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# ALIANZA JOVEN REGIONAL USAID-SICA

USAID-SICA Quarter Four Report

October 1, 2012-December 31, 2012



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## **Executive Summary**

This report serves as quarterly report for the period July-September 2012 for the Crime and Violence Follow-on Award, Cooperative Agreement Number AID-596-A-12-00001, signed on January 17, 2012 and effective through January 31, 2013 for the amount of \$3,075,270.00. This follow on award for the USAID/El Salvador's *Alianza Joven Regional* (AJR) program, implemented by Creative Associates, is designed to improve citizen security in El Salvador and the region, and to reduce crime overall. Emphasis is placed on forging alliances among a variety of crime prevention stakeholders, including multiple levels of government, civil society, and the private sector. The project has two components, Component One, seeks to strengthen SICA by supporting implementation of the Central American Security Strategy (CASS); assisting SICA's Civil Society Consultative Committee to advance the CASS; strengthening its Regional Observatory (OBSICA) to become fully operational; and promoting coherence and harmonization on Juvenile Justice Reform in the region. Component Two CARSI seeks to further strengthen the Municipal Crime Prevention Committees (CMPVs) to mobilize and build alliances to expand vocational and basic education training, job creation and other positive opportunities for youth; to extend the network of Outreach Centers to additional high-risk areas; and to engage the broader community in full commitment to immediate and long-term prevention of crime and violence.

### **COMPONENT ONE ASSIST SICA TO PROMOTE DIALOGUE AND COHERENCE IN CITIZEN SECURITY**

This quarter, assistance to SICA to develop a one-year plan for implementation and monitoring of the Central American Security Strategy (CASS) continued. In November, three consultants were hired to review the overall plan and focus on the management of the technical assistance/development portfolio, development of plans and manual outlining the functions of the DSD, and design of the information system for the management of the Central American Security Strategy.

To develop the Functional Manual for the DSD CASS, which will be presented in January, SICA conducted interviews with employees of the DSD and different SICA units linked to the work of DSD. Also, in December DSD held a planning workshop to review its work plan, strategic activities, and its organizational structure and coordination with other units of SICA.

As a result of the work undertaken, the DSD now has plans to work in 2012 and 2013 and is developing an organizational culture that did not have before. Now, there is improved communication, organization, and coordination among members of the DSD, clarity on the role and responsibility of DSD members, the DSD has a roadmap to coordinate CASS's activities and its own, and DSD will shortly have a validated Positions and Functions Manual adapted to the administrative rules of the SG-SICA. Once the Manual has been developed, it will be presented to the DSD Director for implementation.

Strides were also achieved in the development of a donor coordination strategy aimed at CASS projects in coordination with SICA. In order to provide continuity to the CASS, AJR and SICA determined the need for a temporary technical support team that provided assistance in the following areas: Management of donor assistance, development of the component to combat crime, and institutional strengthening, which includes equipping the General Secretariat of SICA through human and material resources. The donor coordination strategy has been developed, presented to the SG-SICA, and is currently in use. Having a strategy has certainly simplified the reception of funding from international donors in the past months.

This quarter, AJR continued supporting a strategy and a plan for the establishment and operationalization of OBSICA. Last period, work on the development of a Work Plan for OBSICA and the Democratic Security Index (DSI) included workshops with SICA and other stakeholders. These workshops resulted in the submission of the OBSICA document to the CA Security Commission in December 2012. However, per Costa Rica and Guatemala's request, the document was sent back for consultation. Alternatively, the work plan was validated by the technical bodies of SICA, but there are still lingering questions on strategic aspects such as civil society participation, the means to publicize the results of the observatory, and the themes of the research agenda. These questions have left the plan pending approval.

AJR hired a consultant to work on the design of the information system of the Democratic Security Directorate for monitoring and evaluation of projects. This consultancy seeks to analyze the viability of the system from different implementation scenarios, submit a proposal for a regional connectivity technology model, propose a menu of technology and software tools to operate the information system, establish the minimum requirements to operate the system in terms of resources, and review SICA's website and submit a proposal for restructuring. The ultimate goal is to integrate CASS indicators to track and monitor activities into the system when they are generated by the coordination of components and project addresses. The indicator system, which is part of the information system of CASS, was created by a working group facilitated by UNDP. Indicators should be reviewed by DSD and countries to be integrated into a computer system designed for that purpose.

All aspects of this consultancy will be finalized in January 2013. However, given the limited information submitted by Central American Governments on democratic security, the studies underway for the DSI's construction are using data sources such as the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), World Bank, and US and European studies which have annual indices on democratic security.

AJR signed an agreement with the Institute of the Universidad del Valle in Colombia to create OBSICA Technical subunits in Panama and Guatemala. CISALVA is a strategic partner of OBSICA because of its expertise in the development of a standardized system of indicators on citizen security and coexistence. With the support of AJR, CISALVA will help create the National Technical Sub Units (TSU) collaborating with OBSICA on two strategic activities: a) developing an institutional capacity assessment of each country to generate the data required by standardized security indicators; b) conforming an Inter-institutional Committee who handles the system in each country, with a government representative as coordinator.

AJR, in consultation with the DSD and USAID, requested approval to expand the TSU to Panama and Guatemala (countries that did not have these units) instead of purchasing equipment under a grant to the TSU. Moreover, in October the Manual of Organization and Operation for OBSICA, prepared by the International Centre for Prevention of Crime (ICPC) was completed with input provided by the Technical Assistance Group OBSICA (CAT) of which AJR is a part of.

The Manual contains the job descriptions and staff functions (Coordinator, Researcher and Information Technology Specialist), and the procedures that will be followed by the Regional Technical Committee (RTC) in developing its mission. It also describes the functions of the General Secretariat of SICA (SG-SICA), the Democratic Security Directorate (DSD), the National Technical Sub-Units collaborating with OBSICA (TSU) and the Technical Assistance Group to OBSICA (CAT). It is important to note that the manual is not complete since some of its sections are pending the forming of the RTC.

Efforts this quarter resulted in the creation of a TSU in Guatemala; however, it still has to be formally established. With the changes in the Ministry of Security that occurred in late 2012, SICA is expected to have more favorable conditions for authorization of the TSU by the Government of Guatemala and the consequent designation of the OBSICA referent. Meanwhile, AJR has contacted the Justice Commission to see if intergovernmental mediation may be possible in gaining a faster response and support for the TSU.

AJR held a first workshop on October 31 and November 1, 2012 with all of CC-SICA and its Executive Director to start the development process of a fifth strategic area under the Strategic Plan regarding CC-SICA's role towards CASS's implementation. As a result, important inputs were provided by the CC-SICA participants, which were helpful in the development of the strategic line. Although important information was gathered from the participants, it is important to point out that reaching an agreement in CC-SICA can be challenging given the differing political ideologies of its members.

The Central American Youth Movement Against Violence (CAYMAV) was further supported this quarter to develop a Central American plan to advocate against violence and promote regional debate on CASS implementation. AJR continued the process of legalization of the Youth Against Violence Nonprofits in El Salvador, Guatemala<sup>1</sup>, and Honduras. CAYMAV Agreement to ensure its legal status is expected to occur in February in San Salvador. Once this Agreement is signed, it will be submitted to the Secretary General of the Central American Integration System and to the Consultative Council of SICA (CC-SICA) to begin the formal process of joining CC-SICA. In the meantime, CAYMAV has submitted a letter to CC-SICA requesting observer status. Once Associations in at least 4 countries have gained legal status and have joined the CAYMAV, AJR will proceed to request formal incorporation of the regional organization to CC-SICA.

To formalize the Central American Youth Movement Against Violence, the Associations El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, authorized their presidents to appear on behalf of the to sign the Agreement creating CAYMAV, whose main objective is to prevent violence in Central America.

Support in advocacy efforts for CAYMAV included the following: Third Central America Youth Movement Against Violence Workshop; CAYMAV Board Meetings; Launch of Youth Movement Against Violence in Costa Rica, Belize, and Nicaragua; Fourth Central American Youth Against Violence Workshop; First Regional Youth Against Violence Forum; and Presentation of the Recommendations for a Regional Prevention of Youth Violence Policy.

### **Third Central American Youth Movement Against Violence Workshop**

On October 9-10, 2012 The Executive Board of the Central Youth Movement Against Violence (CAYMAV) carried out the Third Workshop aimed at coordinating and monitoring regional activities referred to in the Action Plan, and planning the execution of upcoming activities. General guidelines for monitoring the process of expansion of new chapters (Nicaragua and Belize) were created and it was agreed that for the launch of the Chapters and validation workshops of public policies, a constant process of technical assistance and communications was required between the pre-coordinating group in each county and a representative from AJR. Additional agreements on implementation of activities; awareness campaigns; forums and events, including participation of CAYMV in the XL Summit of Heads of State and SICA Government member states; and rules and regulations governing CAYMAV's Pro-tempore Presidency were reached.

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<sup>1</sup> The Association for a Dignified Life in Guatemala gained legal status in quarter three and now has been registered.

## **CAYMAV Board Meetings**

Weekly meetings of the Board of Directors have taken place via Skype or Teamviewer, a virtual conferencing mechanism. In November, a Board of Directors meeting was held in El Salvador with the participation of the national coordinators of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, where the following was decided:

- The Communications Committee unveiled a plan to change the date and execution of the awareness campaign "The Word."
- The Finance and Resource Management Committee committed to sending the work plan to the Executive Board.
- The Executive Board agreed to share a roadmap for the First Regional Forum of Youth Against Violence to the various Coordinators in order to start the planning process by teams and national commissions to ensure its success.

## **Youth Movement Against Violence Launched in Costa Rica**

On October 27, 2012, a validation workshop as well as the official launch of the Youth Movement Against Violence in Costa Rica took place at the Ambassador Hotel. It included the participation of youth organizations such as Seprojovent (Women's League), RET, Red Cross, JLS, Recreate, I amasaya, Leader for Peace Honorary Red, NJPV, the Ministry of Justice, the Young Person Council and Green Power. Through a focus group methodology, ten strategic lines of youth policies, previously identified in Costa Rica were discussed and validated by approximately twenty youth who participated in the workshop. Participants expressed the need to move towards activities preventing bullying – a major issue in the country.

## **Youth Movement Against Violence Launched in Belize**

On November 3, 2012, a validation workshop and the official launch of the Youth Movement Against Violence in Belize were held at the Radisson Fort George Hotel in Belize city. 95 youth from organizations such as Scouts, University of Belize, Youth for the Future, Belize Red Cross Youth Arm, Caricom Youth Ambassadors Program, National Committee for Families and Children (NCFC), Orange Walk, Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), Go Young, Rotary, and others participated.

The Belize Chapter of the Youth Movement Against Violence started with approximately 60 volunteers. Today, this numbers nears 100.

## **Youth Movement Against Violence Launched in Nicaragua**

On November 16, 2012, a validation workshop was held in Nicaragua where the Youth Movement in the country was officially launched. This event culminated the formation of the national Chapters of the Movement as planned by AJR this year. The workshop was held at the University of Commercial Sciences (UCC) with the participation of 60 young people from different organizations including: Nicaragua 2.0, Red NNAJ - World Vision Nicaragua, Our Foundation, Center for Violence Prevention (CEPREV) Men's Association of Violence, National Youth Movement , Youth Movement (MOJUV), Firefly Foundation, ACDJ, Community Movement, and Two Generations. The Youth Movement Against Violence Nicaragua began with a membership of 52 volunteers. Today, that number has increased to 75.

## **Fourth Central American Youth Movement Against Violence Workshop**

To integrate new chapters and continue the coordination process of the activities of the CAYMAV, a fourth workshop was held in San Salvador on November 18-20. During this workshop, the proposed Regional Policy on the Prevention of Youth Violence was presented and discussed among CAYMAV members. The discussion resulted in the Executive Board consolidating the main points of the Policy into nine strategic lines of action. Also as part of this workshop, CAYMAV planned the final activities of the year which included arrangements for the participation of all seven delegations in the First Regional Youth Against Violence Forum as well as rules for it, inclusion of the “The Word” awareness campaign in the Forum, as well as the simultaneous implementation of and advocacy campaign in all countries.

### **First Regional Youth Against Violence Forum**

The First Regional Youth Against Violence Forum was held on November 20-30 in San Salvador, and delegations from all 7 Central American countries participated in it. As part of the Forum, the recommendations for a regional prevention of youth violence policy were presented and youth representatives from each country had the opportunity to present through their own experiences the nine strategic lines of action of the document. Additional sessions were carried out where youth from the region shared thoughts of what a safe Central America would be like. Sessions on innovative media strategies, violence prevention and risk factors, project administration, and monitoring and evaluation were also conducted. Representatives from the European Union and USAID were invited to serve as panelists in one of the sessions.

“The Word” awareness campaign was held in the “Plaza de las Banderas” in SG-SICA. Youth from all seven youth movements participated and created the phrase “C.A. WITHOUT VIOLENCE.” As a result of the Forum, the participants strengthened their skills and were motivated to work harder in the prevention of youth violence in their respective countries and in the Central American region.

### **Presentation of Recommendations for a Regional Prevention of Youth Violence Strategy**

On December 12, 2012, the CAYMAV carried out a simultaneous press conference in all seven countries entitled “From Youth to Youth,” in which the National Chapters of the Movement worked with the media to expose the need to implement a regional policy on the prevention of youth violence. The document was finalized and validated by the Executive Board of the CAYMAV and later presented at the Forum and later at the SICA Heads of State Summit which was held in Managua on December 13, 2012.

Also this quarter, national chapters were established in Belize and Nicaragua, creating a truly regional Movement. Initially, increasing membership in the Movement’s Chapters was challenging; however, through hard work of the Coordinating Teams, membership was increased in the countries. In some cases, membership was increased as youth organizations from different countries approached the Movement and joined it.

It is important to point out that the execution of awareness activities positioned the CAYMAV at the regional level as the only truly regional youth organization which is working towards the reduction of violence in the region through prevention activities and actions, while also advocating for changes towards that end through interaction with key decision makers at both the regional and national levels.

The CAYMAV is now formally an observer organization in CC-SICA. By January 2013, it is expected that the National Chapters of Guatemala and El Salvador will be legalized. Panama, Belize, Costa Rica and Nicaragua are also looking to legalize their status. Once this happens, the

Central American Youth Against Violence will start the process of becoming an active part of CC-SICA.

Activities supporting to regional coherence and harmonization of Juvenile Justice Reform continued during this reporting period. This quarter validation of the feasibility assessment occurred through the Second Advocacy Committee Workshop held in October with representatives of the Advocacy Committee. In December 2012 the feasibility study was delivered in conjunction with Juvenile Justice Policy Recommendations to the Security Directorate of SG-SICA, whom presented the document to the presidents at the SICA Heads of State and Government Summit. Unfortunately, as a result of other agenda items, the Presidents could not review the study.

Placing Juvenile Justice in SICA's agenda was an achievement this quarter. The president pro tempore included the topic in their action plan and a high-level meeting on Juvenile Justice will be held in the first quarter of 2013. Specifically, this meeting will be held in February 2013 with technical assistance by AJR USAID-SICA in coordination with the Democratic Security Directorate. Also, Juvenile Justice and the need for it has become prominent in Central American governments' agendas. For example, in Guatemala, a high-level Juvenile Justice Committee has been created, and an extra judge has been assigned. Similarly, now El Salvador has a Criminal Youth Prosecution policy which has reinforced the treatment process and improved interagency coordination. Finally, the Juvenile Justice Law is nearing approval in Honduras.

AJR also continued providing assistance to Advocacy Committees to develop and carry out Advocacy Plans in SICA countries. This quarter, AJR organized the Second Workshop of the Advocacy Committee to validate the Feasibility Assessment and action plan for the adoption of the Sub-regional juvenile justice policy. The assistance provided the three Advocacy Committees with the tools to validate the Feasibility Assessment and action plan for the adoption of the Sub-regional juvenile justice policy.

Two successful implementation Commissions were formed in Guatemala and Honduras. In Guatemala, the Commission has achieved changes in the judiciary, including incrementing the number of juvenile justice judges and bringing offices of the SBS closer people who live in remote areas. In Honduras, through coordination with IHNFA, the new Comprehensive Code of Children and Adolescents was able to move forward, and further training was provided to juvenile justice sector operators. Finally, in El Salvador, a Coordination Protocol was signed between the juvenile justice judges and ISNA.

Technical assistance to ISNA to create a monitoring system enabling ISNA to follow-up on the norms and procedures was also provided by AJR during this reporting period. This quarter, a project was presented for the implementation of a Monitoring and Evaluation System of the norms and procedures, in order to effectively measure the implementation of the new norms and procedures.

The implementation of the norms and procedures has allowed for an improved response by ISNA's social insertion units, providing an improved treatment for the processing of cases that have been presented. Currently, other Subunits of ISNA wish to replicate the work done by AJR with the Subunit for Social Insertion, since the norms have become a useful tool for the work done by the Subunit of Social Insertion.

AJR also continued providing technical assistance to the Attorney General's Office. In coordination with the School for Training at the Attorney General's Office, four regional workshops will be held in January nationwide. The process aims to create awareness of the new juvenile criminal prosecution policy. This process will seek a Strategic Plan for the recently established juvenile criminal prosecution policy. Several justice sector institutions - all working in the juvenile justice

system – have been convened for these workshops to provide the complete picture of care that should be provided to youth, and to standardize criteria for the stakeholder working on the issue.

Coordination between AJR USAID-SICA and the School for Training at the Attorney General's Office has been a success, and AJR has identified capacity to meet the requirements of the subject and develop additional expertise through this relatively new institution.

## **COMPONENT TWO CARSI INITIATIVE ON PREVENTION: ALLIANCES SUPPORT MUNICIPAL-LED, COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION INITIATIVES TO PREVENT GANG RECRUITMENT AND YOUTH VIOLENCE**

In the three municipalities, the 2012 Prevention Action Plans, reached a peak level of output during quarter four. Crime Prevention Committees drove this momentum, especially in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa.

The Committees demonstrate improved capacity including in the following areas: external relations; alliance building; municipal collaboration; identification of local prevention resources/funds and use/dissemination of prevention project results.

In Santa Ana, collaboration between the CMPV and Municipality has seen a gradual yet very significant increase. One example of the collaboration of the Municipality and CMPV is the paying of rent of houses for OCs at about \$700 per month. This quarter the municipality invested in remodeling community infrastructure for two new OC's and has done so for several others. Another example of collaboration is the departments of engineering, maintenance and other areas of the Municipality which contribute to the prevention plan. Just in the last quarter, AJR reports more than 1,400 dedicated to working hours by the CMPV.

By quarter four, the CMPV had hired 21 full-time staff for the various activities under the Prevention Plan, evidence of the collaboration of the Municipality and the CMPV, but also a growing conviction of the prevention plan tenets and their impact over time and continued potential. On average this personnel costs Santa Ana \$ 8,000.00 per month.

In Chalchuapa, the Committee has established important external relationships; one example is the agreement signed with the implementing organization INDES for sports in a training location called INCAFE. Another example is a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Culture of the Presidency of the Republic to support the Philharmonic. Another example is the agreement signed with the Canadians for the implementation of an Outreach Center in 2013.

The municipality provides a space for CMPV offices, and has hired and assumed the cost of full-time staff dedicated to prevention efforts (10 coordinators for OCs, 1 person in the observatory, one person for the Monitoring of the Prevention Plan, 1 person for the sports program and three music teachers.) Other examples of the collaboration of the municipality include the rental of spaces for OCs.

The CMPV of Chalchuapa has worked hand in hand with the City Council and some support units of the Municipality, gaining exceptional support for prevention projects. In 2012, the Municipal Council approved more than \$ 170,576.00 of its budget as counterpart to AJR's own investment. In 2013 the City Council approved an investment of more than \$ 250,000.00, thus ensuring the continuity of the prevention agenda supported by AJR from 2011.

In two of the three municipalities, significant crime prevention budgets are in place by CMPVs for 2013.

The CMPV of El Congo, has suffered multiple setbacks in terms of external relations, this is due to the continued low and very limited role assumed by the Mayor elected in March 2012.

While collaboration by the Municipality to the Committee is not negligible, and includes several persons functioning under the Prevention Plan, the assigning of resources in 2013 is unclear. The CMPV does not demonstrate the will to seek resources beyond those that are available through the institutions. No budget line item for prevention has been defined for 2013.

This quarter AJR kicked off two major trainings provided to members of the CMPV for which it identified specialized technical assistance. The first was a training on Microsoft at the School of Engineering of ITCA FEPADE in Santa Ana starting on October 20, 2012 and going on for a total of 80 hours. The training included Microsoft word, Excel and PowerPoint. A total of 35 persons were trained (21 M/14 F). Some 22 of those trained are OC Coordinators. In Chalchuapa, Coordinators also sit on the CMPV. Twenty-eight persons graduated from the training which has changed the way Coordinators are able to work the computer and according to one Coordinator, he felt far more able to assist youth at OC's with school tasks. One member of the CMPV in Santa Ana, whom was afraid to turn on the computer, has now bought a laptop for home use and has shed fears.

Complementary to Microsoft training, AJR kicked off training in administration and management, including skill building in time management, team building, and negotiation and planning practices, among others. This twenty-hour total training cycle offered to key members of the CMPVs. It concluded with an organizational mapping and job description exercise in groups. Some 16 (7M/9F) leading members of the CMPVs graduated.

Next quarter will see training on Monitoring and Evaluation provided to the CMPVs in all three municipalities by the M&E Coordinator. Another major technical assistance focus in the next quarter will be assisting the CMPVs with their Prevention Action Plans for 2013.

As a part of this year's mandate in working with the CMPVs of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo, AJR committed to developing the human capacity to conduct monitoring and evaluation processes at each Committee. As a part of this strategy it sought that in each of the three municipalities, the CMPVs designated Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (OMES). By the end of this quarter nine total officers had been trained.—with seven active in the municipalities and two having left their function.

OMEs have made two routine data presentations in front of the CMPVs. While they have drawn up a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for 2012; coordinate internally to determine field monitoring of prevention plan activities and as of this quarter and have an online monitoring and evaluation system [www.SISMONPREV.NET](http://www.SISMONPREV.NET) which incorporates the five strategies of the prevention plans and allows tracking of all beneficiaries under the plan as well as activities.

On September 27<sup>th</sup>, the first portion of a new online OC monitoring database was shared with all OCs. In October the OC Monitoring Database moved into its next phase, starting with the addition of each of the other strategies of the Prevention Plan to the systems.

The result is, WWW.SISMONPREV.NET, an online system for the monitoring and evaluation of activities under the crime prevention plans that includes data captured at the 34 OCs and allows the monitoring of financial and other results of the three plans. Three distinct profiles of this system offer various levels of access to data and the systems have been presented to Crime Prevention Committees. On November 27, 2012, the system was shared with the OMEs from the three municipalities for training feedback and final work. On December 19, 2012 the system was presented to the CMPV in Santa Ana, where the Mayor could not be on hand but the system and its profiles were presented to the CMPV. The Mayor of Chalchuapa was on hand for a presentation of the system to him and key members of the CMPV in Chalchuapa, also on December 19. Major feedback was the need for a general overall report, which will be completed in January 2013. Overall response to the system was good. In January 2013 the novel system will be handed over to the OMEs, CMPVs and Coordinator of the OC Network, the systems' primary users.

In a major achievement this quarter, the City Council approved the Municipal Policy for the Prevention of Youth Violence in Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa. Verbal agreements were reached in December after arduous advocating by AJR. The Municipal Councils were slated to meet for formal approval of the Municipal Policy for the Prevention of Youth Violence in early 2013. At the time of this writing, all three Councils voted yes to the new municipal policy; in El Congo on January 1, 2013, in Santa Ana on January 10, 2013 and in Chalchuapa on January 22, 2013. These accomplishments are key and deepen the prevention agenda in each municipality, embedding this agenda into the municipal framework for future focus and support.

Demonstrating a commitment to sustainability, the CMPV and the municipality in Chalchuapa have continued to invest in maintaining the Eco-Park and has 8 employees (tour guides) who maintain the canopy (zip line) and cater to tourists. Chalchuapa's Eco Park Lagoon has overcome multiple obstacles, including difficulty operating in rainy seasons as a result of rising water and a natural increase in water levels at the lagoon. Tourist routes are now being laid out across the country, Chalchuapa has expressed an interest in being included. A tourist circuit which includes the Lagoon and Eco-Park would help ensure tourists on a steady basis and throughout the year.

Formal training of observatory staff continued this quarter. AJR also worked with the CMPV and Mayors in all three municipalities and launched the observatories on October 31, 2012, seeking to highlight their work over the last year and to increase their profile with key municipal stakeholders. The media was involved in these activities to help highlight this important prevention tool.

AJR USAID-SICA with the Observatories jointly developed violence and vulnerability indicators. These will be validated with the Technical Committee of the Observatories in January and are slated to go into use in February. Parallel to streamlining indicators, the Observatories developed protocols for collection, cleaning and analysis and having a collection tool to fill in which will allow a more effective data capturing process. The Observatories filed quarterly reports for the months of October to December 2012. In order to achieve more effective presentation of data, the report format and structure underwent a revision and a small guide has been established on how to structure the information captured in the reports.

AJR and the observatories through technical assistance, designed a data dissemination strategy that embraces three aspects; 1) Practice annual public presentations of data to foster institutional knowledge and use of data, 2) The design of a webpage in order to disseminate data and create awareness of violence and vulnerability indices and challenges to municipal institutions and policies, 3) The Observatory as a micro region of information.

Each observatory had a target of at least three decisions in each municipality with regards to actions, programs or policies, generated with analysis produced by the observatories. Santa Ana has made five decisions; Chalchuapa has made three and El Congo has not made any decisions through its observatories.

With regards to training opportunities provided in OCs, in the 33 OCs that were operational by December 31, 2012, some 2,425 youth had been trained for work, surpassing the target of 500 by 400%.

AJR provided a grant to ITCA-FEPADE and the Municipal Centre for Vocational Training Santa Ana, in the form of equipment and supplies to conduct four trainings. This left a total installed capacity (inputs for tailoring shop, shop supplies for cosmetology, and the mounting of two new workshops: cell phone repair and customer service.) The Municipal Centre for Vocational Training Santa Ana pledged to provide training to young people from the three intervention municipalities in 2013. Furthermore, in the case of Chalchuapa and El Congo, because their micro-entrepreneurial associations were not operating, they decided to take the grant focused on these and instead use it to help outfit training workshops for future use. In El Congo, this workshop has been installed to provide training in 2013 in silk screening and jewelry making. In Chalchuapa, in December, the Mayor identified a space to be transformed for training youth in the INCAFE to provide training in 2013 in screen printing, glassworks, jewelry, and paper making.

The greatest challenge for sustainability is that the three CMPVs agree to a training Schedule for youth in 2013 and that this be approved by the Mayor of Santa Ana. The second greatest challenge is that the training would take place in Santa Ana and absent a stipend, imply cost for youth coming from the other municipalities.

During the vocational training process, young people were given the choice to opt for either self-employment through an employment “kit” for self-employment, entrepreneurship or job search support. About 93% of the total 263 graduating from vocational training opted for a “kit” for self-employment and four opted for entrepreneurship. In order to receive a “kit” for self-employment, youth had to have had at least 80% attendance in the training, have been recommended by the trainer reference count of the facilitator, provide at least ten hours of service at an OC and participate in a day-long costing training session. In December, purchasing ensued for kits in the areas of mechanics, cosmetology and cooking began.

The associative groups received administrative and market training with FUNDES. The first phase of the technical assistance by FUNDES included training on business management, costing, marketing (June-August 2012.) Training continued this quarter in all three municipalities. During phase II of FUNDES assistance (September-November 2012) a business consultant of FUNDES was assigned to meet every week with the youth entrepreneurs and assign practice activities to each, weekly.

Sixteen new Youth Clubs were established in AJR’s 11 schools. With regards AJR’s work to prevent drug use and provide conflict mediation skills in schools, last quarter results surpassed targets for partners. In late October, extraordinary Marches Against violence occurred in all three municipalities, led by the CMPVs.

As of December 31, 2012, twelve of the twelve OCs to be established under the project, had been approved by USAID and ten of the twelve were operational. Six new OCs were funded and approved by USAID. In Santa Ana these were Lamatepec, Calvario Mercado, Los Apoyos and

Nazareno. (Additionally the CMPV pledged to open the OC Las Dalias) In Chalchuapa this was the OC Los Olivos.

In Chalchuapa, AJR, and Creative Associates made history with the festive inauguration on December 10, 2012 of the 100<sup>th</sup> OC in the Central American region, in Tazumal II, Chalchuapa. The US Ambassador, Vice President and Director of Creative Associates, dignitaries and the Family of El Salvador Coordinators of OCs all attended the event, where the US Anthem was heard as played by the Chalchuapa Youth Philharmonic which was formed under the program.

Of the five new OCs , Lamatepec and Tazumal II both became operational. The three additional OC's will become operational and be inaugurated in January and February 2013.

During the fourth quarter, OCs provided 69,421 hours of prevention services to youth across El Salvador and some 11,304 hours of time was volunteered at OCs. At the end of the quarter more than 30 OC Coordinators came together for training and teambuilding. They are a force to be reckoned with as youth leaders.

In early October, a Board Meeting was held to identify notaries to transmit the legalization of the OC Network, determine the date and agenda for the General Assembly of the OC Network and define the profile of the Coordinator. The Board was ratified during the General Assembly held later in the month and documents for the legalization of the Network were sent to the government for official review and legalization. Luis Mario Hernandez Arana became Coordinator of the OC Network, and began working immediately, getting to know the needs of the growing family of OCs in El Salvador.

AJR has trained a total of some 207 new Mentors (120M/87F), to guide at-risk youth in the implementation communities, surpassing the target of 70. Five trainings were held this period. Monitoring was conducted through three events bringing Mentors and Mentees together in each of the three municipalities for a recreational event that also the realization of evaluation through surveys with Mentors and Mentees regarding this process.<sup>2</sup>

This quarter all community infrastructure projects have been completely finalized in the communities. All eleven infrastructure-for-prevention projects at school have been completed, altering the spaces of communities by providing refurbished recreational areas to youth.

AJR made major advances across program strategies with regards to its life skills training methodology in all implementation communities. Some 2,265 total youth have been trained in life skills. The program has sought to train across its components and has achieved this. This quarter the program trained 11 youth belonging to Clubs. Importantly, the life skills methodology has penetrated to the eleven target schools, a realm where as a result of acute social crisis in schools—this method is so needed. Some 190 additional youth in schools were trained during this period.

In August an agreement was signed with the Ministry of Culture, the Mayor of Chalchuapa and the CMPV to establish the Chalchuapa's Philharmonic and Choir. In just a few weeks youth learned complex pieces for the OC 100 launch and during the quarter were invited to perform across the country.

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<sup>2</sup> Data from surveys will be presented in Final Report.

The Municipal Chapters of the Youth Movement Against Violence have, with the support of the Mayors and CMPV, begun to take shape and have great potential.

On October 20, 2012, the municipal chapter of the Youth Movement Against Violence in Chalchuapa, was launched. Chalchuapa's park hosted more than 80 young people. CMPV member Jorge Ibañez encouraged young people to become active partners in preventing violence by making themselves heard through the Movement. Other Coordinator's from the El Salvador Movement were present as were members of youth Clubs who performed. The Coordinator of the Movement in Chalchuapa sits on the Technical Committee of the national Committee and participates actively.

On November 15, 2012, the municipal chapter of the Youth Movement Against Violence in Santa Ana, was also launched with a press conference at the National Palace in Santa Ana. The National Coordinator, Jorge Diaz and Deputy Coordinator of the Movement, Rodrigo Moran were present along with René Urrutia, Chapter Coordinator of Santa Ana who called for youth involvement in seeking solutions to violence in the country. It also spoke about advocacy work on violence prevention to be held in the municipality of Santa Ana.

On November 17, 2012 more than 400 young people joined a rally for the prevention of violence led by founding members of the Youth Movement Against Violence and Coordinating Group of Santa Ana. The march ended in the city park where youth were invited to join the movement. The event ended with a concert in favor of prevention.

Targeted communication campaigns continue to underscore key violence risk factors identified by AJR in the municipalities. In December the new radio campaign *Echale Un Ojo* (Keep Watch) was launched on Chalchuapa and Santa Ana radio airwaves. The campaign aimed to raise awareness among adults and of their role the actions of young people in the school holidays. Youth drawn into violence due to the lacking relationships with adults in their lives, many of whom are working and don't pay attention even when in the home. A second campaign *Vecinos Por Mi Barrio* (Neighbors for my Neighborhood) became the first campaign in El Salvador that seeks to affect the culture of violence in communities actively. The campaign speaks to communities to put prevention into action through their communities' OCs.

AJR produced a spot/infomercial on the OCs this quarter to help Outreach Centers train new volunteers in each of the components of the Center.

At the request of Pre-Paz, AJR was asked to lead the revision of GOES Violence Prevention National Strategy (ENPV). AFAN with the support of the Technical Group finalized the strategy draft last quarter. The draft was then presented to the Vice Minister of Justice and Security who by the end of the quarter was reviewing the draft prior to approval. The Vice Minister approved the draft in mid-October. The draft is currently being reviewed by the President's Legal Department. Once approved UNDP will publish the new strategy.

In January 2013, AJR will move into close-out activities and consolidate results under both Components, supported by the administrative and grants department and reported extensively in the Final Report.

