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# ALIANZA JOVEN REGIONAL USAID-SICA

AJR USAID-SICA Final Report

January 11, 2008-January 31, 2012

## Prevención Municipal



Guatemala  
El Salvador  
Honduras

## Re-Insertión



Cooperative Agreement No. 598-A-00-08-00011-00

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## Executive Summary

This report is the Final Report covering activities carried out by the Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA program between January 11, 2008 through January 31, 2012. This program was designed as a regional program under the bilateral grant agreements with the Central American Integration System, (SICA), seeking to develop alliances that bring innovative approaches along with commitment from multiple levels of government, civil society and business to work together in Central America to prevent and mitigate the gang problem.

The AJR, which was implemented in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, had three primary objectives: 1) establishing local public/private initiatives to prevent at-risk youth from joining gangs, providing opportunities and alternatives to youth to leave gangs, and provide services and rehabilitation to ex-gang members; 2) assessing regional legal and justice frameworks and practices and promoting multi-country policy and legal reform to improve the treatment and rehabilitation of youth in Central America and Mexico; and 3) collaborating with and assisting SICA to catalyze regional policy reform and harmonization and encourage relevant stakeholders to develop policy initiatives and implement reforms.

On May 27, 2010, the Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA received an amendment to its cooperative agreement, (CA) No. 598-A-00-08-00011-00, extending and expanding 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.

On November 24, 2010, a seventh activity area related to juvenile justice development in Honduras and funded by INL, was added to the program's scope through Amendment number ten to the cooperative agreement<sup>1</sup> increasing the total budget to \$10.5 million. Finally, on January 27, 2012 the cooperative agreement was extended through January 31, 2011 under a no-cost extension.

Over the course of just over four years, the program has had the opportunity to support three countries- El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala<sup>2</sup>- as they take on preventing vulnerable youth from joining gangs, interventions to influence and encourage youth to leave gangs, and interventions to prevent recidivism for juveniles who have voluntarily abandoned gangs. At the same time, innovative partnerships with an array of regional stakeholders produced a dialogue on juvenile justice system reform and a new consensus towards legislative and policy coherence, promoting integration and proposing tangible regional reforms to the juvenile justice system. The AJR has worked consistently to take to the next level SICA's ability to promote policy-level initiatives and to foster regional consensus and coherence. In so doing, the objective has been that SICA's institutional mandate and credibility to convene and promote regional debate and consensus in the area of citizen security, could be fully capitalized upon. Lastly in all three countries, the AJR has sought to foster Youth Movements for the Prevention of Violence, to create a shift whereby youth themselves are mobilizing citizenry and government to unite to become a part of the solution to violence, this energy having the potential to live into the future.

This report is structured predominately around implementation since the program expansion, between May 27, 2011 and January 31, 2012. Notwithstanding, implementation between January 11, 2008 and May 26, 2011 is featured under relevant activities of the report.

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<sup>1</sup> See also Annex Financial Reporting.

<sup>2</sup> It is important to note that only two activity areas were supported in Guatemala, the Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence and the integration of ex-youth gang members.

## **Part One: Period February 2008-May 2010**

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

Between January 2008 and May 2010, the AJR USAID-SICA made important advances in communities of El Salvador and Honduras and through support to prevention and insertion efforts in Guatemala and Honduras. Some 40 communities in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala saw implementation of AJR prevention initiatives by March 2010. The figure reflects ten more communities than the established target, some five months prior to the original closing date.

With regards to new Outreach Centers established, by March 2010, five new OCs were established in El Salvador and four new OCs were established in Honduras, changing the landscape of communities who may have had no community-based prevention response for youth previously. Reporting indicates that 4,303 youth benefitted from services at Outreach Centers by March 2010. This figure is 13% higher than the target for this result.

By March 2010, seventeen small grants supporting community crime prevention initiatives were implemented; eight in El Salvador, six in Guatemala and three in Honduras. These included for the development of sports initiatives for prevention in Honduras and a grant to Francisco Gavidia University to develop an IT training and volunteer support program in El Salvador. Two mid-size grants were implemented. The target for this result was seven mid-size grants and 27 small grants.

AJR was impeded in its ability to cut grants in Honduras for a period of nine months as a result of political instability in the country. Several grants were in process at the time of the coup and Outreach Centers continued to offer services. AJR practiced remote monitoring during this period.

By March 2010, 40 Desafio100 youth were provided with jobs. The number fell below the expected target. A vast economic downturn and lack of commitment on the part of the private sector in El Salvador to provide jobs, impacted the target. Despite the Honduran private sector having shown a strong commitment to hire former gang members, the economic crisis and an almost 60% increase in minimum salary slowed hiring and subsequent political instability froze the economy. To overcome this, Creative developed a new strategy to rehabilitate and insert former gang members in El Salvador; initiating conversations with FUNDASALVA, a reputable foundation specializing in drug rehabilitation and interested in duplicating Creative's methodology for inserting gang members.

With five months of implementation remaining, leverage contributions were 1:.3 of the 1:1 match requirement by March, 30, 2010. The ratio was affected by a lacking partnership between AJR and the National Association for the Private Sector (ANEP) in El Salvador despite best efforts and an inability to realize the *Desafio 10* Reality Program in Honduras and in El Salvador. In El Salvador, the latter was also affected by the high-profile assassination of the La Vida Loca film producer by gangs, which paralyzed the project. A key partnership with the Rotary Club in Honduras also did not come to fruition, in part as a result of the political crisis.

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

AJR carried out and validated three country evaluations through workshops with key justice system operators. The evaluations and a regional comparative analysis were presented at the First Regional Juvenile Justice Forum in Tegucigalpa in November 2008. Important recommendations from the First Forum became key inputs for advocacy strategies to influence National/Regional Legal Frameworks/Policies.

In November 2009, AJR facilitated a Second Regional Forum on Juvenile Justice, focused on Restorative Justice and carried out in coordination with the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System (SG-SICA), the Central American Court of Justice (CCJ), the Government of El Salvador through the National Council for Public Security (CNSP), Italian Development Cooperation, the organization Terre des Hommes-Lausanne, and with financial support from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) through their Regional Security Project SICA-UNDP. More than 240 experts and regional juvenile justice sector actors came together to develop restorative justice mechanisms that respond to the needs juvenile justice systems in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, expanding focus on punitive crime to one including the victim and community where crime takes place. Recommendations were presented to the Central American integration institutions with the expectation that policy reform be advocated for at the regional and national levels. The Inter-sectoral technical Commission became a platform for the discussion and coordination of key juvenile justice reform efforts between the juvenile justice sector institutions and civil society working in this area. Coordination and assistance provided by the AJR, was key to the consolidation of this effort.

Advocacy coalitions were formed in the three countries to foster improvements to the juvenile justice system. These were unprecedented and provided important direction to AJR's expanded juvenile justice activities. Three acute issues were identified by the coalitions; the need to move towards a restorative juvenile justice model; to increase the application of alternative measures and to improve access to specialized coursework by juvenile justice operators across the region.

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

Three initiatives were promoted by SICA to improve the juvenile justice system and juvenile violence prevention through assistance by AJR. AJR realized the first and second Regional Juvenile Justice Forums and supported the design of the First Central American Conference on the Culture of Lawfulness (COL). Lastly, AJR provided key technical on further coordination in the area of prevention and in designing and mounting two regional violence prevention donor coordination meetings.

*Annex III contains final results prior to the program's expansion in May 2011.*

## **Part Two: Period May 2010-January 2012**

On May 27, 2010, The Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA was extended and expanded in El Salvador and Honduras through September 30, 2011. The project's three Activity areas became six activities. CARSI funds implied a vast extension in Honduras, including opening an office in Tegucigalpa, an office in San Pedro Sula with coverage in Choloma and a third office in La Ceiba. At the request of USAID-Honduras, the AJR initiated a program in faraway Puerto Lempira in the Honduran Miskitia. In El Salvador and Honduras new Outreach Centers were added and significantly, for the first time in both countries, AJR was asked to take its prevention model and apply it to the municipal level, strengthening

Municipal Crime Prevention Committees (CMPVs) in El Salvador and helping establish them in three cities in Honduras.<sup>3</sup>

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

Alliances have been an undeniable backbone of the AJR throughout the program. National level partners have included CONJUVE (The National Council for Youth), PREPAZ (Ministry of Justice) UNICEF and others who were key partners particularly in juvenile justice reform, on the Youth Movement and with SICA in El Salvador as well as at the municipal and community level.

In Honduras, a vast network of public and private organizations, faith based institutions, NGOs, town councils and individuals, began to work together to promote violence prevention in their cities and communities. More than 100 partners and allies have collaborated with AJR and contributed almost \$1.5 million in accumulated counterpart funds since the program's beginning in January 2008.

#### **Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities**

Under Activity One, by FY2012, AJR established thirteen total OCs in El Salvador. In FY2010, the OCs 1) Chintuc II, Apopa and 2) 13 de enero, Mejicanos and 3) Lourdes, Colon were established. In FY2009, the OC's 4) Melendez, Soyapango and 5) Barrio Lourdes were established. In AJR's first year, the first OC, 6) CFO, Mejicanos was established.

In May 2010, AJR was asked to expand the OC Model in the municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo. In FY 2012, 7) El Calvarrio, Nahuizalco. In FY2011, the OC's 8) La Trinidad, Nahuizalco; 9) San Jose I, Soyapango; 10) Tazumal I, Chalchuapa 11) Buena Vista III, Chalchuapa; 12) Argentina I, Santa Ana; 13) San Antonio II, Chalchuapa were established.

The target established for El Salvador was 11 OCs established under Activity One. AJR established 13 OCs, surpassing its target at 118%.

Under Activity One, FY2010, the OC 1) Chamelecon, San Pedro Sula, was established. In FY 2009, the first three OC's were established, 2) River Hernandez, San Pedro Sula, 3) Villafranca, Tegucigalpa MDC and 4) Buenas Nuevas, Tegucigalpa MDC.

In May 2010, AJR was asked to further expand the OC Model in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and Tegucigalpa. In FY2011, the OCs, 5) Nueva Suyapa, Tegucigalpa, MDC; 6) San Martin Comayaguela, MDC; 7) Rosalinda, Comayaguela, MDC, 8) Villafranca, Comayaguela and 9) Flor del Campo, Comayaguela, were established by AJR. In FY2010, the OC's 10) Lopez Arellano, Choloma was established. No new OCs were established in FY 2012.

The target established for Honduras was 10 OCs under Activity One. Despite major operational challenges during the political conflict in 2008, AJR reached its target for number of OCs in Honduras.

One result in El Salvador and Honduras, related to the sustainability of OCs, deserves special highlighting. In El Salvador, thirteen OC Coordinators (who were previously provided a salary under the six-month grant with AJR), are now being paid by the respective municipalities with all requisite benefits also paid. This is a formidable feat for the program in working towards sustainability for the OCs. AJR worked

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<sup>3</sup> CMPVS were established from scratch in Honduras in San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba, whereas in El Salvador, AJR worked to strengthening previously existing Committees.

closely with the CMPVs and municipalities to make this happen. The commitment on the part of CMPVs who had to approach municipalities for these funds is significant because it sends a strong signal with regards commitment to prevention interventions under the Prevention Plans.

In Honduras, six Outreach Centers have been receiving comprehensive support from their Municipalities: five in the case of La Ceiba and one by Choloma. In La Ceiba, the Municipality is covering the salaries of five OC Coordinators and paying for the rent of the facilities of three, and Choloma is contributing towards the salary of the Coordinator and the Assistant Coordinator of the López Arellano OC. In some cases, the municipalities cover electricity and water service.

These commitments are meaningful given extreme constraint on public municipal budgets. They provide a future to prevention interventions, beyond the AJR.

In El Salvador, the newly formed OC Network reached an agreement, facilitated by Creative with ADESCOs, FBOs, Mayor's offices and CMPVs, formalizing a new organization with national representation and the ability to strengthen OCs into the future. AJR's objective with the Network is to foster an independent registered organization in El Salvador that helps to propagate and duplicate the Outreach Center Model, is able to receive funding from future donors and provides the 22 Outreach Centers with a shared umbrella. Response was very positive with an almost complete turnout from OC management and faith-based and other partners.

In Honduras, AJR fostered local OC networks and relationships among OCs. It also worked to encourage the key relationship between OC-CMPV. OCs all had Facebook pages that they were encouraged to use to connect. In San Pedro Sula the OC's petition as a block when they need something from the municipality, demonstrating the strength OCs have begun to find beyond their individual independence. Next individual city networks may be formed.

A summary is presented below of the varied and far-reaching results of the network of Outreach Centers in El Salvador and in Honduras, demonstrating a prevention model which has grown to become an efficient yet profound response to the risk-factors which at-risk youth face in communities of El Salvador and Honduras as a result of violence. In the body of this report, the impact of the 22 Outreach Centers in El Salvador and 25 Outreach Centers in Honduras is further highlighted.

<b>EL SALVADOR OUTREACH CENTER FINAL RESULTS</b>			
<b>AJR USAID SICA (JANUARY 31, 2011)</b>			
	ACTIVITY 1	ACTIVITY 4	TOTAL
Total Number of OCs	13	9	22
OC Beneficiaries (<10 hours attendance)	1,291	1,300	2,591
OC Beneficiaries (>10 hours attendance)	1,760	924	2,684
OC Volunteers (<10 hours attendance)	69	105	174
OC Volunteers (>10 hours attendance)	271	180	451
Youth Trained DSMV Life skills	988	2,016	3,004
Youth Trained for Employment	1,532	1,398	2,930
Number of Microentrepreneurial Initiatives at OCs	10	10	20
<b>Number of Hours Spent at OCs</b>			
Total Hours Creative Use of Free Time	62,217	29,183	91,400
Total Hours Tutoring/Accelerated Learning/Values Training	16,076	3,203	19,279
<b>Number of Hours Training for Employment</b>			
English skills building	6,752	2,521	9,273
Computer Training	30,588	17,471	48,059
Other Training for Employment	4,939	909	5,848
Subtotal Training for Employment	42,279	20,901	63,180
Total Hours Youth at OCs	120,571	53,287	173,858
Total Hours Volunteers at OCs	37,702	20,912	58,614

<b>HONDURAS OUTREACH CENTER FINAL RESULTS</b>			
<b>AJR USAID SICA (DECEMBER 31, 2011)</b>			
	ACTIVITY 1	ACTIVITY 5	TOTAL
Total Number of OCs	10	15	25
OC Beneficiaries (<10 hours attendance)	4,407	5,670	10,077
OC Beneficiaries (>10 hours attendance)	1,392	3,249	4,641
OC Volunteers (<10 hours attendance)	341	309	650
OC Volunteers (>10 hours attendance)	254	226	480
Youth Trained DSMV Life skills	1,785	3,378	5,163
Youth Trained for Employment	1,911	3,164	5,075
Number of Microentrepreneurial Initiatives at OCs	10	15	25
<b>Number of Hours Spent at OCs</b>			
Total Hours Creative Use of Free Time	42,883	84,673	127,556
Total Hours Tutoring/Accelerated Learning/Values Training	11,916	18,854	30,770
<b>Number of Hours Training for Employment</b>			
English skills building	11,610	26,492	38,102
Computer Training	53,283	57,901	111,184
Other Training for Employment	31,856	17,470	49,326
Subtotal Training for Employment	96,749	101,862	198,611
Total Hours Youth at OCs	151,548	205,384	356,932
Total Hours Volunteers at OCs	27,906	19,674	47,580

## Youth Movements Against Violence

New Youth Movements against Violence were launched in El Salvador (March 2011) and in Honduras (July 2011). The objective of the Movements is to serve as an alternative for youth who want to participate in a solution to the problem of violence, through a series of advocacy and prevention initiatives that set the stage and actively promote the development of a public policy for the prevention of youth violence. Some 110 “Dialogues Against Violence” were held across El Salvador. On December 5, 2011, the Movement made social mobilization history, organizing Dialogues with the youth leaders of political parties on the middle of one of the capital’s highest-traffic roundabouts. It marked the first time such leaders had ever come together to discuss violence and its solutions in El Salvador. The following week, candidates for the Mayoral elections held Dialogues. Both events received broad coverage in print press and on TV.

### EL SALVADOR

In January 2012, the Youth Movement Against Violence in El Salvador presented Recommendations for a Youth Crime Prevention Policy to the President of the Legislative Assembly, Sigfredo Reyes and members of the Executive Board of the Assembly who were interested in learning more about youths’ proposal. The recommendations were received with interest and enthusiasm by members of the Assembly who committed to sharing the document with their legislative factions and respective political parties to include some of the ideas in political platforms during the upcoming March 2012 elections.

The Youth Movement Against Violence developed a Tunnel Against Violence that took youth through rooms simulating crime, including extortions and theft, providing data on the impact of crime and ending the experience in a dialogue with youth on preventing crime. The Movement set up the tunnel in a high-traffic area of the Fair and captured the public’s interest. The line to get in to the tunnel was long, and participants entered in groups of 10. At the exit they received an introduction to violence, prevention, and the Movement’s role. Finally, participants were taken to spaces where they participated in dialogues. The tunnel operated during the three days of the Fair (August 19- 21 2011), and was visited by First Lady Pignato, and other government officials. It is estimated that some 3,000 youth passed through the tunnel. Also, the Movement invited rock bands to a concert called PREVENROCK. MJCVC’s participation was highlighted in the most important newspapers.

The Youth Movement organized the “+CON against Violence” a soccer game at the Estadio Mágico Gonzalez, Football court, “La Cuna del Mágico”. The Youth Movement invited artists, performers, members of the private and public sectors, politicians, diplomats and professional soccer players to be the stars of the +CON match. *The Soccer Match Against Violence* brought together politicians, youth and international dignitaries in a friendly soccer match that created awareness of the need for a national youth crime prevention policy.

### HONDURAS

The Youth Movement Against Violence has become recognized as the leading national youth group advocating for violence prevention in Honduras making presentations to the Security Commission headed by the President of the Republic, to the plenary of the National Congress, to the President of Congress, and to the Honduran people through national media. The Movement presented recommendations based on 110 dialogues carried out in communities affected by violence in the cities where the Movement has established chapters (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma.) The Youth Movement started strong, initiating with a launch that drew over 1,000 youth and a score of artists in Tegucigalpa. In September 2011, on the soccer fields of the Francisco Morazán Pedagogical University, the MJCVC organized a soccer game called “**5 STAR PLAYERS AGAINST VIOLENCE**” with the participation of

members of the Honduran National congress, Government officials, included the Mayor of Tegucigalpa, Minister of Youth, two Ambassadors and members of the media. A Human Chain Against Violence that included 3,000 people was organized, and concerts in San Pedro and Tegucigalpa, a song competition in Tegucigalpa, and other activities in Choloma and La Ceiba were carried out by the Movement and its chapters and have achieved unprecedented impact. The Movement met with US visitors, such as Assistant Secretary of State Maria Otero, Assistant USAID Administrator Mark Feirstein and US Ambassador Lisa Kubiske.

## **GUATEMALA**

AJR began supporting the Guatemala Youth Movement Against Violence (created by Creative Associates in 2009 under another USAID project) in 2010. This year, the Movement implemented two important projects. In Quarter One: "What we propose, we do.," drew to a close. Objectives were 1) Implement Public Policy Recommendations to Prevent Youth Violence in at least two at-risk areas of Guatemala; 2) Inform Public Policy for the Prevention of Youth Violence in Guatemala and 3) Strengthen the Youth Movement against Violence.

In 2010, AJR Guatemala and the Youth Movement Against Violence conceived of a communications campaign to position recommendations for a violence prevention policy by shaping a new "gang", one that is against violence. Ogilvy, a global public relations firm specialized in social marketing campaigns, provided pro-bono assistance with a campaign designed to unify organizations and youth around the Movement's Nine public policy recommendations. In early February 2011 the Campaign against Violence was launched. A walk with members of the Movement and youth from marginal neighborhoods was led by Tavo Bárcenas, Guatemalan musician and singer of the Movement's infectious campaign theme song "No Más Balas" (*No More Bullets*). The music video for "No Más Balas" was aired on national and international (cable) TV stations. More than 43,600 watched the video on YouTube. More than 600 email responses were received by the Youth Movement in response to video and advocacy efforts. A cell phone ringtone of the video was made available on radio and Internet and received a flood of downloads. In early 2012, the campaign received an award for Best Social Mobilization Campaign by one of the country's top universities.

An October 2011 MJCVC Guatemala 2D Multimedia Forum interviewed candidates for presidency. This forum sought to probe the Violence Prevention Plan for each. The forum was called "Multimedia Forum 2D Do You Know the Violence Prevention Plan of Your Candidate?", This consists of two videos, in the first one, statistics of violence in Guatemala are shared and it explains the theme of prevention, and the second video contains the responses of candidates. Videos were uploaded to social networking to the website and Youtube: <http://www.jovenescontralaviolencia.org/2011/11/%C2%BFque-hara-tu-candidato/>.

The Movement's newest campaign is called *Espantacacos* (*Scare Thieves*) and has sought the public designate through a web portal major crime hotspots across the capital. These sites are then marked with a life-size scare thief, making the impact of crime visible to all.

## **REGIONAL MOVEMENT AGAINST VIOLENCE**

Creative's objective is to foster a regional level youth-driven initiative that mobilizes young Central Americans to advocate for policies for the prevention of crime through innovative mobilization campaigns that draw from the strength of the associated Movements, becoming a vibrant force for crime prevention policy reform that protects youth and promotes their futures regionally.

The Central American Youth Movement was officially launched in San Salvador on December 13, 2011 with the signing of the Movement's Constitution. Youth from all three national Movements were on hand at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Juvenile Justice Forum and received a standing ovation for their work to mitigate violence. After the signing of its new Constitution, the Movement has already become the SICA Secretariat General's reference point with regards youth civil society activity in the Central America region.

## **INSERTION OF FORMER GANG MEMBERS**

### **EI SALVADOR**

In September 2010, Creative began working with FUNDASALVA, a private non-profit organization dedicated to prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of those addicted to drugs and alcohol, on "Rehabilitation and Reinsertion of Ex-Youth Gang Members". FUNDASALVA's work has come full circle, with it surpassing most of its indicators. Some 115 youth were rehabilitated through the FUNDASALVA grant, meaning they have left the gang, are no longer using drugs, have completed a process of psychosocial therapy and have been inserted into a job or entrepreneurial activity. Through 29 churches and other community based partners, 216 youth applied for rehabilitation services with FUNDASALVA. All youth received training in relationships in and out of the workplace; conflict resolution skills, personal presentation skills and how to develop a resume and prepare for an interview. Twenty-one youth were reinserted into jobs and 94 youth were inserted into seven micro-entrepreneurial initiatives on which FUNDASALVA has partnered in a joint alliance with the NGO, *Trabajemos por La Paz*.

In December 2011, AJR, and FUNDASALVA co-developed, "Compromiso El Salvador", a consortium of groups in El Salvador including FUNDASALVA, the companies League and Rio Grande Foods and Trabajemos por la Paz, to create awareness regarding the need to rehabilitate ex-gang members and provide them jobs. The launch was attended by 45 members of the private sector, NGOs and media.

### **HONDURAS-Public Private Alliance for the Insertion of Ex-Gang Members**

This result area can be referenced under Activity 5 Honduras.

### **GUATEMALA-Public Private Alliance for the Insertion of Ex-Gang Members**

Support for the Peronia project to insert former gang members ended in September 2011 as the AJR ended its support in Guatemala. The project was supported through two grants: the first was Assistance to the Cooperative Integral de Ahorro y Crédito "Unidos por la Paz" de Responsabilidad Limitada (COUNIPAZ, R.L.) between April –September 2010 and the second, between March 2011 and September 2011. The rival *Caballos* and *Metales* gangs who for more than 17 years reigned Peronia's streets, reconciled. A Church-brokered pact between the groups promised a halt to brutal violence. A first grant awarded from April to September 2011 saw results related to the work of the church and the rehabilitation of gang members. Three additional gangs reconciled. In December 2010, AJR's support was ceased during three months, when a violent incident occurred in Peronia among a small group of

youth and the community of Peronia. Through the AJR grant provided to Peronia through September 2010, 23 youth received computer training, with 20 graduating from the course. 73 youth received life skills training and 21 committed to education equivalency training each Sunday with six youth finishing sixth grade equivalency. Vocational training was provided in a kitchen that has clients in the community. In an effort to provide market-driven skills beyond basic education, the Guatemalan training organization INTECAP provided volunteers to teach IT at Peronia and a teacher for the ceramics workshop. Some 71 youth received training diplomas in November 2010, 41% in more than two courses. Four youth were acknowledged for training in five-six training areas.

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

AJR USAID-SICA provided technical assistance and training to develop and implement policy changes to improve juvenile justice systems in the region. With core regional funds, the program developed a Draft Policy to harmonize and improve practices in the juvenile justice systems in the region.

The objective of the assessment was to provide a rigorous study involving a situational analysis and a qualitative assessment based on closed case studies, involving juvenile offenders. The situational analysis included key information to inform policy decision-making, such as the percentage of crimes committed by minors, number of cases handled per prosecutor and courts, percentage of recidivism, characteristics of incarcerated youth and rates of resolution of cases involving youth offenders.

AJR carried out a statistical study of closed homicide cases for the year 2009 in the juvenile courts for the Northern triangle countries. An Ad-hoc Committee was created by Creative, made up of operators of the system, decision makers and representatives of the youth institutions in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras with the explicit mandate of processing the inputs of the juvenile justice assessment.

The Committee met several times to discuss the comparative analysis of the Northern Triangle Countries that had been generated. A final meeting of the Ad-hoc Committee was held on December 1-3, 2011. Consensus was reached on strategic areas of the study and on the juvenile justice public policy recommendations.

Recommendations for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy were drafted, and presented and validated in the Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum on December 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>, 2011. The forum, called “Towards a Sub-Regional Juvenile Justice Policy”, was supported by CONJUVE (The National Council for Youth) and UNICEF. There were 129 representatives from El Salvador, 32 representatives from Honduras, 33 persons from Guatemala, two consultants from Costa Rica and two Magistrates from the Central American Court based in Nicaragua.

The juvenile justice public policy recommendations were adopted by participants and presented to Mr. Juan Daniel Alemán, the Secretary General of SICA. AJR will continue to accompany the Ad Hoc Committee which will help foster regional consensus and will advocate for the passing of a sub-regional juvenile justice policy.

Final documents of rules and procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders were validated in the three countries by ISNA, SBS and IHNFA respectively. Thanks to the participatory process carried out with technical personnel from all three institutions, the rules and procedures presented have been taken up by the institutions and implementation of some new procedures is already taking place at ISNA and SBS.

The Inter-institutional Juvenile Justice Diploma Courses for El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, were developed in coordination with the following justice institutions from each of the three Northern Triangle countries: Judiciary and their respective Judicial Training Schools, Attorney General's Office, and Public Defender's Office, with the objective of providing juvenile justice operators with an academic opportunity to refresh and improve their knowledge regarding juvenile justice. Furthermore the courses were to provide an academic setting where to discuss and promote a dialogue between the different juvenile justice operators.

In December, moving graduation ceremonies were carried out in all three countries for the Inter-institutional Juvenile Justice Diploma Courses which finalized their implementation during the month of November. Across the Northern Triangle countries, the diploma course set precedents for in-service training. In El Salvador, three of 32 operators trained had received formal in-service training since becoming juvenile justice operators. Only two other Diploma courses had been provided in this area. (Courses were carried out in 2004 and focused on penal law.) In Honduras, a training of this kind had never been held. In Guatemala, for the first time in seven years a course in juvenile justice was provided. Access was provided to operators from the interior of the country who traveled 4-6 hours for each of the seven modules.

### **Activity 3 Assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence on citizen security**

Creative became involved in the development of the Security Strategy projects, especially those that focus on Crime Prevention. In late July 2011, Harold Sibaja, AJR's COP and Armando Jimenez, AJR's Public Policy Advisor began supporting the Technical Commission in charge of developing the Crime Prevention projects, where members of SICA's Democratic Security Unit, methodologists, and project developers were also on hand to take part.

The AJR team participated in working sessions and teleconferences to develop these projects jointly with delegations from all Central American countries. There were two all week sessions during the quarter, one from August 15 -19, 2011 and another one from September 5 - 9, 2011. A third session was scheduled for October 3 - 7, 2011. At SICA's request, in September 2011, AJR hired two project methodologists to support the development of projects for the other three thematic areas.

AJR was to work on OBSICA becoming a tool that allows SICA to manage, analyze and produce information to inform regional or country specific initiatives. Following the new guidelines set out by SICA's General Secretariat; the OBISCA project will be reformulated and will utilize the format used by other Security Strategy projects. The OBISCA project has had a long wait period. First, because it was thought that the funds offered by the Government of Canada would arrive soon and that the project would be approved under the format presented by CECI; then, because the attention placed by SICA on formulating the CA Security Strategy Projects. It won't be until the work related to the first phase of Central America Security Strategy (CASS) is completed that the reformulation of the OBISCA work can be re-started.

Although OBISCA was not included as a project part of the 22 projects of CASS presented by SICA to the international community, SG SICA has requested this project be put in the new format and presented as a SICA project.

SICA actively participated in the drafting of the juvenile justice recommendations that were officially presented to SICA at the juvenile justice forum and will play a key role in ensuring that the countries of the Northern Triangle and Central American region introduce policy reform efforts nationally.

On December 3, 2011, SICA received and expressed strong support for the brand new Regional Youth Movement Against Violence which will be a key youth civil society activity in the Central America region for SICA.

#### **Activity 4: El Salvador Merida/CARSI Initiative on Prevention**

After a significant decrease in homicides in 2010, El Salvador once again recorded a considerable increase in its homicide rate in 2011, with 70 homicides per 100,000 people. More specifically, the total number of homicides recorded in El Salvador in 2011 was 4,354. In an effort to curb violence and show results, President Funes made major changes during this quarter in the Public Security leadership of the country: After the resignation of Manuel Melgar as Minister of Justice and Security in November 2011, President Funes appointed David Munguía Payes as head of this office, making him the first military official in charge of El Salvador's domestic security after the civil war. Munguía Payes stated that he is committed to reducing homicides by 30%, which represent a reduction in the number of daily killings from 12 to 11-10. This change was not popular among FMLN supporters, and thus, President Funes lost support in the National Assembly from his own party. In October 2011, the country faced a significant economic blow when tropical rains caused a national emergency, the displacement of more than 6,500 people and reportedly jeopardized half of the crops to be harvested in 2012. (An overview of homicide rates per police data is provided in Activity Four of this report.)

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

The "Community Action Fund" under El Salvador/CARSI sought to strengthen existing methodologies, expand geographic coverage, and pilot new prevention concepts to build the capacity of communities and create an enabling environment for integrating youth into their communities; AJR worked through and in full partnership with Municipal Crime Prevention Committees (CMPVs) in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo.

#### **Municipal Prevention Strategy #1 Creation of Conditions for Sustainability**

AJR strengthened Municipal Crime Prevention Committees to design, implement, and monitor their Municipal Crime Prevention Plans. In December 2011, the program provided a technical training package to all three CMPVs: Training on El Salvador Government National Strategy for the Prevention of Violence/PREPAZ; Training on Thirteen Risk-Factors as a Framework for Violence Prevention/AJR USAID-SICA and Training on Monitoring and Evaluation of Activities under Municipal Crime Prevention Plan/AJR USAID-SICA. The sessions were key because they made it possible for CMPVs to reflect on their experiences under the plans. All sessions enjoyed almost complete attendance by Committee members. Committees found the funds to provide salaries to OC Coordinators, bought into training and employment strategies and embraced municipal branding.

Evaluation data in 2011 pointed to the difference in AJR's 18 implementation communities. When asked, "HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE MUNICIPAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION COMMITTEE, YES OR NO?", there was a 6.2% increase in an affirmative response. (In control communities this was just 1.9%) Between 2010 and 2011, in implementation communities there was a 22.9% DECREASE in respondents that said CMPV's "do nothing". (In control communities there was just a 7.7% DECREASE.)

All three CMPVs were provided with equipment and the municipalities provided space to house them. In March in Santa Ana, the municipality remodeled a house for the CMPV Office and installed telephone, internet, and other services with its own funds. It has supplied some office equipment to complement the equipment supplied by AJR. The Committee hired two full-time employees to work in the observatory, as

well as full-time social promoter to serve as link to the ten AJR target communities. In El Congo and Chalchuapa the CMPV supported the observatories in equal measure. By December 2011, three municipal observatories had formulated their third quarterly reports and assisted AJR in collecting information to support the design of local municipal prevention policies.

In Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo, municipal crime prevention policies were designed in a participatory manner, drafted and presented to the Municipal Crime Prevention Committees for final review and their expression of support.

## **Municipal Prevention Strategy #2 Promotion of Values and Youth Identity**

Some 2,016 youth who are trained in life skills under Activity Four in nine Outreach Centers. Under this Activity 92% of the target was achieved, overall 83% of the total target for life skills training was achieved. One OC Coordinator trained more than 500 youth in life skills in El Congo, venturing outside of her OC and into schools and the community. Among those trained in life skills, are 436 youth that accessed vocational training and as a part of the Employment Transition training offered by Creative, were provided with life skills training. With regards to the typical profile of a participant of DSMV, a 52.2% ratio of males was achieved, which is important. Some 52% of participants are between 14-16 years of age. Some 13% were between 20-29 and 9% was between 9-12 years of age. When AJR's evaluation survey asked in 2011, "Is there an institution or organization in the community that helps or teaches children and young people to plan their future dreams", there was a 31.7% increase in those who replied "yes" in 2011. When asked what the institution was called, respondents overwhelmingly replied, Outreach Centers.

Some 262 at-risk youth became part of 28 clubs in the target communities in the municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo. One of the most significant impacts of Clubs are that they are designed to compete with and offer an alternative to the sense of belonging and identity that youth may seek or be lured towards in gangs. Dance, journalism, sewing and reading Clubs were established among others.

AJR's 2011 evaluation survey asked, "*Which of these groups is most dangerous for children and youth: gangs, narcotraffickers, bad influence, the police or others?*" In intervention communities, 71.8% replied gangs, up 2% from 2010. This demonstrates the vital role of Clubs as alternatives for fostering youth leadership, positive use of free time and community involvement.

AJR reports that 1,793 total youth have accessed positive use of free time at the nine Outreach Centers under Activity Four since the beginning of the project.

Three grants with regards to prevention through sports and values development continue to contribute to prevention locally. The majority of communities in the target municipalities have limited access to sports facilities. Some 3,188 youth have accessed prevention through values training and sports in the three municipalities. Some 168 sports tournaments have been held and 30 adults have been trained in providing sports and values training in the three municipalities.

Some 71 community members have committed to dedicating time to serve as crime prevention mentors to 106 youth under the "Amigo de Cora" mentoring program and methodology developed by Creative. This component is the first time mentoring is conducted in the target municipalities. AJR has learned this is vital. One Mentor is guiding a youth who had contemplated suicide as a result of fighting in the home. Another was working with a youth about to drop out of school and had avoided this occurring and had involved the youth's parents. This component was launched late into the program year; AJR achieved 39% of the total target. Training sessions of eight hours were held to prepare mentors in the municipalities. Each session ended with an oath taking.

## **Municipal Prevention Strategy #3 Skills Training and Opportunities for Employment**

### **Training for employment**

AJR's seven vocational partners, CASART, Fundacion Llort, Universidad Francisco Gavidia, Fe y Alegria, DICAME, Centro Vocacional Municipal de Santa Ana, and Obra Social Maria Auxiliadora, helped provide six months of vocational training completed in September 2011 and later identified those youth who had been trained and were capable of undertaking a productive activity.

Creative's vocational training strategy provided 28 different training courses, among them shoemaking and domestic electricity and baking. The strategy also sought to exploit the tourism potential of the municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo in order that this training lead to jobs and income generating activities and empower citizens of the municipalities to prevent youth violence.

Creative sought to foster youth development by creating vocational capacity and to integrate more youth into training and subsequently, into employment sectors. Creative sought a consortium of seven local, NGO and other training partners on this component. The target for this indicator was 2,000 youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities, AJR surpassed this target by 113%.

AJR's evaluation survey asked, "IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS HAVE TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES INCREASED"? In 2011 in implementation communities, there was a 13.3% increase in those replying yes. (In control communities an increase of 6.6% was noted.) When asked why opportunities had increased, 22.5% of respondents replied that this was due to opportunities in OCs.

Through training in Outreach Centers under Activity Four, the number of youth trained for work are 1,398.

The total combined number of youth trained for vocational training and employment is 862 youth accessing vocational training; and 2,930 accessing training and skill-building in all OCs for a combined total of 3,792 youth trained.

To prepare youth for training by vocational training partners, AJR developed a "Transition to Work" training package. The transition training included "Challenge of Dreaming my Life." (386 youth were trained) during three sessions on August 13, September 3 and September 10, 2011. Training was also provided in Job Skills, (356 youth were trained). AJR wanted to create awareness in the individual regarding skills, knowledge, motivation, leadership, initiative, attitudes, etc. which are important in preparation for a job opportunity. AJR facilitated participation in local fairs (202 youth participated in product fairs)<sup>4</sup> to promote and take advantage of marketing opportunities.

### **Employment and Income Generating Opportunities**

AJR provided 320 youth with jobs and income generating opportunities through micro-enterprises and jobs. It further provided 140 youth with access to the Ministry of Labor's National Employment Database. The target for this result was 500 youth trained for jobs and income generating opportunities. AJR achieved 64% of its established target.

AJR's evaluation survey asked, "IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS HAVE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES INCREASED"? In 2011 in implementation communities, there was a 7% increase in those replying yes. (In control communities an increase of 1.1% was noted.)

The strategy for fostering employment, self-employment and micro-enterprises, had five main tenets: 1) Tourism for Employment, 2) The creation of Six Cooperatives through the Fernando Llorca Foundation 3) The establishment of 12 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives 4) Assistance for youth with Job Searching and 5) Support to young entrepreneurs who seek Self-Employment.

ECO Park La Laguna, or Cuzcachapa Lagoon, was introduced to reinvigorate tourism in this region. The lagoon, an ancient and sacred lake that is part of the archaeological site Tazumal, now offers a canopy zip line, pedal boats, and bicycles. Eleven at-risk youth trained by the AJR USAID-SICA and from Chalchuapa, are running the park. The Eco Park was inaugurated on December 17, 2011. The inauguration was attended by almost 3,000 people. The Mayor inaugurated the Eco Park and was the first one to zip through the eight-line canopy zip line.

AJR worked with the CMPVs and communities to identify six houses in strategic parts of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo. Six artisanal cooperatives were established: 3 in Santa Ana, 2 in Chalchuapa and 1 in El Congo. AJR provided access to training and income to 210 young entrepreneurs (105 in Santa Ana, 70 in Chalchuapa and 35 in El Congo). The Llorca Foundation spent two months providing full-time training to youth with Business Experts, Marketing Experts and Specialists in technical areas.

Thirteen micro-entrepreneurial initiatives were also developed working with the Salvadoran Chamber for small and medium-sized enterprise (CONAMYPE). AJR convened youth trained in artisanal skills by the program and inquired which youth wanted to work in micro-enterprises. It partnered with the Chamber and began training youth, guiding them in creating a business plan and will provide some seed material for the small businesses. 13 micro-enterprises were created and trained and developed a business plan. (28 youth in Santa Ana, 19 in Chalchuapa and 15 in El Congo)

#### **Municipal Prevention Strategy #4 Infrastructure for Prevention**

This strategy sought 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 time through sports and prevention taking place on sports fields through values training, and a general ability by the CMPV's to demonstrate their commitment to prevention and their Prevention Plan. Consultation was conducted with CMPVs and municipal actors with regards to which projects to invest in.

A total of \$470,908.91 was generated in cost-share as a result of fifteen AJR USAID-SICA prevention infrastructure projects. Most crucially, the projects established trust in the AJR, where municipalities had seen many empty promises before and allowed them to understand violence prevention by seeing the tangible benefits to community coherence that projects brought.

The total number of newly established OCs reported is nine OCs under Activity 4 with CARSI/ESF funds. These OCs are 1) LAS VICTORIAS I, CHALCHUAPA; 2) SAN JOSÉ UNIDAS, SANTA ANA, 3) SAN CAYETANO, SANTA ANA; 4) GARCÍA I, SANTA ANA; 5) SANTA ANITA, SANTA ANA 6) LA PROVIDENCIA, SANTA ANA; 6) SANTA RITA, EL CONGO; 7) LAS BRISAS, EL CONGO. 8) GARCIA I, SANTA ANA, 9) SANTA TERESA, SANTA ANA.

Some 2,224 total youth have been served with 29,183 hours positive use of free time, 20,901 hours of training for employment, and 3,203 hours of tutoring and education equivalency, and values training at

OCs. Some 285 volunteers have provided 20,912 hours of their time in the name of prevention services at OCs under this component.

With regards to compliance with the Strengthened OC Model AJR established, nine of nine OCs have provided OC's hallmark *Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida* life skills training at their OCs and beyond into their communities. Nine of nine OCs have consistently provided IT Training and ten of thirteen have provided English skills training. Nine OCs have ten microbusinesses with business plans.

### **Municipal Prevention Strategy #5 Innovative Media Campaigning to Provide Branding and Identity**

AJR designed fifteen awareness campaigns in communities, positioning them as a strategy for advocacy and promotion of activities that are underway in the eighteen communities. Some production and pre-production has been conducted. The most formidable branding came in the form of developing materials for the Eco-Parque Cuzcachapa including a logo, imaging, t-shirts, signage and a full page newspaper ad that was produced to shed light on the new tourism initiative.

## Activity 5: Honduras CARSI Initiative on Prevention

Honduras ended 2011 as the most violent country in the world with a homicide rate of 82.1 per 100,000 people, according to a United Nations Global Study on Homicide released in October. Perceptions of insecurity remain high among the citizenry, while corruption and involvement of the police in organized crime have further diminished trust in this institution. Organized crime continues using coercive techniques to mute the opposition: A poignant example is the assassination of Alfredo Landaverde, an outspoken critic of narco-trafficking, who was shot by criminals while driving in December 2011. In a desperate measure to counter crime, the Government of Honduras deployed 11,000 troops in November 1, 2011 to collaborate with the National Police. Additional measures by Congress to curb criminality during in late 2011, included prohibiting more than two people from riding on a motorcycle, given that this has been how more than 90% of crimes have been committed so far.

In Honduras, AJR has experienced an intense and accelerated execution, which put to the test the commitment of the AJR-Creative Associates team and ultimately resulted in the consolidation of program results in Honduras. Likewise, the program's public presence was expanded and enhanced, as was the perception of USAID's contribution to violence prevention at a community and municipal level – in the cities where Prevention Plans were implemented - and in the country as a whole, with regard to recognition by national authorities.

By December 31, 2011, when operations under AJR USAID-SICA ended in Honduras<sup>5</sup>, the program's main objective of fostering public-private alliances for violence prevention was fully achieved, with the establishment of a vast network of public and private organizations, faith based institutions, NGOs, town councils and individuals, which began to work together to promote violence prevention in their cities and communities. More than 100 partners and allies have collaborated with AJR and contributed more than \$1.9 million in accumulated counterpart funds since the program's beginning.

The above is a concrete demonstration of the significant impact of youth orientation and violence prevention activities carried out in the 25 targeted high-risk communities. Achieving this involved empowering national and municipal authorities, civil society, churches and community leaders.

In spite of the short execution period, as of December 2011, AJR accomplished and, in many cases, significantly surpassed almost all of the result indicators committed to USAID, with the exception of the one regarding the reinsertion of former gang members into the labor market. This was the result of a number of factors, including a generalized national unemployment crisis and a notable lack of openness to offering a “second chance” on the part of the national business community. The latter is the understandable result of the growing level of violence and lack of confidence, which demonstrates the dramatic need to carry out more awareness-raising activities targeting violence prevention and to focus on micro-entrepreneurship as a means of reintegrating former gang members.

A major accomplishment and challenge of the AJR Honduras team was achieving approximately \$350,000 in small grants between October and December 2011, the highest amount disbursed in a single quarter since the program's start.

AJR introduced a new methodology in juvenile mentoring, something not before seen in Honduras. Some 165 mentors and 110 volunteer Facilitators for *Desafío de SoñarMi Vida* were trained. These individuals,

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<sup>5</sup>The AJR USAID-SICA program became an independent program in Honduras in December 2011, Known as Alianza Joven Honduras. (AJH)

committed to their respective communities' young people, provided support and counseling to 660 *protegidos* or mentees by the end of the quarter. Under this same indicator, 480 volunteers served as volunteers for ten or more hours in OCs. The total of 645 community members who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors or volunteers in OCs, surpasses AJR's target of 250, by 258%.

One of the most significant activities was the launch and execution of seven awareness-raising campaigns, which had an important impact on the beneficiary children and young people of the 25 target communities. Some 10,000 children and young people participated directly in the campaigns. By means of the mass media these campaigns reached an even greater audience in the municipalities and the country. It is difficult to quantify the exact size of the audience given the campaign was covered by Channel 7 in La Ceiba and Channel 8, the official state channels which both have national coverage. The "Think It Over ("Piénsalo Bien")"<sup>6</sup> campaign probably had the greatest impact; it left an indelible memory in the minds of the 5,100 participants, children and young people who boarded a converted bus to watch a video and interact with the volunteers while listening to music and reflecting on the consequences of irresponsible sexual activity at an early age. A seventh campaign, "Count to 3", was fully designed by volunteers and executed in January 2012 in order to reach 5,000 households with information regarding intra-familial violence.

The campaigns also included the "Barrio Tranquilo" concerts implemented in alliance with UN (UNFPA) that gathered thousands of youths from the communities leaving positive messages through music and the "Yo Amo y Respeto mi Cuerpo" a campaign that advocated for a healthier life style free of drugs and which was also implemented in the Miskito Language in Puerto Lempira, which included videos, posters, work in schools and a radio campaign.

The campaign so impressed the national authorities, that there is an agreement with the National Prevention Program (PNPRRS) to use the materials developed by AJR to extend those campaigns nationally as part of their new Prevention Campaign to start in 2012. AJR trained PNPRRS personnel on its Life Plans methodology (Desafío de SoñarMi Vida), which PNPRRS is already replicating as part of its program.

AJR consolidated 40 "JuvenClubs" for children and young people, which had 711 participants. AJR's target was reached by 100%. AJR equipped the clubs, with the participation of the respective members in buying the equipment; it required an immense effort by the team and by organizations assisting, like COMVIDA<sup>7</sup> in Choloma, which collaborated in every aspect of the process. Young peoples' talent, which they were able to develop through the clubs, was evident during various programmed activities, including graduations, benefits, concerts, demonstrations, the Youth Movement Against Violence's activities and the end-of-year AJR workshops to present results. The clubs were an important vehicle for attracting young people to participate and helped to foster a positive sense of identity and belonging, which was the main objective of the clubs' formation.

By the project's closing, the escalation of violence in Honduras is evident in the at-risk communities where AJR has worked. In many ways the program has been operating *against all odds*. According to AJR evaluation data in 2011, 11.2% of those surveyed indicated knowing someone in their community who had to move elsewhere in Honduras, up from 10.3% in 2010. When asked the reason for the move, 60.4% cited insecurity, up from 49% in 2010. Where in 2010, 46% reported gangs in their communities, in 2011, 56.3% of respondents indicated gangs in their communities. In AJR intervention communities, the perception of feeling "very safe" in 2010 was 27.7% , this dropped to 22.2% in 2011, At the same

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<sup>6</sup>Piénsalo Bien

<sup>7</sup> Programa Municipal de Infancia y Juventud – Municipal Program for Children and Young People

time, the perception of feeling "somewhat unsafe" in 2010 was 26.97% and increased to 33.63% in 2011. Tendencies were similar between intervention and control communities. The AJR program felt these levels of insecurity first-hand. This was particularly evident in three communities in La Ceiba and three communities in Comayagüela that participate in the program, when family members of beneficiaries, community leaders and OC coordinators were murdered during the last quarter. Although the homicide rate rose about 14% at a national average in 2011, it increased up to 30% in San Pedro Sula, where most intervention communities are located. This underscores the difficulty of carrying out community-level violence prevention work, but also highlights the resilience of program participants. Likewise, it teaches an important lesson: that programmed results may be periodically affected and prevention programs must always be prepared to adapt to rapidly changing circumstances.

It was clearly demonstrated that community partners, particularly faith based institutions, can achieve significant results at minimal cost. One example of this was at the Cofradía OC in San Pedro Sula, which was able to provide prevention services to 1,500 beneficiaries, making it possible for the children and young people of this semi-urban neighborhood (third in violence in San Pedro Sula) to participate in activities they never could have dreamed of. This and the significant youth orientation and counseling given by the priests and volunteers from their respective parishes will leave an indelible effect on this community.

The OC model utilizes community dynamics to promote violence prevention, and the contribution of AJR-USAID, while modest in financial resources, was rich in methodologies to transfer skills and foster connections among collaborators at different levels and has proven to be a significant catalyst for change.

The impact of the OC Model can be noted in AJR Final Evaluation survey data. When asked whether opportunities in the community to learn a trade had increased in the last six months, and why this was, more than 73% of respondents in 2011 replied in the affirmative, saying this was because of *Training, the Government opening jobs, factories opening, and the Outreach Center*. In La Ceiba in 2011, 42.9% cited the OC in intervention communities, up from 0% in 2010. In Choloma, 25% cited OCs in 2011 up from 0% in 2010, and in San Pedro Sula, 5.9% cited OCs in 2011 up from 0% in 2010.

With regard to services to orient youth, 110 of the program's volunteer facilitators trained 5,367 young people in life skills through the *Challenge of Dreaming My Life* life skills workshops and followed up on the beneficiaries' life plans that result from the workshops for each youth. The total of 5,367 youth trained in life skills, surpasses AJR's target of 5,000 youth trained, at 107%. Further AJR's evaluation survey demonstrates that where in 2010 only 1 in 10 people felt that there was any institution that could provide support or assistance to children and young people to plan their future dreams, in 2011 this increased to 24.1% in intervention communities. (In control communities the increase in 2011 was just 2% over 2010.)

In terms of vocational training provided by AJR-Honduras, a total of 2,300 young people finished vocational education programs during the quarter. The total surpasses AJR's target of 1,800 youth reached with vocational training opportunities by 128%. This total includes some 471 children and young people participated in the accelerated learning program offered by EDUCATODOS.

From its Outreach Centers under Activity Five, the number of youth trained for work by AJR Honduras are 3,164. The AJR successfully implemented Employability Workshops (TAL<sup>8</sup>) with appropriate methodological modifications, providing 799 young beneficiaries with skills to improve their employability. This included the preparation of well-prepared and presentable CVs with photographs, as well as the costly legal documentation and health card required by employers. Monitoring of the

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<sup>8</sup>Talleres de Autosuficiencia Laboral or *Labor Sufficiency Workshops*

beneficiaries showed that at least 160 had found paying jobs and many others had improved their interview skills by December 2011, suggesting that more of them will find jobs in the coming months. Also with respect to employability, AJR provided Self-Employment Kits to 325 beneficiaries, most of whom had completed vocational courses offered by the program. It is key to note that 32 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives were funded under Activity Five by AJR Honduras. This result surpasses the established target of 12 by 267%. Under Activity One an additional ten micro-entrepreneurial initiatives were funded, exceeding the target of ten at 110%.

