Execution of Measures Judges closer, and reach agreements with ISNA regarding their role in the juvenile justice process vs. that of the Execution of Measures Courts and their multidisciplinary teams; accompanying Magistrate Blanco and both interested parts in this process, will mean carrying out a parallel process to the development of the standardized rules of procedures.

The construction process of the standardized procedures have included holding several meetings with ISNA and Execution of Measures Judges in order to reach consensus regarding important aspects that need to be considered in the procedures. The development process of the Protocol which is now starting, will directly affect the rules of procedures being finalized, as the agreements made and reflected in the protocol will then have to be included in the procedures. AJR would have to wait until the Protocol of Understanding is signed in order to include and/or modify as needed the procedures, delaying the presentation of a final document.

Guatemala

An important challenge in Guatemala will be to finish developing the rules of procedures in collaboration with the technical team of the Socio-educational Measures Program of the SBS, and validate these during the upcoming months of July and August, considering that presidential elections in the country will be carried out in the month of September, this last stage of the drafting process will have to move along quickly.

Honduras

The lack of both human and material resources at IHNFA, is still the main concern regarding the implementation and follow up of alternative measures. An important challenge will be to advocate for the necessary financial resources aimed at improving the

human capacity and logistics of the institution and especially of the Alternative Measures Subprogram.

Achievements

Advances in El Salvador were made during the workshops and meetings held during this quarter with ISNA's technical team, as well as the joint meetings held between ISNA and the Execution of Measures Judges. Inputs gathered during the meetings were key for the final considerations that have been taken into account in the drafting of the rules of procedures.

In Honduras, as a result of the meetings and workshops carried out in the previous months, there is clarity regarding the current situation of IHNFA and the Alternative Measures Program. The human and financial resources required by the institution in order to properly execute an alternative measures program have been defined. This definition was key in order to have a basis in which to construct the rules of procedures.

Presentation to the juvenile justice system in each country and related institutions (ISNA, SBS and IHNFA) for implementation

The standardized rules of procedures for the implementation of alternative measures is currently in the final consensus and drafting stage in all three countries. Final workshops will be held during the month of July with consultant Myrna Lopez, in order to receive final inputs and include these in the documents. After the workshops have concluded, the drafting process will then be finalized.

The dissemination and validation phase with the respective institutions will be executed once the draft final documents of the standardized rules of procedures have been presented to the heads of the respective institutions accordingly.

Lessons Learned

In depth assessments aimed at analyzing current procedures and available resources needed to be made before proposing new standardized rules of procedures for the implementation of alternative measures. Accordingly, AJR went back and assessed thoroughly the current resources and procedures of the three institutions involved: ISNA, SBS and IHNFA, in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, respectively.

Furthermore, key aspects regarding the procedures to be drafted also needed to be raised and discussed, ensuring consensus between the Execution of Measures Judges and ISNA, the two parties involved in the process. Not doing this would otherwise cause the new standardized procedures to become inapplicable.

The accumulated experience of the technical teams at ISNA, SBS and IHNFA as well as the interest of these groups in improving their work is also necessary to ensure the applicability of the rules of procedures.

Next Steps

- Myrna Lopez, new consultant for this activity will be coming to the region and working with ISNA, IHNFA and SBS during the month of July. Final workshops with all institutions and judges are expected to take place at this time in order to reach consensus regarding processes and roles. Final inputs and all information gathered through this process will be systematized.
- Once the information is systematized, AJR will draft the final document of the standardized rules of procedures and proceed to validate this new document with the institutions involved. A final document is expected to be presented for validation by the month of August.

IND 5.3.1 Regional juvenile justice graduate program and other training programs for professional degrees are developed in collaboration with the Central American Court and SICA

During this quarter the juvenile justice Team started working on the design of three Diplomado Courses in Juvenile Justice targeted at juvenile justice sector actors in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras respectively. Mrs. Mary Beloff, international juvenile justice expert and training specialist provided technical assistance to the juvenile justice Team, presenting the frameworks for the Juvenile Justice Diplomado Courses in each country and providing accompaniment to their development process.

Development of Training Programs (Curriculum)

El Salvador

On May 26, AJR held a meeting with key actors from training units of justice sector institutions. At this meeting, a draft proposal for a Diplomado and/or training course in Juvenile Justice was presented and discussed with them. As a result of the meeting, an agreement was reached regarding the general framework of the Diplomado, changes were also proposed to the content of the modules and a Technical Academic Committee was established in order to work in collaboration with AJR on the design and implementation of the Diplomado.

The Technical Academic Committee is formed by key representatives of justice institutions: Mrs. Bessy Aguirre from the Judicial Training School (ECJ, Spanish acronym) of the National Council for the Judiciary (CNJ, Spanish acronym); Mr. Juan Carlos Fuentes Real, Director of the Attorney General's Office (AGO) Training School and Mrs. Zenaida Rivera, also from the AGO's Training School; Mr. Evenor Alonzo, from the Public Defender's Office; Carlos Amaya and Jorge Martínez of the Technical Executive Unit (UTE, Spanish acronym) of the Justice Sector Coordinating Commission; and Mr. Oscar Alirio Campos from the Juvenile Justice Unit of the Supreme Court of Justice.

On June 9th a follow up meeting was carried out in AJR with the Technical Academic Committee. A discussion was held regarding the structure of the Diplomado, content of the different modules, timeframe and logistics of implementing the course. As a result of the meeting the following agreements were reached: 1) The Judicial Training School would lead the design process of the Diplomado in Juvenile Justice; 2) The training course would be entitled ***“Interinstitutional Juvenile Justice Diplomado Course” (Diplomado Interinstitucional de Justicia Penal Juvenil)*** 3) The Diplomado would consist of five technical modules of 20 hours each and an additional module of *“Methods and Techniques of Legal Research”*; 4) The timeframe for the implementation of the Diplomado would be from the last week of August through November, with classes carried out on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday mornings; and 5) AJR and the Technical Academic Committee through the corresponding institutions which they represent, would assist in carrying out a first promotion or class of this Diplomado. The quota of participation would be 35 participants as follows: ten prosecutors from the AGO, ten Public Defenders, ten juvenile justice judges, two participants from the Juvenile Justice Unit of the Supreme Court, two participants from the UTE and 1 trainer from the Judicial Training School.

Biweekly meetings of the Technical Academic Committee continued during the month of June, in order to finish the design of the course and its contents. At these meetings possible trainers to teach each module were proposed, including Mrs. Mary Beloff and Orietta Zumbado, as well as two additional Salvadoran experts, one in the juvenile justice process and another on research methodology techniques. Also, the selection process of the participants from each institution was defined.

As a result of the work carried out during the meetings, a final document of the Diplomado has been drafted and validated by the Technical Academic Committee. A copy of this course is presented at this time (See Attachment II). The Diplomado will also be presented by committee members to their respective institutions, during the month of July.

Guatemala

During the month of May meetings to present a proposal for a training course in juvenile justice were carried out in Guatemala with the School of Judicial Studies, Training School of the Public Ministry (UNICAP, Spanish acronym) and the Institute for the Public Defense.

As a result of the key meetings work on the design of a Specialized Course in Juvenile Justice began in collaboration with technical key personnel of the School of Judicial Studies. The school counts with an excellent platform for virtual training courses. Therefore considering the distances that justice operators have to travel in order to take training courses, AJR with the School of Judicial Studies started planning the specialized course, on a semi-virtual basis in order to make it more accessible to all juvenile justice operators.

An agreement was made to establish an Academic Committee composed of one representative from each participating institution: School of Judicial Studies, UNICAP of the Public Ministry and the Institute for the Public Defense, in order to assist in the final design of the course, and monitor de implementation of the first promotion of the course. It was also agreed that the specialized course would be provided at the School of Judicial Studies, functioning as coordinator of the course as well.

Meetings were held during the month of June to continue working on the design of the specialized course. As a result, the specialized course has been designed, which includes the content of the training modules, timeline for the implementation, profile of participants, and methodology. The course is expected to be presented to authorities of the participating institutions and validated by the month of July. A copy of the specialized course is presented at this time. (See Attachment III)

Honduras

In Honduras the Diplomado in Juvenile Justice continued to be developed through a series of meetings with the Judicial School "Francisco Salomón Jiménez Castro". Much like the Diplomado in Guatemala the course in Honduras is also being designed as a semi-virtual Diplomado. Towards this end the Judicial School of Honduras and the School of Judicial Studies in Guatemala have signed a cooperation agreement and will share knowledge and best practices in order to implement a virtual education system on an internet platform. There is also a possibility of certifying the Diplomado through the Universidad Tecnológica Centroamericana (UNITEC). The juvenile justice team will seek this possibility.

As a result of the work meetings held by the juvenile justice Team in Honduras during the months of May and June with the Judicial School, and the key support of Magistrate Edith Urtecho López, Director of the School and Mrs. Magda Sofía Pérez, Pedagogical Coordinator, the design of a draft proposal of a Diplomado in Juvenile Justice has been completed. This Diplomado will be provided on a semi-virtual basis, and will be offered to judges, prosecutors and public defenders. (See Attachment IV)

The Diplomado is expected to be presented and validated by the Director of the Judicial School by the second week of August. It will also be presented to the UNITEC in order to seek the University's endorsement and certify the specialized Diplomado. AJR will keep contact with Yesica Goti, Dean of the Administrative and Social Faculty and Carlos Espinal, Law School Coordinator.

Regarding the Juvenile Justice Course designed by juvenile justice Team last quarter for the Law School's program of UNITEC, the University is still waiting approval of the curricular reform presented to the Superior Education Council of Honduras. The curricular reform includes the addition of a juvenile justice class, based on the course designed by AJR.

Regional Juvenile Justice Graduate Program

Currently the juvenile justice Team with the technical assistance of Mrs. Mary Beloff has started the design of a post graduate regional juvenile justice degree program. Once it has been designed, AJR will seek to present the graduate program to Universities of the three countries interested in its implementation. This will be a plus to the training activity as it will ensure the specialization of future juvenile justice operators.

Achievements

This quarter saw key advances as the three specialized Diplomado courses in Juvenile Justice were designed. All three specialized courses are expected to be implemented during the next quarter and provided to a select group of key juvenile justice operators which include: juvenile justice judges, execution of measures judges, magistrates, prosecutors and public defenders in all three countries.

All of the courses will be systematized and provided to the respective judicial training schools who will be the direct implementing partner of AJR in each country. Also, trainers of the institutions will take the course in order to ensure replication and sustainability.

Challenges

In Honduras the Judicial School does not count with the technical personnel prepared to assume the implementation by themselves of the Juvenile Justice Diplomado. For this reason, the alliance made with the School of Judicial Studies in Guatemala is indispensable in order to share experiences and good practices especially their expertise regarding virtual platforms and training systems.

Lessons Learned

In Honduras, key actors involved in the training process have not been specialized in juvenile justice, for this reason they have a strong interest in strengthening their capacities. This training process provides an important opportunity to ensure the continuity and sustainability of the specialization process in juvenile justice.

The participating institutions in Honduras, count with the structure and technology to carry out continuous and sustainable training processes, however the lack of qualified personnel (human resources) to organize, implement and provide the training, prevents them from being efficient and leverage the material resources they do have. For this reason investment needs to be made in preparing human resources.

Next Steps

- The three Diplomado Courses in Juvenile Justice for El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras are expected to be validated by the participant institutions in each country by the month of July.

- Preparations to carry out the first Diplomado courses in each country are expected to continue through the month of July and August. Implementation of the courses is expected to begin between the last week of August and first week of September.
- In Honduras, AJR will continue to look for the endorsement of the Juvenile Justice Diplomado Course by the Central American Technological University (UNITEC).
- AJR will continue working on the design of the regional graduate juvenile justice program with the technical assistance of Mary Beloff. The graduate program is expected to be presented by the first week of September.

Activity 3: Assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence in citizen security

This first result area beneath Activity Three, provides support by AJR to three independent programmatic/policy initiatives, thereby assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence on citizen security. The second result area aims to make OBSICA operational by supporting it with the development of a Central American Security Index (ICAS).

IND 6.1 SICA strengthened to develop new independent programmatic/policy initiatives

A major policy initiative that SICA has a unique opportunity to lend very specific support to, is the new Regional Youth Movement Against Violence. AJR will continue to work with SICA to capitalize on the opportunity for this support.

Movimiento Regional Jóvenes Contra la Violencia (MRJCV)

AJR USAID-SICA presented its aspirations to form a Regional Movement for the Prevention of Violence (MRJCV), to the SICA Unidad de Seguridad Democrática (USD) or Unit for Democratic Security, just before participating in the Central America Security Conference in Guatemala. The idea was that this project be included in the menu of projects that SICA was presenting to the international community. The project was not included in the menu of initiatives presented to the international community however SICA's interest in the Regional Youth Movement became apparent when the three youth Movements were invited to take part in working roundtables at the international conference.

Next Steps

- Agreement on collaboration for the official development of the Regional Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence.
Official creation of the Regional Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence (MRJCV) and bylaws and rules for its functioning and an official commitment by SICA to take care of logistic arrangements for official meetings by the Regional Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence at SICAs headquarters in San Salvador.
- Implementation of the MRJCV and coordination with other related projects including "Prevención social de la violencia y la delincuencia que afecta a la juventud en CA", which was a part of the menu of projects presented at the Central America Security Conference in Guatemala.

IND 6.2 OBSICA (previously OCAVI) becomes a tool that allows SICA to manage, analyze and produce information to inform regional or country specific initiatives

Observatory and Central American Index for the (OBSICA)

AJR coordinated with the Unidad de Seguridad Democrática (USD) to design the OBSICA Project, researching constructing and sending information about the instrument to the USD and looking closely at other instruments to provide technical analysis on these. Various working sessions were held, during which time it was proposed that the instrument be presented at the Central America Security Conference in Guatemala between June 20-23, 2011. The project was not presented as a part of the menu of activities for international donor funding by SICA at the conference. This was not done because a request has been made to the Government of Canada for donor funding for this activity.

Next Steps

- Review the proposal for the design of the index
- Analyze the raising of funds for the index with Canada or other funding sources
- Analyze the specific participation of CISALVA and other potential partners
- Reactivate the working group
- Introduce a more systematic and sustained way of collaborating on this Project

Activity 4: El Salvador Merida/CARSI Initiative on Prevention

IND 1.1 Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor municipal community crime prevention plans

| AJR USAID-SICA CRIME PREVENTION PLANS | |
|--|---|
| STRATEGIC AREAS | PROGRAM ACTIVITY AREAS |
| 1. CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY | A.Strengthening of CMPVs and its members |
| | B.Promotion and strengthening of community organizations to support prevention activities |
| | C. Development of Municipal Prevention Policy |
| 2. PROMOTION OF VALUES AND YOUTH IDENTITY | D. Development of Life Plans for Youth |
| | E. Development of Community Youth Organizations |
| | F. Supporting Social and Family Values |
| 3. SKILLS TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT | G. Strengthening of Formal Education System |
| | H. Supporting employability of youth with the help of the private sector |
| 4. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PREVENTION | I. Establishing and Strengthening "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Centers |
| ↑ 5. Innovative Media Campaigning to provide identity and branding to the municipality ↑ | |

The section below outlines support by the CMPVs to the various program activity areas under the plans. Below, AJR reports on its activities supporting the Plans, under the Plans' Strategic Areas using their respective program indicators.

1. CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

A. Strengthening of CMPVs and its members:

AJR's commitment is that Violence Prevention Committees are strengthened to design, implement, and monitor their Municipal Crime Prevention Plans. Strengthening of the CMPV includes by positioning the entity with regards to prevention and the design and carrying out of prevention activities in the three municipalities, improving inter-institutional coordination of the CMPV, equipping an office which may become a hub for municipal

prevention activities, assisting the CMPV in strengthening representation on the Committee and assisting the Committee with tangible administrative skills.

During this reporting period, the organizational strengthening of CMPVs was focused on assisting the three CMPV's by providing technical assistance in three key areas: 1) Management, recordkeeping and reporting of counterpart funds based on Action Plans; 2) Management and administration of strategic information by the CMPV and, 3) Management, administration, and execution of USAID-funded projects.

It should be noted that next quarter a formal CMPV Strengthening Strategy including a training schedule for all three CMPV's will be presented to USAID for approval. This training schedule will include; 1. Orientation on El Salvador's National Prevention Strategy; 2) Training on AJRs Municipal Violence Prevention Strategy; Prevention Concepts and the Outreach Center Model as a Viable prevention Solution and Monitoring and Evaluating Progress, among other themes.

Though the CMPVs have not received formal training with a defined agenda from AJR; Committees have been strengthened through the development and implementation of their Action Plans. Members assigned to the administration and execution of activities of the prevention plans have been trained in specific areas which are necessary to effectively administer, track and keep effective record of activities. AJR considers its technical assistance focus this quarter a fundamental basis for upcoming formal strengthening training.

Three Committees for the Prevention of Violence receive targeted technical assistance on project administration

Management, recordkeeping and reporting of counterpart funds based on Action Plans

Seven CMPV and municipal representatives received technical assistance in the area of Management, recordkeeping and reporting of counterpart funds based on the Plan of Action. In El Congo two representatives of the Committee attended (its assistant and the Administrative Manager of the municipality). In Chalchuapa, two persons attended this session and in Santa Ana three municipal representatives attended. The session included background on, Administration of the plan of action financed by USAID; an explanation of eligible and ineligible counterpart funds; types of record keeping and methods of reporting; Review of examples cases of counterpart funding and eligibility and the identification and use of forms to record counterpart funds. The greatest challenge to reporting counterpart funds, is that representatives gain access to the support units of the municipality who must record their time as counterpart contribution to the Plans. In Chalchuapa, one challenge encountered in the area of strengthening is collecting backup counterpart funds that the private sector has provided to the Chalchuapa CMPV and managing the intention of the municipality to introduce unexpected infrastructure counterpart funds that were not initially in the plan of action. Similarly, in Santa Ana gathering back-up documentation for counterpart contributions is a challenge. Due to the municipalities size, municipal actors are dispersed across many officers posing a challenge to collection efforts. Generally,

persons trained proved grasping content as they demonstrated immediately being able to register counterpart funds in preparing this quarter's leverage report. (This is reflected in AJR's counterpart contributions this quarter.)

Management and administration of strategic information by the CMPV

A second technical assistance training session was held with the CMPVs of El Congo and Santa Ana. A full-time assistant in each municipality was trained on the Management and administration of strategic information by the CMPV. This included a review of the process of identification and transfer of information generated with AJR's technical assistance (Diagnostic, Strategic Plan, and Plan of Action, approved proposals, signed agreements, etc.). It is important for Committees to understand how research and data that has been generated can be strategically used throughout the implementation of the Prevention Plan. The challenge is to help trainees responsible for the administration and management of this information to understand it given its impressive volume. AJR also covered how to be able to analyze and follow-up on ongoing projects and lastly, the management of information and results based on the ongoing projects. The CMPVs have in their possession all key documents and have received a lengthy orientation to each and how it can be best used. In Chalchuapa, the CMPV's assistant is building an archive with the information collected with the assistance of AJR. This information will serve as a starting point for monitoring and follow up processes. This training area will serve as a direct launch point for monitoring and evaluation training.

Management, administration, and execution of USAID-funded projects

Lastly, focus this quarter turned to management, administration, and execution of USAID-funded projects. Seven persons attended this session in El Congo and five attended in Santa Ana. Because implementation of activities under the Crime Prevention Action Plans has hit a spike in all three municipalities, Committees have only recently begun to feel the effects of regulations and procurement and other policies which guide AJR as a USAID implemented project. It has been particularly valuable to work with key members of the Committees so that they understand these policies. This session included Definition of the administrative strategy for the execution of approved projects; Processes for the procurement of goods and services with USAID funds and focus on the results of previously executed projects. The challenge here is to have those assigned by the CMPV take ownership of each project and be able to manage and administer the records that will lead to the expected results. In Santa Ana, a challenge will come in the ability of the Sports Committee to record results in the ten communities where the action plan is supporting sports prevention efforts. (See also below.)

CMPV's show strength as they demonstrate support to new OC's

As seven new Outreach Centers were prepared to be inaugurated this quarter, new and clear support for the Centers was demonstrated by the CMPVs. These actions show stronger CMPV's who are embracing prevention under the plans. The Mayor of

Chalchuapa and the Coordinator of CMPV, Mario Ramos, himself adopted the Chalchuapa Centers this quarter for personal monitoring. Once Outreach Centers started to be inaugurated this quarter, and municipalities CMPVs, and ADESCOS saw the Centers' advantages, an official request for more Centers was made by Efrain Peñate, Coordinator of the CMPV of Santa Ana at each public event. This was also the case in Chalchuapa.

CMPVs played important roles during challenges faced by new Centers. When the partner of an Outreach Center in the community Tazumal I proved an inappropriate match to implement the Center the Mayor and the CMPV were involved in community meetings to resolve the issue. When the CMPV in Buena Vista III was broken into, the CMPV became involved in the attempt to recover items. In San Antonio II, the CMPV is contemplating whether the faith-based partner that was chosen is sufficiently involved in the OC. These are considered major gains in CMPVs demonstrating ownership for prevention infrastructure, and making every effort to protect it. CMPV members were on hand for many of this quarter's inaugurations.

In order for the CMPV to take the lead in the initiatives that are part of the Municipal Prevention Plan and to connect them with partner communities and churches in the implementation of the Outreach Centers, AJR will seek to involve Yessenia Cabezas (Operator of the CMPV of Santa Ana) and Vanessa de Paz (Operator of the Committee for Peace and the Common Wellbeing of Chalchuapa) in most of the monitoring and technical assistance visits to OCs, meetings and other activities related to the Outreach Centers. We also expect the Outreach Center Coordinators, community leaders and churches, to reach out to the CMPVs for help as they provide prevention services in the community. The bridge between the CMPVs and Outreach Centers will be an important point of focus over the coming and subsequent quarters; this connection is arguably the most important link in connecting AJR's support for community prevention and its municipal work.

Violence Prevention Plan Implemented

AJR is supporting activities under the Municipal Prevention Plans established by the CMPVs. These activities are reflected under their respective indicators in this section of the report.

Violence Prevention Plan Monitored

AJR will aim train CMPVs in concepts of Monitoring and Evaluation next quarter. It will train the CMPVs generally and will seek that two point persons for monitoring and evaluation be appointed in each CMPV to be trained on monitoring and evaluation methods and the application of a monitoring instrument by the CMPVs. This quarter a first prototype of this Excel-based interface was designed. It is intended to allow municipalities to monitor implementation of Violence Prevention Action Plans. Work on this component will be a major focus over the next quarter.

IND 2.1.7 Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities

I. Santa Ana

Developing the first statistical report

The head of the Observatory developed the statistical report for the first quarter with technical assistance provided by AJR. Based on this report the quarterly report at the observatory will be prepared. The report contains statistical charts of 21 of 25 total indicators. This report provides baseline information on specific statistical indicators of violence that the municipality will manage until the end of this administration, hoping that during the next municipal administration, the new period, the scoreboard will be checked to assess progress.

Developing the first quarterly report January-March 2011

The first report of the observatory was developed from the statistical report and took into account the diagnosis that the mayor of Santa Ana, with the support of institutions such as the Public Safety and PREPAZ had made in 2010 to develop the Plan for Prevention in the municipality. The report provides information on each of the areas and their indicators, disaggregated in several areas. (sex, age, date, time, location, type of weapon, etc.).

Public presentation of the observatory at the opening of offices CMPV

Early this quarter, the Observatory of Violence was presented as a tool for the obtaining of information by the CMPV and Santa Ana City Council. The day was significant because the full-time operator of the observatory was on hand to provide an overview of the operations of the observatory, its role and its seating and interaction with other offices in the CMPV's new headquarters. The observatory's organization and functioning were presented and the Mayor of Santa Ana received a copy of the statistical report and presented it to the Director of USAID to demonstrate work done to date. At the same event, AJR presented the results of the baseline of the USAID-SICA AJR program, as the foundation on which the program was providing technical support for its interventions.

Presentation of the first quarterly report of the observatory to the CMPV

The first quarterly report of the Observatory (Annex III) was presented to the CMPV this quarter. Its preparation was analyzed each of the four areas of the matrix of indicators: ordinary crimes of gender violence, against children and adolescents; violations of ordinances misdemeanors, and risk factors associated with violence. The first two areas provide consistent statistics from the viewpoint of the source, all from established systems at institutions such as PNC, ISDEMU or ISNA. Even if these

institutions have some limitations and flaws in gathering information about crimes they are existing official data mechanisms.

For the other two areas, sources of information are more varied and most of them have information coming from systems for internal use, unaccustomed to sharing information, some of these internal sources are not well structured and others have no system and offer short-term collection of information.

From this perspective, this first report is a significant achievement in the work of the observatory and its continuation represents a major challenge to the observatory's sustainability.

El Congo

Design of the database of the observatory

The database of the observatory was established at the initiative of the technical manager and the voluntary support of a computer science student at the Technical Institute Centroamericano (ITCA). This initiative has helped produce more statistical reports quickly and easily, as well as giving information that is organized under the criteria established from the start by the Support Committee for the Observatory.

First statistical report of the observatory

The observatory produced its first statistical report based on information provided by the National Civil Police, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health. The El Congo Violence Observatory decided to work with two of the four proposed areas: crimes and risk factors. Being a city of 30 000 inhabitants, with a percentage of population living in rural and semi-rural areas without the presence of institutions like the ISDEMU or ISNA, El Congo has limited ability to obtain information on gender indicators of abuse to childhood and adolescence and family violence. Nor does the Metropolitan Agents Corps (CAM) follow up on any misdemeanor ordinance, as there the CAM has limited membership in these areas that is largely dedicated to administrative tasks or protection of municipal assets. Therefore, the observatory has been restricted primarily to the area of crimes. It does little work on risk factors.

Public presentation of the observatory at the opening of the office of CMPV

During the inauguration of the offices of CMPV early this quarter, the first statistical report of the observatory of violence and vulnerability was presented by the engineer in charge of the observatory. Municipal authorities assessed that for the first time its own system of monitoring of information on violence was being activated. Although results to date are very modest, with the accumulation of information and the sustained work of collecting the same, the observatory can become an important resource for the municipality and the CMPV.

Chalchuapa

Constitution of Technical Committee of the Observatory

A meeting was held with members of CMPV to determine who the representatives of the institutions that participate in the Technical Committee of the Observatory will be. The following institutions were considered: City Hall, National Civil Police, Health Unit, Ministry of Education, ISNA, ISDEMU PREPAZ, CNSP (now CONJUVE). It was agreed to formally begin the work of the Technical Committee through an induction workshop which establishes a work plan for the observatory.

Induction Workshop for the Monitoring Technical Committee

The induction workshop of the Technical Committee of the observatory saw participants from different institutions establishing mission, vision, mission, core functions of the different institutions and agreed to continue work on a new meeting at which analyzed the table of indicators proposed by the AJR and the Committee.

Development of the scoreboard of the observatory

AJR held a meeting attended by two members of the PNC, the representative of the Ministry of Health, CNSP, ISNA and the Mayor to discuss the scoreboard with which the observatory should work in the coming months. We analyzed each of the areas with indicators, making observations, confirming indicators and modifying others. It was agreed that the point person in charge of the observatory make the changes and presented the modified table for committee approval at the next meeting.

Activity Highlights

In Santa Ana the preparation and presentation of the first quarterly report to CMPV is noteworthy. It involves months of work and the first production of a report that contains the main results on the indicators adopted by the observatory to monitor the phenomenon of violence. The introduction of this report is a tangible product of the commitment of USAID-SICA AJR in establishing the observatory, providing it with equipment and providing the methodology to follow in its efforts to monitor the violence. This would not have been possible without the commitment and work undertaken by the municipality, providing suitable premises for the operation of the observatory, human resources and encouraging the participation of different institutions in the Technical Committee in the understanding that it is a valuable tool of the CMPV.

In El Congo creation of the database by the manager of the observatory has been an important endeavor, supported by an experienced volunteer. This allowed rapid development of the statistical report, and despite the limited sources, will enable

automatic data crossing for analysis of greater depth and breadth and higher quality information on the situation of violence the municipality.

In Chalchuapa the creation of the Technical Committee this quarter is key. Although in the municipality the work of the observatory is lagging behind, there are good conditions for its development. Chalchuapa is a city that has exceeded 100 thousand inhabitants, and started to have problems of violence linked to urban growth. In recent months killings have declined, but home grown robberies and thefts, in addition to complex cases of crime in the city center, especially in the market area. Therefore, the observation of violence and investigation procedures and monitoring of what happens there, they become more necessary, and without a Technical Committee to support the work of the person designated by the city would be impossible to meet that need.

Challenges:

Santa Ana

The Technical Committee met on a few occasions in the second quarter. Changes in the management of some institutions or agencies, other assigned missions, the waiting time for receiving data and processing, made the meetings less consistent. The challenge remains to maintain motivation by the representatives and institutions that the observatory is dependent on. It is also important that the technical team of the observatory, the coordinator and the two employees responsible for its operation, meet regularly to evaluate the work and to plan new observatory building activities, such as in the case of geo-referencing work.

The Congo

It is necessary that CMPV Coordinator and the head of the observatory take more initiative to convene the Technical Committee and to develop activities that strengthen the observatory without undue reliance on formal decisions of the Mayor or CMPV. The observatory is a technical tool which needs some autonomy to operate and produce results. In addition, the Coordinator of CMPV must assume a greater role in the management of the observatory. If this does not happen, even if there is a first report, the sustainability of the work may be questionable.

Chalchuapa

The creation of the Technical Committee this quarter is a fact, yet it has not yet taken on the appropriate role. CMPV policy coordination is not constant even in the call to the Committee. The challenge for the next period is to achieve this. The observatory continues to operate in private facilities that do not provide the conditions to operate properly though in the future it will be based in proper offices.

Next Steps

Santa Ana

Implementation of training plan and preparation of the second report for the second quarter of 2011.

Start training for outreach workers in management of information on risk factors and properly disclose the report of the first quarter of 2011.

El Congo

Implementation of training plan and prepare the first report

Like Santa Ana, El Congo must participate in training activities in the coming period. At the same time, it must produce its first quarter report and ensure that the FC is still running. Steps have been taken to ensure that the Departmental Directorate of Education support the collection of information on indicators related to desertion, abandonment, and repetition, as well as investigating other factors that are not defined in current indicators, but that may be valuable to better understand the risks and violence they are exposed to young people.

Chalchuapa

Implementation of training plan and prepare the first report

Like Santa Ana and the Congo, the observatory must participate in training activities in addition to starting to create the database and produce the first quarterly report. This is feasible provided that the Technical Committee be able to assume full competence in the coordination of the observatory, because unlike Santa Ana and in a situation similar to that of the Congo, the Coordinator of CMPV fails to generate the necessary support for the Technical Committee members to take on more active participation in development activities. Next steps depend on this support happening.

B. Promotion and strengthening of community organizations to support prevention activities:

AJR has been keen to strengthen the relationship between ADESCOS, FBOs and the Municipalities and CMPVs. As is evidenced in various sections of this report, local organizations including churches (Catholic and Evangelical) and ADESCOS engaged heavily this quarter with CMPVs and municipalities as partners in the development, inauguration and now implementation of eight new Outreach Centers funded under this Activity.¹⁰ Next quarter AJR will introduce a strategy to strengthen community organizations so that they are better able to support community-level prevention activities.

¹⁰ The total number of new Outreach Centers is twelve, nine of which are funded under Activity Four and all of which depend on community organizations to support prevention activities.

C. Development of Municipal Prevention Policy

IND 4.2 Number of municipal prevention policies designed and adopted in the target municipalities

Development of Municipal Prevention Policy

Consultative sessions and focus groups with community leaders within the CMPVs, municipal officials and civil society leaders ensued this quarter, providing invaluable direct inputs to AJR in preparing the strategic lines for municipal prevention policies in the three municipalities, which will be in place over the coming quarter.

Santa Ana

In Santa Ana, AJR agreed with the CMPV that the development of municipal policy on violence prevention would begin once the first quarterly report emerged from the observatory on violence and vulnerability. So, efforts to develop the municipal crime prevention policy will be shown in next quarter's report.

El Congo

Consultative session with community leaders

In April 2011, AJR consulted with the CMPV and agreed to schedule an open consultation session with twenty community leaders selected based on geographic and demographic criteria. The consultation session used three questions to generate information for analysis by AJR: 1) What are the major problems associated with violence and crime in your community?; 2) What actions are being undertaken by the community to solve these problems? and 3) What are the actions that the Mayor should do to help solve the problems of violence in your community? Participants emphasized three key aspects relating to the problem of violence in their communities: the poverty in which they live directly influences insecurity; participation of residents in solving these problems is key but can be characterized currently as minimal and that the Mayor of El Congo's actions are sporadic and often non-existent on the issue of insecurity. There were many specific inputs on how to solve challenges and what should be the most important actions that are taken into account in the preparation of the proposed strategic lines of a municipal prevention policy. Focus groups and interviews with employees of the municipality

AJR conducted an interview with the Coordinator of CMPV, Alfredo Arevalo, who in turn holds the position of Head of Social Issues at City Hall. A key issue that emerged from the interview and which can influence the progress of the observatory and the program in the municipality is that failures in communication and coordination are said to exist between the CMPV and City Council. Mr. Arevalo considered that these failures prevent the proper

development of prevention activities. It was expressed that there are important decisions on prevention issues, in which the CMPV and Coordinator do not participate. Room for maneuvering by the CMPV, it was expressed by Mr. Arevalo, is limited because all activities by the Committee must be authorized directly by the Mayor. The interview provides important context to AJR, not only with regards to the development of the municipal policy, but more generally with regards to supporting the work of the CMPV of El Congo.

Chalchuapa

Public consultation workshop on municipal prevention policies

In Chalchuapa, the AJR also held an open consultation session with community leaders based on the three key questions noted previously. The workshop produced valuable information regarding the risks faced by children and youth in communities. In the session a tolerant and negligent attitude of the police emerged with regards to crime, coordination failures between the municipality and the police, the ineffectiveness of social promoters of the Mayor and the problems of land conflicts between communities generated by the influence of gangs. Here are some critical issues that municipal politics should provide answers as community leaders.

