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# ALIANZA JOVEN REGIONAL USAID-SICA

QUARTER TWO REPORT

January 1, 2011-March 31, 2011



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

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## Executive Summary

This report is a quarterly report and covers activities carried out by the Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA from January 1, 2011 through March 31, 2011. The Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA received an amendment to its cooperative agreement, (CA) No. 598-A-00-08-00011-00, extending the program through September 30, 2011. Funding was increased from \$2.8 million to \$9.9 million. The program's scope was modified and the three original activities expanded to become six total activities. In November 2010, a seventh activity related to restorative juvenile justice and funded by the INL, was added to the program's scope through Amendment number ten to the cooperative agreement.<sup>1</sup>

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

Program activities under Activity One have seen significant advances this quarter. This component supports interventions to prevent vulnerable youth from joining gangs, to help youth to leave gangs and promote activities that reduce recidivism. Activities include the expansion of the outreach center network, strengthening of current outreach centers, education awareness campaigns, and sub-grants to support communities to develop prevention initiatives.

The majority of OCs in El Salvador fall under Activity Four Merida/CARSI funds. The only new OC opened this quarter under Activity One is Buena Vista III in Chalchuapa. Established Outreach Centers are being strengthened under the AJR. These OC's include Barrio Lourdes (San Salvador); Lourdes (Colon); Melendez (Soyapango); 13 de enero (Mejicanos) and Chintuc II (Apopa). A renewed agreement with Francisco Gavidia University will ensure IT training continues to be provided at Outreach Centers and the Coordinators have Access to student volunteers at their Centers.

This quarter in El Salvador, the Youth Movement Against Violence (MJCv) was born in the presence of its sister Movement—the Youth Movement Against Violence (MJCv) Guatemala. In a mere three months, the Movement developed a vibrant social network following that is fueling its activities in support of a crime prevention policy in El Salvador. It conducted a workshop modeled around its slogan “Hagamos Algo Pues” *Ok Let's Do Something* (Against Violence) with more than 150 youth attending and roundtables to discuss key violence issues; it held a second workshop to determine its Mission, goals and focus and vote on a Coordinating Committee; it launched an Internet campaign using violence data to create awareness and interest in the Movement and in March, the Movement was officially launched. MJCv was presented to San Salvador, the country and the world, through a press conference by youth in the afternoon sun on one of the city's best known public landmarks. In just three months, the Movement is coming out of its infancy, has developed a voice on networking sites and over the next quarter, will be preparing its first prevention policy advocacy initiatives.

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

In Guatemala, a new grant beginning in January 2011 to the Youth Movement Against Violence positions the Movement to implement advocacy initiatives during a crucially important elections period. It will be able to broach prevention policy recommendations, raise awareness with members of the judiciary and political parties, expand the Movement's ties to universities, and redouble efforts to support youth access to employment, with a tremendous headwind.

The foremost accomplishment of the Movement Against Violence this quarter, has been a high-impact campaign to capture the attention of Guatemalans; maximize social media outlets and build alliances with youth organizations, all to promote the Movement's Nine Prevention Policy Recommendations. AJR needed the best and approached Ogilvy, a global public relations firm specialized in social marketing campaigns and obtained pro-bono assistance with a campaign designed to unify organizations and youth around the policy recommendations. The music video for "No Más Balas" was aired on national and international TV stations and countless radio programs in Guatemala. TV broadcasting of the music video is estimated to be valued at some \$591,000. More than 30,000 watched the video on You Tube and more than 600 email responses were received by the Youth Movement in response to video and advocacy efforts—so much so that the Movement had to make arrangements to be able to process the interest.

"Prevention in Action" talks also continue to be held at educational institutions, companies and universities, promoting the prevention of youth violence through awareness talks, and calls to action. Very significantly, talks have led to youth in the audiences going online to join the Youth Movement Against Violence.