## Resumen Ejecutivo

Este reporte trimestral corresponde al cuarto trimestre octubre- diciembre 2012 del programa Crimen y Violencia suscrito bajo Acuerdo Cooperativo Número AID-A-12-00001, firmado el 17 de enero de 2012 y efectivo hasta el 31 de enero de 2013 por un monto de \$3,075.270.00. Este es un programa de seguimiento al Programa Alianza Joven Regional (AJR)- USAID El Salvador implementado por Creative Associates, está diseñado para mejorar la seguridad ciudadana en El Salvador y la región y reducir el crimen en general. Se ha puesto énfasis en forjar alianzas con una variedad de partes interesadas para prevenir la violencia, incluyendo varios niveles de gobierno, sociedad civil y sector privado. El proyecto tiene dos componentes: Componente Uno- busca fortalecer el SICA apoyando la implementación de la Estrategia de Seguridad Centroamericana (ESCA); asistiendo al Comité Consultivo de la Sociedad Civil del SICA para avanzar con la ESCA; fortalecer su Observatorio Regional (OBSICA) para que sea completamente funcional; y promover la coherencia y armonización de la Reforma de Justicia Juvenil en la región. Componente Dos CARSI- busca fortalecer aún más los Comités Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia (CMPVs) para movilizar y construir alianzas para expandir la formación vocacional y la educación básica, crear empleos y otras oportunidades positivas para los jóvenes, asimismo, expandir la red de Centros de Alcance a más zonas de alto riesgo e involucrar a la comunidad de una forma más amplia para que se comprometa plenamente a prevenir el crimen y la violencia tanto en lo inmediato como a largo plazo.

### **COMPONENTE UNO- ASISTIR AL SICA PARA PROMOVER EL DIÁLOGO Y COHERENCIA EN SEGURIDAD CIUDADANA**

Durante este trimestre se continuó brindando apoyo al SICA para desarrollar un plan anual para implementar y monitorear la Estrategia de Seguridad Centroamericana (ESCA). En noviembre, se contrataron tres consultores para revisar el plan general y concentrarse en la gestión de la asistencia técnica/ cartera de desarrollo, elaboración de los planes y manual explicando las funciones de la DSD y diseño del sistema de información para la gestión de la Estrategia de Seguridad Centroamericana.

Para desarrollar el Manual Funcional para la DSD ESCA, el cual será presentado en enero, SICA llevó a cabo entrevistas con empleados de la DSD y de diferentes unidades del SICA vinculadas al trabajo de la DSD. Asimismo, durante el mes de diciembre la DSD sostuvo un taller de planificación para revisar su plan de trabajo, sus actividades estratégicas, y su estructura organizativa y de coordinación con otras unidades del SICA.

Como resultado del trabajo realizado, la DSD ahora tiene planes de trabajar en 2012 y 2013 y por tanto, está desarrollando una cultura organizativa que antes no tenía. Actualmente hay una mejora en la comunicación, organización y coordinación entre los miembros de la DSD, además de claridad respecto a las funciones y responsabilidades de los miembros de la DSD. La DSD cuenta con una hoja de ruta para coordinar las actividades de la ESCA así como las suyas propias y pronto la DSD tendrá un Manual de Funciones y Puestos validado y adaptado a los reglamentos administrativos de la SG-SICA. Una vez se haya elaborado el Manual, éste será presentado al Director de la DSD para su posterior implementación.

De igual manera se lograron avances en el desarrollo de una estrategia de coordinación de donantes dirigida a los proyectos de la ESCA en coordinación con el SICA. Con el fin de proporcionar continuidad a la ESCA, AJR y SICA determinaron la necesidad de tener un equipo temporal de

soporte técnico que brinde asistencia en las siguientes áreas: gestión de asistencia de donantes, desarrollo del componente para combatir el crimen y fortalecimiento institucional, el cual incluye el equipamiento de la Secretaría General del SICA a través de recuso humano y material. La estrategia de coordinación de donantes ha sido desarrollada, presentada a la SG-SICA, y está actualmente en uso. Esta estrategia ciertamente ha simplificado la recepción de fondos de donantes internacionales en los últimos meses.

Este trimestre, AJR continuó apoyando una estrategia y un plan para el establecimiento y funcionamiento del OBSICA. Durante el último periodo, el trabajo en el desarrollo de un Plan de Trabajo para el OBSICA y el Índice de Seguridad Democrática (ISD) incluyó la realización de talleres con SICA y otras partes interesadas. Estos talleres culminaron con la presentación del documento de OBSICA a la Comisión de Seguridad de Centroamérica en diciembre de 2012. Sin embargo, a petición de Costa Rica y Guatemala, el documento fue devuelto para consulta. Alternativamente, el plan de trabajo fue validado por el equipo técnico del SICA, sin embargo, todavía hay preguntas pendientes con respecto a aspectos estratégicos como por ejemplo la participación de la sociedad civil, los medios para publicar los resultados del observatorio y los temas de la agenda de investigación. Debido a estas preguntas, el plan todavía está pendiente de aprobación.

Con respecto al Índice de Seguridad Democrática (ISD), durante la última semana de noviembre, AJR inició el proceso de contratación de consultores para investigar los macro-indicadores de Estado de Derecho, seguridad ciudadana y su propiedad y Seguridad Regional. La investigación definió un marco conceptual, una metodología y, posteriormente se concentró en la revisión y análisis de datos y estadísticas sobre los indicadores específicos que servirán para construir los macro indicadores. El proceso de planificación para OBSICA incluyó la búsqueda de la aprobación y validación del ISD por parte de la Comisión de Seguridad de Centroamérica. Esto se basó en la suposición que el OBSICA contaría con el apoyo político por parte de la Comisión de Seguridad para que surgiera una discusión técnica del ISD. Ambas suposiciones nunca ocurrieron. Por esta razón y debido a que OBSICA todavía no tenía el apoyo político requerido, AJR comenzó el proceso de la formulación del ISD para ser entregado a OBSICA en enero 2013.

AJR contrató un consultor para que trabajara en el diseño de un sistema de información para monitorear y evaluar los proyectos de la Dirección de Seguridad Democrática. Esta consultoría busca analizar la viabilidad del sistema desde diferentes situaciones de ejecución, presentar una propuesta de un modelo tecnológico de conectividad regional, proponer un listado de herramientas tecnológicas y programas para operar el sistema de información, establecer los requerimientos mínimos para operar el sistema en términos de recursos y analizar la página web del SICA para luego presentar una propuesta para su reestructuración. El objetivo final es integrar los indicadores del CASS para rastrear y monitorear las actividades en el sistema cuando sean generados por la coordinación de los componentes y abordaje del proyecto. El sistema de indicadores, el cual forma parte del sistema de información de la ESCA, fue creado por un grupo de trabajo facilitado por el PNUD. Los indicadores deberán ser revisados por la DSD y países miembros para que sean integrados al sistema informático diseñado para dicho propósito.

Todos los aspectos de esta consultoría concluirán en enero de 2013. Sin embargo, debido a la escasa información presentada por los Gobiernos Centroamericanos sobre la seguridad democrática, los estudios en curso para la construcción de la ISD utilizan fuentes de datos como los de la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (ONUDD), Banco Mundial y estudios estadounidenses y europeos los cual contienen índices anuales sobre seguridad democrática.

AJR firmó un acuerdo con el Instituto de la Universidad del Valle en Colombia para crear subunidades Técnicas del OBSICA en Panamá y Guatemala. CISALVA es un aliado estratégico

para el OBSICA debido a su experiencia en el desarrollo de un sistema estandarizado de indicadores sobre seguridad ciudadana y coexistencia. Con el apoyo de AJR, CISALVA ayudará a crear las Sub Unidades Técnicas Nacionales (SUT) colaborando con OBSICA en dos actividades estratégicas: a) el desarrollo de una evaluación de la capacidad institucional de cada país para generar los datos requeridos por los indicadores estandarizados de seguridad; b) la conformación de un Comité Inter-institucional que maneje el sistema en cada país, con un representante de gobierno como coordinador.

AJR en consulta con la DSD y USAID, solicitó autorización para expandir las SUT a Panamá y Guatemala (países que no tenían estas unidades) en vez de adquirir equipo para las SUT con fondos de donación. Adicionalmente, en octubre se completó el Manual de Organización y Funcionamiento del OBSICA el cual fue elaborado por el Centro Internacional de Prevención del Crimen (CIPC), utilizando insumos brindados por el Grupo de Asistencia Técnica al OBSICA (GAT) del cual AJR forma parte.

El Manual contiene las descripciones de puestos y funciones de personal (Coordinador, Investigador y Especialista en Tecnología de la Información) y los procedimientos que seguirá el Comité Técnico Regional (CTR) para desarrollar su misión. También describe las funciones de la Secretaria General del SICA (SG-SICA), la Dirección de Seguridad Democrática (DSD), las Sub-Unidades Técnicas Nacionales que colaboran con el OBSICA (SUT) y el Grupo de Asistencia Técnica al OBSICA (GAT). Es importante señalar que el Manual no está completo debido a que algunas de sus secciones han quedado a la espera de la formación del CTR.

Los esfuerzos durante este trimestre resultaron en la creación de una SUT en Guatemala que aún no ha sido formalmente establecida. Los problemas políticos no han permitido que la SG-SICA logre un acuerdo con el Gobierno de Guatemala. Con los cambios ocurridos a finales de 2012 en el Ministerio de Seguridad, SICA espera encontrar condiciones más favorables para la autorización de la SUT por parte del Gobierno de Guatemala y la designación consiguiente del referente OBSICA. Mientras tanto, AJR ha contactado la Comisión de Justicia para determinar si una mediación intergubernamental pudiera ser posible para obtener una respuesta mucho más rápida y de apoyo para la SUT.

AJR sostuvo su primer taller, del 31 de octubre al 1 de noviembre de 2012, con todo el CC-SICA y su Director Ejecutivo para comenzar el proceso de elaboración de la quinta línea estratégica del Plan Estratégico concerniente a la función del CC-SICA en la implementación de la ESCA. Como resultado de esto, insumos importantes fueron brindados por los participantes del CC-SICA los cuales fueron de gran ayuda en el desarrollo de la línea estratégica. Aunque se recopiló información importante de los participantes es importante señalar que llegar a un acuerdo en CC-SICA puede ser muy difícil dadas las diferentes ideologías políticas de sus miembros.

El Movimiento Centroamericano Jóvenes Contra la Violencia (MCAJCV) fue respaldado aún más durante este trimestre para desarrollar un Plan Centroamericano que busque trabajar en contra de la violencia y promueva el debate regional sobre la implementación de la ESCA. AJR continuó el proceso de legalización de la organización sin fines de lucro Jóvenes Contra la Violencia en los países de El Salvador, Guatemala y Honduras. Se espera que durante febrero en la ciudad de San Salvador surja un acuerdo del MCAJCV garantizando su estatus legal. Una vez firmado el acuerdo, éste será presentado a la Secretaría General del Sistema de Integración Centroamericana y al Consejo Consultivo del SICA (CC-SICA) para iniciar el proceso formal de unión al CC-SICA. Mientras tanto, el MCAJCV ha presentado una carta al CC-SICA solicitando estatus de observador. Una vez que estas Asociaciones, en al menos 4 países hayan alcanzado el estatus legal y se hayan unido al MCAJCV, AJR procederá a solicitar la incorporación formal de la organización regional al CC-SICA.

Para formalizar el Movimiento Centroamericano Jóvenes Contra la Violencia, las Asociaciones de El Salvador, Honduras y Guatemala permitieron que sus presidentes aparecieran en representación de ellos para firmar el Acuerdo de creación del MCAJCV, cuyo objetivo principal es prevenir la violencia en Centroamérica.

El apoyo a los esfuerzos de incidencia para el MCAJCV incluyó lo siguiente: un tercer taller del Movimiento Centroamericano Jóvenes Contra la Violencia; reuniones de Junta Directiva del MCAJCV; el lanzamiento del Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia en Costa Rica, Belice y Nicaragua; un cuarto taller del Movimiento Centroamericano Jóvenes Contra la Violencia; el Primer Foro Regional de Jóvenes Contra la Violencia; y la presentación de Recomendaciones para una Política Regional de Prevención de la Violencia Juvenil.

### **Tercer taller del Movimiento Centroamericano Jóvenes Contra la Violencia**

Del 9 al 10 de octubre de 2012, la Junta Directiva del Movimiento Centroamericano Jóvenes Contra la Violencia (MCAJCV) desarrolló el tercer taller dirigido a la coordinación y al monitoreo regional de las actividades referidas en el Plan de Acción y a la planificación de la ejecución de las futuras actividades. Se crearon directrices generales para el monitoreo del proceso de expansión de nuevos capítulos (Nicaragua y Belice) y se acordó que para el lanzamiento de los Capítulos y talleres de validación de políticas públicas se necesitaría un proceso constante de asistencia técnica y comunicaciones entre el grupo pre-coordinador de cada país y un representante de AJR. Se lograron acuerdos adicionales en: la implementación de actividades; campañas de sensibilización, foros y eventos, la participación del MCAJCV en la XL Cumbre de Jefes de Estado y los estados miembros del SICA y finalmente sobre las normas y reglamentos que deben regir en la Presidencia Pro-Tempore del MCAJCV.

### **Reuniones de Junta Directiva del MCAJCV**

Se llevaron a cabo reuniones semanales con la Junta Directiva via Skype o Teamviewer (mecanismos virtuales de conferencia). En noviembre, la reunión de la Junta Directiva fue celebrada en El Salvador con la participación de los coordinadores nacionales de Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica y Nicaragua en donde se decidió sobre lo siguiente:

- El Comité de Comunicaciones reveló un plan para cambiar la fecha y lanzamiento de la campaña de sensibilización “La Palabra”.
- El Comité de Finanzas y Gestión de Recursos se comprometió a enviar el plan de trabajo a la Junta Directiva.
- La Junta Directiva acordó compartir una hoja de ruta para el Primer Foro Regional de Jóvenes Contra la Violencia a los distintos Coordinadores para que dieran inicio al proceso de planificación por equipos y comisiones nacionales para asegurar su éxito.

### **Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia lanzado en Costa Rica**

El 27 de octubre de 2012, se realizó un taller de validación y el lanzamiento oficial del Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia de Costa Rica en el Hotel Ambassador. Organizaciones juveniles como Seprojovent (Liga de Mujeres), RET, Cruz Roja, JLS, Recreación, NJPV, el Ministerio de Justicia, el Consejo de la Persona Joven y Poder Verde participaron en dicho evento. Durante el taller se realizó un grupo focal en donde aproximadamente 20 jóvenes discutieron y validaron 10 líneas estratégicas de políticas juveniles que habían sido previamente identificadas en Costa Rica. Los

participantes expresaron la necesidad de encaminar actividades para prevenir el bullying- un tema importante en el país.

### **Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia lanzado en Belice**

El 3 de noviembre de 2012 se realizó un taller de validación y el lanzamiento oficial del Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia en Belice en el Hotel Radisson Fort George. 95 jóvenes provenientes de organizaciones como los Scouts, la Universidad de Belice, Jóvenes por el Futuro, la Sección Juvenil de la Cruz Roja Beliceña, el Programa de Jóvenes Embajadores Caricom, el Comité Nacional para Familias y Niños, Camino Naranja, la Asociación de Mujeres Jóvenes Cristianas, Vamos Joven, Rotario, entre otros, fueron partícipes del evento.

El Capítulo de Belice del Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia dio inicio con aproximadamente 60 voluntarios. Actualmente, este número se aproxima a los 100.

### **Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia lanzado en Nicaragua**

El 16 de noviembre de 2012, se sostuvo un taller de validación en Nicaragua en donde el Movimiento de Jóvenes en el país fue oficialmente lanzado. Este evento culminó la conformación de los Capítulos Nacionales del Movimiento según lo planeado por AJR en este año. El taller se llevó a cabo en la Universidad de Ciencias Comerciales (UCC), con la participación de 60 jóvenes provenientes de diferentes organizaciones incluyendo: Nicaragua 2.0, Red NNAJ- Visión Mundial Nicaragua, Nuestra Fundación, el Centro para la Prevención de la Violencia (CEPREV), la Asociación de Hombres contra la Violencia, Movimiento Nacional de Jóvenes, Movimiento Juvenil (MOJUV), Fundación Luciérnagas, ACDJ, Movimiento Comunitario y Dos Generaciones. El Movimiento de Jóvenes Contra la Violencia en Nicaragua empezó con 52 miembros voluntarios. Actualmente, este número se ha incrementado a 75.

### **Cuarto Taller Movimiento Centroamericano Jóvenes Contra la Violencia**

Para integrar nuevos capítulos y continuar el proceso de coordinación de las actividades del MCAJCV, se realizó un cuarto taller en San Salvador, los días 18 al 20 de noviembre de 2012. Durante este taller, la Política Regional propuesta sobre la Prevención de la Violencia Juvenil fue presentada y discutida entre miembros del MCJCV. La discusión dio como resultado la consolidación, por parte de la Junta Directiva, de puntos claves de la Política en nueve líneas estratégicas de acción. También, como parte de este taller, el MCAJCV planeó las actividades finales del año las cuales incluían arreglos para la participación de todas las siete delegaciones en el Primer Foro Regional de Jóvenes Contra la Violencia y normas de participación, la inclusión al Foro de la campaña de sensibilización “La Palabra”, así como la implementación simultánea de una campaña de incidencia en todos los países.

### **Primer Foro Regional Jóvenes Contra la Violencia**

El Primer Foro Regional Jóvenes Contra la Violencia tuvo lugar los días 29 y 30 de noviembre de 2012 en San Salvador en donde participaron delegaciones de todos los siete países. En el Foro se presentaron las recomendaciones para la política regional de prevención de la violencia juvenil y los jóvenes representantes de cada país tuvieron la oportunidad de presentar, a través de sus propias experiencias las nueve líneas de acción estratégicas del documento. Además, se realizaron sesiones adicionales en donde los jóvenes de la región compartieron sus reflexiones sobre cómo debería ser una Centroamérica segura. Se llevaron a cabo sesiones sobre estrategias mediáticas innovadoras,

prevención de la violencia y factores de riesgo, administración de proyectos y monitoreo y evaluación. Representantes de la Unión Europea y USAID fueron invitados a participar como panelistas en una de estas sesiones.

La campaña de sensibilización denominada “La Palabra” se realizó en la “Plaza de las Banderas” en SG-SICA. Jóvenes de todos los siete movimientos participaron y crearon la frase “C.A. Sin Violencia”. Como resultado del Foro, los participantes fortalecieron sus habilidades y fueron motivados a trabajar arduamente en la prevención de la violencia juvenil dentro de sus países respectivos y en la región Centroamericana.

### **Presentación de Recomendaciones para una Política Regional de Prevención de la Violencia Juvenil**

El 12 de diciembre de 2012, el MCAJCV realizó una conferencia de prensa simultánea en los siete países titulada “De Joven a Joven”, en donde los Capítulos Nacionales del Movimiento trabajaron con los medios para exponer la necesidad de implementar una política regional sobre la prevención de la violencia juvenil. El documento fue terminado y validado por la Junta Directiva del MCAJCV, dicho documento fue luego presentado en el Foro y posteriormente en la Cumbre de Jefes de Estado del SICA el cual tuvo lugar en Managua el día 13 de diciembre de 2012.

También durante este trimestre, se establecieron capítulos nacionales en Belice y Nicaragua, creando así un verdadero Movimiento regional. Inicialmente, el incremento de miembros en el Movimiento de los Capítulos fue difícil; sin embargo, debido a la ardua labor por parte del Equipo Coordinador, la cantidad de miembros fue aumentando en los países. En algunos casos, el número de miembros aumentó a medida se acercaban organizaciones juveniles de diferentes países para unirse al Movimiento.

Es importante señalar que la ejecución de actividades de sensibilización posicionaron el MCAJCV a nivel regional como la única y verdadera organización juvenil que trabaja por la reducción de la violencia en la región a través de actividades y acciones preventivas, a la vez que incide en cambios que lleven a ese mismo fin mediante la interacción con actores claves a nivel regional y nacional.

EL MCAJCV actualmente es una organización observadora oficial en el CC-SICA. Se espera que en enero de 2013, los Capítulos Nacionales de Guatemala y El Salvador sean legalizados. Panamá, Belice, Costa Rica y Nicaragua buscan también legalizar su estatus. Una vez esto suceda, el Movimiento Centroamericano Jóvenes Contra la Violencia iniciará el proceso de convertirse en una parte activa del CC-SICA.

Durante el periodo de este informe continuaron las actividades de apoyo a la coherencia regional y armonización de la Reforma de Justicia Juvenil. Durante este trimestre se produjo la validación del estudio de viabilidad mediante el segundo taller del Comité de Incidencia que tuvo lugar en octubre con representantes del Comité de Incidencia. En diciembre 2012, el estudio de viabilidad fue entregado junto con las Recomendaciones de Política de Justicia Penal Juvenil a la Dirección de Seguridad del SG-SICA, quien luego presentó el documento a los presidentes durante la Cumbre de Jefes de Estado y Gobierno SICA. Desafortunadamente, debido a otros temas de agenda, los Presidentes no pudieron revisar el estudio.

Poner la Justicia Juvenil en la agenda del SICA fue un logro alcanzado este trimestre. La Presidencia pro-Tempore incluyó el tema en el plan de acción y una reunión de alto nivel sobre Justicia Penal Juvenil se llevará a cabo durante el primer trimestre de 2013. Esta reunión se celebrará en febrero 2013 con asistencia técnica brindada por AJR USAID-SICA en coordinación con la Dirección de Seguridad Democrática. Asimismo, la Justicia Penal Juvenil y su necesidad se

ha convertido en algo prominente en las agendas de los Gobiernos de Centroamérica tanto así que, en Guatemala se creó un Comité de alto nivel de Justicia Penal Juvenil y un juez adicional ha sido asignado en cada tribunal. Del mismo modo, El Salvador tiene ahora una Política de Persecución de Justicia Penal Juvenil el cual ha reforzado el proceso de tratamiento y mejorado la coordinación interagencial. Finalmente, en Honduras, la Ley de Justicia Penal Juvenil está próxima a ser aprobada.

AJR continuó brindando asistencia a los Comités de Incidencia para que puedan desarrollar y poner en marcha Planes de Incidencia en los países miembros del SICA. Este trimestre AJR organizó el segundo taller del Comité de Incidencia para validar el Estudio de Viabilidad y plan de acción para la adopción de una política sub-regional de justicia juvenil. La asistencia brindó a los tres Comités de Incidencia herramientas para validar el Estudio de Viabilidad y Plan de Acción para la adopción de una Política Sub-regional de Justicia Penal Juvenil.

Dos exitosas Comisiones implementadoras fueron establecidas en Guatemala y Honduras. En Guatemala, la Comisión ha logrado cambios en el poder judicial incluyendo el incremento de número de jueces en materia de justicia penal juvenil y la disposición de oficinas de la Secretaria de Bienestar Social cerca de aquellas personas que viven en áreas remotas. En Honduras, mediante la coordinación con el IHNFA, se logró avanzar en el nuevo Código Integral de la Niñez y Adolescencia, y se continuó brindando capacitación a operadores del sector de justicia penal juvenil. Finalmente, en El Salvador un Protocolo de Coordinación fue firmado entre los jueces de justicia penal juvenil y el ISNA.

Durante el periodo de este informe AJR brindó asistencia técnica al ISNA para crear un sistema de monitoreo que permitiera al ISNA dar seguimiento a las normas y procedimientos. Durante este trimestre, un proyecto fue presentado para la implementación de un sistema de Monitoreo y Evaluación de normas y procedimientos para medir efectivamente la implementación de las nuevas normas y procedimientos.

La implementación de normas y procedimientos ha permitido una mejor capacidad de respuesta por parte de las unidades de inserción social del ISNA, brindando un mejor tratamiento en el procesamiento de los casos que se han presentado. Actualmente, otras Subunidades del ISNA desean replicar el trabajo realizado por AJR con la Subunidad de Inserción Social, ya que las normas se han convertido en una herramienta útil en el trabajo realizado por la Subunidad de Inserción Social.

AJR también continuó brindando asistencia técnica a la Fiscalía General. En coordinación con la Escuela de Capacitación Fiscal de la Fiscalía General de la Republica, se realizaron cuatro talleres regionales durante el mes de enero en todo el país. El proceso tiene como objetivo crear sensibilización sobre la nueva Política de Persecución Penal Juvenil. Este proceso buscará un Plan Estratégico para la recién establecida Política de Persecución Penal Juvenil. Varias instituciones del sector judicial- que trabajan en el sistema de justicia penal juvenil- han sido convocadas para estos talleres en donde se brindará un panorama completo del cuidado que debe ser ofrecido a los jóvenes y para estandarizar criterios para las partes interesadas trabajando en el tema.

La coordinación entre AJR USAID-SICA y la Escuela de Capacitación Fiscal ha sido un éxito; AJR ha identificado capacidad para cumplir con los requisitos de la materia y desarrollar experiencia especializada a través de esta relativamente nueva institución.

## **COMPONENTE DOS: INICIATIVA CARSI EN PREVENCIÓN- CREACION DE ALIANZAS PARA APOYAR INICIATIVAS DE PREVENCIÓN ENCABEZADAS POR LA MUNICIPALIDAD Y COMUNIDADES PARA PREVENIR EL RECLUTAMIENTO POR PANDILLAS Y LA VIOLENCIA JUVENIL**

Los Planes de Acción de Prevención de 2012 alcanzaron un nivel máximo de rendimiento durante el cuarto trimestre. Los Consejos Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia impulsaron este éxito que se logró especialmente en Santa Ana y Chalchuapa.

Los Consejos han demostrado una mejora de su capacidad en las siguientes áreas: relaciones exteriores, construcción de alianzas, colaboración municipal, identificación de recursos locales de prevención, donaciones y uso y difusión de los resultados de los proyectos de prevención.

En Santa Ana la colaboración brindada por el CMPV y la Municipalidad ha tenido un incremento significativo. Durante este trimestre la municipalidad invirtió en la remodelación de infraestructura comunitaria para la apertura de dos nuevos Centros de Alcance, y así lo ha hecho para otros más. Otro ejemplo de colaboración ha sido en los departamentos de ingeniería, mantenimiento y otras áreas de la Municipalidad que contribuyen a los planes de prevención. Justo en el último trimestre AJR reporta más de 1,400 horas laborales invertidas por parte del CMPV.

Para el cuarto trimestre, el CMPV había contratado a 21 empleados a tiempo completo para las distintas actividades contempladas en el Plan de Prevención, esto evidencia la colaboración de la Municipalidad y el CMPV pero, también, la creciente convicción de los principios del plan de prevención y su impacto a través del tiempo y su potencial a futuro. Como promedio, el personal dedicado a la prevención de la violencia le cuesta a Santa Ana un total de 8,000.00 dólares mensuales.

En Chalchuapa, el Consejo ha establecido importantes relaciones exteriores; ejemplo de esto es el convenio firmado con una organización implementadora de deportes llamada INDES, tras la firma de este convenio se hace posible que esta organización apoye entrenamiento deportivo INCAFE. Otro ejemplo, es un memorándum de entendimiento con el Ministerio de Cultura de la Presidencia de la República para apoyar la Filarmónica y, como último ejemplo, un convenio firmado con los Canadienses para la implementación de un Centro de Alcance en el año 2013.

La municipalidad ha aportado un nuevo espacio para las oficinas del CMPV y ha contratado y asumido los costos de personal a tiempo completo dedicado a trabajo preventivo (10 coordinadores de Centros de Alcance, una persona en el Observatorio, una persona para Monitoreo del Plan de Prevención, una persona para el programa de deportes y tres maestros de música). Otro ejemplo de colaboración por parte de la municipalidad incluye el alquiler de espacios para los Centros de Alcance.

El CMPV de Chalchuapa ha trabajado mano a mano con el Consejo Municipal y con varias unidades de apoyo de la Municipalidad, obteniendo así, apoyo excepcional para proyectos de prevención. En 2012, el Consejo Municipal aprobó más de \$100,000.00 de su presupuesto como contrapartida a lo invertido por AJR. En el 2013 el Consejo Municipal aprobó la inversión de \$170,556.00, garantizando así la continuidad de la agenda de prevención la cual ha sido apoyada por AJR desde el año 2011.

En dos de los tres municipios, los CMPVs han asignado presupuestos significativos para prevenir la violencia en el 2013.

El CMPV de El Congo ha sufrido varios reveses en cuanto a relaciones exteriores, esto se debe al bajo y limitado papel asumido por el alcalde electo en marzo 2012.

Aunque la colaboración por parte de la Municipalidad al Consejo ha sido buena, e incluye varias personas trabajando bajo el Plan de Prevención, la asignación de recursos en 2013 no es clara. El CMPV no demuestra voluntad de buscar recursos más allá de aquellos que están disponibles a través de instituciones. Ninguna partida presupuestaria ha sido definida para el 2013.

Este trimestre AJR ofreció dos grandes capacitaciones a miembros de los CMPVs; para lo cual, se identificó asistencia técnica especializada. La primera capacitación comprendió la enseñanza en Microsoft Office (Microsoft Word, Excel y Powerpoint) en la Escuela de Ingeniería de ITCA FEPADE en Santa Ana, dicha capacitación empezó el 20 de octubre de 2012 y continuó hasta completar un total de 80 horas. Un total de 35 personas fueron capacitadas (21 H/ 14M), entre ellas, 22 Coordinadores de Centros de Alcance. En Chalchuapa existen Coordinadores que forman parte del CMPV. Veintiocho personas se graduaron de esta capacitación que ha cambiado la manera en que los Coordinadores manejan y hacen uso de la computadora. Según expresó un Coordinador, él se sintió más capaz de ayudar a los jóvenes que llegan al Centro de Alcance con tareas escolares. Un miembro del CMPV de Santa Ana quien anteriormente tenía miedo de encender una computadora ahora ha dejado atrás sus temores y se ha comprado una laptop para usarla en el hogar.

Como complemento a la capacitación de Microsoft, AJR ofreció una capacitación en administración y gerencia, incluyendo la formación en destrezas de administración del tiempo, trabajo en equipo y prácticas de negociación y planeamiento, entre otras. Este ciclo comprendió un total de 20 horas y concluyó con un ejercicio grupal para la realización de un organigrama y descripción de puestos. Unos 16 (7H/9M) miembros seleccionados de los CMPVs se graduaron de dicha capacitación.

En el siguiente trimestre se capacitará en Monitoreo y Evaluación a los CMPVs de las tres municipalidades, dicha capacitación será facilitada por la Coordinador de Monitoreo y Evaluación. Asimismo, otro gran enfoque de asistencia técnica que se realizará durante el siguiente trimestre, será la de asistir a los CMPVs en la elaboración de sus Planes de Acción de Prevención para 2013.

Como parte del mandato de este año en el trabajo con los CMPVs de Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo, AJR se comprometió a desarrollar la capacidad humana para dirigir procesos de monitoreo y evaluación en cada Consejo. Como parte de esta estrategia se buscó que en cada una de las tres municipalidades los CMPVs asignaran Oficiales de Monitoreo y Evaluación (OMES). A finales de este trimestre un total de nueve oficiales fueron capacitados, actualmente, se encuentran siete personas activas en las municipalidades y solamente dos dejaron su función.

Los OMEs han desarrollado dos presentaciones de datos rutinarios en frente de los CMPVs a la vez que han redactado un Plan de Monitoreo y Evaluación para 2012, coordinado internamente para determinar el monitoreo de campo de las actividades del plan de prevención y para este trimestre contaron con un sistema de monitoreo y evaluación en línea con el siguiente nombre de dominio [www.sismonprev.net](http://www.sismonprev.net); acá se incorporan las cinco estrategias de los planes de prevención lo cual permite dar seguimiento a todos los beneficiarios y actividades que se encuentran dentro del plan.

El 27 de septiembre la primera parte de una base de datos de monitoreo de Centros de Alcance fue compartida con todos los Centros de Alcance. En octubre, la base de datos de monitoreo de Centros de Alcance entró a una siguiente fase que incluía la adición al sistema de las demás estrategias del Plan de Prevención.

El resultado es WWW.SISMOPREV.NET, un sistema en línea que sirve para monitorear y evaluar las actividades bajo los planes de prevención de la violencia. Los datos se pueden capturar desde los 34 Centros de Alcance permitiendo a la vez el monitoreo de resultados financieros, entre otros, de los tres planes. Se han creado tres distintos perfiles que ofrecen distintos tipos de acceso a los datos. Todo este sistema ha sido presentado a los Consejos Municipales de Prevención de la Violencia. El 27 de noviembre de 2012, el sistema fue compartido a los OMEs de las tres municipalidades para obtener retroalimentación de la capacitación y trabajo final. El 19 de diciembre de 2012 el sistema fue presentado al CMPV de Santa Ana, no se pudo contar con la presencia del Alcalde pero aún así se presentó el sistema y los perfiles a miembros del CMPV. Por otra parte el Alcalde de Chalchuapa y miembros destacados del CMPV estuvieron presentes en la presentación del sistema. Dada la gran retroalimentación obtenida se redactó un reporte general que fue completado en enero de 2013. La respuesta general al sistema ha sido positiva. En enero 2013 el novedoso sistema fue entregado a los OMEs, CMPVs y Coordinador de la Red de Centros de Alcance quienes son los usuarios principales del sistema.

Un gran logro obtenido este trimestre fue la aprobación por parte del Consejo Municipal de la Política Municipal para la Prevención de Violencia Juvenil en Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo. Se llegó a acuerdos verbales en diciembre 2012 después de un trabajo arduo de incidencia por parte de AJR. Los Consejos Municipales programaron una reunión para aprobar formalmente la Política Municipal de Prevención de la Violencia Juvenil a principios de 2013. Al momento de este informe, los tres Consejos votaron a favor de la nueva política municipal; El Congo el 1 de enero de 2013, Santa Ana el 10 de enero de 2013 y Chalchuapa el 22 de enero de 2013. Estos logros son fundamentales y acentúan la agenda de prevención en cada municipalidad, incorporando esta agenda al marco municipal para futuros enfoques y apoyo.