Focus group with city officials

AJR held a focus group with city council and municipal employees, where AJR explained the purpose of the upcoming municipal prevention policy, the procedure followed and the reason for their participation in the focus group. AJR engaged in a discussion of violence risk factors and an analysis of various units of the municipality that may relate to the prevention of violence and their roles. Feedback and comments were invaluable. Two pieces of information are considered key to understanding the municipality's priorities with respect to policy design. First, no resources exist to support a municipal prevention policy. For this reason, the Mayor requested work begins on a resource management plan for the policy once the strategic lines for the municipal prevention policy are in place. The second piece of key information that emerged from the focus group with city officials, is the perception that municipal resources could be targeted distinctly to organize and manage the city market and street vendors, a sector that is considered key to municipal prevention efforts. The latter issue has "political costs, the Mayor is likely not to want to address this issue until next year, after local elections.

Drafting of municipal policy documents ensues

The drafting of municipal policy documents has started in Chalchuapa and El Congo first draft of the policy document will be completed in the second week of August in both municipalities. In Santa Ana, the process was delayed because the point person assigned by the Municipal Council for the Prevention of Violence and by the Mayor's Office, did not fulfill their obligations to help advance the policy design process. (AJR is now working through the head of the Observatory in Santa Ana to advance the process.)

Challenges

The consultation sessions have created expectations with participants, especially with regards to sensitive issues like security. In developing the consultative workshops for municipal policies, AJR made it clear to participants that the objective is to design a document that will serve as a road map to the municipality to guide its work to prevent violence. At the same time, the policy can serve as a resource management tool to implement prevention policies and programs—increasing their effectiveness and providing a substantive tool to municipal government representatives and citizens alike.

Next Steps

The consultative process and focus groups and interviews with employees of the municipalities will be completed in the second half of July. Employees surveyed include municipal managers, the head of the municipal cadastre, promotion managers and the municipal secretary. AJR will complete draft of policy documents for Chalchuapa and El Congo and will begin the draft policy document for Santa Ana. AJR will also create the Design Resources Management Planning Commission for the Policy in Chalchuapa.

2. PROMOTION OF VALUES AND YOUTH IDENTITY

D. Development of Life Plans for Youth

IND 2.1.1 Number of youth who are trained in life skills

This quarter the strategy for implementing Desafio Sonar Mi Vida life skills training was finalized including the strategy for working with facilitators who will provide the training. A “kit” has been developed at a competitive cost and is being produced for each facilitator. The kit includes workbooks and didactic materials. AJR has encountered practical solutions for providing the methodology in communities and a great number of trainings will be provided through Outreach Centers. No new training was provided in El Salvador this quarter. Training is expected to be significant in all eighteen target communities beginning early in the next quarter especially now that new Outreach Centers are in place.

E. Development of Community Youth Organizations

IND 2.1.2 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity

The AJR aims to construct forty youth clubs in the eighteen target communities. A club is defined by the project as a group of youth motivated to organize themselves as a group around a common hobby or activity with the shared objective of being a positive force in their community through the activity and involving others in creative ways.

Eighteen clubs have been approved in the three municipalities this quarter, twenty two additional clubs are in the process of being approved and no less than ten being developed. Clubs were promoted in the municipalities through flyers, posters, meetings with interested youth, meetings with ADESCOS, meetings with CMPV members, meetings with municipality leaders, etc.

Assistance has been given to youth and their organizations in order to organize groups and present proposals. Youth engagement is already evident. Leticia Bolaños of Buena Vista II, in Chalchuapa put aside a beach day with friends and decided to come to the briefing of the conformation of the Clubs, she asked to speak to explain why the youth of their community are not present.

... "We (the youth of the community) we rarely go to the beach and this day was a trip over there ... I told them I was coming to the meeting and that I would sacrifice all, as this club was more important to the community that a trip to the beach "

Organizations interested in supporting the clubs, such as radios and TV stations, have been visited. The limited experience of the youth in elaborating a serious proposal has slowed down the process of creating clubs. The lack of knowledge that CMPV members have about the functioning and purpose of the club in the area social violence prevention is a challenge that AJR will work on. A day-long training session will be held with youth next quarter to explain the main tenants of the Club concept and underlying values, how Clubs are expected to operate and how they will report their evolution to AJR.

Clubs may be engaged in, skating, reading, drawing, radio, brake dance, music, painting, drama, drumming or community service activities among others.

Hallmarks of AJR "Juven Clubs"

- ✓ Reinforce positive identity and values and seek to allow youth to form character by investing their energies into positive activities;
- ✓ Actively promote positive use of free time and recreation as a means to mitigate risk in communities where illicit activities may pull them in a negative direction
- ✓ Underscore leadership development as an important skill for youth to engage in positive groups, so that they become positive role models in their communities
- ✓ Foster youth commitment to their communities through Club activities so that they become a force in introducing prevention activities in collaboration with adults in their neighborhoods and communities.

| # | MUNICIPALITY | TYPE OF CLUB | NAME |
|----|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Santa Anita | Bicycle | BMX AJR |
| 2 | San Jose Unidas | Bicycle | BMX San Jose |
| 3 | San Antonio II | Bicycle | Ceroº BMX |
| 4 | Garcia I | Music | Primera Generación |
| 5 | Argentina I | Music | JUCY |
| 6 | Lomas de Tecana | Music | Black Rain |
| 7 | Loma Linda | Music | Ángeles Musicales |
| 8 | Las Victorias | Music | Do mi Sol |
| 9 | El Carmen | Music | Bendición de Dios |
| 10 | Argentina I | Modern Dance | Argentinas Dance |
| 11 | Buena Vista III | Modern Dance | Stars |
| 12 | San Antonio II | Dance | SAD |
| 13 | Las Brisas | Dance/cheerleading | Las Porras |
| 14 | Santa Teresa | Batucada (dance) | Rumba Club |
| 15 | Lomas de Tecana | Batucada (dance) | The Fire |
| 16 | Las Brisas | Radio | POP |
| 17 | El Carmen | Radio | Yo Soy El Congo |
| 18 | Las Victorias | Painting | Getsemaní |

F. Supporting Social and Family Values

Prevention communications campaigns have been designed for launch in eighteen communities to reinforce social and family values, early pregnancies, use of drugs, the reduction of domestic and community violence and gang prevention in all three municipalities. It is anticipated that this activity will involve the municipalities communication departments, youth and CMPVs to a significant extent. The campaigns are expected to address those risk factors that contribute to the occurrence of youth violence and that are not being addressed by other specific initiatives under the AJR program.

Supporting community infrastructure while fostering sports volunteerism and values development

This quarter, AJR rolled also out its sports for prevention grants in the three municipalities. The majority of communities in the target municipalities have very limited access to spaces for recreation and sports. Where they do exist, they have been abandoned or are in bad condition and do not offer the local population, specifically children and youth, the vital mental and physical space to carry out recreational activities and practice sports. AJR is targeting this through grants that provide: 1) procurement of sports and recreational equipment for the practice of sports, 2) stimulation of sports committees that support sports competitions and, 3) actively promote values development through sports, working with sports committees and volunteers. Formation in values is being developed with the support of trained coordinators and church leaders. This will guarantee development of rules of conduct and necessary values to create a positive change in attitude, family integration, and reduction of risk factors which will have an impact on the levels of youth violence in the municipality.



El Congo

In El Congo, nine community members are being trained in the promotion of values through sports as instructors. (Three persons hail from the CMPV and six are community members.) Training sessions cover orientation to the Value of providing prevention through sports; How to promote values through sports; Values and strengthening of the youth's identity and Administration of a sports project.

AJR has provided training on the management and implementation of two sports projects. Equipment has been provided to the El Congo Multi-Sports for the use of the three El Congo communities and others for the development of twelve sports disciplines. The sports staff that works with the municipality has been reorganized as a result of this effort, better positioning the sports program to be sustainable through the municipality. The equipping of twelve sports' disciplines has enhanced the Multi-sports facility in El Congo. By this quarter, seven sports disciplines in all three communities have registered youth and are providing values development through sports. The stimulation of prevention through sports in El Congo has led to the area around the Multi-Sports facility, which was previously an area where drugs were dealt, now being declared a "drug free zone" so that young people are no longer consuming drugs in these areas.

Chalchuapa

In Chalchuapa, ten community members are being trained in the promotion of values through sports as instructors. (Four persons hail from the CMPV and six are community members.) Two training sessions covered orientation to the Value of providing prevention through sports; How to promote values through sports; Values and strengthening of the youth's identity and Administration of a sports project.

Five sports committees have been trained and equipped, one in each AJR target community. In all communities, community members are participating in sport activities such as talks of values, practices, tournaments and short inter-community tournaments.

In Chalchuapa, prevention through sports is active, violence prevention is a focus point with 350 children and young people participating in school sports. The municipality and the CMPV have provided human and material resources for the proper functioning of the sports program. Because this municipality has already been working on this issue, community members have noted that there have been changes in the behavior of children and young people participating in sports schools.

This program has allowed young participants to stay in an environment conducive to their own physical and emotional development at the same time these sports schools stimulate people to play a productive role in society by transferring values.

Santa Ana

In Santa Ana three training sessions are planned for ten sports committees, two have taken place this quarter. Training sessions cover orientation to the Value of providing prevention through sports; How to promote values through sports; Values and strengthening of the youth's identity and Administration of a sports project.

Ten sports committees have been trained and equipped, one in each AJR target community. In all communities, community members are participating in sport activities such as talks of values, practices, tournaments and short inter-community tournaments. The municipality and some CMPV members are supported by three municipal sports

promoters which help to ensure a functioning sports program. Already, a group of 26 volunteers has formed to work on the issue of violence prevention through sports and the improvement of community sports scenarios.

Challenges

For the team of people designated by the municipality to develop the appropriate expertise to foster values through sports, this area of work is a challenge because it is an entirely new theme for these teams, especially those in El Congo and Santa Ana. A second major challenge is the registration of attendance by youth to tournaments and sports activities. Over the next quarter as sports activities begin in full, AJR's M&E Coordinator will prioritize training community members in these formats to ensure adequate registration of youth and community volunteer participation in sports for prevention activities.

Next Steps

AJR will continue the training of trainers and sports volunteers. In El Congo, AJR will manage the support of organizations like INDES to support the development of sports within the Multi-sports Center of El Congo. We will adequately monitor the conducting of sports activities and the use of monitoring/ registration forms for activities.

IND 1.2 Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors under the "Neighbors for our Youth" Program and as volunteers in Outreach Centers

The AJR's mentoring methodology is being finalized for use in all eighteen AJR target communities. The AJR hired a Mentoring expert to develop the Methodology last quarter. A workshop to validate key aspects of the methodology was held over the course of two days. Coordinators and volunteers from the Outreach Centers participated in a mentoring workshop on April 30th and May 1st at FUSALMO Santa Ana, where they learned about the qualities of a mentor and the mentoring process that they can develop with the vulnerable youth who participate in their Outreach Centers.

Josefina del Carmen Rivas de Herrera, a member of ADESCO of Colonia Argentina in Santa Ana who took part in the training said, "I learned a lot because of my age .. the dynamic exercise showed methodologies and life experiences and I felt very clear that this way is how one learns best. To me, those two days left me very happy and satisfied. I have never received training like that." Josefina exclaimed that the training will be useful for her to communicate her family and with the family of the Outreach Center, "because it's my second home.

G. Strengthening of Formal Education System

AJR is not directly supporting this activity area of the Municipal Crime Prevention Plans at this time.

H. Supporting employability of youth with the help of the private sector

3. SKILLS TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT

"I have Access to a Dignified Job"

- Development of demand-driven employment for youth in alliance with the private sector
- Establishment of alliances to develop productive activities and micro-enterprise development

IND 2.1.3 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities

The third strategy of each of the five-strategy Prevention Action Plans in collaboration with the CMPV's of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo seeks to foster youth development, strengthen community actors involved in prevention and to integrate more youth in more training and employment sectors.

AJR Vocational Training Strategy

Develop Vocational Capacity and Create Job Opportunities for Youth

AJR seeks to develop training and employment opportunities for youth in the municipalities and AJR target communities. Within the framework of the

Municipal Prevention Plans, *Strategy Three: Skills Training and Opportunities for Employment*, vocational training and opportunities for jobs are being provided in response to unemployment which disproportionately affects youth in these municipalities. During the first phase of AJR's strategy, AJR selected vocational training partners from expert institutions who presented strong technical offers and met the following requirements: 1) they were willing to share their methodologies; 2) they were able to provide training in the municipalities; 3) they would be capable of training the target population of youth and, 4) they possessed the creativity to strengthen the identity of youth through training. In the second phase of this strategy, a menu of training options was offered in each municipality taking into account the recuperation of traditional heritage. Partners had to be able to promote courses in the municipalities. AJR has urged the promotion, strengthening and registration of young people into the training programs so that vocational partners could meet their targets.

Evolution of Vocational Training Strategy in its Second Quarter

During quarter three the third phase of the training strategy began, didactic training by every one of the vocational partners is in motion and has reached an advanced stage. **At the close of this reporting period, 1,184 youth had accessed AJR supported**

vocational training and 1,037 youth have attended training regularly two or more times a month, as verified in course attendance registration.¹¹

The program's employment and training strategy is focused on tourism development in the zone in order to create jobs and income generating activities and in this way, improve citizens' way of life and empower community members of the municipalities to prevent youth violence. AJR's training objective is 2,000 youth trained in the municipalities. The development of this strategy and training package was a primary activity of the program last quarter. The AJR will work to reach its training target over the next quarter.

Tourism sector training

During the month of April an Alliance was established between AJR and the Ministry of Tourism through the Corporación Salvadoreña de Turismo (Salvadoran Tourism Corporation) known as CORSATUR. The alliance was established to develop a course for on-site Tourism Guides with youth from the municipalities of Santa Ana , Chalchuapa and El Congo. The program for on-site Tourism Guides was born with the idea of strengthening the work of people that live in the destination areas of the West of El Salvador, fostering a tour guide development program in the zone, which provides a way to create self-employment opportunities in the three municipalities.

AJR's three target municipalities are known historical tourism destinations in the country, having archaeological sites, the continent's deepest volcanic lake and traditional cuisine appreciated across the country. AJR's strategy is to train 26 youth in AJR's target municipalities that are familiar with these elements and have an interest in sharing them with tourists and guiding them so that they too get to know these elements of the national heritage.

The program seeks to stimulate sustainable tourism at these natural and cultural sites in each municipality, developing skills oriented a generating learning. As an added value, the training will provide participants with a certification card identifying them as official SITE GUIDES, this will be accredited and nationally acknowledged by the Ministry of Tourism. Training is taking place in Santa Ana during eight hour week-day sessions. The course includes six modules: 1)First Aid; 2)Professional Ethics; 3) The History of El Salvador; 4) The Tourism profession; 5) Working with Groups and 6) The Environment. A didactic manual will be provided to each youth after every module, as will lunch and a complementary stipend to help youth to cover transportation costs.

¹¹ AJR will report on this indicator as a final result once vocational training courses have terminated. Data is considered interim at this time.

Training at Outreach Centers

As a part of AJR's training strategy, training partners are using OCs as training venues. To reach its goal of number of target population in the communities, AJR this quarter introduced vocational courses in some of its Outreach Centers. This brings to communities



training opportunities and enhances the "job training" component at OC's . This win-win combination has been very important because it allowed training organizations to become more involved and provide training that is oriented to prevention, rather than training be for development more generally. Training instructors were immersed in the daily reality of communities while training youth.

In the OCs of Las Brisas and Santa Rita in El Congo, the Llor Foundation provides silks screening, as well as in Santa Anita and San Cayetano Glass works is also provided. CASART in San Antonio Chalchuapa teaches Pre-hispanic mask crafting. The courses are a logistic challenge to Centers, many of which have

space constraints. All this activity has allowed greater interaction between youth and more community involvement in OCs and may have contributed to increased commitment by trainers as a result of experiencing the communities of youth.

Challenges

Partners provide solutions when students miss classes to mitigate desertion

Desertion rates are considered by AJR to be manageable, the rate has been calculated at 12.6 % based on registration of attendance. Reasons for desertion have been found to include: the existence weak community organizations, the still limited involvement by the CMPV in launching the training strategy, the unreliability of young people with regards attending vocational training (and a lacking family support structure for youth) inadequate technical knowledge of the courses, poor community safety, family problems that prevent attendance, changes of address and family commitments, among others.

At the Santa Ana Municipal Training Center, the Center's director Hugo Alfredo Medina was able to have six youth return to classes because he was able to work with a social promoter who visited neighborhoods to find missing youth. The municipality's social promoter went to youths' houses and in several cases, accomplishing their return to courses. The promoter re-motivated youth who have continued with their learning. Hugo Alfredo Medina has requested regular involvement of social promoters of the Municipal Government, in order to maintain attendance at the courses and create new opportunities. At CASART and the Llor Foundation similar efforts have been made, with partners calling youth at home and working through training companions in the courses to get to missing youth. Partners how an immense dedication to mitigating desertion, they want to meet proposed targets , but they want even more to allow young people to learn, improve self

worth and through a dignified job or income generating activity, provide income for their families.

AJR has found monthly technical reports as required by partners, to be a point needing improvement. This has been addressed with partners. With regards to AJR's Training Registration and Data Collection Formats, partners' trainers were instructed in its use of this instrument by the AJR M&E Coordinator throughout this quarter. (See also Activity Six.) A number of partners presented inconsistent data. This has made a detailed analysis of their result, more tedious. In the initial stage of training, formats were modified and the protocols for the delivery of reporting were made more rigid. AJR will work to overcome any remaining misunderstandings with individual partners in the coming quarter.

Next steps

Next Steps will generally will be aimed at, 1) Defining the strategy to cover deficit in reaching training target; 2) Definition and implementation of strategy for job placement/income generation with each partner; 3) Verifying the learning process is conforming to the curriculum and final evaluations of young people; 4) Programming the development of "Desafío Soñar Mi Vida" life skills training for youth and 5) Coordinating closing of courses and graduation ceremony for all vocational training courses.

The following is an overview of vocational training results through June 30, 2011 by AJR's training partners:

| YOUTH ATTENDING AJR USAID-SICA VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Name of Training Institution | Description of Course | # Youth to Train (GOAL) | TOTAL # Youth Registered Training | GENDER | | TOTAL # REGULARLY ATTENDING TRAINING |
| | | | | MALE M | FEMALE F | |
| CAMARA DE ARTESANOS, CASART (Chamber of Artisans El Salvador) | Leatherworking | 125 | 21 | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| | Woodworking | 75 | 46 | 7 | 20 | 27 |
| | Jewelry Making | 25 | 129 | 18 | 62 | 80 |
| | Ceramics | 50 | 19 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| | Piñata Making | 25 | 21 | 2 | 31 | 33 |
| | Indigo Dying | 50 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| | Processing of Juices | 25 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| | Embossing | 25 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| | Metalworks | 50 | 18 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| | Shoemaking | 50 | 28 | 11 | 10 | 21 |
| | Carpentry | 50 | 16 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| | Ceramics Canceled | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Auto body Repair Canceled | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sub-TOTAL | | 600 | 331 | 78 | 148 | 226 |
| Francisco Gavidia University | Basic Computer Training | 100 | 108 | 57 | 25 | 82 |
| | Advanced Computer Training | 100 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Computer Maintenance | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Basic English I | 100 | 71 | 38 | 17 | 55 |
| | Basic English II | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-TOTAL | | 500 | 188 | 95 | 42 | 137 |
| FUNDACION FERNANDO LLORT | Silk-screening | 120 | 190 | 114 | 105 | 219 |
| | Glassworks | 40 | 46 | 3 | 48 | 51 |
| | Papermaking | 120 | 73 | 39 | 87 | 126 |
| | Ceramics | 120 | 37 | 13 | 26 | 39 |
| | Ceramic Clay Modeling | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-TOTAL | | 480 | 346 | 169 | 266 | 435 |
| DICAME | Shoemaking | 40 | 18 | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| Sub-TOTAL | | 40 | 18 | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| OBRA SALESIANA MARIA AUXILIADORA | Food processing | 20 | 20 | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| | Sewing | 25 | 15 | 0 | 22 | 22 |
| | Baking | 20 | 10 | 0 | 18 | 18 |
| | Computer Training | 25 | 28 | 0 | 22 | 22 |
| Sub-TOTAL | | 90 | 73 | 0 | 81 | 81 |
| TALLERES VOCACIONALES, ALCALDIA MUNICIPAL SANTA ANA (Vocational Training Municipality of Santa Ana) | Industrial Sewing | 40 | 40 | 4 | 29 | 33 |
| | Floristry and Piñata-making | 40 | 23 | 3 | 21 | 24 |
| | Graphic Design/Advertising | 40 | 32 | 5 | 13 | 18 |
| Sub-TOTAL | | 120 | 95 | 12 | 63 | 75 |
| MITUR/CORSATUR | Tour Guide Training | 90 | 26 | 11 | 15 | 26 |
| Sub-TOTAL | | 90 | 26 | 11 | 15 | 26 |
| FE Y ALEGRIA | Cake making | 25 | 53 | 2 | 22 | 24 |
| | Bartending | 50 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Residential Electricity | 50 | 44 | 18 | 0 | 18 |
| Sub-TOTAL | | 125 | 107 | 20 | 22 | 42 |
| TOTAL | | 2045 | 1184 | 399 | 638 | 1037 |

Below follows a summary of the achievements to date of each of the eight training partners in quantitative and qualitative form:

1. Francisco Gavidia University

The development of the training program being carried out by Francisco Gavidia University (UFG), runs through the volunteer program under the Social Projection project at the university. Training is done in the Outreach Centers and the regional facilities of the university in Santa Ana are used to send out volunteers, and provide services to beneficiaries. In this period a total of 179 young people enrolled in the subjects of Basic IT and English. To retain young people enrolled in the courses, instructors with the support of the Coordinator of Outreach Center, have emphasized the value of responsibility and punctuality to the courses, in order to keep youth motivated. These are open enrollment courses because of the interest shown by new people and promotion that youth themselves do in their communities. At the close of the period, Eighty-two youth have been trained in basic Office software between the OC Coordinators, volunteers and beneficiaries belonging to the communities. Fifty-five youth have been trained in the area of English. **A total of 137 youth attended training regularly two or more times a month, as verified in course attendance registration. Ninety-five are male and forty-two are female.**

Challenges:

Initially, challenges included being able to fill training slots. Low attendance was seen by participants to Basic IT courses. 19% of youth who were enrolled dropped out of training which is associated with several factors including changes in the home. In the case of OC Coordinators at Outreach Centers, who were offered training in advanced IT and computer maintenance, many lacked support staff to leave the OC for the session, a lack of instructors commitment to continue the course were also perceived. UFG expressed difficulties in developing some training in Santa Ana because Outreach Centers, lacked Internet service¹² necessary for training and causing UFG to have to redesign its courses. This issue was addressed by AJR's Coordinator of training at the OCs.

Next Steps:

- Increase promotion and motivation in each outreach center for youth who are trained regularly to attend their classes. In turn, promote the delivery of certificates of participation for young people who complete the course, as an incentive to support the acquired knowledge against the training curriculum, allowing it to be more competitive in the labor market.
- Train vocational trainers on the management and use of the AJR's training monitoring

¹² Lacking internet service is a problem because the service provider often will not install cables as a result of their being robbed in many communities, this challenge is being addressed with Outreach Centers and most have Internet available in some form.

formats, in order to improve control of grades and timely monitoring of courses. (Previously this training was not deemed necessary by the University.)

- Follow-up on entrepreneurial business ideas that have emerged as a result of teamwork and knowledge acquired during the courses.
- Coordinate Products Fairs will be held in the month of July 2011.

2. CENTRO DE FORMACION ALCALDIA STA. ANA TALLERES VOCACIONALES (VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER SANTA ANA)

The Santa Ana municipal training Center is a large facility that was reinvigorated by the municipality only last year. AJR is offering Piñatería and Floristry, Graphic design, and Industrial Sewing courses. **As of the closing of the reporting period, a total of 75 youth attended training regularly two or more times a month, as verified in course attendance registration. Twelve are male and sixty-three are female.**

In May 2011, equipment, machinery and supplies necessary for the vocational training Center to develop the training was delivered. Equipment such as computers, drafting tables, industrial sewing machines, chairs, desks and work tables, and basic equipment including accessories scissors, etc. were provided. On May 11, 2011, the USAID Mission Director, Carl Derrick toured the facility, talking to teachers and youth alike about training. Young people are receiving training and collaboration of youth with the instructors who decorated the premises.

Challenges found:

Early into the graphic design course youth were discouraged the youth to continue in the course which was caused by the specific technique causing disinterest and absence of some students. It was agreed to modify subject matter and teaching methodology and missing youth returned, achieving the number of registered participants. Defections were stated to be associated with lack of time to attend the course for homework, and some changes in university schedules. The Center has limited financial resources to purchase materials for Piñatería/Floristry with which young people can increase production of goods for sale during the Fair which is being organized as part of the festivities of Santa Ana at the end of July 2011. However, young entrepreneurs have raffles and have raised money to buy materials and to continue learning and increasing production. Numerous periodic visits during the weekends to train teachers and director of the Training Center were provided to address technical deficiencies in the collection and presentation of data in monthly reports, registration formats and the liquidation of expenses and counterpart contributions

The Training has improved data collection and timely delivery of AJR's Training Registration and Data Collection Formats including a) general information sheet of the course, b) Personal Identification Sheet of the participant, c) Technical assistance to participants d) Technical educational programming, support of training curriculum of the

theoretical material imparted, e) Technical control and practical assessments d) Technical control attrition. All formats are in place for each of the courses running.

Next Steps:

- Follow-up entrepreneurial business ideas that have emerged as a response to teamwork and as a result of knowledge acquired during the courses.
- Coordinate Product Fairs that will be held in the month of July 2011.
- Identify companies that can absorb the labor generated through the vocational courses in Sewing and promote self employment among other courses

3. OBRA MARIA AUXILIADORA

This training provider is faith-based and located in Chalchuapa municipality. A closed facility with a large square and good potential to protect young women beneficiaries, hosts vocational training sessions and is administered by Salesian Sisters. On monitoring visits this quarter, AJR verified the development of the teaching program of each course, use of materials and application of practical training showing that participants are acquiring skills and producing products such as skirts, blouses and shorts in the case of young women in the course of dressmaking; dishes in the case of young people participating in the course of food processing baking and pastry making. **As of the closing of the reporting period, a total of 81 youth attended training regularly two or more times a month, as verified in course attendance registration. All eighty-one youth are female.**

In the baking course, women are making different kinds of bread and sweets and local gastronomical specialties that the region is known for, based on their learning. With regards to the IT course, AJR could verify the progress that the girls were demonstrating on the knowledge of computer programs such as Word, Excel and PowerPoint. AJR was able to verify that that talks on values with the girls are taking place, these are based on book "How to win friends," Reflections on the application of values such as responsibility, the value of creating your dreams, among other things, build self-esteem in these young women. They also evidence the entrepreneurial spirit of many young people who are interested in starting their own business and the culture among their peers from other courses, particularly those who participate in the Food Technology course and pastries.

Meetings were held with the Salesian Sisters running the Center in order to generate initiatives towards entrepreneurship, including scheduling a workshop on "Cooperatives", aimed at all young people participating in the courses. The talk was held in collaboration with the Cooperative Association of San Vicente ACOVI DE RL They formed two groups of 40 participants each, simulating micro-and content was based on the history of the cooperative, the cooperative values and benefits of savings, "Principles of savings" and steps for the establishment of micro enterprises. Participants were also able to learn about credit options available and as requirements for microenterprise.

Agreement was reached with the Obra on additional scholarship funding for transport and has provided access to training courses and has generated a constant attendance.

A monitoring visit was carried out in early May in coordination with Majella van der Werf, in using AJR's Training Registration and Data Collection Formats, emphasizing the importance of the diary of this document and the associated control required. During this visits it was decided to make some design changes, especially to control of entry and exit of young people attending the courses and on the sheet to the control of the training supplementary grant which covers transport expenses and which many youth receive. It was agreed that the previous format, would be delivered without modification and the related drop-out with the new design.

To promote the creation of micro enterprises and respond to the interest generated on this topic, a fair of products in the municipality of Chalchuapa has been organized for late July, demonstrating the support of the Mayor and other members of other organizations. The Salesian Sisters will help prepare young people with products available for sale.

Challenges:

A significant challenge this period has been to maintain the level of enrollment which began on vocational courses in Food Processing, Information Technology, sewing and baking, and keeping low the percentage of young dropouts. Attrition is attributed to lack of interest shown in the course schedule, family problems, change of address, commitments to study.

In addition to the implementation of micro-enterprises and seeking facilitators who specialize in this area, a challenge is to provide flexible and consistent line of credit guarantees to the beneficiaries of the program. However, continued efforts to develop actions towards this goal and to support young people interested in self-employment, will persist by AJR.

Next Steps:

- Organization and realization of product fair.
- Organize training workshops in sales management, so that the revenues that are generated by sales of products, go into a common fund, so that what is produced is not oriented to consumption, but the generation of income and savings.
- Form another class on Saturday, with regards to increased demand for pastry and cooking classes

4. CASART (Chamber of Artisans of El Salvador)

CASART's goal in supporting El Salvador's artisans is to provide integrated technical-enterprise support (technical attendance, qualification, commercialization and credit), that facilitates development by artisan industrialists of the country, allowing them to improve income (commercialization/export) and generate job stability. CASART has enrolled 331 young people participating in courses in eleven specialties. (Ceramics and Body Repair

courses were closed because they did not cover the minimum expected number of attendees.) **As of the closing of the reporting period, 226 youth attended training regularly two or more times a month, as verified in course attendance registration. Seventy-eight are male and 148 are female.**

It is important to note the efforts made to ensure the enrollment of more than 300 young people on vocational courses, CASART worked hard to find young people from our target communities who have enrolled in their courses. New vocational courses were opened in the three municipalities, Congo, Santa Ana and Chalchuapa as reinforcement for the initial registration and in order to comply with the target. The vocational course juice processing, were invited by the Mayor of the Congo, Mr. Lombardo Guerrero to participate in Mother's Day celebrations in a Gastronomic Festival in May, community members shared their skills, tasting recipes with the Mayor's local identity, which is called "The Tabudo", and is based on a tale of the Coatepeque Lake on which the municipality sits.



AJR perceived of the development of management skills and a strong control of technical skills required in artistry. Young people are already identifying leather production processes to generate new business. Instructors have identified list of young entrepreneurs. Those trained show a real interest in training in topics related to the development of skills to market their products. Many also need opportunities to strengthen

life skills and maturity to develop and undertake an entrepreneurial initiative and steps that include a business plan, etc.

Meetings were held during the quarter with the Executive Director of CASART, Training Program Coordinator, Head of Finance of CASART, AJR Personal Finance and Administration and Prevention, with the aim of analyzing the financial status of the agreement in compliance with clause on disbursements and in response to the request for amendment to the agreement, in relation to the per capita cost per beneficiary, entrepreneurship strategies and initiatives for employment.

Technical assistance and training were provided during three sessions on the use of AJR's Training Registration and Data Collection Formats. In meetings with the Executive Director, Mr. Oscar Cortez and the Training Program Coordinator Mrs. Maribel Henriquez and AJR's Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator, Majella van der Werf, important agreements are made for regular reporting of results.

Challenges:

- The initial proposal to CASART, was based on a population of 600 young people identified by AJR, offering low cost, but once starting implementation of the agreement the Chamber detected that the target population was smaller, because the youth responded to

the call of vocational courses which occurred in the data sheet. In this respect, the partner needed to strengthen the process of promotion to increase attendance in each of the selected communities. Through these efforts, CASART achieved a total of 645 youth identified for training. CASART assigned five persons for the promotion and registration of young people to courses. The strategy in coordination with AJR making visits in the communities benefiting from the territory of Congo-house by house, promoting the course through flyers and personalized explanations, delivering invitations and completing the filling of application forms, helped.

- A reduction occurred in the attendance of young people enrolled, resulting in the drop-out of 105 young people for various reasons: lack of time for motherhood, vocational disorientation, youth engaging in agricultural work, the CMPV not taking full ownership of the project to meet the challenges encountered and confusion between the supply of vocational courses and activities that take place in the CdA.
- AJR's Training Registration and Data Collection Formats were not found to be complete.

Next Steps:

- Coordinate with the closing ceremony AJR general vocational courses, accompanied by an exhibition of prototypes made by each young beneficiary of vocational courses, for the month of July and August 2011.
- Definition of strategy for job placement after training for example in juice processing which represents a great opportunity for the development of tourism in the municipality.
- Evaluate the performance of instructors and the frequency of monitoring carried out by CASART, so as to ensure the interest of young people in the subject.
- Implement the enterprise and employment strategy included in the agreement.

5. FÉY ALEGRIA

Fe y Alegria was identified as a training partner originally providing three courses; in the areas of, cake making, bartending and residential electrical skills training. During this quarter trainings scheduled were shifted to Saturday and Sunday, morning and evening, with Fe y Alegria achieving a total enrollment of 107 young men. Training of 24 young people in the field of cakes and pastries from different communities and 18 youth in residential electricity took place. The pastry course provided demonstrated youth who have mastered various of confectionery techniques. AJR on monitoring visits witnessed very professional and structured course and very productive environment among the participants. Residential electricity courses showed male beneficiaries to be highly concentrated on course material. **As of the closing of the reporting period, 42 youth attended training regularly two or more times a month, as verified in course attendance registration. Twenty are female and twenty-two are male.**



In developing the courses Fe y Alegria used an approach that is centered on beneficiary competencies and recognition of learning achieved by the youth. The development of content for each of the specialty trainings was carried out through 80% practical and 20% theoretical training. Provision of AJR's Training Registration and Data Collection Formats has been timely and complete. At the request of Fe y Alegria no extra training was provided and the point person at Fe y Alegria carried out registration, coordinating with trainers. The M&E Coordinator made two visits to the organization over the course of the quarter.

Challenges:

- Covering the budgeted number of young people for the course in bar tending was not possible. The course was suspended due to the attendance by six youth. Fe y Alegria could not cover operating costs with so few students. Fe y Alegria did not provide timely notice that the course was terminated, relocating youth weekend schedules, and generating a desertion of the beneficiaries. These actions were addressed by AJR. During technical monitoring visits, ways were sought to open new courses, and promote youth participation (telephone calls, visiting house to house), however, Fe y Alegria did not obtain effective response. The reasons provided by youth for having dropped out are associated with the little knowledge of and disinterest in performing table service, according to standards established in the area of tourism and gastronomy.