In El Salvador, AJR continues supporting FUNDASALVA, a private non-profit organization dedicated to investigation, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of those addicted to drugs and alcohol in the "Rehabilitation and Reinsertion of Ex-Youth Gang Members" program. Under this agreement 150 ex gang members will have access to life skills and training, 100 will rehabilitated and have accessed employment and 25 will have been treated for substance abuse. Six youth were reinserted into the workforce as employees this quarter. FUNDASALVA continues to search for companies for participation in Desafio 100. It has interviewed 48 candidates to determine their suitability for Desafio 100 implementation. Drug consumption has been halted in four out of five youth who are part of the ambulatory drug dependency program.

A large number of youth have been recommended for the tattoo removal program. Five psycho and sociological life skills workshops were held this quarter covering self-esteem, leadership, life planning, personal relationships, and how to develop a resume. These workshops were very popular among ex-gang members, sixty seven persons were trained. A new alliance with the Fernando Llorc Foundation- also a partner in AJR's vocational training endeavors-has led to a course being provided to ex-gang youth. A football match during the quarter between various rival gangs represented a benchmark for youth as they amicably engaged in the competitive environment of a soccer field.

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

Several significant advances defined Activity Two this quarter. The evaluation process and subsequent preparation of the case studies is almost completed. This is the culmination of a process of working side by side with justice operators in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala and led not just to the development of the case studies but also enabled operators in each of the countries to gain a different perspective regarding the current situation of the juvenile justice system, evaluating positive and negative factors that have an effect in the efficiency of the system.

In Honduras, the evaluation process has allowed us to ensure there is consistency between juvenile justice operators with regards to two aspects: 1. The Childhood and Adolescence Code which is desperately in need of changes to overcome a series of technical inadequacies that make it impossible to work with for operators; 2. It is fundamental to invest in training of juvenile justice operators given the generational change and lack in specialization in this field. Also, a number of aspects have been identified that can be taken into account in the preparations of the Regional Policy Recommendations which have emerged during the preparation, revision and validation of the Juvenile Justice situational analysis.

The alternative measures component continues to advance. In Honduras a workshop was carried out on February 23 with a technical team from INHFA, to discuss a draft document on rules of procedures for the execution and monitoring of alternative measures. Workshops for the development of rules of procedures were also organized with representatives of ISNA in El Salvador and the Secretaría de Bienestar Social in Guatemala.

In Honduras, the structure and design of the non-degree course or Diplomado in Juvenile Justice has been defined, as well as its content. The course is expected to be designed in April in order to start the planning of the coursework for this program, in all three countries. This quarter, AJR was joined by Dr. Mary Beloff, an international juvenile justice expert who will be charged with the design of the non-degree course in Juvenile Justice. It has become clear this quarter that human resource in terms of teaching staff, is very limited in the three countries. For this reason the program may consider funding a few international trainers in key themes for the development of the non-degree course or Diplomado in Juvenile Justice.

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

AJR held several meetings with SICA to review the Security Index and the OBSICA. The Democratic Security Unit of SICA held a workshop presentation of the initiative OBSICA to a group of international cooperation agencies on March 7, 2011. AJR participated in the workshop.

Next for AJR, is the development of a conceptual framework of the Security Index. A proposed methodology of the Security Index will be defined next quarter modeled on the design of the Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations System.

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

AJR's commitment is that Violence Prevention Committees are strengthened to design, implement, and monitor their Municipal Crime Prevention Plans. Strengthening of the CMPV includes positioning the entity with regards to prevention and the design and carrying out of prevention activities in the three municipalities, improving inter-institutional coordination of the CMPV, equipping an office which may become a hub for municipal prevention activities. During this reporting period, the organizational strengthening of CMPVs has been focused on assisting the three CMPV's by, 1) facilitating the equipping and startup of their offices, 2) providing technical assistance in the technical preparation of proposals to implement their prevention action plans, 3) supporting the development of activities of the plan including for example the identification of resources like space in the community for new Outreach Centers, potential prevention infrastructure projects and other initiatives outlined in the Prevention Plans and, 4) revising the structure of CMPV's. (The latter process occurred in Santa Ana this quarter.)