In addition, AJR organized “Opportunity Fairs”, in the communities it serves in San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba, by which private and public institutions that could offer prevention benefits were invited to present their offer in the heart of those communities.

AJR consolidated the work of the La Ceiba Violence Observatory and initiated work on the Choloma Observatory, through a grant to the National Violence Observatory. This involved the training of law enforcement officers and awareness raising and involvement of the respective municipal authorities.

As has been reported under Activity One of this summary, the Youth Movement Against Violence, supported by AJR, has become the foremost national youth group advocating for violence prevention in Honduras. The Youth Movement had the opportunity make presentations to Security Commission headed by the President of the Republic, to the plenary of the National Congress, to the President of Congress, and to the Honduran people through national media. The Movement presented ideas and recommendations based on the initial findings of 110 dialogues carried with children and youth from different segments, but particularly with those in communities affected by violence in the cities where the Movement has established chapters (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma.) High impact activities like a Human Chain Against Violence that included 3,000 people, concerts, a song competition, and other activities carried by the Movement and its chapters, has achieved unprecedented results. The Movement’s leadership also met with US visitors, such as Assistant Secretary of State Maria Otero, Assistant USAID Administrator Mark Feirstein and US Ambassador Lisa Kubieske.

A key milestone was the Movement’s presentation of crime prevention policy recommendations to the Chamber of Congress in Honduras. These recommendations included the state committing at least 50% of the security tax on prevention programs benefitting youth between 13-30; Design, socialize and approve a national policy for violence prevention; clean-up of the National Police; the passing of laws that promote the active participation of youth in the policy environment and government.

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

AJR's Monitoring and Evaluation Unit had as its objective to ensure that data and information generated and shared with beneficiaries and partners at all levels, was valid for the purposes of accountability and transparency, but also that information could be analyzed and serves to guide programming. This Unit (with a Coordinator in Honduras and a regional Coordinator in El Salvador) worked closely with partners in applying Monitoring and Evaluation systems.

The OC Monitoring System was among the most significant tools, offering "at-a glance" analysis of the use of time and activities by youth and volunteers at Outreach Centers and included a profile of youth and volunteers. The system was rolled out in 25 OCs in Honduras and 21 OCs in El Salvador. In El Salvador monthly OC Monitoring Meetings in place since June 2011, depend upon data from the OC systems. In Honduras, monitoring visits and analysis depend upon the data.

The M&E Units in both countries have felt traction in their efforts to create a demand for data, both with staff for purposes of internal analysis and with partners in the field for whom data often opens up a new world. In January 2012, lessons learned under the AJR USAID-SICA were submitted to USAID. The 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, is still due to USAID.

Final evaluation surveys were carried out in the 18 communities in El Salvador and the 25 implementation communities in Honduras and control communities by the sub-contractor, Vox Latina.

## **Activity 7: Restorative Justice for Juveniles**

With respect to the work of AJR Honduras on juvenile penal justice in Honduras, it had fully achieved its objectives by the end of December 2011 by bringing national attention to the issue for the first time in a decade. Part of this achievement included the conclusion of text agreed upon by the respective responsible institutions and civil society, dealing with Title III and its inclusion in the proposed reform to the Code of Childhood and Adolescence (and other related laws), which it is expected that the National Congress will approve in the near future; workshops on Mediation Techniques and Restorative Justice with key Juvenile Justice Operators and Civil Society; an interchange between the Costa Rican Supreme Court and key figures in the Honduran legal system in an on-site visit to learn about the restorative justice program in Costa Rica; the implementation of a grant to NGO Covenant House ("Casa Alianza") to improve monitoring of the Juvenile Justice sector and to Save the Children to promote Restorative Justice and, finally the provision of technical assistance to the Intervention Commission of the Honduran Institute on Childhood, Adolescence and the Family<sup>9</sup> to further its integral reform, which has been approved by the Presidency of Honduras.

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<sup>9</sup> Instituto Hondureño de la Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia (Honduran National Institute for Children and Adolescents)

## **Financial Overview**

The total budget for the Youth Alliance Regional Program USAID-SICA, under cooperative agreement 598-A-00-08-00011-00 which was completed in January 2012 was \$10.5 million. The cost share exceeded the target of \$2,985,000 by approximately 51%. Total reported at the project end-date for El Salvador was \$2,045,675, for Honduras \$1,948,117, and for Guatemala \$512,688 for a total of \$4,506,480.

## Resumen Ejecutivo

Este es el reporte final y cubre las actividades realizadas por Alianza Joven Regional USAID-SICA desde el 11 de enero de 2008 hasta el 31 de enero de 2012. Este programa fue diseñado como un programa regional bajo un acuerdo bilateral de donaciones con el Sistema de Integración Centroamericana, (SICA), buscando desarrollar alianzas que motivara un enfoque innovador que contara con el apoyo y compromiso por parte de los distintos niveles de gobierno, sociedad civil y empresas para trabajar unidos en Centro América para prevenir y reducir el problema de pandillas.

La implementación de AJR en El Salvador, Guatemala y Honduras tuvo tres objetivos principales: 1) el establecimiento de iniciativas públicas y privadas para prevenir que jóvenes vulnerables se unieran a las pandillas, oportunidades y alternativas para que jóvenes abandonen las pandillas, y servicios de rehabilitación para ex pandilleros; 2) evaluación de marcos de políticas y prácticas de justicia regionales para mejorar el tratamiento y rehabilitación de los jóvenes en Centro América y México; y 3) colaboración y asistencia a SICA para catalizar reformas en políticas regionales, armonización de políticas, y motivación a las partes involucradas en el desarrollo de iniciativas políticas y la implementación de reformas.

El 27 de mayo de 2011, el Acuerdo de Cooperación de la Alianza Joven Regional USAID-SICA ha sido enmendado, (CA) No. 598-A-00-08-00011-00, extendiendo el programa hasta el 30 septiembre de 2011. El financiamiento fue incrementado de \$2.8 millones a \$9.9 millones. El rango del programa fue modificado y lo que en inicio eran tres actividades originales se expandió a seis actividades en total.

El 24 de noviembre de 2010, una séptima actividad relacionada con el desarrollo de la Justicia Penal Juvenil en Honduras y patrocinada por INL, por medio de la Enmienda número diez al Acuerdo de Cooperación<sup>10</sup> incremento el total del presupuesto a \$10.5 millones. Finalmente, el 27 de enero, 2012 el Acuerdo Cooperativo fue extendido hasta el 31 de enero de 2012, bajo una extensión sin costo.

En el transcurso de cuatro años, el programa ha tenido la oportunidad de asistir a tres países- El Salvador, Honduras y Guatemala- previniendo que jóvenes vulnerables se unieran a las pandillas, interviniendo para influir y animar a los jóvenes a dejar las pandillas, e interponiéndose para evitar la reincidencia a las pandillas por parte de aquellos jóvenes que las han abandonado. Al mismo tiempo, alianzas realizadas con una gran gama de actores clave a nivel nacional produjeron un diálogo sobre la reforma del sistema de justicia juvenil y permitieron un consenso con relación a coherencia política y legislativa, fomentando la integración y proponiendo reformas regionales tangibles al sistema de justicia juvenil. AJR ha trabajado consistentemente para fortalecer la capacidad de SICA para promover iniciativas a nivel político y fomentar la coherencia y el consenso nacional. Al hacerlo, el objetivo es que el mandato institucional y de credibilidad de SICA para convocar y promover un debate regional y consenso en las áreas de seguridad ciudadana sea capitalizado plenamente. Finalmente, en todos los tres países, AJR ha buscado fomentar Movimientos Juveniles contra la Violencia, y crear un cambio en donde los mismos jóvenes movilicen a la ciudadanía y al gobierno a que se unan a ser parte de la solución contra la violencia; y con esta energía tener la posibilidad de que perdure en el futuro.

Este informe está estructurado principalmente con relación a la ejecución del programa desde su del 27 de mayo 2011 al 31 de enero de 2012. Sin embargo, la implementación entre el 11 de enero 2008 y el 26 de mayo de 2011 se presenta bajo las actividades relevantes del informe.

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<sup>10</sup> Ver también el informe financiero anexo.

## **Primera Parte: Período febrero 2008 a mayo 2010**

### **Actividad 1: Puesta en marcha de alianzas público privadas para la prevención de pandillas**

Entre enero 2008 y mayo 2010, AJR USAID-SICA realizó importantes avances en las comunidades de El Salvador y Honduras, apoyando además esfuerzos de prevención e inserción en Guatemala. Unas 40 comunidades en El Salvador, Honduras y Guatemala vieron implementadas las iniciativas de prevención de AJR. La cifra a mayo 2010 refleja diez comunidades más que la meta establecida, cinco meses antes que la fecha de cierre final.

En cuanto a los Centros de Alcance establecidos en mayo 2010, cinco nuevos Centros de Alcance se establecieron en El Salvador y cuatro nuevos Centros de Alcance en Honduras, cambiando el paisaje de aquellas comunidades que anteriormente no habían tenido ninguna respuesta de prevención comunitaria para jóvenes. Los reportes indican que para mayo 2010 unos 4,303 jóvenes fueron beneficiados por los servicios brindados en los Centros de Alcance. Esta cifra fue 13% más alta que la meta establecida para este resultado.

Para Marzo 2010, diecisiete pequeñas donaciones fueron aprobadas para apoyar iniciativas comunitarias de prevención de violencia; ocho en el Salvador, seis en Guatemala y tres en Honduras. Entre ellas el desarrollo de iniciativas deportivas para la prevención en Honduras y una donación a la Universidad Francisco Gavidia para desarrollar capacitaciones tecnológicas y un programa de ayuda voluntaria en El Salvador. Dos donaciones medianas fueron implementadas. La meta de este resultado era de siete donaciones medianas y 27 donaciones pequeñas.

Como resultado de la inestabilidad política en Honduras, AJR vio obstaculizada su capacidad para aprobar donaciones en Honduras por un periodo de nueve meses. Varias donaciones estaban en proceso en el momento del golpe de Estado pero aún así los Centros de Alcance continuaron ofreciendo sus servicios. AJR se vio obligado a monitorear los programas desde El Salvador.

Para Marzo 2010, 40 expandilleros bajo Desafío 100 consiguieron empleo. El número estuvo por debajo de la meta establecida. Una enorme recesión económica y falta de compromiso por parte del sector privado en El Salvador para proveer empleos provocó que no se llegara a la meta. A pesar de que el sector privado hondureño mostró un fuerte compromiso para contratar a ex pandilleros, la crisis económica hizo que se disminuyeran las contrataciones y la subsecuente inestabilidad política paralizó la economía. Creative desarrolló una nueva estrategia para rehabilitar e insertar a ex pandilleros en El Salvador iniciando conversaciones con FUNDASALVA, una respetable fundación especializada en la rehabilitación de drogadictos e interesada en replicar la metodología de Creative de inserción de expandilleros.

Quedando solamente cinco meses para la implementación del programa, el 30 de marzo de 2010, el aporte de contrapartida era 1:3 de el 1:1 requerido. En El Salvador, y a pesar de los buenos esfuerzos realizados, la proporción de contrapartida se vio afectada debido por la dificultad para establecer una alianza entre AJR y la Asociación Nacional de la Empresa Privada (ANEP); la falta de interés por relanzar el reality show Desafío 10 en Honduras y El Salvador; y el asesinato del destacado productor de la película La Vida Loca a manos de pandilleros, que produjo que se detuviera el proyecto. Una asociación clave con el Club Rotario en Honduras tampoco pudo lograrse, en parte por los resultados de la crisis política.

## **Actividad 2: Evaluación de los marcos jurídicos y de justicia regional y fomento de una reforma política de justicia juvenil**

AJR realizó y validó tres evaluaciones de país a través de talleres con actores claves del sistema de justicia. Las evaluaciones y un análisis comparativo nacional fueron presentados en el Primer Foro Regional de Justicia Juvenil en noviembre 2008. Recomendaciones importantes del Primer Foro llegaron a ser insumos claves para que las estrategias de incidencia de los tres países influyeran en el marco político judicial.

AJR facilitó un Segundo Foro Regional de Justicia Juvenil, enfocado en Justicia Restaurativa y llevado a cabo en coordinación con la Secretaría General del Sistema de Integración de Centro América (SG-SICA), La Corte Centroamericana de Justicia (CCJ), el gobierno de El Salvador por medio del El Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Pública (CNSP), la Cooperación Italiana para el Desarrollo, la organización Terre des Hommes-Lausanne, y con apoyo financiero del programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD) por medio de su Proyecto de Seguridad Regional SICA-PNUD.

Más de 240 expertos y actores del sector de justicia juvenil regional se reunieron para desarrollar mecanismos de justicia restaurativa para responder a las necesidades de los sistemas de justicia juvenil en El Salvador, Honduras y Guatemala, expandiendo el enfoque de crimen punitivo a uno que incluya a la víctima y a la comunidad en donde ocurre el crimen. Las recomendaciones se presentaron a las instituciones de integración Centroamericana con la expectativa de que se promueva una reforma de política a niveles regional y nacional. La Comisión técnica intersectorial se convirtió en una plataforma para la discusión y coordinación de esfuerzos de reforma de justicia juvenil entre las instituciones del sector justicia juvenil y la sociedad civil que trabaja en esta área. La coordinación y asistencia de AJR resultó ser clave para la consolidación de este esfuerzo.

Se crearon coaliciones de incidencia en los tres países para fortalecer el sistema de justicia juvenil. Estos esfuerzos sin precedente dieron una dirección importante a las actividades de justicia juvenil de AJR. Tres temas clave a atender fueron identificados por las coaliciones; la necesidad de encaminarse hacia un modelo restaurativo de justicia juvenil; incrementar la aplicación de medidas alternativas y mejorar, a través de la región, el acceso a cursos especializados realizados por agentes de la justicia de menores.

## **Actividad 3: Apoyo a SICA para promover el diálogo y coherencia en seguridad ciudadana**

Tres iniciativas fueron promovidas por SICA para mejorar el sistema de justicia juvenil y la prevención de la violencia juvenil a través del apoyo de AJR. AJR realizó el primero y segundo Foro de Justicia Juvenil y apoyó el diseño de la Primer Conferencia Centroamericana en Cultura de la Legalidad (COL) en Costa Rica. Finalmente, AJR aportó asistencia técnica para una mayor coordinación en las áreas de prevención y para el diseño y montaje de dos reuniones de coordinación entre donantes para la prevención regional contra la violencia.

*El Anexo III contiene los resultados finales del programa de febrero 2008 a mayo 2011.*

## **Segunda Parte: Período mayo 2010-enero 2012**

El 27 de mayo de 2011, Alianza Joven Regional USAID-SICA fue extendida y ampliada para trabajar en El Salvador y Honduras hasta el 30 de septiembre de 2011. Las Actividades dentro de las tres áreas del proyecto aumentaron a seis. Los fondos CARSI implicaron una amplia extensión en Honduras, incluyendo el establecimiento de una oficina en San Pedro Sula y la presencia del programa en Choloma y La Ceiba. En El Salvador y Honduras se crearon nuevos Centros de Alcance y significativamente, por primera vez en ambos países, a AJR se le pidió llevar su modelo de prevención y aplicarlo a nivel municipal, estableciendo y fortaleciendo Comités Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia (CMPVs).

### **Actividad 1: Puesta en marcha de alianzas público privadas para la prevención de pandillas**

A lo largo del programa, la creación de Alianzas ha sido un pilar innegable para AJR. Algunos socios a nivel nacional son: CONJUVE (Consejo Nacional de la Juventud), PREPAZ (Ministerio de Justicia), UNICEF, socios que fueron claves particularmente para las reformas de justicia en contra de menores, el Movimiento de Jóvenes, y con SICA en El Salvador y desde luego, socios a nivel municipal y comunitarios.

En Honduras, una vasta red de organizaciones privadas y públicas, instituciones basadas en fé, Organismos No Gubernamentales, consejos municipales e individuos trabajaron para promover la prevención de la violencia en ciudades y comunidades.

### **Centros de Alcance establecidos en alianza con comunidades, organizaciones basadas en la fe, sector privado y municipalidades**

Para el año 2012 y bajo la Actividad 1, AJR logró establecer en El Salvador un total de trece Centros de Alcance. En el 2010 se establecieron, los Centros de Alcance 1) Chintuc II, Apopa y 2) 13 de Enero, Mejicanos y 3) Lourdes, Colón y en el 2009, los Centros de Alcance 4) Meléndez, Soyapango y 5) Barrio Lourdes. El primer Centro de Alcance, 6) CFO, Mejicanos se estableció en el 2008.

En mayo 2010, se le pidió a AJR que expandiera el modelo de Centros de Alcance en las municipalidades de Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo. En el año 2011 se establecieron los Centros de Alcance, 7) El Calvario, Nahuizalco; 8) La Trinidad, Nahuizalco; 9) San José I, Soyapango; 10) Tazumal I, Chalchuapa; 11) Buena Vista III, Chalchuapa; 12) Argentina I, Santa Ana; y 13) San Antonio II, Chalchuapa.

Según la Actividad Uno, la meta establecida para El Salvador era de 11 Centros de Alcance sin embargo. AJR creó 13 Centros de Alcance, sobrepasando así su meta en un 118%.

Bajo Actividad Uno, para el año 2012, AJR estableció en Honduras, un total de diez Centros de Alcance. Antes de que el programa se expandiera AJR estableció cuatro Centros de Alcance en Honduras: 1) Chamelecón, San Pedro Sula, 2) Rivera Hernández, San Pedro Sula; 3) Villafranca, Tegucigalpa MDC y 4) Buenas Nuevas, Tegucigalpa MDC.

En mayo 2010, se le pidió a AJR expandir aún más el modelo de Centros de Alcance en las municipalidades de San Pedro Sula, Choloma y Tegucigalpa.

En el año 2011, se establecieron los Centros de Alcance 5) Nueva Suyapa, Tegucigalpa, MDC; 6) San Martín Comayaguela, MDC; 7) Rosalinda, Comayaguela, MDC; 8) Villafranca, Comayaguela y 9) Flor del Campo, Comayaguela y en el año 2010, los Centros de Alcance 10) López Arellano, Choloma.

Según Actividad Uno la meta establecida para Honduras fue de 10 Centros de Alcance. A pesar de los retos operacionales durante el conflicto político en el año 2008, AJR alcanzó la meta esperada de Centros de Alcance en Honduras.

Uno de los resultados en El Salvador y Honduras relacionados a la sostenibilidad de los Centros de Alcance, merece especial atención. En El Salvador, 13 coordinadores de Centros de Alcances (a los que se les otorgó un salario bajo los seis meses de donación de AJR), están siendo pagados por los respectivos municipios, con todas las prestaciones necesarias incluidas. Esta representa un logro formidable para el programa en su trabajo hacia la sostenibilidad. AJR trabajo en estrecha colaboración con los CMPVs y los municipios para que esto sucediera. El compromiso por parte de los CMPVs, quienes tuvieron que acercarse a las municipalidades para solicitar estos fondos es significativo porque está enviando un mensaje firme con respecto al compromiso con la prevención según dictan los Planes de Prevención.

En Honduras, seis Centros de Alcance han estado recibiendo apoyo integral por parte de las Municipalidades: cinco en el caso de La Ceiba y uno en Choloma. En La Ceiba, la municipalidad cubre los salarios de cinco coordinadores de Centros de Alcances y paga la renta de tres de las instalaciones, a su vez, Choloma contribuye hacia el salario del Coordinador y del Asistente del Coordinador del Centro de Alcance López Arellano. En algunos casos, las municipalidades cubren los gastos de electricidad y servicio de agua. Estos compromisos son significativos, dada las limitaciones extremas del presupuesto público municipal y brindan un futuro para las intervenciones de prevención, más allá de AJR.

En El Salvador, la recientemente formada Red de Centros de Alcance llegó a un acuerdo, facilitado por Creative junto con ADESCOs, iglesias, Alcaldías y CMPVs para formalizar una nueva organización con representación jurídica y la habilidad de fortalecer los Centros de Alcance en el futuro. El objetivo de AJR con la red es alentar a organizaciones registradas independientes en El Salvador a que ayuden a propagar y duplicar el modelo de Centros de Alcance capaces de recibir fondos de futuros donantes y proveer en conjunto a 22 Centros de Alcance. La respuesta fue positiva con un resultado casi completo por parte de los administradores de los Centros de Alcance, aquellos basados en la fe y otros socios.

En Honduras, AJR fomentó redes locales de Centros de Alcance y relaciones entre los Centros de Alcance. También, trabajó para fomentar relaciones claves entre Centros de Alcance y Comités Municipales para la Prevención de la Violencia. A todos los Centros de Alcance se les animó tener páginas en Facebook como herramienta para crear un vínculo. En San Pedro Sula los Centros de Alcance hacen solicitudes a la Municipalidad como grupo para cubrir sus necesidades, demostrando así, la fuerza que los Centros de Alcance han encontrado más allá de su independencia individual. Posteriormente se podrán formar redes municipales de Centros de Alcance..

A continuación se presenta un resumen de los varios resultados de los Centros de Alcances en El Salvador y Honduras, los cuales muestran un modelo de prevención que se ha convertido en una respuesta eficiente y amplia a los factores de riesgo que viven los jóvenes en nuestras comunidades. Mas adelante en el informe se encontrara mayor detalle acerca del impacto de los 22 Centros en El Salvador y los 25 Centros en Honduras.

<b>RESULTADOS FINALES CDAS EL SALVADOR</b>			
<b>AJR USAID SICA (31 ENERO 2012)</b>			
	ACTIVIDAD 1	ACTIVIDAD 4	TOTAL
Total Numero CDAs	13	9	22
Beneficiarios CDAs (< 10 horas asistencia)	1,291	1,300	2,591
Beneficiarios CDAs (>10 horas asistencia)	1,760	924	2,684
Voluntarios CDAs (< 10 horas asistencia)	69	105	174
Voluntarios CDAs (>10 horas asistencia)	271	180	451
Jóvenes Capacitados DSMV Habilidades para la vida	988	2,016	3,004
Jóvenes Capacitados para el Empleo	1,532	1,398	2,930
Numero de Iniciativas Micro emprendimientos CDAs	10	10	20
Numero de Horas en CDAs			
Total Horas Uso Creativo del Tiempo Libre	62,217	29,183	91,400
Total Horas Homologación/Refuerzo Escolar/ Formación Valores	16,076	3,203	19,279
Numero de Horas Capacitación para el Empleo			
Inglés	6,752	2,521	9,273
Computación	30,588	17,471	48,059
Otra Capacitación para el Empleo	4,939	909	5,848
Subtotal Capacitación para el Empleo	42,279	20,901	63,180
Total Horas Jóvenes CDAs	120,571	53,287	173,858
Total Horas Voluntarios CDAs	37,702	20,912	58,614

<b>RESULTADOS FINALES CDAS HONDURAS</b>			
<b>AJR USAID SICA (31 DICIEMBRE 2011)</b>			
	ACTIVIDAD 1	ACTIVIDAD 4	TOTAL
Total Numero CDAs	10	15	25
Beneficiarios CDAs (< 10 horas asistencia)	4,407	5,670	10,077
Beneficiarios CDAs (>10 horas asistencia)	1,392	3,249	4,641
Voluntarios CDAs (< 10 horas asistencia)	341	309	650
Voluntarios CDAs (>10 horas asistencia)	254	226	480
Jóvenes Capacitados DSMV Habilidades para la vida	1785	3,378	5,163
Jóvenes Capacitados para el Empleo	1,911	3,164	5,075
Numero de Iniciativas Micro emprendimientos CDAs	10	15	25
Numero de Horas en CDAs			
Total Horas Uso Creativo del Tiempo Libre	42,883	84,673	127,556
Total Horas Homologación/Refuerzo Escolar/ Formación Valores	11,916	18,854	30,770
Numero de Horas Capacitación para el Empleo			
Inglés	11,610	26,492	38,102
Computación	53,283	57,901	111,184
Otra Capacitación para el Empleo	31,856	17,470	49,326
Subtotal Capacitación para el Empleo	96,749	101,862	198,611
Total Horas Jóvenes CDAs	151,548	205,384	356,932
Total Horas Voluntarios CDAs	27,906	19,674	47,580

## MOVIMIENTO REGIONAL DE JOVENES EN CONTRA DE LA VIOLENCIA

### GUATEMALA

AJR comenzó a apoyar el Movimiento Juvenil contra la Violencia de Guatemala (creado por Creative Associates en 2009 bajo otro proyecto de USAID) en 2010. En ese año, el movimiento ha puesto en marcha dos importantes proyectos. En el Primer Trimestre: "Lo que nos proponemos, lo hacemos", llegó a su fin. Los objetivos fueron: 1) implementar las recomendaciones de Políticas Públicas para Prevenir la Violencia Juvenil presentado en diciembre de 2009 en al menos dos zonas de riesgo de Guatemala, 2) Política para Informar al Público para la Prevención de la Violencia Juvenil en Guatemala y 3) Fortalecimiento del Movimiento Juvenil contra la Violencia.

En 2010, AJR Guatemala y el Movimiento Jóvenes contra la Violencia concibió una campaña de comunicación para posicionar las recomendaciones de política de prevención de violencia configurando una nueva "pandilla contra de la violencia. La campaña tuvo los siguientes objetivos: captar la atención de un público numeroso, maximizar los medios de comunicación social, construir alianzas con organizaciones de jóvenes que ofrecen tiempo, por ejemplo, en el sitio web del Movimiento y ampliar la prevención en las conversaciones de acción. Oglivy, una firma global de relaciones públicas especializada en campañas de mercadeo social, proporcionó asistencia pro-bono con una campaña diseñada para unificar a las organizaciones y a los jóvenes con respecto a las nueve recomendaciones de política pública del Movimiento.

A los inicios de febrero 2011 se lanzó la Campaña contra la Violencia. Se realizó una caminata, con jóvenes miembros del Movimiento y jóvenes de barrios marginales, guiada Tavo Bárcenas, un músico guatemalteco y cantante de la pegajosa canción, tema de la campaña del Movimiento, "No Más Balas". Se realizó una conferencia de prensa sobre el lanzamiento y se presentó el vídeo musical. La campaña motivó a los jóvenes que están en contra de la violencia a visitar la página web del movimiento, donde podían encontrar información sobre cómo prevenir la violencia y convertirse en parte de las organizaciones que ofrecen oportunidades de voluntariado. El video musical "No Más Balas" fue transmitido en canales nacionales e internacionales de TV (cable). Más de 43.600 personas vieron el video en *You Tube*. El Movimiento de Jóvenes recibió más de 600 respuestas de correo electrónico, en relación al mensaje del vídeo y a los esfuerzos de incidencia. Se puso a disposición un tono de la canción en la radio e Internet para timbre de teléfono celular y se recibió una avalancha de descargas. A inicios de 2012, la campaña fue premiada como *Mejor Campaña de Movilización Social* por una de las mejores universidades de Guatemala.

En octubre 2011 fue el lanzamiento del foro virtual 2D ¿Conoces el plan de prevención de tu candidato?, en una conferencia de prensa. Este Foro fue producto de la preocupación de la juventud por elegir la mejor opción dentro de los 2 candidatos a presidente y la necesidad de prevenir la violencia, para ellos se elaboró esta foro con el fin de informar a los jóvenes para que ellos pueden ejercer un voto consciente. A la conferencia de prensa asistieron 17 personas (4 miembros del MJCv y 13 medios de comunicación). Los videos fueron subidos a las redes sociales, a la página web y Youtube: Este es el segundo video donde se presenta las respuestas de los candidatos a las 3 preguntas:

<http://www.jovenescontralaviolencia.org/2011/11/%C2%BFque-hara-tu-candidato/>

La campaña más nueva del Movimiento se llamó Espantacacos (*Espanta Ladrones*) y ha solicitado al público que designe a través de su portal web los mayores puntos de violencia en la capital. Estos lugares son luego marcados con un Espanta ladrones de tamaño natural haciendo visible a todo el mundo el impacto de la delincuencia.

## **NUEVOS MOVIMIENTOS DE JOVENES EN CONTRA DE LA VIOLENCIA**

Con el objetivo de replicar el Movimiento de Jóvenes contra la Violencia, establecido en Guatemala por Creative Asociados en 2009, se pusieron en marcha nuevos Movimientos de Jóvenes contra la Violencia en El Salvador (marzo 2011) y en Honduras (julio de 2011). El objetivo de los movimientos es el de ser una alternativa para los jóvenes que quieren participar en una solución al problema de la violencia, a través de una serie de iniciativas de incidencia y prevención que sentaron las bases para la promover el desarrollo de una política pública para la prevención de la violencia juvenil.

### **EL SALVADOR**

110 “Diálogos Contra la Violencia” se llevaron a cabo en todo El Salvador, estableciendo una plataforma nacional efectiva para la discusión pública del impacto de la violencia juvenil y sus potenciales soluciones. El 5 de diciembre de 2011, el Movimiento hizo historia en cuanto a movilización social, organizando Diálogos con líderes juveniles de partidos políticos en uno de los redondeles de la capital con más tráfico. Esto marcó la primera vez que líderes políticos de los partidos se reunían para discutir la situación de la violencia en El Salvador y sus soluciones. La semana siguiente candidatos a alcaldes dialogaron sobre la violencia también. Ambos eventos fueron cubiertos por los medios de comunicación escritos y televisivos.

En El Salvador, el Movimiento de Jóvenes contra la Violencia diseñó un Túnel Contra la Violencia que llevó a jóvenes a través de salas de simulación del crimen que se vive en el país, incluyendo la extorsión y el robo, proporcionando datos sobre el impacto de la delincuencia y la experiencia y finalizando con un diálogo con los jóvenes sobre la prevención del delito. El Movimiento montó el túnel en una zona de alto tráfico de la Feria de Juventud organizada por CONUUVUVE y captó el interés del público. La fila para entrar en el túnel era larga, y los participantes entraron en grupos de 10. A la salida estos recibieron una presentación sobre la prevención de violencia e información sobre el papel del Movimiento. Finalmente, los participantes fueron llevados a espacios en los que participaron en diálogos. El túnel funcionó durante los tres días de la Feria (19, 20 y 21 de agosto), y fue visitado por la Primera Dama Pignato y otros funcionarios gubernamentales. Se estima que unos 3.000 jóvenes pasaron por el túnel. Además, el movimiento invitó a bandas de rock a un concierto llamado PREVENROCK. La participación de MJCIV se destacó en los periódicos más importantes.

En el mes de enero del año 2012, el Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia de El Salvador presentó el documento de Recomendaciones de Política de Prevención de Violencia Juvenil al Presidente de la Asamblea Legislativa, Sigfredo Reyes, y a miembros de la Junta Directiva de la Asamblea interesados en conocer la propuesta de los jóvenes. El documento fue recibido con interés y entusiasmo por los diputados, quienes se comprometieron a darlo a conocer a sus fracciones legislativas y a sus respectivos partidos políticos para incluir algunas de sus ideas en las plataformas políticas presentadas para las elecciones de marzo del 2012.

El Movimiento Jóvenes contra la Violencia organizó el “+Con Tra de la Violencia”, un partido de fútbol en la cancha de fútbol sala “La Cuna del Mágico” del Estadio Mágico González. El Movimiento de Jóvenes invitó artistas, miembros del sector privado y público, políticos diplomáticos y jugadores de fútbol profesional a ser las estrellas del +CON. El Partido de Fútbol en contra de la Violencia, reunió a políticos, jóvenes y funcionarios de gobierno a través de un juego de fútbol amigable que buscaba sensibilizar acerca de la necesidad de atender la prevención de la violencia juvenil.

## **HONDURAS**

El Movimiento de Jóvenes en Contra de la Violencia es reconocido como el grupo principal de jóvenes que aboga por la prevención de la violencia en Honduras. A nivel nacional el Movimiento de Jóvenes tuvo la oportunidad de hacer presentaciones a la Comisión de Seguridad liderada por el Presidente de la República, al plenario del Congreso Nacional, al Presidente del Congreso y a la población Hondureña a través de los medios de comunicación nacionales. El Movimiento presentó ideas y recomendaciones basadas en resultados iniciales de 110 diálogos llevados a cabo con niños y jóvenes de distintos sectores, pero particularmente con aquellos afectados por la violencia en las ciudades en donde el Movimiento ha establecido capítulos (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba y Choloma). En septiembre 2011, en los campos de fútbol de la Universidad Pedagógica Francisco Morazán, el MJCv organizó un partido de fútbol llamado "5 JUGADORES ESTRELLA CONTRA LA VIOLENCIA" con la participación de los miembros de la Asamblea Legislativa Nacional de Honduras, funcionarios gubernamentales, incluido el Ministro de la Juventud, y los miembros de los medios de comunicación. Actividades de alto impacto como la Cadena Humana en contra de la Violencia involucraron a 3,000 personas, conciertos, una competencia de canciones y otras actividades llevadas a cabo el Movimiento y sus capítulos, han tenido resultados sin precedentes. Los líderes del Movimiento también se reunieron con visitantes de los Estados Unidos como la Secretaria Adjunta del Departamento de Estado Maria Otero, el Administrador Asistente de USAID, Mark Feirstein y la Embajadora de los Estados Unidos en Honduras, Lisa Kubiske.

## **MOVIMIENTO REGIONAL DE JOVENES EN CONTRA DE LA VIOLENCIA**

El objetivo de Creative es promover un movimiento regional de jóvenes para abogar por políticas de prevención de la violencia a través de campañas de movilización innovadoras que se ayuden de la fuerza de los Movimientos, convirtiéndose ésta en una fuerza vibrante que busque la adopción de políticas de prevención de la violencia encaminadas a proteger a la juventud y promover su futuro a nivel regional.

El Movimiento Centroamericano Jóvenes contra la Violencia se puso en marcha oficialmente en San Salvador el 13 de diciembre de 2011 con la firma del acuerdo de constitución del movimiento junto al Secretario General de SICA, Juan Daniel Alemán. El mismo día, los Jóvenes de los tres Movimientos Nacionales asistieron al Tercer Foro de Justicia Penal Juvenil de SICA (organizado por AJR) en donde recibieron una ovación por su trabajo en la reducción de la violencia. Después de la firma del acuerdo de constitución del Movimiento Regional, éste se ha convertido en el punto de referencia para el Secretario General del SICA en cuanto a las actividades de sociedad civil que involucran a los jóvenes en la región Centroamericana.

## **INSERCIÓN DE JOVENES EX PANDILLEROS**

### **EL SALVADOR**

En septiembre de 2010, Creative comenzó a trabajar con FUNDASALVA en la rehabilitación y reinserción de ex pandilleros. FUNDASALVA es, una organización privada sin fines de lucro que se dedica a la prevención, al tratamiento y a la rehabilitación de aquellas personas que son adictas a las drogas y al alcohol. El proyecto con FUNDASALVA finalizó y las actividades dieron un giro completo, superando con ello la mayoría de sus indicadores. Unos 115 jóvenes fueron rehabilitados a través de la donación efectuada a FUNDASALVA, lo que quiere decir que han salido de las pandillas, ya no están usando drogas, han completado un proceso de terapia psicológica y han sido insertados en un trabajo o una actividad productiva. A través de 29 iglesias y otros socios a nivel comunitario, 216 jóvenes aplicaron a servicios de rehabilitación con FUNDASALVA. Todos los jóvenes recibieron capacitación en cómo llevar sus relaciones dentro y fuera del trabajo, habilidades de resolución de conflictos, habilidades para la presentación personal, como hacer un curriculum, así como prepararse para y tener una entrevista.

Veintiún jóvenes fueron reinsertados en puestos de trabajo y 94 se sumaron a siete iniciativas micro empresa en las cuales FUNDASALVA se ha asociado con la ONG “Trabajemos por la Paz”. Lo que dice mucho sobre la demanda de rehabilitación e inserción es que 58 jóvenes que ya completaron las demás porciones del proceso de rehabilitación, se encuentran esperando una oportunidad de empleo o iniciativa empresarial. En diciembre 2011, AJR desarrolló, “Compromiso El Salvador”, un consorcio de grupos en El Salvador que incluyó a FUNDASALVA, la Liga de compañías, Alimentos Río Grande y Trabajemos por la Paz, para crear conciencia con respecto a la necesidad de rehabilitar a ex pandilleros y proveerlos con trabajo. En la puesta en marcha asistieron los 45 miembros de las Organizaciones No Gubernamentales, el sector privado y los medios de comunicación.

### **HONDURAS- Alianzas publico-privadas para la inserción de ex-pandilleros**

Los resultados se encuentren bajo actividad cinco de este resumen.

### **GUATEMALA-Alianzas publico-privadas para la inserción de ex-pandilleros**

El apoyo para el proyecto Peronia para insertar expandilleros terminó en diciembre de 2011. El proyecto fue financiado a través de dos donaciones: la primera asistencia fue a la Cooperativa Integral de Ahorro y Crédito "Unidos por la Paz" de Responsabilidad Limitada (COUNIPAZ, RL) entre abril y septiembre de 2010 y la segunda, entre marzo y septiembre de 2011.

Las pandillas rivales Caballos y Metales que por más de 17 años dominaron en las calles de Peronia se reconciliaron. Un pacto mediado por una Iglesia entre los grupos prometió un alto a la violencia feroz. Una primera donación otorgada desde abril hasta septiembre de 2011 obtuvo muchos resultados relacionados con la labor de la iglesia y la rehabilitación de los pandilleros. Tres pandillas más se han reconciliado. En diciembre de 2010, el apoyo a la AJR se interrumpió durante tres meses, cuando ocurrió un incidente violento en Peronia entre un pequeño grupo de expandilleros y la comunidad de Peronia. Gracias a la donación de la AJR otorgada a Peronia hasta septiembre de 2010, 23 jóvenes recibieron capacitación en informática, 20 se graduaron del curso. 73 jóvenes recibieron capacitación en habilidades para la vida y 21 se dedicaron a la capacitación en equivalencias de educación cada domingo y seis terminaron el sexto grado de equivalencia. Se proporcionó capacitación profesional en una cocina que cuenta con clientes en la comunidad. En un esfuerzo por proporcionar las habilidades orientadas al mercado más allá de la educación básica, la organización guatemalteca dedicada a la capacitación, INTECAP, proporcionó voluntarios para dar clases en Peronia y un maestro para el taller de cerámica. Unos 71 jóvenes recibieron diplomas de capacitación en noviembre de 2010, 41% en más de dos cursos. Cuatro jóvenes recibieron reconocimientos por capacitación en cinco-seis áreas de formación.

### **Actividad 2: Evaluar Marcos Legales Regionales y Promover Reformas de Justicia Penal Juvenil**

AJR USAID-SICA proporcionó asistencia técnica y capacitación para desarrollar e implementar cambios en las políticas para mejorar los sistemas de Justicia Penal Juvenil en Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador. El objetivo de la evaluación fue ofrecer un estudio riguroso que incluyera un análisis de la situación y una evaluación cualitativa basada en estudios de casos cerrados, relacionados con menores delincuentes.

AJR realizó una evaluación estadística de los casos cerrados de homicidios en los tribunales de menores para los tres países para el año 2009. Un Comité Ad hoc fue establecido por Creative compuesto por operadores del sistema penal juvenil, tomadores de decisión y representantes de instituciones de niñez y juventud en El Salvador, Guatemala y Honduras, con el mandato explícito de procesar los insumos del análisis de justicia penal juvenil realizado.

El Comité se reunió cuatro veces en El Salvador para discutir el análisis comparado efectuado de los países del triángulo norte. La última reunión del Comité Ad hoc se llevó a cabo del 1 al 3 de diciembre de 2011. En esta reunión se consensuaron las áreas estratégicas del estudio efectuado y las recomendaciones de política sub-regional de justicia penal juvenil.

Las recomendaciones de política sub-regional de justicia penal juvenil fueron presentadas y validadas en el Tercer Foro Regional de Justicia Penal Juvenil “Hacia una Política Sub-regional de Justicia Penal Juvenil” el cual se llevó a cabo los días 12 y 13 de diciembre de 2011. Para el Foro se contó con el apoyo de CONJUVE (Consejo Nacional de la Juventud) y UNICEF. En el Foro participaron 129 operadores de justicia de El Salvador, 32 de Honduras, 33 personas de Guatemala, 2 consultores de Costa Rica y 2 Magistradas de la Corte Centroamericana de Justicia.

La propuesta de recomendaciones de política sub-regional de justicia penal juvenil fue validada por los participantes y presentadas al Dr. Juan Daniel Alemán, Secretario General del SICA. El Secretario General del SICA, Dr. Juan Daniel Alemán, presentó las recomendaciones en la Cumbre de Presidentes de Centroamérica de diciembre de 2011.

Los documentos finales de las normas de procedimiento para la implementación y el monitoreo de las medidas alternas impuestas a los adolescentes en conflicto con la ley, fueron validadas en los tres países por el ISNA, SBS y el IHNFA respectivamente. Gracias al proceso participativo que se llevó a cabo con el personal técnico de las tres instituciones, las normas de procedimiento presentadas han sido retomadas por las instituciones y la implementación de algunos nuevos procedimientos ya está asumiéndose en el ISNA y en la Secretaría de Bienestar Social.

Los Cursos Inter-institucionales de Diplomado en Justicia Penal Juvenil de El Salvador, Honduras y Guatemala, se han desarrollado en coordinación con las siguientes instituciones de justicia de cada uno de los tres países del Triángulo del Norte: Poder Judicial y sus respectivas Escuelas de Formación Judicial, la Fiscalía General y la Oficina de Defensoría Pública, con el objetivo de proporcionar la oportunidad académica a los operadores de Justicia Penal Juvenil para actualizar y mejorar sus conocimientos en materia de Justicia Penal Juvenil. Además los cursos se impartieron para proporcionar un ambiente académico en donde discutir y promover un diálogo entre los diferentes operadores de Justicia Penal Juvenil.

En diciembre, se realizaron las ceremonias de graduación de los Diplomados Interinstitucionales de Justicia Penal Juvenil en El Salvador y Honduras. En Guatemala la ceremonia final del curso de especialización se realizó en noviembre. Los cursos en los tres países finalizaron su implementación en noviembre. A través de los países del Triángulo Norte, el curso del diplomado sentó precedentes para capacitaciones de formación en ejercicio. En El Salvador sólo 3 personas de las 32 habían recibido capacitación desde que se convirtieron en operadores de justicia penal juvenil. Solo dos Diplomados habían sido impartidos anteriormente en este tema (los cursos se habían llevado a cabo en materia penal en el 2004). En Honduras una capacitación de este tipo no se había ofrecido nunca. En Guatemala por primera vez en siete años se impartió un curso en justicia penal juvenil. En Guatemala se le dio acceso al curso a operadores que venían del interior del país, quienes viajaron entre 4 a 6 horas para asistir a cada uno de los cinco módulos del curso.

### **Actividad 3: Asistencia Técnica al SICA para promover el diálogo y la coherencia en materia de seguridad ciudadana**

La relación laboral de AJR con su socio SICA comenzó en 2008. Con la ampliación del programa en mayo de 2010, se profundizó más el trabajo con SICA en cuanto a iniciativas a nivel político, promoción de consensos regionales y de coherencia.

A los finales de julio 2011, AJR inició el apoyo a la Comisión Técnica encargada de desarrollar los proyectos de Prevención del Delito, donde también estuvieron presentes para participar, los miembros de la Unidad de Seguridad Democrática del SICA, los metodólogos y los desarrolladores del proyecto.

El equipo de la AJR participó en sesiones de trabajo y teleconferencias para desarrollar estos proyectos en forma conjunta con las delegaciones de todos los países centroamericanos. Hubo dos sesiones que duraron toda una semana cada una durante el trimestre, una del 15 al 19 de agosto de 2011 y otra del 5 al 9 de septiembre de 2011. Una tercera reunión se ha programado para el 3 al 7 de octubre de 2011. A petición del SICA, la AJR contrató a dos metodólogos para apoyar la preparación de proyectos para las otras tres áreas temáticas.

AJR intentó trabajar para que el OBSICA se convirtiera en una herramienta que permitiera al SICA administrar, analizar y producir información para iniciativas específicas regionales o nacionales. Siguiendo las nuevas directrices establecidas por la Secretaría General del SICA, el proyecto OBISCA será reformulado y utilizará el formato utilizado por otros Observatorios. El proyecto OBISCA ha tenido un período de larga espera. En primer lugar, porque se pensaba que los fondos ofrecidos por el Gobierno de Canadá no tardarían en llegar y que el proyecto sería aprobado en el formato presentado por CECI, y luego, debido a la atención que el SICA le tuvo que prestar a la formulación de los Proyectos de la Estrategia de Seguridad Centroamericana. Por lo tanto, no será hasta que el trabajo relacionado con la primera fase de la CASS se haya completado que se podrá reiniciar la reformulación del OBISCA.

El SICA participó activamente en el desarrollo del borrador de las recomendaciones de política de justicia penal juvenil y jugará un papel clave en cuanto a asegurar que los países del triángulo y de la región introduzcan políticas de reforma a nivel nacional.

El 3 de diciembre de 2011, SICA recibió y expresó su respaldo al nuevo Movimiento Regional para la Prevención de la Violencia el que supondrá ser, una actividad juvenil clave en la región de Centro América para SICA.

Se le pidió a Creative promover las actividades suscritas en Actividad 1 y 2 como elementos de políticas impulsadoras para la Actividad 3. Al hacerlo, se logró enlazar a SICA con el Movimiento Joven Regional, y obtener el respaldo de SICA para los procesos de reformas de justicia juvenil.

### **Activity 4: El Salvador Merida/CARSI Initiative on Prevention**

Después de una reducción en los homicidios en el 2010, El Salvador una vez más ha registrado un alza considerable en la tasa de homicidios en el 2011, con 70 homicidios por cada 100,000 habitantes. Más específicamente, el número total de homicidios registrado en El Salvador en el 2011 fue 4,254. En un esfuerzo para parar la violencia y demostrar resultados, después de la renuncia de Manuel Melgar como Ministro de Justicia y Seguridad en noviembre del 2011, el Presidente Funes nombró a David Munguía Payes como cabeza de esta oficina, convirtiéndolo en el primer oficial militar a cargo de la seguridad nacional después de la guerra civil. Munguía Payes ha dicho que él está comprometido a reducir los homicidios en un 30%, lo que representa una reducción en el número de muertes diarias de 12 a 8. Claramente, este cambio no ha sido popular entre los partidarios del FMLN, y por lo tanto, el Presidente

Funes ha perdido apoyo de su propio partido en la Asamblea Nacional. Además en octubre 2011 el país sufrió un golpe significativo a la economía cuando reciente entrando octubre, lluvias tropicales causaron el desplazamiento de más de 6,500 personas y según reportes pusieron en peligro la mitad de los cultivos a cosecharse el próximo año. (Un resumen general de las tasas de homicidio por datos de la policía se proporciona en la Actividad Cuatro de este informe.)

## **Estrategia de Prevención Municipal #1, Creación de Condiciones para la Sostenibilidad**

### **Comités Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia creados y fortalecidos para diseñar, ejecutar y monitorear planes de prevención de violencia municipales**

El "Fondo de Acción Comunitaria" bajo El Salvador/CARSI busco fortalecer las metodologías existentes, ampliar la cobertura geográfica, y pilotear nuevos conceptos de prevención para fortalecer la capacidad de las comunidades y crear un entorno propicio para la integración de los jóvenes en sus comunidades; AJR trabaja a través de, y en completa asociación con los Comités Municipales para la Prevención de la Violencia (CMPVs) en Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo.

Se realizaron talleres con Comités Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia, promotores municipales y empleados, policía nacional, maestros, iglesias, promotores de deportes, medios de comunicación, organizaciones que promueven intereses de género, líderes comunitarios y líderes juveniles, entre otros, para presentar el Diagnóstico Municipal realizado en cada municipalidad y así ejecutar trabajos grupales con los diferentes actores sobre la base de los trece factores de riesgo de Creative y discutir sobre las intervenciones que mejor abordaran la situación. Los insumos fueron recolectados en las municipalidades, durante los Talleres del Diagnóstico Municipal y utilizados por Creative para redactar un plan de prevención y un plan operativo de un año para cada una de las municipalidades. Se prestó particular atención a la información del diagnóstico, a los hallazgos del grupo en el día del taller, los trece factores de riesgo de violencia, las experiencias preventivas de Creative y la realidad histórica de cada municipalidad. Se definieron cuatro áreas estratégicas y una estrategia de comunicaciones transversal para impulsar los planes de prevención.

AJR fortaleció a los Comités Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia para que pudieran diseñar, implementar y monitorear los Planes de Prevención. En Diciembre de 2011, AJR ofreció un paquete de capacitación técnica a los tres CMPVs: Capacitación en la Estrategia Nacional de Prevención de la Violencia del Gobierno de El Salvador/ PREPAZ; Capacitación en los trece factores de riesgo como el marco para la prevención de la violencia /AJR USAID-SICA; y capacitación en el monitoreo y evaluación de actividades bajo el Plan Municipal de Prevención de la Violencia. Las sesiones de capacitación fueron claves porque hicieron posible que los CMPVs reflexionaron acerca de sus experiencias bajo los planes. Todas las sesiones de capacitación contaron con la presencia de casi todos los miembros del Comité.

Los Comités obtuvieron fondos para proveer salarios a los coordinadores de los Centros de Alcance, dando entrada a capacitaciones y estrategias de empleo así como la acogida de una marca municipal. La evaluación externa del 2011 señaló la diferencia en las 18 comunidades. Cuando se hizo la pregunta: "Ha escuchado Ud sobre el Comité Municipal de Prevención de la Violencia, Sí o No?" Hubo un 6.2% de aumento en la respuesta afirmativa. (En la comunidades de control esto fue solamente un 1.9%). Entre los años 2010 y 2011, en las comunidades de intervención hubo una reducción del 22.9% de personas que dijeron que los CMPVs 'no hacen nada'. (En las comunidades de control hubo una disminución del 7.7%)

AJR proporcionó equipo a los tres CMPVs para su operación y los municipios proporcionaron el espacio para albergar a los CMPVs. En marzo, en Santa Ana, el municipio remodeló una casa para la Oficina de

CMPV e instaló teléfono, Internet y otros servicios con sus propios fondos. Se ha suministrado equipo de oficina para complementar los equipos suministrados por AJR. El CMPV contrató a dos empleados de tiempo completo para trabajar en el observatorio, así como un promotor social a tiempo completo para servir como enlace a las diez comunidades meta de AJR. En igual medida, El Congo y Chalchuapa respaldaron los observatorios. Los tres observatorios municipales presentaron tres informes trimestrales y apoyaron a AJR en la generación de insumos que sirvieron de base para el diseño de las políticas municipales de prevención de la violencia.

En Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo, la política municipal de prevención de violencia fue desarrollada mediante un proceso participativo. El borrador final fue presentado a los Comités de prevención de violencia con la finalidad de recibir sus insumos y observaciones.

Unos 71 miembros de las comunidades se han comprometido y han dedicado su tiempo a servir como mentores a 106 jóvenes bajo el programa de mentores “Amigo de Cora”, una metodología creada por Creative. Es la primera vez que se implementa un componente de mentoraje en las municipalidades meta y AJR ha aprendido que es de vital importancia. Uno de los mentores está asesorando a un joven que pensaba en suicidarse como resultado de la violencia en su hogar. Otro de los mentores, trabajó con un joven que quería abandonar la escuela, el mentor evitó que el joven abandonara la escuela e involucró a los padres del joven para confrontar este problema. Este componente fue lanzado tarde en el año escolar y AJR alcanzó una meta total de 39%.