Next Steps:

- Identify young people who are interested in the labor market, to formalize the employment in bakeries or restaurants, fast food.
- Promote the companies in the municipality of El Congo Santa Ana to beneficiaries in each of the specialty trainings and develop an action plan to facilitate access to employment opportunities.
- Follow-up entrepreneurial business ideas that have emerged as a result of teamwork and knowledge acquired during the courses.

6. DICAME

DICAME is a unique and reputable shoemaking business that has existed for more than twenty-years in Chalchuapa and undertook the challenge of being part of a vocational training prevention strategy. DICAME has enrolled eighteen youth in training courses for shoe-making process in the areas of: dyeing, cutting, sewing, shoe construction, mounting, carding and pressing and stitching of shoe soles. **As of the closing of the reporting period, 18 youth attended training regularly two or more times a month, as verified in course attendance registration. Seventeen are male and one is female.** DICAME

has directly recruited three young trainees into the business, all three of whom are now working for DICAME at the business. An additional youth is being contracted on an assignment basis to help with order fulfillment. Two young men are working a dye handling machine. In the sewing area ten young men have learned various sewing techniques related to shoe making. A youth is training on shoe mount production and online production, learning the cutting shoes or moccasins, as well as pre-molded shoes. Also, three more young people work in each heel-mounted areas. Carding and sole pressing and cutting are also areas of work.

Challenges:

- The courses are presented desertion of young people due to insecurity in the area they come from, Tazumal 1 and Loma Linda communities. This hampered staying in the factory because it is located in an area run by a rival youth gang to that in Tazumal I and Loma Linda, requiring movement through unstable zones.
- There has been a need to identify new youth that meet the optimal requirements for the labor market, because most young people in this course are underage in the underage 14-16 range. They need training but may show immaturity and not be as able to learn at this age.
- Mr. Jorge Ibañez who owns this business and is head of the CMPV in Chalchuapa, has business related obligations that prevent him from being present at the plant with great frequency. This has resulted in the shifting of some training content, absenteeism, limited ability by the business to seek new participants and limitations in providing timely reporting to AJR. These challenges are being addressed and solutions sought by AJR.

"The courses taught me to be someone in life, to avoid walking the streets. My thinking has changed because there were many things not previously known. The workshops help me think about establishing my own shop and selling shirts for young people. Thanks for the support, we want to continue."
"

Walter Ernesto Ruiz
15 years of age, Las Victorias
Community, Chalchuapa.
Silkscreen Course,
Fernando Llord Foundation

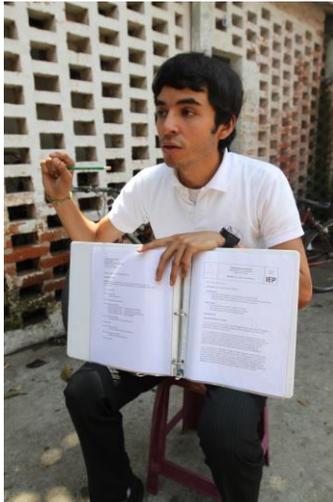
Next Steps:

- Agree a plan to promote the opening of new courses, in compliance with the stated goal and actions to reduce the dropout rate.
- Compliance in the delivery of timely and accurate.
- Follow-up with employed youth and with entrepreneurial business ideas that have emerged as a response of teamwork and knowledge acquired during the courses.

7. FUNDACION LLORT

Fernando Llort is "El Salvador's National Artist" and his foundation seeks to stimulate the arts and his training workshops are among the country's best known. AJR is collaborating with the foundation to provide Silk screening, Glassworks, Papermaking, Ceramics and Clay modeling courses in the municipalities. **As of the closing of the reporting period, 435 youth attended training regularly two or more times a month, as verified in course attendance registration. One hundred and sixty-nine are male and two-hundred and sixty-six are female.**

Young people have been strongly encouraged to participate in vocational workshops and a first Product Fair by the Llort Foundation was a great success, young people identified their strengths and weaknesses, improvements and opportunities for growth and felt they knew tastes and preferences of potential customers. With this new knowledge youth will



prepare their products for three additional fairs. Also, stained glass is beginning to be taught, which is highly specialized as a trade and is very challenging. Three new training groups of 25 people in the communities of San Cayetano and Santa Anita have been established to increase the number of youth trained according to the agreement while. Coverage is targeted to the 18 project communities.

Youth have gained experience in sales and marketing since the beginning of the project, they are now beginning to understand the aspect of quality control in order to make more and stronger products. Youth want to learn more about *entrepreneurship* or small business development. Llort instructors show incredible professionalism including one instructor who developed a lessons planning method that other instructors are all using. (See picture.) Values are a

major part of teaching by Llort and instructors seek to integrate values training into every class.

Challenges:

- Establishing the courses and reaching the target for courses has been arduous, though incredible commitment has been shown on the part of Llort.
- The defection of youth taking courses has been significant in some courses and has been seen to be higher in communities where an Outreach Center exists where there has been a slight drop in attendance to courses, while it is not known whether a correlation exists this is important to consider.

Next Steps:

- Start with training in business development, marketing costs, product presentations, among others to strengthen the strategy of forming four cooperatives, one in Chalchuapa, one in the Congo and two in Santa Ana
- Making Produce Markets in San Salvador, shopping centers, and municipalities.
- Manufacture of new products alluding to the cultural identity of the municipality.
- Improve techniques for developing products, and achieve greater striking variety, quality and productivity

8. Ministry of Tourism (MITUR) / Salvadoran Corporation for Tourism (CORSATUR)

Training through this partner has seen significant delay, however youth show great energy in being trained. During this period Tour Guide training started for 26 people from the communities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo. The training has received a very positive reception from youth. The program seeks to promote sustainable tourism to natural and cultural destinations in each municipality, developing skills and entrepreneurship aimed at generating skills and youth ultimately being accredited as Tour Guides by the Ministry of Tourism. Tourism is a key driver of AJR's training and employment strategy and that of the CMPVs, making this training key. Training is to be held in Hotel Santa Ana, for eight hour periods on weekdays. It consists of six modules, and participants were given a manual, lunch and a stipend covering transport costs. All participants have signed a commitment letter agreeing to attend 100% of training and to participate actively in each of the modules, showing interest and dedication to the activities to achieve maximum advantage of training

Thirty-six young people signed up to attend the course on weekdays and thirty for the weekend course. AJR expects demand to rise further. **As of the closing of the reporting period, 26 youth are attending training, as verified in course attendance registration.**

Next steps.

- Train MITUR / CORSATUR staff in the use of AJR's Training Registration and Data Collection Formats.
- Develop a proposal for the implementation of two new courses for tour guides.
- Participate in tours organized by the Tourism Committee of each municipality and receive training in the Challenge of Dreaming my Life.

IND 2.1.4 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives

The strategy for the development of micro-enterprises is being completed as of the writing of this report. A number of sources will feed the development of these initiatives.

During this period, vocational training has been aimed at capacity building techniques for young people to learn a trade, develop skills and awaken their creative and productive skills. These initiatives facilitate teamwork as a foundation that builds towards the formation of productive associations groups, thus forming cooperatives to take advantage of opportunities for the sale of specialized products for the tourism sector.

Initiatives by training institutions have been developed to move youth from vocational training to jobs and access to income generating activities. During the month of June product fairs had youth experiencing what it is like to market a product, the importance of merchandise inventory, setting prices, deciding on product packaging. These are activities that will serve to strengthen a marketing proposal that provides access to prospective customers more effectively, will enable youth to meet market preferences, and likewise demonstrate their ability to creatively express their knowledge and skills.

To develop the micro-entrepreneurial initiatives and to align with AJR's strategy to promote tourism in the area as an income generating mechanism for youth, AJR USAID-SICA has developed three strategies that will promote tourism in all three municipalities and where the entrepreneurial initiatives will operate.

Santa Ana: In Santa Ana AJR USAID-SICA, in alliance with the Municipality and the CMPV, will develop the "Santa Ana Pedestrian Zone," to integrate the most important cultural and touristic heritage sites of the city (the Municipal Palace, the Casino, the theater, the Cathedral, the Art Center and the park in an area where people can walk and which tourists will be attracted to.

The Santa Ana Pedestrian Zone aims to provide a platform where youth Clubs supported by AJR and other youth groups will have a permanent area for artistic and cultural expression. This will be the area where AJR will also establish a micro entrepreneurial market so youth who attended the vocational training will be able to show and market their products every weekend. The municipality with support of other actors will work on enhancing the pedestrian area including setting up appropriate infrastructure for the young entrepreneurs. The designs will be part of the concept and esthetics that the municipality will promote as part of the city. AJR will promote that youth who want to sell their products at this site form a cooperative to do so. Youth who are being trained as tourism guides will take advantage of this opportunity to guide tourists around the historical center of Santa Ana. Contacts with tourist operators in San Salvador will be made to attract tourist to Santa Ana. The theater that is closed on weekends will start offering matinees as a new attraction.

In addition, in the Lomas de Tecana community, AJR will develop a Canopy Zip Line to provide entertainment for youth and develop rural tourism in the area. The Canopy Zip Line/Extreme Sports Park will be operated and managed by 25 youth from this community in alliance with the local ADESCO.

Chalchuapa: Using its own resources, this municipality will develop a dock at the Cuscachapa Lake. The dock will have a stairway down to the lake. AJR will contribute accessories and technical assistance to create a Canopy Zip Line over the lake, taking advantage of the local geography and topography. The Canopy will be supported by a

flotilla of six pedal boats to promote aquatic circuits at the lake, and a dozen bicycles for rental around the lake and the historic center of the city. The Cuscachapa Lake will be the departure point to recuperate and activate tourism in Chalchuapa, connecting it with the archeological sites of El Tazumal and Casa Blanca and ending at the Historic Center that includes the José Matías Delgado park and church. The historic route will be complemented by two cycle lanes. The youth currently being trained as tourism guides and the artisans being trained by Llorca and Casart will have this set up as a platform from which they can sell their products and tend to tourists.

El Congo: AJR is currently discussing with the Mayor where to set up the Jugodromo (Juice market) and artisans' shops. It is expected that the soon to be defined commercial area could serve customers driving between Santa Ana and San Salvador and be accessible also to those traveling to the Coatepeque Lake. The Jugodromo would aim to serve as a platform in showing the distinct products of El Congo (juices elaborated from local fruits). The jugodromo will aim to combine a juice and product market developed by entrepreneurial youth from the three communities targeted by AJR in El Congo.

In each case demonstrated above, the management of the boats on the lake or the canopy zip lines, the jugodromo, the artisan shops, the bicycle rental or just the tour guide business; AJR will promote cooperatives among the youth who qualify for assistance from the target communities. The idea is that youth learn to work together towards developing tourism in the area as well as generating their own income. This strategy will be launched next quarter.

Micro-entrepreneurial Initiatives Ready for Further Development

Three micro-entrepreneurial initiatives are in development in Chalchuapa through a vocational training provider and shoemaker. Three youth trained at DICAME have been contracted temporarily to work on shoe orders. They received vocational training in various processes of shoemaking. One youth who is 17 and reached his second year of high school, Edgardo Ever Loarca, has been temporarily appointed and has set up his own unit within the factory. He is slated to produce 200 pairs of shoes every two weeks. He has in turn subcontracted another youth to help fulfill his order. DICAME agreed to a biweekly payment of \$ 0.70 per pair of shoes produced. In compliance with quality requirements and delivery times from the factory and as a result of the sub contract, Edwin Loarca has generated an average income of \$ 140 every two weeks for 200 pairs of shoes ordered. AJR will work closely with each partner to ensure youth like these receive training/guidance that will position them for micro-entrepreneurial endeavors.

A second example of a micro-entrepreneurial initiative is through a vocational training provider conducting training in leather works, CASART. Cesar Mendoza, who is 18 years of age and from San Jose Unidas in Santa Ana, has embraced an opportunity to make leather covers for Bibles, among the parishioners of his church. He has already shown dedication, perseverance, leadership, innovation and entrepreneurship, with a desire to financially support his family and take the opportunity to devote his time to developing new prototypes and design new styles for his Bible, which called the attention of his fellow church members and who want to place orders for covers and leather straps.

Challenges:

There is an urgent need for training processes for working on demand and a need for training in values, so that young people meet promptly to their working hours and give greater formality to working hours.

Both challenges below demonstrate the urgency of working with youth to position them for micro-enterprise development and are target youth for AJR:

- Lack of adherence to work schedules by Ever Loarca caused the person hired to not show up from work at the factory. A colleague Evelyn Escobar, has joined this activity through an agreement with the owner of the factory.

- In the case of Cesar Mendoza, Mr. Mendoza did not have the initial capital to purchase raw materials even though he had the demand in his community to produce orders. These

These challenges will be resolved with self-employment opportunities that AJR seeks to launch next quarter.

IND 2.1.5 Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities

AJR's strategy for the development of employment and income generating activities is being finalized as of the writing of this report.

Moving from training to Jobs and income generating opportunities

Because youth have acquired new knowledge, this does not provide them any guarantees for economic self-sustainability. AJR's challenge is to position youth so that they are able to take accrued knowledge and entrepreneurial instinct and move to the next level with this. This entails forming a life plan with a mission, vision and values, which form part of business plan initiatives and later directs economic resources.

Youth being trained have been classified by community, by training specialties, essentially providing a mapping of potential workforce offer and products and services available to the tourism and other sectors and in line with employment opportunities for these municipalities. In addition to the micro entrepreneurial strategy mentioned above, AJR will train youth on employment skills so they can learn how to develop a resume, conduct an interview and other skills that will enhance their chances to land a job. In addition, AJR will help them search for job opportunities directly with businesses and in alliance with the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Ana and with CONJUVE through the JuvenTour Fair.

Multiple meetings were held this quarter with each of AJR's training partners, to address the technical and economic resources that can be used to build job skills in young people. Vocational training has been aimed at capacity building techniques for young people to learn a trade, develop skills and awaken their creative and productive skills. These

initiatives facilitate teamwork as a foundation that builds towards the formation of productive associations groups, thus forming cooperatives to take advantage of opportunities for the sale of specialized products for the tourism sector.

Initiatives by training institutions have been developed to move vocational training to jobs and access to income generating activities. During the month of June product fairs had youth experiencing what it is like to market a product, the importance of merchandise inventory, setting prices, deciding on product packaging. These are activities that will serve to strengthen a marketing proposal that provides access to prospective customers more effectively, will enable youth to meet market preferences, and likewise demonstrate their ability to creatively express their skills, knowledge and skills.

Challenges:

- Need for increased degree of coordination to ensure the intervention strategy of each partner will contribute to capacity building for job placement, providing a support network for the youth job seeker, enabling the skills, knowledge and acquired knowledge, new learning habits and skills to adapt to successfully move into employment or auto-employment opportunities.

- CMPVs must take ownership of this commitment and are the main promoters of the opportunities.

Next Steps:

- AJR will hold meetings in municipalities with partner institutions to create a work plan during July and August 2011, in order to develop activities for young people to recognize and assess their own entrepreneurship. In turn, evaluate the performance of technical skills in product development, thereby achieving adjustments in methodology and achieve agreed objectives in the agreements.

- A cooperative agreement will be signed with the CARANA Program for generating employment in the tourism sector and the maquila industry, allowing AJR to link to the strategy, "Business-Centre", and fill vacancies according to the supply of labor available.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PREVENTION

This strategy seeks to work with CMPV's to incept prevention infrastructure strategically in the communities in order to facilitate greater social cohesion in communities, use of free times through sports and prevention taking place on sports fields through values training, and general ability by the CMPV's to demonstrate their commitment to prevention and their Prevention Plans. During the quarter some \$300,000 in infrastructure for prevention projects were approved under the plans in all three municipalities. Aside from these

infrastructure works, the program's hallmark infrastructure initiative in the municipalities, is the Outreach Center Model.

I. Establishing and Strengthening "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Centers

IND 1.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities



Seven of the nine total new Outreach Centers under this Activity area were inaugurated this quarter and are providing services to great demand in the municipalities. These are San Jose Unidas in Chalchuapa; San Cayetano in Santa Ana; Garcia I in Santa Ana; Santa Anita in Santa Ana; La Providencia in Santa Ana; Santa Rita in El Congo and Las Brisas in El Congo. A final two Centers have been added and these will be inaugurated in early August 2011 under this Activity area, these are Las Victorias in Chalchuapa and Santa Teresa in Santa Ana.

An intense period of technical monitoring through site visits took place this quarter through in order to ensure that OCs grasped the Model for services and could have questions answered with regards to setting up schedules for the activities at OCs, how to best use physical space in Centers, how to work with beneficiaries and with volunteers and community members. The Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator conducted intense monitoring visits, introducing an improved version of AJR's Monitoring and Evaluation System in early May and then following up to ensure proper use of the system and recording of assistance and activities in all the Centers. (See also Activity Six.)

Pre-inauguration Operations at Outreach Centers

In order to begin the implementation of the Outreach Centers during April and part of May, equipment had a standard package of equipment was in place in most of them, including computers and office supplies, board games, electronic equipment, computer equipment,, etc. Although the Outreach Centers' equipment has been standardized, the sustainability and entrepreneurship initiatives at each Center varies. For example, in some communities micro-enterprises are a bakery, a small gym, popsicle production and pastry-making.

The signing of agreements to implement two Outreach Centers in the Municipality of El Congo, one in Colonia Las Brisas and the other in Colonia Santa Rita, took place on May 9th at 3:00PM. People who attended this event as signers and honor guests included Milton Lombardo (Mayor), Alfredo Arevalo (CMPV Representative), Daniel Lopez (Pastor of New Jerusalem Church), Rodrigo Sandoval (Parish Priest of Iglesia Divina Providencia),

and Harold Sibaja (AJR Director). The event was also attended by the schools of El Congo and members of the two communities.

Two Additional OC's in Target Municipalities

AJR sought to open 11 Outreach Centers out of the selected 18 communities, leaving seven communities as not having Outreach Center services. Based on direct requests from CMPVs, ADESCOs and communities, AJR explored possibilities within its Budget and decided to approve two more Centers, leaving only five target communities without a Center.

During the quarter, AJR visited Santa Teresa in Santa Ana and Las Victorias in Chalchuapa, both high-risk communities, to establish an initial contact with the ADESCO community organizations of each community and to identify possible faith-based partners. In Santa Teresa the Church Voice of God was identified as a possible implementing organization. A functioning OC was visited to give the potential partners a sense for the workings of the OC Model and its effect on communities. In Las Victorias the Señor de las Misericordias Parish was identified as a possible Outreach Center implementing partner; however, many of the community members, including ADESCO members, are also members of the Ministerio Roca Fuerte Church in Chalchuapa, and thus, lean more towards working with the Ministerio Roca Fuerte Church.

Initially, some ADESCO members rejected the implementation of an Outreach Center, but once they visited the Buena Vista III Outreach Center, which was already established and talked with Pastor Marlon Sanchez, who has participated in the implementation of this Outreach Center, their perception changed and they were motivated to move forward with this initiative for their communities.

Following is an overview of the developments at the seven Outreach Centers that were inaugurated this quarter.

1. "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Center Garcia I, Santa Ana

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 18, 2011. The ADESCO in this community is solid and strong given that it already had youth initiatives in place through a community center it runs. AJR was pleased with the partnership. Finding a faith-based partner was challenging until AJR identified Pastor Carlos Centeno from the Guerreros de Cristo Church who became interested in this project.

Four hundred and two beneficiary hours were recorded for the period, and 108 total youth have accessed the Center for services. This quarter the Center's software package was installed and several courses are underway. Twenty-five youth are enrolled in computer training and have accessed more than 190 hours, two are enrolled in English and 19 in tutoring services. The small business chosen for the Center is a production of quesadillas and baked goods. The Center has a small seating area set up alongside its main entrance

where community members enjoy a soda and these baked goods between 8AM and 7PM daily. Ten youth work on the small business and in the first two months it has seen a profit of \$48 dollars. In June the sub Coordinator of the Center became its Coordinator, he and the faith-based partner have become progressively more involved in the OC. The garden of the OC was cleared and paved to accommodate more youth spending time there.

Operational challenges:

- The Internet service has not been installed at this Center because the company does not provide service as a result of stolen cables, AJR is working with partners to address this issue.

2. “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center San Cayetano, Santa Ana

The Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 18th, 2011. The Jehova Yireh Church as well as the ADESCO were involved in pre-inauguration efforts: volunteers worked in the decoration of the center, and the garden. A sound system was provided by the ADESCO. People from the community attended the inauguration in big numbers.

Two thousand two hundred and ten beneficiary hours were recorded for the period, and 137 total youth have accessed the Center for services. Some 138 youth are enrolled in computer classes, and 19 in tutoring classes. A vocational workshop is being provided at this Outreach Center in silk screening and is hugely popular. The Center has a bakery as a micro-enterprise, it has started operating and is training volunteers, however it is not yet fully functional and will become functional over the next quarter.

Operational Challenges:

- Given that telephone cables are stolen in this area, Internet service has been cancelled in the community. To solve this issue, wireless internet through USB Flash Drives has been installed on some of the computers. AJR is working on this issue.

3. “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center San Jose Unidas, Santa Ana

The Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 18th, 2011, among those who attended the event were the CMPV Coordinator, the Pastor from Dios San Jose Church, the ADESCO President, AJR Director, and members of the community. The municipality provided chairs, tables and a tent.

Some two thousand six hundred and ninety-one beneficiary hours were registered at the Center and 333 total youth have accessed the Center for services. This OC has seen some of the highest rates of attendance of any of the OCs Some 302 youth are enrolled in computer classes, and 49 in tutoring classes. The leadership by the local community organization (ADESCO) has been formidable and the Pastor of the faith-based partner is

very supportive of the Center. Two youth work with the high-demand entrepreneurial initiatives (a mini gym and mini store). The microenterprise's hours of operation are Mon through Thursday from 8AM to 6PM; and Friday and Saturdays from 8AM to 5PM. Profits of the entrepreneurial initiative are reported at \$207.85 over the quarter.

Operational Challenges:

- The space in this high-demand Center is limited when compared to other Outreach Centers.
- The municipality has been reluctant to assume the rent costs as it was originally agreed, AJR will monitor this closely and will seek payment.

4. "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Center La Providencia , Santa Ana

The Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 24th, 2011, among those who attended were the mayor of Santa Ana, the CMPV Coordinator, ADESCO President, and the Pastor for Iglesia de Dios. The municipality provided chairs, a tent , and a podium for the event. The church provided the sound, refreshments, cleaning services and decorations for the Outreach Centers. This Center is located in a high-risk neighborhood, but its location on a sports field makes it ideal. (The sports field will be refurbished as a part of an AJR prevention infrastructure grant.)

Some three thousand and seven beneficiary hours were registered at the Center this quarter, and 120 total youth have accessed the Center for services. Computer courses at this OC are taught by UFG volunteers and tutoring are heavily attended .The OC 's ping pong installations have become a point of reference for the community. Thirty eight youth are enrolled in computer training and nineteen in tutoring classes, forty-four are accessing sports activities. Two youth are active in the mini gym that is the OC's entrepreneurial initiative. Profits of the entrepreneurial initiative are reported at \$140 over the quarter.

Operational Challenges:

- AJR is working with the OC Coordinator and partners to achieve greater communication between the Church, Coordinator, and ADESCO
- The *Dios de la Providencia* Church must relinquish some of their hold over the Center to the Coordinator so that he can fully assume his tasks, AJR is working with both to achieve this.
- There is an opportunity to train the Coordinator in financial administration to benefit the entrepreneurial initiative.

5. "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Center Santa Anita, Santa Ana

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 17th, 2011, it is among the most rural of all the OC's in the network and high-risk. USAID's Mission Director, Carl Derrick attended this Center's inauguration which included a short play on violence ; the CMPV Coordinator; the

ADESCO President, and the Camino a Redencion Church Pastor were also on hand. A large number of people from the community attended the event.

Some one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven beneficiary hours were registered at the Center this quarter and some 168 youth have accessed the Center for services. One hundred and twenty youth are taking computer classes, 67 are in drawing classes and 17 are in tutoring classes. The implementation of workshops by Llort Foundation has boosted the Outreach Center's presence in the community in terms of the services and opportunities it offers. On any given visit, cows and horses graze outside of the Center's doors. The community is isolated with no buses from Santa Ana reaching it. As a result, the actions of the Outreach Center have great impact.

Two volunteers are active in the popsicle production endeavor that is the OC's entrepreneurial initiative. Profits of the entrepreneurial initiative are reported at \$122 over the quarter.

6. Las Brisas Outreach Center, El Congo

Inauguration and opening of this Center occurred on May 27th, 2011. Attendees were Milton Lombardo, Mayor; Alfredo Arevalo, CMPV Representative; Daniel Lopez, New Jerusalem Church Pastor; Mauricio Sermeño (ADESCO President, Las Brisas); and Harold Sibaja, AJR Director. This Outreach Center is unique in that it is situated in the El Congo Multi-Sports Facility at the heart of the community, occupying two large rooms, one must cross the basketball courts to enter the OC.

Some seven hundred and sixty-six beneficiary hours were registered at the Center this quarter and some 147 youth have accessed the Center for services. The Mayor recently declared the Centers' immediate vicinity as a drug-free zone. (Community members indicate that of late drug dealing has ceased outside of the Center.) Some 99 youth are taking computer training, sixty-five are engaged in sports and forty eight are accessing positive use of free time. The Center receives strong support from the municipality. The Coordinator of the Center is a municipal employee. HOURS This Center does not have an entrepreneurial initiative in place at present.

Operational Challenges:

- AJR must continue to foster communication among partners, a strong municipality and the church and community organization that are co-partners on the Center.

7. Santa Rita Outreach Center, El Congo

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 30, 2011. It is located in an almost new house, removed from El Congo's other OC. Attending the inauguration were Milton Lombardo, Mayor; Alfredo Arevalo, CMPV Representative; Rodrigo Sadoval, Divina Providencia Parish Minister; Dilsia Coreas; and Harold Sibaja, AJR Director.

On April 29th, 2011, a meeting was held with the faith-based partner, the ADESCO leaders, and the El Congo CMPV representative before signing two OC agreements for El Congo. The purpose of this meeting was to clear set each party's role in the implementation of the Outreach Center. The signing of the agreement took place on May 30th, 2011, and among the attendees were Milton Lombardo, Mayor; Alfredo Arevalo, CMPV Representative; Rodrigo Sadoval, Divina Providencia Parish Minister; Dilsia Coreas; and Harold Sibaja, AJR Director. All of them were there as signers and guests of honor. Members of the community also attended the event that launched two Outreach Centers.

Some seven hundred and six beneficiary hours were registered at the Center this quarter and some 202 youth have accessed the Center for services. The Municipality has been greatly involved in the development of the Outreach Center. It has paid the OC's rent, the installation of internet, telephone and internet services, and potable water, which the community does not have. This is very important to the OC's sustainability and is an advantage of strong municipal support. Meanwhile the community is also very supportive. The Fundacion Llorit is teaching silk-screening at this OC and when the OC was unable to accommodate 26 youth to teach a class, the neighborhood identified an empty house to accommodate the high demand for the course.

Six volunteers are involved in the implementation of a mini-gym which sees high attendance. Profits were not reported in time for this report.

Operational Challenges:

- The coordinator of this Center has had difficulty working with the ADESCO community organization representative, the AJR is monitoring this closely and providing advice on the issue.
- The ADESCO, Church, and Municipality has not been holding periodic meetings to support the implementation and operation of the Outreach Center as required by AJR, this is being monitored.

Salvadoran Government Takes Note of Outreach Center Methodology

The Outreach Centers methodology has caught the attention of the El Salvador's Government. Santiago Flores (General Director of PREPAZ under the Ministry of Justice and Security) requested AJR to develop an Outreach Center in alliance with Prepaz so he would understand the methodology and to keep a close eye about its advantages. Based on this, AJR a meeting was held on April 13th with Margarita Arevalo (National Pastor of the Reformed Calvinist Church of El Salvador), Camen Diaz (Youth Pastor Coordinator), Iris Menjivar (Pastor of the Divina Providencia Parish), and Roberto Lopez (Promoter of Prepaz), at the place that the church currently uses for a school to expand the information on the Outreach Centers, and to discuss the possible implementation of a new Center in Colonia San Jose, Soyapango. During the previous quarter, a meeting had been held, also per Santiago Flores' request, to discuss the possible implementation of an Outreach Center in Hacienda San Cayetano, where an agreement had already been signed and

another Outreach Center was already being implemented by AJR. A proposal was written and approved to establish a new Outreach Center in alliance with PREPAZ. The new Center will be inaugurated next quarter.

IND 1.4 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model

Monthly Monitoring Meetings with All Outreach Center Coordinators to Reinforce and Strengthen the Model



This quarter, official monthly Outreach Center monitoring meetings were held twice with a now more national platform functional Outreach Centers in El Salvador. The meetings were extraordinary in that they establish a basis for the Outreach Center Network that is to come and offer an invaluable opportunity for peer to peer learning between Coordinators on the Outreach Center Model. Data collected by the Outreach Center Monitoring and Evaluation Systems is presented and discussed by AJR and Coordinators and operational issues and the circumstances in the various communities are brought to the table.

On April 27th, the first Outreach Center Monitoring meeting was held at FUSALMO Santa Ana, in an effort to learn about the activities, initial results, and difficulties found at the Outreach Centers. Twelve Outreach Centers participated: San José Unidas, Providencia, García I, Argentina, San Cayetano and Santa Anita from the Municipality of Santa Ana; Tazumal I, San Antonio II and Buena Vista II from the municipality of Chalchuapa, and Santa Rita and Las Brisas from the municipality of El Congo; and from La Trinidad in the Municipality of Nahuizalco. During the participatory session, Coordinators as well as faith-based partners shared their experiences on their implementation of their Outreach Centers, initial results, and initial achievements and challenges.

On June 9th, the second Outreach Center Monitoring meeting was held at the Santa Ana CMPV, where 17 Outreach Center representatives attended: San José Unidas, Providencia, García I, Argentina, San Cayetano and Santa Anita from the Municipality of Santa Ana; Tazumal I, San Antonio II and Buena Vista II from the Municipality of Chalchuapa, and Santa Rita and Las Brisas from the Municipality of El Congo; La Trinidad from the Municipality de Nahuizalco; Lourdes Colón from the Municipality of Colón; and Barrio Lourdes, 13 de Enero and Meléndez from San Salvador. Profound prevention issues were brought to the fore, including how to handle youth that may have been much more vulnerable to violence than the average beneficiary and come to the OC with a distinct social background. It was the first time data was presented for analysis from all of the OCs related to use of free time at Centers, training courses in session, number of volunteers and beneficiaries. “The Monitoring Meeting is an opportunity to solve the problems of each of us, and at the same time to be assisted”, said Johalmo Castro, Coordinator of the San Cayetano OC in the municipality of Santa Ana.

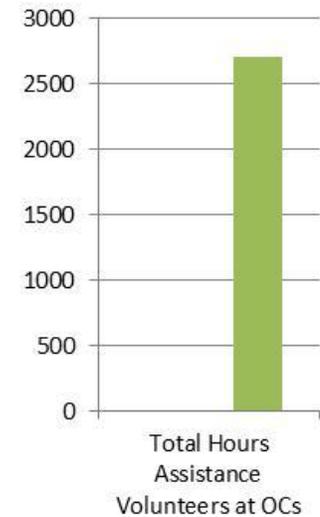
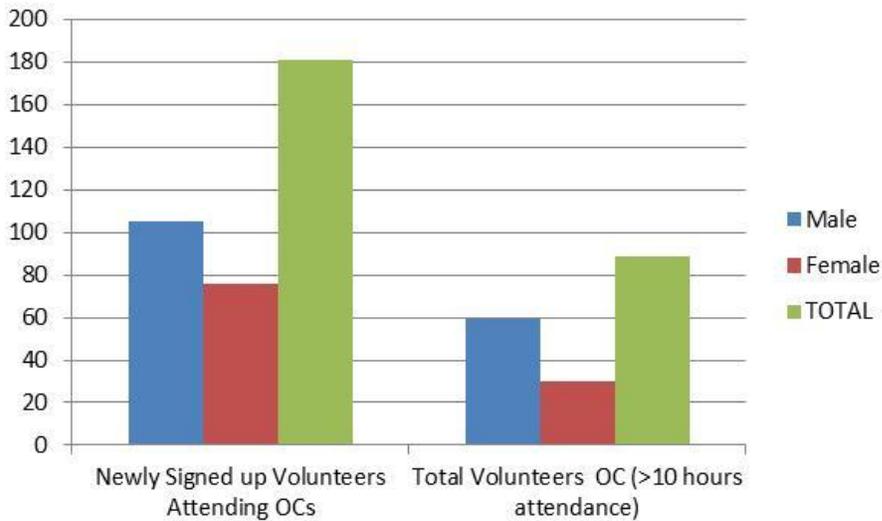
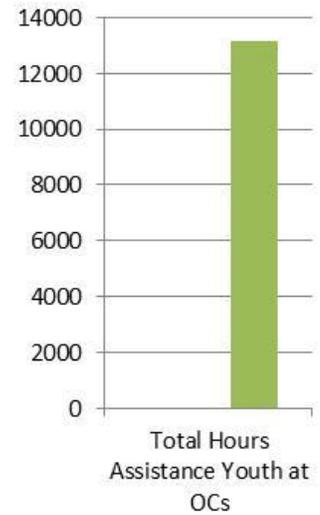
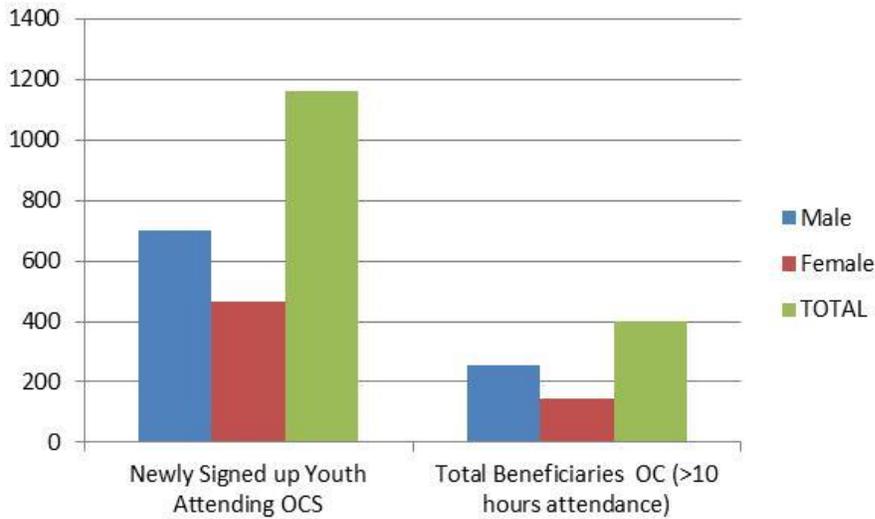
Software packages installed at New Outreach Centers

This quarter, software (Microsoft Office and antivirus) was installed on the Outreach Center computers of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, El Congo, and Nahuizalco, with the support of a technician. This was done in accordance with an agreement with UFG to strengthen technology and the English language at the Outreach Centers. Given that access to the internet is necessary to activate the software, AJR had some problems in communities such as Santa Anita, San Cayetano, Buena Vista, Tazumal I because Internet is not provided to communities where public telephone cables are stolen. This is the case of these two communities.