Eleven new Outreach Centers proposals were developed this quarter, four Centers were operating by March 31<sup>st</sup>, and all eleven will be operating and inaugurated during the next quarter. All Coordinators were identified in collaboration with partners. They have been trained in the Outreach Center methodology, operations and management, including of finances. An OC Manual is being revised and finalized and it outlines all aspects of Outreach Center methodology, operations and management. The five formats used in outreach centers to register services are also in use and as computers arrive in Centers the electronic Excel-based system to register users, is being taken into use. Coordinators and sub-coordinators have been trained in Monitoring and Evaluation practices and systems. (See also Activity Six.)

AJR developed a methodology for youth clubs this quarter. More than seventy terms of reference were provided to youth interested in forming clubs in eighteen communities. Support for clubs is expected to range between \$500 and \$1000. Each Club that is selected will have to commit to expansion and several other requirements by AJR.

In this quarter, two *Desafío de Soñar mi Vida* (Dream my Life Challenge) workshops were developed (DSMV), which included 32 persons (Coordinators, Sub Coordinators and other youth) who came to the training through the Outreach Centers. Each of eleven new OCs has a commitment in their agreements, to life skills training provided through the Outreach Center. AJR's facilitators are expected to replicate training in OCs and in their own communities.

The provision of vocational training and a dignified job is another strategic area of focus for all three Violence Prevention Plans. High levels of youth unemployment coupled with lack of education and vocational skills has left youth in the municipalities feeling they have few options for earning a living outside of criminal activity. The AJR is supporting vocational

training to better equip youth to take advantage of existing and new employment opportunities through seven unique local vocational educational partnerships. This quarter, the implementation of training courses ensued in the three target municipalities.

The seven vocational training organizations supported the promotion of specialized courses through fairs and direct promotion in communities. Three local fairs were developed for this purpose with the assistance of 275 interested youths. Promotional campaigns in support of these efforts were put together with the support of community leaders and members of the CMPV. This process mobilized many people from communities including: ADESCO leaders, OC volunteers, youth leaders, municipal staff, and technicians from partner agencies (Trainers, etc.). Some communities embraced the process of getting youth to trainings, in the community of El Carmen Chilin a community leader stated, "This is in fact an opportunity for the youth of my community to move ahead,". AJR staff discovered he himself had driven one of the youth to vocational training in Santa Ana.

The enrollment numbers through fairs and campaigns were: El Congo 253, Santa Ana 858, and Chalchuapa 366. AJR developed a database in which all the information in the registration forms was entered. This information has allowed identifying risk factors for each of the participants and selecting those who are the most at risk.

As of the writing of this report, on March 31, 2011, AJR 539 youth are enrolled in and attending training courses. An additional 320 youth have signed up for courses beginning in April 2011.

AJR will start activities related to youth access to jobs next quarter as vocational training is expected to enhance youth options among employers. Also, next quarter AJR aims for Outreach Centers to begin to refer youth to potential employers.

Crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards to recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention will be launched in earnest over the next quarter. Important inputs will be taken into account including data emerging from AJR's baseline which provides a valuable view into values, family life and violence in the home and perception of violence and gangs by communities.

In Santa Ana this quarter, a major accomplishment has been the observatory developing its first statistical report based on the observatory's indicators framework. The report was developed and discussed with representatives of the institutions that provided the information; the first statistical report was based on data from January 2011. The development of the first statistical report of the observatory is a particular success. It implies the beginning of a process that must be fostered and creates an important technical precedent for the development of a database on violence and vulnerability, responding to a work plan with trained human resources and appropriate technical support.

AJR provided a hardware package to the observatory teams in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa

and El Congo for their operation, providing a desktop computer, a laptop, a multimedia projector and office furniture. AJR seeks that observatory staff have an acceptable level of understanding of: electronic information management, statistical management and the analysis and preparation of reports using information. Training in these areas will begin next quarter.