Se llevaron a cabo varias sesiones de capacitaciones las cuales tuvieron una duración de ocho horas para capacitar a los mentores en las municipalidades. Cada sesión finalizaba con una ceremonia de juramentación.

## **Estrategia de Prevención Municipal #2, Promoción de Valores e Identidad de la Juventud**

Unos 2,016 jóvenes fueron capacitados sobre habilidades para la vida bajo la Actividad Cuatro en nueve Centros de Alcance. Bajo esta Actividad se alcanzó una meta del 92%, por todo se alcanzó el 83% del total de la meta para capacitaciones sobre habilidades para la vida. Una de las coordinadoras de un Centro de Alcance en El Congo, capacitó a más de 500 jóvenes en habilidades para la vida, aventurándose a trabajar fuera de su Centro de Alcance, incorporándose a escuelas y comunidad.

Entre aquellos que fueron capacitados en habilidades para la vida, 436 fueron a las capacitaciones vocacionales como parte de la capacitación ofrecida por Creative denominada Transición en el Empleo.

Con respecto al perfil de un participante del Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida, metodología creada por Creative Asociados, se alcanzó el 52.2% de hombres, lo cual es importante. El 52% de los participantes tienen entre 14-16 años de edad. El 13% estaban entre los 20 y 29 años y un 9% tenían entre 9-12 años de edad. En el 2011, cuando la encuesta de evaluación de AJR preguntó sobre; “Qué institución u organización en la comunidad que ayuda o enseña a niños y jóvenes a planear sus sueños futuros?”, hubo un incremento del 31.7% en aquellos que dijeron que Sí. Cuando se les preguntó cómo se llamaba la institución, sorprendentemente contestaron: “Centros de Alcance”.

Unos 262 jóvenes vulnerables llegaron a ser parte de 28 clubs dentro de las comunidades meta en las municipalidades de Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo. El impacto más significativo de los Clubs es que son creados para competir y ofrecer una alternativa al sentido de pertenencia e identidad que buscan los jóvenes y por el cual son atraídos para entrar a las pandillas. Se establecieron Clubes de danza, periodismo, costura y lectura, entre otros. La encuesta de evaluación de AJR del 2011 preguntó: “ Cuáles de estos grupos son los más peligrosos para los niños y jóvenes: las pandillas, los narcotraficantes, malas influencias, la policía u otros?” En las comunidades de intervención el 71.8% contestó: pandillas, un

incremento del 2% en comparación al 2010. Esto demuestra el rol vital que juegan los Clubs para fomentar liderazgo juvenil, uso positivo del tiempo libre e involucramiento en la comunidad.

AJR reporta que un total de 1,793 jóvenes emplean positivamente su tiempo libre en los nueve Centros de Alcance bajo la Actividad Cuatro desde el comienzo del proyecto.

Tres donaciones para la prevención a través del Deporte y los valores en las tres municipalidades han continuando contribuyendo localmente. La mayoría de la comunidades en las municipalidades meta tienen acceso limitado a espacios recreativos y de deportes. El apoyo para la prevención a través del Deporte en las tres municipalidades continúa teniendo impacto. Unos 3,188 jóvenes tuvieron acceso a la prevención a través del Deporte en las tres municipalidades, se realizaron 168 torneos de deporte y se capacitaron 30 adultos en prevención de valores a través del Deporte en las tres municipalidades.

### **Estrategia Municipal de Prevención #3 Destrezas de Capacitación y Oportunidades de Empleo**

#### **CAPACITACION PARA EL EMPLEO**

Los siete socios de capacitación vocacional de AJR, CASART, Fundación Llorc, Universidad Francisco Gavidia, Fe y Alegría, DICAME, Centro Vocacional Municipal de Santa Ana, y Obra Social Maria Auxiliadora ofrecieron seis meses de capacitación vocacional, la cual finalizó en Septiembre 2011. Posteriormente, se identificaron a jóvenes que habían sido capacitados y que mostraran interés y capacidad para involucrarse en una iniciativa micro empresarial.

La estrategia de capacitación vocacional de Creative brindó 28 diferentes cursos de capacitación, entre ellos: zapatería, electricidad doméstica y repostería. La estrategia buscó también explotar el potencial turístico en las municipalidades de Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo, para que de esta manera las capacitaciones condujeran a empleo y a actividades generadoras de ingresos y poder así empoderar a los ciudadanos de las municipalidades para prevenir la violencia juvenil. Creative buscó fomentar el desarrollo juvenil creando capacidades vocacionales para que más jóvenes se integraran a las capacitaciones y subsecuentemente a sectores de empleo. La meta para este indicador era que 2,000 jóvenes tuvieran acceso a capacitaciones educacionales y vocacionales para obtener oportunidades de empleo, AJR sobrepasó esta meta por 113%.

La encuesta de la evaluación externa de AJR preguntó: “Se han incrementado en los últimos seis meses, las oportunidades de empleo?” En el 2011 en las comunidades de intervención, hubo un 13.3% de aumento en los interrogados que contestaron positivamente. (En las comunidades controladas se notó un incremento del 6.6%). Cuando se preguntó: “Por qué se habían incrementado las oportunidades?”, el 22.5% de interrogados contestaron: “que esto había sido debido a las oportunidades facilitadas en los Centros de Alcance”.

Por medio de capacitación para el trabajo, bajo la Actividad Cuatro, el número de jóvenes capacitados para el trabajo fue de 1,398. El número total de jóvenes capacitados bajo educación vocacional y empleo es de 862 jóvenes accedando educación vocacional y 2,930 accedando capacitación y destrezas en los CDAs, para un total de 3,792 jóvenes capacitados.

Para preparar a los jóvenes para que recibieran capacitación por parte de socios capacitadores, AJR desarrolló un paquete de “Transición al Trabajo”. Esta capacitación de transición incluyó el “Desafío de Soñar mi Vida”. 386 jóvenes fueron capacitados en tres sesiones el 14 de agosto, 3 y 10 de septiembre de 2011. 356 jóvenes recibieron capacitación en habilidades de trabajo. Con esta capacitación, AJR quiso crear conciencia en los individuos en cuanto a conocimiento, motivación, liderazgo, iniciativa, actitud,

etc., lo que es importante en cuanto a la preparación para una oportunidad de trabajo. Además 202 jóvenes participaron en ferias de productos para promover y aprovechar oportunidades de mercadeo.

## **EMPLEO Y OPORTUNIDADES DE GENERACION DE INGRESOS**

AJR ha brindado a 320 jóvenes oportunidades de trabajo y de generación de ingresos a través de las microempresas. También apoyó el acceso de 140 jóvenes a la base de datos de empleo del Ministerio de Trabajo, para lo cual todos fueron entrevistados y sus CVs incluidos en la base de datos. La meta para este resultado era capacitar a 500 jóvenes. AJR alcanzó un 64% de su meta establecida. La encuesta de evaluación de AJR preguntó: “En los últimos seis meses, las oportunidades de empleo han aumentado?” En 2011 en las comunidades de intervención, hubo un 7% de incremento por parte de aquellos que contestaron positivamente. (En comunidades de control se notó un incremento del 1.1%.)

La estrategia para fomentar el trabajo, auto empleo y micro empresas, tiene cinco conceptos: 1) Turismo para el empleo, 2) La creación de seis Cooperativas a través de la Fundación Fernando Llorca; 3) Establecimiento de 12 iniciativas de micro empresas; 4) Asistencia a los jóvenes en la búsqueda de trabajo; y 5) Apoyo a jóvenes empresarios que buscan un auto empleo.

El ECO Parque La Laguna, fue introducido como una iniciativa que ha traído vigor al turismo en la región. La Laguna, parte del sitio arqueológico El Tazumal, ahora ofrece un canopy, lanchas y bicicletas. 11 jóvenes en riesgo de Chalchuapa capacitados por AJR USAID-SICA están operando el Ecoparque. EL Ecoparque fue inaugurado el 17 de diciembre de 2011. A la inauguración asistieron casi 3,000 personas. El Alcalde inauguró el Ecoparque y fue el primero en subirse en el canopy de ocho líneas.

AJR trabajó con los CMPVs y las comunidades para identificar seis casas en lugares estratégicos de Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo. Seis cooperativas artesanales fueron establecidas: 3 en Santa Ana, 2 en Chalchuapa y 1 en El Congo. AJR brindó a 210 jóvenes emprendedores acceso a capacitación y a generación de ingresos (105 en Santa Ana, 70 en Chalchuapa y 35 en El Congo). La Fundación Llorca brindó capacitación a tiempo completo por dos meses enteros a los jóvenes, a través de expertos en negocios, mercadeo y especialistas en áreas técnicas.

Trece iniciativas fueron desarrolladas con la Cámara Salvadoreña de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa (CONAMYPE). AJR llamó a los jóvenes capacitados por el programa en habilidades artesanales e investigó quienes querían trabajar bajo la estructura de una microempresa. AJR se asoció con la Cámara y comenzó a capacitar a los jóvenes, guiándolos en la creación de un plan de negocios para proveer fondos semilla para la creación de empresas pequeñas. Se crearon y capacitaron 13 microempresas y ahora cuentan con su plan de negocios. 28 jóvenes en Santa Ana, 19 en Chalchuapa y 15 en El Congo, fueron involucrados en las empresas.

### **Estrategia de Prevención Municipal #4, Infraestructura para la Prevención**

Esta estrategia buscó trabajar con los CMPVs para desarrollar infraestructura para la prevención en las comunidades para promover a la vez una mayor cohesión social, uso positivo del tiempo libre a través del deporte y la esfuerzos de prevención que se realicen en las canchas a través de capacitación en valores y en general para mostrar el compromiso de los CMPVs con la prevención y con los Planes de Prevención. Se realizaron consultas con los CMPVs para decidir en que proyectos invertir.

Un total de \$470,908.91 se generó como resultado de contrapartida de 15 proyectos de infraestructura de AJR USAID SICA. Más importante, los proyectos han establecido confianza en AJR, donde antes hubo muchas promesas vacías, ahora entienden que prevenir la violencia conlleva a crear proyectos con beneficios tangibles para las comunidades en coherencia,

El total de los nuevos Centros de Alcance establecidos bajo la Actividad Cuatro con fondos de CARS/ESF fue nueve. Estos Centros de Alcance son 1) Las Victorias I, Chalchuapa; 2) San José Unidas, Santa Ana, 3) San Cayetano, Santa Ana; 4) García I, Santa Ana; 5) Santa Anita; Santa Ana 6) La Providencia, Santa Ana; Santa Rita, El Congo; 7) Las Brisas, El Congo; 8) García I, Santa Ana, 9) Santa Teresa, Santa Ana.

Unos 2,224 jóvenes se han beneficiado con 29,183 horas de uso positivo del tiempo libre, 20,901 horas de capacitación para el empleo y 3,203 horas en tutorías, equivalencia educativa y en capacitación en valores en los Centros de Alcance. Bajo este componente, unos 285 voluntarios han aportado 20,912 horas de su tiempo en nombre de los servicios de prevención en los Centros de Alcance.

Con respecto al cumplimiento con el Modelo Fortalecido de Centros de Alcance de AJR, nueve de nueve Centros de Alcance han realizado capacitaciones en habilidades para la vida a través de la capacitación “Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida”. Nueve de nueve Centros de Alcance han brindado consistentemente capacitaciones en computación y nueve de nueve han brindado capacitaciones de habilidades en inglés. Nueve de nueve Centros de Alcance cuentan con micro empresas y planes de negocios.

### **Estrategia de Prevención Municipal #5 Campañas de Medios de Comunicación Innovadoras para proveer Marca e Identidad**

AJR desarrolló quince campañas de sensibilización para las comunidades, con la idea de posicionarlas como una estrategia de incidencia y promoción de actividades que se llevaría a cabo en las 18 comunidades. Se realizaron algunas producciones y pre-. Una buena generación de marca se dió en el desarrollo de los materiales para el Ecoparque Cuzcachapa, incluyendo logo, imagen, camisetas, señalización, y un anuncio de una página entera en el periódico, que fue desarrollada para dar a conocer esta nueva iniciativa de turismo.

## Actividad 5: Iniciativa de prevención CARSI en Honduras

Honduras terminó el 2011 como el país más violento del mundo con una tasa de homicidios de 82.1 por cada 100,000 habitantes según La Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (UNODC) en su primer Estudio Global sobre el Homicidio. Las percepciones de inseguridad se mantienen altas en la ciudadanía, mientras la corrupción y el involucramiento de la policía en el crimen organizado han reducido la confianza en esta institución aun más que antes. El crimen organizado sigue usando técnicas intimidadoras para callar a la oposición: Un ejemplo desafortunado es el asesinato de Alfredo Landaverde, un crítico abierto del narcotráfico, a quien le dispararon mientras manejaba su carro en diciembre del 2011. Como una medida desesperada para combatir al crimen, el Gobierno de Honduras desplegó 11,000 soldados del ejército el 1 de noviembre del 2011 para que colaboren con la Policía Nacional. Medidas adicionales del Congreso para parar la criminalidad incluyen prohibir que más de dos personas vayan en una motocicleta ya que así es como se han cometido más de 90% de los crímenes hasta ahora.

En Honduras, el programa ha tenido un período de ejecución acelerada e intensa, que puso a prueba el compromiso del equipo de AJR-Creative Associates y a la vez consolidó los resultados del programa. Asimismo, la presencia pública del programa se amplió y fortaleció, igual que la percepción de la contribución en prevención de USAID a nivel comunitario y municipal-en las ciudades donde se implementaron los Planes de Prevención- y nacionalmente en cuanto al reconocimiento de las autoridades.

El objetivo central del programa en cuanto a generar alianzas público-privadas para la prevención, se cumplió a cabalidad, logrando que una extensa red de organizaciones públicas y privadas, instituciones basadas en la fe, ONGs, Patronatos e individuos comenzaron a trabajar unidos para promover la prevención de violencia en sus ciudades y comunidades. En este sentido en Honduras más de 100 socios y aliados han colaborado con AJR contribuyendo con casi \$1.9 millones en contrapartida acumulada, registrada desde inicios del programa.

Lo anterior es una demostración concreta sobre el impacto significativo de la orientación de jóvenes y de las actividades de prevención llevadas a cabo en 25 comunidades meta de alto riesgo. Alcanzar esto significó empoderar a las autoridades nacionales, municipales, sociedad civil, iglesias y liderazgo comunitario para lograrlo.

A diciembre de 2011 y a pesar del corto tiempo de ejecución, AJR había cumplido y en muchos casos sobre-cumplido de manera significativa la casi totalidad de los resultados comprometidos con USAID, exceptuando el resultado referido a la inserción laboral de jóvenes expandilleros. En este caso particular, se conjugó la crisis nacional del empleo y una notoria falta de apertura para “segundas oportunidades” por parte del empresariado nacional, entendible por el creciente nivel de violencia y desconfianza, que deja una importante lección sobre la necesidad de realizar más acciones de sensibilización sobre el tema y en privilegiar aun más el enfoque micro-empresarial con este segmento clave.

Un gran logro alcanzado por el personal del programa AJR fue ejecutar aproximadamente \$350,000 en donaciones entre octubre y diciembre 2011, la cantidad más alta desembolsada en donaciones en cualquier trimestre, desde el inicio del programa.

AJR introdujo una nueva metodología de, Mentoraje juvenil, que no se conocía antes en Honduras. Se capacitó a 165 Mentores y a 110 facilitadores en el Desafío Soñar Mi Vida (DSMV) Estos individuos comprometidos con la juventud en sus respectivas comunidades aconsejaron a 660 “Protegidos”. Bajo el mismo indicador, 480 voluntarios sirvieron como voluntarios por diez horas o más horas en los Centros

de Alcance. Un total de 645 miembros de las comunidades comprometidos con la juventud como Mentores o voluntarios en los Centros de Alcances, sobrepasaron la meta de 250, por 258%

Posiblemente la actividad que tuvo mayor relevancia, fue el lanzamiento y ejecución de seis campañas de sensibilización, que lograron un impacto significativo en la población infanto-juvenil beneficiaria de las 25 comunidades. Cerca de 10,000 niños, niñas y jóvenes participaron directamente en ellas. Indirectamente, por medio de los medios de comunicación, estas campañas llegaron a una audiencia adicional aun mayor en los municipios de intervención y en el país, difícil de calcular, ya que los Canales de TV participantes: el 7 en La Ceiba y el 8 estatal, tienen cobertura nacional. Posiblemente la campaña de mayor impacto, que dejó una huella significativa en las comunidades, fue “Piénsalo Bien”, por medio de la cual 5,100 niños y jóvenes abordaron un bus reconvertido para recibir por medio de video, discusión con voluntarios y una experiencia de música y reflexión, información sobre las consecuencias de la actividad sexual no-responsable a temprana edad. Una séptima campaña, “Cuenta hasta 3”, fue diseñada en su totalidad, para ser ejecutada por medio de voluntarios y llegar, en enero del 2012, hasta 5,000 hogares con mensajes sobre la violencia intrafamiliar

Las campañas incluyeron también conciertos de “Barrio Tranquilo” implementados en alianza con Naciones Unidas (UNFPA), el cual reunió a miles de jóvenes de las comunidades, dejando mensajes positivos a través de la música. La campaña “Yo Amo y Respeto mi Cuerpo”, defiende un estilo de vida libre de drogas, esta campaña fue también implementada en lenguaje Miskito en Puerto Lempira e incluyó videos, pósters, trabajo en escuelas y campañas radiales.

Tanto impresionaron las campañas a las autoridades nacionales que se produjo un acuerdo con el Programa de Prevención Nacional (PNPRRS) de usar materiales desarrollados por AJR para extender sus campañas a nivel nacional como parte de su nueva campaña que iniciará en el 2012. AJR capacitó al personal de la PNPRRS en la metodología de los Planes de Vida (Desafío de Soñar mi Vida) y el cual el PNPRRS está actualmente replicando como parte de su programa.

Un reto importante de este trimestre, fue la consolidación de los 40 clubes juveniles, “JuvenClubs”, que ya cuentan con un total 711 niños, niñas y jóvenes participantes. El equiparles, contando la participación de sus beneficiarios en las compras respectivas, requirió de un importante esfuerzo por parte del equipo y por parte de organizaciones tales como COMVIDA de Choloma que colaboraron en todos los aspectos. La inclusión del talento juvenil desarrollado desde los JuvenClubs en las diferentes actividades programáticas; desde graduaciones de beneficiarios, conciertos, demostraciones, actividades del Movimiento de Jóvenes contra la Violencia y los talleres de presentación de resultados en el fin del año, resultó en un efectivo vehículo para avivar la participación juvenil, incentivando el sentido identidad y de “pertenencia”, que es el objetivo principal de los clubs.

Al cierre del proyecto, la escalada de violencia en Honduras es evidente en comunidades de riesgo en donde AJR ha trabajado. De muchas formas el programa ha estado operando en contra de las probabilidades. Según los datos de la evaluación externa de AJR, en 2011, 11.2% de aquellos encuestados indicaron conocer a alguien de la comunidad que se mudó a otro lugar en Honduras, un incremento del 10.3% en comparación con el 2010. Cuando se les preguntó la razón de su mudanza, 60.4% dijeron que había sido por “inseguridad”, un incremento del 49% en comparación con el 2010. En el año 2010 un 46% había reportado que había sido por “existencia de pandillas en su comunidad” y en el 2011 el 56.3% de los encuestados indicaron lo mismo. Durante el 2010, en las comunidades de intervención de AJR, la percepción de sentirse “muy seguros” fue de 27.7%, esto disminuyó a 22.2% en 2011. Al mismo tiempo, en el 2010 la percepción de sentirse “algo seguro” fue de 26.97% e incrementó a 33.63% para el año 2011. Las tendencias fueron similares en las comunidades de intervención y las de control. AJR presenció la inseguridad de primera mano. Esto fue particularmente evidente en tres comunidades en La Ceiba y en tres comunidades en Comayagua, en donde miembros de familia de los beneficiarios, líderes

comunitarios y coordinadores de Centros de Alcance fueron asesinados. A pesar de que en el 2011 el número de homicidios creció en un 14% a nivel nacional, en San Pedro Sula se disparó en un 30%, y es aquí en donde están localizadas la mayoría de las comunidades.

Lo anterior destaca la dificultad del trabajo de prevención comunitaria, pero también la resiliencia de los involucrados. Asimismo, deja una importante lección: que los resultados programáticos pueden ser afectados cíclicamente y los programas de prevención deben de estar preparados para adaptarse a circunstancias cambiantes.

Por otro lado, también se hizo evidente que los socios comunitarios y particularmente las instituciones basadas en la fe, pudieran obtener resultados extraordinarios con costos mínimos, siendo por ejemplo este el caso del Centro de Alcance de Cofradía, San Pedro Sula, donde se llegó a atender a más de 1,500 beneficiarios, haciendo posible que niños y jóvenes de este barrio semi-urbano, (número tres en cuanto a violencia en San Pedro Sula) participaran en actividades que antes nunca hubieran podido soñar. Esto, sumado a una fuerte tarea de orientación y consejería juvenil brindada por sacerdotes y voluntarios de las pastorales respectivas, tendrá un efecto imborrable en esta comunidad. Otros casos similares son los Centros de Alcance de Rivera Hernández y Puerto Lempira. Pero, en una medida u otra, este mismo patrón se ha dado en todos los Centros de Alcance impulsados por AJR.

El modelo de los Centros de Alcance que utiliza dinámicas comunitarias para promover la prevención de la violencia, y la contribución de AJR-USAID, aunque modesta en recursos financieros, pero rica en metodologías para transferir destrezas y conectividad entre colaboradores a diferentes niveles, ha resultado significativamente catalítica para promover cambios.

El impacto del Modelo de los Centros de Alcance se verifica en la encuesta Final de Evaluación. Cuando se preguntó si las oportunidades en las comunidades de aprender un oficio se había incrementado en los últimos seis meses y el porqué había sido esto, más del 73% de los encuestados en el 2011 respondieron que Sí, diciendo que esto había sido por las capacitaciones, la apertura del Gobierno de crear fuentes de trabajo, apertura de fábricas y por los Centros de Alcance. En el año 2011 en La Ceiba, el 42.9% citó a los Centros de Alcance en las comunidades de intervención, de un 0% en el 2010. En Choloma, en el año 2011, un 25% citó los Centros de Alcance, de un 0% en 2010 y en San Pedro Sula, en el 2011, el 5.9% citó los Centros de Alcance, de un 0% en 2010.

Con respecto a los servicios para orientar a los jóvenes, 110 de los facilitadores voluntarios del programa, capacitaron a 5,367 jóvenes en habilidades para la vida a través del Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida, talleres sobre habilidades para la vida y un seguimiento de los planes de vida de los beneficiarios. Con un total de 5,367 jóvenes capacitados en habilidades para la vida se superó la meta de AJR de 5,000 jóvenes capacitados por un 107%. Además, la encuesta de evaluación de AJR demuestra que en el 2010 sólo 1 de cada 10 personas sentía que había sueños futuros. En el 2011, este dato incremento a 24.1% en comunidades intervenidas (en el año 2011, en comunidades de control, el incremento estuvo un poco más arriba del 2% a comparación del año 2010).

En cuanto a capacitación vocacional, un total de 3,164 jóvenes concluyeron módulos vocacionales durante el ejercicio de AJR-Honduras y 471 niños y jóvenes accedieron al programa de educación acelerada por medio del programa de EDUCATODOS.

Desde sus Centros de Alcance bajo la Actividad Cinco, AJR capacito a 3,164 para el trabajo. De manera exitosa, AJR implementó los Talleres de Autosuficiencia Laboral (TAL), con modificaciones metodológicas propias, que además de proporcionar a 799 jóvenes beneficiarios habilidades para mejorar su empleabilidad y herramientas tales como el desarrollo de un Currículo Vitae, les facilitó copias en limpio de estos y sus fotografías, además de la costosa documentación legal y tarjeta de salud requerida

por los empleadores. Un proceso de monitoreo de los beneficiados encontró que ya para diciembre al menos 160 jóvenes habían encontrado puestos de trabajo remunerados, mientras que muchos otros habían mejorado sus técnicas de entrevista, esto sugiere que muchos más jóvenes encontrarán trabajo en los meses subsiguientes. Con respecto a la empleabilidad, AJR brindó kits de Auto-Empleo a 325 beneficiarios, muchos de ellos ya habían completado cursos vocacionales ofrecidos por el programa. Es clave notar que 32 iniciativas micro-empresariales fueron financiadas bajo Actividad Cinco por AJR Honduras. Este resultado sobrepasa la meta establecida de 12 por 267%. Bajo Actividad Uno, unas diez iniciativas micro-empresariales fueron financiadas, excediendo la meta de 10 por un 110%.

Además, AJR organizó “Ferias de Oportunidades” en las comunidades de San Pedro Sula, Choloma y La Ceiba en donde se invitaron a aquellas instituciones públicas y privadas, que pudieran ofrecer beneficios preventivos, a presentar sus ofertas en el corazón de esas comunidades.

También se logró la consolidación del trabajo del Observatorio de la Violencia de La Ceiba y del inicio del trabajo del Observatorio de Choloma por medio de una donación al Observatorio Nacional. Esto implicó el entrenamiento de operadores de justicia y de la sensibilización e involucramiento de las autoridades municipales respectivas.

Según lo suscrito en Actividad 1, de este Resumen Ejecutivo, el Movimiento Jóvenes contra la Violencia, apoyado por AJR encontró su voz como el grupo juvenil líder de incidencia sobre la prevención de la violencia en Honduras. A nivel nacional, el Movimiento tuvo la oportunidad de hacer presentaciones a la Comisión de Seguridad encabezada por el Presidente de la República, al Plenario del Congreso Nacional, al Presidente del Congreso y a la población de Honduras por medio de los medios de comunicación nacionales. El Movimiento presentó ideas y recomendaciones basadas en los hallazgos iniciales de 110 diálogos realizados con niños y jóvenes de diferentes segmentos, pero particularmente aquellos provenientes de comunidades afectadas por la violencia de las ciudades donde el Movimiento ha establecido capítulos (Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba y Choloma). Realizaron actividades de alto impacto, como la Cadena Humana en contra de la Violencia en la que participaron cerca de 3,000 personas. Conciertos, una competencia de canciones y otras actividades llevadas a cabo por el Movimiento central y sus capítulos tuvieron enorme acogida pública. Los líderes del Movimiento también tuvieron la oportunidad de encontrarse con visitantes de los Estados Unidos, tales como la Sub-Secretaria de Estado María Otero, el Administrador Asistente para América Latina de USAID Mark Feirstein y la Embajadora Lisa Kubiske.

Un hito clave fue la presentación de recomendaciones para la prevención de la violencia a la Cámara del Congreso de Honduras por parte del Movimiento. Entre las recomendaciones incluidas se encuentran: que el Estado se comprometa a designar al menos el 50% del impuesto en seguridad a programas de prevención, beneficiando así a jóvenes entre 13-30 años. También, el diseño, socialización y aprobación de una política nacional para la prevención de la violencia, igualmente, la depuración de la Policía Nacional y la aprobación de leyes que promuevan la participación activa de los jóvenes en políticas ambientales y gubernamentales.

## **Actividad 6: Medición del Impacto del Programa en Delitos Relacionados con Pandillas y Desarrollo de un Marco para la Replicación del Programa**

La Unidad de Monitoreo y Evaluación de la AJR tenía como objetivo garantizar que los datos y la información generada y compartida con los beneficiarios y socios en todos los niveles, sea válida para efectos de rendición de cuentas y transparencia, también que la información pueda ser analizada y sirva para orientar la programación. Esta unidad (con un coordinador en Honduras y un coordinador regional en El Salvador) trabajó en estrecha colaboración con sus socios en la aplicación de sistemas de monitoreo y evaluación.

El Sistema de Monitoreo de Centros de Alcance ha sido una de las herramientas más significativas, permitiendo “a la vista” un análisis del uso del tiempo y de las actividades por parte de los jóvenes y voluntarios de los Centros de Alcance e incluyendo un perfil de los jóvenes y los voluntarios. El sistema se lanzó en 25 centros de Alcance en Honduras y 21 Centros de Alcance en El Salvador. En El Salvador. Las reuniones de monitoreo a partir de junio 2011 dependen de los datos recolectados en los sistemas de los Centros de Alcance.

Las unidades de Monitoreo y Evaluación en los dos países avanzaron en sus esfuerzos por crear una demanda de información, tanto entre el personal para fines de análisis interno y con sus socios en el campo para quienes a menudo los datos les abren un mundo nuevo.

En enero 2012, AJR USAID-SICA entregó a USAID un documento de lecciones aprendidas del Programa. El marco del instrumento, que esboza los componentes más críticos para el diseño efectivo de un programa de prevención de violencia, así como qué condiciones y recursos son necesarios para su implementación, está aún pendiente de entrega a USAID.

Finalmente, se realizaron las encuestas de evaluación finales realizadas por Vox Latina en las 18 comunidades de El Salvador y las 25 comunidades de Honduras.

## **Actividad 7: Justicia Restaurativa Juvenil Honduras**

El componente de Justicia Penal Juvenil de AJR-Honduras, alcanzó todos sus objetivos en diciembre 2011, dando un impulso al sistema de Justicia Juvenil en Honduras que no había tenido en más de una década. Estos logros incluyeron la finalización del texto consensuado por las instituciones responsables y sociedad civil, con relación al Título III y su inclusión en la reforma propuesta del Código de la Niñez y Adolescencia (y otras leyes relacionadas), que actualmente está en manos del Congreso de Honduras y para el que se espera una pronta aprobación; la realización de talleres de mediación y justicia restaurativa con operadores de justicia y sociedad civil; la realización de un intercambio con la Corte Suprema de Justicia de Costa Rica, llevando personalidades y operadores claves del sistema de justicia de Honduras a una visita in situ de programas de Justicia Restaurativa en ese país; la ejecución de una donación para Casa Alianza para mejorar el monitoreo de la Justicia Juvenil por parte de la Sociedad Civil y otra con Save the Children Honduras para promover la justicia restaurativa; y finalmente, la asistencia técnica al Instituto Hondureño de la Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia (IHNFA) para la elaboración de la propuesta de reforma integral de dicha institución, que al momento de escribir este reporte había sido aprobada por la Presidencia de la República.

Los resultados alcanzados por AJR pueden encontrarse en la Sección, *Impactos y Resultados* en el *Anexo III* de este reporte.

## **Resumen Financiero**

El presupuesto total para el Programa Alianza Joven Regional USAID-SICA, bajo acuerdo cooperativo 598-A-00-08-00011-00, el cual fue completado en enero 2012, fue de \$10.5 millones.

Las contrapartidas excedieron la meta de \$2,985,000 por aproximadamente el 51%. El total reportado al final del proyecto fue de \$2,045,675 para El Salvador, \$1,948,117 para Honduras y \$512,688 para Guatemala, representando un total de \$4,506,480.

## **Grants**

### **Summary**

This grants report summarizes grant funds awarded during the life of the AJR project, between January 2008-January 2012 in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

A total of 23 grants had been made as of May 2010, the time of the program's amendment. As of May 27, 2011, additional grants were awarded to grantees in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. All previous grantees continued to receive technical support and some grantees received additional funding for specific approved activities.

One major distinction was that after May 27, 2010, in both El Salvador and Honduras, grants awarded were predominately for projects approved by USAID for activities contained in the Municipal Action Plans in both Honduras and El Salvador. These action plans were prepared by AJR staff, in coordination with local municipal authorities, local churches, and community based organizations.

### **Types of Grants**

The types of grants carried out by AJR included funding of 22 Outreach centers in El Salvador and 25 in Honduras. The average amount of funds awarded for the Outreach centers was \$20,000 in El Salvador and \$22,000 in Honduras.

Grants were divided by amount of grant as follows:

Small Grants (\$1,000-\$5,000)  
Medium Grants (\$5,001-\$35,000)  
OC (\$5,001-\$35,000)  
Prevention Grants (\$35,001-\$100,000)  
Institutional/Partner grants (\$100,000-\$200,000)

Small and Medium Prevention Grants were awarded to carry out projects in the municipalities of El Congo, Chalchuapa, and Santa Ana in El Salvador and municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba, Puerto Lempira, Comayagüela, MDC, and Tegucigalpa in Honduras.

Grants included procurement of sports equipment; improvement of infrastructure for sports and recreational purposes in the communities, creation of youth clubs, micro-entrepreneurial initiatives, etc., as well as vocational, life skills and other training for youth in the communities. One large grant in El Salvador was awarded to Fundasalva to rehabilitate and insert into jobs ex-gang members. Other large grants were awarded to other NGOs in Honduras.

Following is a report by size of grant for all three countries. Please note that outreach centers were not opened in Guatemala. Nevertheless, small grants were awarded to previously established Outreach Centers in Guatemala, and have been counted as such.

In order to provide detailed information of each grant, *Annex I* contains tables with grants listed by country for reference.

## **Administrative and Financial Assistance**

### **Procurement**

It is important to note that many of the grants awarded by AJR included procurement of furniture, appliances, computer equipment, and different types of training supplies, as well as miscellaneous equipment and materials. In order to ensure timely procurement of required equipment and materials in accordance with USAID requirements, procurement was carried out directly by AJR procurement personnel and delivered to each grantee.

### **Advances and Reports**

The funds provided to grantees to carry out some of the project activities, specifically at the Outreach Centers, required that they open checking accounts, where they received advances from AJR and made the required payments. Other funding was provided through petty-cash advances, as needed. Technical assistance was provided throughout the life of the project to all AJR grantees in order to ensure proper documentation of the grant funds awarded and compliance with AJR and USAID requirements.

### **Cost Sharing**

Following is a consolidated report of cost sharing during the life of the project:

CUMULATIVE COST SHARING JANUARY 2008-JANUARY 2012		
598-A-00-08-00011-00		
Country	Total thru January 2012	Percentage
El Salvador	\$ 1811,434.51	
Honduras	\$ 1910,541.96	
Guatemala	\$ 512,688.65	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 4234,665.12</b>	
<b>COST SHARING BUDGET</b>	<b>\$ 2985,000.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>TOTAL COST SHARING THRU JANUARY 2012</b>	<b>\$ 4234,665.12</b>	<b>141.86%</b>
<b>COST SHARING REPORTED OVER BUDGET</b>	<b>\$ (1249,665.12)</b>	<b>-41.86%</b>

*It is important to note that Activities One and Two of this report will incorporate results under the program from its launch in January 2008 through its amendment and expansion in May 2010 and up until its closing on January 31, 2012.*

## **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**

**Result: 13 Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities in El Salvador ✓**

**Result: 10 Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities in Honduras ✓**

AJR USAID-SICA						
Number OCs Established Activity One /Regional Funds (DA)						
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	TOTAL FUNDED
El Salvador	1	3	6	12	13	23
Honduras		3	5	10	NA	
* Data is cumulative by year.						

Under Activity One, by FY2012, AJR established thirteen OCs in El Salvador. In FY 2012 this was (1) El Calvarrio, Nahuizalco. In FY2011, the OC's (2) La Trinidad, Nahuizalco; (3) San Jose I, Soyapango; (4) Tazumal I, Chalchuapa; (5) Buena Vista III, Chalchuapa; (6) Argentina I, Santa Ana; (7) San Antonio II, Chalchuapa

were established. In FY2010, the OCs 8) Chintuc II, Apopa and 9) 13 de enero, Mejicanos and 10) Lourdes, Colon were established. And in FY2009, the OC's (11) Melendez, Soyapango and (12) Barrio Lourdes were established. In AJR's first year, the first OC, (13) CFO, Mejicanos was established.

Under Activity One, by FY2012, AJR established ten OCs in Honduras. In FY 2012, no new OCs were established. In FY2011, the OCs (1) Nueva Suyapa, Tegucigalpa, MDC; (2) San Martin Comayaguela, MDC; (3) Rosalinda, Comayaguela, MDC, (4) Villafranca, Comayaguela and (5) Flor del Campo, Comayaguela, were established by AJR. In FY2010, the OC's (6) Lopez Arellano, Choloma, and (7) Chamelecon, San Pedro Sula, were established. In FY 2009, the first three OC's were established, (8) Rivera Hernandez, San Pedro Sula, (9) Villafranca, Tegucigalpa MDC and (10) Buenas Nuevas, Tegucigalpa MDC.

The target established for El Salvador was 11 OCs established under Activity One. The AJR established 13 OCs, surpassing its target at 118%. The target established for Honduras was 10 OCs established under Activity One. Despite major operational challenges during political conflict in 2009, the AJR reached its target for number of OCs in Honduras.

## El Salvador

### Opening the First Outreach Centers

In El Salvador, many groups did not have the capacity to put together their proposals. In an April 2008 meeting of potential OC partners, 40 groups expressed interest, 8 submitted proposals and 3 proposals fulfilled prerequisites. AJR has worked throughout the years to overcome these constraints and streamline the proposal process working hand in hand with partners so they can submit proposals successfully.

The first Outreach Center outside Guatemala inaugurated on July 30, 2008 in Mejicanos in El Salvador. Mejicanos is located in a large, populated and violent city-suburb which is part of the San Salvador metropolitan area. This OC was implemented in alliance with the Centro de Formación y Orientación (Center of Formation and Orientation “Padre Rafael Palacios”-CFO) of the San Francisco parish, which is run by the Congregation of the Passion. Within the first few weeks of inauguration, the Mejicanos Outreach Center had 209 youth frequenting it.<sup>11</sup>

The Barrio Lourdes OC was inaugurated on April 2, 2009. It was developed in partnership with Pastor Artiga, a former gang member known as “*El Flash*”. The gangs respect him and he has made significant efforts to prevent gangs from recruiting youth in the neighborhood. This OC is located in a highly vulnerable community that offers very little opportunities for the development, training and recreation of its youth. The OC recently celebrated its third anniversary and has now opened at night.

In June 2009, the AJR signed Cooperative Agreements with Fe y Alegria to develop an OC in the 13 de enero, Zacamil district of the municipality of Mejicanos. The OC was located in an 18th Street gang enclave surrounded by MS territory. The Mejicanos OC inauguration in October was attended by Deputy Assistant Secretary for Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Julissa Reynoso and by Juan Daniel Alemán, the General Secretary of the Central American Integration System (SICA) as well as the USAID Director and the mayors of each municipality. It remains open and has developed a maquila and silkscreening small business.

In June 2009, the AJR signed Cooperative Agreements with Fe y Alegria to develop an OC in the Meléndez neighborhood of the municipality of Soyapango. The Outreach Center was inaugurated in October 2009. The Meléndez OC benefits families from communities of Lisboa, Santa Lucía I and II, California I and II as well as Los Angeles and is surrounded by active gang territories, fulfilling a vital important role to youth.

The Chintuc II, Apopa OC was established in FY 2010, and saw considerable delay before becoming operational in August 2010. The Center did not have a faith-based partner, which AJR considers an important success factor for any OC. It was established with the municipality. The Center has played a key role, yet has seen high turnover of Coordinators. AJR continues to work with the OC to get it a faith-based partner.

The Lourdes Colon OC was established in FY2010 and opened its doors as an active and robust OC. The Center maintains the highest cumulative volume of beneficiaries of any OC and the National OC Coordinator for AJR USAID-SICA first began here as a Coordinator of the Center.

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<sup>11</sup> It should be noted that this Center remains operational. It is the only established Center that is not part of AJR’s network of OCs as a result of a wish by the local partner to take the model in other directions.

From January 2008-June 2010, the AJR developed community level activities to address the prevention of crime and violence. Communities were assisted through the development of Outreach Centers as safe spaces for youth, the creation of Prevention Camps as well as the placement of former gang members in jobs. By June 2010, 41 communities were assisted in crime prevention in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. The OCs attract volunteers who are essential to the successful implementation and sustainability of the model. Volunteer work hours totaled some 5,746. By June 2010, 4303 youth were reported as Outreach Center beneficiaries in El Salvador and Honduras.<sup>12</sup>



### Outreach Centers Post-May 2010

In FY2011, the OC's La Trinidad, Nahuizalco; San Jose I, Soyapango; Tazumal I, Chalchuapa; Buena Vista III, Chalchuapa; Argentina I, Santa Ana; and San Antonio II, Chalchuapa were established. In FY 2012 El Calvarrio, Nahuizalco was established. These Centers were established under a municipal model with greater inclusion of partners, closer monitoring and expanding the reach of the Center and its ability to serve as a catalyst for other prevention interventions.

The first page following provides an overview of results between September 2010 through January 31, 2012 at the thirteen Outreach Centers under Activity One. The second page following provides a success story at an OC just celebrating its Third Anniversary providing prevention services, the Barrio Lourdes OC.

Impact of Outreach Centers Evaluation Data 2011			
<p><b>IMPLEMENTATION COMMUNITIES</b></p> <p><b>In this community, is there a place other than schools and churches, where children and youth can go, to do positive things to get away from negative influences?</b></p> <p>YES, 2010-8.3%</p> <p>YES, 2011-39.6%</p>		<p><b>CONTROL COMMUNITIES</b></p> <p><b>In this community, is there a place other than schools and churches, where children and youth can go, to do positive things to get away from negative influences?</b></p> <p>YES, 2010-4.3%</p> <p>YES, 2011-5.8%</p>	
<p><b>IMPLEMENTATION COMMUNITIES</b></p> <p><b>'What is it called?'</b></p> <p>2010- Sports court 34.9%</p> <p>2011- Outreach Center 55.7%</p>		<p><b>CONTROL COMMUNITIES</b></p> <p><b>'What is it called?'</b></p> <p>2010- Sports court 13.3%</p> <p>2011- Outreach Center 21.0%</p>	

<sup>12</sup> Prior to June 2010, an OC sub-system for monitoring using a unique code was not in place, physical records were kept of attendance. This system was applied as of September 2010.

**OUTREACH CENTERS EL SALVADOR ACTIVITY 1 REGIONAL FUNDS (DA)**

**FINAL RESULTS JANUARY 31, 2012**

**GENERAL DATA OC'S**

**USE OF OCS BY COMPONENTS**

OUTREACH CENTER (OC)	DATE EST.	FBO MAIN PARTNER	MUN, NGO, OTHER MAIN PARTNER	# YOUTH ATTENDED OC	# HOURS YOUTH OC'S	# PERSONS VOLUNTEERING OC	# HOURS VOLUNTEERED AT OC'S	# YOUTH CREATIVE USE OF FREE TIME	# HOURS CREATIVE USE OF FREE TIME	# YOUTH JOB TRAINING (Ten or more hours each)	# TOTAL HOURS YOUTH IN JOB TRAINING	# YOUTH TUTORING ACCELERATED LEARNING, VALUES FORMATION	# HOURS TUTORING ACCELERATED LEARNING, VALUES FORMATION
1 EL CALVARRIO	10-01-2011	✓		222	922	18	618	196	326	26	402	25	194
2 SAN JOSE I	09-01-2011	✓	☐	245	4,899	30	2,080	224	3,508	16	484	175	908
3 TAZUMAL	03-01-2011	✓		227	50,819	44	21,184	221	27,263	150	16,848	202	6,708
4 BUENA VISTA III	03-01-2011	✓	☐	212	6,374	18	359	200	4,929	180	1,235	200	210
5 SAN ANTONIO	03-01-2011	✓		312	11,449	31	2,011	249	4,562	190	2,237	39	4,651
6 ARGENTINA	05-01-2011	✓		196	6,543	10	662	189	2,243	183	3,828	72	472
7 LA TRINIDAD	12-01-2010	✓		327	7,398	23	941	321	4,634	173	2,709	5	55
8 CHINTUC II	03-01-2010	☐	✓	176	1,987	26	488	127	1,522	132	272	14	193
9 MELENDEZ	11-01-2009		✓	112	3,899	11	225	78	2,731	3	732	34	436
10 13 DE ENERO	10-01-2009	☐	✓	194	9,327	38	1,437	165	6,493	77	2,063	85	771
11 BARRIO LOURDES	04-01-2009	✓	☐	132	3,531	32	5,370	77	1,364	122	1,751	19	416
12 LOURDES COLON	10-01-2008	✓		696	13,424	57	2,327	570	2,644	299	9,719	78	1,062
13 MEJICANOS CFO	07-01-2008	☐											
				<b>3,051</b>	<b>120,571</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>37,702</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>62,217</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>42,278</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>16,076</b>

## Preventing Violence into the Night through Outreach Centers

Dennys Josue Galeas moves through the Outreach Center of which he is Coordinator, with a quiet ease, at least thirty kids mill excitedly around him. The 27 year-old is double checking tournament lists while kids impatiently look over his shoulders at who will compete next. By day, this Outreach Center has provided positive use of free time; training for employment; tutoring; accelerated learning and values education to thousands of kids since it opened its doors in Barrio Lourdes, San Salvador in April 2009. In December 2008, no one could have thought that ping pong tournaments or the Outreach Center's Cyber café would be open three nights a week from 8:30 PM-10PM. But this neighborhood has changed.

The Ministerio Abba Padre, other NGOs and community actors have all worked to help bring services to this neighborhood since 2008 when rival *clicas*'s still actively fought on its streets—but the Outreach Center can work at night, because it runs with volunteers and gangs and other actors respect the Center. “There is another group in the community that provided services at night but they had a security guard, we don't need that.” Dennys explains, “The Outreach Center plays an integrated role, because it offers training, values development, an atmosphere that is secure and the guidance we provide kids, it's not limited like other actors.”

Prior to April 2009, Dennys Galeas taught computer skills at a local school. He learned of the proposal for an Outreach Center and by the time a Coordinator was sought by his church, he was a natural fit. Dennys grew up in urban Barrio Lourdes and remembers playing in the streets as cops chased and shot at robbers down alleys. By 2002, robbers had given way to gang influence. Since 2008, many gang leaders have been jailed. Dennys tells the story of an active gang member who every day drops off and picks up his girls at the Outreach Center, eager to break the cycle of violence. Since the first ping pong tournament at the OC, a nighttime soccer tournament has been held on a field in the neighborhood and other competitions have followed. One youth involved in the tournament says, “I got third place, I had never played the sport. Now I want to win first place; at home I have nothing to do, I'd rather be at the OC.”

Next year, Dennys Galeas will graduate in computer engineering from a local university where he studies at night. Aside from Barrio Lourdes two other AJR USAID SICA Outreach Centers in violent municipalities, are open at night. A third Center plans to open its doors after dark soon.

*At Barrio Lourdes to date, more than 4,430 hours of services include those accessed by 115 youth trained in basic and advanced computer training, computer maintenance and English. Some 29 volunteers have provided more than 2,460 hours of time to youth including more than 800 hours of values development. Barrio Lourdes has provided accelerated learning through the Ministry of Education, helping 15 youth catch up to grade level.*

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

### **Result: 13 Outreach Centers strengthened according to OC Model Benchmarks in El Salvador ✓**

In May 2010, at the time of its amendment, Creative revised the OC Model that was in place to expand upon and strengthen prevention services in El Salvador and Honduras.

#### **El Salvador**

##### **The Strengthened OC Model includes:**

- ✓ **Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** 10 of 13 OCs have provided OC's hallmark Desafio de Sonar Mi Vida Lifeskills Training at their OCs and beyond into their communities. (See also Lifeskills Training.IND 2.1.1)
- ✓ **IT and English language skills strengthening:** Twelve of thirteen OCs have consistently provided IT Training and ten of thirteen have provided English skills training. More than 6,700 hours of English have been provided in OCs and more than 30,500 hours of computer skills training have been provided.
- ✓ **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** 12 of 13 OCs have business plans and have received training by CONAMYPE the Salvadoran Council for Small and Medium Enterprise in El Salvador to help train Coordinators on how to conceive of their micro-entrepreneurial initiatives at OCs. Eleven of thirteen OC's have an income generating initiative, but need a business plan for this initiative and must think of it as generating income, thinking beyond the Center but of the community as a client base, marketing strategies, etc.
- ✓ **Volunteerism development:** Some 325 volunteers have provided their time in the name of prevention services at OCs under this component, 64 have provided more than ten hours of their time.
- ✓ **OC Network Development:** Two meetings were held with regards to a new organization which will be formalized with the goal of national representation for OCs and the ability to strengthen OCs into the future. Though the workings and exact composition of the new association are still being finalized, two meetings of the Association were held. AJR's objective with the Network is to foster an independent registered organization in El Salvador that helps to propagate and duplicate, the Outreach Center Model, is able to receive funding from future donors and provides the 22 Outreach Centers with a shared umbrella. Nineteen of twenty two total OCs had partners on hand for the first meetings.
- ✓ **OC Sustainability:** In October and November 2011 OC Coordinators at five OCs (who were previously provided a salary under the six-month grant with AJR), are now being paid by the respective municipalities with all requisite benefits also paid. This is a formidable feat for the program, which worked closely with the CMPVs and municipalities to make this happen. The commitment on the part of CMPVs who had to approach municipalities for these funds is significant because it sends a strong signal with regards; 1) Conviction of the impact of CMPVs as an effective and number one prevention tool in the heart of communities, and 2) Commitment to prevention interventions generally and under the Plans.

Strengthening the OC's began in earnest beginning in 2010, when in May 2010 in El Salvador, the first Computer skills building and Computer Maintenance course concluded with the new course launching just a month later in June 2010. Creative had an agreement with the Francisco Gavidia University in El Salvador for both grants. Grants used students conducting their social service hours in order to do that serving in the OCs teaching English and Computer skills to at-risk youth. In some Centers youth became volunteers at Centers after completing their social service hours.

## **Honduras**

### **Opening the First Outreach Centers**

Like in El Salvador, opening new Outreach Centers in Honduras was challenging, partners were eager however to be a part of the OC Model, in the face of growing political complications in the country and hardship, prevention solutions were vital.

The *López Arellano, Choloma* OC, opened its doors in June 2010, well before its formal opening youth were clamoring to be a part of its services. Nearly 200 youth registered for courses and workshops. AJR's partner, Pastoral de Movilidad Humana attracted volunteers from the parish. The OC remains open today and is one of AJR's highest volume Centers.

In March 2009, the AJR signed an agreement with Save the Children to develop two outreach Centers in the Comayaguela suburb of Tegucigalpa, *Villafranca and Buena Nueva, Comayaguela*. The Outreach Centers neighbored communities and lie in highly vulnerable areas. In June 2009, both of the Outreach Centers were inaugurated. The US Ambassador to Honduras Hugo Llorens attended the inaugurations, where he gave a speech referring to the OCs as "sanctuaries of hope for youth." The Mayor of Tegucigalpa and Rotary Club Presidents were also present at the event. These two OCs have benefitted the neighboring communities to Villafranca and Buenas Nuevas, where Save the Children has community organization inroads. Buena Nueva was temporarily closed as a result of violence in the neighborhood but reopened its doors through Save the Children and AJR support.

The first Outreach Center in San Pedro Sula was inaugurated on January 21, 2009 in the notorious *Rivera Hernández* neighborhood. The Rivera Hernández OC was implemented with Organizacion Paz y Convivencia (OPC), which is funded by IDB. At its inception, the Rivera Hernandez OC trained 187 youth in computer skills, English, beauty, hair cutting, and others. Some of the beneficiaries have acquired degrees of skills that could permit them to initiate paid work in some businesses. An important key to the success of this OC has been the dedication of its leader, Pastor Arnold Linares, who is charismatic and highly dedicated to his community.