To offer more information on the trainings that UFG would provide to the new Outreach Centers, UFG's social planning personnel convened a meeting with Outreach Center coordinators to inform them about training dates, requirements, and ask them to encourage volunteers and beneficiaries to participate in the first IT and English trainings.

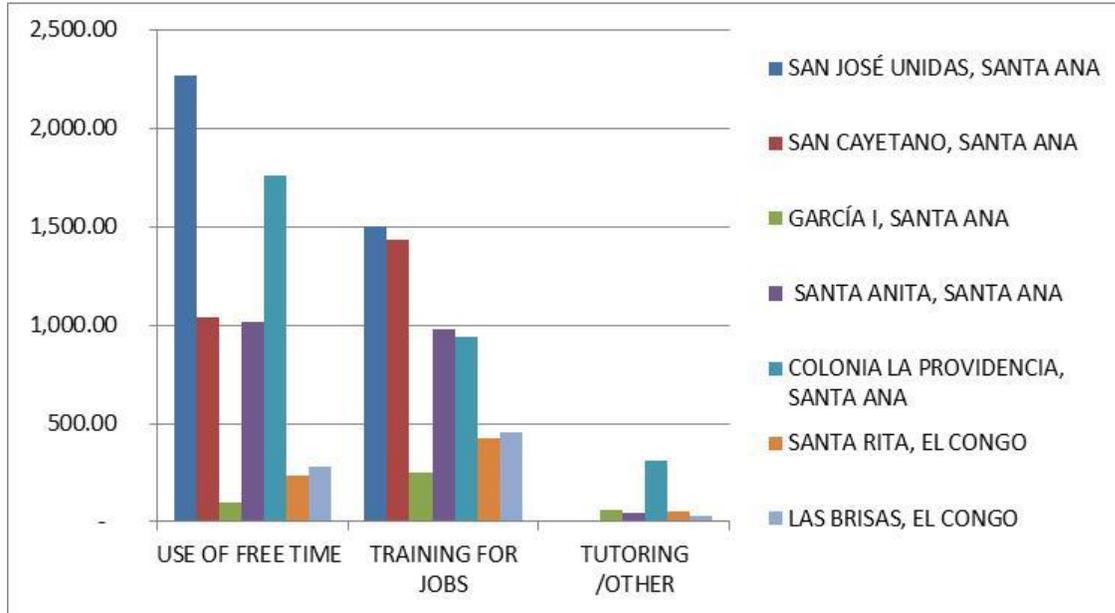
ACTIVITY FOUR CARSI EL SALVADOR Outreach Centers

Data from Monitoring Sub-systems

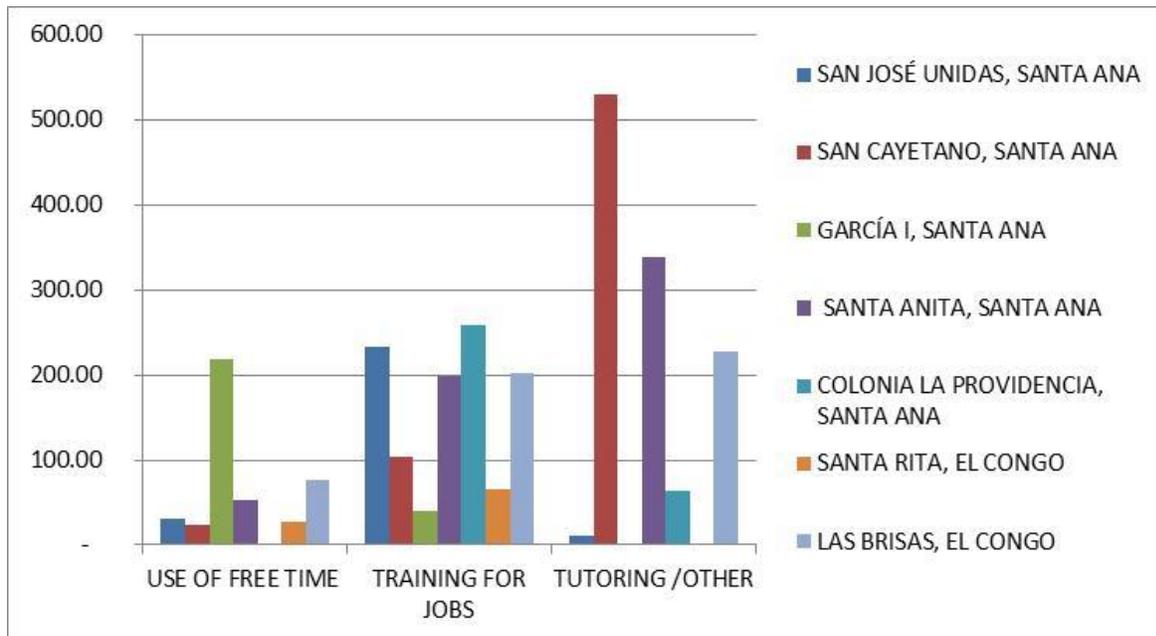


ACTIVIDAD 4 CARSI EL SALVADOR

TOTAL HOURS ASSISTANCE YOUTH OUTREACH CENTERS BY COMPONENT



TOTAL HOURS ASSISTANCE VOLUNTEERS OUTREACH CENTERS BY COMPONENT



5. Innovative Media Campaigning to provide identity and branding to the municipality

IND 2.1.6 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention

AJR this quarter developed fifteen awareness campaigns in communities, positioning them as a strategy for advocacy and promotion of activities that are underway in the eighteen communities.

The campaigns will have four main objectives:

- Position the Municipal Councils for the Prevention of Violence, sensitize the population to prevent violence and support Municipal Plans Position of Youth Violence Prevention.
- Specifically target the reduction of five of the thirteen Risk Factors associated with youth violence (by recuperating values,
- Promote brands each municipality prevention-oriented tourism in the area.
- Awareness campaigns will take part in the 18 communities in the municipalities of Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa. The media used are the local media of television and radio, as it is these media that have the greatest impact in these municipalities.

The nature of these campaigns will be replicated in Honduras which is expected implement some of these campaigns.

Awareness Campaigns

These are ready to be developed as of the writing of this report and will embrace a mass communication strategy, which aims to inform and motivate people in the 18 intervention communities, giving them tools for analysis, and then, taking action with regards to an activity. These campaigns will be carried out according to their concept in mass media:

- **Television:** Channel 24, Channel 23 Chalchuapa and Santa Ana, they will support advertising spots.
- **Radio:** Radio Tazumal Chalchuapa, Millennium and WMU in Santa Ana supported us throughout the topic of radio spots. Radio Market "I am the Congo" in the Congo.
- **Graphic Material.** Banners, posters, press releases and in the three municipalities.

Campaigns will have three main objectives:

- **Position** the Municipal Councils for the Prevention of Violence in the minds of the population of the three municipalities, sensitize the population to prevent violence and support Municipal Plans Positioning Youth Violence Prevention.
- **Impact and influence** the reduction of five of the Thirteen Risk Factors associated with youth violence:
 - Loss of family and social values
 - Irresponsible sexual activity early.
 - Neighborhoods with gang presence, acceptance of a culture of violence.
 - Drug use, drug trafficking, drug dealing, access to an illicit economy.
 - Dysfunctional families, lack of supervision at home and high rates of domestic violence
- **Promote** brands in support of prevention-oriented tourism in the three municipalities:
 - Santa Ana "Proud Santaneco "
 - Chalchuapa "All For Chalchuapa"
 - The Congo "I Am El Congo."

AJR's Communications Officer will lead the campaigns in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo, divided into four intervention groups:

- 1) Risk Factors Group-- Five campaigns aimed at reducing risk factors of drug use, irresponsible sexual activity, gang neighborhoods, lacking family values and lack of monitoring in the home.
- 2) Positioning Group-- Three campaigns aimed at positioning the work of the CMPVs in communities.
- 3) Change Agent Group-- Six campaigns to encourage communities into action towards the prevention of violence within communities.
- 4) Travel Group: A campaign to prevent youth violence for tourism in the municipalities of Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa

Monitoring and evaluation will include use of before and after focus groups which will begin in August 2011 in the municipalities. This work will see coordination with AJR's Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.

Activity 5: Honduras Merida Initiative on Prevention/CARSI

IND. 1.1 Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor municipal community crime prevention plans

| AJR USAID-SICA CRIME PREVENTION PLANS | |
|--|---|
| STRATEGIC AREAS | PROGRAM ACTIVITY AREAS |
| 1. CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY | A.Strengthening of CMPVs and its members |
| | B.Promotion and strengthening of community organizations to support prevention activities |
| | C.Development of Municipal Prevention Policy |
| 2. PROMOTION OF VALUES AND YOUTH IDENTITY | D. Development of Life Plans for Youth |
| | E. Development of Community Youth Organizations |
| | F. Supporting Social and Family Values |
| 3. SKILLS TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT | G. Strengthening of Formal Education System |
| | H. Supporting employability of youth with the help of the private sector |
| 4. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PREVENTION | I. Establishing and Strengthening “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Centers |
| | J. Community Infrastructure developed by USAID-FHIS |
| ↑ 5. Innovative Media Campaigning to provide identity and branding to the municipality ↑ | |

A. Creating and Strengthening Violence Prevention Committees

The section below highlights specific efforts by three Municipal Violence Prevention Committees (CMPVs) during the quarter to support the implementation of each municipality’s Violence Prevention Plan. The main Strategic and Program Activity Areas which characterize all three of the Prevention Plans, followed by supportive actions by the San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba CMPVs are listed below.

Following the section on CMPV support to Prevention Plans, AJR activities in support of the Plans are listed beneath their respective program indicators.

4. CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

A. Strengthening of CMPVs and their members:

During this quarter, in the context of these intervention strategies, the CMPVs have taken relevant actions that demonstrate their growing strength and understanding of prevention and how to support it in a tangible fashion. These actions are also referred to in *Section B* below, Implementation of Municipal Prevention Plans:

- **Support to the inauguration and implementation of 19 outreach centers in San Pedro Sula, Choloma, Tegucigalpa and La Ceiba:** The CMPVs have complemented the work of OCs which provided training programs with art classes, sports and other recreational activities for about 5,870 newly signed up youth, integrating about 420 new volunteers into the process this quarter. This project is considered one of the most creative as well as sustainable ways to attract children and youngsters from the streets and help them focus on new patterns of life through the creation of opportunities. On a national level, 23 outreach centers are currently under operation, working with youngsters in high risk communities.
- **Strengthening plan – Committees for the Prevention of Violence.** This quarter, members of La Ceiba, SPS and Choloma CMPVs worked with AJR to prioritize training to focus on the most urgent issues. There were multiple meetings for this purpose in all three municipalities. The results were incorporated into a plan to strengthen the committees. Areas will include: 1) Prevention and how to maximize its effectiveness, 2) Strategic planning, 3) Volunteerism and its management, 4) Monitoring and evaluation and 5) Working with the media 6) Advocacy This training will provide a municipal effectiveness plan to the CMPV to assist local authorities. In the case of Choloma, the plan advocacy strategy will also be directed at governmental institutions that can reinforce prevention. Training sessions for CMPVs have been scheduled for next quarter.

AJR's team developed a sustainability strategy based on the prioritization defined by the CMPV. The strategy is currently being reviewed for approval.

The Program has focused its efforts on strengthening the Violence Observatory established in La Ceiba. Staff was provided by the *Centro Universitario Regional Atlántico* (CURLA), which also offers space for an office. AJR has provided equipment and technical assistance for its implementation. A second initiative is being implemented in the city of Choloma in the next quarter. The CMPV has been involved in the process, as the person overseeing the Observatory is also a member of the Committee.

Implementation of Municipal Prevention Plans

Coordination meetings by the CMPV to support implementation of the Prevention Plans

San Pedro Sula

A work meeting took place in May to analyze, adjust and schedule activities under the Municipal Prevention Plan in San Pedro Sula, dividing up implementation responsibilities among CMPV members, with AJR's support. CMPV members participating in the process included the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the *Peace and Coexistence* project, the University Catholic Movement, the Municipal Department of Culture and Tourism, the San Juan Chamelecon OC, the Children's Museum, Radio Luz and private companies.

CMPV members, including the Red Cross, the SPS Junior Chamber of Commerce and *Zorzales*, Cargill, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Catholic Church, the Municipality and the AJR, met separately to establish coordination links with the Municipal Institute for Sports (INMUDE.) As result of this meeting, the CMPV approved the preparation of a project proposal entitled "**Improving soccer fields and creation of youth communitarian sports clubs**" that will benefit 800 youngsters between the ages of 9 and 18. The project plans to create at least 50 soccer clubs and improve the conditions of at least ten soccer fields to benefit communities in San Pedro Sula.

The CMPV met with members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of San Pedro Sula, and *Zorzales*, Radio Luz, the San Vicente de Paul Parrish (Catholic), Municipal representatives, Cargill and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The main purpose of the meeting was to define actions and designate responsibilities among members to achieve the goals of the Municipal Prevention Plan. Agreements reached involved the designation of responsibilities according to the potential of CMPV member organizations, for filing a motion to legalize the CMPV at the municipality, and the development of two proposals: the first, to support the Rivera Hernandez library and the second, to plan a scheduled Youth Forum.

Following the agreement signed with the CMPV, as part of the organizational strengthening, a request was filed for the purchase of furniture and basic equipment for the operation of an office for the CMPV, to facilitate the management of the Committee. As a result, a desk, chair and a computer were acquired and assigned to the CMPV.

During this quarter, a total of \$1,947.70 in leverage was received in return for the provision of technical assistance for CMPV activities, such as meetings, artistic performances, and technical assistance to the municipality through the Superintendent of Public Works and Urban Affairs.

Choloma

CMPV members held a workshop in May in order to analyze, adjust and schedule activities for the Municipal Prevention Plan, defining implementation responsibilities among CMPV members. Among the participants were the Deputy Mayor, Nohelia Villamil, four Municipality representatives, the CMPV president and members, and representative from the Municipal Office for Women. Also present at the meeting were representatives from CIDEMUCH Community development, and the Choloma Municipal Sports Institute.

A second meeting held in June, was attended by CMPV members, including the CMPV President as well as municipality representatives, COMVIDA, the Chamber of Commerce Executive Director, and AJR staff. An analysis was made of the progress of the Municipal Plan for the Prevention of Violence, and it was agreed to make a proposal for the creation of

four soccer clubs per AJR community and improving the soccer fields in the communities of Lopez Arellano and Japón. The responsibility was assigned to COMVIDA, the president of CMPV, and AJR was designated to coordinate the project. Moreover, the Choloma Chamber of Commerce is contemplating conducting a study focusing on labor and professional services markets and may present a new proposal in that direction.

La Ceiba

The CMPV organized a meeting at the *Centro Universitario Tecnológico* with the participation of the Red Cross, the renowned singer, Guillermo Anderson, the Education District Administration, the AJR and other CMPV members. The purpose of the meeting was to review and adjust the violence prevention plan, specifically with regard to budgeting and schedule activities.

As a result of a second work meeting, the CMPV members stated the following: a) The Red Cross as CMPV member is formulating a proposal for the promotion of values and identity, which will include workshops and conferences on civic, family and moral values directed at community members; b) A commission for evaluating the proposals for the creation of youth clubs was formed; c) The Cultural Association MADREADO created and presented a technical proposal create a space for cultural development and activities in order to prevent violence in youngsters in the ages of 8 to 22 years old. The plan will be implemented in communities where CMPV and AJR are currently working on the implementation of a violence prevention plan; d) the feasibility of organizing a workshop and youth forum was discussed. The activity will be coordinated by Guillermo Anderson and will serve as the basis for creating a chapter of the Youth Movement Against Violence in La Ceiba.

A third meeting was held with the purpose of reviewing the document to legally register the CMPV in La Ceiba and signing up participants in the *Opportunity Fairs*, to be organized and conducted by the Program. Attorney Maria Del Carmen of CURLA, will be in charge of reviewing the document dealing with the legalization of the CMPV before presenting it to the Municipality and the Mayor.

The CMPV completed the quarter with a fourth meeting which allowed the planning of *Opportunity Fairs* with the participation of local partners, such as INFOP, ODEF, the Education District Administration, the Drumming Association Circle, INHFA, Educadores, INJ, CURLA the Red Cross, OCs, the Beauty Academy of the Catholic Church, the Honduran Navy, ASOHPLAFA (a family planning center) and the Labor Ministry to promote job creation, vocational training, value promotion, various services, etc.. A significant number of the organizations present agreed to participate and provide support in carrying out the activity in the target communities.

Violence Prevention Plan Monitored

As reported, the AJR and members of the CMPVs held reviews and made adjustments to the respective activities of the Municipal Violence Prevention Plans, while also coming up with a plan for the strengthening of the CMPVs. The AJR will provide monitoring and evaluation training that includes practical tools that allow CMPVs to monitor activities under the Plans and, more importantly, to use data from monitoring practices to streamline the CMPV's

prevention activities and help maximize effectiveness of the plans. Training sessions are slated to be provided next quarter.

Promotion and strengthening of community organizations to support prevention activities

A Prevention Sustainability proposal, which contains training for CMPVS, Patronatos and OCs, will provide the basis for further interaction will be sent to USAID for approval shortly. There has been increasing contact between CMPV members and the Patronatos, this has been the result of the progression of the prevention plans.

Development of Municipal Prevention Policy

A Prevention Sustainability proposal, which contains a plan to develop Municipal Prevention Policies and that includes the hiring of a consultant, will be sent to USAID for approval shortly. Close involvement of the CMPVs in the development of the policy is expected.

5. PROMOTION OF VALUES AND YOUTH IDENTITY

Development of Community Youth Organizations

New alliances for the promotion of youth organizations

San Pedro Sula and Choloma

The launching of the video “Sampedranos, Yes We Can “ was used by AJR as a platform for promoting the creation of Youth Clubs (JuvenClubs) with the participation of community members, municipal organizations and 28 media representatives that covered the event on radio and television in the cities of Choloma and Sand Pedro Sula. Additionally, a press conference was held for the launch. On behalf of Choloma, the CMPV president, Roberto Sanchez, participated as well as the COMVIDA Director and the partner for the creation of youth clubs, Carlos Pineda. On behalf of San Pedro was the President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Carlos Avila, a partner in the creation of clubs in that city, together with AJR country director, Salvador Stadthagen. The media was provided with extensive information about the clubs, their scope and their main goal: violence prevention. Immediately after the conference, Montuca Sound System, composers and interpreters of the theme song, introduced the video clip followed by a live 30-minute performance that delighted the audience.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce, which is a very active member of the CMPV, is the main partner for the implementation of the Youth Clubs in San Pedro Sula.

AJR to promote values in children of 14 communities in SPS and Choloma

“El Pequeño Sula,” a children’s museum, was created by the Municipality of San Pedro Sula in 1998 to promote the comprehensive education of children, providing schools, particularly

those in low income at-risk areas, with a laboratory that provides an opportunity to learn practical applications beyond the theory taught in classrooms

In May, the CMPV formalized an alliance with the Children's Museum, "*El Pequeño Sula*," AJR and Cargill to develop a strategy for the **promotion of values and youth identity and life planning directed at children**. The event has been scheduled to take place in the next quarter with the participation of 2240 children between the ages of 9 and 15. Children participating in the event will visit the museum for 4 hours each Saturday. For its part, Cargill enterprises will provide meals for the children and also to the children's family members accompanying them at the event for a total of 2380 meals and a monetary cost of US\$1250.00. The meeting concluded with the writing of a technical proposal to implement all strategies discussed and the signing of an agreement to provide the meals between Cargill and AJR.

La Ceiba

The CMPV and the AJR promoted the organization of a commission with CMPV members, including the Rotary Club, the municipality, and the National Institute for Youth (INJ), to evaluate the Youth Club proposals. Two members of each institution participated in the event to evaluate improvement to proposals presented by young people in the community.

The La Ceiba Rotary Club, whose members participate in the CMPV, the AJR and the Outreach Centers selected five Young OC members to participate in the Rotary Leadership Camp with the purpose of strengthening leadership skills in young people so that these skills will be replicated at the outreach centers.

Creating sports leagues and improving sports fields: Working with CMPVs to promote the nexus between community organization development and infrastructure for prevention

Strategies Three and Four of the Violence Prevention Plans focus on areas that are essential to community violence prevention. Strategy Three of the Prevention Plan includes the development of community youth organizations to support prevention and Strategy Four supports Infrastructure for Development. The nexus between the two is of major interest to the CMPVs and to the AJR and was an important point of focus this quarter.

In San Pedro Sula, the AJR held a meeting with the Municipal Sports Institute (INMUDE) in May to develop an Alliance to prepare a proposal for the prevention of violence among youngsters through sporting activities. As a result of the meeting, the INMUDE presented a proposal entitled "**Improvement of 10 soccer fields and creation of 10 youth soccer clubs,**" which will benefit about 800 youngsters and children between the ages of 9 and 18 living at the communities of San Juan, San José and San Isidro of Chamelecón District, Rivera Hernández, Padre Claret, Cofradía Centro, Casa Quemada, Suazo Córdoba, Los Ángeles, El Carmen and Lomas del Carmen. The proposal is pending approval, and it is expected to be completed next quarter.

Ciudad Joven has an attractive design utilizing innovative architecture and techniques for the prevention of violence.



It's all about giving a new face to the area surrounding the Rivera Hernandez community park.



CMPV coordination with UNITEC



Following the agreements reached at the CMPV meeting held on June 15th, a proposal has been drafted for the creation of soccer clubs in the communities of López Arellano, Los Invencibles/la Victorias, Japón and Las Pilas in Choloma. Equipment will be provided for young participants in sports leagues and needed improvements rehabilitating soccer fields will be carried out. The first soccer field to be improved under this Project is located between Col. López and Valle de Sula No.2 on land donated by the private entrepreneur, Emín Abúfele. AJR technical assistance will focus on the remodeling and improvement of the soccer field.

The second field to be improved is located just behind the colonia Japón OC. The creation of a space for recreation to promote values and contribute to the creation of a non-violent culture is also planned. The CMPV will be closely involved, administrating the project jointly with the municipality, with COMVIDA acting as the recipient and administrator of funds provided by AJR.

In La Ceiba, following the agreements with the CMPV, the Red Cross is creating a proposal for the improvement of two soccer fields. The soccer field located at the Armenia Bonito community will be equipped with five light posts and improved. The soccer field in the communities of San Judas and San José will be restored, grass will be planted and a fence will be constructed. This proposal will be implemented with community input, and the AJR will provide funding.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PREVENTION

Rehabilitation and provision of equipment for public spaces in support of violence prevention

Ciudad Joven, Rivera Hernandez Community Park in San Pedro Sula

This AJR-supported project is the result of agreements reached by local supporters such as *Universidad Tecnológica de Honduras* (UNITEC), which provided the design of *Ciudad Joven* to be located in the Rivera Hernandez community. The project utilizes innovative modern architecture techniques and is the result of a process involving community members, students and architecture professors, as well as the Superintendent of Public Works and Urban Affairs. The University also provided the area survey at a cost of USD \$635.00.

The Project was developed over the course of three months by young students with professional guidance of their university professors. They all visited the community on several occasions and completed the design which they delivered to AJR for review in early June. Ciudad Joven's purpose is to give a new face to the Rivera Hernandez community by

constructing the center at the site of an abandoned school. Ciudad Joven will also house a Health Centre, as well as a multiple purpose area, including a stage, climbing walls, study rooms and a library. It is being sponsored by the Office for Peaceful Coexistence. Furthermore, talks are underway with the Embassy and The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), to sound the possibility of installing security cameras to help the police force increase security. The police station is located next to the park. Ciudad Joven is an innovative project for the development of a more secure Honduras.

The design presented includes the complete renovation of the park, a small gazebo with a second floor for surveillance, gardens, a small area for skating, gymnastics equipment, and a small children's area. The construction of this area is being included in the work plan presented to the FHIS USAID (CLIPS project). UNITEC will finance the design of the project as well as awareness raising campaigns. It is expected that the center will be an axis for preventing violence, promoting a sense of belonging and pride to community members in such a crowded and violent area in San Pedro Sula, where youngsters have few opportunities to find healthy and safe recreational activities.

Construction of facilities for Outreach Centers (OCs)

During the month of April, the **Clips FHIS- USAID Program**, designated architect, Tesla Baca to conduct several visits with representatives of AJR to the communities of Suazo Cordova to assess the need for construction of classrooms for the community school. The Community Association president, Tomas Sagastume, accompanied the representatives during the visits to the Suazo Cordova and Los Angeles communities of San Pedro Sula. At colonia Los Angeles, they visited the community center, which the Community Association intends to use as an Outreach Center. It needs to be remodeled, which FHIS will support along with other improvements.



SUCCESS STORY: YOUTH AND COMMUNITY RECOVER SOCCER FIELD CLAIMED TWO YEARS AGO BY VIOLENCE

At the San Juan OC which was inaugurated in the last quarter, four sets of soccer uniforms were donated to be used in the sports component, representing the beginning of an unparalleled opportunity.

The San Juan Chamelecon OC in Honduras received soccer uniforms and other equipment such as balls, nets and whistles at its inauguration last quarter. Less than three months later the OC has organized 14 community sports leaders to form a sports league called "League of Champions for My Barrio," consisting of eight teams with 30 members each, with the participation of young people between 12 and 30 from the San Juan and neighboring colonies Lempira, San Jorge and San Jose. This densely populated area of Chamelecon, where four communities converge, is known for its extraordinary violence.

The greatest achievement of the *Champions League* is that they have managed to restore joy and excitement for hundreds of youth and residents of barrios at *La Playita*, the soccer field located along the borders of the Chamelecón River where the League now plays. It was a no-go area previously—claimed some two years back by the Mara Salvatrucha as a place only for gang sympathizers. Community use was largely prevented because of fear of the gang. All of that has changed.

Two hundred and forty young people marched through the streets of Chamelecon on June 11, 2011 dressed in their soccer uniforms, from the San Juan OC to the field where now every Saturday and Sunday young people play as neighbors watch the Champions League that is changing the face of their neighborhood!

I. Establishing and Strengthening “For My Barrio” Outreach Centers

Fifteen new Outreach Centers are funded under Activity Five Merida CARSI. Eleven of the fifteen were inaugurated this quarter. Three more are functioning will be inaugurated early in

the next quarter, including the Los Angeles Center in San Pedro Sula and the San Jose Center in La Ceiba.¹³

CMPV members have actively participated in inauguration events for the outreach centers (OCs) in San Pedro Sula, Ceiba and Choloma, all of which are part of the strategy of Municipal Violence Prevention Plans. New Outreach Centers require involvement by CMPVs in order to improve the sustainability of Outreach Centers and with a view to the ultimate goal of the establishment of these Centers—that they are fully adopted and supported by communities and community actors.

Agreements for new Outreach Centers: key partnerships that enhance the Model and Center sustainability

AJR carried out a process of identifying and presenting a proposal in June and reached an agreement with AJR-CHURCH FUENTE DE AMOR and the municipal government entity, *Paz y Convivencia* or “Peace and Coexistence” for the opening of a new outreach center in the community of San Isidro in the area of Chamelecon. This is one of the most vulnerable areas for children and young people aged 9 to 29 since it is a sector with a large population and high levels of crime and social risk. The agreement was signed for a total of \$22,000 to fund welding shops, beauty, computer and English training and resources for the creation of a small cleaning products company.

A common challenge encountered in the implementation of almost all OCs is the elaborate process for procuring equipment and materials, which has delayed their delivery. This can be mitigated largely by the support of *Paz y Convivencia*, with which AJR has partnered in communities of San Pedro Sula. The program has already begun delivering equipment and providing materials, including 75 additional computers, as well as musical instruments, football uniforms and other equipment. This will allow OCs in San Pedro Sula to increase IT training which has the greatest demand. The OCs will receive five computers each from AJR and 5 to 10 additional ones from *Paz y Convivencia*. The second batch of computers that *Paz y Convivencia* will deliver to San Pedro Sula OCs, will involve a leverage of almost U.S \$49,000.00.

AJR is working closely with the prevention program at the American Embassy, which has offered to supply additional equipment and materials for an amount of up to US\$370,000.00. The equipment including computers, games and even playgrounds has been promised for the month of October 2011.

In the particular case of La Ceiba, the Alliance made with the La Ceiba Vocational Institute will help reinforce computer training at the outreach centers, train volunteers in English and provide certification to youngsters so that they can participate in training courses and workshops at the OCs. This is expected to ease the current demand at the centers. Similarly, the Alliance made with the CEII (Centro Internacional de Idiomas) for San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma, will help improve training in English for volunteers, and even train

¹³ Nine new Outreach Centers are funded in Honduras under Activity One of the program; three of these were inaugurated this quarter. Only one of the three is located in a CARSI municipality, the OC Casa Quemada in San Pedro Sula.

English teaching volunteers for communities that lack them. This will partially meet the demand for English instruction.

To improve the recruiting and retention of volunteers at the OCs, a course in volunteer management will be conducted as part of the Sustainability Strategy for Violence Prevention, which will soon be presented to USAID.

Challenges:

In San Pedro Sula, the AJR and a partner, the Arca del Pacto Church of Carmen Lomas Development, signed an agreement for the establishment of an Outreach Center for the community. AJR and the CMPV identified Lomas del Carmen as a strong possibility for an OC based on a census conducted in the community. The OC partner however, decided to terminate the contract a couple of weeks after signing it, indicating that he could not continue because the minister failed to gain the approval of the church council to make the necessary adjustments. The search for a new partner for the implementation of the OC is underway.

To complete the design of the Lopez Arellano Youth City in Choloma, in February the AJR asked the Choloma City Hall’s Engineering department for the topographic survey of the park area López Arellano so that the UNITEC students could develop the design plans for the area. Due to many internal difficulties at the municipality, the survey was not provided until April. This delay caused UNITEC to desist from developing the design, putting it off until further notice. It was decided to concentrate efforts on making a design for a Youth City in Rivera Hernandez, San Pedro Sula.

In relation to the land where the football field will be built in López Arellano, there is still no letter of donation by the current owner, Emin Abufele This was discussed at a CMPV meeting as urgent and a requisite to ensure investments by the Municipal Government, the AJR and COMVIDA.

5. INNOVATIVE MEDIA CAMPAIGNING TO PROVIDE IDENTITY AND BRANDING TO THE MUNICIPALITY

**Raising awareness and promoting the municipal prevention plan
San Pedro Sula**

In the framework of the Municipal Violence Prevention Plan, the local football teams, *Club Deportivo Real España* and *Club Deportivo Maratón* agreed to wear the Violence

May 24th 2011



Release of the “Sampedranos, Yes We Can” clip by Montuca Sound System before the media



The two main Soccer Teams of San Pedro Sula; Real España and Marathon are wearing the Violence Prevention Plan T-shirt “San Pedranos We can do it”



Prevention Plan t-shirt when entering the field during one of the sport league's main events. On April 2nd, at the popular and always crowded Francisco Morazán Stadium, more than 20,000 people attended the match and cheered at the soccer players wearing the shirt. Each of the players and substitutes wore the shirt with the logo of the campaign when entering the field and posing for the press. Before the match started, the campaign's theme song was played while two banners were waved by young volunteers with the legend "**Sampedranos, Yes We Can.**"

In May, the Municipal Violence Prevention Commission (CMPV, Spanish acronym) and the Regional Youth Alliance (AJR, Spanish acronym) promoted the **launching of a video clip of the song "Sampedranos, Yes We Can"**, promoting the Prevention of Violence. This event was attended by local organizations, community leaders and the media in San Pedro Sula. About 800 people participated in the event, including 28 media and press representatives. During the same event, the Program for Youth Clubs was also launched with the presence of the CMPV President in Choloma.

La Ceiba

On June 14th, 2011, a video clip entitled "**La Ceiba for All**," promoting La Ceiba's violence prevention campaign was launched. The video was produced with the participation of the renowned national singer Guillermo Anderson as a CMPV member. A group of local artists also contributed to this effort, producing the video for free. The CMPV agreed to distribute the video to radio and television stations creating awareness of local prevention efforts among *Ceibeños*. This event was attended by the CMPV, municipal authorities representing the communities, and 8 media representatives both local and national. It was broadcast on channel 45, Channel 7, La Ceiba TV, La Prensa, Radio Globo, Diana Vision and *Hoy Mismo*. Channel 7 has continued broadcasting the television campaign for free during the months of June and July showing the video clip twice a day.

Deputy Mayor Angel Salinas feels very motivated by this launch and other CMPV activities. He stated: "Let's make TV and radio campaigns to show the good side of La Ceiba. Let's sell the positive aspects of our little city."

This report now moves from the Crime Prevention Plans into reporting on the Regional Youth Alliance (AJR, Spanish acronym) activities under the program's Five Activity Indicators.

IND 1.2 Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors under the "Neighbors for our Youth" Program and as volunteers in Outreach Centers.

A mentoring methodology is in the final process of development and is being reviewed by the AJR Regional Director in San Salvador. The program officer has worked in a profile of the qualities that a mentor should possess.

The mentoring project was promoted to 12 coordinators and volunteers of Outreach Centers (OCs) in San Pedro Sula and Choloma. The mentor's profile was shared with Coordinators.

After the presentation, participants mentioned that it was a new positive way of supporting young people in communities. The challenge encountered is that the term “mentor” is not so familiar in to the OC Coordinators who are better acquainted with the term “advisors.” The AJR will need to find a commonly understood term to describe the program.