Demostrando un compromiso para la sostenibilidad, el CMPV y la municipalidad de Chalchuapa continúan invirtiendo en el mantenimiento del Eco-Parque; actualmente el Parque cuenta con 8 empleados (guías turísticos) encargados de mantener el canopy y atender a los turistas. El Eco Parque Laguna de Chalchuapa ha superado diversos obstáculos, incluyendo la dificultad de operar en épocas de lluvia debido al aumento de nivel de agua. Se están realizando rutas turísticas a través del país y Chalchuapa ha expresado su interés en ser incluido. Un circuito turístico que incluye la Laguna y el Eco Parque garantizaría la llegada de turistas de manera constante y durante todo el año.

Las capacitaciones formales a los empleados de los observatorios continuaron realizándose durante este trimestre. AJR trabajó con el CMPV y Alcaldes de las tres municipalidades, tanto así que se inauguraron los observatorios el día 31 de octubre de 2012. Con esto se busca resaltar el trabajo realizado el año pasado por parte del CMPV y Municipalidad así como también incrementar su perfil ante actores municipales clave. Los medios asistieron a esta actividad para ayudar a resaltar esta importante herramienta de prevención.

AJR USAID-SICA en trabajo conjunto con los Observatorios revisó los indicadores de violencia y vulnerabilidad. Estos serán validados con el Comité Técnico de los Observatorios en enero y deberán ponerse en uso en febrero. Paralelo a racionalizar los indicadores, los Observatorios desarrollaron protocolos para la recolección, depuración y análisis y llenan una herramienta de recolección de datos que permite un proceso de captura de datos mucho más efectiva. Los Observatorios presentaron reportes trimestrales para los meses de octubre a diciembre de 2012. Con el fin de lograr una presentación de datos más efectiva, el formato de reporte y estructura fue sometido a revisión y una pequeña guía se desarrolló sobre cómo estructurar la información capturada en los reportes.

AJR y los observatorios a través de asistencia técnica, han determinado una estrategia de difusión de datos que abarca tres aspectos; 1) Desarrollar anualmente presentaciones públicas de datos para fomentar conocimiento institucional y uso de datos, 2) El diseño de una página web para difundir datos y crear conciencia de índices de violencia y vulnerabilidad y desafíos de las instituciones municipales y políticas, 3) El Observatorio como micro región de información.

Cada observatorio tuvo una meta de realizar al menos tres decisiones en cada municipalidad concerniente a acciones, programas o políticas generadas con análisis producidos por los observatorios. Santa Ana ha tomado cinco decisiones; Chalchuapa ha tomado tres y El Congo no ha tomado ninguna decisión a través de sus observatorios.

En cuanto a oportunidades de capacitación brindadas en los Centros de Alcance, de los 33 Centros de Alcance que ya operaban para el 31 de diciembre de 2012, unos 2,425 jóvenes habían sido capacitados para trabajo, sobrepasando la meta de 500 por más de un 400 por ciento.

AJR donó equipo y materiales a ITCA-FEPADE y al Centro de Formación Municipal de Santa Ana para que llevaran a cabo cuatro capacitaciones. Esto dejó una total capacidad instalada (insumos para un taller de sastrería, artículos y materiales para cosmetología, y el montaje de dos nuevos talleres: reparación de celulares y servicio al cliente). El Centro de Formación Municipal de Santa Ana se comprometió a brindar capacitación a jóvenes de los tres municipios de intervención en 2013. Empero, en el caso de Chalchuapa y El Congo debido a que las asociaciones micro emprendedoras no estaban funcionando, decidieron que esta donación que sería para estos micro emprendimientos mejor fuese invertida para mejorar el equipamiento de los talleres de formación para uso futuro. En El Congo, este taller ha sido instaurado para que durante el 2013 se brinde capacitaciones de serigrafía y bisutería. En Chalchuapa, durante el mes de diciembre, el Alcalde identificó un espacio en el INCAFE para que se remodelara y funcionara, a partir de este año 2013, como centro de capacitación a jóvenes en las áreas de serigrafía, bisutería, arte en vidrio y arte en papel.

El mayor reto de sostenibilidad es que los tres CMPVs han acordado tener este año un horario de capacitación para jóvenes que esperan sea aprobado por el Alcalde de Santa Ana. El segundo reto es que la capacitación tendrá lugar en Santa Ana con ausencia de estipendio lo que implicaría un costo para los jóvenes provenientes de otras municipalidades.

Durante el proceso de capacitación vocacional a los jóvenes se les dio la opción de optar por auto-empleo a través del otorgamiento de un “kit de auto empleo”, ayuda en emprendedurismo o ayuda en la búsqueda de trabajo. De un total de 263 graduandos de capacitación vocacional, alrededor del 93% optaron por el “kit de auto empleo” y cuatro jóvenes optaron por emprendedurismo. Para que los jóvenes pudieran recibir un “kit de auto empleo”, éstos tenían que haber cumplido con una asistencia a las capacitaciones de al menos el 80%, haber sido recomendados por el facilitador, brindado al menos 10 horas de servicio en el Centro de Alcance y participado en una sesión de entrenamiento de un día de duración. En diciembre, se realizaron compras para preparar kits en las áreas de mecánica automotriz, cosmetología y cocina.

Los grupos asociativos recibieron capacitación administrativa y de mercadeo con FUNDES. La primera fase de asistencia técnica de FUNDES incluía capacitación en gestión empresarial, costos, mercadeo (junio-agosto 2012). Las capacitaciones continuaron este trimestre en las tres municipalidades. Durante la fase II de la asistencia técnica de FUNDES (septiembre-noviembre 2012) un consultor de negocios de FUNDES fue asignado para llevar a cabo reuniones cada semana con los jóvenes emprendedores y asignar actividades prácticas a cada uno semanalmente.

Dieciséis nuevos Clubes Juveniles fueron establecidos en 11 escuelas de AJR. Con respecto al trabajo de AJR en prevenir el uso de drogas y brindar habilidades para la resolución de conflictos en escuelas, se puede decir que los resultados del trimestre pasado sobrepasaron las metas de los socios. Para finales de octubre, bajo la dirección de los CMPVs, se realizaron caminatas extraordinarias contra la violencia en los tres municipios.

Para diciembre 31 de 2012, 12 de los 12 Centros de Alcance que se iban a establecer bajo el proyecto fueron aprobados por USAID y 10 puestos en marcha. Seis nuevos Centros de Alcance fueron financiados y aprobados por USAID. En Santa Ana fueron los siguientes Centros de Alcance: Lamatepec, Calvario Mercado, Los Apoyos y Nazareno. (Adicionalmente el CMPV se comprometió a abrir un Centro de Alcance en Las Dalias). En Chalchuapa se fundó el Centro de Alcance Los Olivos.

El 10 de diciembre de 2012, en Chalchuapa, AJR y Creative Asociados hicieron historia con la inauguración festiva del Centro de Alcance número 100 de la región Centroamericana, este Centro de Alcance fue inaugurado en Tazumal II, Chalchuapa. El Embajador de los Estados Unidos, el Vicepresidente Director de CIT de Creative Associates, dignatarios y la familia de Coordinadores de Centros de Alcance asistieron al evento. El himno de los Estados Unidos fue interpretado por la Orquesta Filarmónica de Chalchuapa, la cual fue formada bajo el programa.

De los cinco nuevos Centros de Alcance, dos Centros de Alcance Lamatepec y Tazumal II entraron en funcionamiento. Los otros tres Centros de Alcance restantes empezarán operaciones y serán inaugurados en enero y febrero 2013.

Durante el cuarto trimestre, los Centros de Alcance brindaron 69,421 horas de servicio de prevención a jóvenes de todo El Salvador y unas 11,304 horas de voluntariado en los Centros de Alcance. Es importante resaltar que entre febrero y diciembre de 2012. Al final de este trimestre más de 30 Coordinadores de Centros de Alcance se reunieron para una capacitación y trabajo en equipo. Estos jóvenes líderes son una fuerza que hay que reconocer.

A principios de octubre, se realizó una reunión de Junta Directiva para identificar notarios que tramitaran la legalización de la Red de Centros de Alcance, determinar la fecha y agenda para la Asamblea General de la Red de Centros de Alcance y definir el perfil del Coordinador. La Junta fue ratificada durante la Asamblea General que se realizó más tarde en el mes y los documentos para la legalización de la Red fueron enviados al gobierno para una revisión oficial y posterior legalización. Luis Mario Hernández Arana fue nombrado coordinador de la Red de Centros de Alcance y empezó su trabajo inmediatamente, llegando a conocer las necesidades de la creciente familia de Centros de Alcance en El Salvador.

AJR ha capacitado un total de 207 nuevos mentores (120H/87M), sobrepasando así la meta de 70, para guiar a jóvenes en riesgo en las comunidades de intervención. Cinco capacitaciones fueron desarrolladas durante este periodo. Se condujo monitoreo a través de tres eventos recreativos que reunieron a mentores y protegidos en cada una de las tres municipalidades en donde también se realizó una evaluación a través de encuestas con los mentores y protegidos concerniente a este proceso.

Durante este trimestre todos los proyectos de infraestructura han sido finalizados en las comunidades. Todos los 11 proyectos de infraestructura para la prevención en las escuelas han sido completados alterando así, los espacios de las comunidades al brindar áreas recreacionales completamente remodeladas a los jóvenes.

AJR hizo grandes avances en todas sus estrategias de programa concernientes a la metodología de formación en habilidades para la vida en todas las comunidades de implementación. Unos 2,265 ((1,287M/978 F) jóvenes han sido capacitados en habilidades para la vida. Se trató de capacitarlos en todos los componentes del programa y se logró. Durante este trimestre se capacitó a 11 jóvenes pertenecientes a los Clubs. Es importante resaltar que la metodología de habilidades para la vida ha penetrado en 11 escuelas meta, un sector en donde por razones de una aguda crisis social en las escuelas este método es tan necesario. Unos 190 jóvenes adicionales fueron capacitados durante este periodo en escuelas.

En agosto un convenio fue firmado con el Ministerio de Cultura, el Alcalde de Chalchuapa y el CMPV para establecer la Orquesta Filarmónica y Coro de Chalchuapa. En pocas semanas los jóvenes aprendieron piezas complejas para el lanzamiento del Centro de Alcance número 100 y durante el trimestre fueron invitados a dar presentaciones en todo el país.

Los Capítulos Municipales del Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia con el apoyo de los Alcaldes y CMPV han comenzado a tomar forma y muestran gran potencial.

El 20 de octubre de 2012 se lanzó el capítulo municipal del Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia en Chalchuapa. El parque de Chalchuapa albergó a más de 80 jóvenes. Jorge Ibáñez, miembro del CMPV animó a los jóvenes a ser participantes activos en la prevención de la violencia al hacerse escuchar a través del Movimiento. Otros Coordinadores del Movimiento de El Salvador estuvieron presentes así como también lo estuvieron miembros de los clubes juveniles quienes dieron una presentación in situ. El Coordinador del Movimiento de Chalchuapa forma parte del Comité Técnico del Comité Nacional y participa activamente.

El 15 de noviembre de 2012 se convocó a la prensa para lanzar el capítulo municipal del Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia en Santa Ana en las instalaciones del Palacio Nacional. El Coordinador Nacional, Jorge Díaz, y el Coordinador Adjunto del Movimiento, Rodrigo Morán, estuvieron presentes junto con René Urrutia, Coordinador del Capítulo de Santa Ana, quien hizo un llamado a la juventud para que se involucrara en la búsqueda de soluciones para prevenir la violencia en el país. También habló del trabajo de incidencia en prevención de la violencia que se llevará a cabo en la municipalidad de Santa Ana.

El 17 de noviembre de 2012 más de 400 jóvenes se unieron a un rally para la prevención de la violencia, el cual estuvo liderado por miembros del Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia y el Grupo Coordinador de Santa Ana. La caminata terminó en el parque de la ciudad en donde se invitó a los jóvenes a unirse al movimiento. El evento finalizó con un concierto a favor de la prevención.

Campañas de comunicación claves continúan resaltando factores de riesgo de violencia identificados por AJR en las municipalidades. En diciembre la nueva campaña radial Échale un Ojo fue lanzada en las ondas radiales de Chalchuapa y Santa Ana. El objetivo de la campaña era aumentar la sensibilización entre los adultos y su rol ante las acciones de los jóvenes. Algunos jóvenes se sienten atraídos a la violencia debido a que carecen de una relación con los adultos en sus vidas, muchos de los cuales están trabajando y por tanto no ponen atención inclusive cuando están en el hogar. Una segunda campaña llamada Vecinos Por Mi Barrio se convirtió en la primera campaña en El Salvador que buscaba afectar la cultura de violencia de una manera activa en las comunidades. La campaña habla a las comunidades para que pongan en acción la prevención a través de los Centros de Alcance en sus comunidades.

Durante este trimestre, AJR produjo un spot /infomercial sobre los Centros de Alcance para que los Centros de Alcance ayuden a capacitar nuevos voluntarios en cada uno de los componentes del Centro.

A petición de Pre-Paz, se solicitó a AJR que condujera la revisión de la Estrategia Nacional de Prevención de la Violencia (ENPV). AFAN junto con ayuda del Grupo Técnico compuesto por PREPAZ, PNUD, RTI y Creative, finalizó el proyecto de estrategia el trimestre pasado. Previo a la aprobación del proyecto éste fue presentado al Vice Ministro de Justicia y Seguridad para que lo revisara. El Vice Ministro aprobó el proyecto a mediados de octubre. El proyecto actualmente está siendo revisado por el Departamento Legal del Presidente. Una vez aprobado, el PNUD publicará la nueva estrategia.

En enero 2013 AJR estará realizando actividades de cierre y clausura y consolidando resultados bajo los dos componentes con apoyo del departamento administrativo y de donaciones y reportado ampliamente en el Informe Final.

## Grants

### Component 1 – SICA

A grant for the development of OBSICA Technical Units in Panama and Guatemala was approved this period. This grant will assist the Democratic Security Division of SICA to develop the capacity of the Observatory and Democratic Security Index of SICA (OBSICA) using the methodology of the Standardized Indicator System developed by the CISALVA Institute of Colombia. The project will be carried out by the CISALVA Institute in coordination with Universidad del Valle of Colombia.

In order to carry out grant activities, an agreement was signed with representatives of “Universidad del Valle”, CISALVA, and SICA on November 16, 2012. It is expected that grant activities will be completed prior to project end date in March 2013.

As mentioned in the project proposal, project activities will be carried out in two phases; the funding approved will be used during the first phase and second phase activities will be financed by the World Bank in coordination with SICA.

A grant to carry out the First Central American Youth-Against-Violence Forum was approved and carried out successfully on November 29-30, 2012 in San Salvador.

Investigation of Indicators for Rule of Law – In order to carry out this investigation a grant was requested and approved to hire Mr. Mario Pozas as a consultant for a period of 30 days. The consultancy is underway and is expected to be completed during the following quarter.

Investigation of Indicators for Regional Security – In order to carry out this investigation, Mr. Luis Amaya was chosen. The consultancy is underway and is expected to be completed next quarter.

As part of the activities and funding approved for the Central American Youth Movement (CAYMAV), the consulting services of Mr. Yuri Reyes and associates were approved and hired to develop recommendations for the Regional Youth Violence Prevention Policy. The consultancy created one main document containing recommendations for the Regional Policy for Youth Violence Prevention in Central America and was presented by CAYMAV at the SICA Presidential Summit.

### Requests Pending Approval

In December 2012 two requests to approve consultancies using grant funds were sent to USAID. Both consultancies are expected to be approved and carried out next quarter.

One consultancy will carry out an investigation of Citizen Security Indicators in Central America. Mr. Rafael Artiga has been selected to carry out this consultancy.

Another consultant will be hired to formulate the SICA Democratic Security Index based on prioritized indicators of rule of law, citizen security, and regional security. The individual chosen to carry out this consultancy is Mr. Oscar Picardo.

## **Component 2 – Municipal Crime Prevention**

Outreach centers. During this period proposals were sent and approved in order to create 5 new outreach centers. Following are details of the new outreach centers established:

<b>OUTREACH CENTERS APPROVED THIS QUARTER (Oct-Dec 2012)</b>					
<b>MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Approval Dates</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Implementation Date</b>
Chalchuapa	Los Olivos	26-Nov-12	26-Nov-12	15-Feb-13	Nov-12
Chalchuapa	Barrio El Centro-Las Ánimas	26-Nov-12	26-Nov-12	15-Feb-13	Nov-12
Santa Ana	Santa Ana - Centro	06-Dec-12	06-Dec-12	15-Feb-13	Dec-12
Santa Ana	Cantón Los Apoyo	30-Nov-12	30-Nov-12	15-Feb-13	Nov-12
Santa Ana	El Nazareno	29-Nov-12	29-Nov-12	15-Feb-13	Nov-12

A proposal to provide additional equipment, furniture, and office supplies to the various CMPV offices located in the municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, and El Congo was presented and approved.

A proposal to establish an Outreach Center “Por Mi Barrio” Network Association was approved. AJR will provide the necessary equipment for the proper functioning of the Network.

A proposal was approved for the design and creation of an educational board game called “Preveniopoly” which will be used as a tool for violence prevention in the municipalities. The amount of \$5,000 was approved. The game will be distributed among 25 outreach centers, schools, and CMPVs.

A proposal to strengthen five business units that compose an associative group in Santa Ana and six previously established small business ventures from the same municipality was presented. The amount allocated to this grant is \$7,338.46. The associative group is comprised of 30 youth who produce their own products in one of the following productive units: ceramics, bakery, wood artwork, silk-screening, and glass art.

## **COMPONENT ONE: ASSIST SICA TO PROMOTE DIALOGUE AND COHERENCE IN CITIZEN SECURITY**

### **Sub-Activity 1.1: Assist SICA to develop a One-Year Action Plan for Implementation and Monitoring of the Central American Security Strategy (CASS) and its prevention projects prioritized.**

Creative was asked to contribute to the development of the Democratic Security Directorate’s (DSD) CASS projects in 2011, making it a logical next step that it would provide focused technical assistance to support the carrying out of these first SICA projects.

## **IND 1.1.1 Development and implementation of 2012 Democratic Security Directorate's Action Plan aimed at the implementation of CASS projects**

*The targets under this indicator include: general Work Plan developed; CASS Road Map developed in consultation with SICA for launching of CASS projects; and an Operations Manual developed for the Democratic Security Directorate (DSD)* **RESULTS= General Work Plan developed ; CASS Road Map developed in consultation with SICA and Operations Manual developed for the Democratic Security Directorate (DSD).**

### Activities

In November, three consultants were hired to review the overall work plan of the DSD. One consultant focused on the management of the technical assistance/development portfolio, a second consultant focused on the development of plans and a Manual outlining the functions of the Democratic Security Directorate (DSD); and a third consultant led the design of the information system for the management of the Central American Security Strategy (CASS) by the DSD. During the year, AJR supported the DSD in developing work plans for the various components of the CASS. Some of the crosscutting issues such as management of the technical assistance/development portfolio was not immediately carried out. AJR and DSD agreed to prioritize several important products: A specific management plan, the methodology for management of the technical assistance/development portfolio and a guide and accounting criteria for the management of development projects. The consultant hired for this latter function, researched the databases of cooperating countries, developed a presentation on the management of the technical assistance/development portfolio and reports of the meetings held between the authorities of the SG -SICA and the Group of Friends, and focused on the immediate offers for assistance by Chile and Canada to support the Institutional Strengthening Component of the CASS and agencies like IDB, CABEI and IOM for various components of the CASS. With regards to the Special Project Unit at SICA, in the last quarter report it was explained that this unit was assigned to the Office of International Cooperation and therefore was beyond the scope of the Democratic Security Management Plan. The Functional Manual for the DSD CASS is being developed by a consultant and will be presented in January. Towards this end, the DSD conducted a planning workshop in December to review its work plan, strategic activities, its organizational structure and coordination with other units of the SICA. To develop the Functional Manual for the DSD CASS, efforts have been concentrated on conducting interviews with employees of the DSD and different units of SICA linked to the work of the DSD.

### Results

Among significant achievements are the following: the DSD has plans to work in 2012 and 2013, and is growing an organizational culture that did not have and did not practice before, this includes improved communication and coordination among members of the DSD, there is clarity on the role and responsibility of each, the Directorate has had a roadmap since the second quarter of the year with which to coordinate the activities of the CASS and the Directorate will have a validated Positions and Functions Manual, adapted to the administrative rules of the SG-SICA. The decision to create a SICA Special Projects Unit within the Department of International Cooperation made it impossible to achieve target 1.2. Designing a work plan for this unit because staff was not hired in 2012.

## Challenges

The main challenge is to make sure that the DSD assumes a process of permanent planning and that this is instituted as a formal procedure, this requires a commitment not only the Director of DSD, but also the staff of the same. And this will be possible by ensuring continuity of work in planning. To do this, DSD has proposed to the Coordinator of the Institutional Strengthening Component of the ESCA, to retake the work initiated by AJR consultancies with regards to planning and organization of the strategic activities of the Directorate.

## Next Steps

Once the Manual and System have been developed, they will be officially delivered to the DSD's Director for their implementation. Next month, AJR will receive from the three consultants: the Strategic Plan 2013, the Manual of functions and the design of the information system for the management of SICA's CASS Web portal.

### **IND 1.1.2 Donor Coordination Strategy aimed at CASS project implementation is developed in collaboration with SICA**

*The target under this indicator is a Donor Coordination Strategy developed. **RESULT= THE DONOR COORDINATION STRATEGY WAS DEVELOPED AND PRESENTED TO THE SG-SICA AND IS IN USE.***

AJR and SICA determined the need for a temporary technical support team to provide continuity to the CASS. AJR identified technical support resources, to provide technical assistance specialists in the Management of International Development Assistance to the SG-SICA, and to strengthen the development of CASS and its projects. The Donor Coordination Strategy includes consultant support in the three areas below:

1. Expert on the management of donor assistance: This includes the development of a donor strategy to be designed jointly with other DSD staff.
2. Specialized Technical Assistance to Develop the Combat of Crime Component: This includes driving discussions with donors; coordinating the component; obtaining and providing information on projects; reviewing projects and preparing them for presentation to donors; and identifying and reporting on advances of this component; and
3. Expert on Institutional Strengthening: This consultancy entails support of the implementation of the first actions of the DB1 and DB2 projects already financed by donors, including equipping the General Secretariat of SICA through human and material resources.

## Results

Developing a Donor Strategy for SG-SICA was satisfactorily achieved last quarter. SG-SICA needed this document to be able to proceed in closing funding offers required to implement projects of the Strategy. International donors also sought that SG-SICA share its strategic approach in its management to avoid duplicating efforts, imperfections, and establishing complementary actions to collaborate between countries and donor agencies to finance and implement CASS projects.

### **IND 1.1.3 Coordination provided by AJR with regards of the Violence Prevention Component under CASS and implementation of the projects**

*The targets under this indicator include: 1. CASS Prevention Component Road Map developed; 2. Methodology in place for six prevention projects, 3. Two prevention projects supported by CASS; and 4. Prevention component indicators developed and validated in collaboration with the UNDP*  
**RESULTS= 1. A CASS Prevention Component Road Map developed and in use. 2. Methodology for Prevention Projects was not developed because SICA asked German donors to take this component, no donor funds identified. 3. Prevention component indicators developed and validated in collaboration with the UNDP.**

#### Activities

No new activities were undertaken this quarter.

#### Results

The roadmap for CASS prevention projects was constructed and AJR contributed to the development of the methodology for prevention projects. The three prevention projects were not developed, not being part of the projects prioritized by the countries. There were no technical or financial resources in 2012 to develop them. The goals under this indicator were therefore only partially achieved.

In collaboration with UNDP Panama, a matrix of indicators was drafted and was proposed by the DSD to Germany, the leader for the prevention component. However, a series of questions with regards to the matrix of indicators proposed, arose. Accordingly the DSD undertook to revise these and proposed to reformulate the indicator matrix to the donor group (Grupo de Paises Amigos) participating in the prevention component.

#### Challenges

AJR did not function as coordinator of the prevention component of the DSD, but was an active participant including in meetings, workshops and revision of products. Some products have not yet been validated and are pending the elaboration of the methodology for the three prevention projects. These activities will need to be retaken by the DSD in early 2013, with special emphasis on the matrix of indicators, which needs to be agreed to and put to use by the various countries and donors.

### **IND 1.1.4 Indicators are designed and implemented for CASS projects**

*The targets under this indicator include: 1. Technical assistance provided to SICA in monitoring and evaluating of CASS projects. 2. Impact indicators and methodologies, tools, procedures and formats designed as needed. 3. Technical assistance provided in the design of baselines and Monitoring and Evaluation Plans for the two prioritized CASS Prevention projects. (These are: Prevention of Violence affecting Central American Youth (BB1) and Social Prevention of Violence through the Municipalities (BE1). **RESULT=1. CONSULTANCY UNDERWAY TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SICA IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF CASS***

**PROJECTS. 2. IMPACT INDICATOR SYSTEM DESIGNED. 3. BASELINES AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLANS IN DEVELOPMENT STAGE.**

Activities

In November AJR hired the consultant on the design of the information system of the Democratic Security Directorate for monitoring and evaluation of projects of the Central America Security Strategy. This technical assistance seeks to analyze the viability of the system from information technology based on various implementation scenarios; submit a proposal for a regional connectivity technology model with effective access to help workers, and a proposed menu of technology and software tools to be used to operate the information system. This consultancy has focused on the aspect of computer and information system connectivity, in order that the indicators for monitoring and tracking of CASS may be integrated into the system, when they are generated by the coordination of components and project addresses. The consultancy will also establish the minimum requirements to operate the system in terms of resources. Additionally, it will also review the operation of the SICA website and submit a proposal for restructuring. These products will be ready on January 2, 2013. The indicator system which is part of the information system of CASS has been produced by a working group facilitated by UNDP and indicators should be reviewed by the DSD and countries to be integrated into a computer system designed for that purpose. 3. Baselines and monitoring plans and project evaluation and BE1 BB1 were not initiated in 2012 and SICA also reached an agreement with the leading country of the component on the indicators and matrix of the monitoring system.

Challenges

Putting into context, the usefulness of these products inside of SICA, the Central American Security Commission approved the creation of a mechanism for the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the CASS; however it has not yet been established. This mechanism will be the responsible coordinating entity for monitoring and reporting of CASS. Since the mechanism is not operating yet, the SG-SICA has deemed necessary to establish an internal system that meets its mission from a technical point of view and therefore has established the need for a CASS information system to be managed by the SG-SICA, in this case, from the office of the DSD. The challenge lies in that the SG-SICA and DSD implement the design of the information system in 2013. In this regard, AJR has gained a commitment from the DSD to allocate resources to that end.

Results

All final results of this consultancy will be completed in January 2013.

[Sub-Activity 1.2: A Strategy and a Plan Drafted for the Establishment and Operationalization of OBSICA in collaboration with stakeholders](#)

**IND 1.2.1 OBSICA and the Democratic Security Index (DSI) Work Plan developed**

*The targets under this indicator include: 1. Workshops conducted with SICA and other stakeholders in order to revise OBSICA's concept paper. 2. Concept paper validated. 3. Workshops to develop OBSICA's work plan for 2012 developed. **RESULT=1. WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED WITH SICA AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS. 2. OBSICA CONCEPT PAPER REVISED AND VALIDATED BY SICA.***

### Activities

The workshops with SICA and other stakeholders were carried out in the previous quarter. As a result of the workshops, the OBSICA document was submitted to the CA Security Commission in December 2012. However, for political reasons, the document was sent back for consultation on the initiative of the countries, Costa Rica and Guatemala. The work plan was effectively validated by the technical bodies of SICA, however questions arose over strategic aspects like civil society participation, the means to publicize the results of the observatory or the themes of the research agenda, which have left the plan pending final approval.

### Results

Results were obtained last quarter.

### Challenges

No observations or questions were made to the concept paper of the Democratic Security Index (DSI) by the Commissions reviewing the concept paper. However, given that the OBSICA project has not been approved definitively by the Central American Security Commission, there is still the possibility of questioning or observations to be made to the DSI. The decision of the SG-SICA DSD has been that while a political agreement to adopt this is reached, technical advances must be reached. The challenge is to achieve a formulation of the index.

## **IND 1.2.2 Five Democratic Security Index Indicators completed, reviewed and validated including public security and rule of law indicators**

*The target under this indicator is the validation and official presentation of the Democratic Security Index (DSI). **RESULT= THREE DEMOCRATIC SECURITY INDICATORS IN DEVELOPMENT.***

### Activities

The Democratic Security Index (DSI) is a measuring instrument of democratic security in the region and is one of two principal products of OBSICA. As this is an instrument of the Central American governments, DSI, like the OBSICA, seeks to use primarily official data for its construction. However, in view of the limited official information submitted by Central American Governments on democratic security, the studies under way for the DSI's construction are using prestigious international data sources like the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), World Bank studies and those conducted in the US and Europe which maintain annual indices in the various subareas of democratic security.

In the last week of November, AJR began the process of hiring consultants to investigate the macro-indicators of rule of law, security of persons and their property, and Regional Security. The research defined a conceptual framework, a methodology and then focused on the review and analysis of data and statistics on the specific indicators that will serve to build the macro-indicators.

### Challenges/ Results

The planning process for OBSICA included seeking the approval and validation of the DSI by the Democratic Security Commission of Central America. This supposed that OBSICA would count with political support by the Security Commission and that a technical discussion of the DSI could ensue. Both assumptions did not occur. For this reason and because OBSICA did not yet have the political support, AJR started the process of the formulation of the DSI in order to hand this very important input to OBSICA in January 2013.

### **IND 1.2.3 Support provided to OBSICA's Regional Technical Committee and the development of its vision, functions, norms and regulations.**

*The targets under this indicator include: 1. Technical Assistance provided to national technical sub units for collecting quality information and analysis to feed OBSICA's database. 2. Basic equipment provided for the establishment of the National Technical Units of OBSICA. **RESULT= 1. TECHNICAL SUB-UNITS CREATED THROUGH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND EXPANDED TO TWO NEW COUNTRIES AND OBSICA MANUAL CREATED. 2. TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT NOT PROVIDED IN LIEU OF EXPANSION.***

#### Activities

This quarter, AJR signed an agreement with the Institute of the Universidad del Valle in Colombia to create OBSICA Technical subunits in Panama and Guatemala. CISALVA is a strategic partner of OBSICA because of its expertise in the development of a standardized system of indicators on citizen security and coexistence. With the support of AJR, CISALVA will help create the National Technical Sub Units (TSU) collaborating with OBSICA on two strategic activities: a) to develop an institutional capacity assessment of each country to generate the data required by standardized security indicators; b) to conform an Inter-institutional Committee who handles the system in each country, with a government representative as coordinator.

CISALVA held two workshops this quarter, one of which was conducted on November 20-21, 2012 in Panama. Due to scheduling difficulties with the institutions the next meeting will not be held until the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> of January. Though AJR did not attend the first workshop, it has had access to the workshop's products and has monitored and supervised the quality of the instruments used by CISALVA and implementation of activities. AJR, in consultation with the DSD and USAID requested approval to expand the SUT to Panama and Guatemala, countries that did not have these units, instead of purchasing equipment under a grant to the TSU. Moreover, in October the Manual of Organization and Operation for OBSICA, prepared by the International Centre for Prevention of Crime (ICPC) was completed with input provided by the Technical Assistance Group OBSICA (CAT) of which AJR is a part of. The document contains the job descriptions and staff functions (Coordinator, Researcher and Information Technology Specialist), and the procedures that will be followed by the Regional Technical Committee (RTC) in developing its mission. While the RTC has not been formed yet and therefore has not commenced operations, it is important that they already possess a basic document that once constituted, can be used by the RTC to guide procedures, so that their work is organized and coordinated with the operation of OBSICA. The paper also describes the functions of the General Secretariat of SICA (SG-SICA), the Democratic Security Directorate (DSD), the National Technical Sub-Units collaborating with OBSICA (TSU) and the Technical Assistance Group to OBSICA (CAT). It is important to note that the manual is not complete since some of its sections are pending the forming of the RTC. Furthermore, the work scheme of OBSICA will result in several key decisions which need to be taken into account in the immediate future once the RTC is formed.

The TSUs creation phase is from October 2012 to January 2013, CISALVA's interventions will be carried out under AJR and DSD supervision. AJR will be in charge of the technical aspects in the countries and DSD will be in charge of the political aspects. A Monitoring Plan has been developed and very specific products have been established that CISALVA must achieve in a short period. The TSUs are coordination mechanisms to collect and transfer OBSICA information, and they are created and developed under a methodology implemented by CISALVA under a project known as "Standardized Indicators System," which collects information in a homogeneous way in various countries of the region, following common procedures which are based on a group of citizen security and coexistence indicators.

## Results

The TSU in Guatemala was created but it still has to be formally established ; subsequently the Regional Technical Committee will need to be created. CISALVA and OBSICA will assist in the opening of the TSU in Guatemala; the Regional Technical Committee depends on political decisions which reach beyond the scope of the AJR program.

## Challenges

The major challenge in achieving this result is to ensure the establishment of the TSU in Guatemala. With the changes in the Ministry of Security that occurred in late 2012, SICA is expected to have more favorable conditions for authorization of the TSU by the Government of Guatemala and the consequent designation of the OBSICA referent. Meanwhile, AJR has contacted the Justice Commission to see if intergovernmental mediation may be possible in gaining a faster response and support for the TSU.