The agreement for *Chamelecón, San Pedro Sula's* OC was signed on June 4, 2010. Chamelecón is notorious for violence and several years ago was the site of a massacre of passengers by machine gun on a bus. The Center is going strong almost two years after it was opened.

## Outreach Centers Post-May 2010

Like in El Salvador, after the program extension, additional OCs were established under Activity One in Honduras. During the execution period, the goal of establishing ten “For my Barrio” Outreach Centers was achieved (under A1) The BuenasNuevas temporarily suspended its activities, but reopened in 2011.



Final results for OCs in Honduras under Activity One are included below:

Outreach Center (OC)	# YOUTH ATTENDING OC	# YOUTH HOURS at OCS	# YOUTH MAKING CREATIVE USE OF FREE TIME	# HOURS CREATIVE USE OF FREE TIME	# BENEFICIARY JOB TRAINING	# HOURS JOB TRAINING	# YOUTH TUTORING ACCELERATED LEARNING, VALUE FORMATION	# HOURS TUTORING ACCELERATED LEARNING, VALUE FORMATION
Casa Quemada, SPS	324	4,460	498	2,080	217	2,150	44	230
San Juan, SPS	608	21,809	270	990	115	17,721	38	3,098
Rivera Hernandez, SPS	809	37,217	431	9,298	310	23,248	118	4,671
Lopez Arellano, CHO	795	31,042	570	7,668	427	22,404	35	970
Nueva Suyapa, D.C.	412	23,912	224	9,715	130	13,223	18	974
San Martin, D.C.	291	11,015	280	3,942	163	5,437	93	1,636
Villafranca, D.C.	817	13,379	653	5,684	358	7,358	31	337
Rosalinda, D.C.	157	3,875	115	1,506	77	2,369	0	-
Flor del Campo, D.C.	194	4,830	192	1,995	115	2,835	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>151,548</b>	<b>3,234</b>	<b>42,883</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>96,749</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>11,916</b>

Thanks to the establishment of the OCs, the Regional Youth Alliance was able to help more young people to benefit in the communities (not only the beneficiaries of the OCs) but also the rest of the program components, whose activities are organized by the OC Coordinators.

Outreach Center (OC)	# YOUTH TRAINED In DSMV <sup>13</sup>	# YOUTH GRADUATED VOCATIONAL TRAINING (INFOP <sup>14</sup> and Others)	# YOUTH TRAINED TAL <sup>15</sup> (WITH LEGAL DOCUMENTS FOR JOB AND CVs)	# YOUTH PARTICIPATING IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES (KITS)	# YOUTH THAT HAVE ACCESS TO JOBS OR ACTIVITIES THAT GENERATE INCOME	# YOUTH INVOLVED JUVENCLUB PROGRAM
Casa Quemada, SPS	211	93	34	11	4	34
San Juan, SPS	207	188	47	18	6	27
Rivera Hernandez, SPS	229	163	38	27		104
Lopez Arellano, CHO	255	232	44	17	16	35
Nueva Suyapa, D.C.	205	55	17		4	
San Martin, D.C.	205		18		5	
Villafranca, D.C.	190					
Rosalinda, D.C.	95		11		4	
Flor del Campo, D.C.	188	20	17		1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>200</b>

The structure of the OCs also made it possible for partners and coordinators to provide other benefits to youth in the communities. In the Nueva Suyapa OC, for example, three academically gifted young people received scholarships from the National Youth Institute<sup>16</sup> and 60 young people are studying English with instructors from the *Universidad Pedagógica Nacional Francisco Morazán* in a program sponsored by the Public Affairs Section (PAS) of the American Embassy. The program could be extended to other OCs in the future. Likewise, the Flor del Campo OC received a donation of nine laptop computers from the National Congress that are being used in the workshops for children.

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

#### **Result: 7 Outreach Centers strengthened according to OC Model Benchmarks in Honduras ✓**

In Honduras, AJR’s objective was to establish the seven basic service components in the ten Outreach Centers. This objective was achieved with the exception of the OCs in Villafranca, Rosalinda and Flor del Campo where the English classes were not given due to a lack of trained volunteers. All other components were fully implemented.

The strengthening process involved the execution of all the components. In this way the Challenge of “Dreaming my Life”(DSMV<sup>17</sup>) workshop not only resulted in human capital trained in violence prevention (facilitators),but also involved awareness raising for the coordinators and partners about the different problems that affect the young people in their communities. The English and computer science classes were dynamic elements of the OCs; they both attracted the interest of the young people and developed the management skills of the coordinators and partners to attract instructors from other

<sup>13</sup>Challenge of “Dreaming my Life”Workshop

<sup>14</sup>Instituto Nacional de Formación Profesional – The National Institute for Professional Formation

<sup>15</sup>Employability Workshop

<sup>16</sup>Instituto Nacional de la Juventud

<sup>17</sup>Desafío de Soñar mi Vida

institutions due to the lack of volunteers (especially English teachers), as well as to seek opportunities to expand the number of OC volunteers in order to benefit a greater number of young people.

Outreach Center (OC)	LIFE SKILLS TRAINING (DSMV)	IT SKILLS TRAINED	ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS TRAINED	VOLUNTEER RISK DEVELOPMENT	MICRO-ENTERPRISE	OC SUSTAINABILITY	OC NETWORK DEVELOPMENT
CASA QUEMADA, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SAN JUAN, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RIVERA HERNANDEZ, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LOPEZ ARELLANO, CHO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NUEVA SUYAPA, D.C.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SAN MARTIN, D.C.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
VILLAFRANCA, D.C.	X	X	There was no trained volunteer.	X	X	X	X
ROSALINDA, D.C.	X	X	There was no trained volunteer	X	X	X	X
FLOR DEL CAMPO, D.C.	X	X	There was no trained volunteer	X	X	X	X

Without any doubt, the most important drivers at the OCs are the volunteers from the communities who are dedicated to doing their best to assist the young people. In addition, the volunteers provide another important function of responding to the interest of many young people and adults in contributing to stopping violence in their neighborhoods.

The objective of the ten microenterprises in the Honduras OCs was to generate income to support the OC activities. Since most of the OCs were inaugurated during this past quarter, their income levels were low, but their high degree of acceptance in the communities shows that there is significant potential. Meanwhile the implementing partners continue to fund the OCs, which mainly involves renting or providing cost-free physical space, public expenditures and other lesser maintenance costs.

Finally, although some of the communities do not have internet service, each OC has established its own Facebook page in order to form an OC network. In addition, as a result of monthly follow-up meetings with the OC coordinators and partners in each municipality, it has been possible to create an atmosphere of cooperation, solidarity and mutual support between them, with channels of communication between the coordinators leading to some joint activities.

## Guatemala

### Crime Prevention Small Grants in Outreach Centers

One of the AJR program's very first efforts to extend the crime prevention impact in communities of OC's in Guatemala came in the form of eight grants awarded to the Ciudad del Sol, Bucaro, Mezquital, San Rafael II; Santa Catarina Pinula; Palin, Escuintla; and Palencia OC's.

SMALL GRANTS PREVENTION OC'S IN GUATEMALA

No.	Project name	Grantee	Project Number	Start date	End date
1	CdA Paraiso II	Alianza Joven Regional GT	SG-07-GT001	07/08/09	07/11/09
2	CdA Palencia	Alianza Joven Regional GT	SG-08-GT002	07/08/09	07/11/09
3	CdA Bucaro;Mezquital	Alianza Joven Regional GT	SG-09-GT003	07/08/09	07/11/09
4	CdA Palin, Escuintla	Alianza Joven Regional GT	SG-10-GT004	07/08/09	07/11/09
5	CdA San Rafael II	Alianza Joven Regional GT	SG-11-GT005	07/08/09	07/11/09
6	CdA Ciudad del Sol	Alianza Joven Regional GT	SG-12-GT006	07/08/09	07/11/09
7	CdA Santa Catarina, Pinula	Alianza Joven Regional GT	SG-13-GT007	07/08/09	07/11/09

## **IND. 1.5.- Youth Movements established in El Salvador and Honduras working to promote juvenile violence prevention policies**

**Result: Two Youth Movements for the Prevention of Violence were established in El Salvador and Honduras under AJR USAID-SICA. ✓**

### **EL SALVADOR**

In December 2010, AJR USAID SICA began discussion with youth about El Salvador's violence, a profile was created on Face book that called out to youth, "Hagamos Algo Pues" *Ok Let's Do Something* (Against Violence). AJR reached out to youth in its own network and the profile began to go viral. The campaign sought to: 1) provide information on the reality of violence in El Salvador using data from the Violence Diagnostic to create awareness and discussion among youth. Thoughts on the violence plaguing the country and how it touches youths' everyday lives went into discussion on Face book.

In January 2011, two workshops took place in the presence of some 200 youth, findings were presented from the first workshop and a permanent brand was decided upon for the Movement. Youth from the municipalities and from AJR's Outreach Centers attended. Through a democratic and open voting process a group of ten Coordinating Committee was voted on to help guide the Movement. The Movement's Mission, Vision and Values were defined as were key areas of focus with regards to violence prevention.

## THE EL SALVADOR YOUTH MOVEMENT AGAINST VIOLENCE



### SOCIAL MOBILIZATION TO PROMOTE PREVENTION POLICIES

The Movement's original strategy remained in place throughout the 11 months that it received support. Most activities outlined in AJR's grant to the Movement were realized. These include the following activities:

- More than 1,000 Salvadoran youth were reached through 110 "Dialogues Against Violence" round tables with community members to explore solutions to violence. These started on May 16, 2011 in San Salvador.
- In August 2011, a National Youth Fair was attended by an estimated 50,000 youth. It was sponsored by the Ministry of Youth, the Youth Movement Against Violence developed a *Tunnel Against Violence* that took some 3,000 youth through rooms simulating crime, including extortions and theft, providing data on the impact of crime and ending the experience in a dialogue with youth on preventing crime. At the end of the tunnel, they received an introduction to violence, prevention, and the Movement's role. After the tunnel, participants took part in Dialogues for the Prevention of Violence. The tunnel was effective as a powerful individual experience for youth while creating awareness for what can be done to create solutions. It operated during the three days and was visited by First Lady Pignato, and government officials. The Movement invited rock bands to a concert called PREVENROCK. MJC's participation was highlighted in the most newspapers.
- On December 5, 2011, the Movement made social mobilization history in El Salvador, organizing Dialogues with the youth leaders of political parties on the middle of one of the capital's highest-traffic roundabouts. It marked the first time such leaders had ever come together to discuss violence and its solutions in El Salvador. The following week, candidates for the Mayoral elections held Dialogues, also at the public roundabout.



In December 2011, the Youth Movement against Violence closed its “Dialogues against Violence” process this quarter to elaborate recommendations for a youth crime prevention policy. The public policy recommendations resulting from Dialogues were compiled for review by the Legislative Assembly, with the objective that various political factions in El Salvador can begin to support them.

- El Salvador’s Youth Movement hosted, **the “+CON against Violence” Soccer Match against Violence**, an awareness-building event in January 2012. The Youth Movement invited artists, performers, members of the private and public sectors, politicians, diplomats and professional soccer players to be the stars of the +CON match. The Soccer Match against Violence brought together politicians, youth and international dignitaries together in a friendly match that created awareness of the need for a national youth crime prevention policy. At the Opening Ceremony youth asked players to put their hands together and make a public statement against violence. Major media coverage was obtained and players included Mayoral candidates, the Director of the National Youth Council and the coordinators of political parties.

## THE HONDURAS YOUTH MOVEMENT AGAINST VIOLENCE



On July 24, 2011, the Youth against Violence Movement (MJCIV) in Honduras was officially launched in the presence of more than 1,200 young people from different youth sectors. There was a presentation of the project proposal, which was aimed at educating Honduran youth and raising their awareness about the situation of violence in the country in order to encourage them to make violence prevention a national priority.

To motivate young people so they identify with the Movement and adopt it as their own, the launch included a free concert with the participation of national artists, such as the *Bohemios del Reggaetón*, B-Seven and Proyecto Gritón. In addition, young members of the MCJV in Guatemala and El Salvador participated in the event. In attendance were public figures from the media, international development agencies, civil society and the government (including the President of the Youth Commission at the National Congress) resulting in a wide publicity for the event in on television and in the print media, with major articles in the two newspapers with the widest national circulation.

## SOCIAL MOBILIZATION TO PROMOTE PREVENTION POLICIES

- The Youth against Violence Movement was created to carry out defined activities, which are presented below. The MJCIV fully completed the work plan established for 2011, with many of its activities carried out in the fourth quarter of FY2011 and has actively initiated mobilizations activities that have raised its profile as now being widely nationally recognized.



- “Singing for Non-Violence” Contest: 17 participants (national groups and solo artists) took part in the “Singing for Non-Violence” Contest. The winning song has been adopted as the Movement’s anthem.

- “Five Star Players Against Violence” Soccer Match: In September 2011, on the soccer fields of the Francisco Morazán Pedagogical University, a promotional soccer game called “5 STAR



"PLAYERS AGAINST VIOLENCE" was held with the participation members of the Honduran National congress, including Representatives Tommy Zambrano, Juan Fernando Lobo, Mario Pinel, Alexander Agapito Rodríguez and Abraham Alvarenga; Government officials included the Minister of Youth, Marco Midence, and members of the media, such as Julissa Irias, Carmen Boquín, DorysLeva, Erick Chavarría and Jacobo Hernández. The Mayor of Tegucigalpa and President of the National Party, Mr. Ricardo Alvarez, also played.

The event brought together representatives of Revo y Ultrafiel, two of the most violent Barras in the capital, as well reformed former gang members. Thus, the event was composed of a diverse group, allowing the message of tolerance and non-violence to be widely disseminated to different key actors. As a result, it was more than a sports event, but rather it became a forum where the country's decision makers could heighten their awareness of the seriousness of situation of violence in Honduras. The event also included choreographic presentations, war bands, and videos to raise awareness about the situation of violence in the country.

- *100 Here Among Young People* Dialogues: 110 dialogues were held in Honduras by the Movement, surpassing the original goal. They took place in the cities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma. This activity not only allowed the young people to be heard, but also to present proposals on how to improve the country's violence situation from the point of view of young people themselves. The significant aspect of the process was the methodology of dialogues in small groups. They were mainly held in vulnerable communities where the participants were able to express themselves and, more importantly, to be heard by other young people with similar needs and worries.



- Non-Violence Christmas concert in San Pedro Sula: "Let's Celebrate Without Violence". The Christmas Without Violence event in San Pedro Sula was renamed LET'S CELEBRATE WITHOUT VIOLENCE. It involved a one-week campaign called "Se +" (Know More) and culminated in a concert with the participation of local and national musical groups and artistic groups. About 1000 young people from the most vulnerable neighborhoods in San Pedro Sula attended. The activity was successful in raising the awareness of young people from vulnerable communities about the violence problem in Honduras.



- Establishing Three Youth Movement Chapters: In September 2011, as part of the municipal violence prevention plans in San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba, the MJCVC extended its activities to these municipalities, and in September the San Pedro Sula MJCVC was formed with the participation of 20 youth organizers from the industrial capital of Honduras who established a coordinating commission for the Movement. In a parallel fashion, the Choloma MJCVC was formed with the attendance of 28 youth organizers, who also set up an organizational structure. On September 9, 2011, the La Ceiba MJCVC was formed with the participation of 30 youth organizers involved in the workshop. A Coordinating Committee was also established. Once the chapters have been formed they will become active members of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees.

- In August 2011, the MJCVM first met with Honduran President Porfirio Lobo Sosa. At the meeting the Movement emphasized to the President the importance of allocating more funds to state institutions, such as the National Prevention Plan (PNPRRS) and the Institute for Youth, for investment in violence prevention. The visit was facilitated by the Minister of Youth. PNPRRS had presented a proposal to begin a campaign of violence prevention in the country with a budget of Lps. 3,000.000 (three million), which after the meeting with the MJCVM, was verbally approved by the President. President Lobo expressed his willingness to approve an extension of the PNPRRS's budget to provide resources to invest in the violence prevention campaigns in the 50 municipalities that are most affected by violence in Honduras. The PNP's current budget is 7 million Lempiras, and it is expected to be raised to 10 million to begin the campaigns early next year.
- 
- In July 2011, a meeting was held in the offices of the German aid agency, GTZ, to present the PREVENIR Project. This promotes juvenile violence prevention, and one of the planned actions involves assisting the National Prevention Program (PNPRRS) in the process of constructing a National Violence Prevention Policy, incorporating the objectives, vision and mission of the Youth Against Violence Movement (MJCVM), which, pursuant to the agreement signed with the Regional Youth Alliance (AJR), is in charge of executing a strategy to advocate for the approval of a National Violence Policy in Honduras. As a result of the meeting the MJCVM was invited to participate in training sessions and also to meetings to accompany the process of constructing a Violence Prevention Policy.
  - A week-long campaign called "Se +" (Know +). More than 1,000 youth from the most vulnerable neighborhoods of San Pedro Sula participated in the final concert, featuring local and national artists, to raise awareness about the problem of violence in the country.
  - More than 600 youth from vulnerable parts of Choloma participated in the *Eco Urbana* Cultural afternoon in order to carry out recreational and violence prevention activities with the city's young people. There were folk dances, traditional games, skating, boat trips and breakdancing, among other activities. Approximately 600 young people from Choloma's most violence prone neighborhoods participated in the activity.
  - The Movement has had exposure in the mass media with more than 35 publications in the print media, 12 in digital media and more than 50 television appearances and 40 on the radio. The most noteworthy publicity came from appearances on *Frente a Frente* with Renato Álvarez; a front page article in the newspaper, *La Tribuna: Cadena Humana* (Human Chain); Congresswoman Marcia Villeda's program, *Rompe el Silencio* (Break the Silence); The "Tea Hour" of *Radio la Top; Vox Latina*; Channel 8; *El Heraldo* and *La Prensa* newspapers; among other local media outlets in San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba. (See also Annex IV of this report.)

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



### **THE GUATEMALA YOUTH MOVEMENT AGAINST VIOLENCE**

This section summarizes key benchmarks by the Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence (MJCv) in Guatemala. Between July and December 2009, MJCv was founded and received a first grant, *Lo que Proponemos, Hacemos* (**What we Propose We Do**) under the USAID Youth Challenge Program (YCP) in Guatemala. Between June 2010-January 2011, the Youth Movement received its first support grant from AJR USAID-SICA to implement Public Policy Recommendations to prevent youth violence in at least two at-risk areas of Guatemala. Between March 2011 and January 2012, MJCv received a second grant, *Mas Vale Prevenir que Lamentar* (**Better to Prevent than to be Sorry**) from AJR to, capture political parties' attention and place youth violence prevention squarely on the agenda of stakeholders for national elections, among other focus areas. Since October 2011, activities by the Youth Movement have continued and the veteran Movement is an essential national chapter in the new Regional Movement against Violence.

In January 2012, the Movement again raised the bar for social marketing creativity developing a three-part campaign *No More Assaults* and website (<http://www.espantacacos.org/>) aimed at addressing citizens' lacking reporting of crime. The website application allowed citizens to report crime hotspots and the Movement made sure *espantacos* or scare crows were placed on these spots to grab the attention of passersby. The campaign collaborated with Ogilvy and Hill Knowlton. Part one was rolled out in January and was focused on crime hotspots at stoplights, part-two in February aims to expose crime on buses and in March the MJCv aims to present violence prevention recommendations to local government reps.



Below, is a summary of the work of the Movement under the two AJR grants, beginning under AJR USAID-SICA in July 2009.

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

### **Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence—What We Propose We Do (Lo Que Proponemos lo Hacemos)**

**Objective 1 Implement public policy recommendations to prevent youth violence in at least two high-risk zones in Guatemala**

**“Para Muestra Un Boton” (To Show a Button)**

The Youth Movement Against Violence developed several prevention initiatives at the local level the public policy recommendations presented by them in December 2009 known as *Para Muestra Un Boton*. Two municipalities were selected to implement the activities, El Mezquital and La Brigada, based on the ability of the Movement and AJR to work with schools, churches and other groups. The project achieved its objective of implementing a range of training to support policy recommendations including to adults on the importance of schooling, mothers on the importance of nutrition, youth on life skills and on the part of two businessmen raising awareness on employment and ethics.

A number of key objectives under the various policy recommendations to be implemented were not achieved.

- *Recommendation Two, Greater number of youth with access to secondary education*, a target of 40 scholarships were aimed to be provided in the two communities. Despite many months of follow-up with the Ministry of Education, scholarships for youth were not accessed as the Ministry insisted the request would have to be made for January 2012.
- *Recommendation 4: Youth service projects, involvement of youth in volunteer projects that provide youth with work experience and allow them to experience citizenship*, an inventory of community organizations for youth to volunteer, was to be completed. This was not achieved because the only institution to be identified was the OC in Mezquital.
- *Recommendation 7: Employment Services for Youth*, a database of employment opportunities for local youth in communities was not able to be completed because the grant lacked time and identification of employment for work aged youth was not possible because AJR was unable to identify youth aged 18 or above as the population in the communities was overwhelmingly younger than this age.

<b>"What we Propose We Do" Guatemala Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence 2010</b>				
<b>"Para Muestra Un Boton" Implementing Prevention Policy Recommendations in Two Pilot Communities</b>				
	M	W	TOTAL	GOAL
<b>Recommendation 1: Implement prevention programming from infancy onward</b>				
Number of Parents provided with "First my Family" talks nutrition, importance of education in two pilot communities	224	226	450	450
Number of Parents receiving talks importance children attending primary school	34	38	72	
<b>Recommendation 2: Greater number of youth with access to secondary education</b>				
Number of Youth Receiving Lifeskills Training "Its Worth Dreaming"	220	234	454	350
Number of Teachers Trained in Working with Problem Youth	24	21	45	20
<b>Recommendation 3: Development of supervised programs after school to improve use of free time</b>				
Number of adults identified to guide/mentor youth in two communities			42	
<b>Recommendation 4: Youth service projects, involvement of youth in volunteer projects that provide youth with work experience and allow them to experience citizenship</b>				
Inventory of community projects identified who work with youth			1 community program identified	
<b>Recommendation 5: Values Education</b>				
Number of Community Members Receiving Training Citizenship and Community Involvement "I am a Citizen"	169	185	354	300
Number of Community Members Receiving Prevention of Drugs Training	122	153	275	40
<b>Recommendation 6.: Professional Training Programs for Youth</b>				
Number of Community Members Receiving Talks on Employment and Work Ethic	64	71	135	
<b>Recommendation 7: Employment Services for Youth</b>				
Inventory conducted of employment aged youth in community			0	1
<b>Recommendation 8: Recovery of Public Areas and Investment in Vulnerable Youth</b>				
Number of Youth volunteering to enhance prevention infrastructure in the two pilot communities			84	50
<b>Recommendation 9: Mechanisms for Conflict Mediation</b>				
Number of Community Leaders Receiving Conflict Resolution Training	22	28	50	50
<b>TOTAL NUMBER TRAINED</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1,877</b>	

## **Training Content**

### **Life Plan: “It’s worth dreaming” (*Plan de Vida: Se Vale Soñar*)**

**Life Plan Workshop trainings** were adapted from a methodology designed by GuateAmala. Each participant wrote their life stories following a workshop on life plans. These life plans included ways that each beneficiary will 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.

**Family Plan: “My Family First”:** The "My Family First" was adapted based on a methodology adapted by one provided by GuateAmala and used by the Movement in 2009. By means of this the families of the communities of Ciudad Quetzal and La Brigada learned to dialogue and reconcile agreements and resolve conflicts within the family unit.

**Community Plan: “I am a Citizen” & Community Service Projects :** The workshop, "Community Plan: I am a citizen" sought to have participants reflect on the community where they currently live, followed by the projection of how they would view their community, ending with a proposal for immediate action for their community (a cleaning project, volunteer hours at an institution of assistance to the community or similar) depending on the type of proposals made and others are as proposed at the discretion of the institute or in charge of the proposal. Youth proposed to improve aspects of their communities and cleaning of streets and neighborhoods, among other projects. Projects included proposals to improve safety, values and awareness for neighbors, as well as cultural activities such as parades and plays. In Ciudad Quetzal, the “La Manita Contra la Violencia” community service project saw participation by 55 youth who came out to a school to paint the walls and demonstrate a will to improve the environment of this community. The event brought together members of the Youth Movement Against Violence and Community members sectors in terms of making clear how prevention must be understood to start with each citizen.

**Youth in Conflict/Conflict Resolution Workshop:** At the conflict resolution workshops held by AJR, youth leaders were taught simple ways to resolve difficult situations faced by most community leaders, showing them how to see the conflict and be able to deal with conflictive situations in communities.

## **Objective 2 Inform Public Policy for the Prevention of Youth Violence in Guatemala**

In December 2010, Members of the Youth Movement visited the National Congress to begin advocating for a Prevention Budget as a national priority in Guatemala. They submitted the proposal, “Better Safe than Sorry” which reminded Congress that the cost of investing in a young person vulnerable to violence is about Q. 260 (\$32) per month, while monthly costs to reintegrate young people after having committed a crime is about Q. 1,300 (\$162) –some five times as much. The Movement requested Congress to clarify in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior how much is allocated to prevention, and the allocation of resources that can be invested in youth at risk, especially the most vulnerable in prevention programs with the support of the community, public institutions like the Ministries of Education, Health, Culture and Sports, Jobs, INTECAP (National Training Institute), etc. Youth met with the Deputy Educational Quality of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Miguel Angel Franco de Leon, in order to tell him about pilot projects in La Brigada and Ciudad Quetzal and to request a series of scholarships for youth in the neighborhoods. They shared that as the first recommendation of the Public Policy document is to provide opportunities for personal and professional youth for attaining a comprehensive education and as part of this is when young people finish high school.

In December 2010, Guatemala's Youth Movement Against Violence hosted, **"39 Días Contra la Violencia"** "or 39 Days Against Violence, an awareness raising campaign which focused among other things, on violence prevention awareness after the violent killing of a young woman in one of the capital's most secure areas. The project inceptioned a "Busito Against Violence", a small bus departed from the area of the killing and carried youth from the violent neighborhoods where AJR is piloting violence prevention programs. At 1900 hours nine dialogues on violence ensued in restaurants where the killings occurred on the 19<sup>th</sup> of November, 2010. The series of activities received formidable press coverage.

AJR Guatemala and the Movement against Violence conceived of a communications campaign to position recommendations for a violence prevention policy by shaping a new "gang", one that is against violence. The campaign had the following objectives: capture the attention of a large audience; maximize social media outlets, build alliances with youth organizations that offer time for example on the Movement's website and expand Prevention in Action Talks. Leverage of about \$588,632.95 (Q.4,561,905.30) has been collected to date as a result of the campaign. Ogilvy, a global public relations firm specialized in social marketing campaigns, provided pro-bono assistance with a campaign designed to unify organizations and youth around the Movement's Nine public policy recommendations.



## **Award-winning Campaign Against Violence and Infectious Theme-Song Go Viral on Internet**



In October 2011, the MJC's campaign was awarded the prestigious EFFIE Award for social marketing by the Universidad Francisco Marroquín. On February 22, 2011 the *Campaign Against Violence* was launched with youth members of the Movement and youth from marginal neighborhoods was led by Tavo Bárcenas, Guatemalan musician and singer of the Movement's infectious theme song **"No Más Balas"** (*No More Bullets*). A press conference on the launch was held and music video was presented. The Campaign motivated youth who are against violence to visit the movement website, where they will be

able to find information on how to prevent violence and become part of organizations which offer volunteer opportunities. The music video for "No Más Balas" was aired on national and international (cable) TV stations. More than 43,600 watched the video on YouTube,<sup>1</sup> and more than 600 email responses were received by the Youth Movement in response to video and advocacy efforts. A cell phone ringtone of the video was made available on radio and Internet and received a flood of downloads. Billboards and posters featured across the city.

### **Objective 3: Strengthen Youth Movement Against Violence**

In December 2010, 109 youth leaders received the seminar "Lead, a weblog that will change tomorrow" which allowed disclosure of the current situation of the country and led the drive to foster skills in young people. Young people were trained initially through techniques taught by leading international company Franklin Covey. A panel of three Guatemalan personalities shared information on key pillars of youth development.

## Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence— *Mas Vale Prevenir que Lamentar* (Better to Prevent Than to be Sorry)

**MAS VALE PREVENIR  
QUE LAMENTAR**

In April 2011 a follow-on grant supporting the Youth Movement and sought to capture political parties' attention in order to place youth violence prevention squarely on the agenda of stakeholders for next year's elections. This grant has also sought to foster volunteerism by Youth. In this regard, the Movement has held weekly meetings with the Guatemalan Center for Volunteerism (CVG) which has 51 participating volunteer organizations. The objective was to create alliances with volunteer groups for youth referral as well as to expand support for youth movement activities. The latter has been successful, as the Movement obtained key support for the *Vivos Muchá* camp and for other events this year. The following are activities and results under each of the grant's objectives:

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

In Guatemala's election year where crime is the number one issue to voters, many political parties did not make available their plans for violence prevention, had no plans or lack a prevention emphasis, with all too many promising repressive techniques to combat crime.

In December 2010, the Movement requested to meet with political parties to present the Public Policy Recommendations on Youth Violence Prevention. Three meetings with the key parties were granted:

1. The MJCV 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.
2. The Movement met with the Partido Político Libertad Democrática (LIDER) where the Movement was received by a candidate for Deputy of Congress. The Movement received a copy of the party's governing plan which includes investment in violence prevention. The youth representative for the party was also on hand and the party pledged to consider the recommendations further-. No Presidential candidate of a party accepted invitations with the Youth Movement.

## **Guatemalan Political Party draws from Movement's Youth Crime Prevention Policy as Basis for its Governance Policy Proposal**

To address response by political parties to the MJCVC's Prevention Policy Recommendations, the Movement met with Acción de Desarrollo Nacional (ADN), candidate for the Vice Presidency on hand, Mr. José Antonio de León Escribano. The Recommendations for a Youth Crime Prevention Policy were presented as were the results of the project, "Para Muestra Un Botón" which validates the policy in two pilot communities. Mr. José Antonio de León Escribano commented that his party's governance plan included a Youth Prevention Plan and that the party turned to the Movement's policy recommendations. The candidate commended the Movement for their efforts.

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

## **Movement holds a Social Media Forum with Political Parties to Advocate for a Youth Crime Prevention Policy**

In October 2011, MJCVC held a Forum interviewing candidates for presidency. This forum sought to probe the Violence Prevention Plan for each. The forum was called "Multimedia Forum 2D Do You Know the Violence Prevention Plan of Your Candidate?", This consists of two

videos, in the first one, information is shared statistics of violence in Guatemala and it explains the theme of prevention, and the second video contains the responses of candidates to the following three questions: *a. What is meant by prevention of youth violence?, b. What are the three specific actions to prevent youth violence your government is performed if elected?, c. What municipalities would you prioritize?*

The forum was held in November in the second round of elections. A press conference was attended by 13 members of the press. The forum was the result of the concern of youth for choosing the best option between two presidential candidates and the need to prevent violence, informing young people so they feel as if they can make a conscious vote. Videos were uploaded to social networking to the website and Youtube: <http://www.jovenescontralaviolencia.org/2011/11/?como-esta-guatemala-en-relacion-a-la->

## **Election forums see limited participation by Youth Movement; point to long road to understanding of youth violence prevention and committing to solutions**

While the Youth Movement against Violence was unable to hold its Elections Forum on the Prevention of Youth Violence for political parties to present their violence prevention plans for discussion, political parties in the run-up to round one of the presidential elections in September 2011, held forums that saw some participation by the Movement.

On August 3, the LIDER party introduced its proposal for governance in the run up to elections. Youth Movement representatives participated in the questions round after the presentation, posing the query, "Name a concrete action to prevent youth violence". The candidate for Presidency answered, "Reinserting gang members into society." It was clear that the candidate did not understand the premise of the question posed. At a Forum hosted by the Acción de Desarrollo Nacional (AND) party, the same question was not met with a prevention proposal, however the candidate promised to eradicate violence in three months and promised to strengthen the role of teachers.

Gavidia University hosted a virtual forum for Deputies of Parliament which sought to connect Deputies with students through social network sites. The recommendations for a public policy for the prevention of youth violence featured on the forum. At the forum for Deputies held by the organizations UNIS, Jóvenes por la vida (Youth for Life) and Política Stereo, four Deputies were officially presented with the recommendations for a public policy for the prevention of youth violence by the Youth Movement.

Finally, in late August six presidential candidates attended the ACG forum for education which sought to educate the public with regards to presidential candidates' proposals for the education sector. Youth from the Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence managed to participate only as members of the general public. The International Crisis Group and others have pointed to the marked weakness of Guatemalan political parties who have

[violencia/](#) and <http://www.jovenescontralaviolencia.org/2011/11/%C2%BFque-hara-tu-candidato/>. Some 403, re-posts and retweets were used in little more than a month between eight different social media outlets.

The Youth Movement created alliances with a view to organizing the Forum. It was on the verge of a key alliance with ACG the organization hosting “Noche Civica” (Civic Night), which for more than thirty years has hosted a well-known Elections Forum. The alliance for the Forum did not materialize but the Youth Movement gained 15 seats at the Noche Civica, a place at roundtables organized by a youth project to analyze Presidential candidates’ governance policies (live on the web) and entrance to forums organized by ACG through August 2011.

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

The three most important universities in Guatemala were selected to organize awareness sessions at universities. The platform is important because many students are focused on their academic and social lives and not on their key role as change agents for prevention and in improving the condition of their country.

The Youth Movement presented the Prevention Policy Recommendations at three universities so students learn about prevention objectives and the Movement’s activities and become involved. In Quarter Four a presentation was made at San Carlos University to present results of *Para Muestra Un Boton*, seventy-two university students took part in the event. Also in Quarter Four, the Youth Movement returned to Francisco Marroquín University for a second time, speaking to fifty-nine in a youth audience about personal commitment to prevention, how to have better communication with parents, be a better neighbor, and become involved in voluntary organizations. Students responded with extreme openness to the sessions. The Movement will be organizing additional sessions.

### **Youth Movement Against Violence is Strengthened**

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



In July 2011, the seminar “**Proyecta**” (**Project!**) was held and was attended by 53 members of the Youth Movement. (21 F/32 M), the objective of the session was to provide an integrated training on, how to analyze political developments (provided by the expert Sigfrido Lee), insights on public security, (provided by the expert

Francisco Quezada), a session on conflict mediation (provided by the expert Néstor López), and a session on how to communicate effectively (provided by Maria del Carmen Aceña). The integrated training provided a panorama of the political situation in the country and its challenges and openings for advocacy and engagement with civil societies and key actors in Guatemala.

#### **Objective: Movement assists “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 objective of “Day 9” events was to create monthly activities to foster awareness of violence among youth and motivate them to become change agents on this issue including by joining the Youth Movement. This quarter the following two events were held:

As part two of the aforementioned seminar and youth training “Proyecta”, the “**Proyecta una Guatemala Mejor**” activity was held in July 2011. Members of the Youth Movement wrote a personal commitment on the back of a giant puzzle of Guatemala and lighted candles honoring their commitments. Telecentro 13, Nuestro Diario, Prensa Libre, Radio Punto were on hand to cover the event in order to draw attention to youth’s personal commitments and to the Movements ongoing activities to push forward a public policy for the prevention of youth violence, with more fervor than ever as a result of Guatemala’s polarized political context and dire security and social predicaments.

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

The Regional Movement for the Prevention of Violence (MJRCV) is made possible by strong bilateral Youth Movements supported by Creative and previously established in Guatemala in 2009 and El Salvador and Honduras in 2011. The AJR’s objective is to foster a regional level youth-driven initiative that mobilizes young Central Americans to advocate for policies for the prevention of crime through innovative mobilization campaigns that draw from the strength of the associated bi-lateral Movements. The goal is that the regional movement becomes a vibrant force for crime prevention policy reform that protects youth and promotes their futures.



The Regional Youth Movement was officially launched in San Salvador on December 13, 2011 with the signing of the Movement’s Constitution. Youth from all three national Movements were on hand at SICA and received a standing ovation for their work to mitigate violence. After the signing of its new Constitution, the Movement has already become the SICA Secretariat General’s reference point with regards youth civil society activity in the Central America region.

A joint proposal was initiated in January 2012 to be funded under SICA to mobilize citizenry and create awareness against violence in the region. The proposal was worked with the countries over email and Skype. The newly launched regional movement will work in coordination with SICA. Creative and SICA are in the process of confirming funding for the Regional Movement.

### **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**

**Result: Two crime prevention public policy initiatives/campaigns which seek to draft; advocate for; and mobilize citizens towards reforming, approving and/or implementing crime prevention policies ✓**

### **Honduras Youth Movement Against Violence Goes to Congress to Present Policy Recommendations**

Two great successes this quarter were the invitation to the Youth Against Violence Movement (MJC<sup>18</sup>) to form part of the Committee for Security and Coexistence<sup>19</sup> established by Honduran President Porfirio Lobo Sosa and the presentation about the Movement before the entire National Congress to focus on violence prevention.



The MJC presentation to the entire National Congress was accompanied by a massive march with the participation of local youth groups and the students from the national university, *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras* (UNAH), in which at least 3,000 young people formed a Human Chain to lobby for investment in juvenile violence prevention.

Some of the principal demands that the MJC presented to the Congress were the following:

- Live in a peaceful Honduras without violence, where there are opportunities for employment and microentrepreneurship and schools and teachers prepared to deliver quality education.
- Easy access to employment and the ability to acquire the necessary documents, such as criminal records, police reports and health cards - free of cost.
- Young people requested that more resources be invested in violence prevention programs and projects,
- Young people also asked for a clean-up of police departments at every level so that they are composed of honest and principled men and women with proven values.

In addition, the young people want a national violence prevention policy to be designed, socialized, validated and approved with their participation. The entities responsible for the application and implementation of this policy should execute it in a transparent fashion, without corruption, and the results should be measurable and verifiable, in line with the national plan and the country's vision.

Young people also called for a cease of violence in Honduras.

Likewise, there has been a rapprochement with the country's government and the legislative branch to promote the allocation of more financial resources to national institutions that work with youth and violence prevention. While the response has been positive, as of yet, there have been no concrete actions by the government.

Some of the other meetings where the MJC promoted violence prevention included:

- Meeting with the President of the Honduran National Congress, including a visit to the San Martín OC in Comayagüela.
- Meeting with Mr. Mark Fierstein, USAID Assistant Manager for Latin America and the Caribbean and the U.S. Ambassador, Ms. Lisa Kubiske.
- Meeting with Ms. María Otero, U.S. Sub-Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs and the President of the national university (UNAH), Ms. Julieta Castellanos.

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<sup>18</sup>Movimiento Joven Contra la Violencia

<sup>19</sup>Comité de Seguridad y Convivencia

- MJCVC Honduras, together with members of the El Salvador and Guatemala MJCVCs and representatives of the Central American Integration system (SICA<sup>20</sup>) signed a proposal for a Central American MJCVC in San Salvador, El Salvador.

## El Salvador Youth Movement Against Violence Goes to Congress to Present Policy Recommendations

In January 2012, the Youth Movement Against Violence in El Salvador presented Recommendations for a Youth Crime Prevention Policy to the President of the Legislative Assembly, Sigfredo Reyes and members of the Executive Board of the Assembly who were interested in learning more about youths' proposal. The recommendations were received with interest and enthusiasm by members of the Assembly who committed to sharing the document with their legislative factions and respective political parties to include some of the ideas in political platforms during the upcoming March 2012 elections.

### IND 2.1.1 Number of Youth Trained in Life Skills

#### El Salvador

The AJR's most formidable accomplishment was the design and launch of the "Challenge of Dreaming my Life" life skills training methodology in 2009, developed by Creative in Guatemala. Creative sought a means to teach youth how to dream their future, define goals, develop a life plan and the opportunity to monitor it with the support of mentors.

#### Result: 988 youth trained in Life Skills ✓

Target A1 1,400 Youth Trained Total Reached: 988 Youth Trained							
Target A4 2,200 Youth Trained Total Reached: 2,016 Youth Trained							
Total Target: 3,600 Youth Trained Total Reached: 3,004 Youth Trained							
DSMV LIFESKILLS TRAINING JANUARY 31 2012							
Activity No. 1 Regional (DA FUNDING)							
	COMMUNITY	MUNICIPALITY	GOAL # TRAINED BY OC	M	F	TOTAL # TRAINED	% GOAL
1	Lourdes	Colón	40	52	55	107	268%
2	Barrio Lourdes	San Salvador	40	112	59	171	428%
3	13 de Enero	San Salvador	40	19	24	43	108%
4	Meléndez	Soyapango	40	0	0	0	0%
5	Chintuc II	Apopa	40	0	0	0	0%
6	San José I	Apopa	150	24	4	28	19%
7	Argentina I	Santa Ana	218	21	20	41	19%
8	Buena Vista III	Chalchuapa	224	5	13	18	8%
9	San Antonio	Chalchuapa	133	34	29	63	47%
10	Tazumal I	Chalchuapa	261	140	113	253	97%
11	Las Victorias	Chalchuapa	196	55	58	113	58%
12	El Calvarrio	Nahuizalco	100	24	20	44	44%
13	La Trinidad	Nahuizalco	40	52	24	76	190%

<sup>20</sup>Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana

		<i>San Salvador*</i>	NA	11	9	20	
		<i>Soyapango*</i>	NA	11	0	11	
<b>TOTAL TRAINED</b>				<b>560</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>988</b>	

\* Youth who did not register communities.

Lifeskills training was a key part of AJR USAID SICA’s work as a part of AJR’s strategy to reverse the dreams youth in communities have of becoming involved in illicit activities, because those are the activities that are perceived to help them get ahead.

The target for this component under Activity One is 1,400 youth trained. The achieved target is 992 youth trained. (2,016 additional youth trained are reported under Activity Four of this report.) Under this Activity 71% of the target was achieved, overall 83% of the total target for lifeskills training was achieved.



training.

Several aspects of training deserve underscoring. Of the five oldest OC’s, three of the five surpassed their DSMV Lifeskills training targets up to fourfold. The two Centers that did not do so have had operational challenges including high turnover of OC Coordinators. The OC El Calvarrio achieved only 44% of its result due to only five months of training vs other centers who had about nine months to conduct

With regards to the profile of a participant of DSMV, a 52.2% ratio of males was achieved, which is important. Some 52% of participants are between 14-16 years of age. Some 13% were between 20-29 and 9% was between 9-12 years of age.

The DSMV training is eight hours in duration, it is facilitated by one facilitator and for every ten youth attending the training a facilitator must be added. The goals of the training are that youth, 1) Reflect on their lives and the importance of their lives (through self-reflection, skits and interactive methods); 2) Evaluate various areas of their lives (family, studies, work, health, friends, spiritual and mental health) using a SWOT analysis and coming to terms with painful parts of their lives and finally, 3) Construct dreams and establish short-term, medium-term and long-term goals and a life plan to present before the group and take home with them for reference and individual work. Each youth receives a workbook during the session which includes several pages in the back for three revisions of each person’s life plan, identifying progress made and next steps to overcome them for short, medium and long term goals.

<b>LIFESKILLS TRAINING BENEFICIARIES AT A GLANCE</b>	<b>Number Trained</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Beneficiaries (M)	1567	52.2%
Beneficiarias (F)	1437	47.8%
Completed 8 hr workshop	3004	100.0%
Did not complete workshop	0	0.0%
DSMV Youth who Study	2135	71.1%
DSMV Youth who Do not Study	229	7.6%
Blank Responses	640	21.3%
Beneficiaries receiving lifeskills as part of AJR training stratgey	386	12.8%
Beneficiaries/Facilitators	69	2.3%
<b>Total Participants:</b>	<b>3,004</b>	

One aspect of the strategy that was not achieved was providing atleast one follow-up session to youth’s Life Plans. This has not been achieved largely because of the time required by OC Coordinators to do this individually with youth. AJR will seek to accomplish followup of lifeplans in 2012.

AJR received some data on the impact of OCs training youth in lifeskills, through final evaluation data collected in December 2011:

<p><b>IMPLEMENTATION COMMUNITIES</b></p> <p>"Is there an institution or organization IN THE COMMUNITY to help or teach children and young people to plan their future dreams, personal goals"?</p> <p>Yes, 31.74% increase, its called an Outreach Center</p>	<p><b>CONTROL COMMUNITIES</b></p> <p>"Is there an institution or organization IN THE COMMUNITY to help or teach children and young people to plan their future dreams, personal goals"?</p> <p>Yes, .96% decrease</p>
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## Honduras

### Result: 1,822 youth trained in Life Skills ✓

The Regional Youth Alliance trained more than 5,000 young people in the Challenge of “Dreaming my Life” (DSMV) workshop. Through December 31, 2011, 5,367 young people participated in the workshops. One thousand eight hundred and twenty two were trained using regional funds some 9% below the established goal of 2,000 for A1. This was principally due to the inability of the Rosalinda OC to train 200 young people as expected, as a result of the highly violent situation in the area. On the other hand, with regard to Target A5, the original goal of 3,000 was surpassed by 545.

<p><b>Target A1 2,000 Youth Trained Total Reached: 1,822 Youth Trained</b></p> <p><b>Target A5: 3,000 Youth Trained Total Reached: 3,545</b></p> <p><b>Youth Trained 5,000 5,367</b></p>			
OCs	DSMV Participants	M	F
San Juan, Chamelecón, SPS	0	0	0
Casa Quemada, SPS	45	20	25
Rivera Hernández, SPS	82	40	42
López Arellano, Choloma	18	10	8
Villafranca, M.D.C.	92	42	50
Nueva Suyapa, M.D.C.	24	7	17
Rosalinda, M.D.C.	90	45	45
San Martin, M.D.C.	0	0	0
Flor del Campo, M.D.C.	150	60	90
Buenas nuevas, M.D.C.	37	15	22

### IND. 2.1.3.- Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time<sup>21</sup>

## El Salvador

The Regional Youth Alliance established a goal of 1,200 young people (A1) positive use of free time activities. A total of 2,617 youth accessed positive use of free by participating in sports, art and games at the thirteen Outreach Centers under Activity One.

## Honduras

The Regional Youth Alliance established a goal of 1,200 young people (A1) carrying out positive use of free time activities. By the end of the project 3,234 young people accessed positive use of free time in OCs under Activity One in Honduras.

### **IND. 2.1.4.-Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities**

**Result: 1,532 youth gaining access to educational and vocational training in OCS El Salvador✓**

**Result: 1,911 youth gaining access to educational and vocational training in OCs Honduras✓**

## El Salvador

A total of 1,532 young people in total have received training through the OCs in different areas under Activity One in El Salvador. All are beneficiaries, having spent more than ten hours at OCs. (Please reference chart OC services under A1.) Courses include in English, computer training, electricity, baking and sewing.

## Honduras

A total of 1,911 young people received training through the OCs under Activity One in Honduras. Of the 10 centers, only the Buenas Nuevas OC did not provide training during this quarter since it is undergoing a remodeling process. However, it has the equipment for beginning courses in electricity, sewing and IT.

	Casa Quemada	San Juan	Rivera Hernandez	López Arellano	Nueva Suyapa	San Martin	Villa-franca	Rosa-linda	Flor del Campo	Total general
<b>IT</b>	160	79	148	202	67	79	158	35	96	1,024
<b>English</b>	56	11	-	92	31	22	-	-	-	212
<b>Haircutting</b>	-	4	15	-	15	-	-	12	19	65
<b>Event planning</b>	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	33
<b>Beauty Training</b>	-	16	75	44	-	16	135	30	-	316
<b>Electronics</b>	-	-	15	-	-	20	34	-	-	69
<b>Dressmaking</b>	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	32
<b>Piñata Making</b>	-	-	-	24	4	-	-	-	-	28
<b>Soldering</b>	-	5	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	62

<b>Pastry Making</b>	-	-	-	-	13	26	-	-	-	39
<b>Manual Arts</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	31
<b>Total</b>	216	115	310	427	130	163	358	77	115	1,911

## **IND. 2.1.5.- Number of micro enterprises developed**

### **El Salvador**

Ten of thirteen OCs under Activity One have a micro-entrepreneurial initiative that is generating income for OCS. In Quarter One 2012, all ten received training in how to develop a business plan. A number of OCs are also using the Micro-enterprise tracking system. (Under Activity Four, an additional eight OCs are listed as having a micro-entrepreneurial initiative.

<b>Activity One Microenterprises OCs</b>		
	<b>MUNICIPALITY/COMMUNITY</b>	<b>TYPE OF MICROENTERPRISE</b>
1	Lourdes Colón	Bakery
2	Bo. Lourdes	Cyber Café
3	13 de enero	Sewing and silk screening
4	San José I	Gym
5	Argentina	Gym
6	El Calvario	Gym and juice drinks and shakes
7	La Trinidad	Bakery
8	Buena Vista	Bakery
9	Tazumal	Bakery
10	San Antonio II	Photocopying service
11	Meléndez	No micro-entrepreneurial initiative
12	Chintuc	No micro-entrepreneurial initiative
13	<i>Mejicanos</i>	NA

## Honduras

MUNICIPALITY/COMMUNITY	MICROENTERPRISE TYPE
Casa Quemada OC, San Pedro Sula	Plantain Chips
San Juan OC, Chamelecón, San Pedro Sula	Pickled Vegetables
Rivera Hernández OC, San Pedro Sula	Internet Cafe
López Arellano OC, Choloma	Cargo Tricycles
Nueva Suyapa OC, M.D.C.	Football Field
San Martin OC, M.D.C.	Brickmaking
Villafranca OC, M.D.C.	Internet Café and Photocopies
Flor del Campo OC, M.D.C.	Buying and Selling Used Clothing from the U.S.
Rosalinda OC , M.D.C.	Internet Café and Photocopies

The Regional Youth Alliances goal of establishing 10 micro-enterprises (A1); the implementation strategy involved the opening of microenterprises in each of the OCs. As of December 31, 10 microenterprises had been established, but only 9 of them were operational. The Buenas Nuevas OC microenterprise, an internet café, is not operational because the OC installations are being repaired.

## Insertion/Rehabilitation

### EL SALVADOR

**Result: 115 ex-gang youth rehabilitated and inserted into jobs or micro-entrepreneurial initiatives✓**

### FUNDASALVA

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

Under this grant, 115% of the established target for Number of Youth rehabilitated and inserted into jobs or micro-businesses, was reached. In September 2010, FUNDASALVA, a private non-profit organization dedicated to investigation, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of those addicted to drugs and alcohol, began working with AJR El Salvador on “Rehabilitation and Reinsertion of Ex-Youth Gang Members”. AJR support through this grant has fostered alliances between sectors and has empowered a reputed local organization to position itself as an effective implementer of rehabilitation programming. The premise was to provide integrated vocational training, life skills, tattoo removal and employment insertion services while creating an alliance-driven methodology for rehabilitation in El Salvador. An overview of final results through January 31, 2012 is provided below.