IND 1.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, the private sector and/or municipalities

Fifteen new Outreach Centers have been funded under Activity Five Merida CARSI. Eleven of the fifteen were inaugurated during this quarter. Three more are functioning and will be inaugurated early in the next quarter, including Los Angeles in San Pedro Sula, San Isidro in Chamelecon and San Jose in La Ceiba.

Establishing and Strengthening “For My Neighborhood” Outreach Centers

Inauguration of Outreach Centers

San Pedro Sula

The CMPV, community members and the AJR coordinated the opening of five Outreach Centers in San Pedro Sula, including Suazo Cordova, San Jose, Padre Claret, Casa Quemada and Cofradía . The San Isidro OC is scheduled to open in July. There has been significant participation of the CMPV, AJR staff and community members at each of the openings. Likewise there has been extensive coverage from radio and the print media. The young people in the communities have participated actively in these events, serving as masters of ceremony and giving speeches throughout the process of organizing the inaugural events.

Choloma

Inauguration of Outreach Centers

During this quarter, three new Outreach Centers were opened, with the participation of Mayor Leopoldo Crivelli, CMPV representatives and members of the municipality and the AJR. The OCs opened were Las Pilas, La Amistad and Japón. The municipality supported the Las Pilas OC by providing the premises, located in two classrooms in the community’s official school, improving the roof and ceiling, painting, and cleaning the streets and gutters. In the case of the La Amistad OC, located between the communities of Victoria and Los Invencibles, the Municipality will repair and maintain the access road, sending machines and equipment for leveling and compacting. At the Japón OC, there was support for facility improvements, such as painting, toilet repair, placement of windows, balconies and shutters, roof repair and installation of new doors and painting. During this quarter, the municipality provided \$43,047.62, which includes OCs repairs, road repair, support for inauguration vents, etc.

La Ceiba

Inauguration of Outreach Centers

Four new Outreach Centers were opened with the participation of the whole community. The openings were attended by the Mayor, Mr. Carlos Aguilar, along with Vice Mayor Angel Salinas, members of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committee and collaborators, such as the Church, the Red Cross, the AJR and the Regional University Center of Litoral Atlántico (CURLA), with significant media coverage. The inaugurated Centers included Búfalo, St. Judas, Primero de Mayo and Armenia Bonito. The opening of the San Jose Outreach Center will take place during the next quarter after adaptations that the FHIS-USAID CLIPS program will carry out.

Training New Coordinators

In April, the AJR conducted a consultancy to analyze the existing monitoring and evaluation system at the Outreach Centers, which provided information on the current status of the OCs. The AJR team responsible for monitoring supported OCs in the standardization of formats of attendance sheets, income, enrollment and the commitment forms of both, volunteers and recipients. The personnel of twenty-two Outreach Centers have been trained in the use and management of a user-friendly Excel Worksheet for monitoring and evaluation. It facilitates the entry of the attendance from recipients and volunteers and eventual revenue generated by the OC's micro-enterprises. This system is already being put into practice by the OC coordinators and volunteers.

The AJR trained the OC Coordinators in the implementation of physical monitoring/registration formats which are compulsory and serve to be able to verify use of Outreach Centers by youth and volunteers. These formats are later entered into an Excel-based Outreach Center Monitoring and Evaluation System that is in use in every Center and is monitored closely by the AJR Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator. (See also Activity Six of this report.)

As of the closing period of this report, between April and June 2011, 22 OCs in Honduras correctly entered data on assistance, beneficiary and volunteers 'personal profile and courses into the Monitoring and Evaluation system, no small feat for new and existing coordinators who are encouraged to practice discipline in entering the data.

1. Suazo Córdova "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Center , San Pedro Sula

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on April 8, 2011 and has 197 young people enrolled. 13 volunteers are contributing by volunteering at the OC. There are a total of 6 computer classes benefiting a total of 48 young people. "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" workshops were held in May and trained 103 young people. The workshop was given by five volunteer facilitators for a total of 128 hours, representing a donation of their time equivalent to \$640. 56 students have been divided into four groups to study English. Twenty-seven people attend music classes. Ten young people are receiving tutoring assistance. Thirteen volunteers have collaborated on various activities at the Center by training 141 beneficiaries. With regard to the establishment of an OC Network, monitoring meetings have been set up to enable the exchange of experiences between the OCs. The micro-enterprise planned for

the Suazo Córdova OC involves producing pickled products for marketing in the municipality of San Pedro Sula. These entrepreneurship activities have not yet started because the purchase of the equipment for manufacturing pickled products is still underway.

Operational Challenge:

- A challenge at this OC is that the available equipment is insufficient to meet the demand by beneficiaries that are being trained in computer skills, English and sports.

2. Padre Claret “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, San Pedro Sula

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on April 13, 2011 and has 223 young people enrolled and 20 volunteers who contribute their time. There are 127 students in eight computer classes. English classes are taught to 44 beneficiaries. There are three cosmetology classes benefiting 50 women. Two “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops were held for 82 young people including 43 men and 39 women. The volunteer facilitators of the workshops contributed 8 hours per day for a total contribution equivalent to \$265. The OC is applying to other institutions that provide financial assistance to cover the Center’s growing needs. The OC network is also underway and is being strengthened through joint training sessions to members and coordinators facilitated by the AJR. The bakery microenterprise is in the process of acquiring equipment in order to raise revenue to ensure the sustainability of OC.

Operational Challenges:

- A challenge at this OC is not having enough tables for computers; more training materials required for volunteers to teach their classes.

3. San José “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, San Pedro Sula

This OC was inaugurated on April 11, 2011 and during the first quarter 222 young people have enrolled and 12 volunteers have offered to participate. Their contribution in volunteer time amounts to the equivalent of \$5,200. 178 young people are being trained in different areas. Computer classes are taught to three different groups, improving the capacities of 97 young students at the Outreach Center. English classes are taught to two groups, benefiting 58 young people from the community. “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops were held during the months of May and June, training 110 young people. The training was conducted by 2 volunteer facilitators, giving a contribution to the project in volunteer hour’s equivalent to \$128.

Courses in cosmetology, woodcarving and catering are being taught at the central teaching facilities of FUNADEH to fifty young peoples. The training period is four months and is being facilitated by technicians from FUNADEH, an established partner of AJR.

Rosa Alvarado one of the beneficiaries of the San Jose OC mentioned that: "I thank God for the San Jose Outreach Center since it has been a blessing for me." A female student in the beauty training course at the OC said, "I always wanted to learn the beauty business and with the opportunity we were provided at the Outreach Center it was easier and faster so I

am grateful to the project." She now aims to further develop her skills to provide for her family.

The microenterprise at this Center is an Internet Café. It is in process of acquiring equipment in order to raise revenues to ensure the sustainability of the OC.

A network is also underway and is being strengthened through training sessions with OC Coordinators facilitated by the AJR. In coordination with INFOP, a workshop on launching small business was held with the participation of the Coordinator.

Operational Challenge:

- A challenge at this OC is that there is insufficient equipment to meet the demand by beneficiaries that are being trained in computer skills and beauty courses.

4. Cofradia Centro “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, San Pedro Sula

This OC was inaugurated on June 17, 2011. 757 youngsters have enrolled and 18 volunteers have registered to give their time in the different OC activities. “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops were held in June with the participation of three men and seven women. This workshop was taught by a volunteer facilitator. Basic computer science classes are taught to 42 students in six groups. Four IT classes with a total of 34 beneficiaries are held on weekends. An advanced computer class has seven young beneficiaries. In the English classes there are six groups at different times with a total of 74 beneficiaries. Six young members of the Outreach Center are taking an Advanced English class. Cristian Josué Chinchilla is one of the beneficiaries of OC, and he said, “The English class is rad!” There is a beauty course for 55 young beneficiaries so that they can use the skills they learn to generate income. Five music classes are taught, teaching musical instruments to 75 young OC beneficiaries. In addition the students have participated in 101 hours of recreational activities including foosball, Wii and others. Eighteen volunteers work in different areas of the center. Their contribution is the equivalent of \$2,634 in volunteer hours. They are training 757 beneficiaries at the Outreach Center.

The microenterprise has not yet started, as materials (wax) and equipment for candle-making small business are still being negotiated. As part of an OC team strengthening process, the OC coordinator and four staff members participated in a “Start Your Business” workshop taught by INFOP personnel.

The OC facilities are located in the Catholic Church and the active participation of the priests of the parish provides an element of sustainability. They teach classes when the volunteers arrive and provide counseling or mentoring to young people when they are reported by the OC Coordinator. Microenterprise promotion and fundraising activities are part of the effort to motivate members, the coordinator and youth beneficiaries.

Operational Challenges:

- A challenge at this OC is to having a big enough team members to cover the great demand from potential beneficiaries in need of training, specifically in computer science and beauty.

5. Los Angeles “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, San Pedro Sula

This OC initiated operation on May 10, 2011 in temporary premises provided by a community church while FHIS-USAID (CLIPS) performs the repairs to the building where it will operate permanently at the community center. 121 young people have enrolled and there are 11 volunteers. 25 young people completed a course in basic computer science. There are 120 young people in seven groups studying computer science three days a week. English classes are being taught to 6 groups with 93 beneficiaries. Two days per week music is taught to six groups with 16 young beneficiaries. One young student, Johnny Ruiz said:” I used to be able to play the guitar, but could not read music, now, thanks to a volunteer teacher who teaches acoustic guitar, I can read the notes.”

Five “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops were held from February to May with 166 young people. These workshops were taught by five volunteer facilitators with a contribution to the OC of an equivalent to \$ 800 dollars in volunteer hours. The OC’s small business is a Cyber Café in the process of equipment purchasing. The capacities of the Coordinator of OC and two micro-entrepreneurs are being strengthened for sustainability with their participation in the ‘Start Your Business’ workshop taught by INFOP in coordination with the AJR

Operational Challenges:

A challenge at this OC is not having enough equipment to meet the demand of beneficiaries that need to be trained specifically in computers, English, sport and beauty.

6. Las Pilas “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, Choloma

This OC was inaugurated April 12, 2011 and functions in section of the school. The Las Pilas OC has enrolled in 65 young people and has 6 volunteers. Three groups of computer classes are taught with the participation of 46 young people. English is not currently being taught. Students can play football, foosball and board games, among others. “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops were held in May with 50 young participants. The time contribution of the 3 volunteer facilitators to the "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" is 10 hours a day, equivalent to \$120. Jared Giron who volunteers for the OC says: "It feels good to share my knowledge and see that my skills are helping others."

The center has a permanent site and FHIS-CLIPS-USAID will contribute to the building of the Outreach Center in the coming months. A significant example of community participation occurred when the young beneficiaries said they would contribute money to buy the football figurines because they had been damaged.

The microenterprise initiative is tortilla manufacturing, which requires the purchase of equipment and material. OC and volunteers will soon receive training from INFOP for this initiative.

Operational Challenges:

- The open door policy means that many young people enroll, and there is insufficient equipment to teach the classes.
- English is not currently being taught at the OC. This will be addressed through an agreement with the International Language Center (CEII), which will start support in August.
-

7. La Amistad “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center

This OC was inaugurated on April 12, 2011. La Amistad has 206 young peoples registered and 9 volunteers who participate in the OC activities. 92 young people are being trained in IT. There are still no volunteers available to teach the English course. Thirty-three young people are receiving tutoring and 50 young women are receiving beauty training. A music class is taught to 35 youngsters. Young people and children in the community have come to the Outreach Center for around 1305 hours to play with Wii, foosball and board games, among others. Three “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops were given by four facilitators to 64 young people. This involved 25 hours of volunteering, representing a contribution in time equivalent of \$192.

The OC has plans to develop a micro-enterprise bakery and are in the process of acquiring equipment. OC members are carrying out activities such as raffles to raise funds to cover the OC expenses.

Operational Challenges:

- The OC has 9 volunteers but due to the demand of young people entering the OC, more volunteers are needed
- English is not currently being taught at the OC. This will be addressed through an agreement with the International Language Center (CEII), which will start support in August.

8. Japón “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center:

This OC was inaugurated May 6, 2011 and has 218 young people enrolled and 12 volunteers supporting the Coordinator of the Center in various activities. The OC is benefiting 64 young people with computer classes. There are four computer class groups with four different active volunteers. English courses are given two days a week to 15 young people with the help of a volunteer English teacher. Five “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops were held in May and June with the participation of 138 young people and the contribution of six volunteer facilitators who donated their time for the equivalent to \$192. 16 beneficiaries receive tutoring with the support of a young volunteer. Music lessons are offered on Wednesdays and Fridays to 16 beneficiaries with the support of a volunteer. The play area is the most visited

by the young people and children with an average of 32 entering the OC daily to play different games.

A tortilla manufacturing small business is in the process of being established. Training is scheduled in coordination with INFOP so they can start their business in the next quarter,

Operational Challenges:

- There is insufficient equipment to meet the demand of young people. We need a greater variety of games for children and young people.

9. San Judas Tadeo “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, La Ceiba

The San Judas Tadeo OC was inaugurated on May 26, 2011. It was successfully launched with the participation of young people and volunteers, the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, aldermen, civil servants, the President of Municipal Violence Prevention Center (CMPV, Spanish acronym), AJR staff members, the Chairman of Trustees and a representative of the church. It was held on Main Street with the attendance of 74 people, including school children and community residents. The event had the coverage 5 media representatives. The OC has 50 young people enrolled and five volunteers who donate their time in different areas of the OC.

The OC Coordinator, with the support of two “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” facilitators conducted two workshops at the OC premises, enabling 59 young people to define their life plan. The OC, with the support of a member of the CMPV in the La Ceiba Rotary Club, sent a young person from the community to participate in their RYLA Camp to train young people in leadership and motivation with the resulting multiplier effects at the OC.

There are computers at the OC with the software installed. Also starting in June there is a volunteer, teaching English to 30 young people, who receive classes. The time donated by volunteers teaching English and music classes amounted to the equivalent of \$320.00. Children and young people have spent 28 hours at the center playing games like foosball, Wii, etc. A tortilla manufacturing microenterprise is in the process of being established.

Success Story:**Jose Luis, a young man with an opportunity!!**

José Luis is a boy from the Community of Armenia Bonito, who unfortunately lost his mom and dad. No one took responsibility for him until he found his distant relatives, Don Amilcar and his wife, who used their limited resources to make it possible for Jose to become a successful young boy. Jose has coped with the limitations that have arisen, but has many hopes and dreams to fulfill. Thanks to the Outreach Center, Jose had the opportunity to meet Mrs. Luisa de Chi Ham, a member of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committee and professor of the University Center Litoral Atlantico Regional, a partner of the Armenia Bonito OC. Mrs. Chi Ham was very interested in the situation of "Josesito" as she calls him and chose to be his "godmother". She promised to give Jose a welding machine so he can work as a welder, and she furthermore presented him with a college scholarship so he can get a university education. The grant process has already started. She has also put him through computer courses and sent him to a RYLA Camp that is organized by the Rotary Club of Honduras on National level that was held in Tegucigalpa in June. Without a doubt, Jose is beginning a new phase in his life with the opportunities that have arisen. This kind of success story moves us to keep working to give hope to many who have none.

"Challenge of Dreaming My Life" workshops on the OC's premises with the participation of 68 young people with the equivalent of \$266.00 in donated time. The OC, with the support of a member of the CMPV in the La Ceiba Rotary Club, sent 2 community youngsters to participate in the a camp to train young peoples in leadership and motivation with the resulting multiplier effect on the OC. For the operation of a baking microenterprise, the school has provided a room where the Outreach Center is located. In addition, an alliance has been made with ODEF (Business Development Organization for Women) to give the "Start Your Business" workshop in the next quarter.

Operational Challenges:

- There are 80 young people enrolled in computer classes, but still no volunteers to teach the class. This will be addressed through an alliance with the Instituto Vocacional de La Ceiba.

10.Armenia Bonito "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Center, La Ceiba

This OC was inaugurated on May 18, 2011. The opening was crowded because it included the president of the Patronato, representatives of the municipality of La Ceiba, CURLA University partners and the President and members of the CMPV. More than 100 people attended, including children. Two media representatives attended and broadcast the event.

Armenia Bonito has 23 young people enrolled and two volunteers. It has 5 computers with the included software. Next quarter, the campus director of engineering systems at the UTH, a private university, will volunteer to teach computer science at the OC. There are 15 young people's being trained in jewelry making (bisutería), with the possibility of professional certification by INFOP. The OC Coordinator, with the support of a community facilitator, conducted four

Operational Challenges:

- Armenia Bonito has made relatively little progress on volunteerism due to a lack of interest on the part of residents to volunteer, and to get involved and be part of solutions to violence in their neighborhoods. Little by little the OC is reaching those who may be potential volunteers for the Outreach Center. AJR plans to soon hold a course in Volunteerism that will give OCs the strategy and the tools to attract and retain volunteers.
- The profile and curriculum material that INFOP promotes present obstacles. To hold certain training courses requires more investment than the OC's limited budget for purchasing the necessary equipment for jewelry making.
- The OC has limited space, but the FHIS-USAID CLIPS project has offered to consider repairing and expanding the Community Center to provide a space where it could operate.

11. San José “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, La Ceiba

The Mayorship, The Red Cross, the Evangelical Church and the Patronato, which are AJR's partners in the establishment of the San Jose Outreach Center, have scheduled its inauguration for the month of August. The AJR is also coordinating with USAID-FHIS and the Mayorship, on the completion and equipping of the large building for the Center that was initiated as an enthusiastic effort on the part of the community, which has galvanized around this project. The municipality and the community through its Water Board and a member of the National Congress have contributed a considerable amount, equivalent to almost U.S. \$50,000 for the construction of this OC.

IT and English courses at the OC are being planned. The OC coordinator, with the support of two “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” facilitators, held three workshops at the OC facilities, training 70 young people who now have their own life plans.

With the support of a member of the CMPV in the La Ceiba Rotary Club, the OC sent a young member of the community to participate in a Camp aimed at training young people in leadership and motivation with the resulting multiplier effects at the OC.

There is an ongoing search for volunteers for the OC. The tortilla manufacturing small business is in the process of being established.

12. El Bufalo “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, La Ceiba

This OC was inaugurated on May 17, 2011. Present at the opening of the Bufalo OC were the President of the Patronato, the President of the CMPV, CMPV members and teachers from CURLA, a branch of the National University, the Red Cross, the Municipality of La Ceiba and the AJR director. About 60 people from the community also participated in the event.

The Bufalo OC has 125 young people enrolled and three volunteers. More than 23 people have carried out volunteer work for a couple of hours but have not yet reached the ten hours to be considered volunteers. 50 young people have been trained in English and 5 in Computer Science. The OC has computers with installed software. Eight young people are taking guitar lessons, ten are taking keyboard lessons, 13, drum lessons and four youth are taking flute lessons. Twenty to thirty young people and children participate in leisure activities. The most popular activity is foosball followed by Wii.

The OC coordinator held three "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" workshops at the OC facilities, training 75 young people who now have their own life plan. The OC, with the support of a member of the CMPV in the La Ceiba Rotary Club, sent a young member of the community to participate in the RYLA Camp aimed at training young people in leadership and motivation with the resulting multiplier effects at the OC. The OC entrepreneurial initiative is a Cyber Café. The area where the Café will be located has four computers connected to the Internet. This will serve as an information and formation center for the inhabitants of the community.

As part of the OC sustainability strategy, the Center hosts a matinee every Friday, playing a family-oriented film and charging 10.00 Lempiras to cover some of the OC expenses. The effort has raised about \$10.00 so far.

Operational Challenges:

- This OC has no assistant coordinator, which means that when the General Coordinator has to go to work or on personal errands, the Outreach Center has to close. The Coordinator facilitated the "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" workshops since it has been difficult to find OC volunteers to act as facilitators.
- Five people were trained as "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" facilitators but are reluctant to get involved, AJR is addressing this issue.

13. Primero de Mayo "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Center

This OC was inaugurated on May 17, 2011. Present at the opening were the Mayor, the Vice Mayor, aldermen and government officials, the CMPV President, the President of the Board and AJR staff. The event was covered by 7 different media channels. The OC has 20 young people enrolled in the monitoring system and one volunteer.

Fourteen young volunteers between the ages of 14 to 26 spent 40 hours of their time, participating in the adaptation and renovation of the Outreach Center. These 14 young people have been supporting the OC as volunteers in general services (cleaning, security) and teach basic lessons on how the Outreach Center operates to other young OC members.

They also promote rules for peaceful coexistence. The coordinator has eight volunteers who work as direct assistants at the center. The OC, in collaboration with the National Institute for Professional Formation (INFOP), is teaching jewelry making classes from Monday to Friday. 15 young girls are being trained, with an option to obtain professional certification from INFOP. The contribution of the INFOP instructor to the OC amounted to \$1,600.00 in donated time.

The Women’s Business Development Organization (ODEF) coordinated efforts with the OC for a "Start Your Business" workshop directed at OC members who have established a barbershop as their microenterprise.

The OC coordinator, with the support of a facilitator from the community, held two workshops at the Center’s facilities, training 54 young beneficiaries, equivalent to \$80.00 in donated time. The OC, with the support of a member of the CMPV in the La Ceiba Rotary Club, sent a young person from the community to participate in a RYLA Camp to train youth in leadership and motivation, with the resulting multiplier effects at the OC.

Operational Challenges:

- The coordinator has not yet found volunteers to teach the English, Computer and Science classes.

All the new OCs for this quarter have been equipped and inaugurated. A summary of the progress of each of the Outreach Centers can be observed in the following indicator and in Annex IV of this report.

IND 1.4 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of the Strengthened OC Model

14. Brotes Nuevos “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Center, Puerto Lempira

This OC has 799 beneficiaries enrolled, including 490 men and 309 women. It has 12 permanent volunteers and 4 temporary volunteers. Starting July 8th, a course will be taught to children by an American volunteer working for the SEND HOPE NGO (Casa Esperanza). Tutoring is being provided to children in Spanish and Math, the courses that are most difficult for them. In March, 60 young people received serigraphic printing classes. During

I remember one morning at the OC in March at the beginning of the organization of the soccer league. We always wanted to know how much the children knew about the issues that we work on, and while talking about famous soccer players in the world, Max, a 12 year old boy who is in 4th grade in the EDUCATODOS program told me that he used to want to be a drug lord, but now he wanted to be Messi.

We all laughed in excitement because of the way that he said it. We explained to him that he could not be Messi, but that he could become one of the best in the world like him. That is how many children in the community think.

--Anecdote from the Brotes Nuevos OC

the months of May and June, 46 students received computer science classes and 10 received horticulture classes (basic practices for growing crops). Six young beneficiaries work for the microenterprise KALAT NANI Serigraphics.

The OC has twelve permanent volunteers and six temporary volunteers who are committed to the program and carry out daily activities. Professor Winser Wepsta from the Lucky Yabayak School in the Punta Fria neighborhood said, "A boy or girl that goes to the OC in the morning or afternoon and then goes to school does not have the time or energy to think about hanging out on the streets or in engaging in potentially harmful activities."

Every month the OC promotes values (love, responsibility, respect, solidarity) in young people. They have prepared murals showing the importance of these values. The "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" workshop and classes in Miskito language have benefitted 79 young people.

The 6th Interscholastic soccer championship was organized with the participation of 7 schools from the N°1 district, including 352 boys and 176 girls. The teams were given the necessary sports equipment. The OC's microenterprise is the KalatNani serigraphic press, which is currently generating income for the OC.

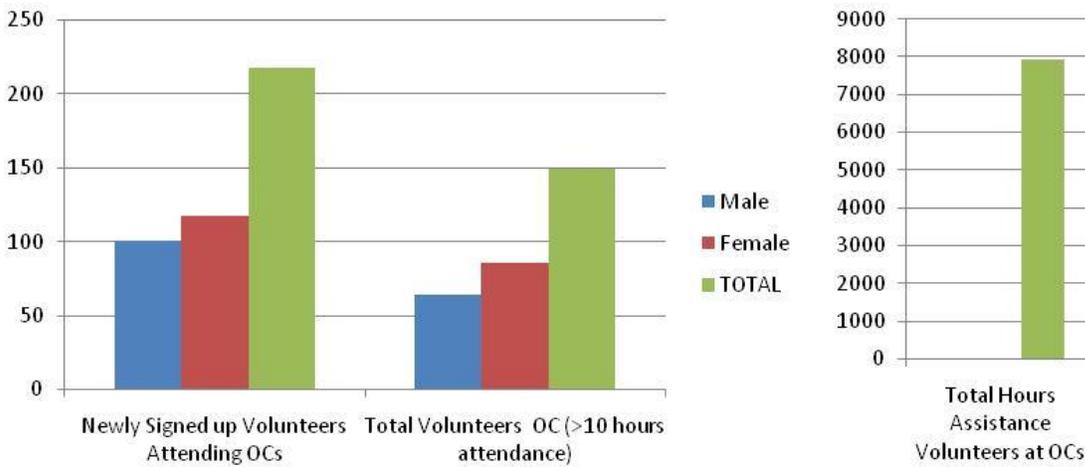
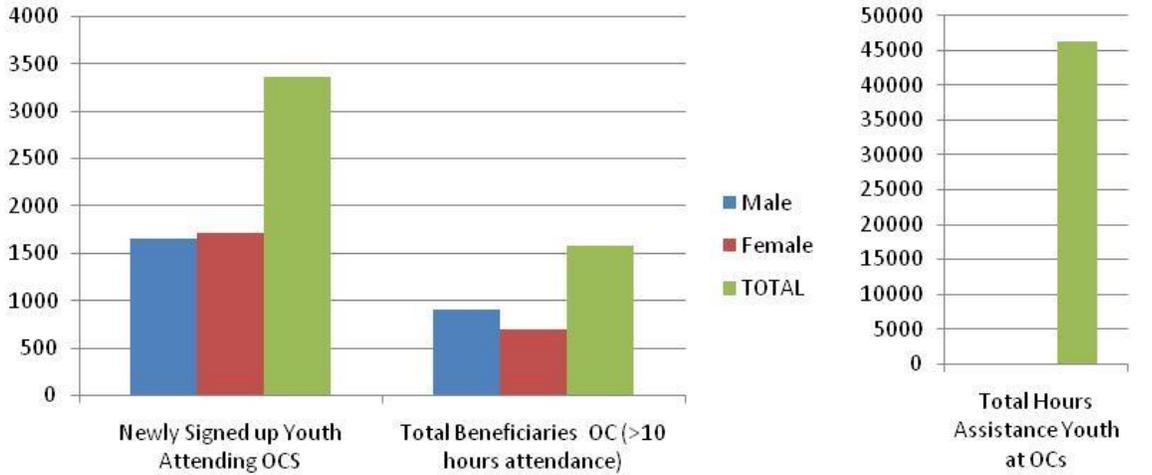
Strengthening Outreach Centers through Microbusinesses

Under- Activity Five, the AJR granted funds to three Outreach Centers for the establishment of microenterprises. The beneficiary OCs are the Villafranca OC in Comayagüela MDC, the López Arellano OC in Choloma and the Rivera Hernández OC in San Pedro Sula.

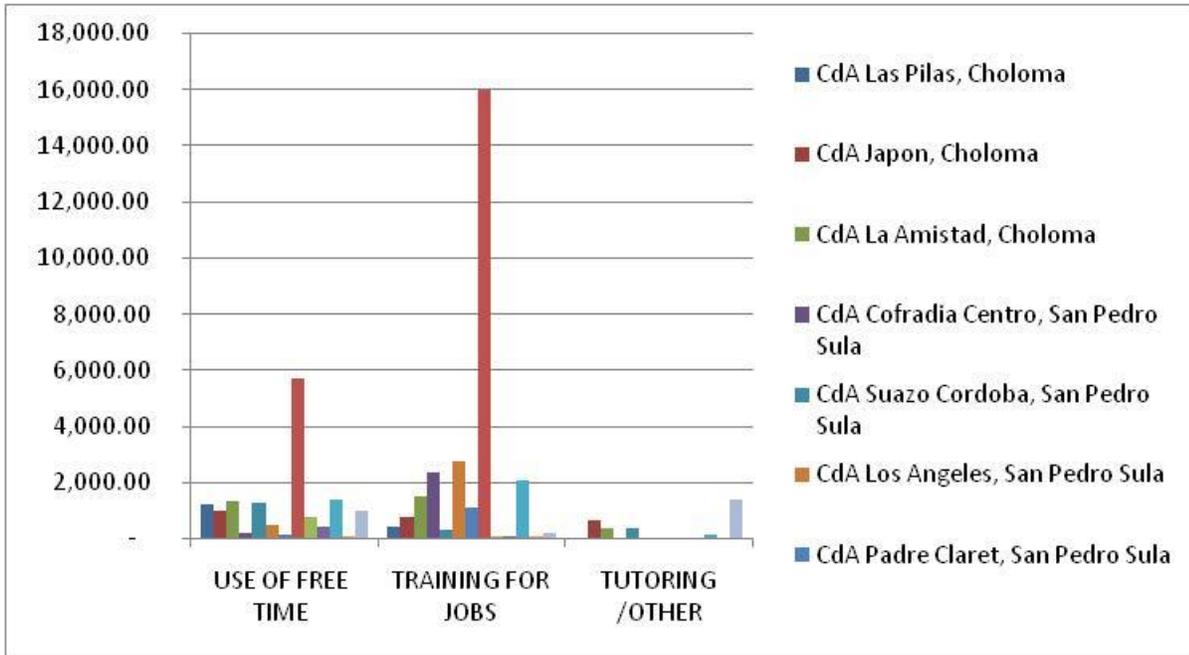
The Rivera Hernández OC has established a Cyber Café, which has an administrator who serves customers. The services offered include internet access, printing and secretarial jobs. The micro-enterprise of the López Arellano OC was inaugurated on June 16, 2011. Present at the event were CMPV members, municipal authorities, community members and AJR staff. The microenterprise is a light cargo tricycle rental business where young people can rent tricycles for 30.00 Lempiras. This has the objective of generating funds and contributing to the OC's sustainability.

ACTIVITY Five CARSÍ HONDURAS Outreach Centers

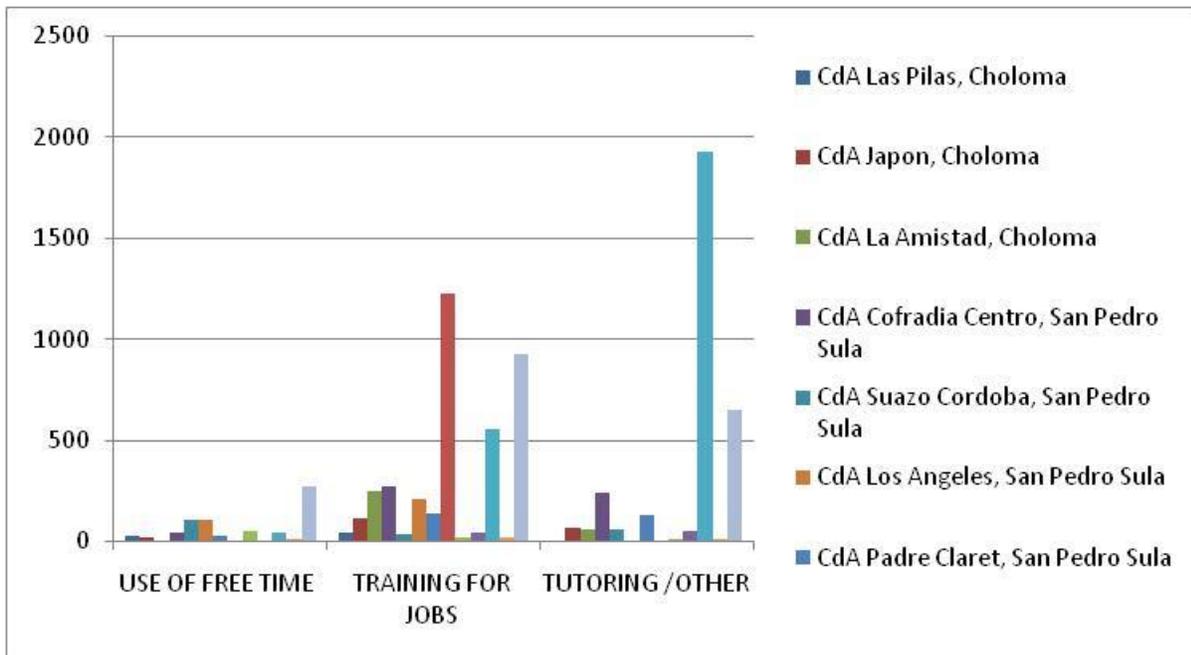
Data from Monitoring Sub-systems



TOTAL HOURS ASSISTANCE YOUTH OUTREACH CENTERS BY COMPONENT



TOTAL HOURS ASSISTANCE VOLUNTEERS OUTREACH CENTERS BY COMPONENT



During the Youth Movement Workshop in early June tasks are divided to working Committees. The President of the Youth Committee of the Honduran National Congress, Juan Fernando Lobo, was on hand for the workshop.



Honduras Youth Movement Against Violence

More than 100 youth participate in round tables as the Youth Movement Against Violence is formed.



22 June 2011
A delegation from the Honduras Youth Movement poses with the President of Honduras and Chancellor during the First Central American Security Conference in June 2011.

IND 1.5 Youth Movement established in Honduras and working on advocacy with regards to youth crime prevention policy

The Honduran Youth Movement Against Violence is an initiative that has been developed for young people by young people. It includes approximately 80 different youth organizations throughout the country. The movement's objective is to take actions that prevent and reduce risk factors associated with violence. To date, it has a coordinating committee composed representatives from 20 youth groups, who have leadership skills.

The Movement has a large group of young people who are working voluntarily in the area of violence prevention and advocacy. They have been supported by private enterprises for the organization of their meetings and future activities, prior to an awareness raising process. The purpose of the movement is to advocate and influence the population so that effective violence prevention policies are implemented in the country. It also seeks to teach preventive education for young participants and resource management for the sustainability of the processes developed within the movement.

Organizational Mapping

During the quarter, the AJR conducted a mapping of organizations and networks that were currently working with young people in Tegucigalpa. To carry out this activity, several institutions were visited and contacted through databases, directories and a mapping of organizations, as well as institutions working directly with young people that operate in the country. Among those organizations are the National Youth Institute, United Nations Documentation Center, the World Bank, ANEDH, PREVENIR (GIZ) and UNAH. After this research, an evaluation of all databases resulted in a proper mapping of at least 200 youth organizations in Tegucigalpa (church groups, political parties, government, civil society cooperation, sports, ethnic groups, etc.)