### **Activity 5: Honduras Merida Initiative on Prevention**

The impact of USAID's prevention efforts under the AJR USAID SICA Honduras CARSI Initiative this quarter, were fully felt in the cities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, and La Ceiba, three of the four largest cities in the country.

As is reported in detail in the *Key Developments* section following this one, the launches of the Municipal Prevention Plans included marches "for the life of youth", concerts, theme songs, videos, TV, cable, radio media appearances and the visual impact of large roadside posters. Much press was devoted to the prevention plans and the opening of Outreach Centers, that have created important momentum for Prevention and a keen awareness that the GOH institutions, the Municipal Governments aided by the US Government, are trying to provide responses that prevent violence indices from escalating further.

Violence Prevention plans for Choloma, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba, were validated by municipal and community leaders this quarter, and launched before youth and civil society, the private sector and others, with great success. The launches served to mobilize a rich gamut of multi-sectoral actors for the prevention of crime—municipal authorities, civic leaders, private sector, community leaders (*Patronatos*), artists, sports personalities, religious leaders and youth. Extraordinary counterpart contribution was secured, more than \$155,000 in leverage including a contribution of \$37,000 provided by the Pepsi Co.

AJR has been able to foster an important network of local journalists willing to support and cover prevention activities. At the launch of the crime prevention plan in La Ceiba for example, a "For the Life of La Ceiba's Youth" launch included a six block march and a concert where local artists, tired of the present escalating wave of violence, sang an emotional call for prevention. National authorities participated along with municipal officials in the three launch events, fostering collaboration on an issue that no single layer of government or sector is capable of solving and in which all, including civil society and the private sector have an important role to play.

Under the AJR indicator that calls for communication campaigns reinforcing values to prevent crime, Honduras has launched an innovative bi-lingual drug-consumption prevention campaign in Puerto Lempira that seeks to address growth in consumption. This campaign includes the production of two radio spots (one is Spanish and one in Misquito), the printing of fliers, and a radio broadcasting workshop for youth who are involved in this campaign. The second phase of the campaign is being designed by a major communications firm in Honduras pro-bono and will start in April. Fifteen youth were trained in radio production to produce radio spots. The campaign is being supported by the Secretariat of Health of Honduras, the Departmental Directorate of Education of Gracias a Dios, PAHO-WHO, UNFPA, the National Youth Institute, and the Alliance for

Childhood, Adolescence, and Youth. The campaign runs through the fifteenth of August 2011.

Two Outreach Centers were inaugurated in Honduras this quarter, the San Juan, Chamelecón, implemented by an evangelical church, which had been in limited operation for a few months and the Brotes Nuevos, Puerto Lempira OC, implemented by the active Catholic Church parish in this coastal town. The San Juan Chamelecón OC underwent a significant renovation, thanks to assistance that INL gave by providing all the materials to change the roof of the building where it operates. The US Ambassador in Honduras made a visit to this OC, shortly before its opening, generating substantial interest from the local press and community. This OC has had an impressive start, with a significant number of church and community volunteers involved in its repair and hundreds of children and youth quickly registering to start receiving the services of the OC. Despite having just opened, the OC organized several *Desafío de Soñar mi Vida* training sessions.

Brotes Nuevos, AJR's first Puerto Lempira OC, opened its doors towards the end of March. It was inaugurated by leading authorities in the country: the Honduran President, the Catholic Cardinal, the Minister of Education, the Minister of FHIS and the US Ambassador. The President of Honduras, in appreciation of the effort, promised to deliver eight new computers to the OC.

While these two openings were a success, the AJR was working simultaneously on its twenty new Outreach Centers, most of which will open in May.

This quarter, the Outreach Center Coordinators and four volunteers from each of the nineteen Outreach Centers received the *Desafío Soñar Mi Vida (DSMV)* or "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" life skills training methodology in San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Puerto Lempira. The Coordinators of four OCs in Choloma, nine in San Pedro Sula, five in La Ceiba and one in Puerto Lempira were trained to replicate the methodology. Ninety-six were trained in all. Almost immediately some Outreach centers started replicating the DSMV methodology, reaching another 275 beneficiaries.