[Sub-Activity 1.3: SICA and CSOs represented in SICA's Consultative Committee \(CCSICA\) convene and promote regional debate on CASS implementation and develop a plan](#)

## **IND 1.3.1 Technical Assistance provided to CC-SICA to implement strategy towards CASS implementation**

*The targets under this indicator include: 1. Technical assistance in strategic planning; 2. Development of a fifth strategic area under the Strategic Plan regarding their role towards CASS's implementation; 3. Work plan developed with CC-SICA for the implementation of activities under the fifth strategic area. **RESULT= 1. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN STRATEGIC PLANNING 2. FIFTH STRATEGIC AREA DEVELOPED DURING FIRST WORKSHOP. 3. WORKPLAN IS PENDING.***

### Activities

AJR has been in close contact with the Executive Director of CC-SICA and the President of CC-SICA in order to begin the development of a fifth strategic area under the Strategic Plan regarding their role towards CASS's implementation. AJR held a first workshop on October 31 and November 1, 2012 with all of CC-SICA and its Executive Director to plan a fifth strategic area under the Strategic Plan regarding CC-SICA's role towards CASS's implementation. It is important to state that the CC-SICA is the civil society arm of SICA, composed of different sectors of civil society, including labor unions,, cooperatives, academic sector, indigenous groups, women groups,

private sector, and others representative of the social, cultural and economic sectors in Central America.

### Challenges

N/A

### Results

AJR held a first workshop on October 31 and November 1, 2012 with all of CC-SICA and its Executive Director to start the development process of a fifth strategic area under the Strategic Plan regarding CC-SICA's role towards CASS's implementation. As a result important inputs were provided by the CC-SICA participants, which helped the consultant in the development of the strategic line.

### **IND 1.3.2 CC-SICA has a revised Strategic Plan and a 2012-2013 Work Plan, define roles and identifies synergies between civil society members and the Youth Movement to lead debate on CASS implementation across the region**

*The targets under this indicator are: 1. A revised CC-SICA Strategic Plan developed, 2. CC-SICA 2012-2013 Work Plan designed in collaboration with SICA, 3. Final workshop with CC-SICA's Board of Directors to discuss results and review the work plan 2013-2014*

*See above.*

Sub-Activity 1.4: Central American Youth Movement Against Violence (CAYMAV) Strengthened to develop and implement a Central American plan to advocate against violence and to promote regional debate on CASS implementation

### **IND 1.4.1 The Central American Youth Movement against Violence (CAYMAV) is formalized including legal status**

*The targets under this indicator are: 1. CAYMAV formalized and having legal status 2. Board of Directors established for CAYMAV, and 3. CAYMAV established as a part of CCSICA.*

***RESULTS= 1. CAYMAV formalized. 2. Board of Directors established for CAYMAV. 3. Official request made to CC-SICA requesting CAYMAV inclusion in the organization. PENDING= Completion of legal establishment Honduras and El Salvador to proceed with signing of CAYMAV.***

### Activities

Between October-December 2012 AJR continued the process of legalization of Nonprofit Associations: *Association for a Dignified Life* in Guatemala *Youth Association Against Violence* in Honduras, and the *Association of Youth Against Violence* in El Salvador. The consultants hired to conduct this legal process and see it through, monitored key respective governmental institutions in each country, correcting observations that were made regarding the submissions.

It is expected that the signing of CAYMAV's Agreement paving way to ensuring their legal status at the regional level, will take place during the month of February in San Salvador. Thereafter the

Legal Agreement signed shall be submitted to the Secretary General of the Central American Integration System (SICA) and to the Consultative Council of SICA (CC-SICA) to begin the formal process of joining the CC-SICA.

This quarter, the Central Youth Movement Against Violence presented a letter to the CC-SICA, requesting its inclusion as an observer in this organization. This, while continuing the process of legalization of associations by country. Once having legalized the Associations of Youth Against Violence in at least four countries in the region, and each of them joining the Central American Youth Movement Against Violence (CAYMAV), AJR will proceed to request the formal incorporation of the regional organization to CC-SICA.

The Panama Youth Movement against Violence is in the process of registering the Panama association with its own funding.

### Challenges

Legal establishment processes in each of the countries are laborious, timely and as a result of bureaucracy, often require an unknown period of time, and reflect a process where several state institutions can become involved. For example, in El Salvador, the national institute responsible for children and youth (ISNA) and INJUVE are heard in the process, and inquired on the purpose and objectives of the association. Both the legalization process in El Salvador as well as the process in Honduras, have taken several months.

AJR has learned that both processes have reached final stages, it is expected that both organizations will properly be registered and have the legal status at the end of January 2013. Once the four associations have been registered, lawyers will proceed to register the Central American Youth Movement Against Violence as an entity.

### Results

The Association for a Dignified Life in Guatemala, gained legal status in quarter three and now has been registered.

In order to formalize the Central Youth Movement Against Violence, the respective bi-lateral Associations agreed to sign an agreement to create the regional organization, governed by the following purposes: 1) To sensitize the youth of the region, to actively participate in prevention programs, 2) Preventing violence from the perspective of strengthening of values, family unity and education, 3) Collaborate as required with the various state institutions in the region in the design and development of prevention policies; 4) Coordinate regional prevention activities, strengthening sectors for the prevention of youth violence in general, and 5) Other activities whose purpose is consistent with the philosophy of the regional organization.

To that end each of the three respective associations authorized their Presidents to appear on behalf of each association to sign the agreement creating the Central American Youth Movement Against Violence (CAYMAV), whose main objective will be to prevent violence in the Central American region.

## **IND 1.4.2 Three-Year Strategic Plan and One-Year Action Plan developed for CAYMAV**

*The target under this indicator is: A One-Year and Three Year Action Plan developed for CAYMAV. **RESULT= ONE YEAR AND THREE YEAR ACTION PLANS TO BE COMPLETED IN QUARTER FOUR.***

#### Activities

AJR hired a consultant, Mrs. Catalina Soberanis, expert consultant in strategic planning and advocacy work to provide these two deliverables as a result of meetings held in El Salvador. However the consultant never provided the strategic plan or the one year action plan, only a first draft outline of the Strategic Plan. For this reason, Mrs. Zumbado took it upon herself to work on the three year Strategic Plan and one year Action Plan for the CAYMAV. AJR sent out a matrix and several documents to be completed by the youth members of each youth movement. This documents were further discussed and worked on , during the weekly meetings held of the CAYMAV Executive Board.

### **IND 1.4.3 Central American Awareness and Advocacy Campaigns have been implemented with support t of CC-SICA and other donors.**

*The target under this indicator is the development and carrying out of three Central American mobilization and advocacy campaigns with the support of CC-SICA and other donors to promote the adoption of a Regional Crime Prevention Public Policy. **RESULTS=IN PROCESS***

“Today I understand that the Movement needs much more from me, and that I can dream and change the world.”

Ana Fátima Cristales, Youth Movement Against Violence El Salvador.

#### **Third Workshop Central America Youth Movement**

On October 9-10, 2012 The Executive Board of the Central Youth Movement Against Violence (CAYMAV) carried out the Third Workshop aimed at coordinating and monitoring regional activities referred to in the Action Plan, and planning the execution of upcoming activities. The workshop was attended by Esteban Escobar YAV Coordinator from Guatemala; Santiago Avila, Honduras YAV Coordinator; Jorge Diaz, Coordinator form YAV- El Salvador; Edgar Sewell, Panama YAV Coordinator; and welcomed Bolívar Araya, new team member from YAV Costa Rica and Pre-coordinator, who represented the new chapter expressing his enthusiasm for the work of the YAV.

This meeting served to establish general guidelines for monitoring the process of expansion of new chapters (Nicaragua and Belize) with the technical teams of the made up of the AJR and CAYMAV representatives. Based on the above, it was agreed that for the launch of the Chapters and validation workshops of public policies, a constant process of technical assistance and communications was required between the pre-coordinating group in each county and a representative from AJR in order to ensure proper launching of the Movement..

The Executive Board also discussed the coordination and development of the media advocacy and awareness building activities in the second workshop, which were proposed by Ivan Flores, AJR Communications Coordinator, under the framework of the strategy "CA (Central America) 12/12 "as a preamble to the presentation of the Public Policy Recommendations for the Prevention of Youth Violence in Central America.

The following agreements were made during the session:

- In the interest of effective implementation of activities, each Coordinating Group would be split into two teams, each supported in turn by a group of volunteers, to take over the coordination and development of activities in each country.
- The group agreed to carry out the awareness campaign, "The Word", where each country would spell one word Against Violence": the activity would have all countries forming a word part of a phrase aimed at creating awareness about violence prevention. This action would be carried out simultaneously shaping the assigned word on Sunday November 25.
- It was agreed that the First Central American Youth Forum Against Violence would take place on December 1-2, 2012.
- Participation of the CAYMAV in the XL Summit of Heads of State and Government of Member States of SICA: The Movement would request a courtesy visit and inclusion in the Summit final document of the official receipt of the Public Policy Recommendations for the Prevention of Youth Violence in Central America.
- The Board unanimously approved the establishment of the Rules and Regulations of the President Pro-Tempore (PPT) of CAYMAV, in which it sets out general guidelines for actions including the following: Selection process, time and evaluation as the country holding the Presidency Pro-Tempore of the CAYMAV; Coordination meetings and business planning workshops run by CAYMAV; Planning and coordinating between National Commissions and CAYMAV with regards to activities planned by CAYMAV and communicated through the Board. (Guatemala currently holds the Pro Tempore Presidency of CAYMAV for a one year period. The role will be rotated according to the Movements' seniority.)

## **CAYMAV Board Meetings**

Virtual technology like FB, messenger and skype have allowed keeping the Movement connected at all times. Weekly meetings of the Board of Directors have been carried out on either skype or Teamviewer, another virtual conferencing mechanism. .

During the month of November a Board meeting was carried out in El Salvador, which included the participation of the national coordinators of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, represented by Elvis Zambrana, Pre-Coordinating Team representative. During this meeting the following decisions were made:

- The Communications Committee unveiled a plan to change the date and execution of the awareness campaign "The Word." It was agreed that each team coordinator would evaluate the proposal to determine if it would be feasible and agreed to provide an answer as soon as possible to proceed with preparations.
- The Finance and Resource Management Committee committed to sending the work plan to the Executive Board.
- The Executive Board agreed to share a roadmap for the First Regional Forum of Youth against Violence to the various Coordinators in order to start the planning process by teams and national commissions and ensure its success. Among the things that were discussed to provide follow up on were: fundraising for transportation; creation of the visual concept for the Forum, public relations at the Forum, media attention, selection and invitation of speakers, agenda of the two day forum and lodging of participants.

## **Youth Movement Against Violence Launches in Costa Rica**

On October 27, 2012 a validation workshop and the official launch of the Youth Movement Against Violence in Costa Rica was carried out at the Ambassador Hotel. It included the participation of youth organizations as Seprojovent (Women's League), RET, Red Cross, JLS, Recreate, I amasaya, Leader for Peace Honorary Red, NJPV, the Ministry of Justice, the Young Person Council and Green Power.

Through a focus group methodology, ten strategic lines of youth policies, previously identified in Costa Rica were discussed and validated, by approximately twenty young people who participated in the workshop. . Participants expressed the need to move towards activities preventing bullying, a reality affecting the youth of the country. Today Youth Against Violence Costa Rica counts with more than twenty members guiding the organization.

## Youth Movement Against Violence Launches in Belize

Following on the heels of Costa Rica, on November 3, 2012 saw a validation workshop and the official launch of the Youth Movement Against Violence in Belize was carried out at the Radisson Fort George Hotel in Belize city. An overwhelming response was seen by youth with some 95 young people present from: Scouts, University of Belize, Youth for the Future, Belize Red Cross Youth Arm, Caricom Youth Ambassadors Program, National Committee for Families and Children (NCFC), Orange Walk, Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), Go Young, Rotary, and others.

"I am now a family member in the movement, and citizen to all Central American countries!"

Amram Alimon Lemoth, Youth Movement Against Violence Belize.



Eight discussion tables were established in the workshop to carry out the validation process where youth were divided evenly across and in representation of youth organizations.



Each group was given an evaluation matrix of a strategic policy document of their country, where they, as a team expressed their views on the implementation of the same, providing an opinion of the way a recommendation could become a comprehensive policy from their perspective. Participants then selected youth who would be part of the Coordinating Team of the Movement, finalizing with a press conference to the media. The Youth Movement Against Violence Belize began with a membership of around 60 volunteers and to date approximately 100 youth are members of the Belize chapter.

## Youth Movement Against Violence Launches in Nicaragua

On November 16, 2012, a validation workshop was carried out in Nicaragua where the Youth Movement in the country was officially launched. This event culminated the formation of the national Chapters of the Movement as planned by AJR this year.

The workshop was held at the University of Commercial Sciences (UCC) with the participation of 60 young people from different organizations including: Nicaragua 2.0, Red NNAJ - World Vision Nicaragua, Our Foundation, Center for Violence Prevention (CEPREV) Men's Association of Violence, National Youth Movement, Youth Movement (MOJUV), Firefly Foundation, ACDJ, Community Movement, and Two Generations. The Youth Movement Against Violence Nicaragua began with a membership of 52 volunteers and to date approximately 75 young people are members of the Nicaragua chapter.

### **Fourth Workshop of the CAYMAV**

In order to welcome, integrate new chapters and continue the process of coordination of the activities of the CAYMAV, a Fourth Workshop of the Executive Board of the CAYMAV was carried out on November 18 to 20 in San Salvador.

On the first day of the workshop the proposed Regional Policy on the Prevention of Youth Violence was presented and discussed among the members of the CAYMAV. The Executive Board conducted the validation process of the strategic lines of the proposal and consolidated it into nine strategic action lines.

During the second day, final activities of the year were also planned at this time. Among these the First Regional Youth Against Violence Forum Arrangements were made for the participation of delegations from each YAV, having in this way the representation of the seven Central American countries. Rules were discussed and approved regarding the participation of the youth at the Forum in order to ensure respect and peaceful coexistence between them. The National Coordinators of each YAV agreed to be responsible for their own delegation and ensure enforcement of the rules. The group also agreed to create an Acceptance and Release form, releasing AJR of all responsibilities with regards to participants behavior.



Furthermore, the Board also agreed to do the activity of “the Word” in the framework of the First Regional Youth Against Violence Forum, in unity with the representatives of all the countries, forming the phrase : CA (Central America) Without Violence. This activity took place in the installations of SG-SICA.

Also in discussion was the proposed media advocacy campaign "From Youth to Youth", where the coordinators evaluated the proposal provided by Guatemala, which consisted of running a parallel press conference in countries as part of the delivery of the regional prevention of youth violence policy proposal at the SICA Presidents Summit.

### **First Regional Youth Against Violence Forum, Makes History in El Salvador, Building Regional Prevention of Youth Violence Policy**



The First Regional Youth Against Violence Forum was carried out on the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> of November, 2012. Seven delegations one from each Central American country of 20 participants each participated at the Forum.

Participants were selected from the Coordinating Teams and volunteers from each country, based on their capacities, leadership qualities and commitment with the Movement.

During the first day of the Forum, the recommendations for a regional prevention of youth violence policy were presented, were youth representatives from each country had the opportunity to present through their own experience the nine strategic lines contained in the document.

Furthermore plenary sessions were also carried out during the first day, among these: “Dream Central America”, were youth representatives from the youth movements of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala shared their dreams of a safe region without violence and opportunities for youth. Sessions were also provided in innovative media strategies, by Ivan Flores, AJR Communication Coordinator; prevention of violence and risk factors, by Harold Sibaja; Tertiary Prevention by Orietta Zumbado; project development, by expert consultant Francisco Valencia; Project administration, by Walter Palacios; monitoring and evaluation provided by Majella Van Der Werf. Also a Panel was carried out with representatives from the donor community, specifically USAID and the European Union, were they were able to sit down and talk with the youth on how the international cooperation works and how best to approach them when looking for funding.

At the end of the first day, the activity “The Word” was carried out in the “Plaza de las Banderas” in SG-SICA. Youth from all seven youth movements participated and created the phrase “C.A. WITHOUT VIOLENCE”.

On the second day of the Forum, another series of training/plenary sessions took place, among these: Corporate Social Responsibility; Leadership and Teamwork, provided by Rodrigo Blandon from TIGO; Emotional Intelligence, provided by expert consultant Rolando Mena; and Alternative Dispute Resolution provided by expert consultant Eva Patricia Rodriguez. Also thematic sessions were provided in important subjects such as: advocacy, by expert consultant Alberto Enriquez; and Alliances, provided by Gerardo Tablas from USAID.



During the lunch break a talk show took place were Coordinators from each country were able to express their views on the prevention of youth violence and leadership and the need to count with public policies. The day ended with plenary sessions on New Technologies and Media, provided by Oglivy; and Public Relations and Image of the CAYMAV, provided by H&N consultancy.

The Forum was a great integration experience for the participants as they were able to meet, share experiences and discuss ideas with other youth also working towards the same goal “the prevention of youth violence”.

. The participants received training in violence prevention; planning and monitoring of projects; awareness strategies, team work and leadership; alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; political advocacy, among other topics received, allowed participants to strengthen their skills and thus contribute to strengthen each youth movement.

As a result of the Forum the participants strengthened their skills and were motivated to work harder in the prevention of youth violence in their respective countries and in the Central American region. The participants upon their return will in turn transfer the knowledge received in the training sessions to other members of the movements in each country. One of the participants expressed of the Forum “I can’t say how much the Forum will not only serve me to sensitize other people, but it sensitized me as well”

Another participant from Costa Rica mentioned: “One of the best contributions of the Forum is the inclusive manner in which the Central American youth were treated and the importance that is given to the training of each one of us”.

## **PRESENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A REGIONAL PREVENTION OF YOUTH VIOLENCE POLICY**

The CAYMAV on December 12, carried out a simultaneous press conference in all seven countries entitled “From Youth to Youth”, in which the National Chapters of the Movement called upon de media to expose the need to implement a regional policy regarding the prevention of youth violence. As a strategy masks were used with the faces of the Presidents of the region when they were young, as a calling to their need to change the world when they were young. The action was executed in the framework of the XL Chiefs of State and Government of SICA, which took place in Managua Nicaragua, were the members of the Executive Board of the CAYMAV presented to the Heads of State the document of recommendations for a regional prevention of youth violence policy.

Also, from the 11th to the 13th of December a final workshop of the CAYMAV Executive Board was held in Managua, during which the activities carried out during the year were evaluated. The Coordinators ratified their will to continue working towards a Central America secure and without violence.

During this time the technical AJR team started working on the Action Plan for Youth Against Violence in Central America, as well as its National Chapters. Inputs for an Action Plan are being provided by the different National Chapters of the CAYMAV

### **RESULTS**

- During this last quarter, National Chapters of the CAYMAV were established in Belize and Nicaragua, forming in this way a truly regional Movement. Time was a challenge in order to complete and constitute, strong Coordinating teams in each country, however this was successfully achieved and members of the Chapters have a shown a true calling as volunteers and commitment in the execution of actions at the national and regional levels.



- Incrementing membership of the Chapters of the Movement proved to be challenging at first, however, thru hard work of the members of the Coordinating Teams, membership was increased in the countries. New volunteers were motivated thru activities carried out during this period, which brought them a sense of belonging, identification with the values of the CAYMAV and got them motivated to work towards the prevention of youth violence.
- While efforts were concentrated in the establishment of National Chapters in Belize and Nicaragua of the Youth Movement, the workshops held in the countries made it possible to validate national proposals of public policies and discuss with youth possible strategic lines for a regional prevention of youth violence policy. As a result important inputs were provided which served in the construction of the regional prevention of youth violence policy.
- This past quarter the document of recommendations for a regional prevention of youth violence policy was finalized and validated with the Executive Board of the CAYMAV. Furthermore the document was presented at the First Regional Youth Against Violence Forum and finally presented at the SICA Heads of State Summit which was carried out on December 13, 2012 in Managua, Nicaragua.
- Execution of awareness activities positioned the CAYMAV at the regional level as a the only truly representative regional youth organization which is working towards the reduction of violence in the region thru prevention activities and actions, while also advocating for changes towards that end thru interaction with key decision makers at both the regional and national levels.
- The actions the CAYMAV carried out showed that youth have the ability to empower themselves and work together in the region with various stakeholders in the prevention of violence.
- The CAYMAV is now formally an observer organization in CC-SICA. By January 2013 it is expected that the National Chapters of Guatemala and El Salvador will have been legalized, making it three organizations legalized. Panama, Belize, Costa Rica and Nicaragua are also looking to legalize their status. Once this happens, the YAV organization will start the process of becoming an active part of CC-SICA.

### Challenges

Simultaneous coordination of activities in all seven countries proved to be a challenge for the CAYMAV, since every country has its differences, cultural and political among others. These aspects which differentiate each country sometimes were stones in the road making it hard to agree upon actions to carry out at the regional level. For example it was exposed at an Executive Board meetings that the campaign from “Youth to Youth” could be politically sensitive in some countries and would not be feasible to execute due to political sensitivities, which could detonate a negative perception of the Movement, as masks of the current Heads of State when they were young would be worn by members of the CAYMAV, and this could be seen as a joke played on the Presidents. In order to resolve this certain adjustments were made to the activity, such as carrying out the press conference without using the masks. As a result the activity was carried out as planned on December 12.

## Next Steps

The Central American Youth Movement Against Violence or from here on after Youth Against Violence Central America (YAV-CA) reaffirmed its commitment to continue working towards the prevention of youth violence, in this regard they will continue working in 2013 under the same dynamic and guided by the Executive Board.

AJR will work together with YAV-CA to design a Strategic Plan and Action Plan for 2013. Virtual meetings will be held with the Executive Board in order to discuss possible activities. Inputs provided by the YAV members will be important in the construction of a Strategy and Action Plan.

In parallel, AJR will also work individually with each YAV at the national levels to assist them in the construction of their respective Action Plans.

### **IND 1.4.4 Central American Youth Movement Against Violence (CAYMAV) strengthened through training**

*The targets under this indicator include strengthening workshops held including strengthening on the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the Central American Security Strategy (CASS) 2. Proposal development, 3. Project Implementation, and 4. Advocacy* **RESULT=IN PROCESS**

Through the different workshops held in San Salvador, during the months of October and November, training was provided to the members of the CAYMAV in the Central American Integration System, the Central American Security Strategy, and advocacy. Furthermore, during the First Regional Youth Against Violence Forum, held on November 29 and 30, training was provided to youth from CAYMAV in different subjects of interest including proposal development and project implementation.

### **Sub IR 1.5: Regional Coherence and Harmonization of Juvenile Justice Reform is Supported**

In 2011, AJR oversaw important achievements with regards to juvenile justice strengthening and harmonization in the region. The situational analysis and qualitative and quantitative assessment based on case studies for Northern Triangle countries and Recommendations for a Regional Juvenile Justice Policy were validated at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regional Juvenile Justice Forum and later presented at the Presidents' Summit on December 16, 2011. Thus in 2012 emphasis was devoted to provide follow-up to these advances so the Regional Policy Recommendations will be adopted.

### **IND 1.5.1 Political, Financial and Technical Feasibility study of the sub-regional Juvenile Justice Public Policy presented to Central American Presidents for approval**

*The target under this indicator is that the Political, Financial and Technical Feasibility assessment of the sub-regional Juvenile Justice Public Policy is developed and presented to the Central American Presidents* **RESULT= Political, Financial and Technical Feasibility assessment of the sub-regional Juvenile Justice Public Policy was developed.**

### **Activities/Results**

This quarter validation of the feasibility assessment occurred through the Second Advocacy Committee Workshop held in October with representatives of the Advocacy Committee. The validation study was conducted through members of each committee which had national meetings (Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras) to review the study and provide feedback to the process.

In December 2012 the feasibility study was delivered in conjunction with Juvenile Justice Policy Recommendations to the Security Directorate of SG-SICA, whom presented the document to the presidents at the SICA Heads of State and Government Summit held in December 2012 in Managua, Nicaragua. Unfortunately, as a result of other agenda items, the Presidents did not review the study.

The summit agenda became full as a result of the election of the Secretary General of the Central American Integration System at the next summit and approval of the incorporation of Panama to SIECA.

Members of each advocacy committee:

#### Guatemala

- Gustavo Mendizabal, Vocal IV Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice.
- Lic. Maria del Carmen Baldizon, Unit Coordinator Youth in Conflict with the Law of Criminal Public Defense of Guatemala.
- Mr. Enrique Leal, social insertion Undersecretary of Social Welfare.

#### El Salvador

- Rosa Maria Fortin, Judge President of the Criminal Division
- Desireé Murcia, Deputy Director of ISNA
- Judge Bertha Naomi Najarro Reyes Enforcement Measures of Child Sensuntepeque
- Conception Salcedo, Sensuntepeque Juvenile Justice

#### Honduras

- Edith Urtecho, Judge and Director of Judicial School of Honduras
- Patricia Gonzales, Representative of the Attorney General's Office
- Belia Torres, Judge of San Pedro Sula

Last quarter, AJR collected the technical, financial and policy information that includes the different institutions of Juvenile Justice of the Northern Triangle countries (Supreme Court of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Public Defender's Office and Institutions for Children), to support the Democratic Security Directorate of the SG-SICA in assessing the policy. Technical information as requested included the number of staff assigned to juvenile justice institutions (Supreme Court, Attorney General's Office, Public Defender's Office, and Children's Institutions), circumstances of staff training. Financial information including the budgetary portion dedicated to juvenile justice in different areas. At the political level existing policies relating to juvenile justice and decisions that have been taken to improve the Juvenile Justice infrastructure, were taken into account. A participatory process took place to establish the Sub-regional Juvenile Justice Policy and the Feasibility Study.

#### Challenges

The complexity and political agendas that are handled within the Central American Integration System (SICA) often times do not allow in some cases the support of activities, given these circumstances, alternative mechanisms have to be identified through which to meet the objectives.

An example of this was the inability by AJR to present the study to the presidents at the meeting of Heads of State and Government. This was overcome as a result of AJR's support from the Democratic Security Directorate SG-SICA which presented the Feasibility Study at the meeting. Because the Juvenile Justice Policy Recommendations is a Sub-regional and not a Regional effort, some resistance was found from other members of SICA countries (Belize, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama). As such the Central American Security Commission reiterated its recommendation to extend the sub-regional policies and verify the applicability of the policy regionally, adding the other member countries.

## Results

The positioning of Juvenile Justice needs in the region, through the Sub-regional Policy Recommendations is significant, and the president pro tempore included them in their action plan conducting a high-level meeting on Juvenile Justice in the first quarter of 2013. The high-level meeting will be held in February 2013, to be carried out with technical assistance by AJR USAID-SICA in coordination with the Democratic Security Directorate.

With the Juvenile justice Policy Recommendations, juvenile justice system needs within the Northern Triangle countries have become visible and figure prominently on national agendas. In Guatemala for example, a high-level Juvenile Justice Committee has been created, an extra judge has been assigned, El Salvador has a Criminal Youth Prosecution policy which has reinforced the treatment process and improved interagency coordination. In Honduras, the Juvenile Justice Law is nearing approval.

### **IND 1.5.2 Central American Security Commission validates feasibility study and approves Juvenile Justice Public Policy Work Plan prior to presentation to the Central American Presidents**

*The target under this indicator is Sub-Regional Juvenile Justice Public Policy validated and adopted **RESULT= Sub-Regional Juvenile Justice Public Policy validated.***

### **IND 1.5.3 Three national Advocacy Committees received assistance to develop and carry out Advocacy Plans in SICA countries which are endorsed by SICA presidents**

*The targets under this indicator include: 1. Workshops with the Advocacy Committee to validate the Action Plan basis for the adoption of the Sub-regional juvenile justice policy conducted; 2. Advocacy Plan in each country including the identification of alliances for the implementation of the public policy, elaboration of protocols and institutional agreements necessary to ensure the effective implementation of the public policy developed; and 3. Key actors identified in the different sectors who can help promote and ensure the implementation of the policy. **RESULT= Two Workshops with the Advocacy Committee to validate the Action Plan that is a basis for the adoption of the Sub-regional juvenile justice policy conducted. (Second Advocacy Committee Workshop held in October with representatives of the Advocacy Committee.)***

## Activities

AJR organized the Second Workshop of the Advocacy Committee to validate the Feasibility Assessment and action plan for the adoption of the Sub-regional juvenile justice policy. The assistance provided to the three Advocacy Committees to validate the Feasibility Assessment and action plan for the adoption of the Sub-regional juvenile justice policy.

Two implementation Commissions were formed in Guatemala and Honduras, both of which have been a success. For example in Guatemala, the Commission achieved implementation of changes in the judiciary, which included incrementing the number of juvenile justice judges; bringing offices of the SBS closer to isolated communities in Guatemala. In Honduras, through coordination with IHNFA the new Integral Code of Children and Adolescents was able to move forward; and more training was provided to juvenile justice sector operators. In El Salvador a Coordination Protocol was signed between the juvenile justice judges and ISNA.

### Challenges

Ensure implementation of the policy at the national level, since this work implies coordination at the regional level between justice operators.

### **IND 1.5.4. Technical assistance to ISNA to create a monitoring system enabling ISNA to follow-up on the norms and procedures**

*The targets under this indicator include: 1. Workshops with ISNA's program staff to develop the work plan and to monitor progress in the implementation of ISNA's norms and procedures; 2) Work Plan for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures. **RESULTS= Workshops completed.***

### Activities

Once AJR had created awareness for the national policy and procedural rules last quarter through workshops conducted in the Central Area of the country it also worked with the Subunit of Social Insertion of the Salvadoran National Institute of Children and Adolescents (ISNA) and the insertion entities, to identify weak points in the norms and procedures with regards to its implementation. In October the norms and procedures were modified for a stronger application by the teams.

With the implementation of this instrument, a file tracking mechanism for youth in conflict with the law has also been developed by the Subunit of the Social Insertion Department of ISNA in coordination with the Unit for Institutional Development. This youth file traceability mechanism has become equal to a work plan for the norms and procedures which have been adapted to the ISNA's a file tracking mechanism for youth in conflict with the law.

This quarter, a project was presented for the implementation of a Monitoring and Evaluation System of the norms and procedures, in order to effectively measure the implementation of the new norms and procedures. The specifics of the monitoring system will have to be designed with ISNA. Regardless of the meetings held by AJR with the Executive of ISNA, the Subunit of the Social Insertion department and Subunit for IT Systems, ISNA did not allow the implementation of this system, citing institutional difficulties and duplicity of efforts as reasons for this stance. Both these difficulties were previously discussed with ISNA and it was agreed an M&E system for the norms and procedures would have to be adapted to local technical capacity and technology. With regards to duplicity of efforts, ISNA expressed that the SIPI system, aimed at providing timely and reliable information on children and adolescents treated directly by ISNA, or through private institutions, in order to promote and defend their rights and to generate information for the development of public

policy and social childhood and adolescence in El Salvador. SIPI, however does not offer the ability to track files of youth and does not measure the response of multidisciplinary teams with regards to juveniles in conflict with the law.

### Challenges

The lack of willingness on the part of ISNA to implement new processes that allow tracking of youth in conflict with the law and measure the response of multidisciplinary teams with regards to the processing of juveniles in conflict with the law.

It is a challenge to convince ISNA that while an important source of information and data and in protecting youth, SIPI is not the only tool and can be reinforced with other processes to improve the work of ISNA's operating units and attention to youth in conflict with the law.

### Results

ISNA Advocacy Workshops to Validate Action Plan Juvenile Justice Policy Recommendations			
Place and date	Number Female	Number Male	Total Number Participants
Hogar del Niño San Vicente de Paul 09-07-12	7	7	14
Hogar del Niño San Vicente de Paul 10-07-12	6	14	20
Ciudad de los Niños Santa Ana 17-07-12	8	14	22
Ciudad de los Niños Santa Ana 18-07-12	6	13	19
Universidad Gerarado Barrios San Miguel 26-07-12	6	9	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>90</b>

The implementation of the norms and procedures has allowed for an improved response by ISNA's social insertion units, providing an improved treatment for the processing of cases that have been presented. It has been possible to identify the competencies of ISNA and the Courts of implementation of the measures and that by its teams. During AJR's workshops, it learned that the other Subunits of ISNA wish to replicate the work done by AJR with the Subunit for Social Insertion, since the norms have

become a useful tool for the work done by the Subunit of Social Insertion.

### **IND 1.5.5 Technical assistance to the Attorney General's Office to create awareness of the new juvenile criminal prosecution policy**

*The targets under this indicator are coordination workshops between the Supreme Court, and the PGR; and 2. the Publication of the Attorney General's Office's new Juvenile Criminal Prosecution Policy. **RESULT= Workshops have been conducted by AJR to create awareness for the national policy and procedural rules and a strategic plan is sought ton operationalize the policy.***

### Activities

In coordination with the School for Training at the Attorney General's Office four regional workshops will be held in January nationwide. The process aims to create awareness of the new juvenile criminal prosecution policy. This process will seek a Strategic Plan for the recently established juvenile criminal prosecution policy.

Various justice sector institutions have been convened for these workshops, all of whom work in the juvenile justice system, in order to provide the complete picture of care that should be provided to youth and standardize criteria of the various institutions of the juvenile justice system .

Technical assistance will be provided by Ms. Maria Antonieta Josa, expert consultant, who will be hired in order to develop the strategic plan of the juvenile criminal prosecution policy and socialize with the juvenile justice sector operators the Juvenile Justice Criminal Prosecution Policy.

## Results

Coordination between AJR USAID-SICA and the School for Training at the Attorney General's Office has been a success, and AJR has identified capacity to meet the requirements of the specialized subject and develop additional expertise through this is relatively new institution.