Actions carried out to create the Youth Movement Against Violence

The first step carried out to establish the Youth Movement Against Violence was a meeting that was held by AJR with ten youth organizations with one representative per sector to promote the AJR's public policy component, their possible involvement in the Movement and potential strategic partnerships. The most

important result of this meeting was the formation of a diverse Committee of youth that would support the creation of the Honduran Youth Against Violence Movement.

The second step carried out to establish the Youth Movement Against Violence, were two workshops to create energy and interest about the concept and goals of a future Movement with young people. AJR's Public Policy and Communications teams developed the two workshops. One-hundred and forty young people attended the first workshop and 100 attended the second one. As a result, the Honduran Youth Movement Against Violence was created.

The Youth Against Violence Movement has a fan page on Facebook where they publish and debate about key findings of the Youth Violence Diagnosis conducted by the AJR. Currently, the Movement page has approximately 600 fans.

Building Coalitions for Advocacy

The Movement has begun building relationships and contacts with important agencies, such as the GIZ (PREVENIR), INJ, IHNFA, PNP, the Minister of Security, the Honduran Congress and the President of Congress.

IND 1.7 Regional Youth Movement established in alliance with SICA to advocate and implement crime prevention initiatives for the most vulnerable young people

During this quarter, the Youth Against Violence Movement started operating with the objective of developing advocacy, raising awareness and promoting educational and violence prevention initiatives. Over the next quarter, the young members of the Movement will be involved in developing recommendations on public policies that will be presented to national organizations in the country and later through the Regional Youth Movement Against Violence, on a Central American level. Through collaboration with SICA (Central America Integration System), young people from the Movement and the AJR Public Policy and Communications team, participated in the International Conference "Supporting a Security Strategy for Central America," held in Guatemala City in June 2011. Present at this meeting were the ten presidents of the region, the US Secretary of State, approximately 60 delegations from several countries and multilateral cooperation agencies, among others. At the event, a video "Diagnostic of Youth Violence in Honduras" was presented. There were also lectures by Mr. Oscar Alvarez, Honduran Minister of Security, Mr. Porfirio Lobo Sosa, President of Honduras, Mr. Mark Feierstein, USAID Deputy Administrator for Latin America and the Caribbean and Dr. Juan Daniel Alemán, General Secretary of SICA.

IND 2.1 Number of young people trained in life skills

Under Activity Five, During this quarter, 892 youth were trained in life skills, and 68 people were trained as facilitators of the "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" (Desafío Soñar Mi Vida) life skills methodology, of whom 54 are under 29 years old. A total of nine hundred and forty-six are reported as trained. In the last quarter 178 youth were trained and were not reported, in communities that fall under A5. This comes to a total of 946 youth.

Twenty-five youth were trained in the at risk community, Rio Blanco, San Pedro Sula (which was originally to have an OC), and 27 deported youth were trained through AJR Honduras' CAMR grant; for both groups 3 and 1 facilitator were trained respectively. The new total reported, which includes quarter two is, 1,541 youth trained.

AJR team members responsible for the "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" are communicating and coordinating with OCs and their Coordinators on the scheduling of life skills training. A breakdown of the life skills training process is described below. A list of training sessions this quarter can be found in Annex V of this report.

AJR Honduras' "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" life skills Training process this quarter

AJR has made a methodological choice to provide its life skills training closer to the participants' communities, and to have monitoring of young peoples' life plan also take place in the target communities in which it works. The "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" life skills training strategy is being implemented in the OCs. A complete list of training sessions this quarter can be found in Annex V of this report.

San Pedro Sula

AJR officers monitored the work and achievement of goals in the life plans of four trainers, assessing their challenges and accomplishments. The trainers taught three "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" workshops to 70 young beneficiaries, including 38 women who now have a life plan.

The first follow-up conducted by trainers was of the first ten persons trained in March. This monitoring consisted of reviewing the beneficiaries' workbooks, evaluating their progress and providing recommendations. Next quarter, more workshops will be developed to train 117 young beneficiaries in the "Challenge of Dreaming My Life."

- **San José Outreach Center, Chamelecón**

In Chamelecon, 114 young people were trained during the previous quarter, but no one received training during the months from April to June. 90 young people will be trained during the next quarter. The OC is interested in including new people, such as young people from organized youth clubs.

The AJR monitored two out of the five trainers regarding their achievement of goals and life plans and assessing their challenges and accomplishments.

"Now I spend more time with my daughters. The OC has taught me to listen to them, and this has been really helpful."

- Salvador Troches, OC coordinator in San Jose, while reviewing his "Dreaming My Life Challenge" life plan

Challenge: Out of the five trainers, three did not attend the OC when they were called to follow up on their own life plans because they had personal and school activities or family trips. The plan now is to make home visits to the three trainers to complete this activity.

- **San Isidro Outreach Center, Chamelecón**

The coordinator along with four trainers who were trained to provide the “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops held three workshops, benefitting a total of 43 people, including 28 women. These 43 young community members now have developed an elaborate and personalized life plan, which will be monitored by the trainers.

Challenge: Not all participants attended the workshop. New strategies are being discussed with the OC coordinator to encourage greater involvement of young people.

- **Rivera Hernández Outreach Center**

The AJR monitored the progress in achieving their goals and life plans and the challenges and accomplishments of two trainers. The coordinator along with the trainers held two “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops, benefitting a total of 92 people.

Challenge: Three life skills workshops were cancelled due to power outages and another one was cancelled because the facilities where the workshops are held are owned by the church and were occupied.

- **Padre Claret Outreach Center**

The AJR followed-up on one of the three trainers (a woman) regarding her progress in achieving her goals and life plans, and it assessed her challenges and accomplishments. The coordinator along with the trainers held two “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops, benefitting a total of 83 people, including 41 women who now have an elaborate personalized life plan, to be monitored by the trainers.

Challenges:

Power outages on weekends (which are common in San Pedro Sula) forced the cancellation or postponement of the workshops.

There are trainers who have left the OC, and two of them are not involved in the training. A proposal to receive support from trainers from other OCs, such as Los Angeles, is being discussed with the coordinator.

- **Casa Quemada Outreach Center, Cofradía**

Five “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops were held, benefitting a total of 118 people, including 59 women. A young OC volunteer has contributed in the making of a list of young people that will participate in the next “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops, while looking for candidates that could be future mentors.

The AJR monitored two of five trainers (one male, one female), regarding their progress in achieving their goals and life plans and their challenges and accomplishments.

- **Cofradía Centro Outreach Center**

The AJR followed-up on three of five trainers regarding their progress on achieving their goals and life plans and their challenges and accomplishments. A “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshop was held, benefitting a total of 10 trained people.

Three of the trainers, who are very satisfied with their progress, feel that they are evolving in their personal life and achieving emotional stability.

Challenges

In this community, the trainers have had difficulties developing the workshops because the training schedules clashed with their work schedules.

- **Suazo Córdova Outreach Center**

The trainers held three “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops, benefitting a total of 103 people, including 56 women.

The AJR monitored five trainers regarding their progress in achieving their goals and life plans.

- **Los Ángeles Outreach Center**

The Coordinator and the trainers held the two “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops, benefitting a total of 70 young trainees. The AJR officer followed-up with the four trainers regarding their progress in achieving their goals and life plans and their challenges and accomplishments. The trainers monitored the first 10 beneficiaries during March. Their follow-up consisted of reviewing the beneficiaries’ workbooks, evaluating their progress and providing recommendations. During this quarter, 215 young people were trained in the community of Los Ángeles and now have life plans with set goals, to be monitored by the trainers. This is a reflection of the willingness and commitment of young people to work for other young people in need.

Challenges:

The coordinators had trouble contacting the first beneficiaries because the workshop attendance sheets did not have a contact telephone number box for participants to fill in. This led the coordinators to change the sheet format, adding the appropriate box for phone contact.

- **Rio Blanco y Lomas del Carmen**

An AJR officer monitored the trainers at a workshop 25 beneficiaries participated in. The session was held in the community of Rio Blanco. He also followed-up with three Rio

Blanco trainers with regards to their life plans, assessing the results, challenges and accomplishments of their life plans.

The AJR trained five trainers from the community of Lomas del Carmen to teach the “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshop. Two members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, who also are members of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committee also participated in this training, as well as two staff members of AJR-USAID-SICA (Gina Guzman and Roxana Lopez), who completed the San Pedro Sula team.

Challenges:

In Rio Blanco, the Outreach Center was not carried out because it lacked the necessary physical space. Also, there was unhealthy competition among board members. On a separate note, the Lomas del Carmen Center was not opened because the partner resigned from the project, leaving only five trainers who could not develop the workshop for training, but who did all attend it.

Choloma

- **López Arellano Outreach Center**

Three “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops were held, benefitting a total of 51 people. Young volunteers from COMVIDA (Danny Turcios and Stephany Williams) from the city of Choloma conducted a workshop in the community of Lopez Arellano and offered to facilitate the workshop for beneficiaries in any of the four Outreach Centers, which is extremely positive. They mentioned they were feeling very satisfied because they can serve others and are willing to attend further training.

Challenge: Not all participants attended the workshops, which poses a problem because lunch and snacks are ordered in advance. To address potential no-shows, some coordinators are making pre-attendance lists and confirming attendance by phone a few days before the training.

- **Japon Outreach Center**

Five “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops were held with the participation of 138 beneficiaries. These 138 young people now have their personalized life plan which is monitored by the trainers. The AJR officers provided a follow-up to three out of five trainers regarding their progress in achieving their goals and life plans and their challenges and accomplishments.

- **La Amistad Outreach Center**

Three “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops were held, benefitting a total of 65 people.

Challenges:

In this community, power outages led to the cancellation of a scheduled workshop. The neighboring community of Los Invencibles did not schedule any training because the trainers had not coordinated their work plan, but they will start providing workshops during the next quarter.

- **Las Pilas Outreach Center**

Two out of the four trainers were monitored, reviewing the achievement of goals in their life plans and assessing their challenges and accomplishments. A “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshop was held benefiting 50 young people.

Challenges: Only three of the trainers are conducting the workshops. Two of them work and do not have enough time, which is why they are seeking to coordinate alternative schedules. A general challenge is linked to limited food sales, representing a difficulty for those who prepare lunch and snacks. We are discussing a possible 20 Lempira price rise for the next quarter with the AJR team and manager.

La Ceiba

- **San Judas Tadeo Outreach Center**

The OC coordinator, with the support of two “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” trainers held two workshops at the OC facilities, training 59 young people who now have their own life plan.

- **Armenia Bonito Outreach Center**

The coordinator of the Armenia Bonito OC with the support of one facilitator from the community held four workshops at the OC facilities, training 68 young people. The volunteer time amounts to the equivalent of \$40.00.

- **San José Outreach Center**

Three “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops were conducted by the OC coordinator and two trainers at the OC facilities, benefitting 70 young people who now have their own life plan.

- **Búfalo Outreach Center**

The OC coordinator held three workshops, training 75 young people who now have their own life plan.

- **Primero de Mayo Outreach Center**

The OC coordinator and a facilitator from the community held two “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops at the OC facilities, training 54 young people. The number of volunteer hours contributed was equivalent to \$40.00.

Tegucigalpa

A training workshop for trainers was conducted for all of the Outreach Centers in Tegucigalpa, where 25 trainers participated and were trained to develop the workshops and prepare their own life plan. This included all the coordinators from each of the Outreach Centers. A training course for beneficiaries was conducted by trainers of the community of San Marin with 50 participants. All of the material (beneficiary workbooks and facilitator's manual) was delivered to the coordinators of the OCs so they could develop the workshops.

- **San José Outreach Center**

The OC coordinator and two trainers conducted three “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops at the Outreach Center's facilities, enabling 70 young people to define their life plans.

- **Búfalo Outreach Center**

The OC coordinator held three “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops training 75 young people to define their life plans.

- **Primero de Mayo Outreach Center**

The OC coordinator and a facilitator from the community conducted two “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops enabling 54 young beneficiaries to develop a life plan. The number of volunteer hours donated is equivalent to \$40.00.

Tegucigalpa.

The AJR held a “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshop for trainers of the OCs in Tegucigalpa. Twenty five trainers participated and now have their own life plans, including coordinators from each Outreach Center. Fifty beneficiaries were trained by trainers from the community of San Marin. Training materials were delivered to the OCs to conduct the workshops.

Challenges

The Outreach Centers were not well established and the coordinators had not scheduled their workshop capacity.

Puerto Lempira

- **Brotos Nuevos Outreach Center**

Three “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” workshops were held which benefited 52 young people who developed their life plans.

IND 2.2 Number of young people joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity

San Pedro Sula

A partnership was established between the AJR and the Junior Chamber of Commerce Chapter of San Pedro Sula to promote youth clubs in the 10 communities of intervention the city. As part of the promotion, the AJR used posters, loudspeakers and presented the program on local radio station, "XY FM," which provided free air time to promote the activities and the formation of youth clubs in the communities.

Young people were motivated and excited to participate in the various stages of the design process and presentation of proposals. The AJR received 33 proposals. An Evaluation Committee consisting of the Junior Chamber of Commerce members and AJR staff was formed to select the winning proposals. The selection process consisted of a thorough review of each proposal to ensure that it met the requirements laid out in the terms of reference. Thirteen proposals were approved and included themes such as painting, modern dance, folk dance, drama, choreography, basketball, a cooking club, scouts, and skating. These proposals will be carried out in the communities of San Jose, San Juan, Suazo Córdova, Padre Clareth, Rivera Hernandez, Casa Quemada, Los Angeles and Cofradia Centro. These youth clubs will initially benefit an estimated 175 young men and women, between 12 and 29 years of age.

Alliances to promote the formation of Clubs

Choloma

In order to expedite the formation of youth clubs, the AJR formed an alliance with the Municipal Program for Children and Adolescents (COMVIDA) to promote clubs at the Lopez Arellano, Japon, Las Pilas, Invencibles and Victoria communities. As a result of this partnership, COMVIDA appointed a social promoter for this project to accompany the AJR and participate in 3 workshops for the preparation of proposals. The selection of the clubs was held on June 30th at the offices of COMVIDA. In attendance, were the CMPV President and AJR staff members. Seventeen proposals were presented and 10 were selected. The youth clubs will benefit 147 young people of both sexes aged from 12 to 29. The topics of the selected proposals are folk dance, camping, painting, drama, choreography, modern dance, Scout troops, club cycling and overcoming obstacles, among others.

La Ceiba

The AJR formed an alliance with the National Youth Institute (INJ) to help form youth clubs in the communities of Búfalo, Armenia Bonito, San José, San Judas and Primero de Mayo in La Ceiba. The AJR formed an Evaluation Committee in partnership with the Rotary Club. Members included the CMPV, municipal members, the INJ and the AJR. Twenty one proposals were received and reviewed. Of these, 10 proposals were selected. Among the

topics selected by young people were environmental rescue, skating, modern and folk dance, soccer and fishing.

IND 2.3 Number of young people gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities

a. Alliances and Coordination with other institutions so young people have Access to formal and vocational training.

AJR Honduras has opted for a multi-part training strategy. First, it will begin working through partner training institutions, offering workshops in 65 different technical areas, to an anticipated 1701 young people. A second strategy involves workshops to be held at Outreach Centers. Lastly, AJR will provide job preparedness training through its alliance with Centro de Recursos de Empleo (CRE)

On April 11, 2011 a meeting was held with the regional director of the National Vocational Training Institute (INFOP) to develop workshops in San Pedro Sula and Choloma. The training may take place at the Outreach Center and other facilities at INFOP. As a result of this meeting, Mr. Carlos Ramirez was assigned as liaison to follow-up on various steps to develop a training package. The AJR and INFOP signed a cooperative agreement in Tegucigalpa. As a result of this alliance, 2370 young people will be trained at technical and vocational centers in five municipalities in Honduras.

- a. San Pedro Sula, 900 young people
- b. Choloma, 400 young people
- c. La Ceiba, 500 young people
- d. Puerto Lempira 70 young people
- e. Tegucigalpa. 500 young people

INFOP estimates are that the services agreed upon would have a cost to them of \$115,579.94, thus through this agreement, the AJR expects to raise important amount of leverage.

San Pedro Sula

The AJR has identified the organizations below as strategic partners to present vocational training proposals.

1. Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional (INFOP)
2. Instituto Técnico Chamelecón
3. EDUCATODOS
4. Escuela de Artes y Oficios
5. Academia Profesional Las Amigas
6. Centro Internacional de Idiomas
7. FUNADEH
8. Organización de Desarrollo Empresarial Femenino/ODEF
9. ESTANOR

Twenty four workshops were selected and approved that will benefit 1701 young people. The young people will be chosen based on their socioeconomic level and risk factors present in their profiles.

Choloma

The AJR has identified the organizations below as strategic partners to present vocational training proposals.

1. Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional (INFOP)
2. Centro de Capacitación Técnica Honduras Corea
3. Educatodos
4. Academia Profesional Las Amigas
5. Centro Internacional de Idiomas
6. Centro Técnico Vocacional Mario Ugarte
7. Escuela Agrícola de Choloma

Six of the seven organizations presented proposals to train 630 young people in five communities. The table below summarizes the vocational centers that are training 630 young people:

| MUNICIPALITY | VOCATIONAL CENTER | # Beneficiaries |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Choloma | Honduras Corea | 154 |
| | Academia Las Amigas | 30 |
| | Educatodos | 128 |
| | Centro Internacional de Idiomas | 88 |
| | INFOP | 230 |
| TOTAL | | 630 |

INFOP will train 230 young people in four communities in Choloma.

La Ceiba

The AJR has identified the organizations below as strategic partners to present vocational training proposals.

- a. Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional(INFOP)
- b. Educatodos
- c. Centro Vocacional La Ceiba
- d. Centro Internacional de Idiomas

The organizations submitted proposals to the AJR and four were approved. These proposals will benefit 985 young people from five communities.

| MUNICIPALITY | VOCATIONAL CENTER | # Beneficiaries |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| La Ceiba | Centro Vocacional La Ceiba | 260 |
| | Educadores | 160 |
| | Centro Internacional de Idiomas | 110 |
| | INFOP | 455 |
| TOTAL | | 985 |

Complimentary Training Stipends will be provided to beneficiaries attending training institutions in San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma

Grants have been allocated for young people to be trained in vocational centers and will provide transportation at around \$2.00/round-trip/student, materials and transportation for trainers at \$7.50/round-trip (by cab). This assistance is considered key to the success of AJR’s training strategy.

The vocational trainings will also include job preparedness workshops.

1. Opportunity Fairs as a Starting Point for AJR’s Training Strategy

This quarter, in San Pedro Sula, Opportunity Fairs held at Cofradía Centro, Casa Quemada, Los Ángeles, Suazo Córdova and Padre Claret drew 529 young people.

“Opportunity Fairs” were developed to attract at-risk young people to Outreach Centers and training and other opportunities provided by the AJR and partner institutions. The rest of the Fairs covering all communities will take place in July and will also help young people looking for employment to prepare their resumes and register them for job-preparedness workshops that will be offered by AJR in the ensuing months. Two hundred and sixty four young people registered for these workshops with AJR through the Fairs that took place this Quarter.

An AJR Opportunity Fair was held in Lopez Arellano, Choloma where 121 young people were enrolled in the various training sessions offered. They will take part in the following activities: visit the Children’s Museum, baking, sewing, hair cutting, cosmetology, welding, refrigeration, computing, others. Four institutions participated in the fair including the Las Amigas Academy, Educadores, the International Language Center and the Honduras Korea Vocational Center. Next quarter fairs will be held at Japon, Los Invencibles, Victoria, and Las Pilas.

La Ceiba

In La Ceiba, the AJR has begun coordination with various institutions to invite them to participate in Opportunity Fairs, including the Foundation Margie Dip, Skilluss, INFAH, INJ, municipal offices, the Armed Forces of Honduras (La Ceiba) and the Education Ministry.

The communities where these fairs take place have frequent shortage of water and electricity service. The fair in Los Angeles took place on a day where there was no electricity and thus there were a limited number of young people in attendance.

2. Identifying Young people for Training Opportunities: Community Census Maps AJR Target Communities

During this quarter, AJR program officers have been using the result of a census that was conducted beforehand, to identify young people who will be trained by institutions specializing in vocational and formal education.

The following table shows a summary and a breakdown per city/community of the young people between 16 and 29 who will be trained at vocational educational centers and OCs.

| Municipality | Community | Total 16-29 Ages | Youth trained at Vocational Training Centers | Youth trained at Outreach Centers |
|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| San Pedro Sula | Los Angeles, Sector El Carmen | 140 | 23 | 58 |
| | San Juan de Chamelecón | 127 | 21 | 52 |
| | Colonia Suazo Córdova | 293 | 48 | 121 |
| | Colonia San José, Chamelecón | 260 | 43 | 107 |
| | Casa Quemada, Cofradía | 287 | 47 | 118 |
| | Padre Claret, Rivera Hernández | 526 | 87 | 217 |
| | Cofradía Centro, Cofradía | 107 | 18 | 44 |
| | San Isidro | 127 | 21 | 52 |
| | Lomas del Carmen | 298 | 49 | 123 |
| | Rivera Hernández Centro | 260 | 43 | 107 |
| Sub total | | 2,425 | 400 | 1,000 |
| Choloma | Colonia Las Pilas | 181 | 33 | 66 |
| | Colonia Victoria / Invencibles | 147 | 27 | 54 |
| | Colonia López Arellano Centro | 526 | 96 | 193 |
| | Colonia Japón | 237 | 43 | 87 |
| subtotal | | 1091 | 200 | 400 |
| La Ceiba | Armenia Bonito | 292 | 42 | 138 |
| | San Judas | 141 | 20 | 67 |
| | Primero de Mayo | 150 | 21 | 71 |
| | Búfalo | 142 | 20 | 67 |
| | San José | 330 | 47 | 156 |
| Subtotal | | 1055 | 150 | 500 |
| | Total | 4,571 | 750 | 1,900 |

Of a total population of 4,571 young people that live in the communities served , 750 will be trained in vocational centers and 1900 through Outreach Centers.

IND 2.1.4 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives



AJR Honduras' strategy for microenterprise development centers on its Outreach Centers. All new OCs include a microenterprise. The small business was carefully considered in each case and AJR aims to provide training to develop these. This strategy is dual purpose, as young people will learn by being involved in the OC based micro-enterprise and some income will be generated for the sustainability of the OC.

San Pedro Sula and Choloma

This quarter, two microenterprise training sessions, "Start Your Business," took place supported by AJR. Twenty-four people including Coordinators of OCs from the communities of San Juan, San Isidro, San José del Sector Chamelecon, Los Angeles, Casa Quemada, Lomas del Carmen and Cofradía Centro attended the training sessions. Training was provided by the National Vocational Training Institute (INFOP).

La Ceiba

In La Ceiba, "Start Your Business" training sessions have not yet taken place. There have been efforts to train coordinators and volunteers at the OC to start their business with the Women's Business Development Organization (ODEF), which specializes in financing and training microenterprises.

Self-employment will be promoted in communities as a result of the training in Manicure and Pedicure, Hair Cutting, Table Serving (waiters), by providing a part of the young people trained in these trades with "Employment Kits" and helping them form and promote networks to provide services (Floating Waiters, Beauty at Domicile, etc.)

IND 2.5 Number of young people accessing jobs or income generating activities.

The situation of employment continues to be precarious in Honduras. Every year thousands of young people entering the work-force face unemployment or under-employment. The situation is worse in marginalized communities where capacities are low. AJR's strategy is three-fold. First, it will provide tools for employability to youth already seeking employment (such as the Autosostenibilidad Laboral workshop, followed by the development of a CV, photos and financial assistance to get the documentation required by companies to hire). Second, it will provide vocational training in short term trades with good demand for both regular and self-employment; and third it will provide a number of the young people trained in

vocational/trades “self employment kits” and helping them form and promote networks or loose association by community or sectors (Chamelecón, Rivera Hernández, etc.), with brochures that carry names, telephones and in some cases, rates, for beauty services at home, waiters, painters, plumbers, etc.

AJR is developing a proposal for employability for young people in the communities served, to assist them in finding employment in Choloma, La Ceiba, Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula’s business sector. The relationships with various companies, especially those running *maquilas* or sewing factories are at the heart of AJR’s strategy. AJR has made invaluable links with the Ministry of Labor, CRE, Util de Choloma, Gildan, the Maquila Association and Green Valley.

During Opportunity Fairs in the communities, some of the young people participating were provided with assistance in developing their resumes and also will be registered in the employability workshops that are being planned in alliance with the Centro de Recursos de Empleo (CRE), that will provide valuable skills for their job search. Young people seeking employment participated in the Fairs and filled out registration forms to sign up for in these workshops that will be held by AJR in their respective communities.

AJR visited the Gildan *maquiladora* to follow up on a verbal proposal made in recent months to identify job opportunities for young people in targeted communities, in accordance with the city’s Prevention Plan. The AJR delegation was received by Senobia Matute, the Gildan Human Resources Director on instructions from the Regional VP of Human Resources, Claudia Sandoval, who is also a member of CMPV of that city. The meeting was attended by the AJR Country Director, the North Coast Coordinator and AJR’s Employment Officer. Gildan concluded that it would seek opportunities at their plants located in Villanueva and San Pedro Sula. The link between the two organizations will involve training for employment. Arrangements are being made to meet next quarter with large employers such as Grupo INTUR.

IND 2.6 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence

Considerable progress was made this quarter on the design of the overall strategy of campaigns promoting values, violence prevention and reduction of teenage pregnancies in 25 communities.

The initial part of the mass communication campaign in Puerto Lempira included in last quarter’s report is pending the design of final anti-drug consumption communications materials. The campaign will be completed in August. Focus groups are scheduled in July to validate the design of additional campaigns in order to measure their impact and prepare for the August launch of campaigns in San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba.

AJR Honduras has designed a strategy to raise awareness among an estimated 3,800 young people about subjects that include violence prevention, intra-family violence, teenage pregnancy and HIV/AIDS in 19 communities of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma. AJR has concluded an alliance with the Barrio Tranquilo program of UNFPA (United Nations), to schedule seven concerts using mass communication messaging in the three

cities involved, allowing young people to hear positive messages about preventing violence from music idols. This proposal is expected to be presented to USAID in July and the first concerts would take place as of the second week of August.

IND 2.1.7 Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities.

During this quarter there has been progress in strengthening the Local Violence Observatory in the municipality of Ceiba and in the establishment of the Local Violence Observatory in Choloma. The purpose of the observatory to provide better understanding of the dynamics of violence in the municipalities of Choloma and La Ceiba to serve as a tool for decision-making with regards to the public policies of the municipality.

Choloma

Violence Observatory

During the month of June there was a presentation to members of CMPV, the Mayor, aldermen, the Chamber of Commerce and Industries and AJR by Migdonia Ayestas, Director of the Institute in Democracy Peace and Security (IUDPAS) to promote the implementation of the project, "Development of a Local Violence Observatory in Choloma" and share the experiences of Violence Observatories in Honduras. It was agreed that the Municipality will provide the necessary support for installation of the Observatory, IUDPAS clarified the need to identify a person to be responsible for its management. The implementation of the Observatory will be accomplished the next quarter.

The IUDPASS in coordination with the CMPV held a second meeting, this time with the Choloma Chief of Police, making contacts with the Transit staff and the DNIC Preventive Police, whom they informed about the project. The objective was to strengthen relationships with all the counterparts that provide information to the Observatory, so that they will systematize and document the information they will be providing. In San Pedro Sula, IUPASS held a meeting with the Regional Director of Forensic Medicine, Dr. Celeste Rodriguez, to coordinate actions in terms of how the manage data corresponding to the city of Choloma and in order.

AJR negotiated with the City of Choloma to provide an office space for the establishment of the Violence Observatory and the appointment of a liaison officer who will manage the Center in coordination with IUDPASS.

Challenges

- The National Autonomous University of Honduras has no campus in Choloma.
- There are no premises where the activities and human resources for the Observatory can be carried out and to coordinate with IUPASS, the Municipality, the CMPV and the AJR. But AJR negotiated with the municipality of Choloma, which will provide a physical space for the operation of the Observatory and an officer. This is waiting for the ratification of the Municipal Corporation, which is in process.

Next steps by IUDPASS

- Follow-up on the assignment by the Municipality of human resources and physical space.
- Conduct meeting with the liaison and make agreements.
- Purchase and allocation of equipment for the operation of databases.
- Coordinate with CMPV, AJR Municipality and conduct trainings related to the Violence Observatory
- Schedule meeting to visit with Head and Deputy Head of the Choloma area and reach agreements.
- Installation of database and training of the person in charge of statistics

La Ceiba

Violence Observatory

On June 14, 2011, a meeting was held at CURLA with the participation of the University Commission on Human Rights, the Violence Prevention Committee, AJR staff members, the head of the Observatory and professors at CURLA to talk about the project and how statistical data on violence would be developed locally and nationally. An agreement was reached for the next meeting, which will be a workshop on statistical data and its interpretation.

A meeting took place with the Vice Mayor and an alderman of La Ceiba at the municipality. Migdonio Ayestas of IUDPASS, the CMPV president, the CURLA Commissioner, the AJR and the University of La Ceiba, to promote the work of the Observatory on Violence. The meeting dealt with the statistical handling of data, to serve municipal authorities as a tool for decision making. It was agreed that the next meeting with the municipal corporation will include a presentation of information about the Observatory and an analysis of statistical data on violence in La Ceiba.

Next quarter, a workshop will be scheduled on risk mapping for members of civil society, the CMPV and municipal security personnel.

A third meeting was held with counterparts in the Local Observatory, the National Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DNIC), the Preventive Police and the National Transit Police to discuss actions that can be taken in conjunction with the local observatory, and analyze what need based actions could be undertaken with these institutions to support further strengthening in the process of delivering data.

Challenge

Observatory counterparts do not have internet access on all machines and will need to purchase routing equipment.

Tegucigalpa

During this quarter a meeting was held with the Statistics Division of the Ministry of Security. This institution is assigned to collect the violent crime data. IUDPAS communicated to Commissioner Romero the actions that have been developed with the Violence Observatory

and Local Observatories, seeking approval to obtain data. Also, the possibility of working at the Violence Observatory in Choloma was discussed along with future steps.

A meeting was held between the Director of Medicine and IUDPAS staff to restart strategic and coordinated actions to support the institution and about the support needed in La Ceiba and San Pedro Sula, for the Local Observatories in La Ceiba and Choloma. The authorities of Forensic Medicine told AJR that the Violence Observatory can count with support in terms of information and data on Forensic Medicine.

IUDPAS coordinated a meeting with the consultants of CISALVA, who supported the process of implementing a web system of Local Observatories, to obtain recommendations for the new observatories to be set-up. This alliance will be also useful in constructing a central database that is to be implemented at the UNAH.

IND 3.1.1 Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training

The AJR Program Officer in San Pedro Sula is preparing a proposal for the employability of 26 young beneficiaries of the Desafio 100 program. AJR aims to provide these youth short-term training that fosters their skills in areas like small business development to overcome unemployment.

A rehabilitation/integration proposal for the removal of tattoos has been developed in partnership with the National Prevention Program (PNPRRS) to provide 600 rehabilitated young people with full service tattoo removal and proper psychological approach before, during and after the procedure. This will include training them in life skills, through the "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" program, which will promote and emphasize both the importance of life plans that help beneficiaries to reduce recidivism. It will provide an advanced laser machine for tattoo removal. Ten doctors and 3 psychologists will work in rehabilitation and social reintegration in the use of laser for tattoo removal in the three cities. The proposal is in the approval process.

On May 26, 2011, the Public-Private Coalition for Integration developed a Career Workshop (TAL) given by the CRE-SUD involving eight young people of which four were Challenge 100 and four were the ASJ spell out.

Eighteen former gang members were trained in the Auto-sustenance Labor Workshop. Nineteen former gang members were trained in Soñar Mi Vida life skills training and have life plans developed.

IND 3.1.2 Number of ex-gang Members rehabilitated and employed

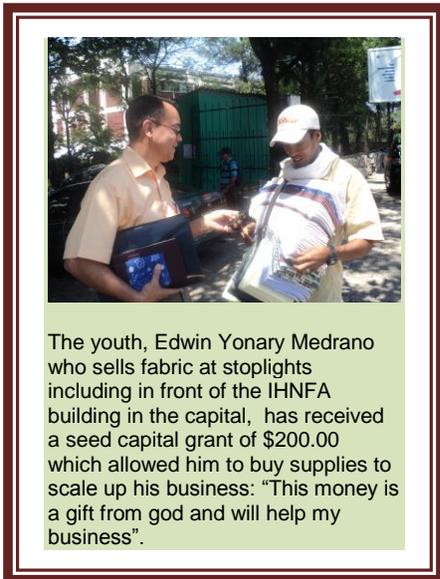
Tegucigalpa

During this quarter the Public-Private Coalition for Insertion, supporting the integration/reintegration of young ex-gang members, conducted the following activities this quarter:

Micro-enterprise opportunities for ex-gang members

The Public-Private Coalition has completed two of the three formal microenterprise initiatives originally contemplated in the grant in April. As a result of the meeting the documents (letters of intent, lease, agreement) to be used for signing commitment to the entrepreneurship, were reviewed and finalized. This step was needed in order to obtain signature and before making the first payment for their projects. The INJ attended, as did representatives of Coalition, AJR and members of two of the formal business initiatives.

On May 9, 2011, the signing ceremony of the agreement of two of the three formal microenterprise initiatives, was held at the Tegucigalpa Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIT). As a product of the meeting, Ernesto Garcia as the group leader who will work in "Barbershop Emmanuel "and moreover, the young Oscar Montano who will work with dairy distribution company, "Ciudad de Dios"; *City of God*. Mr. Rafael Medina, Manager of CCIT signed on behalf of the CCIT, and Suyapa Nunez signed on behalf of the Public-Private Coalition. The Executive Director of IHNFA, Abg. Tania Raudales signed. Lic. Gabriela Aguilar signed representing the CADERH and Mr. David Medina signed as representative of AJR-USAID-SICA.



The youth, Edwin Yonary Medrano who sells fabric at stoplights including in front of the IHNFA building in the capital, has received a seed capital grant of \$200.00 which allowed him to buy supplies to scale up his business: "This money is a gift from god and will help my business".