FINAL RESULTS FUNDASALVA: Rehabilitation and Insertion Ex-Youth Gang Members			
SEPTEMBER 2010-JANUARY 2012			
FUNDASALVA EX-GANG MEMBERS REHABILITATION AND INSERTION	M	F	TOTAL
Number Ex-gang youth trained for Jobs or Micro-business Insertion	99	16	115
Number Ex-gang youth trained Life skills and Employment Skills Training	150	29	179
Number Ex-gang youth receiving psychological treatment and Counseling	106	26	132
Number Ex-gang youth accessing tattoo removal services	73	11	84
Number Ex-gang youth Waiting for Jobs or Micro-business Insertion	50	8	58
TOTAL Number Ex-gang youth inserted into Jobs	17	4	21
TOTAL Number Ex-gang youth inserted into Micro-businesses	82	12	94
TOTAL Number Ex-gang youth STARTED the Rehabilitation and Insertion Process	184	32	216
TOTAL Number Ex-gang youth DESERTING the Rehabilitation and Insertion Process	26	4	30
TOTAL Number Volunteers Assisting Ex-gang youth Rehabilitation and Insertion Process	2	16	18
TOTAL Number Churches other organizatipons providing Ex-gang youth Rehabilitation and Insertion Process	29		

In December 2011, AJR, and FUNDASALVA helped develop “Compromiso El Salvador”, a consortium of groups in El Salvador including FUNDASALVA, the companies League and Rio Grande Foods and Trabajemos por la Paz, to create awareness regarding the need to rehabilitate ex-gang members and provide them jobs. The launch was attended by 45 members of the NGO, private sector and media on

December 29, 2011. Another major accomplishment--the rehabilitation method built by FUNDASALVA has been requested by League, a private sector firm that has placed more than 15 former gang members in Jobs in El Salvador. League has insisted that all ex-gang youth moving into jobs, must first move through FUNDASALVA.

## Rehabilitation

The AJR provided technical assistance to FUNDASALVA, laying out its rehabilitation and insertion methodology and experiences in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. The Salvadoran NGO Fundasalva identified pastors offering rehabilitation services to ex-gang youth and went to speak with these Pastors and community leaders to explain the program, the profile<sup>22</sup> of ex-gang youth sought and the benefits to youth.

Pastors in Majacla organized meetings according to the profile sought. Fundasalva returned to meet with youth and enquire with regards interest of youth in being a part of Creative's developed *Desafio 110* or "Challenge 100" reintegration process. Interviews are organized with youth (taking into account whether youth can risk displacement outside of their communities) and FUNDASALVA gauges history, motivational factors, skills interests and work experience of youth. (Some youth were not interested in working and only want to have tattoos removed; others are interested in various services, therapy, training, employment etc. For youth continuing in the process, five psychometric tests<sup>23</sup> were applied. From tests a "profile" of a youth is obtained as a point of departure for the therapeutic process. (Initially, 49 candidates were interviewed and eighty-one psychometric tests were applied. One psychologist served on FUNDASALVA staff.

## REHABILITATION AND INSERTION RESULTS

- 115 youth were rehabilitated through the FUNDASALVA grant, meaning they have left the gang, are no longer using drugs, have completed a process of psychosocial therapy and have been inserted into a job or entrepreneurial activity. (82 M/12 F)
- Through 29 churches and other community based partners, 216 youth applied for rehabilitation services with FUNDASALVA. (184 M/32 F)
- A total of 30 youth (26 M/4 F) that were enrolled in the rehabilitation process—did not complete it. These are: Youth wanting tattoo removal services only (13); Youth in jail (2); Youth who returned to gangs (3); Youth who left the process/motivation unknown (9); Youth assassinated during process (1); Youth assassinated after desertion of process and while using drugs (2).
- Some 16 female ex-gang members were reintegrated, considered an accomplishment because most community Pastors were male. The accomplishment demonstrates that the FUNDASALVA methodology was able to address the needs of women rehabilitating and finding employment and jobs, as well as those of males.
- Psychological treatment was provided to 132 youth (106 M/26 F).
- FUNDASALVA has provided 84 youth (73 M/11 F) access to tattoo removal services through the government removal program run by, Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Publica (CNSP). The Passionist Social Service donated a tattoo removal machine to FUNDASALVA that reduces the cost of treatment to \$5-6 a treatment.
- Eleven ex-gang youth accessed ambulatory drug abuse services, only one accessed in-house treatment at FUNDASALVA. In addition to individual substance abuse treatment for these youth, FUNDASALVA began a counseling group meeting weekly in addition to individual therapy.

<sup>22</sup> The profile defined by FUNDASALVA/AJR is an ex-gang youth that left the gang at least nine months prior, 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 demonstrates the will to engage in the process and undergo personality and psychosocial tests.

<sup>23</sup> Internationally recognized tests cover intellectual capacity; personality traits; capacity to adapt conduct and general skills.

Some 18 university students of psychology gaining their practical training worked on the psychologist's team; by and large these were female students.

To address lacking income for ex-gang members and their families, an alliance was established with the faith-based organization *Trabajemos por La Paz* which provided a weekly Food Basket for youth and their families.

FUNDASALVA started providing services outside of the capital, working in Majucla, per a request from a church pastor and beginning working with 25 youth in Mariona, where 42 new applicants underwent psychological tests. Psychological treatment and therapeutic treatment was designed for a four month process. The process addresses drug problems, family and social issues, personality issues and aggressiveness which most-if not all- ex-gang members, struggle with. Staff psychologists liken this process to "opening up Pandora's Box, much is discovered about youth". If during the initial interview youth expressed having used drugs, drug tests were held during 2-3 sessions over the course of a few months. To address serious issues with aggression, FUNDASALVA initiated self-help group sessions four times a month with youth. Moderated by the psychologist and his student staff, two-hour sessions assessed challenges as a group. Youth advise other youth on how they overcome issues with aggression, sessions received positive response as a supplement to individual sessions.

## Training

FUNDASALVA's training strategy was two-fold: 1) Life skills training was offered to all youth through workshops; 2) Training for employment was offered at jobs and training for micro-enterprises was offered including in welding, baking; silk screening and for a car wash.

FUNDASALVA expanded its training offer to ex-gang members by supporting the training of 50 ex-gang members attending workshops in recycled glass and paper engineering. Youth from rival gangs attended training together. The Llorc Foundation (a partner of Creative on vocational training) promotes artistic development to confront violence, gangs and other social problems.



After an average of four months in therapy, ex-gang youth were assessed as ready to work. (They remained in individual therapy once a week on the premises of the Foundation. Cases are discussed at twice-monthly clinical team meetings which assess individual progress, difficulties encountered, and youth each had action plans that outline future goals.)

As a bridge step between rehabilitation and insertion, youth received life skills workshops covering, self-esteem, leadership, life planning, personal relationships in and out of the workplace, conflict resolution skills, and personal presentation skills and how to develop a resume prepare for and engage in an interview. One hundred and seventy nine youth (150 M/29 F) youth received life skills workshops covering, self-esteem, leadership, life planning, personal relationships in and out of the workplace, conflict resolution skills, personal presentation skills and how to develop a resume prepare for and engage in an interview.

## Jobs and Micro-Enterprise Development

By December 31, 2011, 115 youth (99M/16F) have been inserted into jobs or micro-enterprises. In January 2012 the target of 100 was surpassed and seven total micro-enterprises were established. (see below.) Of these 115 youth, 21 were reinserted into jobs through companies.

### MICRO-ENTREPRISES ESTABLISHED BY FUNDASALVA:

NAME MICRO-ENTERPRISE	Date Est.	# youth employed (est.)	# youth employed (Jan 2012)	Training Received	Income (Month)	Reinvestment (Salaries, Materials)	Clients
Silk screening workshop, "Tiempo de Victoria" Concepcion	September 2011	20 (M)	8 (M)	Management of micro-enterprises, product sales	\$960	\$835	Churches, Mayor of San Salvador, political party
Metalworks workshop "Amigos para Christo", Cuscatancingo	November 2011	10 (M)	10(M)	Trabajemos por la Paz scheduling Management micro-enterprises, product sales	\$980	\$900	CAESS national Electricity provider, business in district
Bakery, MajaucLa	November 2011	15 (8 M/7F)	15 (8 M/7F)	Idem	\$1,370	1,200	Neighbors, mobile salespoints in community, bread routes
Carwash Beraca	November 2011	8 (M)	8 (M)	idem	\$520	\$480	Contracts mini bus operators, clients from church, neighboring businesses
Silk screening workshop, Apopa	November 2011	12 (M)	11 (M)	Idem	\$860	\$740	Churches, schools in community
<i>Shoemaking, Workshop, Ciudad Delgado</i>	<i>January 31, 2012</i>						
<i>Silk screening workshop; Apopa</i>	<i>January 31, 2012</i>						
TOTAL YOUTH EMPLOYED JAN 2012							
TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME MICROENTERPRISES							\$4,690
TOTAL REINVESTED IN MICROENTERPRISES							\$4,155

## Alliances

AJR's support to FUNDASALVA was to create strong multi-sectoral alliances to position itself as an effective implementer of rehabilitation programming, providing integrated vocational training, life skills, tattoo removal and jobs and insertion services. The first alliances that were started were local in nature, with churches and community leaders, followed by those with the private sector, to what has grown to be a strong service network. Alliances have been established with universities, churches, public institutions, NGOs, private sector organizations, communities and foundations.

## **Desafío 100 Youth provided with Jobs**

Two years of experience by AJR in trying to foster insertion and integration initiatives in 2009-2010, was directly applied to insertion results in El Salvador and Honduras respectively in 2010 and 2011. These early experiences reinforced that though some organizations doing rehabilitation have made important advances, re-inserting ex-gang youth into society remains a complex equation that must be advanced through solid multi-sectoral partnerships and commitment at all levels.

AJR found that the biggest challenge that most of these youth face is finding an employer who will accept them, regardless of who they were and the risks and investment involved.

Creative in Guatemala, developed *Desafío 100* a structured program of job opportunities for young people who abandoned gangs and have not been able to close the circle to achieve full reintegration because they can not find businesses willing to hire them.

### **El Salvador**

In El Salvador, after formal presentation of *Desafío 100* to the Executive Council of the Asociación Nacional de la Empresa Privada (ANEP) or *National Association for Private Enterprise* ANEP on June 24<sup>th</sup> 2008, the organization decided to officially endorse Desafío 100. An agreement to collaborate on youth violence prevention activities regarding the involvement of the private sector in prevention activities was negotiated, through which the *Desafío 10* and *Desafío 100* would be implemented. The agreement was signed between AJR and ANEP in September 2008. AJR initiated the program with the evaluation of over 70 former gang members and 42 were selected to participate in the program. ANEP did not become a partner to insert former gang members and despite AJR's efforts to involve other private sector partners, Desafío 100 was never launched in El Salvador.

### **Honduras**

The government organization, Paz y Convivencia, became AJR's institutional partner in realizing AJR in Honduras. Desafío 100 was launched in San Pedro Sula on September 30<sup>th</sup> 2008, culminating a process that initiated in May 2008. The same process was initiated in Tegucigalpa. In the capital, the National Program for Prevention, Rehabilitation and Reinsertion (PNPRRS), with whom AJR had an existing agreement, was in charge of the selection process of the beneficiaries. Additionally an agreement was signed with COHEP, umbrella organization of the Private sector of Honduras and the powerful Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Tegucigalpa, of which the most important businesses of the capital are members, several jobs become available to young former gang members that were selected to participate in the program.

In Honduras, On September 30th 2008, Desafío 100 program was launched at the "Salon Consistorial"(Municipal Auditorium) of the Municipality of San Pedro Sula. Twenty six young former gang members were received there by six companies that took on the Challenger of offering them employment. In April- June 2009, Desafío 100 program made advances in San Pedro Sula benefiting additional 24 former gang members. The Desafío 100 program has progressed in Tegucigalpa as 34 former gang member candidates were selected for job placement.

## HONDURAS

For Honduras Insertion Rehabilitation Work see Activity Five of this Report.

## GUATEMALA

At *Ciudad Peronia*, history was made in a Church symbolically named, *Tierra Deseable* or “Desirable Land”. The rival *Caballos* and *Metales* gangs who for more than 17 years reigned Peronia’s streets, reconciled. A Church-brokered pact between the groups promised a halt to brutal violence. Three additional gangs reconciled.

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 for former gang members; the development of job skills; 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.

<b>PERONIA EXGANG MEMBER REINTEGRATION -- RESULTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2011</b>	<b>GOAL DEC 2010</b>	<b>RESULT DEC 2010</b>	<b>GOAL SEPT 2011</b>	<b>RESULT SEPT 2010</b>
NUMBER OF GANGS SEEKING TO DEMOBILIZE THROUGH PERONIA	2	5		
EX-GANG YOUTH ACCESSING LIFESKILLS AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT REHABILITATED	100	80	23	80
EX-GANG YOUTH ACCESSING LIFESKILLS AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	100	109		
EX-GANG YOUTH REHABILITATED AND INSERTED INTO JOB AND INCOME GERATING OPPORTUNITIES	50	40	2	42
EX-GANG YOUTH REHABILITATED AND WORKING IN KITCHEN MICROENTERPRISE	0	0		12
EX-GANG YOUTH REHABILITATED AND WORKING IN COOPERATIVE	15	19		
EX-GANG YOUTH REHABILITATED AND WORKING IN SALES CERAMICS	30	0		
EX-GANG YOUTH ACCESSING DESAFIO SONAR MI VIDA LIFE SKILLS TRAINING	100	73		
FAMILIES EX-GANG YOUTH ACCESING BASIC FOOD AND LIVING SUPPLIES	43	105		
EX-GANG YOUTH ACCESSING ACCELERATED LEARNING TO FINISH SIXTH GRADE	65	21		
EX-GANG YOUTH INITIATED REHABILITATION PROCESS WITH FUNDASALVA		171		
NUMBER OF CHURCHES AND PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS COLLABORATING AND REFERING EXGANG YOUTH TO PROGRAM		1		
SYSTEMITIZATION PRODUCED PERONIA EXPERIENCE	1	1	1	1

Support for the Peronia project ended In December 2011 as the AJR ended its support in Guatemala. The project was supported through two grants: the first was Assistance to the Cooperative Integral de Ahorro y Crédito “Unidos por la Paz” de Responsabilidad Limitada (COUNIPAZ, R.L.) between April – September 2010 and the second, between March 2011 and September 2011.

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.

In December 2010, AJR’s support ceased during three months when a violent incident occurred in Peronia among a small group of former gang members and the community of Peronia. The AJR Guatemala team has continued providing technical assistance and facilitated conflict resolution assistance through Roberto Menendez, an OAS conflict resolution expert that provided pro bono services to the AJR team and Pastor Mardoqueo. Despite very significant continued hurdles to the reintegration process in Peronia there is little doubt of the income and new opportunities provided through AJR support.

## GRANT I Cooperativa de Ahorro Integral R.L.Unidos por la Paz/Peronia

Through the AJR grant provided to Peronia through September 2010, 23 youth received computer training, with 20 graduating from the course. 73 youth received life skills training and 21 committed to education equivalency training each Sunday with 6 finishing sixth grade equivalency. Vocational training was provided in a kitchen that has clients in the community. In an effort to provide market-driven skills beyond basic education, the Guatemalan training organization INTECAP provided volunteers to teach IT at Peronia and a teacher for the ceramics workshop. One ex-gang member explains his experience, “I extorted (money), robbed people and was drugged ... in the ceramics workshop I found something to keep me busy from 8AM until the afternoon every day. I have learned to set goals, to have faith in myself and think that one day I will have my own business, serve the community ... provide testimony so other youth can change.”

**What made USAID support to this reintegration experience distinct? “Most donors support prevention, AJR USAID-SICA believed in us ... it was like having a glass of water in the desert”**

-Pastor Mardoqueo, Tierra Deseable Church, Peronia and leader of the Peronia ex-gang member demobilization and reintegration process

Seventy one youth received training diplomas in November 2010, 41% in more than two courses. Four youth were acknowledged for training in five-six training areas.

In 2010, under AJR’s first support grant to peronia, nine ex-gang 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.

Youth prepared lunches for 1,125 youth every weekend, working about 18 hours each weekend and generating \$19.00 every weekend. Six youth worked in the community through a grant for the municipality of Villa Nueva, the grant is worth \$1250 a month. Two youth worked in the Kitchen and Bakery bringing in a salary of \$188.00 each per month. Three additional jobs were generated, an administrator of the Kitchen that earns \$313 a month, a collaborator of the Cooperative earning \$250 a month and a cook in the kitchen earning \$108 a month working on weekend only.



Peronia sought to reestablish social cohesion through the Church, through sports, life skills training and a Club to reinforce youth identity. The latter has begun community clean-up efforts. A food distributor that is part of a cooperative established by the church, the *Cooperativa Integral de Ahorro y Credito “Unidos por la Paz”*, sought seed capital to expand. It delivered to stores in Peronia, generating about \$742 of profit in a month to pay salaries. The local economy received a significant boost in Peronia with stores being able to keep their doors open longer as a direct result of security improvements. Extortions were reported by community members to have dropped.

## GRANT II Cooperativa de Ahorro Integral R.L.Unidos por la Paz/Peronia

A final AJR grant was signed on May 14, 2011 to solidify the reinsertion process that was initiated over the period of the last grant. The grant provided additional vocational and life skills training to 25 former gang members working in a micro-business, to finish the systematization of the Peronia experience and to

work with Peronia to present steps that serve to strengthen institutions that manage a peace project like the one in Peronia.

AJR provided 18 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 Four, Emotions and Emotional Intelligence was also provided. Youth signed a personal commitment to additional training. AJR identified the Medi Rad radiology laboratory to begin training and employ the two ex-gang youth, Rony and Mejia, both leaders of contradictory gangs who had reconciled as a part of the Peronia process. Employment was not identified for any other youth during this period under this grant. Part II of the systematization effort of the Peronia experience was completed.

- Rony Ubdulio Bran, ex-gang member and former leader of a gang, after more than six months of intense training, earned his license to work as a Radiology operator. He was killed at the hands of youth violence in January 2012.
- Franklin David Mejía, Rony’s former enemy-turned-closest friend, received his license to work as a Radiology operator in January 2012—a highly competitive field of work with ample future job opportunity.

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

Before referencing AJR's more recent juvenile justice reform program results, it is important to summarize early work conducted under the program, which has served as the basis for the more recent activities and results.

To gain a baseline for the challenges facing operators of the juvenile justice sector, AJR held an initial workshop on Juvenile Justice in San Salvador on June 25, 2008 with more than 20 juvenile justice sector operators, government officials, experts and interested actors participated. Attendees discussed the challenges facing the sector in El Salvador. Participants deemed the Juvenile Criminal Law one of the best in the region; however cited the problem being lack of appropriate application of the law. Among other problems highlighted were the lack of political will and lack of financial resources for juvenile justice programs and institutions. After an extensive discussion the group identified the central problem of juvenile justice in El Salvador as being, "incoherence between formal recognition and effectiveness of the State and society in fulfilling youth and children's rights."

AJR held similar workshops in Guatemala and Honduras. In Guatemala, forty leading experts – among them civil society members, representatives from international organizations, such as UNICEF, key judges, magistrates, government officials and other juvenile justice sector specialists attended. A long discussion included with regards what the focus of juvenile justice should be in Guatemala and the differentiation that should be made between "maras, pandillas and youth". Most of the participants agreed that even if there were an adequate legal frame work, a lack of prevention policies, programs and insufficient investment would be deter a law's application.

In July 2008, AJR held an initial meeting with a group of consultants (Oscar Alirio Campos – El Salvador, Estuardo Sanchez –Guatemala, and Rigoberto Portillo –Honduras). AJR and the consultants examined the current situation of Juvenile Justice in the respective countries, identifying problems, weaknesses and challenges. Also discussed, was the ideal composition of the Juvenile Justice Working Groups to be formed in each country. AJR set up Juvenile Justice Working Groups in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala in order to continue discussion of the most relevant issues as per the workshops. Operators were identified and invited to take part in the Working Groups being formed in each country.

### **1.1<sup>24</sup> Evaluations of National/Legal Frameworks/Policies and Best Practices Validated by Working Groups and Regional Comparative Analysis Developed**

- ***Evaluations of the Juvenile Justice Systems in the North Triangle countries (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras) carried out and results systematized in country evaluation documents.*** Experts in an interactive process with Working Group members carried out individual country evaluations of the Juvenile Justice Systems during the months of August through November 2008. Discussions carried out in several Working Group meetings in each country allowing for the validation of feasible and specific recommendations for the improvement of the individual juvenile justice systems. These findings and recommendations were systematized.

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<sup>24</sup> Indicators 1.1 and 1.2 used here, stem from the MEP and indicators used between January 2008 and May 2010, prior to the program's extension.

- ***Comparative analysis of the juvenile justice systems in the North Triangle countries carried out and results systematized.*** Taking as a basis the individual country evaluations, a comparative analysis of the three countries was carried out during the months of October and November. This comparison allowed determining both similar and diverging elements in each country.. The comparative analysis was finalized in November 2008.
- ***First Regional Juvenile Justice Forum entitled "Juvenile Justice Systems in Central America: Current Situation and Challenges", carried out in the city of Tegucigalpa, Honduras on November 20 and 21, 2008.*** More than 175 juvenile justice sector actors, experts and stakeholders participated in this important regional event and were able to exchange knowledge, views and best practices. By the end of the Forum possible recommendations aimed at improving juvenile justice in the region were provided. The presence and active participation of representatives from the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System (SG-SICA), Central American Parliament (PARLACEN), the Central American Court of Justice, the Foreign Ministry of Honduras, the European Union and the United States, was very important in providing a message of support to build regional consensus on the issue of juvenile justice and the improvement of the conditions of youth in conflict with the law in Central America.

Recommendations from the Regional Juvenile Justice Forum were systematized and presented to SG-SICA and other Central American Integration institutions. In the month of December 2008, the AJR systematized recommendations of the Regional Forum and elaborated and circulated the official document entitled "Documento de Tegucigalpa".

## **1.2 Advocacy Strategies to Influence National/Regional Legal Frameworks/Policies designed and implemented**

- ***Juvenile Justice Advocacy Coalitions.*** Initial advocacy meetings carried out by the AJR during the months of February and March of 2009 in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, resulted in the formation of the Juvenile Justice Advocacy Coalitions in each of the three countries. The coalition is composed of experts, juvenile justice sector actors and civil society organizations. The coalition agreed to coordinate efforts and support advocacy processes in each country aimed at improving their respective juvenile justice systems and creating favorable conditions for youth in conflict with the law. Advocacy workshops were carried out and advocacy strategies were considered.
- ***Advocacy priorities established and advances made in El Salvador by the Intersectoral Commission for the Reform of the Juvenile Justice System.*** During the months of July – September 2009, the Intersectoral Commission and respective Technical Sub-commission continued to carry out various follow-up meetings where the main issues were discussed, key advocacy activities were prioritized, as well as results-oriented strategies. The main areas prioritized for advocacy activities by the Intersectoral Commission are the following: 1) Development of proper institutional programs for prevention, rehabilitation of youth who have been convicted of crimes; 2) Creation of conditions to allow for the establishment of a Restorative Juvenile Justice model and articulation of mechanisms to engage in restorative actions with various stakeholders of the juvenile justice system; 3) Establishment of training for juvenile justice operators; and advocacy with the media to achieve a comprehensive and fair treatment of the problems of children and adolescents in conflict with the law. In El Salvador, as

a result of advocacy work carried out by the Intersectoral Commission, ISNA took into account recommendations, such as the need to develop and institutionalize a comprehensive re-education/rehabilitation program for juvenile offenders and assume the administration of the juvenile detention centers (Centros de Resguardo). In Guatemala, the advocacy effort was consolidated and a Juvenile Justice Sub-commission composed of juvenile justice operators and civil society organizations was formed under the National Commission for Childhood and Adolescence (CNNA- Spanish acronym). In Honduras, the Juvenile Justice Advocacy Coalition was not able to carry out regular meetings due to the continued political instability.

- ***Second Regional Juvenile Justice Forum: Towards Restorative Juvenile Justice for the Region***; November 23rd and 24<sup>th</sup> 2009 .Talks were held with SG-SICA and its Democratic Security Unit, as well as with the UNDP/AECID-SICA fund and Italian Cooperation regarding the execution of the Second Juvenile Justice Forum The AJR secured financial support for the forum from the UNDP/AECID SICA fund and to some extent from the Italian Cooperation. More than 240 experts and juvenile justice sector actors from various countries of the region participated in this significant event. The theme second Forum was based on a recommendation from the First Regional Juvenile Justice Forum in 2008. At the first forum, participants highlighted the importance of shifting towards a restorative approach in the juvenile justice systems of the region. The recommendations of this Second Regional Forum were aimed at developing and assuming restorative mechanisms and tools that respond to the needs of the juvenile justice systems and work from an educational perspective, inclusive of the victim and the community. These recommendations were included in the Declaration of San Salvador and have been presented to the Central American integration institutions with the expectation that much needed policies changes are advocated for at both the regional and national levels.The Second Regional Forum on Juvenile Justice, was carried out in coordination with the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System (SG-SICA), the Central American Court of Justice (CCJ), the Government of El Salvador through the National Council for Public Security (CNSP), the Italian Cooperation, the organization Terre des Hommes-Lausanne, and with financial support from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) through their Regional Security Project SICA-UNDP. The AJR provided technical and logistical support for the event. Delegations from the Central American region including Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama participated in the forum.

## **Juvenile Justice Strengthening Activities: May 2010-January 2012**

AJR USAID-SICA provided technical assistance and training to develop and implement policy changes to improve juvenile justice systems in the region.

- ✓ Through a participatory process, the program developed recommendations for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy which took place on December 12 -13, 2011. These were later presented at the Central American President's Summit on December 16, 2011.
- ✓ The draft rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders were presented to the National Institute for the Integrated Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA) in El Salvador; the Institute for Children and Family (INFHA) in Honduras; and the Secretariat of Social Well Being (SBS) in Guatemala.
- ✓ A precedent-setting Inter-institutional Juvenile Justice Diploma Course was provided to 108 juvenile justice operators in the three countries, a number of whom were for the first time receiving in-service training.

**Sub RI 5.1: Juvenile Justice Assessment and Situational Analysis provides a basis for advocacy work and is taken up in the agendas of SICA countries.**

**Result: SICA with support from AJR and country-specific juvenile justice groups drafts recommendations for a regional juvenile justice policy ✓**

The objective of this evaluation was to provide a rigorous study involving a situational analysis and a qualitative assessment based on closed case studies, involving juvenile offenders. The document was to include key information to inform policy decision-making, such as the percentage of crimes committed by

minors, number of cases handled per prosecutor and courts, tendencies, percentage of recidivism, characteristics of incarcerated youth and rates of resolution of cases involving youth offenders. The qualitative portion of the study, based on case studies, would help to identify problems, bottlenecks and good practices. The study included an analysis of the effectiveness of the system in rehabilitating youth offenders.

## **Juvenile Justice Assessment and Situational Analysis and Case studies (Offenders)**

### **Activities**

- The AJR identified key juvenile justice actors and worked with various institutions in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala to obtain needed statistical data.
- Workshops were held to identify the procedures, actors, roles and to validate statistics as well as to construct representative juvenile justice case studies by country. (El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala)
- Creative brought to the table prosecutors, public defenders, judges and representatives of the national institutes for childhood and adolescence.
- In October and November 2011, the Juvenile Justice Team, carried out a statistical study of closed homicide cases for the year 2009 in the juvenile courts for the North triangle countries.
- Ms. Gabriella Jimenez Pellecer, juvenile justice consultant from Guatemala worked with a group of interns in the collection of data and analysis of closed cases in the juvenile justice execution of measures court in Guatemala.
- Mrs. Zumbado later took the information for final analysis, identifying challenges and bottlenecks in the juvenile justice process in order to propose solutions aimed at improving the systems.
- In Guatemala and Honduras the juvenile justice team was able to carry out a physical review of court records and was able to collect important information which was later systematized and analyzed by Mrs. Zumbado.
- In El Salvador, the Supreme Court of Justice sent an official letter signed by the Supreme Court President denying access to closed records in the juvenile courts, citing article 25 of the Juvenile Justice Law, which prohibits the publicity of all judicial actions carried out during the juvenile justice process or providing information which could make possible the identification of the minor involved in the proceedings. AJR decided not to continue with the analysis of closed cases in El Salvador, respecting the decision of the Supreme Court.

### **Development of Regional Policy Recommendations/Ad-Hoc Committee**

- An Ad-hoc Committee was created by Creative, made up of operators of the system, decision makers and representatives of the youth institutions in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras with the explicit mandate of processing the inputs of the juvenile justice assessment.
- AJR approached Juvenile Justice decision makers and key operators from the three countries who had provided significant contributions in the preparation of the situational analysis of the juvenile justice systems of the North Triangle countries. AJR sought operators with extensive knowledge and experience in the juvenile justice field, who would be able to promote changes from their respective institutions and effectively advocate for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy.
- On November 3-4, 2011, the Committee met for the first time to discuss the comparative analysis of the Northern Triangle Countries that had been generated, identify priority and convergence areas for the three countries, bottlenecks and common needs. The objective was to identify the strategic lines on which the policy would be based upon and prioritize areas of intervention. In order to ensure a systemic analysis with the Ad hoc Committee, a matrix was elaborated to discuss important aspects, which included: 1) Legal framework regarding the different stages of the juvenile justice process

(preparatory stage, intermediate stage, trial, appeal, execution of measures); 2) Juvenile justice actors, analyzing roles and effectiveness considering budget, specialization, programs, infrastructure, among others; and 3) Inter-institutional coordination. Findings of the study were validated by Ad hoc committee members.

- A second draft proposal for juvenile justice public policy recommendations was drafted incorporating feedback from the third meeting of the Ad-hoc Committee on November 20-21, 2011 in San Salvador, El Salvador. The current state of the justice systems was discussed defining six strategic lines for action and basic common recommendations for the three countries. A presentation was made by Mrs. Zumbado regarding the results of the closed case analysis carried out in the three countries. Committee members worked in groups identifying weaknesses and strengths in the juvenile justice process, considering findings made by Mrs. Zumbado while analyzing the closed cases. As a result of this process Committee members provided important recommendations regarding the analysis made, among them: the need to extend the analysis to include other years in order to see an actual incidence of crimes committed by youth, the need to include statistics from the Attorney General's Office, and the need to extend the analysis in El Salvador, considering that the process was suspended before AJR was able to gather enough information for the analysis. Participants were asked to provide a public policy statement and concrete action regarding that statement.
- The second draft of the sub-regional policy was presented by Mr. Carlos Perez. Participants worked in groups to discuss thoroughly and develop priority areas of intervention. As a result the following priority areas were established:
  - Revise, strengthen and develop the legal base in juvenile justice.
  - Definition of mechanisms for social and family insertion and reinsertion.
  - Definition of roles and institutional responsibilities.
  - Provision of human, material and financial resources.
  - Monitoring and evaluation systems which can collect and analyze information and develop indicators.
  - Training of juvenile justice operators and cooperation with civil society.
  - National and sub-regional juvenile justice action plans with a restorative approach.
- A third draft proposal for juvenile justice public policy recommendations was discussed in the fourth and final meeting of the Ad-hoc Committee on December 1-3, 2011. During this final workshop, committee members were able to discuss the final draft of the recommendations for a sub-regional policy, providing final inputs. Working groups were established by country, allowing the participants to respond as a delegation representatively by country.
- The final document of recommendations for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy was worked on jointly with the Ad hoc Committee, final inputs were included in the document.. Consensus was reached on strategic areas of the study and on the juvenile justice public policy recommendations. AJR proceeded to discuss and validate the final agenda of the Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum.

**Result: Recommendations for regional juvenile justice policy are put on the agendas of SICA member countries where AJR works ✓**

The objective of this activity was to draft recommendations for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy in close



collaboration with SICA, aimed at improving the performance of juvenile justice systems in the region and their capacity to rehabilitate youth offenders. The recommendations for a public policy were developed using a situational analysis and qualitative assessment based on the statistical closed cases being carried out by AJR as a basis.

### **Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum “Towards a sub-regional juvenile justice policy”**

On December 12 -13, 2011, the Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum “Towards a sub-regional juvenile justice policy”, took place at the Sheraton Hotel in San Salvador. Stakeholders in the two day forum included 129 justice system representatives from El Salvador, 32 representatives from Honduras, 33 persons from Guatemala, two consultants from Costa Rica and two Magistrates from Nicaragua’s Central American Court.

A presentation of the situational analysis of the juvenile justice systems was made by Mrs. Zumbado at the Forum, followed by a series of keynote conferences provided by juvenile justice experts. The key note themes included: *“The challenge of government institutions in the juvenile justice system”* given by Mr. Juan Carlos Fuentes Real, Director of the Attorney General’s Training School in El Salvador; *Effective information systems to make decisions”* given by Mr. Alberto Garcia, Public Defender from Costa Rica; *“The need for effective programs”* given by Dr. Francisca Cano, Juvenile Justice expert and Professor at the University of Barcelona; *The importance of childhood institutions”*, given by Mr. Luis Salazar, executive Director of the Salvadoran Institute for the Integral Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA); *“The integral development of youth in the juvenile justice process”*, given by Mrs. Yanira Herrera, Juvenile Justice judge from El Salvador; and *“ Execution phase, sanctions and effects”* given by Mr. Didier Murillo, Public Defender from Costa Rica. Discussion panels were further established with the participation of Ad hoc Committee members, where they were able to discuss details presented during the keynote conferences.

The “Regional Youth Movement against Violence”, which AJR supports, was on hand and provided a moving speech by Agustin Coroy, member of the Guatemalan youth movement and former gang member. Mr. Coroy laid out the real possibilities of change if opportunities are provided the rehabilitation and reinsertion phase. The sessions culminated with Mr. Gustavo Adolfo Mendizabal, Magistrate of the Supreme Court of Guatemala and Ad-hoc committee member, presenting the recommendations for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy to the public at the Forum. Following this a Declaration of the Forum was read and approved. At the closing ceremony recommendations for a juvenile justice policy were formally presented to Mr. Juan Daniel Alemán, the Secretary General of SICA, USAID, UNICEF and CONJUVE authorities.



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## **Juvenile Justice Recommendations Endorsed at SICA's Presidential Summit**

On December 16, 2011, Mr. Juan Daniel Alemán, the Secretary General of SICA presented the recommendations at a Regional Central American President's Summit in El Salvador where they were welcomed and were incorporated into the SICA Action Plan. In the joint declaration issued by the Central American Presidents at the meeting, they expressed satisfaction with the Regional Juvenile Justice Forum and went on to approve SICA's action plan which instructed the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System (SG-SICA) to coordinate with the Social Integration Secretariat (Secretaría de la Integración Centroamericana, SISCA) in order to analyze and follow up on the recommendations for the juvenile justice sub-regional policy presented at the Forum.

SG-SICA, is is very optimistic about moving forward a juvenile justice policy agenda in this coming year. Former Ad- Hoc Committee members will help foster regional consensus and will advocate for the passing of the sub-regional juvenile justice policy.

### **Sub IR 5.2: The implementation of alternative measures is improved in the North Triangle countries.**

**Result: Standardized procedures designed to implement alternative measures are being offered to juvenile justice officials in the three countries ✓**

The objective of this result area was to carry out a participatory process with technical personnel from the National Institute for the Integrated Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA) in El Salvador; the Institute for Children and Family (INFHA) in Honduras; and the Secretariat of Social Well Being (SBS) in Guatemala, to develop draft rules and procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders.

#### **Activities**

- Expert consultant, Mr. Victor Herrero, was hired for this component.
- Willingness to collaborate with Creative on this issue was expressed by the National Institute for the Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA) in El Salvador; the Institute for Children and Family (INFHA) in Honduras; and the Secretariat of Social Well Being (SBS) in Guatemala.
- In May 2011, expert consultant Mr. Victor Herrero, was terminated because he did not present the deliverables referenced in his consultant agreement and failed to interpret the specific traits of each countries' juvenile justice systems to the degree required in completing the norms and procedures. (This impacted the drafting of the norms and procedures.)
- A new consultant, Myrna Lopez, was contracted to complete this work for the period of one month. The consultant completed investigations of the three countries' justice systems and successfully submitted the norms portion of the deliverable to Creative.
- After Ms. Lopez's departure, the AJR Juvenile Justice Regional Coordinator assumed further work on this component.
- In late 2011, final documents of the rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders were validated and presented to the National Institute for the Integrated Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA) in El Salvador; and the Secretariat of Social Well Being (SBS) in Guatemala.

- It is important to note that the document of rules of procedures for Honduras was presented to IHNFA's technical team who took part in the participatory process of the construction of these new rules of procedures, pending presentation to the newly elected Director Mr. Felipe Morales who assumed leadership of the institution which had been intervened in in September 2011.
- Due to the participatory process carried out with technical personnel from all three institutions, the rules of procedures presented have been taken up by the institutions and implementation of some new procedures is already taking place at ISNA and SBS. It is expected that during the upcoming year all three institutions will start implementation of the procedures.

## EL SALVADOR

- The AJR identified support within ISNA and the Supreme Court of Justice and coordinated with CHECCHI and UNICEF.
- A situational analysis with regards to the execution phase in El Salvador and legislation was conducted.
- A profile for participants of the technical teams was developed for the *Subdirección de Inserción Social* or Sub-Directorship for Insertion and the department of measures on developing norms and procedures, with whom Creative started working.
- Consultative workshops were held and norms and procedures were designed to directly be applied to the execution phase of the juvenile justice process.
- A final document of rules of procedures was presented to ISNA in December 2011. Some of the procedures established in the document are already being implemented by ISNA. It is expected that this upcoming year ISNA will begin implementing all the rules of procedures presented resulting in streamlining internal administrative processes at ISNA and the justice process as a whole.

## HONDURAS

- A situational analysis with regards to the execution phase in Honduras and legislation was conducted.
- A profile for participants of the technical teams was developed for the *Subprograma de medidas alternativas a la privación de libertad* or Sub-program for Alternative Measures to Non-Custodial Measures, with whom Creative started working.
- Consultative workshops were held and norms and procedures were designed to be applied to the execution phase of the juvenile justice process.
- The Institute for Children and Family (INFHA) in Honduras was intervened upon by the State in September 2011 with various representatives released and INFHA expressing they did not know how Creative's work could continue. This caused suspension of work on the norms and procedures in Honduras between September-November 2011.
- A final document of the rules of procedures was presented by Mrs. Zumbado to INFHA's technical team in December 2011. The final document is expected to be presented to the new Director at IHNFA. At the time of this writing, IHNFA's technical team is already implementing some changes established in the rules of procedures in their daily activities.

## GUATEMALA

- Creative identified support within SBS and coordinated with the *Programa de Medidas Socioeducativas* or Program for Social Educational Measures.
- A situational analysis with regards to the execution phase in Guatemala and legislation was conducted.
- A profile was developed for members of the *Programa de Medidas Socioeducativas* or Program for Social Educational Measures.

- Consultative workshops were held and norms and procedures were designed to directly be applied to the execution phase of the juvenile justice process.
- In Guatemala, the draft rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders was validated and a final document was presented by Mrs. Zumbado to Mr. Carlos Soto, Director of the Socio-educational Measures Program of the Secretariat of Social Well Being (SBS) in December 2011.

### **Sub IR 5.3: Training program in juvenile justice and graduate program developed**

**Result: Regional juvenile justice graduate program and other training programs for professional degrees are developed and diploma course is provided in collaboration with the Central American Court and SICA ✓**

An Inter-institutional Juvenile Justice Diploma Course, was developed in coordination with the following justice institutions from each of the North Triangle countries: The Judiciary and their respective Judicial Training Schools, The Attorney General’s Office, and The Public Defender’s Office, with the objective of providing juvenile justice operators with an academic opportunity to refresh and improve their knowledge regarding juvenile justice. The 120 hour curriculum was designed to provide an academic setting to promote dialogue between juvenile justice operators.

#### **Activities**

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Module 1: “Origins and Evolution of the Juvenile Justice Modules. Criminological Aspects”</li> <li>▪ Module 2: “Juvenile Justice Standards in the Regional and Universal Human Rights Systems”</li> <li>▪ Module 3: “Juvenile Justice: Substantive law aspects”</li> <li>▪ Module 4: “The Juvenile Justice Process: Preparatory stage and trial”</li> <li>▪ Module 5: “The Juvenile Justice Process: Appeals and execution of measures imposed”</li> <li>▪ Cross-cutting Module: Legal Research Methodologies*</li> </ul> <p>*-Research Module provided in Guatemala and El Salvador</p> | <p><b>EI</b></p> |
|---|------------------|

#### **Salvador**

The Diploma Course was completed in November 2011 with a Diploma ceremony which took place on December 14, 2011. In El Salvador, just three of 32 operators had received formal in-service training since becoming juvenile justice operators. Only two other Diploma courses had been provided in this area.

The Juvenile Justice Inter-institutional Diploma consisted of 120 hours and covered six modules. Some 34 juvenile justice operators were trained including: judges, prosecutors and public defenders. The course strengthened the participants’ knowledge of juvenile justice and provided a space for exchange of experiences and coordination between the different actors involved in the juvenile justice process.

The assistance provided by the Academic Committee included the Judicial Training School, the Attorney General’s Training School, the Public Defender’s Office, the Executive Technical Unit of the Justice Sector, and the Juvenile Justice Unit of the Supreme Court, was key to the successful academic development and implementation of the Diplomado in El Salvador.

## **Honduras**

The Juvenile Justice Diploma Course was completed in November 2011 with a Diploma ceremony which took place on December 9, 2011. Supreme Court magistrate Carlos David Calix congratulated AJR and the Judicial School for providing the course and for honoring outstanding participants. The training was a great success and of great benefit to the participants of the course and consequently will help strengthen the capabilities of juvenile justice operators. In Honduras, a training of this kind had never been held.

The Judicial School is very satisfied with the development of the Juvenile Justice Diploma, and has expressed their interest in replicating the course. Having the support of the Judicial School from the development phase to the implementation of the Diplomado ensured its replication and adoption of the course within the institution. The support of the Judicial School and of its Director Mrs. Edith Urtecho, was key in the development and implementation of the Juvenile Justice Inter-Institutional Diplomado this past quarter. The course was provided on the campus of the Judicial School. As a result 37 juvenile justice operators were trained including: judges, prosecutors and public defenders.

As a final requirement to receive their Diplomas, the participants of the course had to write an essay. The best essays were selected by the Judicial School and will be published in the judicial magazine and in the web page of the Supreme Court.

## **Guatemala**

The Juvenile Justice Diploma Course was finalized with a Diploma ceremony which took place on November 5, 2011. In Guatemala the support of the School of Judicial Studies and of Supreme Court Magistrate Mr. Gustavo Mendizabal, liason to the School, was key in the success of the Specialized Juvenile Justice Course aimed at juvenile justice operators in the country. This was the first time in years that a specialized training had been provided to juvenile justice operators in Guatemala. In an evaluation presented by AJR at the end of the specialized course participants expressed great satisfaction with the course evaluating the 5 modules provided and their content with an average score of ten out of ten being provided.

Thirty juvenile justice operators participated in the training despite travel restrictions due to a hurricane which affected the Central American region.

The complete course and support documents of the two Juvenile Justice Diplomados and the Specialized Course have been provided to the respective judicial training schools in the three countries in order to ensure its replication.

## **Critical links / Institutions**

Important institutional links regarding this activity were established in all three northern triangle countries that have made possible carrying out of the Diploma Program. The following institutions have been key in the development process and implementation of the Juvenile Justice Diplomados or Courses in each country. Below find a list of institutions and their key contributions:

### **El Salvador:**

1) *The Judicial Training School of the CNJ*: The Judicial Training School has provided their facilities for the implementation of the Diplomado. All training modules are being carries out at the school.

- 2) ***The Attorney General's Office Training School***: The AGO Training School is part of the Academic Committee who contributed to the development of the Diplomado.
- 3) ***The Public Defender's Office*** (PGR – Spanish acronym): The PGR also played an important part in the development of the Diplomado, by taking part in the Academic Committee.
- 4) ***The Technical Executive Unit of the Coordinating Commission of the Justice Sector*** (UTE – Spanish acronym): The UTE have also played an important part in the development of the Diplomado and are monitoring its implementation.
- 5) ***The Juvenile Justice Unit of the Supreme Court of Justice***: The JJ Unit also took an active part in the Academic Committee and is currently systematizing the Diplomado. This will help ensure its future replication. Furthermore the JJ unit has also been systematizing juvenile justice jurisprudence, which will be provided to the juvenile justice operators taking the course.

## **Honduras**

- 1) ***Francisco Salomón Jiménez Castro Judicial School***”: Judicial School Director Mrs. Edith Urtecho, has provided her full support for the implementation of the Diplomado.
- 2) ***Central American Technological University (UNITEC)***.

AJR has maintained close communication and collaboration with all the institutions involved in the Juvenile Justice Courses. As a result the development process of the courses is a success.

## **Guatemala**

- 1) ***The School of Judicial Studies***: The School has contributed its installations for implementing two of the Modules of the Specialized Juvenile Justice Course.
- 2) ***The Public Ministry's (Attorney General's Office) Training Unit***: The Training Unit provided important support and input regarding the development of the Course.
- 3) ***Supreme Court of Justice***: Magistrate Gustavo Mendizabal from the Supreme Court has provided his full support to the implementation of the Specialized Course.
- 5) ***The Institute for the Public Defense***: Have provided important technical support for the development of the course, through Public Defender Maria del Carmen Baldizon.

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

Prior to entering into more recent results with regards to AJR's work with SICA, it is important to summarize early achievements by the program between January 2008 and May 2010. After May 2010, AJR was expanded to include additional support to SICA.

### **Result 3: Collaboration and Assistance to SICA to Catalyze Regional Policy Reform and Harmonization<sup>25</sup>**

#### **Number of Reforms and Initiatives Promoted by SICA to Improve the Juvenile Justice System and Juvenile Violence Prevention through Assistance by AJR**

On February 20, 2008, the Heads of State of the SICA member countries held a meeting in San Salvador to address the agendas of regional institutions and discuss further cooperation on juvenile justice. The establishment of the Regional Juvenile Justice Forums as a joint effort between SG-SICA, the Central American Court of Justice, the Central American Judicial Council (the Supreme Courts of each Central American country), and the Central American Parliament (PARLACEN), with support from the Pro-tempore Presidency of SICA (Honduras) and PAIRCA (Assistance Program for the Regional Integration of Central America), provided these regional institutions the opportunity to receive and provide inputs from the relevant stakeholders and to become directly involved in the issue. Furthermore the forum provided SG-SICA the opportunity to introduce the possibility of a coherent unified regional strategy, policy and/or legislation regarding Juvenile Justice and to promote the process of integration and cooperation between the Central American countries.

In October 2009 AJR supported the design and implementation of the First Central American Conference on the Culture of Lawfulness (COL) held in San José, Costa Rica. With USAID approval, the AJR brought in a speaker representing the National Strategy Information Center (NSIC), a Washington, DC based NGO which initiated the Culture of Lawfulness concept and introduced it in countries such as Mexico and Colombia. Project Director, Salvador Stadthagen attended this conference.

AJR agreed with SICA to collaborate on the design of a novel Central America Security Index (ICAS). AJR reached an agreement with SICA's Director of the Democratic Security Unit to collaborate on the design of a novel, Central America Security Index (ICAS), as a part of its support to SICA. The concept is central to OBSICA and is a prerequisite for the development of the observatory and of any monitoring and evaluation instrument for use in being able to effectively measure the security situation in the Central American region. SICA's role, it was decided, would be through the Democratic Security Unit (USD). SICA proposed the ICAS to the CA Security Commission as a new instrument while AJR would provide technical assistance to develop the new instrument. AJR would strengthen OBSICA so that it would allow

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<sup>25</sup> This result area and subsequent indicator (3.1) stem from the MEP and indicators used between January 2008 and May 2010, prior to the program's extension.

SICA to manage, analyze and produce information on crime to inform regional or country specific prevention initiatives.

## **Strengthening SICA: May 2010-January 2012**

### **Result: SICA strengthened to develop new independent programmatic/policy initiatives ✓**

This first result area under Activity Three aimed to provide support to SICA for three independent programmatic/policy initiatives, thereby assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence on citizen security. The second result area for SICA aimed 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**

#### **Activities**

SICA originally expressed interest in obtaining support from the AJR for the following projects: 1) Assessment of Police Curricula in the Three Countries; 2) Development of a Profile of a “SICA Municipality”; 3) A Third Juvenile Justice Forum; and the 4) Development of a Culture of Lawfulness Regional Profile to be presented to the World Bank and IDB for Funding.

In consultation with SICA, the four above potential initiatives listed, were replaced with the following initiatives: 1) Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum, 2) Development of Central America Security Index and 3) Development of projects under the Central America Security Strategy. (CASS)

#### **Results**

**1) Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum:** SICA actively participated in the drafting of the juvenile justice recommendations that were officially presented to SICA at the closing of the juvenile justice forum. SICA will play a key role in ensuring that the countries of the Northern Triangle and Central American region introduce policy reform efforts nationally.

**2) Development of Central America Security Index:** *(Completed see Point Two below)*

**3) Development of projects under the Central America Security Strategy (CASS):**

At the SICA Central America Security Conference in Guatemala, June 20-23, 2011, it was decided by SICA that as a part of the new Central America Security Strategy (CASS), 22 independent projects would be formulated for support by donors.

USAID and the Director of Democratic Security Unit, Erich Vélchez requested direct technical assistance and prevention expertise by Creative in the formulation of these projects as a part of a wider team of international project development experts.

Creative participated in working sessions and teleconferences to develop these projects jointly with delegations from all the Central American countries. Three week-long sessions took place in August, September and October 2011.

At SICA's request and with USAID approval, Creative hired two project methodologists to support the development of projects for the other three thematic areas.

22 final CASS projects focused on four specific areas ready for donor consideration: 1) Crime Prevention, 2) Combating Crime, 3) Rehabilitation and Reinsertion, and 4) Institutional Strengthening.

## **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**

### **Result: Table of indicators designed for OBSICA through technical assistance provided by AJR USAID-SICA. ✓**

AJR was to collaborate with SICA on OBSICA and the design of a 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. ICAS will contribute data to guide the development of OBSICA's framework. OBSICA was expected to be designed as a virtual resource center for decision makers and operators of public policies that define prevention and implement programs focused on violence in the region.

A table of indicators was designed grounded in SICA's security activities, as noted in the Treaty for Democratic Security and Security Strategy for Central America and Mexico.

The project was not presented as a part of the menu of activities for international donor funding by SICA at the Central America Security Conference. This was not done because a request has been made to the Government of Canada for donor funding for this activity.

The OBSICA project is awaiting funding offered by the Government of Canada. Canadian development assistance (CECI) in 2009 presented a project proposal for the creation of an observatory, but had not considered designing a Security Index, a task which AJR was asked to support.

## Activity 4: El Salvador Merida/CARSI Initiative on Prevention

In May 2011, AJR USAID-SICA began implementing the “Community Action Fund” under El Salvador/CARSI. Activity Four’s objective is to address challenges such as lack of economic opportunity, poor academic or vocational skills, weak local governance and fractured communities that confront vulnerable youth and lead them to crime and violence by addressing these root causes. This activity seeks to strengthen existing methodologies, expand geographic coverage, and pilot new prevention concepts.