The Youth Policy on Criminal Prosecutions was launched last quarter in coordination with several actors from the justice sector and more than 200 operators (Supreme Court of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Public Defender, Defense Attorney for human Rights and ISNA). This prosecution policy embodies the desire for full respect for the principles of the Juvenile Criminal Process, as having the ultimate aim of the effective integration of Adolescents in Conflict with the Law. This guiding instrument becomes a useful tool for the Attorney General's Office and the National Police in their capacity as partner of the prosecution in the investigation of crimes and misdemeanors, and all other institutions involved in criminal proceedings juveniles in response to the principle of responsibility, especially in the treatment and in compliance with the principles and values that guide the investigation and prosecution of the adolescents.

## **COMPONENT TWO CARSİ INITIATIVE ON PREVENTION: ALLIANCES SUPPORT MUNICIPAL-LED, COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION INITIATIVES TO PREVENT GANG RECRUITMENT AND YOUTH VIOLENCE**

### Sub-activity 2.1: Strengthen the vision and capacity of the CMPVs to expand prevention efforts

In 2012, the AJR is building upon the foundation laid with the CMPVs in 2011. The AJR is strengthening the internal organizational aspect of CMPVs, bolstering their external profile and ensuring they have internal capacity to monitor activities and use data for analysis and planning of additional prevention work.

## **IND 2.1.1 2012 Action Plans developed with Municipal Violence Prevention Committees based on Review of 2011 Results and including new community prevention actions**

*The targets under this indicator are 2012 Action Plans completed and approved. In March 2012 the second edition of the Municipal Violence Prevention Plans and Action Plan for 2012, were submitted for review and approval by the CMPVs in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. **RESULT = Three 2012 Action Plans completed, approved and being implemented.***

## **IND 2.1.2 Municipal Violence Prevention Committees strengthened to improve internal capacity and external profile and monitor prevention activities**

*The targets under this indicator include: 1. Three Committees demonstrate improved capacity including in the following areas: external relations; alliance building; municipal collaboration; identification of local prevention resources/funds and use/dissemination of prevention project results;. 2. Three crime prevention budgets in place by CMPVs **RESULTS=1) TWO COMMITTEES DEMONSTRATE IMPROVED CAPACITY 2) LINE ITEMS FOR PREVENTION IN 2013 MUNICIPAL BUDGETS AS A RESULT OF EFFORTS CMPV SANTA ANA AND CMPV CHALCHUAPA.***

### Activities

#### **Training CMPVs in Microsoft, Administration and Management**



This quarter AJR kicked off two major trainings provided to members of the CMPV for which it identified specialized technical assistance. The first was training on Microsoft at the School of Engineering of ITCA FEPADE in Santa Ana starting on October 20, 2012 and going on for a total of 80 hours. The training included Microsoft word, Excel and PowerPoint. AJR trained 13 men and 7 women in Santa Ana; 4 men and 4 women in Chalchuapa and 4 men and three women in El Congo, for a total of 35 persons trained (21 M/14 F). Some 22 of those trained are OC Coordinators.

In Chalchuapa, Coordinators also sit on the CMPV. Twenty-eight persons graduated from the training which has changed the way Coordinators are able to work the computer and according to one Coordinator, he felt far more able to assist youth at OC's with school tasks. One member of the CMPV in Santa Ana whom was afraid to turn on the computer, has now bought a laptop for home use and has shed fears.



Complementary to Microsoft training, AJR kicked off a training provided by an expert consultant in administration and management, including skill building in time management, team building, negotiation and planning practices, among others. This twenty-hour total training cycle was also provided on Saturdays and offered to key members of the CMPVs. It concluded with an organizational mapping and job

description exercise in groups. Some 16 (7M/9F) members of the CMPV initiated the training and graduated.

AJR itself also provided training this quarter. On November 15 and 22, 2012, AJR provided a session on prevention tools in Santa Ana. On November 16 and 22, it provided the training to the CMPV in Chalchuapa and on November 7 and 14 it provided this training in El Congo.

Next quarter will see training on Monitoring and Evaluation provided to the CMPVs in all three municipalities by the M&E Coordinator. Another major technical assistance focus in the next quarter will be assisting the CMPVs with their Prevention Action Plans for 2013.

## Results

### **Prevention Action Plan 2012** **CMPV Santa Ana**

The following are key developments as of this quarter:

- ✓ **CMPV's External Profile** Several internal arrangements have been key to improving the CMPV's external relations, including: the appointment of a Councilor as point person between the municipality and the CMPV; the CMPV's inclusion in two media (Radio Millennium and Canal 23) have been key to creating awareness of the Committee's work in violence prevention. The fact that the current administration has raised the issue of prevention as part of the electoral offer and part of their work plan until 2015, sets the tone confirming that the Santa Ana CMPV has made significant steps to improving its external relations with the population and municipality. The CMPV, through the Mayor has started coordination with other organizations responsible for implementing USAID prevention project resources, in order to be considered a municipality that may be assisted in the future. (This process is ongoing). Another example of the improvement in its external relations has been the assignment for the first quarter of 2013 of a consultant funded by the IDB to support the process of strengthening the CMPV. A debt in their external-internal relations in the municipality has been with the local private sector, with which they have failed to establish any partnerships with regards prevention programs.
- ✓ **CMPV Establishing Alliances for Sustainability** The CMPV is seeking a partnership with violence prevention program implementers funded by USAID and has established a partnership with the IDB for institutional strengthening. A natural alliance is that achieved with the departments of social promotion, engineering and sports within the same municipality and the CMPV has built partnerships with institutions such as the MOE, PNC, PREPAZ, INJUVE, MINSAL, ISNA, among others that are active CMPV member institutions. The strategic alliance with two local media is key to the Committee's future image. Vital are the alliances that have been built with faith-based and community organizations, even if the political polarization sometimes significantly affects these relationships.
- ✓ **CMPV Collaborating with the Municipality** Collaboration between the CMPV and Municipality has seen a gradual yet very significant increase. One example of the collaboration of the Municipality and CMPV is the paying of rent of houses for OCs at about \$700 per month. This quarter the municipality invested in remodeling community infrastructure for two new OC's and has done so for several others. Another example of collaboration is the departments of engineering, maintenance and other areas of the Municipality which contribute to the prevention plan. Just in the last quarter, AJR reports

more than 1,400 dedicated to working hours by the CMPV. An example and key to success from preparation to implementation was the technical support provided by the department of projects in the design and supervision of the nine prevention infrastructure projects that were implemented in 2012.

- ✓ **CMPV identifying local prevention resources /funds for use under the Action Plans**  
By quarter four, the CMPV hired 21 full-time staff for the various activities under the Prevention Plan, evidence of the collaboration of the Municipality and the CMPV, but also a growing conviction of the prevention plan tenets and their impact over time and continued potential. On average this personnel costs Santa Ana \$ 8,000.00 per month.
  
- ✓ **CMPV using/disseminating results from the Prevention Plans** The CMPV's four trained Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (OMEs), as a result of their training process, have made two routine data presentations in front of the CMPV; have drawn up a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for 2012; coordinate internally to determine field monitoring of prevention plan activities and as of this quarter, have an online monitoring and evaluation system [www.SISMONPREV.NET](http://www.SISMONPREV.NET) which incorporates the five strategies of the prevention plans and allows tracking of all beneficiaries under the plan as well as activities, including all OC's in the municipality and their data. A special CMPV user profile for the system, allows CMPV members to access data and results under the plan and print reports in real time. At another level, media awareness campaigns under strategy five, have involved youth on radio and in campaigns that hit home the cost of violence in imaginative new ways. Lastly, the Santa Ana violence and vulnerability observatory has seen strengthening and will soon be able to share its results on a new website.

## **Prevention Action Plan 2012**

### **CMPV Chalchuapa:**

The following are key developments as of this quarter:

- ✓ **CMPV's External Profile** The Committee has established important external relationships, one example is example the agreement signed with the implementing organization INDES for sports in a training location called INCAFE. Another example is a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Culture of the Presidency of the Republic to support the Philharmonic. Another example is the agreement signed with the Canadians for the implementation of an Outreach Center in 2013. This has proven an efficient CMPV in building internal relationships with the municipality and other private sector actors.
  
- ✓ **CMPV Establishing Alliances for Sustainability** The CMPV has built strong partnerships with faith-based partners and ADESCOS in communities where they have implemented Outreach Centers. The Committee has built strong partnerships with two local media (Radio Tazumal and Channel 24), the alliance with the municipality which is its main source of economic and political support, and partnerships with institutions of central government including: MINSAL, PNC, PREPAZ, INJUVE, Ministry of Culture, INDES, ISNA, and Justice of the Peace, all of whom are active members of the CMPV.
  
- ✓ **CMPV Collaborating with the Municipality** Collaboration by the Municipality to the committee is broad the municipality provides a space for CMPV offices, and has hired and

assumed the cost of full-time staff dedicated to prevention efforts (10 coordinators OCs, 1 person in observatory, one person for Monitoring Prevention Plan, 1 person for the sports program and three music teachers. Other examples of the collaboration of the municipality include the rental of spaces for OCs.

✓ **CMPV identifying local prevention resources /funds for use under the Action Plans**

The CMPV of Chalchuapa has worked hand in hand with the City Council and some support units of the Municipality, gaining exceptional support for prevention projects. In 2012, the Municipal Council approved more than \$ 100,000.00 of its budget as counterpart to AJR's own investment. In 2013 the City Council has approved an investment of more than \$ 250,000.00, thus ensuring the continuity of the prevention agenda supported by AJR from 2011. Another major source of local resources has been the private sector, with whom the CMPV has healthy ties.

✓ **CMPV using/disseminating results from the Prevention Plans**

The CMPV's two trained Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (OMEs), as a result of their training process, have made two routine data presentations in front of the CMPV; have drawn up a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for 2012; coordinate internally to determine field monitoring of prevention plan activities and as of this quarter, have an online monitoring and evaluation system [www.SISMONPREV.NET](http://www.SISMONPREV.NET) which incorporates the five strategies of the prevention plans and allows tracking of all beneficiaries under the plan as well as activities, including all OC's in the municipality and their data. A special CMPV user profile for the system, allows CMPV members to access data and results under the plan and print reports in real time. At another level, media awareness campaigns under strategy five, have involved youth on radio and in campaigns that hit home the cost of violence in imaginative new ways. Lastly, Chalchuapa's violence and vulnerability observatory surpassed its result for number of decisions made with data from observatories, by almost 200%.

## **Prevention Action Plan 2012**

### **CMPV El Congo:**

The following are key developments as of this quarter:

- ✓ **CMPV's External Profile** The CMPV of El Congo, has suffered a setback in terms of external relations, this is due to the low and very limited role assumed by the Mayor elected in March 2012. The municipality won the Ministry of Tourism's *Pueblos Vivos* (Alive Towns) prize for Tourism, this and other initiatives in 2012, were all generated under the previous municipal administration. It is thought that the institutions making up the CMPV perceive an unreliable and limited relationship with the Mayor and the Deputies he has assigned to cover the CMPV by attending meetings. There is no evidence that an effort has been made to construct relationships promoting the tenets of the prevention plan with actors inside or outside of the municipality, much to the detriment of the Committee. It is known that the relationship between the Municipality and CMPV are strained, which worsened

when the City Council decided to suspend contract of two people working full time for CMPV. Through the efforts of AJR those two people have been temporarily restored in office (With contracts only through March 2013).

✓ **CMPV Establishing Alliances for Sustainability**

The CMPV of El Congo, has not demonstrated interest in building new alliances. The member institutions of the CMPV have not shown themselves to be allies of the Committee, this due to the distance between the new Mayor and the Committee (limited involvement in the work of CMPV). During 2012 there has been no evidence of any improvement in this indicator.

✓ **CMPV Collaborating with the Municipality** Collaboration by the Municipality to the Committee is not negligible. This collaboration includes: the payment of three OC Coordinators' salaries, paying two rented spaces for OCs, paying CMPV office services, paying a person responsible for the sports program in the municipality, the salary of one Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (OME), an assistant to the CMPV and an observatory coordinator.

✓ **CMPV identifying local prevention resources /funds for use under the Action Plans**

The local resources available for the CMPV were limited to the municipality in paying staff and paying local rent costs. By 2013, the assigning of resources is unclear. The CMPV does not demonstrate the will to seek resources beyond those that are available through the institutions. There is no evidence of a search for resources outside the municipality. No budget line item for prevention has been defined for 2013.

**CMPV using/disseminating results from the Prevention Plans** The CMPV's two trained Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (OMEs), as a result of their training process, have made two routine data presentations in front of the CMPV. While they have drawn up a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for 2012; coordinate internally to determine field monitoring of prevention plan activities and as of this quarter and have an online monitoring and evaluation system [www.SISMONPREV.NET](http://www.SISMONPREV.NET) which incorporates the five strategies of the prevention plans and allows tracking of all beneficiaries under the plan as well as activities. They are not supported by the Mayor as Head of the CMPV and despite personal commitment to their role as OMEs, have had to be concerned with whether they would have a job at the end of the year and engulfed in politics within the Mayor's Office. The lack of apparent demand for data and complete lack of interest by the Mayor in this monitoring function has regrettably affected the OMEs' monitoring work. The violence and vulnerability observatory (as reported earlier) has not been functioning well, also a result of lacking interest by Mayor and CMPV, whom have not taken an interest in reports.

**IND 2.1.3 Municipal Crime Prevention Committees are being strengthened to monitor and evaluate the results of crime prevention plans and use results**

*The target under this indicator: Three Municipal Crime Prevention Committees are monitoring and evaluating activities under crime prevention plans and sharing data.*

***RESULT= Three Crime Prevention Committees receive monthly report monitoring the results of crime prevention plans and SISMONPREV, Prevention Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Database has been completed.***

As a part of this year's mandate in working with the CMPVs of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El

Training of Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (OMEs) and Activities				
	SANTA ANA	DATE COMPLETED TRAINING	DESERTION	DATA MONITORING PRESENTATIONS TO CMPV
<b>SANTA ANA</b>				
1	CAROLINA MIRANDA	JUNE 2012	ACTIVE	<b>TOTAL=2 PRESENTATIONS</b> August 30, 2012 (JULY-AUGUST DATA) October 11, 2012 (SEPT DATA)
2	MIGUEL GOMEZ	JUNE 2012	ACTIVE	
3	YESENIA CABEZAS	JULY 2012	ACTIVE	
4	KARLA FIGUEROA	JULY 2012	<i>FOUND ANOTHER JOB DEC 2012</i>	
5	<i>TBD (REPLACEMENT)</i>	<i>JANUARY 2013</i>		
<b>CHALCHAUAPA</b>				
6	KRISSIA RIVERA	JUNE 2012	ACTIVE	<b>TOTAL=2</b> September 6, 2012 (JULY-AUGUST DATA) October 13, 2012 (SEPT DATA)
7	VANESSA DE PAZ	JUNE 2012	ACTIVE	
<b>EL CONGO</b>				
8	DAYSI RAMIREZ	JUNE 2012	ACTIVE	<b>TOTAL=2</b> August 26, 2012 (JULY-AUGUST DATA) November 11, 2012 (OCTDATA)
9	MAURICIO SERMEÑO	JUNE 2012	<i>NOT ABLE TO FULLFILL FUNCTION DUE TO COMMUNIT Y OBLIGATIONS</i>	
10	MABEL ESCALANTE	NOVEMBER 2012	ACTIVE	

Congo, AJR committed to developing the human capacity to conduct monitoring and evaluation processes at each Committee. As a part of this strategy it sought that in each of the three municipalities, the CMPVs designated two Monitoring and Evaluation Officers (OMES). In the chart to the left, the current status of the strengthening process is reflected. Nine total OMEs have been trained and two are no longer functioning. (One as a result of community level responsibilities and one as a result of having found another job.)

### Activities



In all three municipalities, OMEs presented a second round of monitoring data before CMPVs. In all three cases the presentations were improved from the first round, with more effective presentations according to format, improved presentation skills practiced by OMEs and stronger questions asked by CMPV members. OMEs all made group presentations; taking turns presenting data and showing improved confidence.

In Santa Ana in November, newly trained OME, Karla Figueroa, left her capacity at the Municipal Observatory and therefore also, her

affiliation as a member of the CMPV and OME. The decision was made to train Karla last quarter after the volume of monitoring required a robust team to process data in Santa Ana.

In November, the AJR Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator trained Mabel Escalante, assistant to the CMPV Coordinator Mabel Escalante, in two half day sessions as OME. (Ms. Escalante was to replace Mauricio Seremeño, who was no longer able to carry out Monitoring functions.) Ms. Escalante demonstrated fast learning.

### Challenges

OME turnover is a challenge, new Monitoring and Evaluation Officers have been trained in two four hour sessions, this is the minimal possible and initial field visits are being accompanied by colleague OMEs. In the future peer to peer training may not be feasible as a result of still incipient knowledge on the part of the first OMEs that were trained in June 2012. Another major concern is time. It is impossible for OMEs to monitor the complete Prevention Plans each month. With the number of OCs increasing in the municipalities, these visits can prevent other components from being monitored. OMEs have had to learn to maximize time, under circumstances lacking transport and in isolated communities that take long to travel to. The original minimum number of 20 monitoring hours is often not reached as a result of hours spent on other municipal functions. This continued to be a challenge, yet monthly Monitoring Meetings with CMPVs oblige careful planning on the part of OMEs. The municipality of El Congo is of grave concern. While both OMEs are very motivated, the CMPV and Mayor do not provide adequate support for their process.

## **Online Prevention Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Database WWW.SISMONPREV.NET is Unveiled**

As a part of efforts under IND 2.1.2, Municipal Violence Prevention Committees were strengthened to improve internal capacity and external profile and monitor prevention activities, and the target, use/dissemination of prevention project results. In the second quarter, a grant was approved to build a practical database for monitoring of municipal crime prevention plans online by the OMEs and CMPVs.



On September 27<sup>th</sup>, the first portion of a new online OC monitoring database was shared with all OCs in the west of the country in two half day training sessions. On October 2, 2012 the capital area OCs were trained in this system. Each OC has a profile that is used by the Coordinator and allows creation of courses, registration of youth and volunteers and registration and tracking of services provided in Center and registration of entrepreneurial initiative funds. All this information is accessible at the municipal level, where OMEs are already generating data reports from the system for OC Monitoring and Evaluation Meetings.

In October the OC Monitoring Database moved into its next phase, starting with the addition of each of the other strategies of the Prevention Plan to the systems. The AJR Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator held weekly face-to-face meetings with the consultant designing the system and near daily contact by email. The result is, [www.SISMONPREV.net](http://www.SISMONPREV.net), an online system for the monitoring and evaluation of activities under the crime prevention plans that includes data captured at the 34 OCs and allows the monitoring of financial and other results of the three plans. Three distinct profiles of this system offer various levels of access to data and the systems have been presented to Crime Prevention Committees. On November 27, 2012, the system was shared with the OMEs from the three municipalities for feedback and final work.

On December 19, 2012 the system was presented to the CMPV in Santa Ana, where the Mayor could not be on hand but the system and its profiles were presented to the CMPV. The Mayor of Chalchuapa was on hand for a presentation of the system to him and key members of the CMPV in Chalchuapa also on December 19. The presentation was an online tour of the profiles and features including the ability of CMPV members to print various reports under the strategies including on the performance of OCs, mentors, training of youth Clubs and every other activity under the plans. One useful feature is the ability to track activities, funds allocated by donors, % completion of activities and counterpart contributions. Major feedback was the need for a general overall report, which will be completed in January 2013. Overall response to the system was good. At that time the final system will be handed over to the OMEs, CMPVs and Coordinator of the OC Network, the systems primary users.

### Challenges

The system is being completed at the end of the 2012 Action Plans and OMEs have received just one training session. Additional attention will be paid to training in early 2013. While the timing of the new system for tracking Prevention Plans comes opportune at the start of the 2013 plans, OMEs must use the system in order to get used to it and see its value. The system is online at a hosting service through August 2013 and needs to be included in the sustainability plans of the municipalities.

## **IND 2.1.4 Technical assistance provided to support adoption and implementation of Municipal Crime Prevention Policies**

The target under this indicator is to provide technical assistance so that Municipal Crime Prevention Policies are adopted and implemented. **RESULT: Three municipal crime prevention policies have been adopted by the three municipalities.**

In 2012, AJR will help ensure this support is followed through upon as the policies are key to sustained success of prevention work providing a backbone to the CMPVs in implementing the prevention plans.

#### Activities

In a major achievement this quarter, the City Council approved the Municipal Policy for the Prevention of Youth Violence in Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa. Verbal agreements were reached, with the Municipal Councils slated to meet for formal approval of the Municipal Policy for the Prevention of Youth Violence to be passed in early 2013. Reproduction of the documents and its strategic dissemination will follow in early 2013. These accomplishments are key and deepen the prevention agenda in each municipality, embedding this agenda into the municipal framework for future focus and support.

#### Next Steps

Municipal Councils meet to provide formal approval of the Municipal Policy for the Prevention of Youth Violence in early 2013 and reproduction ensues so that in all three municipalities, the policy can be shared strategically with various sectors.

### **IND 2.1.5 Entrepreneurial Initiatives for Prevention are fostered in the three Municipalities**

The target under this indicator is two entrepreneurial initiatives incepted (Santa Ana, and Chalchuapa,) and supported **RESULT= Training provided through sub-contractor to strengthen entrepreneurial initiative Chalchuapa It was mutually decided by AJR and the municipalities not to pursue this indicator in Santa Ana and El Congo.**

This indicator is inspired on the EcoParque Cuzcachapa which was incepted by AJR and the CMPV in Chalchuapa as a micro entrepreneurial initiative run by at-risk youths whose proceeds are for prevention interventions.

#### Activities



AJR contracted the NGO FUNDES (Foundation for the promotion of small and medium enterprise) to diagnose and support entrepreneurial initiatives incepted by AJR in 2011, strengthen entrepreneurship and productive chain efforts and provide training and expertise. As

a part of training and expertise, FUNDES provided technical assistance to the EcoParque La Laguna, helping them in their goal of enhancing their business model and generating sufficient income to allow them to finance prevention activities through the small business. This quarter, FUNDES continued activities towards fostering tourism alliances including plans and in a Memorandum of Understanding between the CMPV and tour operators.

## Results

Demonstrating a commitment to sustainability, the CMPV and the municipality have continued to invest in maintaining the Eco-Park and has 8 employees (tour guides) who maintain the canopy (zip line) and cater to tourists. Chalchuapa's Eco Park Lagoon has overcome multiple obstacles, including difficulty operating in rainy seasons as a result of rising water, a natural increase in water levels at the lagoon year round and a still lacking stream of regular visitors. Tourist routes are now being laid out across the country, Chalchuapa has expressed an interest in being included. A tourist circuit which includes the Lagoon and Eco-Park would help ensure tourists on a steady basis and throughout the year.

### Sub-activity 2.2: Operational capacity of Violence and Vulnerability Observatories in analyzing and effectively disseminating data improved

The goal of the observatories, as a part of municipal crime prevention plans, is to serve the municipalities in providing CMPVs, government officials and others with data and analysis about crime and vulnerability in their municipalities to inform policy and the design of interventions. While all three observatories had dedicated human resource, received an equipment grant and produced three reports each in 2011, additional technical assistance is required to achieve a greater level of depth in reporting, analysis and use of data at the municipal level and to begin to foster demand for the observatories as part of a prevention solution.

#### **IND 2.2.1 Number of local observatories and Technical Committees strengthened through training and materials to improve the collection of data; data analysis and dissemination of data for the monitoring of violence and vulnerability in intervention communities/municipalities.**

*The targets under this indicator includes 1. Three observatories and technical committees trained for improved analysis and dissemination of data for monitoring violence and vulnerability and 2. Three observatories producing user friendly reports and disseminating reports for decision-making with regards to violence prevention by institutions, CMPVs and or municipalities. **RESULT= 1) Three Observatories and Technical Committees received 72 hours of training for improved analysis and dissemination of data for monitoring violence and vulnerability. 2) New data collection analysis and dissemination protocols established and Manual produced, indicators streamlined to include measurement for vulnerability.3) Report Format revised and made more user friendly.***

## Activities

Formal training of staff continued this quarter as reflected in the training schedule below. AJR also worked with the CMPV and Mayors in all three municipalities and launched the observatories, seeking to highlight their work over the last year and to increase their profile with key municipal stakeholders. The media was involved in these activities to help highlight this important prevention tool.

## Results

## Training

With observatory operators and counterparts having received some 72 hours of varied training, training has strengthened the capacities of the operators of the Observatory which has allowed a stronger analysis of the information produced by such operators. For example, in Santa Ana, operators are not just analyzing data now but also the environment to recommend changes in vulnerable areas. In Chalchuapa through training and development of risk maps, areas where alcohol is sold near schools, have been tagged and be more closely monitored.

AJR USAID-SICA STRENGTHENING OF OBSERVATORIES			
Month	Place/Duration of Training	Workshop Theme	Participants
August 3, 2012	Chalchuapa 8 hours	Workshop Identifying Needs of the Observatory	Members CMPV
August 9, 2012	Chalchuapa 4 hours	Workshop on Data Collection for a Diagnostic	Technical Committee and Operators Observatory
August 15, 2012	Santa Ana 2 hours	Workshop on Data Collection for a Diagnostic	Technical Committee and Operators Observatory
August 22, 2012	El Congo 3 hours	Workshop on Data Collection for a Diagnostic	Technical Committee and Operators Observatory
August 29, 2012	EL Congo 6 hours	Workshop Identifying Needs of the Observatory	Members CMPV
September 5, 2012	Santa Ana 5 hours	Workshop interviews Santa Ana Chalchuapa operators for Observatories Manual	Operators Observatories
September 14, 2012	Santa Ana 5 hours	Workshop to identify needs Observatories Manual	Members CMPV
September 20, 2012	Santa Ana Chalchuapa El Congo 4 hours	Workshop Microsoft Excel and Analyzing Indicators	Operators Observatories
October 5, 2012	Santa Ana Chalchuapa El Congo 6 hours	Presentation and Discussion Manual Observatories and Analysis of Indicators	Operators Observatories
October 6, 2012	Santa Ana Chalchuapa El Congo 6 hours	Basic text editing and Writing	Operators Observatories
October 19, 2012	Santa Ana Chalchuapa El Congo 6 hours	Technical Assistance/ Matrices and Indicators	Operators Observatories
October 29, 2012	Santa Ana Chalchuapa El Congo 5 hours	Training Risk Mapping	Operators Observatories
November 1, 2012	Santa Ana Chalchuapa El Congo 3 hours	One on one technical assistance: Risk Maps and analysis of factors	Operators Observatories
November 8, 2012	Santa Ana Chalchuapa El Congo 9 hours	Session on Consultancy Content	Technical Committee and Operators Observatory
December 11, 2012	Santa Ana 2 hours	Technical assistance: Risk Mapping	Operators Observatory

AJR USAID-SICA with the Observatories also jointly developed violence and vulnerability indicators to be used for monitoring in 2013. (See charts below.) These will be validated with the Technical Committee of the Observatories in January and are slated to go into use in February. Some are complementary in nature to those indicators already in use and allow analysis of the local context, changing social dynamics and thirteen risk factors in the three municipalities.

Indicator	Variables	Observation Factors	Data Sources	Frequency
Families and Violence	Location	Address, Number of Families		
	Family Members	Gender of Head of Household, Number of Family Members.		
	Head of Household	Age, Level of Education, Vocation/Job, Employed/Unemployed.		
	Education Level Members of Family	Basic, Medium, High, None.	ECOS	TBD
	Recreational and Family Entertainment	Number of public spaces, type of spaces, conditions and investment	Mayor's Office/Cadaster	Annual
	Teen Pregnancy	Age, Education Level, circumstances of pregnancy, married or single, week and place that youth had last medical pregnancy exam.	Ministry of Health	Monthly
	Intra-familial and Domestic Violence	Type of violence, parent, age, gender, (between victim and victimizer), frequency of abuse, places occurred, denouncements.	Justice of the Peace	Monthly

Indicator	Variables	Observation Factors	Data Sources	Frequency
Education	Education Offer	Number of Public and Private Schools, Location, Total number of students per school by gender, Education Level.	MINED	Annual
	Desertion	Number of Students by grade and gender, Number of students and grades by school, opinion on desertion causes by teachers, parents and families of students.	MINED	Trimestral
	Repetition of Grades	Enrollment by age and gender, Number of students by grades per school, coinciding factors with regards to desertion and repetition on why desertion as per, teachers, parents and family of students.	MINED	Annual

Indicator	Variables	Observation Factors	Data Sources	Frequency
Training and Employment	Population	Age, gender, education level.	Ministry of Labor Office of Labor Mediation,	Semestral
	Conditions	Employed/Unemployed		

	Employment Offer	Employment search help, employment sources, (informal, private, public, urban, rural.	Business sector, surveys and interviews. .	
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Indicator	Variables	Observation Factors	Data Sources	Frequency
Common Crime	Homicides	Victims by gender, age, location, day, time of occurrence, victim, type of gun. .	PNC (National Police)	Monthly
	Injuries	Victims by gender, age, location, day, time of occurrence, victim		
	Robbery	Victims by gender, age, location, day, time of occurrence, victim		
	Extortion	Victims by gender, age, location, day, time of occurrence		
	Threats	Victims by gender, age, location, day, time of occurrence, victim		
	Use of and carrying guns	Carrier by gender, age, location, day, time of occurrence, decommissions		
	Sexual abuse	Victims by gender, age, location, day, time of occurrence, victim, denouncements.		

Indicator	Variables	Observation Factors	Data Sources	Frequency
Norms and Public Policies	Ordinances	Number of Ordinances, Name of Ordinances, Applicability of Ordinances	Donors	Semester
	Prevention Programs	Name of Program, Coverage, Beneficiaries, Executing Agency, Time and Investment..		

### *Protocols for collection, cleaning and analysis*

Parallel to streamlining indicators, the Observatories developed protocols for collection, cleaning and analysis and having a collection tool to fill in which will allow a more effective data capturing process. This tool has been implemented by the three Observatories of violence. The tool consists of a set of data tables which allow more effective analysis of data, the tables were designed with inputs from the operators of the observatories and it is expected that once these are in full operation, they will help facilitate operators' work.

With regards to the 'protocols for data capturing, cleaning and analysis, two moments will be seized, 1) with the technicians of the Observatories and 2) with the Technical Committee of the Observatories, the latter is taken into account in various processes to be a fundamental part of the work.

Data mapping was conducted this quarter with Santa Ana, El Congo Chalchuapa enhancing identification and follow-up to vulnerable areas.

### ***Observatory Report Format and Structure***

The Observatories of violence in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo filed quarterly reports for the months of October to December 2012. In order to achieve more effective presentation of data, the report format and structure underwent a revision and a small guide has been established on how to structure the information captured in the reports.

### ***Data Dissemination***

AJR and the observatories through technical assistance, designed a data dissemination strategy that embraces three aspects; 1) Practice annual public presentations of data to foster institutional knowledge and use of data, 2) The design of a webpage in order to disseminate data and create awareness of violence and vulnerability indices and challenges to municipal institutions and policies, 3) The Observatory as a micro region of information.

AJR has recommended forming a network between the three Observatories, allowing the observatories to collaborate on future workshops together, transfer of information, analysis of data collectively and share good practices. Many of the institutions that all three observatories depend upon for data, are regional in nature.

### **Challenges**

A key challenge is that municipal employees are assigned to other tasks and therefore not 100% available for the Observatories in the case of Chalchuapa and El Congo. This has resulted in less time being devoted to the tasks of the Observatory. In the case of El Congo, the municipal administration in place since March in the municipality has deprioritized the Observatory. The Observatory Coordinator has produced reports over the quarters, though none have been taken into account by the municipality.

There is little involvement in the hiring of staff at the Observatories. The Manual just produced will be very helpful in this regard. This turnover was evident this quarter in Santa Ana, where the Coordinator of at least a year, Karla Figueroa, left her post, first to become the Coordinator of the CMPV and just weeks later to another project, Ciudad Mujer. Sandra Torrento is the new Coordinator for this work.