The Coalition coordinated a training session on how to draft a business plan with two youth members of a microenterprise. Business plans were completed which were sent to the Manager of Business Knowledge at the CCIT for review and approval. It was possible to recuperate a few line items of AJR funds and counterpart funds. This helped determine the amount of seed capital. It was determined that \$800.00 in seed capital would be provided to start the youths' businesses.

Young former gang members working in the informal sector

The Coalition will ask the CCIT to administer disbursement checks for \$ 200.00 for the benefit of seven young people working in informal trades. In April they gave young people the fund which was invested in products. Pablo Adalid Girón, invested \$ 200.00 of his capital in the purchase of plastic summer swim materials which he sold making about a 50% profit to reinvest in his venture. Young Juan Gabriel Uclés pledged to invest money in purchasing and then re-selling women's underwear. The young Wilson Alvarez Arnaldo invested his seed capital in buying materials for the sale of jewelry that he had been making. Wilfredo Osorto invested money in buying and selling basic medicines. Another young Evon Zelaya pledged to invest money in buying materials for his car washing and shining entrepreneurial activity.

In follow-up by the Coalition, a meeting was organized with the youth who obtained the seed money. Meetings were held on March 3 at IHNFA and youth were expected to give a report on the use of seed capital. Two of the four youth invested the seed capital properly, one youth decided to invest the money not as originally intended but in the sale of movies and Pablo Girón decided with his sister, Maryory to undertake the establishment of a mini-maquila, taking advantage of his sister's experience sewing and two machines that he had.

Youth that could not attend the meeting to follow-up on their investments, received follow-up by other means and they were required to prove the investment of seed capital was dedicated to its original purpose as per the agreements they signed. The youth will be followed up with again over the coming quarter.

Maryory Girón who is an ex-gang member like her brother Pablo, has sewing production experience and thanks to the CCIT she and Pablo were provided with training on how to establish a business plan and request funds to purchase prime materials for their small enterprise. The mini-maquila should begin operations in mid-July. In Maryory's own words, "This is a grandiose opportunity to have dignified work and be able to sustain our family and be able to help others giving them honorable work."

Employment Opportunities

This quarter, various meetings were held with different local actors like Deyanira Mejía, Head of Operations for the Flores Corporation, the CCIT with private sector representatives, invited by the Red Amigos or *Friends Network*, "Fomento de la Cultura Empresarial con Jóvenes" *Building a Culture of Entrepreneurship with Youth. This is an initiative of the Honduran Institute of Alternative Sustainable Development (IHDEAS)*. A meeting was also held with the Manager of Human Resources at BAHNCAFE. During separate meetings they were presented with videos making them aware of the Coalitions' actions and those objectives of the Desafío 100 program.

The Coalition has also established complete records for four youth, Marvin Antonio Zelaya, Raúl Armando López Alvarado, Karen Vanessa Rodríguez Palma and Pablo Adalid Girón, who are all ready to become employed, having completed key steps of the insertion process, and for whom jobs are being sought.

Desafío 100:

The urgent need to accelerate the pace of implementation of the insertion process for Desafío 100, was communicated this quarter, contacting more institutions and contacts that work in the social sector, so that through them, the number of candidates that can be inserted into jobs, increases.

The head of human resources at Corporación Flores is not authorized to take the decision of hiring ex-gang members for Desafío 100, so he will take the request to the executive board of the group.

San Pedro Sula and Choloma

AJR provided \$200 in seed money for two micro-enterprises for two youth repairing cell phones. Rolando Elías Mena of Felipe Zelaya, in Rivera Hernández and Juan Carlos Reyes, of 24 de abril, in Cofradía, received these grants. The youth were invited to AJR Honduras' Opportunities Fairs, so that they would present their small businesses and gain more clients. Juan Carlos Reyes has an income of \$21.00- \$ 26.00 a day and costs of just \$8 for his business, he considers this good but want to grow his client base to grow his entrepreneurial venture.

The Patronato community organization in the neighborhood, 24 de abril, authorized Juan Carlos Reyes to use a space in front of a school to set up his business and to connect to an electrical network of theirs to save costs.

AJR’s Officer has provided follow-up to ex-gang youth working in the grand bus terminal and Arcon in San Pedro Sula. The Manager says the youth are doing good work and as soon as there are more opportunities he can contract additional youth. José Antonio Alvarado, who is one of the youth working in the terminal said on the day AJR visited him, “My friend, my brother.you were lost for a while, makes me happy to see you, wow so great to see you all here.” This reaffirms the happiness it gives these youth to have a job. The same is clear when AJR routinely meets with youth, the joy of being able to contribute productively to society is profound.

Contact was made this quarter with an organization called *MPROD*, which may be a possible link for employment opportunities under Desafio 100.

Challenges

- The labor market in Honduras continues to be very difficult and have very few opportunities. Finding work on the part of qualified persons is challenging, so for ex-gang members, this will be doubly so because most businesses have reservations about working with this population which is generally not qualified for employment. Meanwhile, many businesses are laying off workers.
- The attitude of some Desafio 100 candidates, causes them to lose employment opportunities, for example when they don’t attend an interview.

RI.8 Vocational training programs and job training are accessed by deportees

The work the AJR is doing with deportees is being carried out through an Alliance between AJR and the Centro de Atención al Migrante Retornado (CAMR) or *Center for Attention to Return Migrants* and the Asociación de Hermanas Misioneras Scalabrinianas, who are carrying out a social and occupational training project for return youth deportees, to help these youth better position themselves for jobs. Most youth are between 17-30 years of age.

Four meetings were organized by CAMR with the 81 youth who have enrolled in the social development and vocational courses that are part of the reinsertion process that CAMR carries out as its methodology. CAMR used these meetings to talk to youth about the commitments required of them to be part of the training process. Of the 81 youth in training, 48% are male and 52% are female. Of this total number, 58 youth are return migrants and 23 are CAMR volunteers whom wait for deportee flights. They received the following trainings:

| CAMR Training | # of Participants | Description |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Jewelry making | 24 | Provided in CAMR Offices in San Pedro Sula |
| Welding | 15 | Provided by INFOP in Tegucigalpa |
| Windows Systems Operations | 15 | Provided by Microcomp Systemas in Tegucigalpa |

| | | |
|---|----|--|
| "Desafío Soñar mi Vida" Life skills Training Workshop | 27 | Provided in CAMR Offices in San Pedro Sula |
| Total | 81 | |

The Asociación Hermanas Scalabrinianas and the National Vocational Training Institute (INFOP) will certify those youth that satisfactorily complete vocational training.

DEPORTEES

The “Dreaming My Life Challenge” Workshop at CAMR in San Pedro Sula



Returnee Youth at the welding facilities of INFOP San Pedro Sula



The Windows Computer Training Course is taught to returned deportees



Training including *The Challenge of Dreaming My Life* is provided to Returned Migrants

A series of “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” life skills workshops was developed to provide participants, volunteers and returned migrants at CAMR with the basic tools to improve their lives. They learn to establish personal goals, receive concrete orientation related to their life project and are encouraged to elaborate a personal project.

Thirty-one follow-up visits were carried out (19 In Tegucigalpa and 12 in SPS) with participants that finished the life skills workshops and are now being trained at INFOP in San Pedro Sula, at the Center for Attention to Returned Migrants (CAMR) and at Microcomp Systems. Follow-up visits evaluate aspects, such as knowledge, training curriculum and methods of documenting student progress used by the instructors and participants in the training courses.

Currently returned migrants are being supported in the preparation of their CVs and provided with recommendation letters so that they can seek work.

The Employment Placement Department at the Ministry of Labor in Honduras has been contacted by CAMR, it has been asked that they place returned migrants at companies that are seeking personnel, based on their experience and educational background.

Challenges Encountered:

Eight of the returnees withdrew from the courses, four from the jewelry making class and four from the welding class. They were unable to complete their training process for personal reasons or because they were not suited for the area of training they selected.

INFOP has been unable to provide training for returnees in the areas of mechanics and electricity because at the moment INFOP lacks the economic resources to hire instructors in these fields.

Achievements:

Seventy-seven participants, 79% of who are returnees, 16% volunteers and 5% personnel of the Center for Attention to Returned Migrants have received theoretical and practical training in vocational and social formation processes. Of that total, 20 finished the training program for jewelry making, 11 for welding, 15 were trained in Windows programs and 31 were trained in the “Challenge of Dreaming My Life”.

Three of the participants enrolled in jewelry making are currently putting their knowledge into practice and generating their own income, thereby contributing to household income.

The media (Channel 48, Channel 8 and a local news program) have been used to spread the word with regards this meaningful training among public and private institutions, so that a greater understanding of the reinsertion process is created and greater awareness of the extraordinary work being carried out by the Center of Attention to Returned Migrants for the returnees, with funds provided by the Regional Youth Alliance.

The reinsertion process carried out by the Center for Attention to Returned Migrants will continue as funds are available to offer additional occupational and social training opportunities.

Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang-Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication

This quarter was marked by important advances with regards to the instruments developed by the AJR's Monitoring and Evaluation Team for use by the program in implementation countries, and in particular in El Salvador and Honduras.

A significant change occurred in the make-up of the team in Honduras. After the departure of the Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator in Honduras last quarter, the Honduras country team and regional Coordinator assessed Monitoring and Evaluation needs and determined a greater presence was required in the North of the country where the bulk of program operations occurs. AJR identified an M&E Coordinator based in San Pedro Sula, Ms. Lila Mayes. It was able to hire an M&E and Systems Expert part-time, Ms. Lesbia Alvarado. The combination of skill sets and geographic coverage were determined to be adequate and AJR proceeded to hire both women.

Re-launching Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-System in Outreach Centers

In September 2010, AJR created an Excel-based Monitoring and Evaluation system for its Outreach Centers that allowed registration of youth and volunteers through a unique profile using an assigned code and the registration of use of the Outreach Centers. The tool offered basic information and was easy for Coordinators of Outreach Centers to use, but did not allow the proper disaggregation of basic data as per the components of the Outreach Center and producing reports for analysis.

In April 2011, AJR began work on a new Monitoring sub-system that would allow a unique profile to volunteers and beneficiaries using an assigned code, but that also allow "at-a glance" analysis of the division of time and activities by youth and volunteers at Outreach Centers and would isolate basic information from registration of use of OCs. The system needed to continue working with AJR's definition of a volunteer and beneficiary as having accessed services at an OC for at least ten hours.

In mid-May a prototype was designed and piloted in El Salvador. Several adjustments were made and by June 1, in both El Salvador and Guatemala, the system was rolled out in 22 OCs in Honduras and 17 OCs in El Salvador. The level of effort required in launching the systems, implied intense monitoring and training by the M&E Coordinators over the quarter.

While the system is large in format and has taken getting used to, data from the systems made their debut at the First Monthly Monitoring Meeting for OCs in El Salvador. By the second Meeting, Coordinators for the first time saw the data they had worked so hard to enter into the system. This was an important moment in monitoring the OC's because demand for verifiable data was clear and will remain so.

Data on OCs from the Outreach Center sub-system can be found in Activity One, Activity Four and Activity Five of this report.

Prototype sub-system Micro-enterprise Monitoring Designed

The AJR Monitoring and Evaluation Team developed a prototype for a micro-enterprise Monitoring sub-system. The system is based in excel and based on basic accounting principals. Upon being analyzed by the El Salvador Employment Coordinator, the system was deemed to be usable only if accompanied by training of the user in basic accounting principals. The AJR will assess whether the system may be able to be used in OCs in Honduras, who have received some basic accounting training.

Prototype sub-system Monitoring by Committees for the Prevention of Violence Designed

M&E and Systems Expert part-time, Ms. Lesbia Alvarado traveled to El Salvador in late May to begin work on a Monitoring and Evaluation sub-system. AJR's Indicator 1.1 under its Monitoring and Evaluation Plan calls for Committees to be able to monitor their Crime Prevention Plans. The Excel-based sub-system for monitoring that was designed, is based on indicators established in the prevention plans. AJR sought to design a system that was fully compatible with the Plan's strategic areas and activity areas and that will not be for use only on AJR activities, but would rather remain with the Committees for use when monitoring all activities under their Plans.

Reception of the prototype by the El Salvador Prevention team was positive. It is considered that the instrument and training in M&E concepts as well as on use of the instrument comes at an opportune time—just as the Committees will be formally strengthened.

Training on Monitoring and Evaluation for CMPVs

Training on Monitoring and Evaluation will be provided in El Salvador and Honduras over the coming quarter. In El Salvador the Committees will be asked to designate a member to M&E functions, a general strengthening training schedule will be established with Committees (including M&E) and instrument will be introduced to Committees. AJR will provide monitoring and evaluation training that includes practical tools that allows CMPVs to monitor activities under the Plans and most importantly, to use data from monitoring practices to inform the CMPVs prevention activities and help maximize effectiveness of the plans. Five key physical registration formats are used in Outreach Centers to register services and are required in order to use the companion, electronic Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-system.

IND 8.1 AJR develops framework tool outlining the components most critical for designing an effective gang prevention program, as well as what conditions and resources must be in place

AJR did not advance work this quarter on this indicator. It will establish a schedule in El Salvador and Honduras to work in small groups and through structured interviews with key staff to advance 23 lessons learned which were developed in the second quarter through group sessions in all three countries.

Timing will be key in advancing this component over the next quarter, because the lessons from the current quarter are likely to be vast and extensive as a result of high output and program activity in El Salvador and in Honduras. In Guatemala, AJR will fast-track important

contributions by that country to the eventual framework tool that AJR will develop. This will be an important focus over the next quarter.

Challenges

- The Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-system being used in OCs requires disciplined use by Coordinators who must very regularly make time for the systems' use
- A high number of OCs and time consuming travel times (particularly in Honduras) are a challenge to monthly monitoring goals in all the Centers
- Several instruments will need to come online simultaneously and will require careful planning and strong team communication between El Salvador and Honduras

Next Steps^[1]

- Apply final tweaks to Outreach Center Monitoring Sub-system
- Work with technical teams to finalize micro-enterprise monitoring tool
- Secure training dates CMPVs in M&E
- Identify and begin to train monitoring point persons CMPVs
- Introduce CMPV sub-system and provide training to point persons
- Introduce monitoring instrument for AJR Clubs and provide training
- Design monitoring instrument for AJR Mentors program and provide training
- Collaborate with technical teams to conduct pre and post communication campaign focus groups
- Retake Lessons Learned created in the Spring through one-on-one and small group sessions
- Initiate (Honduras) and set forth (El Salvador) monitoring of vocational training
- Continue routine monitoring of OCs
- Socialize protocol for Monitoring documentation under grants and put into place
- Ensure Lessons Learned process is expedited in Guatemala and that impact data has been captured for use under IND 8.1.1.

^[1] Unless otherwise indicated, Next Steps apply to El Salvador and Honduras.

Activity 7: Restorative Justice for Juveniles

During this quarter, activities increased considerably under this component, which was introduced under the AJR last quarter. Meetings with key juvenile justice operators and decision makers continued to take place.

The Juvenile Justice Team in Honduras continued to pave the way for work with IHNFA regarding the institutional strategic planning strengthening activity. Meetings took place with IHNFA's management team to establish a work plan and coordinate the selection process of a consultant that would assist them in the activity. During this quarter work meetings continued with the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, where the drafting process of a proposal for a new Juvenile Justice Law advanced.

The different consultants which would be assisting in the implementation of activities under these results were selected and are expected to start work by the month of July. Consultants are: 1) Patricia Bourdeth, who will work with IHNFA on their strategic planning; 2) Marianela Corrales who will work on the design and implementation of a mediation training course; and 3) Mrs. Rosario Calvachi Mateyko who will be designing and implementing a restorative juvenile justice training course.

IR 1: Development of Recommendations for Reforms to the Children and Adolescence Code and Introduction of Restorative Justice

Drafting process of a proposal for a new Juvenile Justice Law

Several meetings and a workshop were held by the Juvenile Justice Team with the Technical Committee of the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, in order to thoroughly discuss a first draft presented by Mrs. Mary Beloff, for a new Juvenile Justice Law. As a result, important inputs were provided by members of the Commission. Based on those inputs provided, the Juvenile Justice Team worked with Mrs. Beloff on a second draft of the proposal.

A three day workshop is expected to take place during the month of July, in order to advance a final draft proposal for the new law. Mrs. Beloff will be coming to Honduras to carry out this final workshop with the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission.

Meetings with the Vice Ministers of the Justice and Human Rights Secretariat, were carried out in May, in order to present Activity Seven and its objectives and ensure support for the reform of the Childhood and Adolescence Code through the establishment of a new Juvenile Justice Law.

In order to ensure this support, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was drafted, to support the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission in the reform process. This document will be socialized with the juvenile justice institutions in order to ensure consensus from the sector.

Achievements

The first draft of the Juvenile Justice Law was discussed and revised by the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission. Inputs and changes to the draft proposal were provided and have been incorporated into a second draft.

A Memorandum of Understanding to support the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, was presented to the Justice and Human Rights Secretariat (Secretaría de Justicia y Derechos Humanos) in order to provide support and ensure the progress of the reform process.

Lessons Learned

The processes to ensure consensus with the justice sector institutions and key actors, regarding legal reforms, could take several months and need to include a thorough process for the consensus and validation of reforms. However this long process is necessary if AJR intends that these justice institutions take a leading role in the development, passing and implementation of the reforms.

Challenges

The tight agendas of key actors involved in the reform process, have presented difficulties in the advancement of this activity. AJR must address these difficulties, if it intends to ensure changes are implemented by the stakeholders.

Next Steps

Mrs. Mary Beloff will come to Honduras during the month of July to carry out a three day workshop with the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission and to work with them on a final draft of a proposal for the new Juvenile Justice Law.

IR 2: TARGETED TRAINING FOR JUDGES, PUBLIC DEFENDERS AND SPECIAL PROSECUTOR UNITS AND IHNFA PERSONNEL ADDRESSING JUVENILE AND GANG RELATED UNITS.

During this quarter, terms of reference were presented for two activities: training in juvenile restorative justice and training in mediation techniques, accordingly consultants for both activities: Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko and Mrs. Marianela Corrales, were presented for USAID approval and will be hired shortly.

Both consultants are expected to present a work plan and start the design of the respective training courses aimed at juvenile justice sector operators, in July 2011.

As a result of the efforts of the Juvenile Justice Team, this quarter a potential restorative justice model was identified in Costa Rica. An observational visit with key juvenile justice operators to observe the implementation of this model is being considered. Certain key

similarities between the juvenile justice legal system in Costa Rica and that of Honduras would make this model interesting to consider for replication in Honduras.

Next steps:

During the month of July, the design of both the juvenile restorative justice training course and mediation techniques course are expected to begin.

During the first week of August, a Juvenile Restorative Forum is expected to be carried out with juvenile justice operators, were this training activity will be launched. Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko will be providing a keynote conference on Restorative Justice at this forum.

An observational visit by the Juvenile Justice Regional Coordinator and Juvenile Justice Coordinator for Honduras, is being planned to Costa Rica for the month of August in order to seek contacts and prepare an agenda for the observational visit with key stakeholders.

IR 3. PUBLIC CONFIDENCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF JUVENILE PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS INCREASED.

During this quarter AJR continued to hold meetings with IHNFA's key personnel, in order to coordinate activities regarding the development of a strategic plan for IHNFA.

Meetings were held with several civil society organizations in order to present Activity Seven and look for possible partners regarding organizational strengthening and monitoring of juvenile justice institutions.

Strategic planning strengthening for IHNFA

During this quarter meetings were held by the juvenile justice Team in order to plan activities regarding assistance for institutional strengthening for IHNFA. Terms of reference were developed for a consultancy aimed at assisting IHNFA in their strategic planning. AJR and IHNFA together interviewed the best candidates and in agreement, Mrs. Patricia Bourdeth was selected as the most qualified consultant to carry out this important activity. Approval for contracting Mrs. Bourdeth has been requested to USAID.

Next Steps:

Activities with IHNFA are expected to start during the month of July, with an official launching of the activity by the Director of the institution.

IR 3: Public Confidence and Accountability of Juvenile Public Sector Institutions increased

During this quarter, meetings were held with representatives from six CSOs including: Justice and Human Rights Committee of FOPRIDEH, Casa Alianza, Compartir, Save the Children, Asociación para una Sociedad más Justa and World Vision, in order to present the

project and look for possible partners in order to provide a grant aimed at strengthening of CSO's for improving monitoring of the juvenile justice institutions.

To this end, the juvenile justice team prepared terms of reference for proposals aimed at CSO's interested in strengthening other CSO's in order to improve their monitoring activities of the juvenile justice sector institutions.

Proposals received were reviewed and as a result two organizations have been selected to receive a grant.

Achieved results:

Two project proposals have been selected, one from Casa Alianza Honduras and another from Save the Children Honduras, awarding a grant to implement two CSO organizational strengthening projects, aimed at improving monitoring activities of the juvenile justice system.

Challenges:

Interest has been expressed by various CSO's to become involved in monitoring and advocacy work regarding the juvenile justice system. However very few (two or three) organizations have sufficient knowledge of the technical area and may be able to provide their expertise on the matter.

Providing support to this limited universe of institutions is very important in order to increase their knowledge in juvenile justice and strengthen their technical level.

Next steps:

AJR expects to send both grant proposals from Casa Alianza Honduras and Save the Children Honduras, to USAID for approval by the first week of August.

Once approval for these grants has been provided, work with both institutions is expected to begin, in August 2011.

Communications Units

El Salvador

The communications division, between April and June 2011, has conducted and supported the following activities:

Inauguration of “For my Neighborhood” Outreach Center: In the communities where AJR runs its prevention plans, 11 Outreach Centers were opened as a model of prevention in the communities.

The communications division provided logistical, technical, and broadcasting support to the prevention team during the inauguration of these centers. This support included creating invitations, banners, posters, name tags, and agendas. Audiovisual support was also provided. The Communications team coordinated with local and national media outlets for the coverage of events, and took pictures, and recorded videos at these events.

The pictures taken at these events were used in the creation of a new Outreach Center video, which will be presented during the next quarter. The inaugurations were successful, counting with the presence of 5 national written media and 2 TV outlets in just one month.

Inauguration of CMPV offices: An image was created for the inauguration of CMPV offices in El Congo and Santa Ana. This image includes shots that demonstrate violence prevention actions undertaken by each municipality. Additionally, this image provides a visual display of risk factors related to youth violence.

Youth Movement Against Violence (MJCV) / El Salvador: After the official launch of the Youth Movement Against Violence, the communications team started organizing and implementing activities. Priority was given to listen to youth from different parts of El Salvador, and from different social strata.

Dialogues Against Violence: This is a dialogue exercise between youth (as main victims of violence) and other national sectors who are also affected by violence. The goal is to find ways to counter violence and prevent it.

A banner was placed at each of the places where these dialogues were held. This activity introduced the MJCV to universities given that the media presented these dialogues as part of a positive process against violence in El Salvador.

Web 2.0 Social networks have been essential in the creation of the MJCV. The communications team leads this strategy on a daily basis. With 600 youth fans on Facebook, the communications team disseminated and promoted information on violence prevention activities in El Salvador.

Regional Youth Movement against Violence As part of the public policy actions is the creation of the Regional Youth Movement against Violence. This Movement already had a meeting in Guatemala as part of the SICA International Conference against Violence held in June 2011. In this conference, the MJCV of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras

participated in working groups, but they also presented their work utilizing stand created by the communications team.

Creation of Awareness Campaigns A strategy for 15 awareness campaigns was developed to promote the activities that are taking place in 18 communities.

Creation of Clubs The communications team is in charge of implementing youth clubs (JUVENCLUB) in the municipalities. The first phase of this implementation included the promotion of these clubs in the communities through flyers and invitations for an event where the terms of reference were presented.

Institutional Communication In order to only have one message in the program's information, the communications team redesigned and re-launched the communications strategy:

Web: The program's website will be completely redesigned and will include local, municipal, national, and regional elements of the program. This redesign will use social networks (Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter) to strengthen the program's reach.

Regional Institutional Newsletter: After a design phase, the Regional Institutional Newsletter for AJR-USAID-SICA was launched. This newsletter contains information on the activities of the program and is delivered to over 600 people in the region on a monthly basis.

Security Strategy Conference / Guatemala AJR-USAID-SICA participated as a presenter in the Central American Security Strategy Conference that was held in Guatemala City. There, the program's initiative was presented as a youth violence prevention model.

A stand with all the program's initiatives was placed in this conference. The stand had images related to all the areas of intervention of the program (regional, national, municipal, and local).

Graphic Design

"For my Neighborhood" Outreach Centers and CMPV Image: Banners were created for the inauguration of the Outreach Centers as well as for CMPV offices. Graphic designs for the CMPV offices' interiors were also created.

Clubs Image: Creation and design of the image of the clubs, which are known as "JUVENCLUB," in the 18 intervention communities.

Graphic designs for the stand used in Guatemala: Giant graphic designs for the stand that was used in the Security Strategy Conference in Guatemala.

Graphic designs, flyers, banners, buttons, and editorial design for the program's several areas.

Video and Photography Videos were recorded and pictures were taken at every activity. These images work as inputs for the institutional videos that will produce in the future.

Next steps:

- Implementation of 15 large campaigns in the municipalities.
- Production of radio ads.
- Production of a TV spot.
- Production of graphic designs.
- Production of radio shows for youth.
- Production of TV shows for youth.
- Creation of the Movement to Rescue Values.
- Development of clubs in the communities and municipality.
- Regional Youth Movement against Violence
- Implementation of 40 clubs.

Honduras

Media Campaigns developed with the CMPVs

San Pedro Sula and Choloma

As part of the pre-launch of the video clip “Si Podemos Sanpedranos” (Yes we can, Sanpedranos), AJR communications and Montuca Sound System staff toured media outlet offices to raise awareness on the issue and get the media involved. 50 journalists from youth radio and TV shows, as well as from digital media became involved. As part of the leverage strategy, we were able to have the producer of the video clip assume 80% of the cost. There are over ten TV and radio shows who have officially offered their spaces to permanently transmit the video clip.



More coverage of the video clip:

As part of the Violence Prevention Plan, and thanks to work by the CMPV and AJR, the Sports Clubs Real España and Maraton de San Pedro Sula wore their Violence Prevention Plan jerseys with some 20,000 spectators on hand, sending a strong message of solidarity against violence. The event was transmitted live on various TV

stations, and the CMPV achieved its objective of showing the youth of San Pedro Sula that soccer players also support violence prevention efforts, and that violence can be prevented through sports.

La Ceiba

During this quarter, the video clip “La Ceiba para Todos” (La Ceiba for everyone) was launched as part of the campaigning that is being promoted by the CMPV through the Violence Prevention Plan. In colonies and neighborhoods the meaning of “La Ceiba para Todos” is clear, but with the launch of this video clip the message that the CMPV is trying to project was reinforced. The video was donated by Guillermo Anderson, renowned composer in La Ceiba, with the support of TV producers. Channel 7, the most important TV station in the city, opens and closes its scheduled daily transmission with this video clip, and will continue doing so until July. All of this counts as leverage.

SOCIAL MOBILIZATION CAMPAIGNS IN COORDINATION WITH THE CMPVs



The AJR Communication Team supported the CMPVs by helping design the strategy and preparing promotional materials for the opportunities fairs. The opportunities fairs, promoted by the AJR and CMPVs, offered vulnerable youth the ability to access scholarships for vocational training.

The Communications team supported the OC inaugurations by designing various communication pieces including posters,

banners and animated figures. The Communications team also ensured that OCs complied with USAID marking and branding specifications.

San Pedro Sula

This quarter, the AJR and CMPV coordinated with partners to inaugurate five Outreach Centers. The OCs adopted the slogan "Si Podemos Sampedranos" (Yes We Can Sampedranos). The newly launched OCs were Suazo Córdova, San José, Padre Claret, Casa Quemada, and Cofradía Centro.

Choloma

In Choloma, the AJR inaugurated the Las Pilas, La Amistad and La Japon OCs. Throughout the events, the prevention plan theme song “¿Qué nos sucede Choloma?” (What’s Happening to Us Choloma), played in the background.

La Ceiba

The AJR and the CMPVs inaugurated four OCs in Armenia Bonito, Primero de Mayo, El Búfalo, and San Judas. The official theme song for the prevention plans, “La Ceiba para Todos” (La Ceiba for All), played in the background.

Support to Formation Movement Youth Against Violence Honduras

The Communications Team has supported the formation of the Youth Movement against Violence by coordinating with over 80 organizations. The Communications Team helped design the movement's logo, posters, banners, t-shirts, etc.

Media visits to support the Launch of the Movement

The AJR and members of the Youth Movement against Violence, met with the Media to promote the movement and encourage more youth to join. The Youth Movement has appeared in about 22 in news radio, television and digital media spots this quarter. This was accomplished in a period of about three weeks. These media spots have all been free of charge and have served to raise awareness of the Youth Movement. In July and August, the Youth Movement will be trained on media and communications by AJR staff. The AJR will hold a media tour in July prior to the launch of the Movement.

Communication support to formation of Youth Clubs

The Communications Team collaborated with other AJR staff in preparing the Terms of Reference for the formation of clubs. The team traveled to La Ceiba to work with OC coordinators as well as members of the CMPVs in gaining support for the formation of the clubs.

The communications officer held several meetings with the National Youth Institute in La Ceiba as strategic partners in the formation of the youth clubs. The National Youth Institute will meet with youth and develop proposals that will be evaluated by the AJR.

One of the main challenges was in raising awareness of the benefits of participating in the Youth Clubs. Youth in the target communities were initially indifferent to the offerings because of their lack of experience participating in such activities. The Communications Team will work to ensure that youth understand the benefits provided by the clubs.

In La Ceiba, the Communications Team provided the greatest amount of support as the AJR received 20 proposals for clubs. The INJ contributed greatly in providing staff as well as well as equipment to establish the youth clubs. The communications team will create Facebook accounts for the Clubs and other communications materials highlighting their activities.



Vocational Training San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba

The communications team supported the development of a communications strategy to promote Opportunities Fairs in partnership with the CMPVs. The communications strategy was designed to be flexible to the various partners and adaptable to the vocational offerings in each city. The team prepared 3 different posters to promote the Fairs in San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, and Choloma. In total 500 posters were printed and distributed. Additionally, the

communications team prepared a radio spot to promote the opportunities fairs in the cities.

Outreach Center Inaugurations

The Communications team supported the launch of OCs by supporting the following activities:

- a. Designed 30 marketing and communications pieces in preparation for OC inaugurations including banners and posters, OC logos, decorative laminates, and music pieces.
- b. Ensured that all newly inaugurated OCs complied with USAID branding and marking specifications.
- c. Prepared program agendas for the OC launches
- d. Coordinated with the media for coverage of various events
- e. Prepared press releases for the U.S. Embassy
- f. Trained youth for inauguration activities
- g. Monitored media coverage of OC inaugurations

Institutional Videos

This quarter, the AJR team produced a video of the Honduras Violence Assessment. The video provided an overview of the main points of the assessment completed by Roberto Bussi. The production of the video entailed several meetings with the consultant and the AJR, Communications team as well as confirmed its content with a youth focus group. The video has been used in workshops to raise awareness of participants, institutional presentations, as well as with the media. By June 2011, 100 copies of the video were distributed to stakeholders. It can also be viewed on YouTube at the following address: <http://vimeo.com/25284168>.

Institutional Campaigns

This quarter AJR team focused its efforts on the communication campaigns, especially the Youth Movement against Violence.

Program Impact

Activity 1: Jump-starting public-private initiatives for gang prevention

The major success of this quarter was establishing 28 new Outreach Centers; 12 new Outreach Centers in El Salvador-six in Santa Ana; three in Chalchuapa; two in El Congo; and one in Nahuizalco. AJR Honduras established 14 new Outreach Centers in Honduras-five in San Pedro Sula; three in Choloma; four in La Ceiba; two in Tegucigalpa, and 1 in Puerto Lempira. Of the 28 new Outreach Centers established this quarter, 11 out of 12 were inaugurated in El Salvador, and 14 out of 19 were inaugurated in Honduras. The remaining five Centers will be inaugurated next quarter.

Another success of the quarter is the creation of the Honduras Youth Movement Against Violence and the start-up of activities by the El Salvador Youth Movement. During the quarter, the Honduras Youth Movement elected 20 coordinators to represent them, developed their vision, mission, values, and attributes and agreed on an initial plan of action. On the other hand the El Salvador Movement developed forty-six Dialogues against Violence in five areas of the country (Sonsonate, La Unión, San Miguel, San Salvador y La Libertad). The dialogues are the basis for the development of crime prevention public policy recommendations. About 320 youth had the chance to discuss the causes of violence and possible solutions around family, values, education and employment. Also the Movement enlisted ASI to contribute a consultant to support them with the systematization of the dialogues.

This quarter, FUNDASALVA continued its work to insert former gang members using AJRs methodology, Desafio 100, and is giving this process a twist of their own. During the quarter, FUNDASALVA provided training on life skills to 42 former gang members, and inserted 20 of them into jobs with more to follow next quarter.

Activity Two: Assessing regional legal/justice frameworks and promoting juvenile justice policy reform

Three major successes characterized this activity this quarter: 1) The draft of the *Situational Analysis and Qualitative Assessment based on Closed Case Studies* was finalized, 2) The Regional Ad-hoc committee to support the development of regional juvenile justice public policy recommendations was created and those who were invited accepted the invitation, and 3) the three Diplomado Courses on Juvenile Justice for El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras have been developed.

Activity 3: Assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence in citizen security

On June 21-23, 2011 SICA organized the First International Conference to discuss a regional security strategy in Guatemala. As per the request of AJR, SICA invited the Youth Movements from El Salvador and Guatemala and the newly formed Youth Movement from Honduras to attend the conference. Youth participated in roundtable sessions and were able to propose prevention initiatives within the context of the conference. The Movement's voices were the only youth voices heard among the

hundreds of participants. A major success of the quarter is SICA's interest and willingness to serve as a platform for the creation of the Regional Youth Movement against Violence. The invitation to the Regional Conference was the first step towards the development of the Regional Movement.

Activity 4: El Salvador Merida/CARSI Initiative on Prevention

The major success of this quarter under activity four is the full implementation of the Municipal Crime Prevention Plans of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo and more importantly, the commitment of Mayors and Municipal Crime Prevention Committees in the implementation of the prevention plans.