**IR1: Local/national/regional capacity and partnerships for crime prevention created**

**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**

### Positive trend in Homicide rates in Implementation Municipalities

AJR implemented municipal crime prevention plans in its 18 target implementation communities for a period of about ten months. When it began work in May 2010, all three municipalities-albeit each suffering high levels of violence- demonstrated very distinct characteristics and histories, thereby making each of our communities (10 in Santa Ana, 5 in Chalchuapa and 3 in El Congo) a unique implementation

TARGET	Homicides		
Year	2009	2010	2011
<b>SANTA ANA</b>			
Argentina	1	1	1
El Carmen Chilín	0	0	0
García I	0	1	0
La Providencia	1	0	4
Lomas de Tecana	1	0	0
San José Unidas	4	1	2
Santa Claudia	0	3	0
Santa Teresa	1	0	0
San Cayetano	4	5	2
Santa Anita	4	4	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>

CONTROL	Homicides		
Years	2009	2010	2011
<b>Control</b>			
El Milagro	0	1	1
Britania	0	3	1
El Jordan	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>

TARGET	Homicides		
Years	2009	2010	2011
<b>CHALCHUAPA</b>			
Buena Vista III	3	7	0
Las Victorias I	0	0	0
Loma Linda	0	0	0
San Antonio II	2	1	0
Tazumal I	1	4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>

CONTROL	Homicides		
Years	2009	2010	2011
<b>Control</b>			
Las Ninfas	0	0	0
Sinupe	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

TARGET	Homicides		
Years	2009	2010	2011
<b>EL CONGO</b>			
El Carmen	2	0	0
Las Brisas	1	0	0
Santa Rita	0	2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

CONTROL	Homicides		
Years	2009	2010	2011
<b>Ct. El Congo</b>			
B. San Antonio	2	2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

setting. as mapped out with CMPVs through the diagnostic

and subsequent crime prevention planning processes. AJR fully acknowledges that its interventions are

few among a broad range of efforts by law enforcement, local government and citizens, a drop in homicide rates<sup>26</sup> is notable in all three municipalities.

The most notable drop has been in Chalchuapa where AJR’s communities have dropped to zero homicides and where the municipality as a whole-last year ranked as the 14<sup>th</sup> most violent in the country-a year later ranks at number 27 nationwide. In Santa Ana, homicide rates remain significantly higher than in

<sup>26</sup> Homicide rates are obtained through the National Police (PNC).

the other two municipalities. Perception of security takes longer to build and hinges on successful implementation of multi-sectoral prevention interventions and the growth and prospering of Municipal Crime Prevention Committees (CMPVs.) AJR's evaluation survey asked community members, "How do you feel in the community where you live, very secure, somewhat secure, somewhat insecure or very insecure?" Between December 2010 and December 2011, a 1.7% INCREASE was noted in those responding *Very secure, somewhat secure* in AJR communities. In Control communities, there was a 5.6% DECREASE in those responding, *very secure and somewhat secure*.

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

### **Result--Three Crime Prevention Committees Created<sup>27</sup> ✓**

#### **The Beginning of AJR's Municipal Crime Prevention Mandate**

In March 2010, the AJR USAID-SICA began preparations for its expanded municipal scope. The program met with Vanderbilt University. AJR moved quickly to establish direct contacts with the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees. While establishing relationships with the existing Municipal Violence Prevention Committee, Mayor and communities of El Congo as a part of its pre-diagnostic process, the Committee's willingness to engage with AJR became clear. AJR used the pre-established criteria per a selection methodology carried out by Vanderbilt University.<sup>28</sup> AJR supported Vanderbilt University coordination with the Municipal Crime Prevention Committees (MCPVs) for the selection of communities.

- Inputs were collected during Municipal Diagnostic Workshops in the municipalities and were used by Creative to prepare a draft one-year action plan for each of the municipalities. Careful consideration was given to information from the diagnostic, working group findings the day of the workshop, thirteen violence risk factors, and prevention experiences by Creative and the historical reality of each municipality.
- The starting point for preparing the Municipal Violence Prevention Plans were the findings of the municipal and community diagnostic, which once shared, analyzed and commented on by CMPV members, local leaders and representatives of different sectors of the municipality, were used to formulate a strategy founded on five strategic areas. (See Box above)
- Prevention plans were designed with an action plan. While the prevention plans themselves did not have a fixed duration, action plans were one year in duration. Creative began working on action plans with inputs from the workshops. Each of the action plans was submitted in draft to CMPVs. Meetings were aimed at the validation of plans and amounts were allocated for each one of the strategies and activities.
- Prevention Plans were approved by CMPVs.
- Memorandums of Understanding to carry out the Action Plans were signed by CMPV's, Mayors and Creative in the three municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo and in San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba in Honduras.

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<sup>27</sup> Municipal Crime Prevention Committees in El Salvador were created previously.

<sup>28</sup> Criteria are size of the community (between 75-500 homes; socio-economic vulnerability, more than 50% community at least one basic need unmet in accordance with Basic Needs Index (BNI) developed by CEPAL; communities with a significant presence of at-risk youth; prioritization of areas not necessarily reported as 'red zones' or 'hotspots' by local actors; identification of at risk zones.

- Prevention Plans were socialized across sectors to local groups, churches, private sector, business sector, transportation sector, and communities, a crucial and instructive process for the CMPVs.

AJR USAID-SICA CRIME PREVENTION PLANS	
STRATEGIC AREAS	PROGRAM ACTIVITY AREAS
1. CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY <i>"We are able to protect our youth"</i>	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 <i>"I Love and Respect Myself"</i>	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 <i>"I have Access to a Dignified Job"</i>	G. Strengthening of Formal Education System
	H. Supporting employability of youth with the help of the private sector
4. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PREVENTION <i>"I enjoy my community"</i>	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. AJR reports on its activities supporting the Plans, under the Plans’ Strategic Areas using their respective AJR program indicators.

### Municipal Prevention Plan Strategic Area # 1 CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

"We have restored dignity and hope to the youth of the communities served,"we managed to connect to the community organization with the municipality, it is more easy to make calls to people, before we had to struggle to bring the community together.youth see us more confident, as leaders as well."

-Mr Joaquin Peñate, Coordinator CMPV, Mayor of Santa Ana

"This has been a year of many achievements, the OCs have made great impact, the EcoParque is a dream that has become a reality and that’s just the tip of the iceberg, you’ll see what we are going to do as CMPV, you have to dream.. the Committee is very motivated after a year of hard work in the municipality."

-Mario Ramos, Coordinator CMPV, Mayor of Chalchuapa

"If you connect to Facebook, and you note all the comments of people with regards the work we have been doing.. all for Prevention.. on December 23, the leaders of Las Brisas called me to go play with youth, we just illuminated a sports court, I was with them until the early hours playing on a sports court we refurbished. We are pleased with what we have done this year. "

-Lombardo Escobar, Coordinator CMPV, Mayor of El Congo

## A. Strengthening of CMPVs and their members:

### Result- Three Crime Prevention Committees Strengthened ✓

AJR's commitment was that Violence Prevention Committees are strengthened to design, implement, and monitor their Municipal Crime Prevention Plans.

The following technical assistance was provided throughout the year:

- Proposal development to implement prevention action plan activities
- Developing and monitoring community-based prevention infrastructure projects including Outreach Centers
- Management, recordkeeping and reporting of counterpart funds
- Management and administration of strategic information
- Management, administration, and execution of USAID-funded projects
- Startup and equipping of CMPV offices
- Expansion and strengthening of CMPVs through membership

The study trip organized for CMPV members and municipal representatives from El Salvador and Honduras between September 26 - October 10, 2010 allowed Mayors to engage first-hand with municipal officials, in the cities of Guayaquil, Ecuador; and Bogota, Colombia on how to achieve significant reductions in crime and violence, even when lacking municipal and local resources. Mayors and municipal representatives injected elements of what they learned related to the management of partner organizations and alliances, into their prevention work after the study trip. Study tours represent a very valid means of transferring best practices.

#### **Training for CMPVs:**

After eight months of implementation of prevention activities, reflection on the conceptual framework that gave rise to the various activities carried out was necessary. While executing prevention Plans, the three CMPVs were in the process of strengthening under the strategy of "learning by doing" through training this became, "learning learning."

RESULTS: The three CMPVs have improved their skills and their understanding of the trajectory to the outcomes of their prevention strategies and why these were implemented in the way they were with the technical assistance of AJR. All three CMPVs have a planned administrative management training pending. Following are the training activities that took place:

#### **Training on El Salvador Government National Strategy for the Prevention of Violence/PREPAZ (Jaime Torres, JEFE Regional PREPAZ)**

Santa Ana: October 2011/Conducted by CMPV

Chalchuapa: November 18, 2011 / 27 persons (15M/12 F)

El Congo: November 10, 2011 /25 persons (11M/14F)

This session by PREPAZ was fundamental so that Committees had a strong grasp for how the Prevention Policy was *designed* to work in the municipalities. Once PREPAZ provided an overview of the National Prevention Strategy, AJR used the national prevention strategy training session to move to the municipal

level. One of the most interesting responses by the CMPV was their expression of an absence in the municipality on the part of Prevention Strategy Planning Team. Participants recognized that AJR filled the void of the Prevention Strategy Planning Team in the municipality. They also reflected on the composition of the Committees and sectors who are not represented on the CMPV.

### **Training on Thirteen Risk-Factors as a Framework for Violence Prevention/AJR USAID SICA (Juan Jose Hernandez/Jonathan Claros, Roberto Martinez AJR USAID-SICA)**

Santa Ana: November 16, 2011/ 54 persons (19M/35 F)

Chalchuapa: November 18, 2011/ 27 persons (15M/12 F)

El Congo: November 17, 2011/ 22 persons (12M/10 F)

This session served as an analysis of the thirteen risk factors AJR has used in the municipalities and which are the backbone of the five strategic areas of the Municipal Crime Prevention Plans. This training was important because each group of risk factors was analysed; Risk factors associated with values and identity; risk factors associated with skills training and employment opportunities; and risk factors associated with public policy and the external environment. In tandem, protective factors for each risk-factor were discussed. For some CMPV members who have memorized the strategic areas of the plan and refer to activities and areas, this session was a refresher. For others the session reinforced the importance of seeing interventions through the lens of the risk factors and designing prevention interventions that bring about protective factors.

#### **1. Training on Volunteerism**

(Felix Arevalo, Consultant)

Santa Ana: December 9, 2011 44 persons (22M/22F)

Chalchuapa: December 2, 2011/ 23 persons (14M/9 F)

El Congo: December 2, 2011/ 3 persons (3 F)

Volunteerism and the fostering of a social conscious in communities by community leaders is fundamental to the growth of the target municipalities and to creating a basis for prevention work at the community level. This session was focused on CMPV members understanding the cycle of volunteerism, what sources can be used to garner and foster a volunteer base, and the differences between volunteer work and volunteer work required by a university for example. Attention was also paid to community development dynamics and to how to effectively and creatively incentivize volunteers. (non monetary).

### **Result- Three Municipal Crime Committees Strengthened to Implement Crime Prevention Plans ✓**

Under the Municipal crime prevention plans, \$ 354,055.08 was invested in Santa Ana; \$ 268,90.35 was invested by the AJR in Chalchuapa and \$ 132,870.65 was invested in El Congo for a total of \$ 755,829.08.

- The ability to establish multiple partnerships with public, private, educational, financial, civil society organizations and others to carry out the various activities of the plans and thereby increase impact in the target communities. In El Salvador this generated \$1,811,434.51 in leveraged resources.
- The five strategic areas of the municipal crime prevention plan have provided stakeholders at various levels, a way to understand, and articulate prevention activities as they relate to the five strategies. In the words of a community member, “We have a drumming Club with ten kids and more want to join, and they practice at my house—*We are capable of protecting our youth*”. An Outreach Center

Coordinator when asked about the training on offer at his OC says, youth have to feel, “*There is a Dignified Job for Me.*”

- The dual process of *learning by doing* and *learning by learning* requires a hand in hand approach. Prevention plans were designed (Months 1-5), plans were implemented (Months 6-15) and training was provided on how to monitor plans (Month 15). Implementation of activities under the Plans in El Salvador totaled eleven months. A number of the results under the Prevention Plans need additional time to mature (18-24 months). In particular, these results include micro-enterprise development and the employment strategy, the mentorship program and monitoring and evaluation of plans by CMPVs.

### **CMPV in Santa Ana**

- In Santa Ana, the municipality remodeled a house for the CMPV Office and installed telephone, internet, and other services with its own funds. It has supplied some office equipment to complement the equipment supplied by AJR. The Committee hired two full-time employees to work in the observatory, as well as full-time social promoter to serve as link to the ten AJR target communities.
- When the municipality of Santa Ana’s office of Social Issues travels within the municipality to engage in communities, their point of reference has become the OC, in other words Social Officers start their work at the OCs. (Santa Ana is the only municipality that has a full-time paid social officer working with the CMPV, which has reaped major rewards for example for the vocational training strategy. When youth were missing at class the social officer sought that they return.
- By June 2011, the CMPV in Santa Ana had financed the rent of six Outreach Centers and as of October 1, 2010 assumed the cost of the salary of the Outreach Center Coordinators in Santa Anita, San Jose Unidas, San Cayetano, Garcia I, La Providencia and Santa Teresa.
- Once Outreach Centers started to be inaugurated and municipalities CMPVs, and ADESCOS saw the Centers’ advantages, an official request for more Centers was repeatedly made at public events by Efrain Peñate, Coordinator of the CMPV of Santa Ana.

### **CMPV in Chalchuapa**

- The Committee has its own offices, which have been equipped with the municipality’s resources. Now the Committee has its own space to carry out its efforts. The office has been operating since the third week of March. The municipality offered to remodel the permanent space for the CMPV Office with its own resources, for the operations of this office and the municipal violence observatory.
- CMPV has a demonstrated ability to follow up on all activities of the plan: visits to Outreach Centers, regular meetings with Outreach Center coordinators, direct monitoring of sports schools, sports volunteer orientation meetings, soccer field maintenance, and organization of events with youth and clubs and monitoring of clubs. The CMPV has taken it upon itself to be heavily involved in all of the above.
- The CMPV has played an important guiding roll for EcoParque La Laguna, a zipline and recreational prevention small business run that is operated by at-risk youth. It incepted the nascent project with AJR and is planning for the area’s future as the first initiative in El Salvador whose funds will be directed to prevention interventions.

- The Mayor of Chalchuapa and the Coordinator of CMPV, Mario Ramos, himself adopted the Chalchuapa Centers for personal monitoring. The CMPV in Chalchuapa financed the rent of four Outreach Centers and as of October 1, 2010 assuming the cost of the salary of the Outreach Center Coordinators in Tazumal I, Las Victorias, San Antonio and Buena Vista III.
- The CMPV was involved in summoning youth from five communities assisted by AJR to enroll them in vocational trainings offered by the program and its partners. As a result of this effort, the CMPV was identified in the community and by youth. As a result of these efforts, the CMPV helped identify youth to be trained under five agreements signed by local vocational training partners.

### **CMPV in El Congo**

- The CMPV strengthened its image and public recognition of prevention plan activities by using the “YO SOY EL CONGO” theme in all activities that it sponsored this quarter: The printed program of the town’s festivities, gastronomic festivals, Youth Entrepreneurs Fair, El Tabudo tourism route, newspaper supplements, etc. In August during annual municipal festivities, the Committee achieved major visibility and its image was strengthened as a result of it being included in the Program distributed by the Municipality.
- The CMPV’s bi-weekly meeting schedule became weekly, with the regular participation of an average of eight local actors (PNC, CONJUVE, PREPAZ, Municipality, MINED and Health Unit, ADESCO Leaders, and the Catholic Church). The aforementioned institutions established a work agenda, with visits every Friday to schools taking place. During these visits, CMPVs met young students and talked about rescuing values, and they are promoting prevention efforts.
- The CMPV in El Congo financed the rent of four Outreach Centers and as of October 1, 2010 assumed the cost of the salary of the Outreach Center Coordinators in Las Brisas and Santa Rita.

### **Result- Three Municipal Crime Committees Strengthened to Monitor Crime Prevention Plans ✓**

In addition to providing M&E training to CMPVs, AJR fostered the importance of monitoring activities under plans by the CMPVs themselves. By December 2011, OC Coordinators had started reporting results to CMPVs in two of the three municipalities. AJR further made an effort to report results under the plans back to CMPVs, in August/September 2011 (mid-way implementation) and again in February 2012, in a final session to review the year’s results.

1. **Training on Monitoring and Evaluation of Activities under Municipal Crime Prevention Plan (Majella van der Werf; AJR USAID-SICA)**  
Santa Ana: Training /unable to be scheduled/pending next quarter  
Chalchuapa: December 13, 2011/ 13 persons (10M/3 F)  
El Congo: December 9, 2011/ 8 persons (7M/1 F)

Monitoring and Evaluation for the lay person, is easily misunderstood. While the function of this area is to collect and produce reliable, verifiable data, monitoring is often seen as tedious, with little fruit to be had for project implementers who have to invest in reporting and may not use data.

In order to explain monitoring and evaluation functions and the purpose of each, AJR’s Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist in a half day session with each CMPV, used a powerpoint presentation on

objectives, goals, activities, frequency, instruments and later Monitoring Plans and how to design them. An interactive group based exercise was used. A fixed objective was provided to three mixed groups. M&E Plans were designed with the objective. Teams became animated and were able to grasp technical monitoring concepts while talking about something as beloved as soccer and national pride. In 2012, AJR will work with point persons from each Committee to begin Monitoring Committee Activities.

<p><b>IMPLEMENTATION COMMUNITIES</b>  <b>“HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE MUNICIPAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION COMMITTEE, YES OR NO?”</b>  <b>YES, 6.2% INCREASE,</b>  <b>22.8% DECREASE IN THOSE WHO ANSWERED THAT COMMITTEES "DO NOTHING".</b></p>	<p><b>CONTROL COMMUNITIES</b>  <b>“HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE MUNICIPAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION COMMITTEE, YES OR NO?”</b>  <b>YES, 1.9% INCREASE,</b>  <b>7.7% DECREASE IN THOSE WHO ANSWERED THAT COMMITTEES "DO NOTHING".</b></p>
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## **IND 2.1.7 Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities**

### **Result- Three observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities ✓**

The development of municipal crime and vulnerability observatories is an activity area under the Municipal Crime Prevention Plans’ Strategic Area One, *CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY*. The goal of the observatories, as a part of municipal crime prevention plans, is to be established as nuclei in the municipalities that provide CMPVs, government officials and others with data and analysis about the crime and vulnerability in their territory to inform policy and operations. Santa Ana had an existing crime and violence observatory, in Chalchuapa and El Congo observatories were newly established by Creative.

In September 2011, meetings were held with the Mayors of the three municipalities and some members of the CMPVs to explain the type of assistance contemplated for the observatories. Reorganization of technical teams was conducted in all three municipalities. Technical committees were structured in all three municipalities. Induction workshops 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 Creative and the Committees. A final matrix of between 21-25 violence and vulnerability indicators was established. A work plan was established for the observatories in all three municipalities. Protocols for the collection, management and processing of information were agreed to. Formats for the collection of information by institutions, were developed. Consistent technical assistance was provided by Creative including in data sources, data analysis and production of reports. A public private partnership with a US based firm was initiated to obtain camera equipment for all three observatories and is expected to be finalized.

### **Santa Ana**

- In March 2011, an office was equipped for the observatory in Santa Ana: the municipality remodeled a house for the CMPV Office and has installed telephone, internet, and other services with its own funds. It supplied some office equipment. The Committee hired two full-time employees to work in the observatory.
- Technical Committee Observatory Established

- First report presented in May 2011, with the Mayor of Santa Ana to the Director of USAID to demonstrate work done to date.
- The observatory worked with the municipality's promoters so they collaborate in obtaining information on vulnerability factors. Promoters were trained on risk factors, prevention, and importance of information.
- Observatory reports have been provided to the Municipal Violence Prevention Committee Chair. They are not yet being disseminated more broadly.
- The Santa Ana Observatory has completed three quarterly reports.

### Chalchuapa

- Technical Committee Observatory Established. The following institutions were considered: City Hall, National Civil Police, Health Unit, Ministry of Education, ISNA, ISDEMU PREPAZ, CNSP (now CONJUVE).
- The Chalchuapa Observatory has completed three quarterly reports.
- First report presented in August 2011.
- September 2011, Observatory moved to permanent location
- Observatory reports have been provided to the Municipal Violence Prevention Committee Chair. They are not yet being disseminated more broadly.
- The Chalchuapa Observatory has completed three quarterly reports.

### El Congo

- Technical Committee Observatory Established
- The El Congo Observatory has completed three quarterly reports.
- First report presented in May 2011 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.
- The El Congo Observatory has completed three quarterly reports.
- Observatory reports have not been actively received by the Municipal Violence Prevention Committee. They are not yet being disseminated more broadly. This remains a pending task.

### **Results:**

- Information sources must be a major area of focus in supporting observatories. The Ministry of Education, Salvadoran Institute of Children and Youth (ISNA) and the Vice Ministry of Education, were noted as not providing data sufficiently. This impeded gathering data for the corresponding indicators in order for these to be analyzed. Information was also not sent due to changes in personnel at the various institutions. Observatories in all three municipalities overcame this by physically going to hospitals and other institutions and collecting data, an onerous alternative, but one that reaped the needed data.
- Several partner institutions were open to providing data. Among these partners were the National Police and the Ministry of Health. This can be attributed to institutions' participation in the Municipal Crime Prevention Plans, which had a positive effect on government institutions encouraging participation by Mayors and community leaders.

- A training session in SPSS was planned for the observatories and did not occur. This training was not provided because to some extent information needs were deemed as being met using Excel.
- It was thought that the Observatory could provide data on the risk-factors associated with violence and in this way; the Observatory could convert itself into a Violence and Vulnerability Observatory over the medium term. This was not achieved but can be achieved over the medium and long term.
- Some 80% of community leaders, when asked if they had heard of the Observatory for violence and vulnerability, responded that they had not. Greater work is required to disseminate data produced and create community demand for data, including by involving CMPVs more closely in the operation and products of observatory, ensuring data is used.
- With regards to the development of the Observatories under the project, when surveyed the Santa Ana CMPV expressed that more institutions needed to collect data, but that the observatory's advances could be noted. The Chalchuapa CMPV replied that the observatory was advancing slowly and the topic was new and that more training and follow-up was needed. In El Congo, a police officer and member of the CMPV replied that he did not know how the Observatory was advancing. The latter Observatory has demonstrated the least amount of acceptance among CMPV and community leaders, as a result of lacking participation of the CMPV Coordinator despite encouragement.

## Development of Municipal Prevention Policy

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

#### **Result- Three municipal prevention policies designed in intervention municipalities ✓**

The development of municipal crime prevention policies is an activity area under the Municipal Crime Prevention Plans' Strategic Area One, *CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY*. The goal of policies was 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 serves 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. 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.

Beginning in April 2011, AJR facilitated the presentation of the design plan for Municipal Prevention Policies to the Municipal Councils of Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa and the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees of Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa. It was explained that Municipal Prevention Policies serve to: 1) provide a synopsis of general working strategies with regards to preventing violence, 2) orient municipal management en define internal and external coordination for the realization of prevention objectives and 3) to leverage resources for the development of violence prevention action plans through various funding sources.

#### **Santa Ana**

- In January 2012 the Mayor signed a letter of official receipt of the document and expressed commitment to developing the policy.

- On December 6, 2011, a meeting was held with the General Manager of the Mayor to compare the contents of the policy with the planning workshop topics that heads of units in the city had developed as part of their work plan. This served to confirm the mission, vision, values and strategic politics of the Mayor's Office.
- In November 2011, the policy document for the City of Santa Ana was drafted using the format used in the municipality of Chalchuapa. However, it was revealed through the acting Mayor, Joaquín Peñate, that the managers of the municipality were in a process of institutional planning and for this reason should seek agreement between the planning effort and municipal prevention policy development process.
- A consultation workshop was held with municipal employees to present the Policy design initiative and to learn how they could, from their positions and perspectives, contribute in the development and implementation of a municipal crime prevention policy. The municipality's organizational chart and how it can be modified to fit the policy, the role of the communities, urban problems, security conditions at markets and bus stops, among other topics, were all discussed. Overall, the employees were very interested and committed to collaborating in this effort. Their input was key to develop policy areas based on objectives.
- A workshop was held with community leaders who offered their perspectives on the violence problems faced by their communities, violence prevention, and the support they expect to receive from the municipality. The leaders who participated in the workshop come from various communities, including those where AJR operates. The leaders from places where Outreach Centers operate talked about the benefits that the model has brought to their communities to improve youth development opportunities, the use of free time, and violence prevention activities.
- A workshop was held with youth from Santa Ana to learn about their perspective on violence in the communities where they are from, and to explore how they expect to contribute in the design of the violence prevention policy. These youth are from several communities, including those where AJR works.

## **Chalchuapa**

- In December 2011, the Chalchuapa Mayor signed a letter of official receipt of the document provided to develop the resource management plan. AJR was asked to form a committee to assist in developing the Plan.
- On December 17, 2011 the draft municipal policy for Chalchuapa was submitted to the Coordinator of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committee (CMPV), Jorge Ibañez, and through the Committee, to Mayor Mario Ramos.
- A presentation of the document was made to the members of the Municipal Council for the Prevention of Violence in the municipality was requested to observe and comment on the contents of the document.
- It was agreed that the CMPV Coordinator would be responsible for monitoring the initiative in order to have the document ready in February.
- An open consultation session with community leaders was held to develop the policy. 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 territorial conflict between communities as generated by the influence of gangs.
- A focus group was held 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.

## **El Congo**

- In January 2012 the Mayor signed a letter of official receipt of the document and expressed commitment to developing the policy.
- Meetings were held on December 19, 2011 with representatives of public institutions to confirm data integrated into the draft municipal prevention policy. AJR met with the Director of the Health Unit, Carolina Moran, to confirm data on public health statistics. It also met with Sergeant Carlos Torrento and the Director of the Central School, in charge of collecting the data from schools in the municipality. These visits were conducted to obtain first hand data in order that the policy would contain updated data.
- AJR scheduled 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: 1. The poverty in which they live directly influences insecurity; 2. Participation of residents in solving these problems is key but can be characterized currently as minimal; and 3. 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 were held.

## Municipal Prevention Plan Strategic Area #2 PROMOTION OF VALUES AND YOUTH IDENTITY

### IND 2.1.1 Number of youth who are trained in life skills

Result- 2,016 youth who are trained in life skills✓

Target A1 1,400 Youth Trained Total Reached: 988 Youth Trained							
Target A4 2,200 Youth Trained Total Reached: 2,016 Youth Trained							
Total Target: 3,600 Youth Trained Total Reached: 3,004 Youth Trained							
DSMV LIFESKILLS TRAINING JANUARY 31 2012							
Activity No. 4 CARSI (ESF FUNDING)							
	COMMUNITY	MUNICIPALITY	GOAL # TRAINED BY OC	M	F	TOTAL # TRAINED	% GOAL
1	Santa Anita	Santa Ana	216	65	68	133	62%
2	La Providencia	Santa Ana	40	17	21	38	95%
3	García I	Santa Ana	100	30	17	47	47%
4	San José Unidas	Santa Ana	100	26	31	57	57%
5	San Cayetano	Santa Ana	142	56	68	124	87%
6	Las Brisas	El Congo	305	52	36	88	29%
7	Santa Rita	El Congo	187	19	18	37	20%
8	Santa Teresa	Santa Ana	80	52	47	99	124%
9	Lomas de Tecana*	Santa Ana	NA	40	19	59	
10	Santa Claudia *	Santa Ana	NA	0	4	4	
11	El Carmen y el Chillin*	Chalchuapa	NA	19	9	28	
12	Loma Linda *	Chalchuapa	NA	0	8	8	
13	El Carmen *	El Congo	NA	47	76	123	
		<i>Santa Ana</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>91</i>	
		<i>Chalchuapa</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>433</i>	
		<i>El Congo</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>647</i>	
	<b>TOTAL TRAINED</b>			<b>1017</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>2,016</b>	

NOTE: In italics is training conducted by OC coordinators In the three municipalities, youth did NOT indicate what community they were from. Most communities benefitted by this training In schools and churches are AJR target communities. There is no % GOAL listed because this training was not doen in OCs and therefore did not have a goal assigned.

Lifeskills training was a key part of AJR USAID SICA´s work under Strategy # 2 of the Municipal Prevention Plans, *Promoting youth values and identity (“I Respect Myself and Play a Positive Role in My Community”)*. The target for this component under Activity Four is 2,200 youth trained. The achieved target is 2,016 youth trained. (988 additional youth trained are reported under Activity Four of this report.) Under this Activity 92% of the target was achieved, overall 83% of the total target for lifeskills training was achieved.

Several aspects of training deserve underscoring. The goals for number of youth trained by OCs, which are established as a part of each OC´s cooperative agreement, were achieved in most cases.

The coordinator of the Las Brisas OC trained more than 500 youth in lifeskills training in El Congo, venturing outside of her OC and into schools. (Data is reflected at bottom of chart.) The Santa Teresa OC, which did not open its doors until August 2011, managed to train 124% of its established goal and also ventured out into the community to provide lifeskills training through his church. (Reflected at bottom of overview chart.)

With regards to the profile of a participant of DSMV, a 52.2% ratio of males was achieved, which is important. Some 52% of participants are between 14-16 years of age. Some 13% were between 20-29 and 9% was between 9-12 years of age.

The DSMV training is eight hours in duration, it is facilitated by one facilitator and for every ten youth attending the training a facilitator must be added. The goals of the training are that youth 1) Reflect on their lives and the importance of their lives (through self-reflection, skits and interactive methods); 2) Evaluate various areas of their lives (family, studies, work, health, friends, spiritual and mental health) using a SWOT analysis and coming to terms with painful parts of their lives and finally; and 3) Construct dreams and establish short-term, medium-term and long-term goals and a life plan to present before the group and take home with them for reference and individual work. Each youth receives a workbook during the session which includes several pages in the back for three revisions of each person's life plan, Identifying progress made and next steps to overcome them for short, medium and long term goals.

One aspect of the strategy that was not achieved was providing atleast one follow-up session to youth's Life Plans. This has not been achieved largely because of the time required by OC Coordinators to do this individually with youth. AJR will seek to accomplish followup of lifeplans in 2012.

AJR received some data on the impact of OCs training youth in lifeskills, through final evaluation data collected in December 2011:

LIFESKILLS TRAINING BENEFICIARIES AT A GLANCE	Number Trained	Percentage
Beneficiaries (M)	1567	52.2%
Beneficiarias (F)	1437	47.8%
Completed 8 hr workshop	3004	100.0%
Did not complete workshop	0	0.0%
DSMV Youth who Study	2135	71.1%
DSMV Youth who Do not Study	229	7.6%
Blank Responses	640	21.3%
Beneficiaries receiving lifeskills as part of AJR training stratgey	386	12.8%
Beneficiaries/Facilitators	69	2.3%
<b>Total Participants:</b>	<b>3,004</b>	

<p><b>IMPLEMENTATION COMMUNITIES</b></p> <p><b>"Is there an institution or organization in the community to help or teach children and young people to plan their future dreams, personal goals"?</b></p> <p><b>Yes, 31.74% increase, its called an Outreach Center</b></p>	<p><b>CONTROL COMMUNITIES</b></p> <p><b>"Is there an institution or organization lin the community to help or teach children and young people to plan their future dreams, personal goals"?</b></p> <p><b>Yes, .96% decrease</b></p>
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## **IND 2.12 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity**

## Result- 28 youth youth-driven organizations or Clubs providing 262 youth with a sense of belonging and identity ✓

This area of focus by AJR falls under, Strategic Area 2. *PROMOTION OF VALUES AND YOUTH IDENTITY*, of the Municipal Crime and Violence Prevention Plans. 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. The target for this component was 40 youth clubs formed to provide youth a sense of belonging and identity, 70% of this target was reached.

Four components of Clubs:

- 1) Reinforce positive identity and values and seek to allow youth to form character by investing their energies into positive activities;
- 2) Actively promote positive use of free time and recreation as a means to mitigate risk in communities where illicit activities can lurk through negative peer pressure or when youth are idle;
- 3) Underscore leadership development as an important skill for youth to learn engaged in positive groups, so that they become positive role models in their communities;
- 4) Foster youth commitment to their communities through Club activities so that they become invested in prevention concepts and become a force in introducing prevention activities in collaboration with adults in their neighborhoods and communities.

AJR USAID-SICA JUVEN CLUB JAN 2012							
#	COMMUNITY	MUNICIPALITY	TYPE OF CLUB	NAME	MEMBERS JANUARY30 2012		
					H	M	TOTAL
1	Buena Vista III	Chalchuapa	Modern Dance	Stars	9	6	15
2	Las Victorias	Chalchuapa	Music	Do mi Sol	4	10	14
3	Las Victorias	Chalchuapa	Painting	Getsemaní	9	6	15
4	Las Victorias	Chalchuapa	Modern Dance	Dance Free	17	6	23
5	Loma Linda	Chalchuapa	Music	Ángeles Musicales	16	6	22
6	Loma Linda	Chalchuapa	Bicycle	Star Boys	5		5
7	San Antonio II	Chalchuapa	Bicycle	Ceroº BMX	4		4
8	San Antonio II	Chalchuapa	Dance	SAD	12	5	17
9	Tazumal	Chalchuapa	Batucada (dance)	Tazucada Club	9		9
10	El Carmen	El Congo	Music	Bendición de Dios	2	7	9
11	El Carmen	El Congo	Radio	Yo Soy El Congo		8	8
12	Las Brisas	El Congo	Batucada (dance)	El Tabudo	5		5
13	Las Brisas	El Congo	Dance/cheerleading	Las Porras		7	7
14	Las Brisas	El Congo	Radio	POP	4	7	11
15	Argentina I	Santa Ana	Modern Dance	Argentinas Dance	6	5	11
16	Argentina I	Santa Ana	Music	Jóvenes Unidos Contra La Violencia	8		8
17	El Carmen Chilín	Santa Ana	Bicycle	Adrenalina's Bike	8		8
18	García I	Santa Ana	Music	Primera Generación	7		7
19	García I	Santa Ana	Radio	Radio Omega	7	1	8

20	Lomas de Tecana	Santa Ana	Music	Black Rain			0	
21	Lomas de Tecana	Santa Ana	Batucada (dance)	The Fire	11	1	12	
22	Providencia	Santa Ana	Music	Generación Shalom	7	2	9	
23	San Cayetano	Santa Ana	Handicrafts	De Colores	1	8	9	
24	San Jose Unidas	Santa Ana	Bicycle	BMX San Jose			0	
25	Santa Anita	Santa Ana	Bicycle	BMX AJR	6		6	
26	Santa Anita	Santa Ana	Journalism	Santa Ana Press	3	4	7	
27	Santa Teresa	Santa Ana	Batucada (dance)	Rumba Club	6	3	9	
28	Santa Teresa	Santa Ana	Bicycle	BMX Dark Master	4		4	
							TOTAL	262

### Activities

- 28 clubs were formed involving 262 youth in the target communities in the municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo (TARGET =40 Clubs)
- 120 young members of different clubs in the municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo.
- Clubs were promoted in eighteen communities through flyers, posters, meetings with interested youth, meetings with ADESCOS, meetings with CMPV members, meetings with municipality leaders, etc.
- More than seventy terms of reference were provided to youth interested at an open meeting. (Support for club activities was indicated at between \$500 and \$1000), Creative did not seek to influence the activities applied for by each Club.
- Youth submitted proposals for Clubs to Creative, 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.
- Proposals were assessed and submitted to USAID.
- A training session was organized with a Guatemalan expert to help the first round of Clubs establish, vision, mission and short-term, medium term and long term goals.
- Clubs signed an agreement and were asked to commit to expansion of 15% in its membership and to attend monitoring meetings and provide reports through OCs.
- Equipment was received.
  
- Official monitoring meetings were held with Clubs every few months, and was conducted informally through visits to OCs and by phone.



#### **Clubs work against the odds in communities**

AJR's 2011 Evaluation survey asked:

*"Is there a youth leader in this community that does good things?"*

In AJR communities 24.4% replied "YES". In control communities just 14.4% replied "YES"

## Results:

AJR's evaluation survey asked, "Which of these groups is most dangerous for children and youth: the gangs, the narcotraffickers, bad influences the police or others?" In intervention communities, 71.8% replied gangs, up 2% from 2010. (In control communities in 2011, 72.5% of respondents cited gangs as the top ranked dangerous group.) *Bad influences* was cited by 22.1% of respondents in 2011 as a second ranking danger in implementation communities, up from 19% in 2010. One of the most significant impacts of Clubs are that they are designed to compete with and offer an alternative to the sense of belonging and identity that youth may seek or be lured towards in gangs. Leadership queries like the one to the right demonstrate a long road remains in fostering positive leadership by youth.

Clubs became active in the third quarter of 2011, taking part in the Chalchupa Peace March, in the case of the Stars/Buena Vista III (fifteen members) whose mission is "to show our dances to incentivize youth that want to learn and become involved in "the art of dance". Argentina Dance, provided a presentation at the Outreach Center. They held a special meeting just to elect a Coordinator, Sub-Coordinator, Secretary and Treasurer and say the best thing about the Club is, "Keeping order in all the Club's activities. We take into account our friends' wishes when organizing events in the community."

The San Jose BMX Club's twelve boys meet twice a week on one of the municipality's biggest roundabouts to practice. The Rumba Club's ten young women members in Sta Teresa meet on a basketball court twice a week and the Angeles musicales established their Club in Loma Linda with the Mission of "fostering youth reach their dreams through music." The group meets twice a week in the communities Church.

In San Antonio, the Club, SAD, whose Mission is to spread innovative dance to youth, recently put on a presentation involving 18 dancers at the Outreach Center. A month later they held a Photo Party, the idea was to hold a Club meeting but make it different, "everyone came dressed in a strange combination of clothes and we all took pictures of one another" said.

On September 30 at the Las Brisas OC a meeting was held between the Club Radio El Congo by four youth being sponsored by the group ASAPROSAR, whom are organizing a radio group. Two Clubs are fusing and they met to discuss new rules and to sign an agreement.

### **As a Club how do you think your activities prevent violence?**

*"Members of the Club bring their friends to Church where we have our activities and youth feel as if we are in a happy place where they can spend their free time."*

-Member of *Bendicion de Dios* Music Club, El Carmen.

## **IND 2.1.3 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time**

1,793 youth have accessed positive use of free time at the nine Outreach Centers under Activity Four.

## **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**

✓Result- 71 community members who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors under the "Neighbors for our Youth" Program

✓Result- 182 community members serving as volunteers in Outreach Centers



The development of a community mentoring component is an activity area under the Municipal Crime Prevention Plans' *Strategic Area Two, Promoting youth values and identity* ("I Respect Myself and Play a Positive Role in My Community"). The goal of the methodology has been to introduce a methodology inexistent in implementation communities to achieve a deeper, longer-term relationship that assists youth in overcoming personal challenges through community mentors. The "Amigos de Cora" (*Friends at Heart*) trained community mentors to give guidance and orientation to the communities' young people to prevent them from falling into violent situations, delinquency, or problems that impede their development as good citizens. As AJR evaluation data on what prevents youth from learning values makes clear (see below) parents are not in the home or not paying attention to youth, creating a deficit in values and impeding their development. This impacts a youths' ability to resist gangs and violence. Parenting in the home therefore needs strengthening and developing mentorship alternatives outside of the home is vital.

The methodology for the mentorship program is group-based with a requirement to meet with each Mentee or "Protegido" individually at least once every two months. The method was designed so that Mentors build upon DSMV life skills Methodology, working from youth's life plans created under that component. This will be done with the objective of the mentorship program representing a deeper, longer-

MENTORS TRAINED BY AJR JANUARY 31, 2012			
TARGET= 180 MENTORS TRAINED			
RESULT= 71 MENTORS TRAINED			
	H	M	TOTAL
SANTA ANA MENTORS	19	15	34
CHALCHUAPA MENTORS	14	7	21
EL CONGO MENTORS	11	5	16
TOTAL	44	27	71

term relationship that assists youth in overcoming personal challenges. The first evaluation by "Protegido" and by Mentee was designed to be held after three months. Monthly monitoring meetings were designed will be held by AJR's technical team with Mentees in order to guide Mentors.

### Activities

- AJR developed a list of community leaders and worked with CMPVs and ADESCO's to come up with a list of forty adults who were presented letters of invitation to be mentors.
- AJR organized first session Mentor candidates on October 1, 2011. At this session 32 (16 M/16 W) mentors were trained in a one day session by Consultant Carlos Romero and Creative.
- Based on the first training session, the Mentors Manual was amended and reduced further to a 12-step manual and accompanying Administrative Manual with pertinent formats and a Tool Kit guide to the Mentoring process including, how to design sessions, what questions to ask Mentees and commonly encountered challenges.
- AJR organized a second training session with Mentor

<p><b>IMPLEMENTATION COMMUNITIES</b> IN THIS COMMUNITY, WHAT SITUATIONS OR CONDITIONS IMPEDE THAT CHILDREN AND YOUTH CAN BE TAUGHT POSITIVE VALUES IN THEIR HOMES?</p> <p>PARENTS ARE NOT IN HOME OR DON'T PAY ATTENTION TO YOUTH 55.3%</p>	<p><b>CONTROL COMMUNITIES</b> IN THIS COMMUNITY, WHAT SITUATIONS OR CONDITIONS IMPEDE THAT CHILDREN AND YOUTH CAN BE TAUGHT POSITIVE VALUES IN THEIR HOMES?</p> <p>PARENTS ARE NOT IN HOME OR DON'T PAY ATTENTION TO YOUTH 54.3%</p>
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candidates on December 3, 2011. AJR organized a third training session with Mentor candidates on December 3, 2011.

- Manual supplementary Tool Kit for Mentors Program reproduced for further training.

#### Results-

- AJR trained 71 mentors in the target communities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo. AJR achieved 39% of the total target of 180 Mentors trained. We also include 180 volunteers in OCs, all of whom have provided atleast ten hours of service.
- As a result of the short execution period, it was not possible to evaluate the impact of the program on the protégés and the mentors as required by the methodology. However, qualitative evidence of the impact of Mentors on mentees was significant in a number of cases. One Mentor was guiding a youth who had contemplated suicide as a result of fighting in the home. Another was working with a youth about to drop out of school and had avoided this occurring and involved the youth's parents. One community leader, while he had not mentored youth himself, he had multiplied the methodology, fostering ten new Mentors in his community.
- This component is one of the most labor intensive of AJR's interventions. Mentors need strong guidance in the form of monthly technical monitoring. AJR must be prepared to provide additional training in conflict resolution, and other areas indicated by Mentors as needed. (A survey of this component in Honduras indicated that youth have a need for psychological counseling.
- The number of youth targeted for each mentor to have was five mentees, this was not achieved in the case of most mentors. AJR started training for this component in October, relatively late in terms of achieving its target.
- The Mentorship program has captured the foremost leaders of communities as Mentors, many are adults and ADESCO and Patronato leaders that are proponents and community engines behind AJR's work. The advantage of this is Creative's ability to work with a committed group of adults who have major potential in their communities as mentors over the medium and long term.
- Mentors' level of education is proportionate to the very low levels of education found in municipalities, though AJR simplified registration materials, level of education affected their ability to track mentoring meetings .

## **Supporting Social and Family Values by fostering sports volunteerism and values development**

This area of focus by Creative falls under, *Strategic Area 2. PROMOTION OF VALUES AND YOUTH IDENTITY*, of the Municipal Crime and Violence Prevention Plans and is complementary to many other areas and in particular, 4.INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PREVENTION. This strategy sought to promote sports as an instrument of values education.

## **Results**

### **SANTA ANA**

- Three municipal sports promoters trained in values training through sports
- Materials provided for improvement of roads contingent to sports courts
- One volunteerism plan developed for sports training
- 10 Soccer Schools functional and Sports Committees formed
- 20 sports tournaments organized (2 per community)
- 1,100 youth with Access to positive use of free time through sports values training

### **CHALCHUAPA**

- 15 volunteers trained in values training through sports (no sports promoters on hand to work with volunteers to promote sessions.)
- 123 sports events organized
- 303 youth (289M/14F) with Access to positive use of free time through sports values training
- Grants inspired the CMPV to extend the prevention through sports strategy to four additional non-AJR needy communities at their own initiative

### **EL CONGO**

- Materials provided for practice 10 sports disciplines
  - 4 youth providing supervision of sports activities
  - 25 sports tournaments organized
  - Three municipal sports committees trained/45 volunteers
  - Nine sports promoters identified and trained (SANTA RITA=3 LAS BRISAS= 3 EL CARMEN=3)
  - 1,354 youth (1,112 M/238 F) accessing positive use of free time through sports and values education in Polideportivo Sports Center
  - 434 youth (313 M/123 F) accessing positive use of free time through sports and values education in municipality (non Polideportivo Sports Center)  
*TOTAL=1,788 youth positive use of free time through sports and values through sports*
  - Access to 12,744 hours football/ 8,160 hours basketball/ 874 hours mini-gimnasio/ 1,160 hours TAEKWONDO/ 1,620 hours table tennis.
- 
- In target communities, values through sports training successfully fostered sports activities already underway, to supplement sports equipment and to formalize the values education component provided by volunteers and municipal sports promoters. Where Creative supported small- infrastructure sports facility refurbishment projects, the impact of sports values education efforts was even more notable because there was a tangible link to facilities.
  - In Chalchuapa, the CMPV provided a complementary transportation stipend to sports volunteers which is considered to have made a difference in their ability to take part in meetings and work in the communities as well as sending a signal of support by the CMPVs for the values through sports strategy.
  - Members of the private sector, local businesses, paid for Soccer school instructors under this strategy in El Salvador, as a strong example of sustainability.

- The sports strategy, and promotion of tournaments particularly, was cited by sports volunteers to have impacted community security. Hesitant parents eventually came to sports tournaments and interacted with other parents in communities where violence made open sports recreation almost non-existent previously.
- Creative sought to equip a municipal sports space in one of its municipalities in El Salvador, which served to bring youth to the space and invigorate the climate of the Center. Though an agreement with the government institution INDES to provide specialized sports volunteers in this Center was not achieved, many more youth were able to practice sports in this space.

## **Prevention Plan Strategic Area #3**

### **Skills Training and Opportunities for Employment**

#### **IND 2.1.3. Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities**

**Result- 862 YOUTH ACCESSING VOCATIONAL TRAINING +1,398 ACCESSING TRAINING AT OCs=2,260 YOUTH GAINING ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO ACCESS JOB OPPORTUNITIES. ✓**

The third strategy of Prevention Action Plans is, *SKILLS TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT “I have Access to a Dignified Job”*. Creative’s vocational training strategy provided 28 different training courses, among them shoemaking and domestic electricity and baking. The strategy sought to exploit the tourism potential of the municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo in order that this training lead to jobs and income generating activities and empower citizens of the municipalities to prevent youth violence. In Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo, Creative sought to foster youth development by creating vocational capacity and to integrate more youth into training and subsequently, into employment sectors. Creative sought a consortium of seven local, NGO and other training partners on this component. The target for this indicator was 2,000 youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities, AJR surpassed this target by 113%.

#### **Activities**

- About six months of vocational training was provided in the municipalities, beginning in March 2011 and running through September 2011.
- Creative released a *Request for Proposals* in an open competitive process that led to the selection of SEVEN total vocational training partners.<sup>29</sup>
- CREATIVE selected vocational training partners from expert institutions who 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 one of the municipalities. Training opportunities were focused on artisanal and tourism based activities, but also on more traditional training like shoemaking, domestic electricity and computer skills training.

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<sup>29</sup> The only partner not competitively selected was the Ministry of Tourism, whom AJR intended to partner with on the training of tour guides.

- Partners had to be able to promote courses in the municipalities and where needed, to recruit youth in communities. AJR urged the promotion, strengthening and registration of young people into the training programs so that vocational partners could meet their targets.
- Creative was involved in recruiting when it was clear youth were not enthusiastic about opportunities.
- Creative aimed for a split of 20% theoretical training and 80% practical training.
- Transportation stipends were provided to young people.

**Results:**

- The TOTAL NUMBER OF YOUTH SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING VOCATIONAL TRAINING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011 WAS 862 (YOUTH (334H /528 M) from the eighteen target communities.
- At Outreach Centers under Activity Four, 1,398 youth have accessed training for jobs at OCs as per January 31, 2011. All are beneficiaries, meaning youth have spent at least ten hours in these courses at OCs. Training includes in English, computer skills; baking, sewing skills, domestic electricity among other areas.
- 511 diplomas were extended in Santa Ana; 263 diplomas in Chalchuapa and 130 diplomas in El Congo.
- Some 1,338 youth attended training regularly two or more times a month, as verified in course attendance registration.
- Some 47 youth graduates enrolled in two training courses.
- Desertion rates were measured at just 13% in an initial phase of training. Some 435 youth are listed as having deserted, it is important to note that this is a combined category of those who deserted courses and those who did not achieve the academic level to pass/graduate.
- To reach its goal of number of target population in the communities, AJR introduced vocational courses in some of its Outreach Centers, bringing to communities training opportunities and enhancing the "job training" component at OC's.
- Recruitment for courses was highly challenging, when the OCs and local radio was used to announce courses as well as posters in OCs, these strategies were very successful.

<p><b>IMPLEMENTATION COMMUNITIES</b>  <b>In the last six months have training opportunities in the community increased?</b>  <b>15.2% INCREASE</b></p>	<p><b>CONTROL COMMUNITIES</b>  <b>In the last six months have training opportunities in the community increased?</b>  <b>6.6% INCREASE</b></p>
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## PARTNER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

- 1. Francisco Gavidia University (UFG):** UFG is a historic partner of AJR's and was first contracted under an agreement in 2008 to help provide English and IT training courses through volunteer students in Outreach Centers. The University has received two grants under AJR to offer training in Outreach Centers. A total of 88 youth (52 M/36 F) graduated from training and received a diploma. These are 13 youth in basic computer training, 12 youth in advanced computer training, 24 youth in computer maintenance. Thirty-nine youth successfully finished English classes provided through Gavidia.
- 2. Vocational Training Center Santa Ana:** The Santa Ana municipal training Center is a large facility that was reinvigorated by the municipality last year. AJR offered some assistance in improving equipment for training in addition to funding training itself. A total of 55 youth (48F/7M) graduated from training and received a diploma. These are 23 in Industrial Sewing, 23 in Floristry and Piñateria, and nine in Graphic Design and Advertising.
- 3. Obra Salesiana Maria Auxiliadora (Silesian Sisters):** This training provider is faith-based and located in Chalchuapa municipality. A closed facility with a large square had strong potential to protect young women beneficiaries. A total of 64 young women graduated from training and received a diploma; 18 in computer training, 13 youth in Sewing and 32 young women will graduate from a food processing/baking course.
- 4. CASART (Salvadoran Chamber of Artisans):** A total of 161 youth (51 M/110 F) graduated from training and received a diploma. The breakdown of these courses is: Leatherworking (9); Woodworking (18); Jewelry Making (61); Ceramics (26); Piñata Making (10); Indigo Dying (6); Processing of Juices (6); Embossing (6); Metal works (8); Shoemaking (6) and Carpentry (6)
- 5. Fe y Alegria:** This NGO is well-known regionally and was identified as a training partner originally providing three courses; in the areas of, cake making, bartending and residential electrical skills training. A total of 74 youth graduated from training and received a diploma. With regards to electricity courses provided, Fe y Alegria partner facilitated accreditation exams with the National Board for Electricity for 17 youth and 15 youth passed accreditation.
- 6. DICAME:** DICAME is a reputable small-business in shoemaking in Chalchuapa that has existed for more than twenty-years. It undertook the challenge of being part of a vocational training prevention strategy. A total of 14 of 18 youth graduated first round of training courses. Training courses for the shoe-making process include in the areas of: dyeing, cutting, sewing, shoe construction, mounting, carding and pressing and stitching of shoe soles. A total of 14 youth (13 M/1F) graduated from training and received a Diploma in the first round. DICAME directly recruited six young trainees into the business who are now working for DICAME at the business and demonstrate strong commitment and skills. An additional youth is being contracted on an assignment basis to help with order fulfillment.
- 7. The Fernando Llorc Foundation:** The Foundation has provided training to new artisans for years and has a strong commitment to social development of beneficiaries and communities. A total of 398 youth (170 M/228 F) graduated from training and received a diploma. The breakdown of courses taken by these graduates is, Silk-screening (211); Glassworks (45); Papermaking (106) and Ceramics (36).
- 8. Ministry of Tourism (MITUR) / Salvadoran Corporation for Tourism (CORSAUR):** No cooperative agreement was signed with MITUR, which made a commitment to train ten tour guides for the project. Only two of six training modules were provided. MITUR, as a part of the government, had to use official procurement channels to access its specialized consultants. AJR sought to work with MITUR because its training offers tour guides certification at the end of the cycle, a requisite for employment. In August 2011, training was put on hold to re-examine how AJR would provide this training.