AJR is partnering with COMVIDA (the youth and women's office at the Municipality), in developing the ten Youth Clubs corresponding to Choloma and is partnering with the local office of the Instituto Nacional de la Juventud, which has offered support for the development of the Youth Club program in La Ceiba.

Between January-March 2011, AJR advanced the use of the community census format. AJR mounted a massive push, working with community leaders to complete a census, helping to provide a map of youth demographics in the communities in order to target training. It developed a potential beneficiary form to be filled out through Patronato's by youth looking for an educational or training opportunity that would identify key risk factors in children over twelve. AJR Honduras revised the census in a total of five communities.

To support the Prevention Plans' objective of providing vocational training to high-risk youth, AJR focused its training development efforts on the preparation and dissemination of Terms of Reference for training providers in the communities where AJR is working.

Terms of Reference were officially shared with the following potential technical and vocational training institutions: ODEF Financiera; Centro Técnico Honduras Corea; FUNADEH; Escuela de Artes y Oficios; Instituto Técnico Chamelecón; Academia Las Amigas and Educatodos. AJR Honduras' training package and associated grants will be finalized in the next quarter. Additionally, AJR advanced negotiations of a major agreement with the National Training Institute (INFOP), which will provide free instruction and certification assistance at the Outreach Centers through highly qualified INFOP instructors in several vocational training areas (including micro-enterprises.)

In line with the Prevention Plans' objective of fostering youth employment, AJR has redoubled employment focus. It met with Cargill, international producer and marketer of food, agricultural, financial and industrial products and services to discuss the Desafio 100 program and to share with Cargill San Pedro Sula's Violence Prevention Plan. It also met with the firm Green Valley to explore collaboration, particularly in regards to providing youth in Cofradía, Casa Quemada with employment opportunities. The Association of Maquiladores (the Bolsa de Empleo programs) and the government employment program Pro-Empleo are interested in exploring the provision of jobs in AJR target communities.

This quarter AJR Honduras submitted its proposal for the Municipal Crime Observatories to be implemented in La Ceiba and Choloma, which will be carried out by the IUDPAS institute of the National Autonomous University, which implements the National Violence Observatories, one of the most advanced and solid Violence Observatory in Central America.

AJR launched the Public-Private Coalition for Insertion of Former Gang Members, with the participation of the First Designate to the Presidency (equivalent to a Vice President), Minister of Youth, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Tegucigalpa and other important stakeholders. This Coalition brings together main government institutions; INJ (Instituto Nacional de la Juventud), PNPRRS (Programa Nacional de Prevención) and IHNFA (Instituto Hondureño de Niñez, Familia y Adolescencia ), and other government offices (such as the Secretary of the President for Religious Affairs) and the FBOs and NGOs involved in rehabilitation and the private sector, represented by the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of Tegucigalpa. The Coalition has already trained 12 former gang-members in micro-entrepreneurship.

AJR is working closely with the Coalition to transfer Desafio 100 insertion methodologies and supports the efforts through a regional expert and the AJR psychologist based in San Pedro Sula, that has been trained to ensure proper beneficiary selection processes. This AJR officer is also linking the San Pedro Sula insertion efforts with the Coalition's in Tegucigalpa. The Coalition is now well-positioned to become a network for insertion that can be used by priests and pastors (who are frequently involved in rescuing youth from gangs) and to link young, former gang members with job opportunities.

AJR provided support to USAID Honduras FHIS-USAID (CLIPS) community infrastructure for prevention project, to carry out participatory processes to identify projects in all AJR target communities and also to negotiate terms with the Municipal Governments

involved. Many of AJRs communities are slated to receive the benefit of social infrastructure developed through CLIPS.

The alliance with the Municipality of San Pedro Sula was strengthened with the signing of a Letter of Intent to develop the Municipal Prevention Plan, as it states that through Paz y Convivencia it will strongly back AJR activities (this will include, for example 80 new computers to add to the ones donated by AJR to the OCs and an important amount of additional equipment.)