### **IND 2.2.2 Data produced by observatories is utilized for decision-making with regards to violence prevention by institutions, CMPVs and or municipalities.**

*The target under this indicator is that at least three decisions in each municipality with regards to actions, programs or policies, have been generated with analysis produced by the observatories.*

**TARGET = NINE DECISIONS TOTAL/ RESULT= 8 DECISIONS. SANTA ANA=3, CHALCHUAPA=5, EL CONGO =0 DECISIONS MADE USING DATA FROM OBSERVATORIES.)**

Decisions taken using data produced by the observatories beginning in May 2012 include:

Data produced by OBS and used for decision making with analysis produced by the observatories				
	NAME OBSERVATORY	DATE DECISION	DATA TYPE	ACTION/ DECISION TAKEN
<b>SANTA ANA= TARGET THREE DECISIONS/ RESULT 3 DECISIONS</b>				
1	SANTA ANA	07-01-2012	GEOREFERENCING	GEOREFERENCING WAS ABLE TO IDENTIFY RISK-ZONES AND THEREBY RECOMMEND PLACING SECURITY CAMERAS TO MONITOR CRIME IN REAL TIME
2	SANTA ANA	05-01-2012	UNDER AGE PREGNANCY	AS A RESULT OF HIGH RATES OF UNDERAGE PREGNANCY MONITORED BY THE OBSERVATORY MONTH AFTER MONTH, A STRATEGY IS BEING DEVELOPED INVOLVING THE EDUCATION AND HEALTH SECTORS IN THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE INSTITUTIONS ISDEMU, MINED AND THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.
3	SANTA ANA Santa Ana	01-09-2012	ROBBERIES	ROBBERIES HAD INCREASED IN THE AREA OF THE SAN JUAN DEL DIOS HOSPITAL, THROUGH THE OBSERVATORY ACTION WAS TAKEN TO INCREASE POLICE PATROLS.
<b>CHALCHUAPA = TARGET THREE DECISIONS/ RESULT 5 DECISIONS</b>				
1	CHAL	07-01-2012	ROBBERY AND ASSAULT	UPON VERIFYING INCREASE IN ROBBERIES AND ASSAULTS, (ROBBERIES = IN JUNE ZERO, IN AUGUST THREE AND IN SEPTEMBRE SEVEN AND ASSAULTS=IN JUNE FIVE, IN AUGUST FIVE AND IN SEPTEMBER 6) IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE POLICE ADAPT PATROLS AT THE NOON HOUR WHEN THESE CRIMES SPIKED. THE POLICE HAVE SOUGHT TO CHANGE THESE PATROLS.
2	CHAL	01/07/2012-01/09/2012	UNDER AGE PREGNANCY	AS A RESULT OF HIGH RATES OF UNDERAGE PREGNANCY MONITORED BY THE OBSERVATORY (JULY= 140, AUGUST=125 AND SEPT=120), THE MAYORS OFFICE AND GENDER AND HEALTH UNIT HAVE STRATED PROVIDING PREVENTIVE TALKS .
3	CHAL	10-09-2012	INDICATORS	THROUGH DATA PRODUCED BY THE OBSERVATORY, THE COMMUNITIES WHERE NEW OCS ARE LOCATED, WERE IDENTIFIED.
4	CHAL	01/11/2012	RISK MAPPING	FOR THE RISK MAPPING, DARK ZONES WERE IDENTIFIED AND MAPPED SO AS TO BE ABLE TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE MUNICIPLITY FOR IMPROVED LIGHTING AND OTHER ACTIONS.
5	CHAL	01/12/2012	COMMON CRIME	LITTLE PRESENCE OF POLICE IN THE AREA OF THE I INCAFE MADE THIS AN AREA OF HIGH RATE OF ROBBERIES. MONITORING THIS THROUGH THIS INDICATOR ALLOWEED RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE MADE FOR INCREASED POLICE PRESENCE IN DECEMBER 2012.
<b>EL CONGO = TARGET THREE DECISIONS/ RESULT 0 DECISIONS</b>				
EL CONGO: NO DECISIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN EL CONGO BASED ON DATA FROM THE OBSERVATORIES. THERE HAS BEEN NO SUPPORT BYY DECISION MAKERS FOR DATA FROM THIS OBSERVATORY, WHILE IT HAS CONTINUED TO PRODUCE REPORTS.				

## **First presentation Observatory Data Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, El Congo.**



On October 31, 2012, the first presentation of data from 2011 and 2012 in Santa Ana was held, showcasing the work of the Observatories for violence and vulnerability. The event highlighted data from the three municipalities to decision makers, Observatory Technical Committees, media and interested parties. The Mayor of Chalchuapa, a representative from the municipality of El Congo and the Governor of the Santa Ana were among the guests. A number of government institutions (INJUVE, MOH,

MOE, Supreme Court representatives, prosecutors and others) were also on hand as well as members of civil society. Several key indicators of violence had seen drops in levels of violence attributable to multiple factors.

### Sub-activity 2.3: Training Opportunities provided as a driver for prevention for at-risk youth and municipalities

AJR's training and jobs and entrepreneurship plan for this year which includes 1) Vocational training that is market focused 2) Providing access to jobs by addressing basic barriers to employment, identifying local employment opportunities and supporting self-employment and 3) Strengthening existing micro-entrepreneurial initiatives and incepting new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives.

## **IND 2.3.1 Number of youth accessing vocational training and training through Outreach Centers**

*The target under this indicator is to provide 500 new youth with access to training through OCs and another 500 will access vocational training provided by AJR.*

**TARGET OCS= 500 YOUTH ACCESS TRAINING THROUGH OCS.**

**RESULT OCS= 2,425 YOUTH ACCESSING TRAINING THROUGH OC'S (1,354M/1,071F)**

**TARGET VOCATIONAL TRAINING= 500 YOUTH ACCESS VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

**RESULT VOCATIONAL TRAINING= 263 (96 M/167 F) YOUTH GRADUATES OF SEVEN VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES.**

### Vocational Training Strategy

Last quarter, AJR's vocational training strategy was launched—with twin goals: 1) To ensure that as a part of *Strategy 3* of the Municipal Crime Prevention Strategies, *SKILLS TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT*, local ability to provide municipal vocational training would be supported, and 2) To ensure training be market focused, giving youth the best chance in finding employment after training.

The program shaped its strategy on the local Labor Market Survey it conducted in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo earlier this year and data provided by CONAMYPE (Comisión Nacional para la Micro y Pequeña Empresa), and identified those economic sectors showing growth in the municipalities: the service sector (food and technology); commerce (garments/miscellaneous) and industry (shoe making and textiles).

AJR conducted an open competition of this course offering with local institutions. Two institutions emerged to provide seven courses, the ITCA-FEPADE (cited by local labor market survey as most trusted training provider in this region) and the Centro de Formacion y Talleres Municipales Santa Ana (Center for Municipal Training Santa Ana). Courses were slated to be three months in duration and 80% practical training /20% theoretical. The grant was signed by all three CMPVs of all three municipalities.

Activities/Results

This month some **263 youth (96 M/167 F)** graduated from thirteen separate vocational training courses at the ITCA- and the Centro de Formacion y Talleres Municipales Santa Ana (Center for



Municipal Training Santa Ana). A graduation ceremony was held in mid-December where all students received

diplomas. Courses were provided on Saturday and Sunday to accommodate youth who were also working. Youth received a minimum transportation stipend in order to reach courses, a key factor to ensuring they arrive at training. (Stipend was \$1.50 per week in Santa Ana and \$2 a week for Chalchuapa and El Congo.) The AJR’s technical officer conducted some thirty monitoring visits during the period. Of the 501 youth originally enrolled, 300 initiated vocational training and 263 graduated.

AJR purposefully sought to work through two large municipal institutions to provide training in order to strengthen local partners to provide training and leave them equipped to take training further. Mobile Phone Repair and Client Services courses received equipment and training materials enabling them to continue training youth next year. AJR and the Centro de Formacion y Talleres Municipales Santa Ana discussed this sustainability early on. Next quarter, the heads of the Crime Prevention Committees will meet with Director of the Centro de Formacion y Talleres Municipales Santa Ana to discuss this year’s training courses for youth in the three municipalities.

Challenges

The bureaucracy of one of the two training institutions, ITCA, was directly responsible for a more than three week delay in the start of courses, causing disappointment in some youth who dropped out of courses as a result. The institution had a signed agreement to start courses with AJR but did not act on the agreement in a timely manner. AJR sought to remedy this to some degree.

AJR USAID-SICA VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES								
TRAINING PARTNER	VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSE	NUMBER OF HOURS	Santa Ana	Chalchuapa	EI Congo	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL NUMBER OF YOUTH GRADUATES FROM TRAINING
Center for Vocational Training Santa Ana	Course START-DATE OCT 6, 2012 (2 COURSES) AND NOV 25, 2012 (1 COURSE)							
	CEL PHONE REPAIR	32	30	9	9	45	3	48
Center for Vocational Training Santa Ana	Course START-DATE OCT 13, 2012 (2 COURSES)							
	CLIENT SERVICES (SPECIALIZED TO SUPERMARKETS)	32	14	2	1	4	13	17
Center for Vocational Training Santa Ana	Course START-DATE OCT 7, 2012 (2 COURSES) AND NOV 12, 2012 (1 COURSE)							
	BASIC COSMETOLOGY	32	48	32	13	0	93	93
Center for Vocational Training Santa Ana	Course START-DATE OCT 7, 2012 (2 COURSES)							
	TAILORING AND SEWING	32	9	4	0	1	12	13
ITCA-FEPADE	Course START-DATE NOV 3, 2012 (2 COURSES)							
	BASIC COOKING	24	28	13	0	10	31	41
ITCA-FEPADE	Course START-DATE NOV 3, 2012 (2 COURSES)							
	BASIC AUTO MECHANICS	40	12	5	12	27	2	29
ITCA-FEPADE	Course START-DATE DEC 1, 2012 (1 COURSE)							
	COOKING (GEARED TO EAT AND GO)	24	15	2	5	9	13	22
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>156</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>263</b>

In parallel, young people participating in the training will receive vocational training in business management (costing, marketing, basic finance); these trainings will be provided by CONAMYPE under the agreement signed between it and AJR. They have also received life skills training through the Challenge of Dreaming My Life (DSMV) curriculum.

#### Training through Outreach Centers

#### Results

In the adjacent chart, AJR presents total number of youth accessing vocational training and training through Outreach Centers for the period February 2012-December 2012. Training includes computer skills, basic English, cooking and baking courses, first aid, and Computer Maintenance. It is important to note that youth are considered to have been *trained* in OCs once they have followed a minimum of ten hours of a course. Several of the Centers below have just opened and therefore youth have not reached the minimum mark for a course.

TRAINING FOR WORK AT OUTREACH CENTERS					
No.	OC	Municipality	Number of Youth Trained for Work		TOTAL
			M	F	
1	ARGENTINA	Santa Ana	43	25	68
2	LA PROVIDENCIA	Santa Ana	41	20	61
3	SAN CAYETANO	Santa Ana	69	66	135
4	SAN JOSE UNIDAS	Santa Ana	24	12	36
5	SANTA ANITA	Santa Ana	45	56	101
6	GARCIA I	Santa Ana	12	19	31
7	SANTA TERESA	Santa Ana	46	22	68
8	LA EMPALIZADA	Santa Ana	47	24	71
9	SANTA CLAUDIA	Santa Ana	30	34	64
10	EL RANCHADOR	Santa Ana	56	60	116
11	LA UNION	Santa Ana	48	33	81
12	LOMAS DE TECANA	Santa Ana	10	3	13
13	LAMATEPEC	Santa Ana	12	6	18
14	CALVARIO-MERCADO SANTA ANA	Santa Ana	-	-	0
15	LOS APOYOS	Santa Ana	-	-	0
16	NAZARENO	Santa Ana	-	-	0
17	BUENA VISTA III	Chalchuapa	37	25	62
18	SAN ANTONIO II	Chalchuapa	15	16	31
19	TAZUMAL I	Chalchuapa	158	123	281
20	LAS VICTORIAS I	Chalchuapa	64	69	133
21	CUZCACHAPA	Chalchuapa	24	10	34
22	BUENA VISTA II	Chalchuapa	18	21	39
23	TAZUMAL II	Chalchuapa	16	7	23
24	LOS OLIVOS	Chalchuapa	-	-	0
25	SANTA RITA	El Congo	90	41	131
26	LAS BRISAS	El Congo	192	113	305
27	BARRIO LA CRUZ	El Congo	44	32	76
28	NAHUIZALCO	Nahuizalco	11	10	21
29	EL CALVARIO	Nahuizalco	49	48	97
30	CHINTUC	Apopa	3	9	12
31	LOURDES COLON	Colon	104	116	220
32	MELENDEZ	San Salvador	-	-	0
33	BARRIO LOURDES	San Salvador	11	11	22
34	13-ene	San Salvador	8	1	9
35	SAN JOSE I	Soyapango	27	39	66
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,354</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>2,425</b>

## Challenges

It continues to be difficult for OCs to identify youth volunteers in the community who speak English and in some cases security circumstances make it difficult for volunteers to come into communities they are not from. AJR did not work with the organization EDUCARE, to explore their providing an English and computer skills training curriculum. Universities in Santa Ana were approached to work on this, but did not show an interest in providing the sought after materials. This will be an outstanding activity for the OC Network to realize.

### **IND 2.3.2 CMPVs are strengthened with skills to generate vocational training opportunities in the municipalities.**

*The targets under this indicator are 1) training in how to generate vocational training opportunities in the municipalities provided and 2) At least one training session generated by the CMPV independently. (Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, El Congo) 1)*

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN PROVIDED TO THE CMPVS WITH REGARDS TO HOW TO GENERATE VOCATIONAL TRAINING. 2) A MEETING BETWEEN CMPVS AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS IS PENDING IN ORDER TO DISCUSS POTENTIAL TRAINING SESSIONS GENERATED INDEPENDENTLY IN 2013 WITH AJR'S GRANT ASSISTANCE.**

## Results

AJR provided a grant to ITCA-FEPADE and the Municipal Centre for Vocational Training Santa Ana, in the form of equipment and supplies to conduct four trainings. This left a total installed capacity (input for tailoring shop, shop supplies for cosmetology, and the mounting of two new

workshops: cell phone repair and customer service. The Municipal Center for Vocational Training Santa Ana pledged to provide training to young people from the three intervention municipalities in 2013. Furthermore, in the case of Chalchuapa and El Congo, because their micro-entrepreneurial associations were not operating, they decided to take the grant focused on these and instead use it to help outfit training workshops for future use. In the Congo, this workshop has been installed to provide training in 2013 in silk screening and jewelry making. In Chalchuapa, in December, the Mayor identified a space to be transformed for training youth in the INCAFE a to provide training in 2013 in screen printing, glassworks, jewelry, and paper making.

### Challenges

The greatest challenge for sustainability is that the three CMPVs agree to a training Schedule for youth in 2013 and that this be approved by the Mayor of Santa Ana. The second greatest challenge is that the training would take place in Santa Ana and absent a stipend, imply cost for youth coming from the other municipalities. (The Director of the Municipal Centre for Vocational Training Santa Ana was disposed to offering training in the other two municipalities, this would however imply cost of moving equipment and supplies and staff.) The third challenge is that the municipalities would need to identify a new funding source to provide additional training supplies to insure no additional cost to youth.

### **IND 2.3.3 Number of youth accessing “Transition to Jobs” training**

*The target under this indicator is to provide 300 youth with training that addresses the barriers to at-risk youth accessing jobs. **TARGET=300 YOUTH WITH TRAINING, RESULT= 84 YOUTH (29 M/54 F) WITH TRAINING AND 52 YOUTH WITH DOCUMENTS. (24 M/28F)***

In El Salvador, depending on the employer, youth are required to present police records, judicial solvency and blood tests, all of which must be requested and present extraordinary cost for youth. AJR approved a grant that provides at-risk youth with a one-day training on resume writing, personal presentation and job interview skills through a Human resources expert and AJR’s training and Jobs Coordinator. Youth, upon finishing the training will have a completed and be able to access employment documents and blood tests through AJR. All youth in the jobs and self-employment strategy are to be enrolled in this workshop. Training was provided on September 8.

### Activities

Last quarter, AJR trained OC Coordinators to provide “Transition to Jobs” training. Coordinators were saturated with other activities at the end of the year and were unable to begin providing these courses in their communities. Coordinators did assist youth asking for help in developing CVs or the forms required for *Bolsa de Trabajo*, lists that youth can join in the hopes of being identified for jobs.

### Challenges

In 2013, Coordinators must begin scheduling Transition to Jobs Training in the communities.

Sub-activity 2.4: Strengthen job preparedness and economic opportunities as a driver for prevention for at-risk youth and municipalities

### **IND 2.4.1 Municipal Labor Market Analysis conducted**

*The target under this indicator is a labor market analysis which identifies economic opportunities locally in the three municipalities developed. **RESULT= Labor Market Survey Completed.***

### **IND 2.4.2 Number of youth accessing job opportunities or income generating activities**

*The target under this indicator is to provide 150 new youth with access to job opportunities or income generating activities including 14 new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives developed.*

**RESULT=NUMBER OF YOUTH RECEIVING SELF-EMPLOYMENT KITS. MICRO-ENTREPRENEURIAL INITIATIVES NOT DEVELOPED.**

#### Activities

During the vocational training process, young people were given the choice to opt for either self-



employment through an employment “kit” for self-employment, entrepreneurship or job search support. Of the total group of youth trained in vocational training, just four youth enrolled in food preparation courses from Chalchuapa applied as interested in micro-entrepreneurial initiatives. Youth expressed that in a micro-entrepreneurial initiative a group of people-even if they were friends- would have difficulty agreeing with regards to the venture. Some expressed that their backgrounds would ensure they would have difficulty getting jobs (did not have high school education or completed the 9th grade). About 93% of the total 263 graduating

from vocational training opted for a “kit” for self-employment.

In order to receive a “kit” for self-employment, AJR established that youth had to have 80% attendance in the training, have been recommended by the trainer reference count of the facilitator, provide at least ten hours of service at an OC and participate in a day-long costing training session. In December, purchasing ensued for kits in the areas of mechanics, cosmetology and cooking began.

#### Challenges/Next Steps

The greatest challenge to this process is achieving that what youth learned in vocational training and subsequently those in entrepreneurial initiatives, on costing and business skills, be applied so their ventures are sustainable and generate income.

**IND 2.4.3 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives strengthened** *The target for this indicator is that the 3 Casas de Emprendedurismo (Entrepreneurship Houses), 13 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives established in 2011 and 33 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives at OCs are strengthened according to their already established business plans and with regards to administration, sales and marketing of products. **RESULT= Three Casas de Emprendedurismo and 13 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives in process strengthening** **RESULT= 17 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives at OCs in process of strengthening***

***TOTAL=33 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives are strengthened according to their business plans and with regards to administration, sales and marketing of products.***

### Activities

#### *Associative Groups*

Last year AJR established *Casas* or associative groups, clusters of youth entrepreneurs working together in a workshop. Three were established in Santa Ana, two in Chalchuapa and one in El Congo. They were developed with the support of the Fernando Llorca Foundation. The development was complex because groups had as many as 30 people, some were too young and youth lacked business training. In 2012, the youth in remaining groups were consolidated into a single associative group in each municipality.

These were:

- Santa Ana :Five productive lines; silk screening, glass works, decorative wood and a bakery.
- Chalchuapa Raíces Ancestrales (Chalchuapa Ancestral Roots): Four productive lines; silk screening,
- jewelry making, baking, papermaking.
- El Congo Fiestas y Frutas (Parties and Fruits): Two productive lines: Silk-screening and jewelry making.

### Activities

The associative groups received administrative and market training with FUNDES. The first phase of the technical assistance by FUNDES included training on business management, costing, marketing (June-August 2012.) Training continued this quarter in all three municipalities.

#### *Santa Ana*

In November the Mayor of Santa Ana approved the rental of a space for the group in the center of Santa Ana. This quarter, ten youth of the Santa Ana associative group moved to a new location in December a new soon to be inaugurated Outreach Center in the center of the city near the Central Market. It is hoped that the very central location will help youth to more easily be able to market their products. (Sales are just \$30 per month.) AJR analyzed the initiatives' needs and made focused investments in some of their equipment and inputs for production.

Youth people identified their main sources of income come from the silk screening screen and the bakery, while the activities that generated cash flow losses were: pottery, art glass and wood art. Operations again will focus mainly on the production of screen printing and bakery, and leave as minor activities art glass and wood, and ceramics.

#### *Chalchuapa*

This quarter, twelve youth of the Chalchuapa associative group, which moved spaces earlier in the year, requested and received training in drawing and silk screening. AJR also helped the group with the rent payment for their space for the months of December and January. In January, the group (which cannot afford rent, will be moved to Incafe, where they will continue to have a workshop to produce their goods, but will also help teach other youth silk screening, jewelry making, baking,

papermaking. (The latter is a solution suggested by the Mayor and CMPV). (Sales are about \$151 a month.)

In October 2012, 14 youth left this associative group. (Three left as a result of the school year, 5 started going to university, 2 left because their university studies became overwhelming and required more time and girls left because one of their sisters could no longer participate. The ten remaining young women have had monthly sales of about \$60 through baking, silk screening, jewelry making and art and paper making.

### *El Congo*

The 25 youth that made up the associative group in El Congo in 2011 did not continue working together, some left for their studies, or change of address, one preferred to begin working individually. (He now generates about \$500 in sales.) The youth and CMPV of El Congo requested resources be redirected, to take advantage and build a workshop in which young people from different communities benefit from the program and have access to a space in which to learn production techniques. The CMPV pledged to help support the marketing of goods as through two of the new tourism kiosks that will house youth from the program and will open in January. The workshop should begin to provide training in February 2012.

### Results

This quarter FUNDES (Sep-Nov), provided personalized technical assistance to all of the associative groups

### Challenges

AJR has sought to, 1) Move the associative groups where they are embedded in a greater support structure in the form of an OC or in the case of Chalchuapa, a municipal training institution and 2) Involve and press for participation by the CMPVs in the groups' future. The youth that remain in the groups has persevered and stuck together. For both associative groups, the main challenge remains breaking even in terms of being able to afford business inputs and then generating income. Secondary to this are the conflicts that can arise between youth and their constant need for mentorship. Both provide a tall order but are realistic for the CMPVs and for the groups themselves.

### *Micro-entrepreneurial Initiatives*



The services that have been provided to AJR by FUNDES and CONAMYPE to existing micro-entrepreneurial initiatives led to a route set out for its development based on its individual diagnostic. This formed the basis of the training schedule each business participated in. Training occurred in two stages. The charts below demonstrate the difficulty for them to reach a point of consistent sales, let alone move towards a point of growth. Below are the thirteen initiatives by municipality, recent monthly sales measurements and the challenges and results

each has been able to achieve in 2012. There are a few successes. Charts illustrate clearly the

disproportionate material and technical investment required to keep these initiatives alive and provide income to youth.

AJR USAID-SICA 2011 MICRO-ENTREPRENEURIAL IINITIATIVES SANTA ANA						
NAME OF ENTREPRENEURIAL INITIATIVE	SALES \$ PER MONTH	M	F	TOTAL NUMBER OF YOUTH INVOLVED	CHALLENGES	RESULTS
Electric Services ElectroFlash	0	2	0	2	Two of the original four youth members left the group to return to school.	The two youth remaining in the enterprise were able to advertise resulting in some services offered.
Metallic Art "Los Amigos"	\$120	2	0	2	Expanding client base, maintaining proper administrative records to track business income.	Two youth have sales of about \$150 per month, youth have workshop in the house of one of beneficiaries and assign % of gains as income.
Fabric Silk screening "Los Conquistadores"	\$30	1	1	2	Costs are too high, client base is not large enough.	Two youth have not reached sales of more than \$60 per month. Attended all training sessions.
Bakery "Los Amigos"	0	0	2	2	In July 2013, economic crisis led to increase bag flour by 150% making inputs too expensive, causing the initiative not to be able to produce or compete. One member of group left.	Steady sales until July 2012 when major increase cost inputs occurred. Considering whether to convert from bakery to pizza production.
Piñata Making "Las Estrellas"	\$20	0	2	2	Increase sales to provide income	Two active members, After two courses in piñata making and in small business administration FUNDES/CONAMYPE, producing competitively on order.
Piñata Making "Mundo Mágico"	\$20	0	2	2	Increase sales to allow move to Santa Ana market (according to business plan)	After two courses in piñata making and in small business administration FUNDES/CONAMYPE, producing competitively on order. Expanded to jewelry making to help income.
<b>SUB-TOTAL SANTA ANA</b>	<b>\$190</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>		

AJR USAID-SICA 2011 MICRO-ENTREPRENEURIAL INITIATIVES CHALCHUAPA						
NAME OF ENTREPRENEURIAL INITIATIVE	SALES \$ PER MONTH	M	F	TOTAL NUMBER OF YOUTH INVOLVED	CHALLENGES	RESULTS
Bakery Bendición de Dios	0	0	0	0	The CMPV will use the resources from this initiative with the bakery's OC , in partnership with the "Roca Fuerte" Church and will unify these into one big bakery.	This initiative was abandoned by its members. It was decided along with a partner of the OCS to take equipment at bakery and integrate it with equipment from initiative at OCs and incept a larger bakery to earn income for Ocs.
Jewelry Making Génesis	0	0	0	0	It was difficult for the CMPV to establish a training schedule and identify teachers in the new workshop it will establish to teach youth trades like jewelry making, glass works, ceramics, etc.	This initiative was abandoned by its members. The CMPV decided that inputs be used in a new workshop where youth can attend training on jewelry making.
Ceramics Prehispanica	0	0	0	0	The CMPV use the material for training new youth that join the initiative.	Two members, after courses in small business administration FUNDES/CONAMYPE, received training in production of ceramics. Production was not finished by the youth.
Sewing "Los Dinámicos"	\$120	1	1	2	Increased sales to provide income, this activity is the second source of income for this group.	Four original members, one remains and one new member joined. One youth moved communities; both still produces from own home and has expanded business.
<b>SUB-TOTAL CHALCHUAPA</b>	<b>\$120</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		

AJR USAID-SICA 2011 MICRO-ENTREPRENEURIAL INITIATIVES						
NAME OF ENTREPRENEURIAL INITIATIVE	SALES \$ PER MONTH	M	F	TOTAL NUMBER OF YOUTH INVOLVED	CHALLENGES	RESULTS
"El Tabudo" Juices	\$240	0	3	3	Last year the business saw a massive drop in sales during the rainy season, sometimes dropping to just \$3 a day. This year the group plans chocolate and warm drinks to compensate this period.	Of the six youth originally taking part, three remain. Sales generated in a month average \$240, the Mayor has reserved a spot for the youth in a tourism kiosk to be opened by the Ministry of Tourism in January 3013.
Electricongo/Electricity repair	\$150	1	0	1	This promising small business needs to expand its client base and provider maintenance services including to schools. To do this it needs the support of the CMPV to promote its services.	Of the four youth originally taking part, one remains. Sales generated in a month average \$150. Technical assistance by FUNDES helped apply for a SIGET electricity provider certification, income is expected to increase.
Shalom Art and Leatherworks	\$25	0	2	2	The small business must innovate its production line consistently, bring down production costs and increase client base. All three goals are attainable for the business.	Of the four youth originally taking part, two remain. Sales generated in a month average \$60. The business has found several regular clients who buy about a dozen products a month. AJR provided a strengthening grant that helped expand materials.
<b>SUB-TOTAL EL CONGO</b>	<b>\$415</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>		

### Activities

Under a grant and in agreement with FUNDES, micro-entrepreneurial initiatives in all three municipalities received two phases of strengthening. Between June and August 2012 they received business strengthening training. At the end of this phase, FUNDES presented results until this phase and recommendations for the micro-entrepreneurial initiatives to the CMPVs for their reaction and support of the initiatives through the assigning of business mentors, participation in business fairs and more personal accompaniment to help youth implement business action plans they drew up. This strategy was approved by the CMPV Coordinators and during phase II of FUNDES assistance (September-November 2012) a business consultant of FUNDES was assigned to meet every week with the youth entrepreneurs and assign practice activities to each, weekly.

## IND 2.4.4 Number of new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives established and strengthened

The target for this indicator is 14 new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives established in 2012 and strengthened according to their business plans and with regards to administration, sales and marketing of products. **RESULT= 0 new micro-entrepreneurial initiatives established in 2012.**

After careful consideration and based both on its implementation experience establishing and particularly, supporting income generating initiatives, AJR has decided to not invest in the establishment of additional income generating initiatives under the AJR. This decision was also taken based upon discussions with the CMPVS. Both in Santa Ana and in Chalchuapa, it was voiced by the CMPVs that they did not see a possibility to provide proper follow-up and technical training to potential new income generating initiatives after AJR closes.

When evaluating the 2011 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives established, where a range of support was provided including seed capital, small business training and technical assistance and strengthening, the amount of income to be had, let alone survival of these entrepreneurial initiatives is very modest and in many cases, none. This can be attributed to the poor communities where initiatives are situated, limited time that youth can commit to initiatives (many are also income earners for their families through other initiatives) and even security. One of the entrepreneurial initiatives established last year for example, was too close to the area of a gang and youth could not safely reach the workshop. AJR concluded that this year support to entrepreneurial initiatives, should focus on smaller amounts of investment to initiatives that are flexible in their services and products. With this in mind, it incepted the idea of supporting self-employment Kits. Kits would have to be well designed and would be far more difficult to monitor, but met the need for immediate supplies and inputs to generate income for youth. As an example, the Kit for cosmetology includes a gallon of shampoo, scissors, combs and brushes an apron for the customer, hairdryer and rollers and hairpins.)

Sub-activity 2.5 Conflict Mediation, drug awareness prevention talks and Clubs are provided in schools to restore the school's role in prevention

## IND 2.5.1 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs that are established aim schools to provide youth with a sense of belonging and identity

The target for this indicator is that new youth clubs are established in the eleven schools identified in the communities. **RESULT= 16 YOUTH CLUBS ESTABLISHED IN 11 SCHOOLS**

### Results

AJR-USAID SICA NUMBER OF YOUTH IN CLUBS DECEMBER 2012 (ACCORDING TO LAST MONITORING VISIT)								
						PARTICIPANTS CLUBS		
	NAME OF CLUB	NAME OF SCHOOL	DATE EST.	MUN	COMMUNITY	No. M	No. F	TOTAL
1	AMIGOS DE LA PAZ	C.E. ANGELA MEDINA GOMEZ	JULIO	SANTA ANA	LA EMPALIZADA	15	6	21
2	RAQUETEANDO	C.E SALVADOR AYALA	JULIO	SANTA ANA	GARCIA I	30	14	44

3	ARTE DE MIOS PINCELES	C.E. CASERIO LLANO LARGO, CANTON AYUTA	JULIO	SANTA ANA	EL RANCHADOR	25	19	44
4	A TODO RITMO	C.E. CASERIO LLANO LARGO, CANTON AYUTA	JULIO	SANTA ANA	EL RANCHADOR	15	22	37
5	PINPONEANDO	C.E. JUAN JOSE BERNAL	AGOSTO	SANTA ANA	SAN JOSE UNIDAS	17	12	29
6	CITLALI	C.E. HACIENDA SAN CAYETANO	AGOSTO	SANTA ANA	SAN CAYETANO	20	22	42
7	SAN CAYETANO CLUB DE TENIS	C.E. HACIENDA SAN CAYETANO	AGOSTO	SANTA ANA	SAN CAYETANO	25	11	36
8	JUVENTUD BAILANDO	C.E. ARNOLDO SERMEÑO	AGOSTO	SANTA ANA	LAMATEPEC	21	35	56
9	MANOS CREATIVAS	C.E. ARNOLDO SERMEÑO	AGOSTO	SANTA ANA	LAMATEPEC	20	27	47
10	NUEVA GENERACION	C.E. LOMAS DEL TECANA	AGOSTO	SANTA ANA	LOMAS DEL TECANA	32	15	47
11	CIUDAD DE JADEITAS	C.E. BENITO JUAREZ	AGOSTO	CHALCHUAPA	SAN ANTONIO	20	28	48
12	CLUB ESCENICO TAZUMAL	C.E. COL. TAZUMAL	AGOSTO	CHALCHUAPA	COL. TAZUMAL II	15	12	27
13	TAZUMAL EN COLORES	C.E. COL. TAZUMAL	AGOSTO	CHALCHUAPA	COL. TAZUMAL II	15	17	32
14	SANTA CRUZ	C.E. COL. SANTA CRUZ	AGOSTO		CUZCACHAPA	42	22	68
15	RITMO Y VIDA	C.E. COL. LA MIELERA	AGOSTO	CHALCHUAPA	BUENA VISTA II	16	19	35
16	COLLAGE DE SUEÑOS	C.E. COL. LA MIELERA	AGOSTO	CHLACHUAPA	BUENA VISTA II	17	21	38
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>104</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>174</b>

## Youth from AJR School Table Tennis Club Wins Gold at National Competition



A Table Tennis Club at the Santa Cruz School in Cuzcachapa, Chalchuapa, which was equipped through AJR USAID-SICA is now national homegrown fame. The Club reached national level competitions for table tennis, the First National Nittaku Competition. The competition took place between November 30-December 2, 2012 at the National Sports Hall in the capital with 6 kids from Chalchuapa competing (3M/3F). Youth competing won three gold medals, two silver medals and two bronze medals and Francisco Santos of San Ignacio and Silvia Ortiz of an AJR neighborhood in Chalchuapa, were declared individual champions.

Silvia practices through the AJR Club at the Santa Cruz school every Tuesday and Thursday, only when they are on break from classes. The competition was held with the National Sports Institute

INDES, the International Program for the development of Table Tennis and the Japanese company, Nittaku, which co-sponsored the event as part of a special project to support table tennis as a healthy way to use free time for youth in underprivileged neighborhoods of El Salvador.

I am so proud of my neighborhood”, says Silvia Castro of the Club of her individual gold medal and win. “The Club gives me a space to share and practice in a healthy way, when I’m not in school, I do my homework and then come to school to practice and teach table tennis at the Outreach Center.”

AJR this established 16 youth clubs in its 11 schools. Below are qualitative inputs on the impacts of these from during the last quarter.

### Activities

Clubs are increasingly integrated with the schools that house them and have improved the school environment in ways previously unseen. At the Tazumal School in Chalchuapa, sports mornings are held twice a week to play football. Some teachers collaborate as Coordinators of Clubs, meeting after class a few times per week. This changes the will of teachers and students to want to spend time in schools and has vastly improved the school environment. Every school Club includes in the Mission, Vision and Activities, an interest in opening up the Clubs to all students at schools. Schools have increasingly organized events per month with the help and mentoring of teachers. They track their practice time and provide these to AJR for monitoring purposes. In each school, each Club had behavioral norms established and agreed to these between directors, teachers and students. Tournaments demonstrate what the Clubs are about so that new youth get involved. Professor Vinicio at the Santa Cruz school describes the AJR Clubs as follows; “The truth is getting



these kids involved in Clubs is easy as he who like table tennis joins the Club and follows the norms of each Club.” Kids want to be a part of something and need identity, he says.