Below are the aspects of the plan developed during the quarter that have counted with full commitment from Mayors and CMPVs:

- The development of the three Crime Prevention Municipal Policies
- The three Violence and Vulnerability Observatories and the presentation of the first Observatory reports of Santa Ana and El Congo.
- The launching of 11 Outreach Centers and the inauguration of 10.
- The approval of 18 JuvenClubs
- The registration of 1178 youth from the 18 communities in Vocational Courses
- The development of three infrastructure projects and
- The joint design of the Tourism for employment strategy

Of all of the initiatives listed above, it is important to highlight the success of the Outreach Centers in the selected communities of El Salvador. Interest in the Centers has been such that Mayors and CMPVs have publicly requested the approval of more Centers for their communities. Based on this request, three more Centers will be established in El Salvador next quarter (one in Santa Ana, one in Chalchuapa and one additional Center in Nahuizalco) for a total of 47 Outreach Centers developed by the AJR since the inception of the program.

The inaugurations of the Outreach Centers were the turning point for the perceptions of Mayors about prevention programming. For the first time Mayors saw tangible programs to serve youth in their communities; Centers that youth could call their second homes, community houses that provided youth with access to computers, video games, English lessons, a gym and many other options. Once Mayors realized that the inaugurations of Centers gathered the communities together and saw children being trained by volunteers, and the CMPVs working together with FBOs and ADESCOS, their perception of AJRs strategy was cast in a new light. Since then, the Mayor of Chalchuapa who had been cautious about investing in prevention started offering additional infrastructure support to communities and the Coordinator of the CMPV of Santa Ana began publically requesting AJR develop new Centers. Moreover, government institutions such as the Police, CNSP (now CONJUVE) and PREPAZ have started taking advantage of the centers as an anchor in the communities to develop their prevention activities.

As mentioned above, an unexpected result of the Centers, in the context of developing comprehensive municipal crime prevention strategies is that Centers strengthen the weak social fabric of communities. ADESCOS' leaders see the establishment of the Centers as

their own achievement and have gained recognition among community members. Also, they have become more empowered to negotiate new community projects with the Municipality.

Activity 5: Honduras Merida Initiative on Prevention

During this quarter, AJR-Honduras reached a peak in public recognition of prevention efforts in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma. AJR's exposure at the national level has also increased. This was achieved by the coverage of AJR's events by nearly 65 national and local TV and radio reports, 15 articles in national and local print media, and two in digital media. The exposure of the program at the community level increased dramatically with the OC inaugurations and the Opportunity Fairs that were carried out in many of the intervention communities. Fairs also brought AJR closer to other local actors with a role in prevention. The result is a heightened recognition that the National, Municipal and local authorities (Patronatos), with the assistance of AJR-USAID, are delivering prevention solutions at the community level. In the face of a crude wave of violence in those three municipalities and at the national level, this brings some hope to the population and youth affected by violence and the lack of opportunities.

To maintain the momentum gained last quarter by the launches of the Municipal Prevention Plans, AJR held two press events to present the video clips of the theme songs, "Si Podemos Sampedranos" (Montuca Sound System) for San Pedro Sula and "La Ceiba Para Todos" (Guillermo Anderson) for La Ceiba. Both have now achieved an unprecedented following in these two cities. The *La Ceiba Para Todos* and *Si Podemos Sampedranos* songs have also been in the backdrop of every inauguration or public event held by AJR in their respective cities. The airwaves have been filled by the positive notes of these two songs. "La Ceiba para Todos" video clip is being broadcasted every morning and every night at the start and closing times of Channels 7 of La Ceiba. The Si Podemos Sampedranos song has been chosen by Coca Cola for an intensive two months "Positive Campaign" that the beverage company will massively launch next quarter.

In the same line, in April 2011, AJR promoted violence prevention awareness before twenty thousand people attending the landmark soccer game between the Maratón and Real España teams. Announced by the stadium PA system, the players of the main two teams in Northern Honduras, donned the official *Si Podemos Sampedranos* T Shirt and marched at the Morazán stadium in front of the public and TV cameras, while sports broadcasters talked about violence and the importance of prevention. This was possible due to the participation in the CMPV of the Director of one of the teams, which exemplifies the value added of the CMPV model introduced into Honduras by AJR.

These public prevention campaigns would have little meaning if not supported by strong and effective violence prevention initiatives at the community level. In this way, Twenty-three operational Outreach Centers (OCs) are already directly benefiting a total of 5,870 children and youth and mobilizing 420 volunteers, which have contributed with over 14,286 hours of volunteer work during this quarter alone.

"Centros de Alcance", a term almost unknown a year ago, has now been established in the municipal lexicon as a creative and sustainable strategy, through which children and youth

-that some months ago were at the mercy of the streets of the barrios- now have access to the opportunity to explore other possibilities to shape their lives and better integrate themselves to community and municipal level dynamics.

Even though a taste of the OC's success can be perceived by observing the happy faces of children and youth using Wiis, improving their grades through homework assistance or vigorously trying to score a goal in the soccer tables available in each OC, the OC intervention sometimes takes unintended turns. For example, the San Juan Chamelecón Center, in partnership with the community, decided to march and take possession of a soccer field ("cancha"), located only four blocks away which use was for years not allowed by the local gang. The courageous Pastors that implement this OC, had youth put on their uniforms and march together with the community (plastic chairs in tow), to take possession of the field. At the time of this report, 14 soccer teams have been playing at this field for over five weekends, in a "Por Mi Barrio Champions League", unstopped by the gang.

This quarter the increased empowerment of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba y Choloma, is more evident, after experiencing the compounding initial results and advances of their Municipal Prevention Plans, now they are visualizing the impact of the different intervention strategies that are being promoted. The Municipalities now also realize the potential of integrating civic forces ("Centers of Moral Authority") of the city into CMPVs. CMPVs involvement in all aspects of the implementation of the Plans has led increased contacts with similar minded individuals and institutions, resulting in a slow waving of a city-wide network in favor of prevention.

These strong initial results have opened the eyes of Mayors and City Council Members, with regards to the viability of prevention activities, and also that increased investment in prevention is not only feasible, but also necessary. In the words of Mr. Carlos Aguilar, Mayor of La Ceiba: *"AJR has opened the eyes of the Municipality about prevention and how it can become a local development strategy; we are ready to invest our own resources in opening more Outreach Centers, supporting the ones already open and to invest substantial municipal resources in bringing infrastructure and progress to the at-risk communities of the city as a way to prevent violence."*

Substantial progress was achieved by AJR-USAID grantee, IUDPAS, in presenting to the Choloma municipal authorities its plan to develop the Violence Observatory in the city. The City Council has decided to approve the assignment of office space and a person to assist in establishing the Observatory. IUDPAS visited La Ceiba to discuss the strengthening of the recently established Observatory. This presentation led to an invitation to IUDPAS to present the Observatory and last year's violence statistics to the Mayor and full City Council on July 22. La Ceiba, is the city in Honduras that presents the highest murder rate in the country (158 per 100,000.)

Another AJR initiative that has had a substantial impact at the community level is the "Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida"(DSMV), through which youth from intervention communities learn how to develop their Life-Plans and are later given follow up on their goals and are encouraged to carry them out. This quarter alone 1,305 youth had the opportunity to better plan their lives, bringing up the total to 2,020, or 41.5% of the 5,000 youth to be benefited by this life-skills methodology by project conclusion.

In May, AJR launched its JuvenClubs (Youth Clubs) program which will benefit youth from 20 intervention communities, by fostering the formation of 41 such clubs in those communities. AJR forged a close alliance in San Pedro Sula, with the Junior Chamber; in Choloma, with COMVIDA and in La Ceiba, with the National Youth Institute (INJ.). In the first stage, 33 JuvenClubs, benefiting 459 youth, were selected and the comprehensive proposals to fund them (at an average of \$1,000 per club), will be sent to USAID next quarter for approval. The proposals presented, include skate board, camping, drawing, folk-dance, brake-dance, environmental conservation, soccer, basketball, first-aid and painting/drawing clubs among others.

To strengthen prevention with the younger crowd from the at-risk communities served, AJR designed and is about to roll out, a program that will bring over 2,200 children from San Pedro Sula and Choloma to the Children's Museum of San Pedro Sula ("El Pequeño Sula".) These guided tours, assisted by volunteer students from the Catholic University are intended to support the DSMV process. This program, entitled "If you can Dream it you can Do it", has emphasis on values, children's rights and trades and professions. AJR made alliances with three major companies (LACTOSA, PEPSI and CARGILL), to provide a light meal to all kids participating.

One of the main goals of AJR, is bringing vocational and educational opportunities to the communities benefiting from the program. This component has made great strides this quarter. From facilitating the first free of cost computer training for vulnerable youth offered as far as in Puerto Lempira, which is already benefiting 47 young people there, to forging alliances with seven training organizations that are starting to benefit 3,316 youth from 16 to 29 years of age.

Training includes alliances built with government institutions, such as INFOP, with whom AJR signed a Letter of Understanding to train over 2,000 young people in the five cities where the program has activities. Training will take place at OCs and also at INFOP's own facilities. INFOP calculates that its counterpart funding will be in the neighborhood of \$115,000, mainly in the form of payment to trainers. AJR will contribute some training materials and cover some transportation costs of trainers and trainees.

This quarter, AJR rolled out a new prevention initiative: "Opportunity Fairs" (*Feria de Oportunidades*). These have the objective of bringing institutions that offer any kind of opportunities for youth, right to the heart of the at-risk communities the program serves. AJR implemented the first six Opportunity Fairs, convincing up to 13 partner organizations to have stands at the Fairs. From entities offering micro-enterprise financing to Virtual Universities, to free hair-cuts, 650 youth registered at these events initially held in San Pedro Sula and Choloma. Also, 264 youth seeking jobs registered for workshops to improve their employability. By July all of the 18 communities of the three municipalities that have established OCs and Municipal Prevention Plans will have held their own *Feria de Oportunidades*.

Although the focus of AJR's program is not in Tegucigalpa, five OCs have or are to be opened in the capital area, in alliance with strong FBO or NGO partners. AJR hopes that these partners will learn from the OC methodology and incorporate aspects of it into their

own activities and programming in other facilities they run, or even open other OCs with different funding sources. This is the particular case of the San Martín, Comayaguela OC run by the Salesian Order.

The area of micro-enterprise development started with the opening of the first three micro-enterprises located in OCs. The intention of these micro-enterprises is two-fold; they are to become a source of funding for OC sustainability and on the other hand, serve as training, practice and/or income generation/employment for some of the youth in the community. June 16, in the presence of the Deputy Mayor of Choloma and City Council Members, the light-cargo tricycles micro-enterprise at the OC of López Arellano was inaugurated. This entrepreneurial initiative is providing an opportunity for income to more than 14 at risk youth that are starting to rent the tricycles, paying the OC a modest fee and also generating some income for them. Another initiative is the silk-screen T-Shirt printing microenterprise opened by the Brotes Nuevos, Puerto Lempira OC. It is already producing income to the OC and will eventually employ up to 6 youth that will be involved in production and sales. Nearly 60 youth were trained in silk-screening, exemplifying the dual nature of this kind of initiatives. Another micro-enterprise is the Cyber-Café of the Rivera Hernández (“Ciber Alcance”), which is already producing some income to the OC and making available internet, duplication and secretarial assistance at preferential rates to youth and the community as a whole.

In the area of integration of former gang members, the Public-Private Coalition for Insertion, with support through a AJR-USAID grant, and located at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Tegucigalpa, has made inroads by developing protocols and formats to process grants for micro-enterprise formation. The Chamber of Commerce has lent its expertise and personnel to implement two initial grants, one for a Barber Shop (“Barbería Emanuel”) and the other for a cheese distribution business that benefits six rehabilitated former gang members. Nine micro-grants (of \$200 each) were afforded to the same number of former gang-members, to support them in self-employment in street sales activities by providing them with a minimum amount of seed capital for their entrepreneurial initiatives. The initial assessments of most of these micro-initiatives are very positive. The Coalition has also started training former gang-members for employability and has started visits to Chamber member businesses to get employment opportunities for them. An important increase in the amount of beneficiaries is expected next quarter.

The Center for the Attention of Returned Migrants (CAMR) is accelerating the implementation of its program to train 100 young at-risk deportees. The Scalabriniani Nuns, who run this program, already have over 60 participants benefiting from their vocational programs, divided between San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa. Already 3 participants are generating some income, after receiving courses in faux jewelry making (bisutería.) AJR has trained CAMR personnel as facilitators of the DSMV program, who next quarter will start training over 200 deportees in developing their Life-Plans, which will hopefully include settling back in their own country.

Towards the end of this quarter the Movimiento de Jóvenes Contra la Violencia (MJC VH) Honduras, was formed with support from AJR. Youth leaders from 80 organizations participated in its formation and count with a Coordinating Committee and a Facebook site

with a following of 600 friends. As a sensitizing strategy the Movement is making available the facts found by the Assessment of Youth Violence in Honduras conducted by AJR. Three members of the Coordinating Committee participated in the SICA Security Conference in Guatemala, along with their counterparts from El Salvador and Guatemala. During the Conference, the Honduras youth contingent, got interviews with their President, Minister of Security and Foreign Minister, introduced themselves and advocated for prevention and more investment in youth. They obtained promises of formal interviews with them when back in Tegucigalpa.

All OCs are being provided soccer uniforms and equipment to form from 4 to 5 teams in each community, benefiting over 1,500 youth (male and female.) The Puerto Lempira Brotes Nuevos OC got an additional grant from AJR-USAID to form a city-wide school soccer league, which is already including 7 schools and benefiting 352 males and 176 females, having a significant impact in youth dynamics in this small town. In addition, a proposal to form a 50 team soccer league in San Pedro Sula and a 20 team one in Choloma is to be presented soon to USAID. With this, the number of children and youth benefited by these leagues will be over 3,000.

Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang-Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication

A key success of this quarter was the re-launch of the Monitoring sub-system that would allow a unique profile to volunteers and beneficiaries using an assigned code, but that also allows “at-a glance” analysis of the division of time and activities by youth and volunteers at Outreach Centers and would isolate basic information from registration for use by OCs. The system needed to continue working with AJR’s definition of a volunteer and beneficiary as having accessed services at an OC for at least ten hours.

In mid-May a prototype was designed and piloted in El Salvador. Several adjustments were made and by June 1 in both El Salvador and Honduras, the system was rolled out in 22 OCs in Honduras and 17 OCs in El Salvador. The level of effort required in launching the systems, implied intense monitoring and training by the M&E Coordinators over the quarter.

Activity 7: Restorative Justice for Juveniles

An important accomplishment this quarter, is the first draft of the Juvenile Justice Law was discussed and revised by the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission. Inputs and changes to the draft proposal were provided and have been incorporated into a second draft.

A Memorandum of Understanding to support the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, was presented to the Justice and Human Rights Secretariat (Secretaría de Justicia y Derechos Humanos) in order to provide support and ensure the progress of the reform process.

Next Steps

A. Activity 1: Jump starting public and private partnerships

A.1 Outreach Centers Established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private sector and municipalities

- Inauguration of remaining two Centers under this Activity area, in August 2011, El Cavarrio in Nahuizalco, Trinidad and El Limon in Soyapango.
- Monthly OC Technical Monitoring meetings continue in El Salvador and take hold in Honduras to monitor the continued development of the Centers along the OC Model components and to review Center results with Centers, Coordinators and partners.

A.2 Regional Youth Movement Established

EL SALVADOR

- Dissemination and promotion of the MJCV in Universities.
- Major outreach and participation in Youth Fair (JUVENTOUR) that will be held from August 19-21, 2011
- Reorganization of the Coordinating Group and legalization of the Movement
- Implementation of Initiatives based on approved plan

GUATEMALA

- Development of digital kit of tools for downloading on the Internet by youth being targeted for Prensa Libre Employment Fair and participation of the Movement at the Fair
- Talks continue with INTECAP, Guatemala's Technical and Professional Training Institute in order to secure training for youth in La Brigada and Ciudad Quetzal
- Youth Movement strengthening training
- Movement hosts first Youth Camp on August 19, 2011, aims to create awareness with regards the situation of youth in the country and encourage that participating youth become violence prevention change agents
- Proposal submitted to continue operations beyond September 2011

REGIONAL

- Commitment sought by SICA to hosting meetings and supporting Regional Youth Movement
- Establishment of regional movement

A.3 Rehabilitation and Insertion Initiatives develop through public-private alliances and target to former gang members

EL SALVADOR

- Continue the process of selecting candidates with young people and in the process.
- Meetings with the foundation Fernando Llorc to evaluate the teaching-learning process of training and review progress report of the young.
- Continue with the assessment of interests and skills to set up youth groups that apply to a job or vocational training.
- Continue raising awareness and encourage the institutions to keep on referring participants to the program so you can recover leavers.
- Define Social Service Passionist service agreement tattoo removal costs (and conditions) with the youth who do not qualify for these services with the CNSP.
- Reinsert the Fifteen young women into vocational training and continue to reinsert ex-gang members into jobs
- Work with FUNDASALVA to move forward systematization developed for other institutions to implement reintegration projects targeting youth ex-gang members and describes

GUATEMALA

- First meeting by Peronia's new multi-sectoral council takes place; will have various committees and include members from the community and its various sectors to oversee the development of social projects benefitting ex-gang youth and the community
- INTECAP Training to 25 ex-gang youth begins
- Systematization Peronia completed pre-closeout of the Guatemala component of the program September 30, 2011.
- Development of one year plan to be submitted to different donors

B Activity 2: Assessing regional legal/justice frameworks and promoting juvenile justice policy reform

B.1 A study containing a situational analysis and a qualitative assessment of Juvenile Justice system is done in three countries

REGIONAL

- The Situational Analysis and Qualitative Assessment Draft will be formally presented to USAID during the month of July.
- Preparation of Final Situational Analysis and Qualitative Assessment Document
- Once the studies have been presented and approved by USAID, work will begin on the development of recommendations for juvenile justice policies. The studies will serve the Ad Hoc committee as the basis for the elaboration of policy recommendations.

B.2 Regional Juvenile Justice Policy recommendations are taken up in the agendas of target SICA member countries

- First meeting of the Ad-hoc committee takes place in San Salvador to present final findings and recommendations of the situational analysis and qualitative assessment of the North Triangle countries, delimitation of the subject matter and scope of the recommendations to be developed and the methodology to follow for this process will also be discussed and validated with the committee members.

B.3 Standardized procedures designed for the application of alternative measures are being offered to Juvenile Justice Operators in the three countries

El Salvador

- The juvenile justice team with consultant Myrna Lopez will carry out final workshops with ISNA's technical team in order to review and discuss a draft document for the rules of procedures developed and gather final inputs in order to include them in the final document

Guatemala

- Finish developing the rules of procedures in collaboration with the technical team of the Socio-educational Measures Program of the SBS, and validate these during the upcoming months of July and August 2011

Honduras

- The lack of both human and material resources at IHNFA, is still the main concern regarding the implementation and follow up of alternative measures. An important challenge will be to advocate for the necessary financial resources aimed at improving the human capacity and logistics of the institution and especially of the Alternative Measures Subprogram.

B 4. Regional post-graduate juvenile justice program and other professional- grade service training short courses

- The three Diplomado Courses in Juvenile Justice for El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras are expected to be validated by the participant institutions in each country by the month of July.
- Preparations to carry out the first Diplomado courses in each country are expected to continue through the month of July and August. Implementation of the courses is expected to begin between the last week of August and first week of September.
- In Honduras, AJR will continue to look for the endorsement of the Juvenile Justice Diplomado Course by the Central American Technological University (UNITEC).
- AJR will continue working on the design of the regional graduate juvenile justice program with the technical assistance of Mary Beloff. The graduate program is expected to be presented by the first week of September.

C Activity 3: COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SICA

C.1 SICA strengthened to develop new independent programmatic/policy initiatives

- USAID and AJR meets with SICA to define support in the development of the prevention strategy

C.2 OBSICA becomes a tool that allows SICA to manage, analyze and produce information to inform regional o initiatives

- Review the proposal for the design of the index
- Analyze the raising of funds for the index with Canada or other funding sources
- Analyze the specific participation of CISALVA and other potential partners
- Reactivate the working group
- Introduce a more systematic and sustained way of collaborating on this Project

D Activity 4: El Salvador CARSI Initiative on Prevention

D.1 Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor prevention plans

- Training package CMPV's presented to USAID 'ending USAID approval, training ensues CMPV's in areas of, 1. Orientation on El Salvador's National Prevention Strategy; 2) Training on AJRs Municipal Violence Prevention Strategy; Prevention Concepts and the Outreach Center Model as a Viable prevention Solution and Monitoring and Evaluating Progress.
- Training strategy presented to three CMPVs, dates are secured
- Two Monitoring and Evaluation point persons established pre CMPV
- Monitoring and Evaluation training CMPVs in El Salvador and Honduras
- Excel-based sub-system for CMPVs tailored for each municipality, prepared for training with M&E point person/s in each municipality
- Municipal Public Policies for three municipalities presented

D.2 Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors

- Finalization of Mentorship methodology
- Identification and training of mentors to protect youth in communities El Salvador and Honduras.
- Development of training program
- Monthly meetings with mentors

D.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

- Inauguration of new Outreach Centers
- IT Training for volunteers and the OC Coordinator at Universidad Francisco Gavidia, Regional Occidente.
- Continue monthly technical monitoring meetings with partners and coordinators.

D.4 Number of youth who are trained in life skills

- Set forth The Challenge of Dreaming my Life training in all new OCs in El Salvador and complete training and follow-up with Facilitators and youth.

D.5 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity

- Eighteen youth clubs signed agreements, are equipped and are especially trained.
- Generate remaining club proposals

- Approve and award 22 additional grants for the development of youth clubs
- Establishment of 40 Youth Clubs

D.6 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities

- Implementation of Vocational Training for 2000 youth
- Ensure youth completing vocational training have access to; The Challenge of Dreaming my Life Course
- Ensure youth completing vocational training have access to; Employment Skills Training, and
- Ensure youth completing vocational training have access to; Opportunities to participate at local and national fairs to learn how to promote and market their products.
- Mass graduation of vocational training courses
- MINTOUR training continues

D.7 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives

- Presentation and approval of entrepreneurship strategy
- Identification of potential entrepreneurs and special training for those undergoing vocational training
- Advance the three strategies that will promote tourism in all three municipalities
- Development of tourism strategies for income generation

D.8 Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities

- Help search for job opportunities directly with businesses and in alliance with the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Ana and with CONJUVE through the JuvenTour Fair.
- Identify companies that can support youth labor reinsertion.

D.9 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention

- [Launch of](#) Awareness campaigns in the 18 communities in the municipalities of Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa. The media used are the local media of television and radio, as it is these media that have the greatest impact in these municipalities.

D.10 Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities

Santa Ana

- Implementation of training plan and preparation of the second report for the second quarter of 2011.
- Start training for outreach workers in management of information on risk factors and properly disclose the report of the first quarter of 2011.

El Congo

Implementation of training plan and prepare the first report

- Like Santa Ana, El Congo must participate in training activities in the coming period. At the same time, it must produce its first quarter report and ensure that the FC is still running.

Chalchuapa

- Implementation of training plan and prepare the first report
- Like Santa Ana and the Congo, the observatory must participate in training activities in addition to starting to create the database and produce the first quarterly report.

E Activity 5: Honduras Merida Initiative on Prevention/CARSI

CMPVs created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor prevention plans

San Pedro Sula

- Monitor the approval of proposals for Values Promotion through a visit to the Children's Museum and the "Improvement of fields and formation of leagues/youth community sports clubs" presented by the Municipal Sports Institute.
- Presentation of a strategy proposal for the formation and equipment of the clubs.
- Design and implementation of the sustainability strategy for the Municipal CMPVs (CMPV, Spanish acronym).
- Inauguration of the San Isidro Outreach Centers and the search for new partner of the outreach center formerly at the Community Lomas del Carmen.
- Monitoring the CMPV Plans and the legalization of the CMPVs.
- Monitoring the proposals, monitoring systems and the evolution of the outreach centers.
- Monitoring the formation of new entrepreneurship initiatives at the outreach centers.

Choloma

- Implementation of the violence observatory in Choloma and monitoring of the observatory in La Ceiba.
- Monitoring the link that the University Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security offered to install on its website so the Observatory of this city can upload statistical information.
- Monitoring the formation of entrepreneurship initiatives at the López Arellano outreach center and supporting the new initiatives.

- Submission of proposals for the formation of sports clubs and field improvement to USAID.
- Presentation of a strategy for the formation of the clubs and its execution.
- Monitoring the development of proposals in conjunction with the Choloma Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the exploration of job opportunities in the area.

La Ceiba

- Support the development of mapping with violence statistical data for the analysis and interpretation of information provided by police sources to the CMPVs and the aldermen.
- Workshop to strengthen the capacities of the members of the CMPVs, including prevention capabilities.
- Monitoring and evaluation workshop for the CMPV members.
- Formalizing the CMPVs in their role as community leaders
- Positioning the image of the CMPVs supporting prevention.
- Monitoring the development of the proposal for the formation of values and youth identity based on the Red Cross' civic and moral values.
- Monitoring the approval and implementation of the proposal to improve the sports fields in the communities of Armenia Bonito, San Judas and San José.
- Hold opportunity fairs in the five target communities.
- Monitoring the Guillermo Anderson Youth Forum as part of the Youth Movement Against Violence.
- The official inauguration of the CMPVs in a corporate meeting and with the Municipal Mayor.
- Inauguration of the Outreach Center in San José, La Ceiba, scheduled for August 2011.

E.2 Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors

- a. Support the coordinators of the outreach centers and select the ten mentors for each community, so they can begin to develop the various functions in the center.
- b. Program with the coordinators the mentoring workshop in each of the communities.
- c. Promote the mentor profile to outreach centers in La Ceiba.

E.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, the private-sector and/or municipalities

- a. Coordinate the inauguration of remaining Outreach Centers.
- b. Search for the new partner for the outreach center formerly in the Community of Las Lomas.
- c. Establishment of agreement with the new Outreach Center.

E.4 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model

- The “Challenge of Dreaming my Life”:
Schedule the “Challenge of Dreaming my Life” workshops for beneficiaries in the next quarter. Manage and acquire the educational and logistical materials to facilitate the training sessions for volunteers.
- Reinforce IT and English training:
Acquire more computers and musical instruments to meet the demand of the beneficiaries of the community and purchase the logistical material needed in the beautician training area. Delivery of equipment donated by *Paz y Convivencia*.
- Micro-entrepreneurship:
Opening and equipment of the microbusiness
Promote the product of the microbusiness for the self-sustainability of the Outreach Center
Administration and accounting training to manage the micro-business
- Volunteer Development:
Acquire educational and logistical materials to facilitate the training sessions and provide to volunteers.

E.5 Youth Movement established in Honduras and working on advocacy regarding youth crime prevention policy

Next Steps for the Establishment of the Youth Movement

- a. The Movement will be launched in July, after the proposal approval and approximately 1,500 young people will gather to listen to the Movement’s proposal. Subsequently, there will be a concert presented by young Honduran musicians.
- b. The formation of three chapters of the Movement, one in Choloma, one in San Pedro Sula and one in La Ceiba, which will depend on technical management from Tegucigalpa.
- c. Conduct the "Singing for Non Violence” Concert, where the movement’s official song will be chosen.
- d. Define a communications strategy and strengthen the Movement.
- e. Carry out mobilization and awareness raising activities with young people from San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba.
- f. Develop a soccer game with five star players against violence
- g. Present the launch of the Youth Movement Against Violence and its work to the media.
- h. Redouble the promotion of the Movement and the activities it carries out

Next Steps for the Implementation of Recommendations

- a. Conduct advocacy activities to implement national policy initiatives for the Prevention of Violence.

- b. Support the Movement in the establishment of alliances and coordinate with national authorities for the revision of the proposed public policy on Violence Prevention.
- c. Participate in the design of public policy for prevention
- d. Support the political socialization of violence prevention.
- e. Advocate national government agencies for their inclusion in national public policies.
- f. Participate in regional initiatives through the Central American Integration System (SICA, Spanish acronym)
- g. Conduct advocacy activities for Prevention in alliance with regional initiatives through SICA.

E.6 Number of young people trained in life skills

- a. Train the facilitators of the new outreach center who will be selected this quarter.
- b. Define a monitoring plan for the groups of young beneficiaries of the months of March through June.
- c. Follow up with the facilitators with their life plans
- d. Select the mentors and clubs that will attend the “Dreaming My Life Challenge” workshop.
- e. Complete the number of beneficiaries for this outreach center.
- f. Continue to develop workshops at the San Martin outreach center until the goal is achieved.
- g. Begin training at the other outreach centers in Tegucigalpa, Villafranca, Nueva Suyapa and Flor del Campo in order to reach the most vulnerable young people.
- h. Follow up and support the facilitators with their life plans.

E.7 Number of young people joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity.

- a. Explore support for the proposals that were not selected with Rotary Club members, municipalities and others
- b. Support the strengthening and equipping of Clubs.
- c. Prepare evaluations of each of the proposals and the revision and adjustment of each of the clubs’ budgets
- d. Hold a meeting and training with the young people of winning proposals
- e. Prepare and present the proposal for Youth Clubs to USAID.
- f. Make arrangements with partner institutions to implement the clubs.
- g. Make arrangements with the municipalities for the launch of the clubs

E.8 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities

- a. Develop agreements for the signing of the six vocational partners approved under the Strategy
- b. Train 1,701 young people for work in vocational centers, the Professional Formation Institute (INFOP Spanish acronym) and outreach centers

- c. Revision of the Potential beneficiary forms
- d. Choose and enroll the candidates to train in their area of vocation
- e. Sign up with attendees to ensure these attend training
- f. Start all training in the next quarter
- g. Participating organizations to hold an Opportunities Fair in San Isidro, San Juan, Chamelecón, Rivera Hernández, La Japón, Las Pilas and La Amistad in Choloma
- h. Continue using the Census data to identify and select the young people for vocational training.
- i. Prioritize communities considering the population and demand for training

E.9 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives

- a. Delivery of the business plan to establish the micro-entrepreneurial initiatives
- b. Arrange the training for the communities of Satélite, Rivera Hernandez and Suazo Córdova in San Pedro Sula.
- c. Arrange the training for the communities of La Amistad, Victoria and Los Invencibles in the Municipality of Choloma with INFOP
- d. Support the implementation of the outreach centers' micro-entrepreneurial initiatives
- e. Monitor the implementation process of the micro-entrepreneurial initiatives
- f.

E.10 Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities

E.11 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness regarding the recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention

- **Launch the drug use prevention campaign in Puerto Lempira.**
- **Development of Campaign Strategy Proposal to present to USAID**

E.12 Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in target municipalities

- Coordinate people attending the workshops for at the regional office in La Ceiba.
- Donate equipment for MF at the regional office in La Ceiba.
- Support the development and re-engineering of the current pathology system
- Hire consultants to conduct the workshops.
- Delivery of equipment with the respective transfer record
- Coordinate actions for the dissemination of information from the local observatories.
- Testing with the local observatories.
- Testing of the IDUPAS server at the National Autonomous University of Honduras data center.
- Complete data validation processes in the early months of 2011.
- Complete the review by the local observatory coordination of the newsletter from January to June 2010.

- Complete the reports and writing of the newsletter from January to December 2010.
- Validate data from the first half of 2011.
- Coordination of the data analysis course

E.13 Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training

- Formal request made so TV spots offered by INJ can start to air on Channel 8.
- Prepare the next group that will receive training
- Be in frequent contact with Ms. Aline Flores and ensure job placement for at least two young people.
- Ask for support from the Minister of Religious Affairs, Mr. Portillo, so that the Council of Ministers supports and reminds the Minister of INJ of the request to obtain 20 spots for young people in the program Challenge-100.
- Send information about the program via e-mail, coordinate the visit plan and prepare for the next presentation.
- Maintain contact with IHDEAS for future opportunities to support the young people economically.
- Insist, and seek other means to achieve positive contact with these people and make them commit to the Challenge-100 program and refer candidates to COHEP, Corporación Flores, and Inversiones La Paz Group.
- Get an appointment with the Human Resources Manager of INTUR through Ms. Anamaria Villeda.

E.13 Number of ex-gang members rehabilitated and employed

- Invest seed capital in micro-*maquila* project.
- Provide additional support to young people in the micro-*maquila*,
- Follow up on the young people who are working in different companies
- Continue seeking job opportunities for young people in other companies and also seek new candidates through faith-based institutions and institutions that rehabilitate young people in order to have a broader portfolio of candidates for Challenge 100.
- Prepare for the signing of the Desafio 100 commitment agreement.
- Request to the micro-*maquilas* an estimate of the necessary inputs and issue checks to respective supplier.

F Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication

F.1 AJR develops framework tool outlining the components most critical for designing an effective prevention program

- Apply final tweaks to Outreach Center Monitoring Sub-system

- Work with technical teams to finalize micro-enterprise monitoring tool
- Secure training dates CMPVs in M&E
- Identify and begin to train monitoring point persons CMPVs
- Introduce CMPV sub-system and provide training to point persons
- Introduce monitoring instrument for AJR Clubs and provide training
- Design monitoring instrument for AJR Mentors program and provide training
- Collaborate with technical teams to conduct pre and post communication campaign focus groups
- Retake Lessons Learned created in the Spring through one-on-one and small group sessions
- Initiate (Honduras) and set forth (El Salvador) monitoring of vocational training
- Continue routine monitoring of OCs
- Socialize protocol for Monitoring documentation under grants and put into place
- Ensure Lessons Learned process is expedited in Guatemala and that impact data has been captured for use under IND 8.1.1.

G. Activity 7 Restorative Justice for Juveniles

- Mrs. Mary Beloff will come to Honduras in July to carry out a three day workshop with the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission and to work with them on a final draft of a proposal for the new Juvenile Justice Law.
- Design of both the juvenile restorative justice training course and mediation techniques course are expected to begin.
- A Juvenile Restorative Forum is expected to be carried out in August with juvenile justice operators, where this training activity will be launched.
- An observational visit by the Juvenile Justice Regional Coordinator and Juvenile Justice Coordinator for Honduras, is being planned to Costa Rica in order to seek contacts and prepare an agenda for the observational visit with key stakeholders.
- Activities with IHNFA officially launched by the Director of the institution.
- Request for approval grant proposals from Casa Alianza Honduras and Save the Children Honduras CSO strengthening work