Simultaneously, several proposals to develop vocational training and sports programs are being developed with GOH and Municipal authorities, vocational training centers and INMUDE (San Pedro Sula). A proposal for a Tattoo Removal project, that includes the purchase of a laser tattoo removal machine and a related program with the national institution responsible for insertion is almost finished and will be presented to USAID next quarter.

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

The Monitoring and Evaluation unit this quarter, initiated work under the cooperative agreement deliverable, *Activity 6.2: Collect lessons learned about what interventions were effective and what factors must be in place in order to achieve desired results.* Participatory workshops were held in all three implementation countries to begin developing lessons learned. A seven-step methodology based on each area's intermediate results was developed to determine lessons learned. Three lessons learned were developed in El Salvador, twelve were developed in Honduras (where administrative and support staff also developed lessons) and eight Lessons Learned were drafted in Guatemala. The processes timing was considered key. Though major program implementation will peak this quarter, the timing of the first workshop allowed much of the technical team's important process work to be captured. Follow up to lessons learned will continue this quarter.

AJR also developed the Monitoring and Evaluation Systems for 12 new Outreach Centers in El Salvador and trained Coordinators and sub-coordinators in its use.

This quarter, the Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator in Honduras resigned from his position. The AJR has carefully analyzed needs in Honduras and at the time of this writing is in the process of hiring a replacement. Monitoring and Evaluation system design and training for the new Outreach Centers in Honduras is a foremost priority as is the design and initiation of a Monitoring and Evaluation instrument for the municipalities.

The program presented the Final Reports for its Baseline Survey to USAID El Salvador and USAID Honduras. Both reports contain important data on migration and violence, perception of education and job opportunities and gang violence, among others. The Report will be used directly with municipal partners in both countries this quarter as well as analyzed for potential inputs to communication campaigns in the municipalities.

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

This quarter the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission was established with delegated representatives of juvenile justice institutions and with the participation of representatives of the Commissions on Childhood and Judicial Affairs of the National Congress, as well as the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice. An invitation to participate in the Commission has also been made to the Justice and Human Rights Secretariat of the Executive, who has not yet delegated a representative.

After several consultations and identification of possible scenarios, the Commission agreed to work on a proposal for a Special Law on Juvenile Justice for Honduras. This proposal would be presented to the National Congress as a partial reform to the Code of Childhood and Adolescence.

At the same time and to support this important reform process, an advocacy process has been initiated with relevant government institutions to find legal support for the Commission, so it may be endowed with the necessary recognition in order for the proposal of reforms resulting from this process is able to carry the strength and can be placed on the agenda of the government and National Congress.

Another mayor accomplishment this quarter was the establishment of an internal management team at IHNFA to coordinate and monitor the process for the development of the institution's Strategic Plan. AJR has worked and validated with the Team, the Terms of Reference for the consultancy aimed at supporting the development of the Strategic Plan.

Also during the quarter, this new activity was presented to a group of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working under the platforms of COIPRODEN and FOPRIDEH, who have expressed interest in participating in organizational strengthening activities aimed at monitoring juvenile justice institutions.

## Resumen Ejecutivo

El presente reporte trimestral cubre las actividades realizadas por Alianza Joven Regional USAID-SICA del 1 de enero al 31 de marzo de 2011. Alianza Joven Regional USAID-SICA recibió una enmienda al acuerdo cooperativo, (CA), No. 598-A-00-08-00011-00, extendiendo el programa hasta el 30 de septiembre de 2011. El financiamiento del programa fue incrementado de \$2.8 millones a \$9.9 millones. El alcance del programa fue modificado y las tres actividades originales se expandieron para convertirse en seis actividades. En Noviembre 2010, una séptima actividad relacionada con el desarrollo de la justicia juvenil restaurativa en Honduras y financiada por el La Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales de Narcóticos y Aplicación de la ley (INL) se añadió al ámbito de aplicación del programa, a través de la décima enmienda al acuerdo cooperativo<sup>2</sup> incrementando el financiamiento del programa a \$10.5 millones.