## New beginnings as Youth Graduate from vocational training in municipalities where training is sparse



In October 2011, AJR USAID-SICA extended 904 vocational training diplomas to graduates of training. On November 5, 2011 in Santa Ana 511 diplomas in the municipality of Santa Ana; on October 22, 2011 263 diplomas were awarded in the municipality of Chalchuapa and on October 16, 2011, 130 diplomas were awarded in the municipality of El Congo.

The events were emotional for youth parents and for CMPVs and community leaders. Vocational training is highly limited across El Salvador, courses are lacking in municipalities and many families lack the funds for transportation of youth to classes. AJR's training focus sought to change this, providing minimal transportation stipends and assembling an attractive package of capable training partners to offer courses. "You can provide training for development, you can provide training to reduce poverty and you can provide training to prevent violence", explains Juan Jose Hernandez, Prevention Coordinator for the AJR USAID-SICA. AJR USAID-SICA used an open bidding process to bring together eight vocational training partners and provide 31 vocational training courses in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo with one objective—to provide training leading to a dignified job as a part of Municipal Youth Crime Prevention Plans the AJR is supporting. Youth were selected to continue on as a part of AJR's micro-enterprise development; and employment search assistance, described in the next section.

### Lessons

- The CMPVs were found to have understood what it means to implement prevention programming and Municipal Prevention Plans. They did not sufficiently understand the role of vocational training as a key component of prevention. CMPVs were not active partners in door-to-door youth recruiting efforts and did not support training efforts actively, unlike community organizations who did help with this effort in the communities. The training menu was not established in close consultation with the CMPVs, this is likely to have influenced CMPVs' inability to connect to the training component until later in the process.
- The overriding goal of training opportunities must be their connection to jobs and income generating opportunities. In this pursuit, training in artisanal skills- in combination with a strong entrepreneurial training emphasis and support to micro-entrepreneurial initiatives - should be considered. Psychosocial conditions are marginal at best in violent neighborhoods. Artisanal skills appeared impactful in reconstructing self-esteem, reinforcing self and community identity : Cesar Osmin Mendoza's eyes glow in San José Unidas when he talks of having clients in Church ask for leather bible covers after seeing the leatherworks Cesar learned to make through a course made possible by AJR USAID-SICA. He recently took life skills training and now hopes to take a

course to start a small business that is part of AJR’s “transition to work” strategy that aims to take trained youth to jobs, self-employment or small businesses.

## Prevention Plan Strategic Area #3 Skills Training and Opportunities for Employment

### AJR USAID-SICA Employment Strategy

#### A. Training for Transition

TRANSITION TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT AJR USAID_SICA EL SALVADOR								
ACTIVITY AREA	TARGET SANTA ANA	RESULT SANTA ANA	TARGET CHALCHUAPA	RESULT CHALCHUAPA	TARGET EL CONGO	RESULT EL CONGO	TOTAL TARGET	RESULT DEC 2011
A. Training for Transition								
1. Challenge of Dreaming my Life	636	205	318	145	193	36	1147	386
2. Skills for Employment	130	205	100	127	45	24	275	356
3. Participation at Fairs	60	148	26	32	18	22	104	202
<b>TOTAL Training accessed</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1526</b>	<b>944</b>

As a part of Creative commitments under the training strategy it established the following benchmarks for numbers of youth identified for micro-enterprises, seed capital or other additional support by AJR. Each training provided a list of youth according to their targets. The entrepreneurial development and transitional piece between training and opportunities was found to be paramount. It was provided in full by only one training partner. Youth trained by the Fernando Llorca Foundation, though they did not have beyond a basic education, showed great interest in participatory presentation techniques, constructive and integrative methods, concept development, display building, product sales skills etc. This piece was hoped to be carried out by additional partners but was not able to be budgeted for in all cases. Creative introduced its life skills and employment skills transitional training component to meet this need.

AJR’s “Transition to Work” training methodology supplemented youth’s training after the vocational phase and prior to the access to jobs or creation of small businesses, through training activities that deliver life planning skills and increase confidence, two of the most fundamental skills for young job seekers.

- **The training methodology “Challenge of Dreaming my Life”** was carried out in coordination with outreach centers in each community. (386 youth (135M/251F) were trained<sup>30</sup>) during three sessions on August 13, September 3 and September 10, 2011.
- **Training in Job Skills** 356 (120M/236F) youth were trained with the necessary skills to prepare for an interview, prepare a curriculum vitae, and to work as a team. With this training creates awareness in the individual regarding skills, knowledge, available resources, motivation, leadership, initiative, attitudes, etc. which are important in preparation for a job opportunity.

- **Facilitate participation in local fairs (202 (119M/83F) youth participated in product fairs)-held by the vocational training providers or events to promote and take advantage of marketing opportunities.**

## **B. Employment and Entrepreneurship**

### **IND 2.1.5 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives**

**Result- 20 MICRO-ENTREPRENEURIAL INITIATIVES<sup>31</sup> ESTABLISHED. ✓**

### **IND 2.1.6 Number of youth accessing jobs and micro-entrepreneurial initiatives**

**Result- 316 YOUTH ACCESSING JOBS AND INCOME GENERATING OPPORTUNITIES OPPORTUNITIES. ✓**

JOBS AND INCOME GENERATION OPPORTUNITIES AJR USAID_SICA EL SALVADOR								
B. Employment and Entrepreneurship	TARGET SANTA ANA	RESULT SANTA ANA	TARGET CHALCHUAPA	RESULT CHALCHUAPA	TARGET EL CONGO	RESULT EL CONGO	TOTAL TARGET	RESULT DEC 2011
1. Tourism for Employment	6	0	40	11	6	0	52	11
2. Six Micro-enterprise Casas	105	117	70	74	35	34	210	225
3. 13 micro businesses	47	28	24	19	13	15	84	62
4. Self-employment	53	0	27	0	16	0	96	0
5. Other (COORDS CDAs , CARANA, other )		18		2		2		22

AJR provided access to jobs and income generating opportunities to 320 total youth (151M/169F) have accessed jobs and income generating opportunities. The target for this result was 500 youth trained. AJR achieved 64% of its established target.

AJR fostered 20 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives. The target for this result was 7 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives. AJR achieved 286% of its established target.

The quantitative breakdown of jobs and income generating opportunities is as follows:

- Under the Tourism for Employment Strategy the ECOParque Cuzcachapa is providing employment to eleven youths (11M) in Chalchuapa.
- The six Micro-enterprise Casas worked on with the Llor Foundation have begun generating income for 117 youth in Santa Ana; 74 youth in Chalchuapa and 34 youth in El Congo for a total of 225 youth (99M/126F).
- The thirteen microbusinesses worked on with CONAMYPE (the Salvadoran Association for Small and Medium Sized Enterprise) has allowed 62 youth (25 M/37F) to establish business plans for their micro-enterprises and begin to access income.
- SUB-TOTAL= 298 (135M/163F)



<sup>31</sup> AJR defines a micro-entrepreneurial initiative it is supporting as one having at least two persons associated with it, that is working to generate income for the group, verifiable through the USAID SICA AJR Subsystem for monitoring of Micro-enterprises and which it is providing with technical assistance that includes, marketing, development of business plans and financial management.

Other employment is reported as follows: All nine OC Coordinators (6M/3F) are now paid a salary and benefits through the municipalities/CMPVs as Outreach Center Coordinators. These are Coordinators Under Activity Four, for the OCs Santa Anita, Santa Teresa, La Providencia, Garcia I, San Cayetano and San Jose Unidas in Santa Ana; Santa Rita and Las Brisas in El Congo and Las Victorias in Chalchuapa.

- (In addition for the purposes of the impact indicator, in OC’s under Activity One, four OC Coordinators (4M) are now paid a salary and benefits through the municipalities/CMPVs. These are the Coordinators of Tazumal I, Buena Vista III and San Antonio in Chalchuapa and Argentina I in Santa Ana.)
- In July 2011, 1 youth (1M) was placed in the Eben Ezer Workshop also, 1 youth (1F) was placed in a jewelry workshop. A total of five youth (5M) have been contracted by the shoe business and AJR training partner, DICAME. Two youth (2F) were contracted previously through CARANA and are working at Pizza Hut.
- SUB-TOTAL= 22 youth (16M/6F) trained and accessing jobs/income generating opportunities.

An agreement was reached in April 2011, between AJR and the USAID-funded CARANA Program for generating employment in the tourism sector and the maquila industry, allowing AJR to link to their strategy and fill vacancies according to the supply of labor available. The CARANA agreement represents an extra resource for AJR. In July 2011, two youth from the municipality were employed through this partnership at Pizza Hut Restaurants in El Salvador. The relationship with CARANA will continue as a part and falling under the umbrella of the AJR Employment Strategy.

JOB SEARCH ASSISTANCE AJR USAID_SICA EL SALVADOR								
ACTIVITY AREA	TARGET SANTA ANA	RESULT SA	TARGET CHALCHUAPA	RESULT CHALCHUAPA	TARGET EL CONGO	RESULT EL CONGO	TOTAL TARGET	RESULT DEC 2011
TOTAL Youth ACCESING JOB SEARCH ASSISTANCE	70	107	40	20	0	13	110	140

Some 140 total youth (71M/69F) received job search assistance and were entered into the Ministry of Labor national jobs database. This is not included towards the AJR indicator because these youth are not yet accessing jobs or income. Notwithstanding, AJR has helped ensure that an employment officer work from CMPV offices with youth enrolled in the database. Close follow-up will be conducted by AJR.

## AJR’s Employment and Entrepreneurship Strategy



AJR’s strategy for fostering employment, self-employment and micro-enterprises, had four main tenets which are described in the sections which follow: **1) Tourism for Employment, 2) The creation of Six Cooperatives through the Fernando Llorc Foundation 3) The establishment of 12 micro – entrepreneurial initiatives 4) Job Search Assistance for Youth and 5) Support to young entrepreneurs who seek Self-Employment.**

**Result: Tourism for Employment supported in AJR’s three target municipalities✓**

AJR’s strategy aimed at training in skills and focusing on access to jobs, is aimed at the promotion of tourism in the three municipalities, considering the potential and rich cultural heritage of each city. The strategy sought to: **1) recuperate cultural heritage sites and improve safe places within the municipalities and expand employment opportunities and job placement for youth trained from the communities in which AJR is working prevention initiatives and 2) create entrepreneurship projects that give back to the community with proceeds being reinvested for prevention work.**

A tourism focus was planned in each of the three municipalities;

1. Restoration of Santa Ana’s cultural heritage through three cooperative *Entrepreneurship Houses*;
2. Development by the CMPV and municipality of El Congo of six shops with their own funding which will be established along a soccer field “El Transito” and with direct access to tourists coming from both directions of the Coatepeque Lake.
3. Transformation of archaeological heritage site, the Cuzcachapa Lagoon, into an Eco-Parque with canopy zip line, pedal boats, and bicycles, operated by at-risk youth trained by AJR USAID-SICA.

***ECOPARQUE La Laguna entrepreneurial and youth prevention initiative is unveiled along with Casas de Emprendedurismo, Entrepreneurial Houses***



Chalchuapa is the seat of several PreClassic civilizations, the Tazumal archaeological site and ruins which span the municipality, have lacked consistent tourism, in a region impacted by violence. The Cuzcachapa Lagoon, once known by locals as, *isolated during the day and too dangerous at night*, is no longer so. An ancient and sacred lake that is officially a part of the archaeological complex, the Cuzcachapa Lagoon now offers a canopy zip line, pedal boats, and bicycles, so that its beauty can be enjoyed by Chahuapans and tourists alike. Some 3,000 people were on-hand to inaugurate the new ECOPARQUE, with the Mayor as number one to zip line from a tree over the lagoon.

On December 17, 2011, the entrepreneurial *Casa Todos Por Chalchuapa* “All for Chalchuapa”, was opened by Mayor Mario Ramos as a site bringing together youth who AJR and the Llorca Foundation trained and whom had the potential and will to become involved in the

**Eco-Parque Chalchuapa January 31, 2011**  
 The improvement and refinement of the Eco Park its infrastructure, organization, promotion and services will continue to be provided through technical assistance by AJR. The park is currently being guided in its daily operations, by the CMPV in Chalchuapa and technical assistance by AJR is provided as needed including in January when AJR completed a video and promotional material. In January the AJR advised the CMPV in assigning an administrator to the the park’s daily operations.

development of micro-businesses. Seventy young artisanal entrepreneurs are bringing back tourism products to Chalchuapa as budding young entrepreneurs. From the inauguration of the two Casas; **Chalchuapa Arte Popular (Chalchuapa Popular Art)**: where entrepreneurs produce silk screening, glass works, papermaking and jewelry and the Casa **Chalchuapa Raíces Ancestrales (Chalchuapa Ancestral Roots)**: where entrepreneurs are engaged in silk screening, ceramics, baked goods, papermaking products and piñatas.

ECO Park La Laguna, or Cuzcachapa Lagoon, is a project to reinvigorate tourism in this municipality. Eleven at-risk youth trained by the AJR USAID-SICA and from Chalchuapa are running the park. Each youth spent several weeks in training prior to opening of the park including to become zip line operators. The Municipal Crime and Violence Committee working with AJR made an investment in this project, which is being managed directly by the Committee and Mayor's Office. The intention of the entrepreneurial prevention initiative is that proceeds are reinvested in Outreach Centers and prevention initiatives under the municipalities' crime prevention plan. In December 2011, \$1,768 worth of zip lining bicycle and pedal boating services were procured at the ECO PARQUE. Much work remains including on management of the park, business planning and reinvestment.

## **Result: Development of 6 Casas Emprendedurismo or Entrepreneurial Houses providing income generating opportunities to young artisans and injecting new life into municipal tourism ✓**

AJR, under municipal crime prevention plan *Strategic Area 3, Skills training and employment opportunities ("I have Access to a Dignified Job"* identified those youth who AJR and the Llorc Foundation trained and whom had the potential and will to become involved in the development of micro-businesses through training providers and partnered with the Llorc Foundation who had experience working with artisanal entrepreneurs. It was decided as a result of budgetary, security and other constraints to bring the micro-businesses together in entrepreneurial houses of *Casas* with multiple micro-businesses housed and trained together.

AJR worked with the CMPVs and communities to identify six houses in strategic parts of Santa Ana , Chalchuapa and El Congo. Six cooperatives were established this quarter: 3 in Santa Ana, 2 in Chalchuapa and 1 in El Congo,

Each cooperative allows youth to access primary materials, equipment. They have their own branding identity and production lines that complement each other. In order to ensure the integral development of these microenterprises, AJR ensured that a team of specialists provided technical assistance in the different areas of training necessary to ensure the success of the young entrepreneurs.

### **Activities**

- Six *Casas de Emprendedurismo or Entrepreneurship Houses* are housed together as micro-enterprises: three were established in Santa Ana, two were established in Chalchuapa and one was established in El Congo, providing access to income to 225 young entrepreneurs (117 in Santa Ana, 74 in Chalchuapa and 34 in El Congo):
- The Llorc Foundation spent two months providing full-time training to youth with Business Experts, Marketing Experts and Specialists in technical areas such as: screen printing, ceramics, paper engineering, glass manufacturing, and jewelry, among others have been provided to all six cooperatives by the Llorc Foundation.
- The business model developed by the Llorc Foundation focuses on a core of 25 to 35 youth entrepreneurs together in cooperative associations, working together in a house. Once they have

established their businesses they will be able to incorporate 33 to 34 youth who will develop individual business models and at the same time sell their products through the organized group.

- The brand of each tourism micro-enterprise (signage, ticketing, t-shirts) helped to shape the identification of the micro-businesses in the community that make up the cooperatives and also the products being developed by each micro-enterprise. For young entrepreneurs, not only does the product design have to be incorporated, but the taste of the end consumer, which can be vast, must also be taken into account.
- All six micro-enterprises have initiated process of registration legally; have established an inventory and have developed a code of conduct as associations.
- Prime material was also provided to all six micro-enterprises.
- Every micro-enterprise was trained in sales; client service; internal regulations; administrative skills and basic financial controls.
- Each micro-business elected a board of directors made up of parents of youth to help take micro-businesses forward. When the partner, Fundacion Llorca is not around, the Boards help to provide guidance to micro-enterprises. Each “Casa” has a shared store space where clients can view product assortment for the micro-enterprises.

The inauguration of the six micro-businesses in their respective *Casas* in December 2011 was key, it introduced them as a part of the Prevention Plans to CMPVs, Mayors, community members and guests and made it clear they are a part of a prevention strategy, generating income for at-risk youth. Creative will consolidate a partnership for technical assistance over the coming year.

## INAUGURATIONS

### Casa “OrguYoSantaneco” Santa Ana



The Casa “OrguYoSantaneco”, *I Proud Santaneco*, was launched in December 2011 in the Center of the city, strategically located for tourism. Three associated micro entrepreneurial initiatives are housed together. Cooperative management training was provided to young entrepreneurs and promotion and sales products produced and a business plan and brand developed for each. Some 117 youth (67M/50F) are associated with these three microenterprises which include ceramics, silk screening, papermaking, floristry, wood design and glass design and baking.

**Casa “Fiestas y Frutas” El Congo** The Casa “Fiestas y Frutas” *Parties and Fruit* was launched in December 2011 and is producing tourism-oriented crafts. Microenterprises associated with the Casa developed business plans for their ventures with the Fernando Llorca Foundation. What has been challenging has been finding a location in gang neutral territory, still in the downtown region and near the tourism drawn to the Coatepeque Lake, which is the deepest volcanic lake in Central America and woefully beautiful. Creative will seek to further strengthen partnership and entrepreneurship to move to a level of

<p><b>IMPLEMENTATION COMMUNITIES</b></p> <p><b>In the last six months have employment opportunities in the community increased?</b></p> <p><b>8.1% INCREASE</b></p>	<p><b>CONTROL COMMUNITIES</b></p> <p><b>In the last six months have employment opportunities in the community increased?</b></p> <p><b>3.00% INCREASE</b></p>
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sustainability and profits. Thirty-four youth (13M/21F) are associated with the silk-screening and jewelry-making microenterprises.

## Challenges

- AJR experiences difficulties identifying house-workshop settings because of the high price of rent and /or location and safety issues. It needed a place to promote the sale of handicrafts.
- AJR had difficulties in mobilizing young people from their communities to the Casa as while they were in training they had few to no funds for bus fare.
- Young beneficiaries were not accustomed to entrepreneurial efforts and therefore lack organizational skills.
- There is a need to improve and tailor the craft product to make it more attractive to the buyer.

## Result: Development and promotion of 13 microenterprises<sup>32</sup> through AJR with the Technical Assistance of CONAMYPE✓



Each of the youth that engaged in AJR training was consulted to indicate whether they wanted to continue on with job placement, a micro-enterprise or self-employment. AJR used these forms to assess youth and begin to note potential for the development of micro-enterprises. It grouped youth based on their training

areas and geographic locations. Each one of these clusters was future micro-enterprises.

Each group was encouraged to start their entrepreneurship as a complementary part to the training received. An Agreement was established with the National Commission for Micro and Small Entrepreneurship (CONAMYPE) who agreed to work with twelve micro-enterprises to draft plans for service-oriented businesses and production of handicrafts. (A thirteenth venture was identified that did not work with CONAMYPE and a consultant working on business plans also worked with this enterprise.) Each of the enterprises received business training as appropriate in the month of December 2011. In developing business plans, the various groups underwent training in marketing products and services. Business plans reflected marketing schemes for products. Some micro-enterprises come from training received in the Outreach Centers. These undertakings require very close monitoring. In the case of one small enterprise, fourth-rate power, youth were submitted for consideration at the University Don Bosco and then to the national accreditation Board. The Mayor of Congo provided spaces or points of sale to new small enterprises in that municipality. In the final stage, the CMPV engaged more in the implementation of the enterprises.

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<sup>32</sup> AJR defines a micro-entrepreneurial initiative it is supporting as one having at least two persons associated with it, that is working to generate income for the group, verifiable through the USAID SICA AJR Subsystem for monitoring of Micro-enterprises and which it is providing with technical assistance that includes, marketing, development of business plans and financial management.

## Challenges

- Young beneficiaries do not have sufficient ability to initiate entrepreneurship; they need steady guidance throughout this process.
- Youth must receive further training in their vocational training specialties to improve their products further. In a few cases, as in juice processing venture, half its members are minors and require parental permission to be able to work.
- The CMPV has not yet empowered these undertakings as part of the Plan for the Prevention of Violence; this must occur and will be a key focus of AJR as the micro-enterprises move into their first few months of operation.

### **Commitment to Taking Entrepreneurial Initiatives Towards Sustainability**

At the time of this writing all of AJR's entrepreneurial initiatives are three months into their launches. In January 2011, one month into their launches, extensive monitoring was conducted by AJR of the six Entrepreneurial Houses and 13 micro-enterprises. A short-term agreement and scope of work were developed for a follow-on consultancy in 2012 to include; follow-up of business plans, administrative strengthening and recordkeeping, marketing and product development for all the six Entrepreneurial Houses and 13 micro-enterprises.

AJR will develop a monitoring and control plan that allows each entrepreneurial initiative to work towards the objectives in their business plans. It will ensure each micro-enterprise to the CMPV so they have a support network. It will ensure that the value of the service or products, of each initiative and product improvement are realized.

AJR will further ensure that Santa Ana's three cooperative *Entrepreneurship Houses*; El Congo's six shops and the Eco-Parque with canopy zip line, pedal boats, and bicycles, continue to develop and strengthen operations and that all three initiatives have the full support of the CMPV and are connected to local businesses, police, etc., so that they are able to grow and thrive.

## **Job Search Assistance**

When vocational training activities finished, Creative coordinated with the Ministry of Labor to facilitate that youth between 18-29 (trained by AJR and not trained by AJR) would have access to training opportunities through the Ministry's *Bolsa de Empleo* program which links youth to prospective local training opportunities through a database that bridges local labor market supply and demand. At the national level some 3,700 jobs are incorporated into this database, of these, 92 are located in Santa Ana, AJR's largest municipality. The Ministry expressed willingness to provide priority to youth registered through Creative's program. Some 140 youth from the target municipalities have been provided access to the Ministry of Labor's jobs database where they await a job opportunity.

A Ministry of Labor facilitator was designated to travel to the ten communities in Santa Ana, to register 107 youth in the Bolsa de Empleo Database. In Chalchuapa, a facilitator traveled to the CMPV offices and registered 20 youth ; in El Congo a facilitator also traveled to CMPV offices and 13 youth were registered.

OCs played a pivotal role in signing up youth for a Ministry of Labor Employment Fair held on October 28 in Chalchuapa in coordination with the Ministry of Labor to register youth from the three municipalities, 54 youth attended.

### **Challenges**

- The 140 youth registered are eager to work and need proper follow-up by the point person from the Ministry of Labor, Creative will oversee this process.

### **Self-employment**

- This component was not carried out by the AJR USAID-SICA.

## **Municipal Prevention Plan Strategic Area #4**

### **INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PREVENTION**

**Result: Refurbishment of 15 community infrastructure for prevention projects alongside CMPVS and communities to provide safe spaces for recreation. ✓**



This activity area falls under Strategic Area 4, Prevention infrastructure (“I enjoy and take pride in my community”). A strategic line to work on small infrastructure for development was defined during the municipal diagnostic process when it was apparent the municipalities suffered from a lack of recreational spaces for youth and communities. It was clear that where public spaces do exist, they were either too insecure or in a state of abandonment.

The objective of this activity area has been to transform public sports and recreational spaces into secure areas for children, youth, and families in the target municipalities.

In El Salvador, this strategy includes three grants, one in Santa Ana, one in Chalchuapa and one in El Congo.

### **Activities:**

- Consultation with CMPVs and municipal actors with regards to projects in which to invest
- Projects determined and counterpart contribution targets established
- Verification ownership of property of target projects
- Infrastructure Strategy approved by USAID

- CMPV and municipality sends project for technical file to Acquisitions Units of the Municipalities in coordination with the Engineering Department and contractors.
- Collaboration between Creative, CMPVs, municipal departments
- USAID Environmental procedures followed
- Project approvals obtained
- Procurement of materials
- Projects ensue
- Monitoring visits with Municipal Engineering Department and contractors.
- Collaboration with Sports Committees and the youth who are participating in the sports program promoted by the CMPV
- Unskilled labor provided by youth and community members
- Project inaugurations held

#### SANTA ANA

AJR INVESTMENT \$20,000

EXPECTED COST-SHARE AMOUNT \$42,691.24

COST-SHARE GENERATED MAY 2010-DEC 2011: \$117,164.41



- 4 soccer fields refurbished (Argentina I, Garcia I, Santa Teresa, La Providencia)
- 2 Community Centers refurbished (Santa Claudia, La Providencia)
- Gates installed at sports fields (García I, Argentina, Santa Teresa and La Providencia)
- Three sets of swings and jungle gyms installed (García I, Argentina, Santa Teresa)
- Road contingent to sports field refurbished (Santa Claudia)
- **The municipality, with its own resources, enabled a bridge that connects target community Santa Anita with Santa Ana.**
- **The municipality carried out a project to provide potable water to Colonia Las Victorias, as a complement to the other activities that the Municipal Prevention Program is executing.**

#### CHALCHUAPA

AJR INVESTMENT \$35,000.00

EXPECTED COST-SHARE AMOUNT \$11,826.70

COST-SHARE GENERATED MAY 2010-DEC 2011: \$241,104.81



Soccer field refurbished and fenced (Las Victorias)

- 1 ECOPARQUE “ LA LAGUNA” equipped, youth trained and opened sports field refurbished (Las Victorias)
- **The municipality has carried out remodeling of the Santiago Aposto Park and a basketball court as a part of infrastructure for prevention efforts.**

EI CONGO

AJR INVESTMENT \$10,000.00

EXPECTED COST-SHARE AMOUNT \$89,740.28

COST-SHARE GENERATED MAY 2010-DEC 2011: \$112,639.69

- 2 basketball courts constructed (Santa Rita, El Carmen)
- 1 perimeter wall built around sports field (El Carmen)
- 1 family recreational park refurbished (Las Brisas)



## Impacts

- The infrastructure for prevention strategy (low -cost small infrastructure) functioned because it is a visible and confluent experience—bringing together AJR , CMPV, ADESCO and community.
- Though AJR dedicated resources, it was important that Committees decided what and where they would be used. Creative explained the projects´ prevention focus to CMPVs and Mayors—the project should be constructed, used widely and monitored. CMPVs selected infrastructure works. In the municipalities, Sports Committees will coordinate with community organizations and Sports Coordinators paid by municipalities to maximize use of infrastructure.
- The assigning of infrastructure funds by AJR served as a direct stimulus to municipalities to invest in complementary infrastructure projects, including a street paving project, a bridge reconstruction project and the refurbishment of community meeting spaces.
- Infrastructure projects have the potential to foster community trust and generate an understanding of prevention, as a basis for later interventions under Municipal Prevention Plans. Creative may have considered these projects in each of the 18 communities vs. the nine communities that were reached.
- The infrastructure strategy worked with municipal engineers and existing technical capacity. Monitoring and developing these projects represented an extra step and caused delay to some of the infrastructure works. CMPV´s determined what projects needed investment and municipal

actors prepared a technical file, sometimes taking months. AJR followed up walking through the process with engineers and municipal actors.

## 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

Number of OCs Established AJR USAID-SICA Activity Four /CARSI El Salvador/CARSI (ESF)				
	FY 2010	FY2011	FY2012	TOTAL
El Salvador	0	8	1	9

#### Establishing Outreach Centers

In FY 2011, the SUB-TOTAL of newly established OCs reported was nine OCs under Activity 4 with CARSI/ESF funds. These OCs are 1)

LAS VICTORIAS I, CHALCHUAPA; 2) SAN JOSÉ UNIDAS, SANTA ANA, 3) SAN CAYETANO, SANTA ANA; 4) GARCÍA I, SANTA ANA; 5).SANTA ANITA, SANTA ANA 6) LA PROVIDENCIA, SANTA ANA; 6) SANTA RITA, EL CONGO; 7).LAS BRISAS, EL CONGO. 8) GARCIA I, SANTA ANA, and in FY2012; 9) SANTA TERESA, SANTA ANA.



#### Activities

Nine new Outreach Centers were inaugurated. Based on direct requests from CMPVs, ADESCOs and communities, AJR found the funds to approve two more Centers than were planned, leaving just five of its target communities without a Center. 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. A final two Centers opened their doors in September and October 2011, respectively. These were Las Victorias in Chalchuapa and Santa Teresa in Santa Ana.

#### Results

The first page following provides an overview of results through January 31, 2011 at the nine Outreach Centers under Activity Four. The page following provides a breakdown of data for OCs under Activity Four.

Impact of Outreach Centers Evaluation Data 2011	
<p>IMPLEMENTATION COMMUNITIES</p> <p><b>In this community, is there a place other than schools and churches, where children and youth can go, to do positive things to get away from negative influences?</b></p> <p>YES, 2010-8.3%</p> <p>YES, 2011-39.6%</p>	<p>CONTROL COMMUNITIES</p> <p><b>In this community, is there a place other than schools and churches, where children and youth can go, to do positive things to get away from negative influences?</b></p> <p>YES, 2010-4.3%</p> <p>YES, 2011-5.8%</p>
<p>IMPLEMENTATION COMMUNITIES</p> <p><b>What is it called?</b></p> <p>2010- Sports court 34.9%</p> <p>2011- Outreach Center 55.7%</p>	<p>CONTROL COMMUNITIES</p> <p><b>What is it called?</b></p> <p>2010- Sports court 13.3%</p> <p>2011- Outreach Center 21.0%</p>

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

**Result: 9 Outreach Centers strengthened according to OC Model Benchmarks in El Salvador ✓**

**The Strengthened OC Model includes:**

- ✓ **Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** 9 of 9 OCs have provided OC's hallmark Desafío de Sonar Mi Vida Lifeskills Trainign at their OCs and beyond into their communities. (See also Lifeskills Training.IND 2.1.1)
- ✓ **IT and English language skills strengthening:** Nine of nine OCs have consistently provided IT Training and eight of nine have provided English skills training. More than 2,500 hours of English have been provided in OCs and more than 17,400 hours of computer skills training have been provided at Centers under Activity Four.
- ✓ **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** Nine of Nine OCs have business plans and have received training by CONAMYPE the Salvadoran Council for Small and Medium Enterprise in El Salvador to help train Coordinators on how to conceive of their micro-entrepreneurial initiatives at OCs.
- ✓ **Volunteerism development:** Some 285 volunteers have provided their time in the name of prevention services at OCs under this component have provided more than 18,100 hours of their time in the name of prevention in their communities.
- ✓ **OC Sustainability:** In October and November 2011, all nine OC Coordinators (who were previously provided a salary under the six-month grant with AJR), were being paid by the respective municipalities with all requisite benefits also paid.<sup>33</sup>

On the page following is an overview of the developments at the nine Outreach Centers under Activity Four:

<sup>33</sup> The Coordinators of the OCs Santa Rita and Las Brisas, had their salaries paid by the municipality from the onset of those OCs.

**OUTREACH CENTERS EL SALVADOR ACTIVITY 4 CARSI (ESF)**

**FINAL RESULTS JANUARY 31, 2012**

GENERAL DATA OC'S				USE OF OCS BY COMPONENTS									
OUTREACH CENTER (OC)	DATE EST.	FBO MAIN PARTNER	MUN, NGO, OTHER MAIN PARTNER	# YOUTH ATTENDED OC	# HOURS YOUTH OC'S	# PERSONS VOLUNTEERING OC	# HOURS VOLUNTEERED AT OC'S	# YOUTH CREATIVE USE OF FREE TIME	# HOURS CREATIVE USE OF FREE TIME	# YOUTH JOB TRAINING (Ten or more hours each)	# TOTAL HOURS YOUTH IN JOB TRAINING	# YOUTH TUTORING ACCELERATED LEARNING, VALUES FORMATION	# HOURS TUTORING ACCELERATED LEARNING, VALUES FORMATION
1 LAS VICTORIAS	08-01-2011	✓	☐	332	7,274	15	4,503	255	4,325	45	2,064	122	885
2 SANTA TERESA	08-01-2011	✓		147	1,680	5	413	123	590	37	980	35	110
3 LAS BRISAS	05-01-2011	☐	✓	276	5,404	31	1,458	170	1,847	175	3,433	9	124
4 SANTA RITA	05-01-2011	☐	✓	353	4,432	53	1,200	250	1,639	304	2,583	323	210
5 LA PROVIDENCIA	03-01-2011	✓		176	4,171	17	732	144	2,535	44	1,237	33	399
6 SANTA ANITA	03-01-2011	✓		225	5,712	52	1,405	218	3,053	110	2,050	66	610
7 SAN JOSE UNIDAS	02-01-2011	✓		399	8,029	40	2,972	370	5,422	384	2,566	381	41
8 GARCIA I	02-01-2011	☐	✓	172	6,953	39	3,906	141	5,553	163	1,159	20	241
9 SAN CAYETANO	02-01-2011	✓		144	9,633	33	4,323	122	4,219	136	4,830	109	584
<b>TOTAL</b>		☐		<b>2,224</b>	<b>53,287</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>20,912</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>29,183</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>20,901</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>3,203</b>

## **Prevention Plan Strategic Area #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 developed fifteen awareness campaigns in communities, positioning them as a strategy for advocacy and promotion of activities that are underway in the eighteen communities. Implementation of the campaigns did not occur as a result of time restraints to AJR.

Campaigns 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: including Loss of family and social values, Irresponsible sexual activity Drug use and high rates of domestic violence
- **Promote** brands in support of prevention-oriented tourism in the three municipalities:

Santa Ana " OrgulloSantaneco" (Proud Santaneco)

Chalchuapa "Todos Por Chalchuapa" (All For Chalchuapa)

El Congo "Yo Soy El Congo" (I Am El Congo)

One campaign ran in December 2011 with the objective of promoting the prevention brand of Chalchuapa in support of prevention-oriented tourism, positioning the municipality of Chalchuapa from a tourism perspective and the visibility of the ECOPARQUE Chalchuapa, including signage for the park, publicity on radio and in print, including 15,000 flyers that throughout the East of the country in major newspapers.

## Activity 5: Honduras CARSI Initiative on Prevention

Honduras ended 2011 as the most violent country in the world with a homicide rate of 82.1 per 100,000 people, according to a United Nations Global Study on Homicide released in October 2011. Perceptions of insecurity remain high among the citizenry, while corruption and involvement of the police in organized crime have further reduced trust in this institution. Organized crime continues using coercive techniques to mute the opposition: A poignant example is the assassination of Alfredo Landaverde, an outspoken critic of narcotrafficking, who was shot by criminals while driving his car in December 2011. In a desperate measure to counter crime, the Government of Honduras deployed 11,000 troops in November 1, 2011 to collaborate with the National Police. Additional measures by Congress to curb criminality during this quarter included prohibiting more than two people from riding on a motorcycle, given that this has been how more than 90% of crimes have been committed so far.

### BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Under the framework of a joint declaration by the U.S and the Central American Integration System (SICA<sup>34</sup>) made in July 2007, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) signed an Agreement of Cooperation with Creative Associates International, Inc. on January 11, 2008 to execute the program “USAID-SICA-Regional Youth Alliance (AJR) in order to reduce youth violence in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

The project’s general objective is to contribute to diminishing violence and juvenile delinquency by reducing vulnerability factors for young people in high risk communities of the municipalities of Distrito Central (Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela) in Francisco Morazán Department; San Pedro Sula and Choloma in Cortés Department; La Ceiba in Atlántida Department; and Puerto Lempira in Gracias a Dios Department.

To achieve this objective the USAID-SICA-AJR has proposed the following goals:

- Foster local, national and regional violence prevention alliances and skills. (RI 1)
- Implement prevention initiatives to reduce risk factors for vulnerable young people.(RI 2)
- Reduce the recidivism rates of crimes committed by gang members by providing rehabilitation services for ex-gang members (RI 3)
- Implement strategic public policy violence-prevention initiatives. (RI 4)
- Analyze legal/judicial frameworks to promote juvenile justice policy reform. (RI 5)
- Establish vocational and technical training programs to prepare young people to join the work force, providing access to young deportees. (RI 7)
- Measure the program’s impact on gang-related crime and develop a framework for replicating the model. (RI 8)

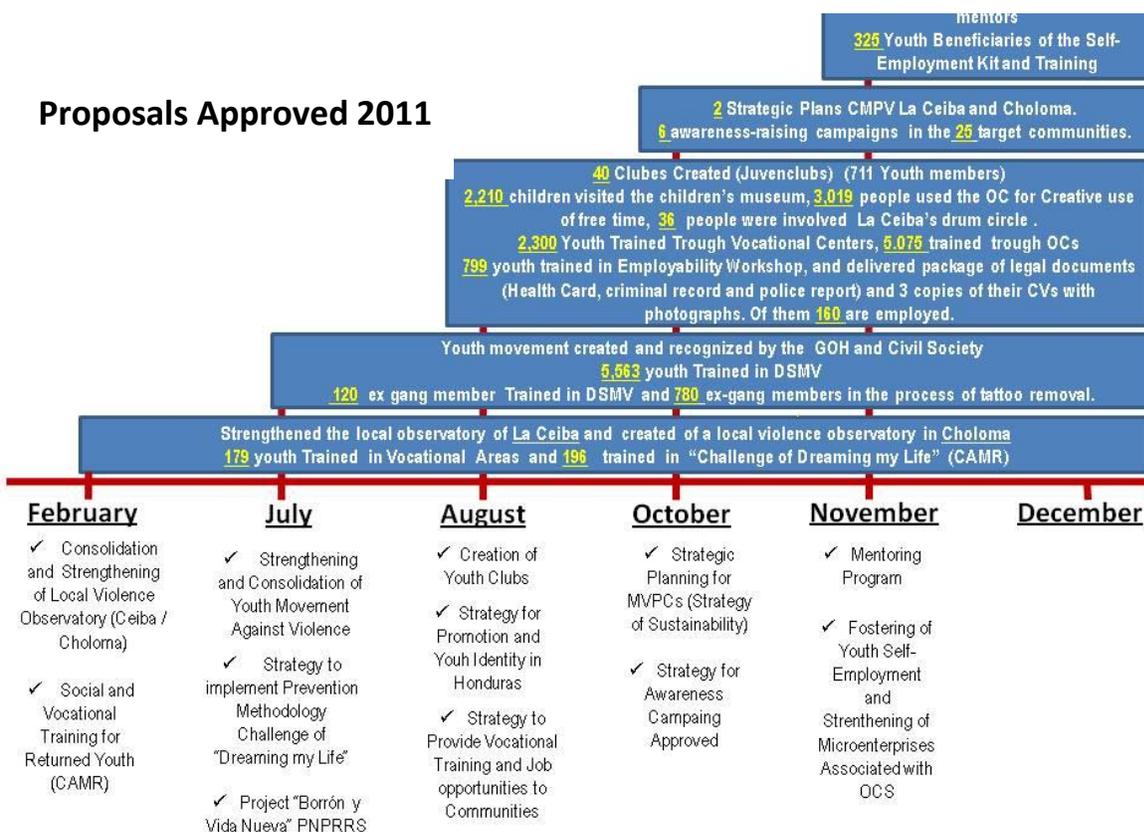
Achieving these goals requires intervention at the community, municipal and national levels. It must also target individuals by providing direct alternatives for young people with regard to both violence prevention and reinsertion of deportees. To that end the Regional Youth Alliance has undertaken different initiatives and strategies, working together with public and private allies, NGOs, faith-based institutions,

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<sup>34</sup> SICA: Sistema de Integración Centroamericana

schools etc. with the result that a huge array of institutions in the program’s target areas have begun working to promote violence prevention.

For strategic reasons, it was necessary to implement the program in an accelerated fashion supported by a group of more than 100 strategic partners and allies, generating almost \$1.5 Million of leverage, as a result of the 2009 political crisis in the country, the program’s execution was detained for nine months.



**IND.1.1.- Violence Prevention Committees established and strengthened; design,implement and monitor the municipal violence prevention plans.**

A goal was established to create and strengthen three Municipal Violence Prevention Committees (CMPVs), and it was reached with the creation of three violence prevention committees in Choloma, La Ceiba and San Pedro Sula; the latter is considered a Sub-Committee by municipal authorities.

The strengthening process involved workshops in the areas of management, lobbying, involvement of the media, communication, strategic planning, and monitoring and evaluation. The first three workshops were held in the past quarter, while the last two were planned for this quarter. However, only the Strategic Planning workshop was held since there was a planning change; instead of one workshop, it was decided to begin a process involving at least three work sessions with each committee, culminating in a formal Strategic Plan for each one.

The Strategic Planning was fully completed with La Ceiba and Choloma, but not in San Pedro Sula, where there was insufficient attendance at the all-day work sessions required for a strategic planning process. This has been a constant problem with the SPS Committee, which has greater organizational difficulties because it is the largest municipality involved. However, it is noteworthy that in spite of these difficulties, the San Pedro Sula CMPV, like those in Choloma and La Ceiba, fully executed the Municipal Violence Prevention Plans in their respective municipalities. This process culminated in the final days of December with an important workshop/presentation of results by each CMPV president to OC partners, coordinators and volunteers, as well as the DSMV workshop facilitators, club members, community members and some aldermen, and local authorities, including the Mayor of Choloma and the Vice Mayor of La Ceiba.



CMPV Choloma



CMPV SPS



CMPV La Ceiba

**IND. 1.2.- Number of adult community members who have committed themselves and dedicated their time to work as violence prevention mentors in the "Neighbors for Youth" program and as volunteers in the OCs**

As part of the violence prevention scheme at a community level, the Regional Youth Alliance established a goal to provide training and create the facilities so that 250 members of the target communities could dedicate their time as mentors and volunteers. The goal was surpassed with 727 community members acting as mentors, facilitators and/or volunteers.

Through the “Close Buddy<sup>35</sup>” mentoring program, 165 mentors were trained, and as of December 31, 2011 they are accompanying and providing individual counseling to more than 660 young people in the communities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba. In addition, 110 DSMV facilitators trained and followed up on the life plans of the participants; of these 28 are also mentors.



MENTORS TRAINED IN THE “AMIGO DE CORA” PROGRAM Methodology developed by the Regional Youth Alliance			
OCs	M	F	Total Mentors

<sup>35</sup>Amigo de Cora

Casa Quemada, SPS	8	7	15
Padre Claret, SPS	1	3	4
Cofradía Centro, SPS	2	8	10
Los Angeles, SPS	5	7	12
Rivera Hernández, SPS	3	4	7
San Isidro, SPS	4	7	11
San José, SPS	4	6	10
San Juan, SPS	2	3	5
Suazo Cordova, SPS	4	1	5
Japon, CHO	3	9	12
La Amistad, , CHO	5	5	10
Las Pilas, CHO	1	3	4
Lopez Arellano, CHO	5	5	10
Armenia bonito, CBA	8	3	11
Primero de Mayo. CBA	8	2	10
Búfalo, CBA	5	6	11
San Judas, CBA	3	7	10
San José, CBA	2	6	8
	73	92	165

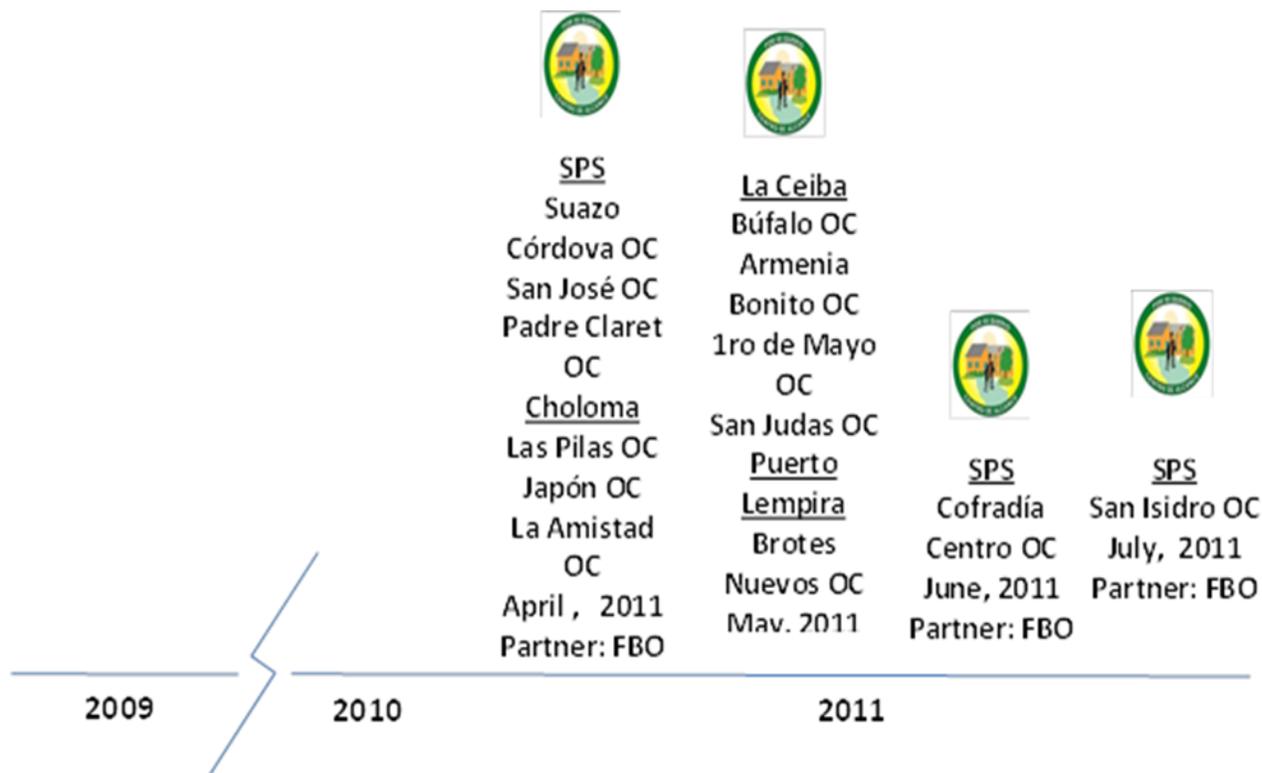
Through the Outreach Centers, 650 young people and adults have acted as volunteers in the areas of job training, creative free time use, value formation tutoring and support with general services; 480 of these have dedicated more than 10 hours to their OCs.

OC VOLUNTEERS	
OC	# PERSONS VOLUNTEERING
Casa Quemada, SPS	13
San Juan, SPS	48
Rivera Hernandez, SPS	35
Cofradia Centro, SPS	49
Suazo Cordova, SPS	25
Los Angeles, SPS	16
Padre Claret, SPS	33
San Isidro, SPS	15
San Jose, SPS	23
Lopez Arellano, CHO	39
Las Pilas, CHO	15
Japon, CHO	19
La Amistad, CHO	20
1 de mayo, CBA	12
Bufalo, CBA	33
Armenia Bonito, CBA	7

San Judas, CBA	20
San jose, CBA	4
Nueva Suyapa, D.C.	27
San Martin, D.C.	35
Villafranca, D.C.	119
Rosalinda, D.C.	13
Flor del Campo, D.C.	12
BrotosNuevos, Puerto Lempira	18
	650

**IND. 1.3.-Number of OCs established in conjunction with communities, churches, the private sector and/or municipalities**

The goal for this indicator was to establish 15 Outreach centers, and it was fully achieved, with 15 OCs operating in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Puerto Lempira, of which 13 were formally inaugurated in 2011. Two of them, the Los Ángeles OC in San Pedro Sula and the San José OC in la Ceiba are operating in temporary installations without having been formally inaugurated because their installations are in the process of construction or remodeling with the support of the Honduran social Investment Fund(FHIS<sup>36</sup>).



<sup>36</sup>Fondo Hondureño de Inversión Social

In the 15 OCs, 6,660 young people received 308,703 hours of attention since the inauguration of the first OC. Like the OCs financed with regional funds, these OCs became venues where the rest of the program components from which youth in the target communities benefitted, were carried out well as the empowerment of the Centers as violence prevention service providers in the communities.