### Challenges

Existing Clubs need to be folded into the activities of the CMPV and monitored by it in the two municipalities. Schools would easily seek out additional Clubs if they could be offered. A final challenge is getting more youth to take part in Clubs, there is potential for more youth to be involved.

It is hoped that the Clubs will continue and that they may expand in the future with the initiative of the CMPVs, schools and teachers. It should also be noted that the Ministry of Education MINED has shown an interest in the Clubs.

**IND 2.5.2 Selected schools are reached with conflict mediation and drug prevention awareness training** *The target for this indicator is that conflict mediation and drug prevention training be provided for the first time at eleven schools identified in the intervention communities in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. RESULT= 11 schools and local leaders in 18 communities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa assisted in building interpersonal relations among students, teachers, parents,*

*leaders, etc. through a strategy focused on conflict resolution and mediation and drug prevention training*

AJR decided to take a dual path to work in schools, on the one hand through conflict resolution to youth, teachers and parents and on the other hand by addressing the degradation of the school as a basis for positive growth. The organizations, FUNDASALVA and FUNPRES, co-presented a strategy focused on conflict resolution and mediation and drug prevention training in eleven schools in two municipalities. The results this quarter by both groups are no less than highly impressive.

## **Marches Against Drugs Draw Participation by more than a thousand youth and community members**



The Violence Prevention Marches in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa, were scheduled for October 24-25, 2012, respectively. In Chalchuapa 700 youth and in Santa Ana more than a thousand, are estimated to have taken part, taking to the streets to share a message of peace building and against drugs. Marches featured prominently, youth from Clubs, OCs, ADESCOs and youth from schools in each municipality and the neighborhoods near to schools. The main streets of both cities saw the passing of the parades.

### Results

<p><b>General Objective</b> This proposal is aimed at 11 schools and local leaders in 18 communities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. The proposal will be implemented by an external consulting firm in "creative conflict resolution" and will assist in building interpersonal relations among students, teachers, parents, leaders, mentors, etc..</p>				
	FUNDASALVA TRAINING		FUNPRES TRAINING	
	DRUG AWARENESS		CREATIVE CONFLICT RESOLUTION SKILLS	
Indicator	TARGETS NOVEMBER 2012	RESULTS NOVEMBER 2012	TARGETS NOVEMBER 2012	RESULTS NOVEMBER 2012
Selected schools are reached with	11 schools	11 schools	11 schools	11 schools
	2,700 STUDENTS SANTA ANA	2,609 ACCESSES BY YOUTH TO TRAINING SESSIONS SANTA ANA	340 STUDENTS TRAINED CONFLICT MEDIATION SANTA ANA	385 STUDENTS TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION SANTA ANA

conflict mediation and drug prevention awareness training	1,544 STUDENTS CHALCHUAPA	1,464 ACCESSES BY YOUTH TO TRAINING SESSIONS CHALCHUAPA	160 STUDENTS STUDENTS TRAINED CONFLICT MEDIATION CHALCHUAPA	265 STUDENTS TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION CHALCHUAPA
	TOTAL 4,244 STUDENTS	TOTAL 3,905 STUDENTS <b>92% OF TARGET</b>	TOTAL 500 STUDENTS TRAINED CONFLICT MEDIATION	TOTAL=650 STUDENTS TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION
	80 TEACHERS SANTA ANA	70 TEACHERS SANTA ANA <b>87% OF TARGET</b>	68 TEACHERS SANTA ANA	132 TEACHERS SANTA ANA TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION
	45 TEACHERS CHALCHUAPA	42 TEACHERS CHALCHUAPA <b>94% OF TARGET</b>	35 TEACHERS CHALCHUAPA	56 TEACHERS CHALCHUAPA TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION
	TOTAL 125 TEACHERS	TOTAL 112 TEACHERS <b>92% OF TARGET</b>	TOTAL 103 TEACHERS TRAINED	TOTAL 188 TEACHERS TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION
	127 SANTA ANA PARENTS,LEADERS TRAINED	1,313 ACCESSES BY PARENTS,LEADERS TOTRAINING IN SANTA ANA	98 SANTA ANA PARENTS LEADERS AND MENTORS TRAINED	43 SANTA ANA PARENTS TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION
	73 CHALCHUAPA PARENTS,LEADERS TRAINED	539 ACCESSES BY PARENTS,LEADERS TOTRAINING IN CHALCHUAPA	52 CHALCHUAPA PARENTS LEADERS AND MENTORS TRAINED	6 CHALCHUAPA PARENTS TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION
	TOTAL= 200 PARENTS,LEADERS AND CIVIL POPULATION	TOTAL=252 PARENTS PARENTS,LEADERS TRAINED <b>126% OF TARGET</b>	150 TOTAL PARENTS LEADERS AND MENTORS TRAINED	49 TOTAL PARENTS TRAINED CONFLICT RESOLUTION
	<b>ADDITIONAL RESULTS</b>	1,943 PARENTS TAKING PART IN PARENT SCHOOLS IN EACH OF 11 TARGET SCHOOLS	<b>ADDITIONAL RESULTS</b>	
		11 RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES HELD		
11 BASIS COMMITTEES TRAINED (ONE IN EACH SCHOOL)				
1,200 YOUTH PARTICIPATED IN MURALS COMPETITION				
22 VOLUNTEERS WORKING IN 11 SCHOOLS TO TRAIN YOUTH				

The accompanying chart shows a breadth of results and targets that were surpassed for both FUNDASALVA as well as for FUNPRES. FUNDASALVA provided ten training workshops including on topics that include teamwork, effective communication and drug prevention training to some 3,519 students (1812M/1707F) across the municipalities—defying the odds of rampant

desertion rates at some 20% by kids attending school in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. During these training sessions, it was not uncommon for youth to listen to prevention talks through the fencing of open classrooms. FUNPRES reached some 650 youth (332M/318F) training them in creative conflict resolution skills. In Santa Ana 104 youth attended advanced training.

As many as 2,293 (1,192M/1,101F) youth in Santa Ana and 964 (476M/488F) youth in Chalchuapa were trained to strengthen social skills including on co-existence, interpersonal relations and self-esteem workshops, prior to taking RCC training. Additionally some 83 youth (52F/31M) in Santa Ana and 34 youth (18M/16F) in Chalchuapa accessed acute psychological counseling services offered by FUNPRES in the municipalities.

## FUNDASALVA

### Activities/Results

- Focused heavily on its five workshops with addressing team work and effective communication this quarter reaching 3,399 youth trained on team work (1668M/1731F); 3,399 youth trained on cooperation (1668M/1731F); 3,105 youth trained on effective communication skills (1536M/1569F) and 3,105 trained on listening skills (1536M/1569F).
- Training on Drug Use Prevention; with 3,108 total youth receiving resilience training (1,554M/1,554F); 3,108 total youth receiving leadership training (1,554M/1,554F) and some 3,227 youth hearing the testimonial of an ex-gang member and addict of drugs.(1,629M/1,598F)
- Training also emphasized Use and Abuse of Drugs with 2,408 (1,695M/1,603F) youth receiving a workshop on the causes and effects of drug use and the same number receiving a separate workshop on the classification of illegal substances.
- Reached 1,915 parents (218M/1,725F) with training on how to proceed when children exhibit symptoms of drug use.
- Reached 112 Teachers (49M/63F) educating them on the prevention of drug and identifying those using drugs.
- FUNDASALVA's eleven volunteer third and fourth year students of psychology made up a strong part of their team, as did seven trainers from *Trabajemos Por La Paz* (Working for Peace), several Break Dance experts used in skits and training sessions.
- A poster and drawing competition saw participation by more than 500 youth, three prizes were awarded for most effective drug prevention illustration.
- A murals competition saw more than 1,200 youth participate, working in groups of four they designed murals in mini versions for judging. One winner from each school received a wall in their school for painting.
- Some 11 recreational activities including a rap against violence, social drama and break dance. Socio dramas were oriented to strengthen decision making, resilience and self-esteem. Music was used to promote a culture of peace and saying no to the consumption of drugs, 4,844 youth took part.
- Eleven *Schools for Parents* were trained, one in each school. In these schools, healthy practices by parents in the home were taught to adults enabling them to model more positive behavior, punish effectively and without resorting to violence and how to recognize if youth are using drugs. Some 1,943 parents took part in these schools.

### Challenges

- FUNDASALVA began working with parents and learned that to invite parents to come to drug prevention talks did not produce attendance unless it was combined with the collection of grades. When they learned this, they adapted its approach and increased turnout rates.
- Psychological counseling is needed in schools, but because participation is voluntary, few students realize that they have a need. This is evident by negative student behavior, particularly among those with a history of drug use, low intellectual output, integration, and lack of communication.
- The project has not been able to fully integrate parents into the prevention system, because it requires additional interventions.
- In assertive communication training it became obvious that students do not know how to effectively communicate.
- Leadership training demonstrated that youth were unable to identify positive aspects in a leader, and when they were asked to signal to a classmate that possessed these traits they could not.
- The drug prevention training was a major focus point with regards training. FUNDASALVA discovered youth outside the classroom where training was taking place, using drugs. This demonstrates the gravity of this problem. Given that this program has been an awareness program, communities must be informed of the consequences of drugs and prevention interventions must reach the individual, group and family realms in order to be successful.
- This program did not contemplate an intervention or rehabilitation aspect, however this would have been useful given need for this and use of drugs in and around schools.

#### Conclusions/Recommendations

- It is important that drug prevention programs (which are comprehensive and multidisciplinary) continue in the future as the results, impacts and benefits in the medium term are very valuable and have been visible.
- For future prevention programs it is important to design a component that requires students who use drugs to undergo psychological interventions for psychotherapeutic accompaniment. This can be negotiated and arranged with the school authorities be made a condition in order for the youth not to be suspended.
- Working on motivation and leadership of those in charge of Outreach Centers as it has little ability to call on communities.
- Parent Schools have to coincide with the directors convening parents at assemblies to deliver progress of students. If done at other times, the Parent Schools will not be successful as parents will not attend.
- Because the project was integrated in nature, it added many activities to the regular academic curricula at schools where it was implemented; it is very important this be taken into account and negotiated accordingly with schools.

#### FUNPRES

##### Activities/Results

- Focused heavily on providing social skills training to 4-8 grade youth students in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa through their methodology that includes, Shaping my Community; Japanese Bamboo (exercises in patience and perseverance); The Tree of Violence and Non-Violence (interactive analysis of violence in the community); The Power of Transformation

(I and II) (Transforming violent behavior); We are all Different (accepting change); My personal Shield (How to resolve differences for youth); My Dreams.

- Basic Creative Conflict Resolution Training (RCC) has been provided to teachers and targets have been reached in eight of eleven schools in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. In Santa Ana, FUNPRES has also provided Advanced Training. According to two teachers, they aspired to taking advanced training in order to understand even better how to resolve conflict in the classroom. Sixty six teachers in Santa Ana have received advanced training.
- Basic Creative Conflict Resolution Training (RCC) has been provided to 7-11 grade students and targets have been reached in eight of eleven schools in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. FUNPRES worked in one school in July, five in August and one in September.
- Advanced Creative Conflict Resolution Training (RCC) has been provided to 100 (53M/47F) students in one school in Santa Ana in September.
- Basic Creative Conflict Resolution Training (RCC) has been provided to 43 parents (10M/33F) in Santa Ana.
- Advanced Creative Conflict Resolution Training (RCC) has been provided to 42 community leaders (23 M/19F) in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa.
- FUNPRES has held meetings to prepare a Coexistence Manual in different schools. These meetings have been attended by faculty members, parents and mothers and students from different grades. The meetings have been moving step by step to develop a Student Handbook and disseminate to the entire student population. Commitment has been shown by CMPV members for the development and implementation of the Student Handbook, taking into account all the contributions of the three sectors involved.
- Crisis Intervention and psychological counseling has been provided to a total of 83(52M/31F) youth in Santa Ana and 34 (18M/16F) in Chalchuapa, but also to two teachers (2F) and 22 parents (2M/20F). In the case of youth counseled, problems include family problems: poor communication, sexual harassment and abuse and various behavior problems including aggression.
- With students, faculty and parents , in November trained mothers formed Mediation Committees in each school. These volunteers all received an RCC Mediation workshop, in order to learn to practice mediation and management of the same, given the kinds of problems that may arise in schools.

### Conclusions/Recommendations

- Upon completion of the project, FUNPRES conducted a SWOT analysis in order to evaluate the results obtained. It was clear how important this project was for residents of the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa, both at schools and in communities.
- In a meeting to discuss lessons learned with psychologists, it was concluded the importance of developing care strategies and making sure these are in place for young men /women, so that adult men and women leaders guide youth to learn how to interact positively with others, to change their environment, to use conflict resolution strategies, but also to be better role models for other youth.
- FUNPRES believes that this project requires more time working to achieve greater impact on the population, that psychological support is needed at the preventive level, but that psychotherapeutic care must be given.
- A strength of this project was the technical training in all three conflict resolution (RCC) levels, (Basic, Advanced and Medium) to / participants, equipping them with conflict resolution techniques in a systematic and practical way.
- Another achievement having trained leaders of the two municipalities in psychological first aid and crisis intervention.

- FUNPRES met and exceeded 100% of all goals set in the project, with the exception of training parents and mothers of schools as this training saw high levels of absenteeism, at around 50%. Beneficiaries recognize that being involved in the project has led to them being able to positively manage conflicts and has strengthened coexistence where most needed, at the community level.
- The people of the communities of the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa as well as schools now have tools to prevent violence; with practical and creative thinking they will be able to apply some of these tools.

### Sub-activity 2.6: Establishment of new "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Centers, Strengthening of Existing OCs

AJR established 33 Outreach Centers in El Salvador by December 2012. The network will be expanded in the implementation municipalities in 2013 to a total of 39 operational Outreach Centers<sup>3</sup>.



#### **IND 2.6.1 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities**

The target for this indicator is twelve new Outreach Centers established in the AJR target communities. **RESULT= 10 new Outreach Centers established and six Outreach Centers pending.**



As of December 31, 2012, all new OCs to be established under the project, had been approved by USAID and in total, 27 OCs were operational in the three target municipalities. (16 OCs in Santa Ana, 8 in Chalchuapa and 3 in El Congo.) Two new OCs became operational by the end of this quarter. These included Lamatepec and Tazumal II and three were inaugurated. (The OC Loma Linda that was planned in Chalchuapa, was not realized due to lack of support by local leaders and a request by the CMPV not to implement this Center.)

As of December 31, 2012, twelve of the twelve OCs to be established under the project, had been approved by USAID and ten of the twelve were operational. Six new OCs were funded and approved by USAID.

AJR moved extraordinarily quickly throughout late October and November 2012 in order to identify new OCs in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa as a result of the CMPVs having decided that unused funds under the Prevention Plans should be destined to new OCs. The final result under this indicator will be 16 OCs established. (With two OCs established with AJR technical assistance but municipal funds.)

<sup>3</sup> By February 2013, AJR will have established 39 TOTAL OCS in El Salvador. (17 IN SANTA ANA, 10 IN CHALCHUAPA, 3 IN EL CONGO, 1 IN LA LIBERTAD, 2 IN MEJICANOS, 1 IN SAN SALVADOR, 2 IN SOYAPANGO, 1 IN APOPA Y 2 IN SONSONATE). This number includes two OCs established by the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa with technical assistance provided by AJR.

At the close of this quarter, the following new OCs are pending becoming operational and being inaugurated in January-February 2013. In Santa Ana, 1) OC Nazareno, 2) OC Calvario-Centro Mercado, 3) OC Los Olivos and 4) OC Los Apoyos are pending under support by the program. 5) The OC Las Dalias is scheduled to be opened in February 2013 but is being supported by the municipality of Santa Ana. 6) The OC San Jose in Chalchuapa is scheduled to be established in February 2013 with support from the municipality and Canadian development assistance.)

In December 2012, the AJR M&E Coordinator trained the majority of newly selected Coordinators in the new [www.SISMONPREV.net](http://www.SISMONPREV.net) online OC Monitoring system. Each OC received a user profile in the online system. In the future user profiles will be assigned by the OC Network with local system challenges solved by the CMPV or Monitoring and Evaluation Officers. (OMEs)

### New Outreach Centers Inaugurated this Quarter



**The OC Cuzcachapa-Santa Cruz** began operating in August 2012, it was inaugurated at long last, on November 30, 2012. The OC was delayed in its inauguration as a result of it needing to be moved. (This is the first OC needing to be moved) Originally housed in a large and newly refurbished Community Center in Cuzcachapa, the OC was not properly managed. An authoritarian ADESCO leader sought to squeeze out the church and other OC partners and did not follow the community model and philosophy behind the OC. In November the faith-based partner announced it was leaving. The CMPV decided that the best thing for the Center was that it be moved and found a new partner, the Roca Fuerte Church that is an FBO to a number of OCs. A new Coordinator was identified. The Center is functioning with renewed energy and unlike its previous location, has been embraced by community members.

**The OC Lamatepec/Santa Ana** was inaugurated on October 30, 2012 in a ceremony attended by community members, the Center's FBO, the El Divino Salvador parish. The inauguration was special because the Center took several months to conceive. The ADESCO community group was for a while denying the faith-based partner involvement of the Center, the CMPV and AJR particularly, worked closely with the Center's partners to overcome misunderstanding and establish a partnership between the groups. At the inauguration, a local



music group performed and community members attended.



**The OC Tazumal II in Chalchuapa** was inaugurated on December 18, 2012 as a historic Outreach Center for Creative Associates, being the 100<sup>th</sup> to open in the Central America region.<sup>4</sup> The inauguration was attended by USAID Mission Director Karl Dahlgren; USAID DG Director Barbara Ellington Banks; USAID COTR Mauricio Herrera; Tom Wheelock, Creative Associates VP and CIT Director; every one of the El Salvador OC Coordinators (a sea of blue Coordinator shirts) and the OC partners and community of Tazumal II along with the complete AJR team of staff. What made the event remarkable was the Youth Philharmonic and Choir of Chalchuapa, who played moving renditions of the Salvadoran and US national anthems—having learned them in just weeks. After the official part of the inauguration guests walked a short distance to the street of the OC, where coordinators lined the passage to the OC, waiting for dignitary guests to arrive at the Center for the traditional ribbon cutting.

Tazumal II is expected to see high attendance volume. Its greatest operational impediment is lacking ability to install Internet. Multiple Internet companies will not invest because cables are likely to be stolen once installed. The coordinator, under these circumstances, is working with prepaid USBs.

#### Pending OCs

- **Nazareno/Santa Ana** Scheduled to be operational and inaugurated January 2013.
- **Calvario-Centro/Santa Ana** Scheduled to be operational and inaugurated January 2013.
- **Los Olivos/Santa Ana** Scheduled to be operational and inaugurated January 2013.
- **Los Apoyos/Santa Ana** Scheduled to be operational and inaugurated February 2013.
- **\*Las Dalias/Santa Ana (Municipality funded)**. Procurement arrangements by the municipality and CMPV have ensued. Scheduled to be operational and inaugurated February 2013.
- **\*San Juan/Chalchuapa (Municipality/other donor funded)** Procurement arrangements by the municipality and CMPV have not ensued. Donor funding has been in negotiation through Canadian development assistance.

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<sup>4</sup> Creative Associates has established OCs in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama.

The final OCs will be inaugurated early in the next quarter.

## **IND 2.6.2 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services**

*The target for this indicator is that all 33 Outreach Centers established in the AJR target communities will access technical assistance/training in business plans, administration and sales and marketing concepts for micro-entrepreneurial initiatives and/or strengthening grants.*

I want to tell you about Daniel Angel Menjivar, he is a 24 years old, very young and came across the world of gangs in El Limon, Soyapango. Thank God, he never became a member. He was trained and has worked on social projects, especially with youth. He enjoys playing football and playing guitar and drums. Despite this training and the work experience he is discriminated as he has several tattoos on his body, not related to gangs, but alluding to Mayan gods, Police and soldiers stop him, record it and he has often suffered abuse from them.

He has struggled with alcohol, but the interesting thing is that he volunteers at the Outreach Center, teaches music and helps in the computer lab, he feels very proud to say that he is working in the OC. He tells his relatives outside and when inside the OC does not drink alcohol and is very happy to be there. We are happy because we see that he is improving slowly, feeling useful and helping other younger guys.

We believe these are the little great things that are achieved within an OC, so other people can get the best out of themselves.

Carmen Diaz, Coordinator El Limon Outreach Center. Soyapango, El Salvador.

**RESULT= OUTREACH CENTERS HAVE ACCESSED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL INITIATIVES, 33 STRENGTHENING GRANTS IN PROCESS.**

### Activities

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Two monthly Monitoring Meetings were held during the period with OCs. The third monthly meeting was delayed as a result of the holiday season.

In December, AJR brought together Coordinators from across the country for a session on entrepreneurial spirit, how to convert problems in my community into opportunities; how to be creative, a test gauging the entrepreneurial characteristics of the Coordinators and marketing.

#### STRENGTHENING GRANTS

Strengthening grants were included for OCs established between 2008 and 2011 at up to \$1,500 each. These grants are geared towards strengthening the centers operationally with regards to the various components. Each grant was modeled to the most

pertinent need for replacing equipment or supplementing board games or materials at Centers and also to the entrepreneurial initiatives, in some cases strengthening existing initiatives or providing one where it had not existed in order to provide each OC with a source of income for fixed costs. The strengthening grants and their delivery will be reported on fully in the program final report.

Some 31 of the OC's that have been implemented will have been strengthened through technical assistance on entrepreneurial initiatives and/or strengthening grants. The OC's Melendez and 13 de enero in San Salvador are inactive and will not have been strengthened. The OC La Trinidad in Nahuizalco lacks partners that are involved in its implementation and therefore will not receive a strengthening grant.

A full report of the final status of this indicator will be provided in the program final report.

### **IND 2.6.3 Number of volunteers working to provide prevention services in OCs**

*The target for this indicator is 100 new volunteers providing their time to existing and new Outreach Centers established in the AJR target communities.*

By December 2012, a total of 302 new volunteers had dedicated their time to providing prevention services through 31 operational OCs in El Salvador, surpassing the target for this indicator by more than 200%.

### **IND 2.6.4 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time in Outreach Centers and through prevention sports activities**

*The target for this indicator is 905 new youth accessing positive use of free time in existing and new Outreach Centers.*

By December 2012, a total of 2,849 new beneficiaries had accessed positive use of free time through 31 operational OCs in El Salvador, surpassing the target for this indicator by more than 300%.

OUTREACH CENTERS EL SALVADOR DECEMBER 2012																		
INFO BASICA			SOCIOS			COMPS/CAP TRABAJO			OTROS COMPONENTES			HORAS CDAS				NO. BENS/VOLS.		
CDA	MUNICIPIO	FECHA DE INAUGURACION	SOCIO BASADO EN FE	CMPV / MUNI	ORG. COMUNITARIA	INGLES	COMPUTACION	OTRO	REFUERZO ESCOLAR	VALORES	MICROEMPRESA	HORAS BENEFICIARIOS OCT-DIC 2012	HORAS VOLUNTARIADO OCT-DIC 2012	TOTAL HORAS BENEFICIARIOS (FEB-DIC 2012)	TOTAL HORAS VOLUNTARIOS (FEB-DIC 2012)	TOTAL NO. BENEFICIARIOS (Cumulativo)	TOTAL NO. VOLUNTARIOS (Cumulativo)	
1	Los Apoyos	Santa Ana	01/29/2013	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
2	Nazareno	Santa Ana	01/24/2013	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
3	Calvario-Mercado	Santa Ana	01/24/2013	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
4	Calvario-Mercado	Chalchuapa	01/18/2013	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	n/a	
5	Los Olivos	Chalchuapa	01/18/2013	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
6	Tazumal II	Chalchuapa	12/18/2012	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	2,251	163	2,251	163	83	8	
7	Cuzcachapa-Santa Cruz	Chalchuapa	11/30/2012	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	1,006	143	1,006	143	345	41	
8	Lamatepec	Santa Ana	10/30/2012	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	1,366	210	1,366	210	182	12	
9	Santa Claudia	Santa Ana	08/21/2012	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	2,757	187	4,229	406	151	10	
10	Buena Vista II	Chalchuapa	08/23/2012	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	1,508	4	2,368	4	175	8	
11	Barrio La Cruz	El Congo	08/29/2012	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	2,311	265	2,654	397	251	34	
12	La Unión	Santa Ana	07/10/2012	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	1,763	466	5,308	1,001	160	25	
13	El Ranchador	Santa Ana	07/05/2012	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	1,420	412	3,173	1,281	184	19	
14	La Empalizada	Santa Ana	06/07/2012	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	1,474	274	3,607	466	137	24	
15	Lomas del Tecana	Santa Ana	05/30/2012	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	1,250	47	2,283	47	111	8	
16	Santa Teresa	Santa Ana	11/05/2011	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	2,309	410	9,924	1,953	215	11	
17	Las Victorias	Chalchuapa	11/17/2011	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11,190	574	55,741	5,336	371	28	
18	El Calvario	Nahuizalco	11/11/2011	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	60	0	5,393	1,180	308	24	
19	San José I	Soyapango	09/02/2011	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	1,295	452	6,856	1,411	487	35	
20	Tazumal I	Chalchuapa	07/26/2011	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11,027	3059	51,305	29,574	281	48	
21	Santa Rita	El Congo	05/27/2011	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	1,255	140	4,802	701	438	67	
22	Santa Anita	Santa Ana	05/17/2011	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,785	454	5,787	955	318	71	
23	San José Unidas	Santa Ana	05/18/2011	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	904	371	3,417	1,038	429	46	
24	San Cayetano	Santa Ana	05/18/2011	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	2,302	662	8,874	3,864	157	42	
25	San Antonio II	Chalchuapa	05/20/2011	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	3,547	428	13,284	1,501	399	43	
26	La Providencia	Santa Ana	05/24/2011	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	3,772	806	18,870	2,930	188	24	
27	Las Brisas	El Congo	05/27/2011	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	1,394	200	7,668	943	455	41	
28	García I	Santa Ana	05/18/2011	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	3,007	846	10,270	4,179	232	52	
29	Buena Vista III	Chalchuapa	05/06/2011	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	2,236	40	8,003	544	259	27	
30	Bo. La Trinidad***	Nahuizalco	05/20/2011	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	911	0	1,413	0	376	26	
31	Argentina I	Santa Ana	05/31/2011	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	3,265	200	9,208	505	214	12	
32	Chintuc II	Apopa	03/00/2010	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	730	180	21,497	485	225	29	
33	Meléndez**	Soyapango	12/00/2009	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	112	11	
34	13 de Enero	Mejicanos	10/00/2009	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	334	64	2,655	170	211	45	
35	Barrio Lourdes	San Salvador	04/00/2009	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	0	0	1,703	2,168	150	32	
36	Lourdes Colón	Colón	10/00/2008	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	992	247	8,218	1,654	1010	81	
37	CFO*	Mejicanos	07/00/2008	✓	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
<b>TOTAL</b>												<b>69,421</b>	<b>11,304</b>	<b>283,132</b>	<b>65,207</b>	<b>8,625</b>	<b>984</b>	
* CDA adoptado totalmente por OBF, quien decidió cambiarle nombre, pero aún continúa funcionando.																		
** Inactivo, controlado por OBF, actores municipales y comunitarios sin dinámica efectiva para la reactivación.																		
*** En el mes de diciembre renunció coordinador, por lo que mientras se identifica un nuevo candidato, se encuentra inactivo.																		
NOTA 1: Refuerzo escolar inactivo o mínimo debido a que es la época en que los Centros Educativos están de vacaciones.																		
NOTA 2: El registro de Refuerzo escolar refleja únicamente a los beneficiarios que realizan sus tareas escolares en el CDA, aunque refuerzo escolar también podría incluir a beneficiarios en inglés y computación de edad escolar.																		

## **IND 2.6.5 OC Network with legal standing and trained to begin managing OCs**

*The target for this indicator is that an OC network can strengthen OCs as an entity with necessary administrative and other capacities is formalized and operating .**RESULT= Board of the Network of OCs elected and ratified by General Assembly, Coordinator hired and office space identified.***

### Activities/Results

In early October, a Board Meeting was held to identify notaries to transmit the legalization of the OC Network, determine the date and agenda for the General Assembly of the OC Network and define the profile of the Coordinator.

On October 27, 2012, a General Assembly was held to ratify the Board that was elected last quarter, on July 12, 2012. The Board President and AJR also interviewed the now Coordinator of the OC Network, Luis Mario Hernandez Arana. Mr. Arana is from Chalchuapa and worked for many years in the social development arena, locally. Mr. Arana began working immediately, getting to know the needs of the growing family of OCs in El Salvador. His office will be in Santa Ana, strategically based from the Calvario-Mercado OC to be opened in January 2013. Mr. Arana will develop the Mission, Vision and objectives of the Network next quarter. These will include as custodian of the Outreach Center brand and methodology, fundraising to be able to increase the number of new OCs in El Salvador and targeted assistance to existing OCs.

It was decided to start the identification of a new notary for completion of the legalization process which AJR anticipates will occur in the next quarter.

## **IND 2.6.6 Opportunities for employment/ income generation facilitated for OC youth and volunteers**

*The target for this indicator is that 200 at-risk youth and volunteers are accessing opportunities for employment **RESULT =THREE YOUTH EMPLOYED THROUGH JOB FAIR IN CHALCHUAPA***

### *Activities*

AJR is collecting data on opportunities facilitated for vulnerable youth through OCs through its OC monitoring system and will provide final data in its final report.

AJR and the CMPV conducted a job fair with the company RedFox in Chalchuapa. The fair was attended by about 30 young people from the intervention communities and over 400 other people from the rest of the municipality. Three youth from Chalchuapa were employed in different companies and 10 entered the training process of the company as a result of RedFox job fair. The three youth were employed August, ten were reported by the community of Las Victorias last week.

## IND 2.7.1 "Amigo de Cora" Mentorship program expanded to provide youth with guidance in communities

The target for this indicator is that 70 new Mentors be trained and guide at-risk youth in the implementation communities in addition to 71 previously trained Mentors being strengthened in their capacity to work as mentors—FOR A TOTAL OF 141 MENTORS TRAINED. **RESULT= 207 TOTAL MENTORS TRAINED (120M/87F)**

EVENTS AMIGO DE CORA MENTORING OCT-DEC 2012							
No.	DATE	LOCATION	MUNICIPALITY	M	F	TOTAL	TEACHERS
1	06/10/2012	TONO'S MERENDERO DSMV LIFESKILLS TRAINING	El Congo	13	15	28	NO
2	17/11/2012	HOSTAL LAS FLORES DSMV LIFESKILLS TRAINING	Chalchuapa	10	8	18	NO
3	01/12/2012	BALCONES DE DONA CRISTY/MONITORING AND RECREATION MENTORS AND MENTEES CHALCHUAPA	Chalchuapa	35	31	66	TEACHERS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS
4	09/12/2012	RESTAURANTE RANCHO ALEGRE/MONITORING AND RECREATION MENTORS AND MENTEES EL CONGO	El Congo	38	24	62	TEACHERS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS
5	16/12/2012	CECSA CAMPESTRE MONITORING AND RECREATION MENTORS AND MENTEES SANTA ANA	Santa Ana	87	68	155	TEACHERS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Above are the numbers of training of Mentors this quarter, which focused on ensuring mentors received life skills training. In total, some 137 Mentors and 155 Mentees have been trained in the methodology this year. In January as a result of overwhelming enthusiasm by teachers in schools, AJR will train the last contingent of new Mentors. School mentoring has taken root in the municipalities.



Group monitoring was conducted in the three municipalities of Santa Ana in the month of December in distinct events heavily attended by both Mentors and mentees. AJR Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and OMEs in the municipalities utilized the event to apply a

survey to Mentors and Mentees, inquiring with regards the impact of the program. Results are being prepared and will be included in the Final Report.

NUMBER OF ACTIVE MEMBERS (BASED ON MONITORING AND EVALUATION)						
SANTA ANA	M	39	F	21	Total	60
CHALCHUAPA	M	27	F	21	Total	48
EL CONGO	M	10	F	16	Total	26
	Total	76	Total	58	TOTAL	134

### Challenges

The charts at the right illustrate active number of Mentors (134) and Mentees (228) as per monitoring visits.

Extraordinary work has been carried out by the AJR project officer to conduct door to door and persistent group monitoring of Mentors and Mentees. This activity is one

SANTA ANA	H	78	M	36	Total	114
CHALCHUAPA	H	62	M	13	Total	75
EL CONGO	H	27	M	12	Total	39
	Total	167	Total	61	TOTAL	228

of the most difficult to monitor because youth and adult Mentors have studies and work that make it difficult for them to leave communities. Even in communities, it is difficult to reach them at an specific time.

"God wanted me to help a young Mentee.. young people, they are the future of our beloved El Salvador. There are frustrating moments, each girl has different problems. It's frustrating that one goes in wanting to support and then is unable to because it is not in my power to do so. There are times when there is no solution, maybe there are children unwanted by their parents.  
 ---Amalia Guevara, Mentor, Las Victorias, Chalchuapa.