OC	# YOUTH ATTENDING OC	# YOUTH HOURS at OCS	# YOUTH MAKING CREATIVE USE OF FREE TIME	# HOURS CREATIVE USE OF FREE TIME	# BENEFICIARY JOB TRAINING	# HOURS JOB TRAINING	# YOUTH TUTORING ACCELERATED LEARNING, VALUE FORMATION	# HOURS TUTORING ACCELERATED LEARNING, VALUE FORMATION
Las Pilas, CHO	139	7,228	130	2,938	76	3,458	37	831
Japon, CHO	316	13,822	190	5,013	110	7,078	66	1,732
La Amistad, CHO	261	13,534	164	5,829	197	3,955	106	3,750
1 de mayo, CBA	101	6,899	47	2,006	135	4,012	21	881
Bufalo, CBA	189	17,164	124	6,790	889	9,054	24	1,320
Armenia Bonito, CBA	157	3,165	95	1,257	218	1,772	10	137
San Judas, CBA	198	20,526	148	9,226	91	10,871	7	429
San jose, CBA	131	12,290	155	6,333	124	5,207	18	751
BrotosNuevos, Puerto Lempira	1,071	7,155	727	4,222	281	1,691	437	1,243
Cofradia Centro, SPS	1,553	26,344	394	6,718	286	18,628	59	999
Suazo Cordova, SPS	379	15,645	334	6,463	116	7,354	94	1,827
Los Angeles, SPS	191	10,648	155	3,131	87	6,983	26	534
Padre Claret, SPS	391	10,065	153	2,842	104	6,539	37	684
San Isidro, SPS	193	2,099	36	332	142	1,328	47	439
San Jose, SPS	400	38,801	166	21,573	309	13,932	25	3,296
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,670</b>	<b>205,384</b>	<b>3,019</b>	<b>84,673</b>	<b>3,164</b>	<b>101,862</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>18,854</b>

**IND. 14.- Number of OCs established and strengthened in providing violence prevention services in conformity with the goals of the strengthened OC model**

All of the OCs established the 7 components defined for strengthening, and like those financed with regional funds, each process implied the development of skills of both the partners and the coordinadoras

OC	# YOUTH TRAINED IN DSMV	# YOUTH GRADUATED VOCATIONAL TRAINING (INFOP AND OTHERS)	# YOUTH TRAINED AT EMPLOYABILITY WORKSHOPS (WITH LEGAL DOCUMENTS FOR JOB AND CVs)	# YOUTH IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES (KITS)	# YOUTH THAT HAVE ACCESS TO JOBS OR ACTIVITIES THAT GENERATE INCOME	# YOUTH INVOLVED JUVENCLUB PROGRAM
Las Pilas, CHO	87	79	45	11	11	45
Japon, CHO	307	101	37	14	3	33
La Amistad, CHO	221	66	40	25	12	65
1 de mayo, CBA	162	46	44	21	13	17
Bufalo, CBA	150	25	32	13	12	45
Armenia Bonito, CBA	226	57	38	18	7	19
San Judas, CBA	199	12	22	17	4	24
San jose, CBA	218	5	28	24	5	41
BrotosNuevos, Puerto Lempira	430					
Cofradia Centro, SPS	212	219	39	12	6	64
Suazo Cordova, SPS	202	107	47	17	9	23
Los Angeles, SPS	206	115	50	11	11	45
Padre Claret, SPS	241	55	50	13	10	17
San Isidro, SPS	267	103	55	33	8	49
San Jose, SPS	250	115	46	13	13	24
	3,378	1105	573	242	124	511

OC	DSMV LIFE SKILLS TRAINED	IT SKILLS TRAINED	ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS TRAINED	VOLUNTEERISM DEVELOPMENT	MICRO-ENTERPRISE	OC SUSTAINABILITY	OC NETWORK DEVELOPMENT
Las Pilas, CHO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japon, CHO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
La Amistad, CHO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1 de mayo, CBA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bufalo, CBA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Armenia Bonito, CBA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
San Judas, CBA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
San jose, CBA	X			X	X	X	X
BrotosNuevos, Puerto Lempira	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cofradia Centro, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Suazo Cordova, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Los Angeles, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Padre Claret, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
San Isidro, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
San Jose, SPS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

**Sub RI 2.1: Juvenile violence prevention initiatives targeted at reducing risk factors developed at a local, municipal and regional level**

**IND.2.1.1.- Number of young people trained in life skills**



The Regional Youth Alliance was able to train more than 5,000 young people in the Dreaming My Life (DSMV) Challenge workshops. As of December 31, 2011, 5,367 young people had been trained, 3,545 of these with Mérida funds for youth training, approximately 18% more than the goal.

<b>Target A1: 2,000 Youth Trained</b>		<b>Total Reached: 1,822 Youth Trained</b>	
<b>Target A5: 3,000 Youth Trained</b>		<b>Total Reached: 3,545 Youth Trained</b>	
<b>5,000</b>		<b>5,367</b>	
<b>Activity Number 5: Mérida last Quarter Reported 2,567</b>			
OC's	Participants DSMV	M	F
Los Ángeles, SPS	0	0	0
San José, SPS	62	33	29
Cofradía, SPS	62	27	35
Padre Claret, SPS	0	0	0
SuazoCórdova, SPS	73	36	37
San Isidro, SPS	52	25	27
Japón, Choloma	72	32	40
Las Pilas, Choloma	27	12	15
La Amistad, Choloma	0	0	0
Armenia Bonito, La Ceiba	120	58	62
Búfalo, La Ceiba	15	6	9
San José, La Ceiba	93	54	39
San Judas, La Ceiba	89	44	45
Primero de Mayo, La Ceiba	38	20	18
Puerto Lempira, Gracias	275	114	161
	978	461	517

**IND. 2.1.2.- Number of young people involved in youth organizations or clubs to foster a sense of positive identity and belonging**

The Regional Youth Alliance established a goal of forming 40 youth clubs in the communities, with 2,000 young people associating in a positive way. Through September 40 clubs had been formed, with the participation of 467 young people, and at December 244 new young people joined for a total of 711 (387 in San Pedro Sula, 178 in Choloma and 146 in La Ceiba). Although this represents less than 50% of the planned goal, considering the limited time for the implementation of this component and the difficult job of not only forming the clubs, but also equipping them, it is a promising result and demonstrates the need of the communities' young people to feel a sense of integration and belonging.

SAN PEDRO SULA						
No.	Community	Club Name	Kind of Club	No. of youngpeople	Men	Women
1	Cofradía Centro	<i>SkateBrother</i>	Skating	32	21	11
2		Promoting a healthyenvironment	Environmental	9	4	5
3		<i>Corn unum In the Dance</i>	Choreography	23	8	15
4	Los Ángeles	Karate Do Club	Karate	8	3	5
5		GYM Club	Cooking, food and cake preparation	37	21	16
6	Padre Claret	<i>Las irresistible</i>	Basketball	8	0	8
7		<i>Los Flamencos</i>	Choreography	9	5	4

8	Rivera Hernandez	WinnersforMy barrio	Choreography	16	8	8
9		AthletesforMy barrio	Gymnastics	88	35	43
10	San José Chamelecón	Black Angel	Breakdancing	13	13	0
11		<i>Manos de Artes</i>	Art and Painting	11	9	2
12	San Juan Chamelecón	Honduran Folk Dancing for Christ	Folk Dancing	11	6	5
13		Full of the Holy Spirit	Spiritual	8	6	2
14		Music forMy Barrio	Musical Concerts	8	8	0
15	San Isidro Chamelecón	<i>Conquistadores del Reino</i>	Choreography	20	10	10
16		<i>Club de Danza Mixta Artística</i>	Dance andChoreography	29	29	0
17	SuazoCórdova	<i>Talento de Dibujar y Soñar</i>	Drawing	12	7	5
18		Music againstViolence	Rap group	11	11	0
19	Casa Quemada	<i>Los irresistibles del baile</i>	Breakdancing	25	18	7
20		<i>Revolución</i>	Musical Concerts	9	9	0
<b>Total</b>				<b>387</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>156</b>

CHOLOMA						
No.	Community	Club Name	Kind of Club	No. of youngpeople	Men	Women
1	Las Pilas	<i>Atrévete a Soñar</i>	Modern Dance	15	13	2
2		<i>Renuevo</i>	BoyScouts ( Exploring )	30	30	0
3	La Japón	<i>Unidos para llevar esperanza a los más necesitados</i>	Painting	15	8	7
4		<i>Artes Dramas y Coreografías</i>	Arts (Drama&Choreography )	18	7	11
5	La López	<i>Grupo de Proyección FolklóricaHunáb-kú</i>	Folk Dancing	14	6	8
6		<i>ExploradoresGarra Jaguar</i>	Exploring&Camping,	21	16	6
7	Los Invencibles	<i>“Conquistando a través de la Música”</i>	Christian Music	25	14	11
8		<i>Los Activos</i>	Breakdancing	15	15	0
9	La Victoria	<i>Rápido y furioso</i>	Cycling Club	13	13	0
10		<i>Los vencedores</i>	OvercomingObstacles	12	12	0
<b>Total</b>				<b>178</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>45</b>

LA CEIBA						
No.	Community	Club Name	Kind of Club	No. of young people	Men	Women
1	Armenia Bonito	<i>NuevosHorizontes</i>	Soccer	11	11	0
2		<i>LuchaporSobrevivir</i>	EnvironmentalExploration	8	8	0
3	El Búfalo	GYM Club	Gymnastics	37	34	3
4		<i>Los Dementes</i>	AcrobaticBicycling	8	8	0
5	San Judas	The Big Fire	Choreography	9	9	0
6		EntrepreneurialGirls' Club	DifferentWorkshops	15	12	3
7	San José	<i>Danza Emanuel</i>	Folk Dancing	21	11	10
8		<i>FC San José</i>	Soccer	20	20	0
9	Primero De Mayo	<i>PatinSport</i>	Skating	9	9	0
10		<i>Pescadores Unidos</i>	Fishing	8	8	0
<b>Total</b>				<b>146</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>16</b>

**IND. 2.1.3.- Number of young people making positive use of free time**



**Juvenclubs Choloma, La Ceiba and San Pedro Sula**

The goal set for this indicator was 1,800 young people, which had been surpassed since September with attention provided to 3747 young people through the Outreach Centers (2,157), visits to the children’s museum (1,578) and La Ceiba’s drum circle (36).

In December, 632 children visited the children’s museum for a total of 2,210 children. In addition, 862 young people joined the OCs and 2,129 young people joined the sports leagues formed in association with COMVIDA<sup>37</sup> in Choloma) and INMUDE<sup>38</sup> in SPS.

<sup>37</sup>Programa Municipal de Infancia y Juventud – Municipal Program for Infants and Young People

<sup>38</sup>Instituto Municipal de Deportes – Municipal Sports Institute

	SPS	Choloma
<b>Leagues Formed</b>	9	5
<b>Participating Teams</b>	62	20
<b>Young People Involved</b>	1,756	373



These sports teams were formed with young people from the target communities in each municipality. A tournament to promote sports and transmit values to the young people was carried out in December.

Thus, this goal was surpassed not only by benefitting more than 6,000 young people in the various activities, but also by providing a great opportunity to promote violence prevention in the community through cultural, artistic, sporting, and recreational activities, among others.

**IND. 2.1.4.- Number of young people with access to formal education and vocational training to access jobs.**

As with regional funds, this indicator was divided from the previous one, which had a goal of 1,800 young people investing their time in positive activities and training. This indicator, financed with Mérida funds, also includes the training provided through the vocational programs. The goal was surpassed since September with 2,395 young people trained (588 in vocational training programs and 1,807 through the OCs

To December 1,357 young people were trained through the OCs, making a total of 3,164 beneficiaries.

	IT	ENGLISH	BARBER SHOP	BEAUTY TRAINING	PIÑATA MAKING	SOLDERING	HANDICRAFTS	TOTAL
<b>1 de mayo, CBA</b>	22	28	1	12	1	-	12	76
<b>Armenia Bonito, CBA</b>	75	-	-	35	-	-	-	110
<b>BrotesNuevos</b>								197
<b>Bufalo, CBA</b>	38	75	-	22	-	-	-	135
<b>Cofradia Centro, SPS</b>	572	221	-	96	-	-	-	889
<b>Japon, CHO</b>	173	27	-	-	18	-	-	218
<b>La Amistad, CHO</b>	38	38	1	14	-	-	-	91
<b>Las Pilas, CHO</b>	108	16	-	-	-	-	-	124
<b>Los Angeles, SPS</b>	281							281
<b>Padre Claret, SPS</b>	165	57	-	64	-	-	-	286
<b>San Isidro, SPS</b>	36	72	-	-	-	8	-	116
<b>San Jose, SPS</b>	69		18					87
<b>San jose, CBA</b>	49	31	12	11	1	-	-	104
<b>San Judas, CBA</b>	55	41	19	2	25	-	-	142
<b>Suazo Cordova, SPS</b>	159	150	-	-	-	-	-	309
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3,164</b>

The Vocational Training Program worked in partnership with various institutes and vocational schools, certifying 2,300 young people in different areas. (This figure includes 471 children and young people in accelerated learning programs through *Educadores*)

<b>TRAINING ACCORDING TO FORMATION CENTER</b>				
<b>Institution</b>	<b>Workshop</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Young People Graduated</b>
<b>INFOP</b>	Total Young People Trained	240	112	352
	Pickled Vegetables	9	10	19
	Jewelry Making	61	9	70
	Corn Products	15	4	19
	Aromatic Candles	16	2	18
	Cakes/ Cold Desserts	33	9	42
	Various Breads	6	5	11
	Barber Shop/Beauty Salon	28	3	31
	Piñata Making	13	0	13
	Electronics	1	7	8
	Soldering	0	32	32
	Waiters	4	16	20
	Sewing	6	9	15
	Banana Production	11	0	11
	Refrigeration	0	1	1
	Beauty Training	28	0	28
	Starting your own business	9	5	14
<b>FUNADEH<sup>39</sup></b>	Total Young People Trained	135	68	203
	Computer Science	52	29	81
	Beauty Training	24	0	24
	Event Planning	24	16	40
	Woodworking	0	13	13
	Beauty Training	20	0	20
	Music	15	10	25
<b>La Ceiba Vocational Education Center</b>	Total Young People Trained	63	25	88
	Windows Package Operator Workshop	14	2	16
	Internet Operator	9	9	18
	Bed Linen	10		10

<sup>39</sup>Fundacion Nacional para el Desarrollo de Honduras – National Foundation for the Development of Honduras

	Waiter	5	9	14
	Bartending	17	3	20
	Industrial Sewing Machine	8	2	10
<b>International Language Center</b>	Total Young People Trained	278	224	502
	English	266	206	472
	Mandarin	12	18	30
<b>Arts and Trades School</b>	Total Young People Trained	33	169	202
	Soldering	1	36	37
	Computer Science Technical Assistant	17	14	31
	Industrial Sewing Machine Operation Technical Assistant	14	0	14
	Household Air Conditioning Technical Assistant	1	49	50
	Household Electrical Installation Technical Assistant	0	22	22
	Refrigeration Technical Assistant	0	20	20
	Electric Technical Assistant	0	28	28
<b>Tecnico Chamelecon</b>	Total Young People Trained	42	43	85
	Electric Soldering	0	14	14
	Lathe Use	0	15	15
	Beauty Training	17	0	17
	Computer Maintenance and Repair	8	11	19
	Industrial Machinery Maintenance and Repair	17	0	17
	Milling/Lathework	0	3	3
<b>Las Amigas Academy</b>	Total Young People Trained	111	60	171
	Barber Shop	19	33	52
	Manicure and Pedicure	35	0	35
	Beauty Training	17	0	17
	Sewing	14	0	14
	Snack Making	11	3	14
	Pastry making	13	2	15
	Cellphone Repair	2	22	24
	Increase the educational level of children and young people in 19 communities (688)	284	187	471
<b>Educadores (Honduran Ministry of Education)</b>	Primary School	49	17	66
	High School	235	170	405

<b>Honduras Korea</b>	Young PeopleTrained	62	140	202
	Cooking	20	3	23
	Basic Electronics	0	19	19
	Refrigeration	0	25	25
	Metal Structures	0	25	25
	ComputerScience	25	27	52
	Serigraphy	16	5	21
	Basic Electricity	0	12	12
	AutomotiveMechanics	1	24	25
<b>Kativo</b>	Young PeopleTrained	0	14	14
	Painting		14	14
<b>Credia</b>	Young PeopleTrained	0	10	10
	Tourist Guides		10	10
<b>Total</b>		1,248	1,052	2,300

### IND. 2.1.5.- Number of microenterprise initiatives developed

This indicator had the goal of developing 15 microenterprises at the OCs. All have been developed and are operational, in addition to the 17 microenterprises developed by the *Academia Las Amigas*, thereby surpassing the set goal with 32 established microenterprises.

MUNICIPALITY/COMMUNITY	MICROENTERPRISE
<b>Cofradía Centro OC, SPS</b>	AromaticCandles
<b>Los Ángeles OC, SPS</b>	Internet Cafe
<b>Padre Claret OC, SPS</b>	Bakery
<b>San Isidro OC, Chamelecón, SPS</b>	Fragrances and CleaningProducts
<b>San José OC, Chamelecón, SPS</b>	Internet cafe
<b>SuazoCórdova OC, SPS</b>	Pickled Vegetables
<b>Japón OC, Choloma</b>	<i>Pupusas</i> and Tacos
<b>Las Pilas OC, Choloma</b>	Tortilla Factory
<b>La Amistad OC, Choloma</b>	Bakery
<b>Armenia Bonito OC, La Ceiba</b>	Internet Cafe
<b>El Búfalo OC, La Ceiba</b>	Internet Cafe
<b>Primero de Mayo OC, La Ceiba</b>	Barber Shop/BeautySalon
<b>San Judas Tadeo OC, La Ceiba</b>	Painting
<b>San José OC, La Ceiba</b>	Bakery
<b>Puerto Lempira OC, Gracias a Dios</b>	Serigraphy

Las Amigas microenterprises:

<b>Nombre de la Microempresa</b>	<b>Dirección:</b>
<b>Barber Shop “Luck”</b>	Col. Suazo Córdova, calle principal, debajo de la iglesia mi amado redentor.
<b>Barber Shop “El Estilo”</b>	11 calle, 12 avenida, frente a pulpería Bryan, San José Chamelecón
<b>Barber Shop “Jesús el Buen Pastor”</b>	Col. Casa Quemada, cerca de la Iglesia de Dios, Cofradía.
<b>Barber Shop “Génesis”</b>	Residencial Real del Puente, 1 avenida, 2 y 3 calle, bloque “D” casa #13
<b>Barber Shop “Emanuel”</b>	Calle principal de los buses, frente a la iglesia Filadelfia, a la par del Centro de Alcance “Por Mi Barrio” San José.
<b>Barber Shop “Los Amigos”</b>	Colonia San José, frente al campo de la colonia. Sector Chamelecón.
<b>Barber Shop “Gamaliel”</b>	Sector Rivera Hernández, Colonia (Montañita) <i>Padre Claret</i> , 12 calle, 18 avenida, casa -458, casa de esquina.
<b>Barber Shop “The Style”</b>	San Isidro Chamelecón, de la despensa para adentro, casa #224
<b>Barber Shop “Yire”</b>	Col. INFOP, 4ta. Entrada, cuadra y media del boulevard a la derecha 3 casa #47
<b>Barber Shop Los Ángeles</b>	Col. San José, Chamelecón
<b>BeautySalon “Jade”</b>	Sector López
<b>Confecciones “Trinidad”</b>	Colonia San Isidro, Chamelecón, Bloque 12, casa #9
<b>Barber Shop “La Evolución”</b>	Los Invencibles, Arriba de la Escuela, 4 cuadas arribas a la par de la quebrada, Sector Quebrada Seca.
<b>BeautySalon “Anaby”</b>	Sector Chamelecón.
<b>BeautySalon “Las Divinas”</b>	
<b>BeautySalon “Las Amigas”</b>	Padre Claret
<b>BeautySalon “BeautifulGirl’s”</b>	Sector López Arellano

### **IND.2.1.5.- Number of Young People with access to jobs or income generating activities**

The goal set for this indicator was 600 young people with jobs or income generating activities. In September 127 young people are working at the OC microenterprises, are self-employed or are working for private companies. To December, thanks to the program, "Promotion of Employability for young people from communities vulnerable to violence," 799 young people received the Employability Workshop, where they were taught how to successfully conduct themselves in a job interview. In addition, they were given a package of legal documents required for employment (Health Card, criminal

record and police report) and 3 copies of their resumes with photographs. In addition, they registered at the job bank at the Employment Resource Center (CRE<sup>40</sup>) run by the Mormon Church. To December, 160 young people have found employment, which could increase in the coming months since the legal documents are valid for 6 months. The training provides them with excellent job seeking skills and improves their chances of getting a job, which will encourage the young people to continue their job search for with a higher success rate

325 Self-Employment Kits were also given to the young people who graduated from the vocational workshops and/or to young people who have knowledge and experience in a specific technical area, so they can immediately generate income on their own. This program was carried out in partnership with ODEF<sup>41</sup>, an organization that trains young people in marketing, administration and finance. It is noteworthy that this program will benefit young people who, because of their social risk, have not been beneficiaries of financing for microenterprises from the partner organization.

	TOTAL	Male	Female
<b>Young People working in the OCs' Microenterprises</b>	11	6	5
<b>Beneficiaries of Microenterprises with <i>Academia Las Amigas</i></b>	64	24	40
<b>Self-Employed Young People through training in the OCs</b>	34	12	22
<b>Employed Young People Beneficiaries of the Employability Workshop, who received their Legal Documents</b>	160	91	69
<b>Self Employed Young People Beneficiaries of the Self-Employment Kit</b>	325	159	166
	<b>594</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>302</b>



With this combination of innovative programs and initiatives, the Regional Youth Alliance almost met the goal of 600 young people with jobs or income generating activities.

<sup>40</sup>Centro de Recurso de Empleo

<sup>41</sup>Organización de Desarrollo Empresarial Femenino

Self-Employment Kits delivered:

<b>Kit Delivered</b>	<b>SPS</b>	<b>CHO</b>	<b>La Ceiba</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Barber Shop</b>	3	7	8	18
<b>BeautySalon</b>	59	26	26	111
<b>JewelryMaking</b>	15	6	5	26
<b>Construction</b>			5	5
<b>Sewing</b>	9	2	7	18
<b>Electricity</b>	9	7	3	19
<b>Electronics</b>	4	2	1	7
<b>Tourist Guides</b>			10	10
<b>Waiters</b>	2	2	6	10
<b>HousePainting</b>	4	1	15	20
<b>Piñata Making</b>	5		2	7
<b>Refrigeration</b>	13	5	3	21
<b>CellPhoneRepair</b>	10	3	2	15
<b>ComputerRepair</b>	11	3		14
<b>Bakery</b>	10	9	3	22
<b>Woodworking</b>	2			2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>325</b>

Young People Trained in the ""Promotion of Employability for young people from communities vulnerable to violence" Program

	<b>Oct-DecQuarter</b>	<b>PreviousQuarter</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>CASA QUEMADA</b>	14	20	34
<b>COFRADIA CENTRO</b>	31	8	39
<b>LOS ANGELES</b>	50		50
<b>PADRE CLARET</b>	50		50
<b>RIVERA HERNANDEZ</b>	16	22	38
<b>SAN ISIDRO</b>	55		55
<b>SAN JOSE</b>	22	24	46
<b>SAN JUAN</b>	47		47
<b>SUAZO CORDOVA</b>	28	19	47
<b>JAPON</b>	17	20	37
<b>LA AMISTAD</b>	21	19	40
<b>LAS PILAS</b>	45		45
<b>LOPEZ ARELLANO</b>	44		44

<b>ARMENIA BONITO</b>	38		38
<b>BUFALO</b>	32		32
<b>PRIMERO DE MAYO</b>	44		44
<b>SAN JUDAS</b>	22		22
<b>SAN JOSE</b>	28		28
<b>SAN MARTIN</b>	18		18
<b>ROSALINDA</b>	11		11
<b>FLOR DEL CAMPO</b>	17		17
<b>NUEVA SUYAPA</b>	17		17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>799</b>

### **IND. 2.17 Number of local violence monitoring observatories established in the target Municipalities**

The goal for this indicator was to develop 1 local observatory. To that end, a partnership was established with the UNAH's Institute on Democracy, Peace and Security (IUDPAS<sup>42</sup>) to strengthen the local observatory of La Ceiba. However, the goal was surpassed with the creation of a local violence observatory in Choloma.

Both Violence Observatories received donations of computer equipment and printers from the Regional Youth Alliance program. These were provided as a donation, in the case of Choloma to the Preventive Police, the Transit Police and the Criminal Investigation Department, while in La Ceiba, the donation was delivered to the Forensic Medicine Department and the National Police.

Goals achieved by the Local Violence Observatory in La Ceiba in this period:

- Organization of the Interinstitutional Committee composed of the Local Observatory, the Preventive Police, the Transit Police and the Criminal Investigation Department.
- Design, layout, editing and publishing of the first Violence Bulletin in the city. This involved a data validation process of the information from 2010 and from that of January to October 2011, carried out during this and previous quarters)
- Public presentation of first Violence Bulletin of the Local Observatory in La Ceiba.

Goals achieved by the Local Violence Observatory in Choloma:

- Organization of the Local Observatory in Choloma, which has already started the process of generating violence information for the city.
- Organization of the Interinstitutional Committee composed of the local observatory, the National Police and the Municipal City Hall Liaison Officer.
- Presentation of preliminary data on deaths resulting from external causes, after validation of the data provided by official entities.

<sup>42</sup>Instituto Universitario en Democracia, Paz y Seguridad

In both cities, these goals were achieved through periodic visits to the counterparts, data validation meetings, coordination with interinstitutional committees in each city and the support and assistance of the National Observatory.

### **IND. 3.1.1.- Number of ex-gang members provided with life skills and vocational training**

For this indicator, a goal was set of training 150 young in the Challenge of “Dreaming my Life” workshop. 120 young people were trained through the National Program for Prevention Rehabilitation and Social Reinsertion (PNPRRS<sup>43</sup>), achieving 80% of the goal. However, the PNPRRS printed and distributed over 2000 copies of the workshop methodology to and the next month will distribute in several institutions working with at-risk and rehabilitated young people, but also in academic institutions and others.

The Alliance with the PNPRRS included a donation by the Regional Youth Alliance of a tattoo removal machine that was delivered during this quarter. The PNPRRS has 780 ex-gang members in the process of tattoo removal.

### **IND. 3.1.2.- Number of rehabilitated and employed ex-gang members**

A goal of 126 employed ex-gang members was established, but only 28 young people were benefitted through the financing of microenterprises..

Multiple efforts were made through the Challenge 100 program to raise awareness and encourage private companies to employ these young people. However, no positive job placement results were achieved. This had a negative impact on the young people, who became disappointed with the program, making it not only difficult to place them in jobs, but also to attract them to the join the program.

The poor response from the private sector indicates that there is still much awareness- raising work to be done, and that for the time being the fastest way to employ the rehabilitated young people is through the financing microenterprises

#### **Microenterprises financed through December 2011:**

Microenterprises	Num. of Beneficiaries
<i>De todo para todos: Sale of American shoes</i>	3
<i>Obelisco Tinted window services</i>	3
<i>El Chele Advertising signs</i>	1
<i>Jonathan Autorepair shop</i>	1
<i>DANTUR Variety store</i>	1
<i>YOBEV Variety store</i>	1
<b>Comida Casera “Bendición de Dios”</b>	2
<b>Compra y Venta de Ropa “Bendición de Dios”</b>	1
<b>Papas Fritas “Mario”</b>	1
<b>Ropa Deportiva “Amigos para Cristo”</b>	2
<b>Venta de Fanelas</b>	1
<b>Compra de insumos para barbería</b>	1
<b>Venta de repuestos y Accesorios</b>	1
<b>Venta de Pan</b>	1
	28

<sup>43</sup>Programa Nacional de Prevención Rehabilitación y Reinserción Social.

Technical assistance and financial support was provided, as well as business plans for 7 new microenterprises, benefitting 7 ex-gang members.

Sale of American shoes;	“DE TODOS PARA TODOS”,
Tinted windows services;	“MULTIPOLARIZADOS OBELISCO”,
Advertising signs;	“ROTULOS EL CHELE”,
Auto repair shop;	“TALLER AUTOMOTRIZ “JONATHAN”,
Variety store;	“VARIEDADES DANTUR”,
Clothing store;	“VARIEDADES YOBEB”,
Printing press;	“IMPRESOS GRAFICOS CERVELLON”,

**RI 7: Vocational training programs and job training provided to young deportees**

**IND. 7.1- Young deportees receiving vocational formation and training programs to support job competitiveness**

The Regional Youth Alliance defined a goal of providing vocational formation to 120 young deportees. By the end of project execution, 179 young people had been trained in vocational areas (basic electricity, jewelry making and graphic design, among others) and 196 young people were trained in the Challenge of “Dreaming my Life” workshop. Resumes were prepared for a total of 94 young people.

As part of the execution of this component the Returning Migrant Aid Center<sup>44</sup> developed a Manual on Prior Conditions for a Job Search, which was distributed to the young deportees. In addition, contact was made with the Job Banks of the Ministry of Labor and the Social Security Institute to facilitate access to employment for the young people.

Likewise, in December, arrangements were made to work with INFOP and the Covelo Foundation to coordinate the process of creating and managing a microenterprise for certified returning migrants.

Both processes are expected to benefit the young deportees with jobs and the formation of microenterprises even after the Regional Youth Alliance’s execution period.

Workshops	Total Trained
Graphic Design	30
Basic Electricity	47
Jewelry Making	50
Spanish Card Making	22
Soldering	15
Windows Software Operator	15
<b>Total Trained</b>	<b>179</b>

<sup>44</sup>Centro de Ayuda al Migrante Retornado

DreamingmyLifeWorkshop	196
Young People with Resumes	94

### **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**

The goal was to raise awareness in 25 communities through violence prevention campaigns. This was surpassed with AJR-Honduras campaigns reaching nearly 20,000 young people. The following campaigns were carried:

#### **1st CAMPAIGN - I LOVE MYSELF/ I TAKE CARE OF MY BODY**

- 5,000 Posters were distributed in 25 communities. (200 per community)
- 5,000 Newsletters were distributed in 25 communities. (200 per community)
- 1,250 T-shirts were distributed in 25 communities. (50 per community)
- 2 Television spots were produced.
- 1 Radio spot was produced.
- 250 CDs featuring the television and radio spots were distributed to 25 communities. (10 per community)
- 4 training workshops for campaign volunteers were organized with around 750 young campaign promoters from the 25 communities.
- Around 10 media appearances were made to promote the campaign.

#### **2nd CAMPAIGN- THINK IT OVER**

- In 16 days, 5,300 young people boarded the THINK IT OVER bus, which visited the 24 communities where the Regional Youth Alliance is involved (not Puerto Lempira)
- 5,500 THINK IT OVER bracelets were handed out, including those given to volunteers.
- A video was produced to raise awareness in young people.
- Around 100 young volunteers from the target communities became facilitators of the campaign.
- 15 media appearances were made to promote the campaign.
- The campaign was launched with the presence of 20 media outlets, important government officials and International Cooperation agencies
- The campaign video was broadcast for free on Channel 8.

#### **3rd CAMPAIGN- COUNT TO THREE**

- This campaign was designed and produced in December, but was not carried out until January 2012, when the material was distributed:
- 5,000 posters were distributed to homes in the 25 communities where the OCs operate. (200 per community)
- 5,000 stickers for the doors of homes in the 25 communities where the OCs operate were distributed. (200 per community)
- 250 volunteers from the OCs were trained to implement the campaign door-to-door in the 25 communities.

**4th CAMPAIGN – NEIGHBORS FOR YOUR BARRIO**

- 4 theatrical performances of the play "Neighbors for your Barrio" in alliance with the PIERCHO Church.
- More than 1,000 neighbors in the 4 communities of Choloma received awareness raising about their participation in the protection of the young people in their community.
- 1,000 “Neighbors for your Barrio” campaign posters were distributed in the 4 communities of Choloma. (250 per community)
- 2,000 Newsletters with 5 tips on how to be a neighbor for your barrio were distributed in the 4 communities of Choloma.
- A DVD recording was made of the play in the Col. Lopez Arellano neighborhood, Choloma.

**5th CAMPAIGN- VALUE OF THE MONTH**

- A television spot that will be broadcast 12 times a day for three months in *TeleCeiba* Channel 7 was produced.
- A full page publication to promote the campaign was published in the newspaper, *ElHeraldo*.
- A full page publication to promote the campaign was published in the newspaper, *ElCeibeño*.

**6th CAMPAIGN – YOUR COMMITTEE ADVISES YOU**

- 2 Municipal Violence Prevention Committees were trained in violence prevention and communication. Around 30 workshops were held in Choloma and La Ceiba, but the workshop could not be held in San Pedro Sula. In addition, the workshops were covered in the local media on more than 40 occasions.
- 100 polo shirts were handed out as uniforms to empower the members of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees of Choloma, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba and to publicize their activities.

**7th CAMPAIGN – FROM YOUNG PEOPLE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE**

- 3 workshops to form young journalists were carried out. 100 young people were trained in communication techniques and the production of television and radio programs. (1 coordinator from each of the 25 communities and 3 young people per community)

➤ 10



television programs were produced during the workshops to form young journalists.

- The young journalists made more than 5 live

presentations in the national media, where they talked about their Outreach Center and the reality of each of their communities.

## **Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang-Related Crime and Develop a Framework**

AJR's Monitoring and Evaluation Unit had as its objective to ensure that data and information generated and shared with beneficiaries and partners at all levels, is valid for the purposes of accountability and transparency, but also that information can be analyzed and serves to guide programming. This Unit (with a Coordinator in Honduras and a regional Coordinator in El Salvador) worked closely with local and community partners in applying Monitoring and Evaluation systems, working with data and targets collected at Outreach Centers and other prevention activities and fostering the discussion of advances against targets, challenges and means of improving impact.

It also has two technical deliverables, a Lessons Learned compilation and a Framework of Best Practices.

### **Develop monitoring and evaluation tools and provide routine monitoring for assessing impact of the program on gang-related crime and gang recruitment.**

- Developed Monitoring sub-system to 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. The system was rolled out in 25 OCs in Honduras and 21 OCs in El Salvador with training provided to all coordinators of OCs.
- Monthly monitoring visits to OCs to verify data collection.
- Monthly OC Monitoring Meetings in place since June 2011—In El Salvador these were held with all OCs and in Honduras held with OCs in person and by telephone using a reporting format., and depending upon data from the OC systems. Coordinators see their data on the screen in the participatory sessions, this enabled in-depth discussion of the OC Model with Coordinators and holds Centers accountable for performance.
- Vocational training registration instrument (hard copy) in use by vocational training partners, registering youth, use of courses, course curriculum, grades and desertion.
- Sub-system Monitoring Micro-enterprises developed in Honduras and put into place in all Honduras micro-enterprises in OCs in May 2011. (In place with some OCs in El Salvador.)
- M&E Matrix to measure program impact developed in Honduras and applied for internal use to track indicators with teams.
- (During Quarter Four, the M&E Coordinator in El Salvador conducted training of thirty community sports volunteers in Quarter Four and Coordinators in both Countries will train CMPVs on Monitoring and Evaluation in Quarter One of the New Year. Six focus groups were carried out to establish a baseline for communication campaigns to be carried out under Activity Four.

- Monitoring and Evaluation sub-system for CMPVs developed based on Monitoring and Evaluation Plans, not put into use.
- Monitoring instruments developed for employment strategy.
- Training provided to CMPVs in Monitoring and Evaluation.<sup>45</sup>
- Other instruments developed for registration sports values training for prevention, lifeskills, training, etc.

The M&E Units in El Salvador and Honduras felt traction in their efforts to create a demand for data, both with staff for purposes of internal analysis and with partners in the field to whom data often opens up a new world.

**RI 8: The impact of the program on gang related crimes is measured and a frame of reference was developed for its replication.**

**Result: Lessons learned collected about what interventions were effective and what factors must be in place in order to achieve desired results. ✓**

Under Activity 6.2 of its cooperative agreement, Creative was asked to collect lessons learned about what interventions were effective and what factors must be in place in order to achieve desired results. This was to be done by evaluating the effectiveness of activities in terms of having desired outcomes and impact, and distill lessons learned, about why certain kinds of interventions were more effective than others. This exercise evaluated what factors were important, even critical, for outcomes of the program. A seven-step methodology was developed in September 2010 to distill lessons from implementation experiences. Three bilateral workshops were held in March and April 2010 to work with staff and a closing workshop was held in Guatemala in September 2011 that included program partners. Work on lessons learned was done individually and through structured interviews with staff through December 2011. It is important to note that municipal prevention experiences reflected here in, reflect a time period of March 2011-January 2012 in El Salvador and Honduras. To be able to incorporate the perspectives of program partners and beneficiaries in the communities, evaluation surveys were conducted in three municipalities in El Salvador and three municipalities in Honduras, covering almost all implementation communities.<sup>46</sup>

**Sub RI 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**

The framework tool was not completed within the timeframe and is pending submission to USAID.

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<sup>45</sup> The CMPV in Santa Ana was not trained as a result of scheduling conflicts, training will occur in 2012.

<sup>46</sup> Some 115 surveys were carried out in El Salvador and 300 in Honduras. Stakeholders that were surveyed include, OC Coordinator beneficiary/volunteer/partner organizations; DSMV facilitator/beneficiary; Mentors/Mentees; Community leaders; members Observatories; CMPV members.

## Activity 7: Restorative Justice for Juveniles

In December 2010, AJR USAID-SICA received Modification #10, a new activity called “Restorative Justice for Juveniles”. This project was designed to improve juvenile criminal justice in Honduras. The Restorative Justice for Juveniles Project provides assistance in proposing reforms to the legal framework and in enhancing the professional capacities of judges, prosecutors, public defenders and other juvenile justice system actors to apply restorative justice. The development of mechanisms for GOH institutions to be more effective and improve their credibility through partnerships with NGOs, and civil society organizations to promote oversight and monitoring of the juvenile justice system, was also included.

### **IR 1: Development of Recommendations for Reforms to the Children and Adolescence Code and Introduction of Restorative Justice**

**Result: proposal of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code were finalized by the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission presented to Congress ✓**

The proposal of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code were finalized by the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission in December 2011 and incorporated into the package of reforms presented to Congress regarding Childhood and Adolescents and advocacy activities to move forward the passing of the reforms also took place.

### **Establishment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission**

The Juvenile Justice Reform Commission was established during the first quarter of 2011.

The following institutions form part of the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission: Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court; Juvenile Justice Courts of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula; Attorney General’s Office; Public Defenders Office; IHNFA Reeducation program team; Childhood and Adolescence Commission of the National Congress; National Civilian Police (Investigations and Prevention units); Justice and Human Rights Secretariat ; Civil Society working with Adolescents in Conflict with the Law. Under the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission a Technical Committee was set up to draft recommendations for reforms.

### **Recommendations for reforms to the Juvenile Justice Code developed and Restorative Justice introduced**

Between June and September 2011 meetings took place with the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission to finish the construction and validation of the proposal of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code. AJR consultant, Diana Medina, continued to provide technical assistance to the Commission guiding final discussions and assisting in the final drafting process of the proposal of reforms. Omar Elvir, attorney and expert consultant in legislative technique and strategic processes was also hired this past quarter to provide technical assistance to the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission in this final stage of the process, assisting in the final drafting of the proposal document of reforms. The final proposal of reforms was introduced under Title III of the Childhood and Adolescence Code. The proposal of reforms was backed by Congressman Rolando Dubun and the Human Rights and Justice Secretariat.

AJR advocated for the passing of the proposal of reforms, presenting the proposal to civil society organizations who expressed their support as Casa Alianza and Save the Children. Mrs. Edith Rivera,

Deputy Director of Save the Children expressed her interest in getting to know and understand the proposal of reforms to the Code, Mrs. Rivera has agreed to arrange a meeting with the Director of Save the Children Mr. Mariano Planells to this end. Furthermore, Casa Alianza said they would advocate for the passing of the reforms proposal with the First Lady.

In the awareness and advocacy process of the proposal of reforms AJR collaborated with Magistrate Carlos David Calix Coordinator of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court, who after having seen the proposal of reforms presented, expressed that the Supreme Court had to provide their opinion regarding the reforms proposed once again, as new articles had been added which had not been analyzed before when the Supreme Court had provided their opinion the first time. This implied that the advocacy efforts to move forward the passing of the reform package were geared towards streamlining the issuance of the opinion of the Court. Meetings were held with Magistrate Calix of the Criminal Chamber, Congressman Rolando Dubon and Mr. Jorge Burgos, assistant counsel to the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court, who participated in part of the construction process of the reforms. The final proposal of reforms was sent to Mr. Burgos who is evaluating the reforms in order to move along the issuance of the opinion of the Supreme Court.

**I.R. 2: Targeted training for judges, public defenders, special prosecutor units, and IHNFA key personnel addressing juveniles and gang-related units.**

**Result: Targeted training in mediation and restorative justice provided to 38 judges, public defenders, special prosecutor units, and IHNFA key personnel addressing juveniles and gang-related units. ✓**

Training was provided to 138 juvenile justice operators in mediation techniques by AJR consultant Marianela Corrales, and restorative juvenile justice by Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko were finalized. In total 18 juvenile justice operators were trained in mediation and 20 were trained in restorative justice.

**Mediation Training**

Under this activity Mrs. Marianela Corrales, judge and expert mediator designed a basic mediation course for juvenile justice operators which was designed considering current standards and legislation applicable, while also taking into consideration the reforms proposed to the Childhood and Adolescence Code. The course considered viable alternatives and/or solutions to juvenile criminal proceedings. The training was designed to not only focusing on the judicial aspects of alternative dispute resolution but also emphasizing in the need to rethink the conflict, in communication techniques, emotional intelligence and as a transversal axis the dignity of the human being.

A profile of the participant of the course was prepared. As a result, participants were qualified to be able to replicate the course and serve as future mediators. The course was provided to a group of 18 previously selected operators which complied with the profile. The group of juvenile justice operators was interdisciplinary which enriched the experience, providing for an interesting discussion considering the different points of view of the operators and institutions represented. Material was produced for the participants and was complemented by the facilitator's guide, a support document of the training module for its future replication.

## **Restorative Justice**

The restorative justice training was provided by restorative justice expert Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko to 20 juvenile justice operators and other key stakeholders from public and private organizations working in the subject matter, enabling them within their attributions and current legal framework to seek alternative solutions based on restorative justice mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts arising from crimes committed by minors, leaving as a last instance their formal processing.

The trainings provided by Mrs. Calvachi-Mateyko, have provided juvenile justice operators with new knowledge regarding restorative justice and its application in Honduras.

Comments from the participants on both the pedagogy used by Mrs. Calvachi-Mateyko and the results obtained from this learning experience were very positive, expressing that the training was enriching and revealing on what restorative justice is and how it can be applied in Honduras under the current legislation.

## **Observational Visit**

On December 12-16, 2011 the observational visit to Costa Rica took place. This visit was strategic, combining observation of good practices, training and awareness for the group of juvenile justice key operators who participated. They were able to internalize concepts and develop a common agenda for the introduction of restorative justice in Honduras. The following key justice operators from Honduras participated in the observational visit:

- Magistrate of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, Mrs. Edith Lopez.
- Magistrate of the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice Mr. Raúl Antonio Henríquez Interiano.
- Director of the Public Defense, Mrs. Paulina Licon.
- Juvenile Justice judge from Tegucigalpa, Mrs. Anny Ochoa.
- National Director of Prosecutors, Mrs. Danelia Ferrera,
- Coordinator of the Special Attorney General's Office of Children, Mrs. Marisol Rodríguez.

Mrs. Claudia Sierra AJR Juvenile Justice Coordinator for Honduras and Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko, expert consultant accompanied the group.

Costa Rica initiated work on restorative justice through a pilot project in restorative justice for adults. In this program, the victim, the offender and the community participated. One of the biggest challenges in Costa Rica had been changing the mentality of society, parallel to the restorative justice initiative there was also a context of hardening of penalties in Costa Rica. Nevertheless, Costa Rica's restorative justice program includes a number of renowned programs including those carried out in indigenous communities, such as at the Juvenile Justice Court in Cartago.

During the study trip meetings were held with Juvenile Justice Judge Rocio Fernandez from the Juvenile Justice Court in Cartago, who explained coordination activities and good practices carried out with the social support network. An interdisciplinary group provides follow-up and monitors cases, inviting civil society to participate in restorative processes, emphasizing the importance of dialogue, amendment, and the inclusion of the juvenile offender and the victim. Meetings with judges from the Juvenile Justice Court of San Jose and Alajuela also took place. A videoconference took place with Howard Zehr, restorative justice expert, known as the grandfather of restorative justice. Approximately 30 juvenile

justice operators from Costa Rica, including the Honduran delegation participated in the videoconference. The group also met with the Attorney General who expressed the benefit of restorative justice practices in the system and went on to explain the steps which had been taken between the Attorney General's Office and the Supreme Court with the leadership of Magistrate Doris Arias, which have made possible the start of a joint restorative program in January 2012. Dr. Max Chinchilla, in charge of implementing restorative processes nationwide gave a presentation on the subject matter. A visit was also made to the Ministry of Education where work was explained that they were doing in schools, including training provided to teachers in mediation. Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko provided training in restorative justice to 30 juvenile justice operators from Honduras and Costa Rica. The training was centered on theory using the methodology of the restorative justice tree, inspired in the concepts developed by Howard Zehr, and restorative circles.

The observational visit and joint training between juvenile justice operators from Honduras and Costa Rica was of great value because it allowed participants to come away with a tangible sense for how to monitor cases, inviting civil society to participate in restorative processes, emphasizing the importance of dialogue, amendment, and the inclusion of the juvenile offender and the victim.

### **IR 3: Public confidence and accountability of Juvenile Justice Public Sector Institutions increased.**

**Result: Strategic Plan for Institutional Development of IHNFA completed for institutional development and creating alliances and synergies with NGO's and international donors. ✓**

Mrs. Patricia Bourdeth, AJR expert consultant, finished the development of the final document of the Strategic Plan for Institutional Development of IHNFA. The inputs provided during this process by IHNFA's technical personnel were key in the development of the plan. In January 2012, the proposal for reform was presented to the First Lady and the minister Mrs. Julieta Bogran, both of whom were very pleased with the document and the work carried out by AJR. They expressed that the President would use this process and the proposal of IHNFA as a model to transform, modernize and reform the rest of the government institutions. In late January, IHNFA's Intervention Commission formally presented their final report regarding the intervention phase at IHNFA. High government officials participated in the event, including: IHNFA's new Director Mr. Felipe Morales; UNICEF/Honduras representative Cristian Munduale; Special Prosecutor for Children's issues, Nora Urbina; the coordinator of the intervention Commission and Ministry to the President Mrs. Antonieta Bogran; the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mrs. Carmen Rivera; representative of the Catholic Church, Sor Maria Rosa, Congresswoman and president of the Childhood Commission in Congress, Mrs. Marcia Villeda; and AJR consultant Mrs. Patricia Bourdeth.

Uncertainty with regards IHNFA and internal political turmoil within the institution during the months of the initial consultancy of Patricia Bourdeth (July-September 2011), affected the result in the sense of achieving a strong political will for the implementation of the Strategic Plan. A presentation of the Strategic Plan was made in the month of September to the Intervention Commission in charge of the institution at that time. The Commission commented positively on the document and on the possibility of implementing the Strategic Plan. At this time the Intervention Commission requested AJR technical assistance through Patricia Bourdeth to assist them in the development of a proposal for the institutional reform of IHNFA, a proposal which was to be made to the President himself. Workshops were held with

the Intervention Commission in order to receive inputs and validate the proposal for reform. A technical document for the proposal of reform was presented by AJR to IHNFA's Intervention Commission in December 2011.

### **Grants provided to CSO's to provide organizational strengthening assistance to monitor performance of juvenile justice institutions**

**Result: Two Grants provided to CSO's to provide organizational strengthening assistance to monitor performance of juvenile justice institutions ✓**

#### **Save the Children:**

Save the Children's project "Alliance to promote Restorative Justice", ended with positive results. Among these are the following:

- Establishment of strategic alliances with NGO's: Save the Children was able to map 17 institutions, for a total of 14 CSO's and 4 government institutions.
- Save the Children visited and maintained contact with several institutions continuing their sensitizing and awareness regarding restorative justice. Among the institutions visited were the following: Casa Alianza, IHNFA, National Institute of Youth, and Universidad Pedagógica Nacional (UPNFM), contact was also maintained with the Association for a More Just Society, Christian Youth Association, World Vision, Association Compartir, FOPRIDEH, Cipe Consultants and Buckner Honduras.
- As a result of meetings held with CSO's and government institutions, the development of a Restorative Justice Workshop participating members of the institutions was agreed to be held.
- Workshops held to improve knowledge on restorative justice and its mechanisms. The constructivist methodology was used with the development of different techniques and material provided.
- Youth working in the network "Presion" were trained in restorative justice. Among the areas developed during the workshops were the following: restorative processes, types of restorative circles, four stages of the restorative circles, development of a campaign on restorative justice. As a result they developed materials for the creation of a radio spot, banner, stickers and a play. This group also helped by providing ideas for a TV commercial recording.
- Representatives of government institutions and municipal defenders were also trained in restorative justice mechanisms. Among the areas covered in the trainings are the following: types of restorative circles, the four stages of restorative circles, principles and characteristics, the development process of a restorative circle, family group decision making (FGDM), the four stages of FGDM, agenda for a pre conference, and non-violent communication.
- As part of the activities carried out, Save the Children participated in the television program "Habla como Habla" in coordination with Casa Alianza. During the program they were able to talk about restorative justice and processes for its application. Furthermore they were also able to promote restorative justice through the program "Vamos a Descubrir" of the Universidad Pedagógica Nacional Francisco Morazan, where the pillars of restorative justice were explained, restorative practices, as well as the promotion and sensitizing work carried out with CSO's and government institutions.

- As an important activity under the Agreement, Save the Children carried out a Restorative Justice Forum. Flyers were designed and developed towards this end as part of the promotion of the Restorative Justice Forum.
- Participation of Save the Children personnel in training workshops provided by Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko, AJR restorative justice consultant. Communication with Mrs. Calvachi-Mateyko was maintained and she provided important advise and input regarding the educational materials for the promotion of restorative justice, which ensures that the materials provided meet the standards pursued by restorative justice.
- Save the Children had the support of the Association “Compartir” for the second training provided to government institutions. Some 18 youth, 11 women and 7 men, from the network “Presion” participated in the First and Second training workshops in restorative justice. After participating in two training workshops, youth from the network “Presion”, showed interest in putting on a play on restorative justice which they presented at the Restorative Justice Forum. The play will also be presented in their communities as a way to promote a culture of peace.
- A meeting with representatives from CSO’s and government institutions including: World Vision, National Youth Institute, IHNFA, Casa Alianza yielded as a result an alliance between the institutions to carry out a training workshop in restorative justice aimed at personnel from the participating institutions and from IHNFA’s juvenile detention centers Renacer, Jalteva and Sagrado Corazon.
- Personnel from Save the Children participated in the security meeting carried out by the National Youth Institute where they were able to promote restorative justice. The coordination established with the Universidad Pedagógica Nacional allowed for a very important space for the promotion of restorative justice through the program “Vamos a descubrir”.

## **Casa Alianza**

Under the Agreement with Casa Alianza activities ended with positive results. Among these are the following:

- Two workshops were carried out with COIPRODEN institutions including: ACJ, INFAR, AMARATECA, CHILDREN I, IDECO, FOROSIDA, CASA AURORA, R-J, VALLE DE AMARATECA, ADAL, REFUGIO, WORLD VISION, SIPRODE, RED DE JOVENES, among other institutions which form part of COIPRODEN. The objective of the workshops was to develop social audit indicators for monitoring the juvenile justice system. The first workshop took place on November 4, in Comayagua and the second workshop took place on November 23, in Tegucigalpa.

- A Television program on juvenile justice with the participation of attorney Denia Cruz and Psychologist Ninoska Duarte of Casa Alianza talked about restorative juvenile justice, what this new model is about, its concept, its principles, characteristics and legal aspects.
- On November 24, a meeting was held with NGO's including: CASA DOMINGO FURRIL, JUANA LECLER, HOGAR DIAMANTE, ASSOCIATION HOGAR CRISTIANO, SPECIAL OLIMPICS, ALLIANCE FOR CHILDHOOD, among others, with the objective of sensitizing regarding the current situation of juvenile detention centers and Casa Alianza was able to monitor the juvenile detention centers of Renaciendo and Sagrado Corazon, among other Centers. Monitoring visits to the centers were made, conversations with children and adolescents at these centers were held and surveys were carried out.