**IND 2.7.2 Community Infrastructure for Prevention Refurbished in Schools and Communities through AJR support**

The target for this indicator is seven community based infrastructure projects and eleven school-based infrastructure projects supported. **RESULT=15 COMMUNITY-BASED INFRASTRUCTURE PREVENTION PROJECTS COMPLETED (NINE IN SANTA ANA/SIX IN CHALCHUAPA). (ONE PROJECT IN CHALCHUAPA NOT CARRIED OUT.) AND ELEVEN**

Total Counterpart Contributions Infrastructure for Prevention Projects AJR USAID-SICA FEB- DEC 2012		
Infrastructure for Prevention Projects	Santa Ana	\$ 192,771.45
Infrastructure for Prevention Projects	Chalchuapa	\$ 289,011.21
Infrastructure for Prevention Projects	El Congo	\$ 25,980.55
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 507,763.21</b>

Activities

Most infrastructure projects were completed by October 2012 in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa<sup>5</sup>. Several projects were finished this quarter. In Santa Ana nine projects were developed and in Chalchuapa, six of seven planned projects were developed. One project in Cuzcachapa, Chalchuapa was not executed. In an agreement between the Mayor and CMPV, this project will be carried out in 2013 with municipal resources. The resources set aside for Cuzcachapa were distributed over four communities for the same number of projects were focused on improving recreation infrastructure. In Santa Ana, all nine projects were carried out successful

"With this project, youth make use of their free time at night, I wanted to go jogging on the basketball court after closing my store, but I could not, since the project started the kids play until 10 pm ... We thank God that our community has changed for the better, now young people have a place to interact with each other."  
**CESAR EDGARDO R. MONTEAGUDO**  
 EL RANCHADOR, SANTA ANA  
 Improvement of green, benches and Basketball court

"Since we built the school, we haven't had a project this large and beautiful as this. We did it with community resources, but today this field has made our school more beautiful, our students want to go back in, to play. "  
**Miguel Ramirez**  
 Lomas de Tecana, Santa Ana  
 Improvement of school sports area

<sup>5</sup> In El Congo, in 2012 no community infrastructure for prevention projects were supported by AJR. Notwithstanding, the CMPV and municipality invested about \$25,000 in infrastructure which represents a counterpart contribution to AJR.



No. of visits / meetings AJR 8

**✓PROJECT COMPLETED AND INAUGURATED  
NOVEMBER 2012**

**\$ 4,252.61 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED**

**\$ 4,596.03 COUNTERPART PROVIDED**

**Floor and wall construction pedestrian sidewalks**

La Providencia, Santa Ana



No. of visits / meetings AJR 6

**✓PROJECT COMPLETED AND INAUGURATED  
SEPTEMBER 2012**

La Providencia, Santa Ana

**\$ 1,585.46 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED**

**\$1,585.46 COUNTERPART PROVIDED**

**Improvement of green, benches and Basketball**

**court** Planes del Ranchador, Santa Ana



No. of visits / meetings AJR 3

**✓PROJECT COMPLETED AND INAUGURATED  
DECEMBER 2012**

**\$ 3,997.37 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED**

**\$ 3,997.37 \$ COUNTERPART PROVIDED**

**Improvement of green, benches and Basketball**

**court** La Empalizada, Santa Ana



No. of visits / meetings AJR 4

**Inauguration Date November 30, 2012--**

**✓PROJECT COMPLETED AND INAUGURATED  
DECEMBER 2012**

**\$ 9,908.76 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED**

**\$ 9,908.76 \$ COUNTERPART PROVIDED**

**Reconstruction of Community House for OC**

La Union, Santa Ana



No. of visits / meetings AJR 4

**✓PROJECT COMPLETED January 2013**

**\$ 11,602.03 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED**

**\$11,602.03 COUNTERPART PROVIDED**

**Refurbishment of Community House for OC**

Colonia Santa Ana Lamatepec



**✓PROJECT COMPLETED AND INAUGURATED  
DECEMBER 2013**

No. of visits / meetings 4

**\$ 6,815.88 \$ COUNTERPART AGREED**

**\$ 6,815.88 \$ COUNTERPART PROVIDED**

**Refurbishment of Community House /Bathroom  
Built**

Colonia Santa Claudia, Santa Ana



No. of visits / meetings AJR 6

**✓PROJECT COMPLETED AND INAUGURATED  
AUGUST 2012**

**\$3871. 74 COUNTERPART AGREED**

**\$3871. 74 COUNTERPART PROVIDED**

**Improvement of Sports Field**

Buena Vista III, Chalchuapa

No. of visits / meetings AJR 3

**✓PROJECT COMPLETED AUGUST 2012**

**\$1,543.17 COUNTERPART AGREED**

**Improvement of Sports Field**

Buena Vista II, Chalchuapa



No. of visits / meetings AJR 3

**✓PROJECT COMPLETED AUGUST 2012**

**COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 2,115.09**

**Construction Fencing and Gates**

Loma Linda, Chalchuapa



No. of visits / meetings AJR 2

**✓PROJECT COMPLETED AUGUST 2012**

**COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 1065.82**

**Construction Fencing and Gates**

San Antonio, Chalchuapa



No. of visits / meetings AJR 2

**✓PROJECT COMPLETED AUGUST 2012**

**COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 1065.82**

**Construction Fencing Futbol Rapida**

Cuzcachapa, Chalchuapa

No. of visits / meetings AJR 2

**✗PROJECT NOT COMPLETED**

COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 23, 573.67

**Reconstruction of Community House for OC**  
Cuzcachapa, Chalchuapa



No. of visits / meetings AJR 1  
**✓PROJECT COMPLETED AUGUST 2012**  
Cuzcachapa, Chalchuapa  
**COUNTERPART AGREED \$ 5,000**

**Reconstruction of Community House for OC**  
Tazumal II, Chalchuapa



No. of visits / meetings AJR 1  
**✓PROJECT COMPLETED AND INAUGURATED**  
**DECEMBER 2012**  
**\$ 10,000 COUNTERPART AGREED**  
**\$23,476.80 COUNTERPART PROVIDED**

**School-based prevention**  
**infrastructure projects**

**Salvador Ayala Center School / sports**  
**infrastructure equipment**  
San Jose, Santa Ana



**✓PROJECT COMPLETED AUGUST 2012**  
**\$1,000 COUNTERPART AGREED**  
**\$ 2,961.57 COUNTERPART PROVIDED**

**Juan Jose Bernal School / Adequacy of physical**  
**space to practice different sports**  
San Jose Unidas, Santa Ana



**✓PROJECT COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 2012**  
**\$1,000 COUNTERPART AGREED**  
**\$ 2,962.57 COUNTERPART PROVIDED**

**Hacienda San Cayetano School / Recovery of**  
**band instruments for peace**  
Hacienda San Cayetano Santa Ana



✓ PROJECT COMPLETED AUGUST 2012  
 \$1,000 COUNTERPART AGREED  
 \$ 2,961.57 COUNTERPART PROVIDED

Caserío Llano Largo School/ Rescuing my Peace Band  
 El Rachador, Santa Ana



✓ PROJECT COMPLETED AUGUST 2012  
 \$1,000 COUNTERPART AGREED  
 \$ 2,961.57 COUNTERPART PROVIDED

Angela Medina Gomez School / Equipment Recreation Area  
 La Esperanza Santa Ana



✓ PROJECT COMPLETED AUGUST 2012  
 \$1,000 COUNTERPART AGREED  
 \$ 2,961.57 COUNTERPART PROVIDED

Professor Jose Arnoldo Sermeño School/ Improvement recreation rooms  
 Lamatepec, Santa Ana.



✓ PROJECT COMPLETED AUGUST 2012  
 \$1,000 COUNTERPART AGREED  
 \$ 2,961.57 COUNTERPART PROVIDED

Lomas de Centro Escolar Tecana / equipment table tennis room  
 Colonia Lomas de Santa Ana Tecana



✓ PROJECT COMPLETED AUGUST 2012  
 \$1,000 COUNTERPART AGREED  
 \$ 2,961.57 COUNTERPART PROVIDED

\$1,000 COUNTERPART AGREED

**La Mielera School / Roofing Improvement**

Col. Buena Vista 2, 3 and Loma Linda



[✓ PROJECT COMPLETED AUGUST 2012](#)

\$1,000 COUNTERPART AGREED

**\$1,000 COUNTERPART PROVIDED**

**Benito Juarez School/ sports, art and reading  
are best practiced outdoors**

|San Antonio, Chalchuapa



[✓ PROJECT COMPLETED AUGUST 2012](#)

\$1,000 COUNTERPART AGREED

**Colonia Santa Cruz School / Recreational  
space equipment**

Cuzcachapa Chalchuapa



[✓ PROJECT COMPLETED AUGUST 2012](#)

\$1,000 COUNTERPART AGREED

**Tazumal School/ In my school I enjoy my spare  
time**

Tazumal Chalchuapa



[✓ PROJECT COMPLETED AUGUST 2012](#)



## Activities

As can be seen on the page preceding, AJR made major advances across program strategies with regards to its life skills training methodology in all implementation communities. The program has sought to train across its components and has achieved this. It has trained 137 Mentors, 155 Mentees, 182 youth belonging to Clubs and 91 in vocational training and 820 youth in OCs. Importantly, the life skills methodology has penetrated to the eleven target schools, a realm where as a result of acute social crisis in schools—this method is so needed. Some 880 youth in schools were trained during the last period.

The DSMV methodology includes follow up to the goals set out by each youth in their life plan. This requires emphasis by AJR. This did not happen during the year but is contemplated to be done by the CMPVs, whom have been trained by AJR to follow up to the life plans youth created. Teachers from the schools and community leaders trained this year as DSMV facilitators have also been trained to conduct this follow-up.

### **IND 2.8.2 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs that are strengthened to provide youth with a sense of belonging and identity**

*The target for this indicator is seven new clubs established and strengthened and 28 existing clubs strengthened in the target communities. **RESULT= 7 NEW CLUBS ESTABLISHED AND 28 EXISTING CLUBS IN PROCESS OF STRENGTHENING.***

#### **New Clubs**

AJR-USAID SICA NUMBER OF YOUTH IN CLUBS DECEMBER 2012 (ACCORDING TO LAST MONITORING VISIT)							
	NAME OF SCHOOL	DATE EST.	MUN	COMMUNITY	No. M	No. F	TOTAL
1	EMPALIRANZA	October	SANTA ANA	LA EMPPALIZADA	22	0	22
2	NUEVO IMPERIO	September	SANTA ANA	LA UNION	31	23	54
3	AL RITMO DE NUESTROS SUEÑOS	septiembre	SANT ANA	EL RANCHADOR	10	8	18
4	LAMATUCADA	September	SANTA NA	LAMATEPEC	15	12	27
5	CUZCACIADIADA	September	CHALCHUAPA	CUZCACHAPA	17	3	20
6	BUENA VISTA BIKE	September	CHALCHUAPA	BUENA VISTA II	15	2	17
7	FUTBOL XTREME	October	CHALCHUAPA	TAZUMAL II	21	0	21
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>100</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>179</b>

## Activities



Among activities this quarter, in the case of the Youth Clubs established in new communities, Clubs are becoming more recognized by their own communities as a part of the social fabric. In the case of the cycling club, *Cuzcaciada* of the Cuzcachapa community in Chalchuapa, the Club organizes expeditions each weekend, always attended by an adult leader or designate. The dance Club *Nuevo Emperio* this quarter took part in a community celebration and the dance Club, *Al Ritmo de Nuestros Sueños* of the community Planes del Ranchador in Santa Ana participated in the inauguration of community infrastructure for prevention in November 2012. Aside from being recognized in the community, many are sought out by ADESCO community groups to take part in activities at the community level and also in community meetings in some cases. The latter works to fold Clubs into the fabric of communities where social fabric and trust is severely damaged or non-existent as a result of violence. Several Clubs have taken to beginning Club meetings by highlighting certain values like camaraderie, trust and others.

All Clubs have taken part in DSMV life skills training and have Life Plans in place. They also all have norms that have been agreed to by members and Club leaders, all of whom are adults.

## Challenges

AJR does not doubt that the support to create Community Clubs will continue, the municipalities and communities have learned that they are important and that AJR has believed in their social value. Clubs are dependent to some extent on OCs, this is important vis a vis their support into the future. In Buena Vista II for example the new Club interacted a lot with the OC. When the OC had issues with security in the community and needed to be moved and the Coordinator left the OC, the Club suffered. The Club was connected to another cycling Club in the municipality to help it establish routes for the weekend and orient it on other activities.

## Strengthening Existing Clubs

AJR-USAID SICA NUMBER OF YOUTH IN CLUBS DECEMBER 2012 (ACCORDING TO LAST MONITORING VISIT)						
	NAME OF CLUB	MUN	COMMUNITY	No. M	No. F	TOTAL
1	ARGENTINA'S DANCE	SANTA ANA	ARGENTINA	7	5	12
2	JOVENES UNIDOS CONTRA LA VIOLENCIA	SANTA ANA	ARGENTINA	5	3	8
3	BMX SAN JOSE	SANTA ANA	SAN JOSE UNIDAS	4	---	4
4	BMX AJR	SANT ANA	SANTA ANITA	3	---	3
5	SANTA ANA NEWS	SANTA ANA	SANT ANITA	4	3	7
6	GENERACION SAHALOM	SANTA ANA	LA PROVIDENCIA	6	7	13
7	DE COLORES	SANTA ANA	SAN CAYETANO	3	5	8
8	ADRENALINAS BIKE'S	SANTA ANA	EL CARMEN	4	3	7
9	RUMBA CLUB	SANTA ANA	SANTA TERESA	10	5	15
10	DARK MASTER	SANTA ANA	SANTA TERESA	7	6	13
11	PRIMERA GENERACION	SANTA ANA	GARCIA I	7	9	16
12	OMEGA	SANTA ANA	GARCIA I	6	7	13
13	THE FIRE	SANTA ANA	LOMAS DEL TECANA	4	5	9
14	BLACK RAIN	SANTA ANA	LOMAS DEL TECANA	5	4	9
15	ANGELES MUSICALES	CHALCHUAPA	LOMA LINDA	7	7	14
16	STAR BOYS	CHALCHUAPA	LOMA LINDA	8	4	12
17	TAZUCADA	CHALCHUAPA	TAZUMAL I	7	---	7
18	DANCE FREE	CHALCHUAPA	LAS VICTORIAS	6	5	11
19	GETZEMANI	CHALCHUAPA	LAS VICTORIAS	5	6	11
20	DO MI SOL	CHALCHUAPA	LAS VICTORIAS	7	5	13
21	CERO GRADOS BMX	CHALCHUAPA	SAN ANTONIO	6	--	6
22	S.A.D.	CHALCHUAPA	SAN ANTONIO	6	5	11
23	STAR	CHALCHUAPA	BUERA VISTA III	5	4	9
24	YO SOY EL CONGO	EL CONGO	EL CARMEN	5	4	9
25	BENDICION DE DIOS	EL CONGO	EL CARMEN	6	4	10
26	POP	EL CONGO	LAS BRISAS	3	4	7
27	EL TABUDO	EL CONGO	LAS BRISAS	4	5	9
28	LAS PORRAS	EL CONGO	LAS BRISAS	3	2	5
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>130</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>237</b>

### Activities

Clubs established in 2011 also continue to participate in community activities. The Club *Tazucada* in Chalchuapa this quarter participated in inaugurations of OCs in the municipality and in a Clubs Festival. Other activities include bicycle excursions by Clubs, sports festivals and participation in community events. Several Clubs have been able to raise funds for their sustainability. The Club *Black Rain* in Santa Ana organized a community festival, at which time the community's commitment to the Club was evident. When the ADESCO community organization organized a soccer tournament, it was the Club that got youth to attend widely. The Club sang at the event which was attended by about 170 youth.

The previously established Clubs have had a longer cycle of existence in the communities, as is sometimes evidenced. The AJR Coordinator worked closely with Black Rain in particular this quarter. Lomas de Tecana is prone to gangs, making youth particularly vulnerable here. Youth told the AJR Coordinator they didn't always feel motivated to go on in the Club, as it was not meeting regularly. The Coordinator worked with them, encouraging each member to keep going. Weekly rehearsals have ensued once again and the Club holds presentations when invited by the Mayor, CMPV, or to OC inaugurations. Clubs' integration in the communities is also evident in those music Clubs that are teaching music as volunteers in OCs teaching keyboard and guitar. Many youth in Clubs work as volunteers and all Coordinators have worked or work as volunteers at OCs.

### Challenges

Future monitoring of existing Clubs will be challenging, as is the case with the newly established Clubs. The CMPVs are in an ideal place to help do this along with the Monitoring and Evaluation Officers of each municipality. AJR met with the Clubs and CMPVs to discuss follow up to Clubs in 2013 and how this will be done. In communities where Clubs suspended activities (only in two) AJR has explored this issue. In Santa Anita the Club *BMX*, had had bicycles taken into custody by the ADESCO, not to the OC, where the Club will be reactivated. In El Congo, AJR also met with the CMPV and left kiosks, a space where Clubs will be able to practice and spend time.

## *Youth Philharmonic and Choir of Chalchuapa Plays Eight Public Presentations Across the Country*



The Youth Philharmonic of Chalchuapa last quarter—in the first since they were incepted—played no less than eight public presentations, including at the Ministry of Tourism's nationally publicized BAKTUN Maya celebration on December 21, 2012 and a presentation at AJR's Tazumal II historic OC launch, but also traveled across the country twice playing in Izalco, El Salvador and in the municipality of Comacaran. The presentation in Izalco can be seen here: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Viv2DziCu2A> and in Tazumal II here,

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eQR9crWKzWE>.

The Philharmonic and choir count 130 members to date, additional presentacions are slated next quarter.

### **IND 2.8.3 Chapters of the Youth Movement Against Violence Movements established in Two municipalities**

*The target for this indicator is that two new chapters of the Youth Movement are established in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa*

***RESULT= Two new chapters of the Youth Movement are established and officially launched in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa***



Every day the kids improve professionally and with the help of more and better instruments, this initiative is giving strong results in the community, and attracting the interest of more kids who are at risk, living in vulnerable areas.

Conductor and lead Instructor  
Youth Philharmonic and Choir of  
Chalchuapa

## Activities/Results

On October 20, 2012, the municipal chapter of the Youth Movement Against Violence in Chalchuapa, was launched. Chalchuapa's park hosted more than 80 young people. CMPV member Jorge Ibañez encouraged young people to become active partners in preventing violence by making themselves heard through the Movement. Other Coordinator's from the El Salvador Movement were present as were members of youth Clubs who performed. The Coordinator of the Movement in Chalchuapa sits on the Technical Committee of the national Committee and participates actively.

On November 15, 2012, the municipal chapter of the Youth Movement Against Violence in Santa Ana, was also launched with a press conference at the National Palace in Santa Ana. The National Coordinator, Jorge Diaz and Deputy Coordinator of the Movement, Rodrigo Moran were present along with René Urrutia, Chapter Coordinator of Santa Ana who called for youth involvement in seeking solutions to violence in the country. It also spoke about advocacy work on violence prevention to be held in the municipality of Santa Ana.

On November 17, 2012 more than 400 young people joined a rally for the prevention of violence led by founding members of the Youth Movement Against Violence and Coordinating Group of Santa Ana. The march ended in the city park where youth were invited to join the movement. The event ended with a concert in favor of prevention.

Another very significant result is that the new Youth Movement chapter in Chalchuapa this quarter began taking part in CMPV meetings. This participation will be vital to the Movement's future. The relationship is win-win. The Movement offers the CMPV an unmatched awareness and advocacy arm into the municipality and the CMPV offers needed support for the Movement and youths' activities.

Youth from both municipal chapters took part in the historic First Forum Against Youth Violence in early December 2012, alongside colleagues from the regional Youth Movements.

The municipal chapters are planning activities for early 2013 in the municipalities, to be reported on in the final report.

### **IND 2.8.4 Values through Sports Program systematized and accessed by at-risk youth**

*The target for this indicator is 500 youth accessing positive use of free time through sports for prevention activities. **RESULT=1,774 youth accessing positive use of free time through sports. RESULT=68 sports volunteers providing positive use of free time to youth through sports.***

## Activities

*Santa Ana*



Activities occurred in 100% of AJR implementation communities between October and December 2012. Five sports tournaments were held this quarter by the municipality's 36 sports volunteers, eight of whom are active police officers. Some 744 kids had accessed the values for sports program by this quarter. Tournaments were held in Planes del Ranchador, Colonia la Unión, Colonia Argentina and Colonia Lamatepec. Routine meetings with members of the municipality to make sure support is sustained for the program, were also held. The Department of Social Work and

four members of the Department of Recreation and Sports of the municipality have been a tremendous support. During meetings they have committed staff resources to monitoring activities. AJR has traveled consistently to monitor activities alongside municipal partners, teaching them the



values prevention through sports methodology and working with the sports volunteers. These sessions also review attendance formats used at sports events by volunteers to register youth.

### *Chalchuapa*



Activities occurred in 100% of AJR implementation communities between October and December 2012. Four sports tournaments were held this quarter by the municipality's 15 sports volunteers. Some 463 kids had accessed the values for sports program by this quarter. Tournaments were held in San Antonio 2, Cuscachapa, Buena Vista 2 and Buena Vista 3. AJR met with the CMPV's new Sports coordinator three times during the quarter, a calendar was designed for visits to all the sports schools. The CMPV's Sports Coordinator learned AJR's method, which prioritizes the values

promotion aspect over the competitive aspect of sports practice. One of the sports volunteers in Chalchuapa is a police officer.

### *El Congo*

Activities occurred in 100% of AJR implementation communities between October and December 2012. Two sports tournaments were held this quarter. Tournaments were held in El Carmen and Las Brisas in the Polideportivo sports facility which hosts basketball, volleyball, Tae Kwon Do and table tennis. AJR met with the municipality's Sports coordinator during the quarter, a calendar was designed for visits to all the sports schools. AJR reinforced with the CMPV's Sports Coordinator, its methodology for values training.

## Challenges

A key challenge is that post-AJR, the municipality, adopts prevention through sports/values training approach in its own work. Local sports practice in the communities is dependent on ADESCO community groups. Youth don't always look on these groups positively, and the groups don't always reflect the values needed to lead activities. For this reason, AJR has worked with adult leaders as volunteers, whom have a strong reputation in the communities.

Another challenge is that while sports volunteers are community leaders, they sometimes do not have the exact profile necessary for this function and may need extra training to be able to effectively communicate values to youth for example. The skills needed to lead youth in a sports activity, are not equal to those didactic skills needed. In few cases, a volunteer has not been able to transmit the positive values the program seeks to inculcate in youth. Those persons have left the program.

Sports resources are in short supply, balls, bats and other inputs are always needed. Some youth don't have the shoes to participate in soccer for example. They have played barefoot and on a few occasions have been unable to participate in tournaments due to wounds to their feet.

Security conditions in the communities are key. While sports programs in the communities can help create a community perception that sports courts once occupied by youth in gangs or participating in illicit activities, are now hosting tournaments and sports activities—these spaces still need security to function. In the community of Loma Linda for example, gang threats caused the sports activities to need to be paused, restarting later once conditions improved.

A final challenge is that the Monitoring and evaluation Coordinators trained by the municipality have not held field visits to sports activities in the three municipalities. It is thought this is because of pressures to monitor other aspects of the Crime Prevention Plans.

## Results

AJR USAID-SICA VALUES TRAINING THROUGH SPORTS (THROUGH DECEMBER 2012)									
NUMBER OF YOUTH PRACTICING SPORTS THROUGH DECEMBER 2012		YOUTH VALUES THROUGH SPORTS					NUMBER OF SPORTS TOURNAMENTS TOTAL		
SANTA ANA	M	646	F	120	TOTAL	766			7
CHALCHUAPA	M	405	F	68	TOTAL	463			5
EL CONGO	M	398	F	137	TOTAL	535			8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,449</b>		<b>325</b>		<b>1,774</b>			<b>20</b>
NUMBER OF SPORTS PROMOTERS VOLUNTEERS WORKING WITH YOUTH VALUES THROUGH SPORTS THROUGH DECEMBER 2012									
SANTA ANA	M	30	F	6	TOTAL	36			
CHALCHUAPA	M	13	F	2	TOTAL	15			
EL CONGO	M	11	F	6	TOTAL	17			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>54</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>68</b>			

## Sub-activity 2.9: Revision of the National Violence Social Prevention Strategy in support of Municipalities

### **IND 2.9.1 ENPV is revised to identify the main aspects to be modified**

*The target for this indicator is to: 1) Revise existing laws and identify how these laws are related to the GOES Violence Prevention National Strategy (ENPV) at the municipal level and propose coordination mechanisms; 2) Develop a methodology for focus groups and implement this and 3) Develop, validate and publish the revised ENPV. **RESULT=DRAFT APPROVED BY VICE-MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND SECURITY, IN REVIEW PRESIDENT'S LEGAL DEPARTMENT.***

At the request of Pre-Paz, AJR was asked to lead the revision of GOES Violence Prevention National Strategy (ENPV). In order to do this a Reference Technical Group made of Pre-Paz, UNDP, RTI and Creative was formed. Last quarter, AJR hired the consultants to reformulate the National Strategy for the Prevention of Violence. The contractor identified to undertake this work was AFAN, with extensive experience at the municipal level and in violence prevention.

## Sub-activity 2.10: Cross-cutting Media Strategy

### **IND 2.10.1 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 target under this indicator is that all 25 implementation communities have been reached through 15 campaigns. **RESULT= 7 CAMPAIGNS LAUNCHED; 6 CAMPAIGNS TO BE LAUNCHED NEXT QUARTER; 3 CAMPAIGNS CONSOLIDATED WITH OTHER CAMPAIGNS AND 1 CAMPAIGN CANCELED.***

#### Activities

In December the new radio campaign *Echale Un Ojo* (Keep Watch) was launched on Chalchuapa and Santa Ana radio airwaves. The campaign aimed to raise awareness among adults and of their role the actions of young people in the school holidays. Youth drawn into violence due to the lacking relationships with adults in their lives, many of whom are working and don't pay attention even when in the home. A second campaign *Vecinos Por Mi Barrio* (Neighbors for my Neighborhood) became the first campaign in El Salvador that seeks to affect the culture of violence in communities actively. The campaign speaks to communities to put prevention into action through their communities' OCs.

AJR produced a spot/infomercial on the OCs this quarter to help Outreach Centers train new volunteers in each of the components of the Center.

#### Results

### **QUARTER FOUR**

### 1. ECHALE UN OJO ✓ (*Keep an Eye on Him/Her*)



**ACHIEVEMENTS:** This campaign was launched and links the mentoring tool in the 25 intervention communities. The campaign positioned the need for adults to actively ensure the wellbeing of youth in their communities. The campaign aimed to raise awareness among adults and of their role the actions of young people in the school holidays. Youth drawn into violence due to the lacking relationships with adults in their lives, many of whom are working and don't pay attention even when in the home.

### 2. QUE NO TE ENGANCHEN ✓ (*Don't Let them Hook You*)



**ACHIEVEMENTS** This campaign closed with a Drug Prevention March in late October in the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa and the development of a number of surveys to measure the impact of this campaign.

After two months of executed drug prevention campaign, there are two major results: The first is the positioning of the slogan in the municipalities of Chalchuapa, Santa Ana and El Congo, but mainly in the 25 communities intervention, "Que No te Enganchen" (Don't Let them Hook You) became the main slogan of all prevention activities of institutions working in schools and municipalities within the Outreach Centers. The second achievement is the link to partner FUNDASALVA on drug prevention work conducted in schools in the communities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. FUNDASALVA fully linked actions in schools so that their prevention focus invoked the campaign thus positioning and reinforcing the campaign theme with hundreds of beneficiaries of drug prevention program.

### 3. VECINOS POR MI BARRIO (*Neighbors for My Neighborhood*) ✓

**ACHIEVEMENTS:** This campaign launched in November, the first campaign in El Salvador that seeks to affect the culture of violence actively in communities. Other campaigns have limited themselves to seeking to sensitize people. "Neighbors for My Neighborhood" will provide direct advice to beneficiaries to be put into action in the Outreach Centers. The campaign has a strong awareness component, but also actions and advice through a comic book for distribution in communities. The message of the first campaign was "Its not Normal", alerting community members that assassinations, extortions, robberies and other problems related to violence are not the norm—and breaking taboos.

## QUARTER THREE

#### 4. **TU CONSEJO, TE ACONSEJA** ✓ *(Your Council Advises You)*

**ACHIEVEMENTS:** This campaign became the first radio program in El Salvador, dedicated to the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees and the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa.



In addition, the institutions that make up the (CMPV)-like the Ministries of Health, Education, PNC INJUVE, etc. can give advice weekly to highlight the people in the intervention communities, but also of all the inhabitants of both towns. Each of the aforementioned institutions has a space of one hour per week, on Saturday that rotates with a Saturday. There are fourteen institutions that throughout the weeks, prepare reports, comments and responses to community members on violence prevention interventions.

Another important achievement is that people have started interacting with the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees. In Santa Ana, programs received an average of six text messages, three messages via face book and two calls per program. In Chalchuapa, an average of nine calls, two face book messages and four text messages were received per program. The messages and calls are about 60% to denounce dangerous places in some communities and the other 40% is divided into requests to the Violence Prevention Committees, including for interventions like the outreach centers model in other communities.

Finally, the commitment of the media, in this case Millennium Radio and Radio Tazumal has increased. Both radio stations participated full-time in these campaigns and are already part of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees.

#### 5. **DE JÓVENES PARA JÓVENES** ✓ *(Of Youth, By Youth)*

**ACHIEVEMENTS:** The biggest achievement to date is that this is the most successful campaign with regards reach, commitment and participation. Some 14 young people featured on each program, reaching 25 different intervention communities, with 11 text messages, an average of eight face book posts and 9 calls per program in the municipalities of Santa Ana and Chalchuapa. Calls are 80% to address issues related to youth and 20% to solicit advice and music.



Another achievement is that the program's beneficiaries are producing and driving their own radio program and talking to other young people in their municipalities about violence prevention activities; topics such as safe sex, dreams and life goals, substance abuse, community violence, Clubs, and Outreach Centers, among other topics. This provides a pivotal and completely unique platform to youth. Young people leading the program, have created a network in Outreach Centers for reporting on topics and to invite recipients to be part of the program and provide comment. The Outreach Centers are connected via the Internet to speakers for youth to follow the radio program.

Finally, the foremost achievement is that the two radio station partners will maintain the program on the air into the future.

## 6. TODOS SOMOS PREVENCIÓN ✓ *(We all are Prevention)*



**ACHIEVEMENTS:** The biggest achievement of this campaign was to fulfill the objective of which was to inform, sensitize and motivate 110 families per community, of the 25 communities covered by the program, in the municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo to form part of violence prevention activities implemented in the communities.

In this action, CMPV representatives were face to face with the beneficiaries and talked with them. This was achieved through distribution of a colorful mini newspaper called, "We all are Prevention", a publication that shared prevention gains in the intervention communities and invited people to be part of these

actions.

## 7. OUTREACH CENTER INFOMERCIALES ✓

**ACHIEVEMENTS:** This campaign is under development, entering its second phase. Its main achievement is to present to the Outreach Centers "in my neighborhood" as a successful prevention model in the 25 intervention communities using an infomercials technique (spot run by a person), and presenting in simple language and brief description, the components of the OC in a dynamic, which allows viewers to quickly understand the functioning of this prevention tool.

**CHALLENGES:** A script that easily condenses the operation of outreach centers.

**NEXT STEPS:** The third stage, which is airing the third infomercial and then monitoring the impact of the campaign.

Network of Community Communicators for Prevention on November 9, 2012.

### QUARTER ONE (PENDING)

## 8. JÓVENES AL RESCATE DE VALORES *(Youth Rescuing Values)*

**ACHIEVEMENTS:** This campaign will be launched in February. Its first achievement is the creation of a youth movement with the young beneficiaries of outreach centers, which have a presence in each of the 25 intervention communities. The second achievement is that this campaign comes as part of a REDPREV network of communicators in violence prevention that will be supported by Tazumal and Millennium Radios and channel 24 and 29; Chalchuapa and Santa Ana media.

These young will initiate violence prevention actions in the 25 communities in the municipalities of intervention, but at the same time these actions will be covered through the media. Through the network described above, youth will serve as media correspondents, covering these activities.

**CHALLENGES:** Coordinating beneficiaries youth outreach centers, as they are participating in various prevention tools driven Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA, as clubs, mentoring, training, etc.

**NEXT STEPS:** Launch of the Youth Movement to Rescue Values jointly with the REDPREV

### **9. CUENTA TRES** (*Count to Three*)

The objective of these messages and the goal of the campaign are to seek influence and sensitize families in the intervention communities to stopping domestic violence, driving three values: patience, tolerance and respect.

NEXT STEPS: Launch of the campaign on November 16, 2012. **PIENSALO BIEN-** (*Think it Through Thoroughly*)

This campaign is in production, the messages are being built around the concept of a positive message for young people to have an impact on the issue and help mitigate through awareness, early pregnancies.

### **10. TU IDENTIDAD:** (*Your Identity*)

This closing campaign is in production, intended to launch municipal policies to prevent violence with a reporting on all the actions conducted to prevent violence, calling on community members to continue working for the identity of each municipality.

### **11. PIENSALO BIEN** (*Think About It*)

## **CANCELED CAMPAIGNS**

### **TURISMO ES PREVENCIÓN:** (*Tourism is Prevention*)

AJR has redirected and consolidated this campaign to be addressed as a part of the *Your Identity* campaign.

### **PLAN AMIGO** (*Friend Plan*)

AJR has redirected and consolidated this campaign to be addressed as a part of the "We are all Prevention", campaign which informed families of the 25 intervention communities of prevention efforts.

### **RADIO YO SOY EL CONGO** (*Radio Yo Soy El Congo*)

This campaign was canceled, as the municipality could not provide the minimum infrastructure to house the radio booth.

### **AGENTES DE CAMBIO** (*Change Agents*)

The campaign, which aimed to directly motivate young beneficiaries of the program, to take action in their communities was redirected to the campaign "Neighbors For My Neighborhood" which will provide direct advice to beneficiaries to be put into action in the Outreach Centers. As previously mentioned, this campaign has a strong awareness component, and will use a comic book for distribution in communities.