### Actividad 1: Iniciativas públicas-privadas para la prevención de pandillas

Las actividades del Programa bajo la Actividad Uno han visto avances significativos este trimestre. Este componente intenta prevenir que jóvenes vulnerables se unan a pandillas, ayudar a jóvenes a abandonar las pandillas, y promover actividades que reduzcan la reincidencia. Estas actividades incluyen la expansión de la red de Centros de Alcance, el fortalecimiento de Centros de Alcance existentes, campañas de sensibilización, y donaciones para ayudar a las comunidades a desarrollar iniciativas de prevención.

La mayoría de Centros de Alcance en El Salvador están comprendidos bajo los fondos de la Actividad Cuatro MERIDA/CARSI. El único nuevo Centro de Alcance que se preparará para abrir sus puertas este trimestre bajo la Actividad Uno está en Buena Vista III (Chalchuapa). Los Centros de Alcance establecidos están siendo fortalecidos a través de AJR. Estos Centros de Alcance incluyen Barrio Lourdes (San Salvador); Lourdes (Colón); Meléndez (Soyapango); 13 de enero (Mejicanos) and Chintuc II (Apopa). Un nuevo acuerdo con la Universidad Francisco Gavidia asegurará que la capacitación en Informática continúe en los Centros de Alcance y que los Coordinadores tengan acceso a estudiantes voluntarios en sus Centros.

Este trimestre en El Salvador, el Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia (MJCv) nació en la presencia de su Movimiento hermano – el Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia de Guatemala. En tan solo tres meses, el Movimiento desarrolló una vibrante red social que está impulsando sus actividades en apoyo a una política de prevención de la violencia en El Salvador.

El Movimiento realizó un taller modelado en su slogan “Hagamos Algo Pues” con más de 150 jóvenes asistentes y mesas redondas para discutir los principales problemas de violencia. El Movimiento desarrolló posteriormente un segundo taller para determinar su misión, objetivos, enfoque, y elegir un Comité Coordinador. Además lanzó una campaña

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<sup>2</sup> Ver también Anexo sobre el reporte financiero

de internet usando datos de violencia para dar conocimiento y crear interés sobre el Movimiento. El Movimiento fue oficialmente lanzado en marzo. El MJCV fue presentado a San Salvador, el país, y el mundo, a través de una rueda de prensa llevada a cabo por jóvenes en el sol de la tarde en uno de los lugares públicos más conocidos. En tan solo tres meses, el Movimiento está saliendo de su infancia, ha desarrollado una voz en redes sociales, y durante el próximo trimestre, estará preparando sus primeras iniciativas de apoyo para una política de prevención.

En Guatemala, una nueva donación al Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia iniciada en enero de 2011, lo posiciona para desarrollar iniciativas de incidencia durante un período electoral crucialmente importante. El Movimiento, podrá presentar recomendaciones de políticas de prevención, sensibilizar a miembros del órgano judicial y de los partidos políticos, expandir los lazos del Movimiento con las universidades, y redoblar esfuerzos para apoyar acceso a empleo para jóvenes.

El logro más importante del Movimiento Juvenil Contra la Violencia este trimestre ha sido una campaña de alto impacto para capturar la atención de los guatemaltecos; maximizar el uso de medios sociales y construir alianzas con organizaciones de la juventud – todo para promover las 9 Recomendaciones de Política de Prevención del Movimiento. AJR necesitaba lo mejor y por eso contactó a Ogilvy, una firma global de relaciones públicas especializada en mercadeo social, y obtuvo asistencia pro-bono con una campaña diseñada para unir organizaciones y jóvenes en el tema de recomendaciones para la política de prevención. El video musical “No Mas Balas” salió al aire en estaciones de televisión nacionales e internacionales, de igual forma la música del mismo sonó en un sinnúmero de programas radiales en Guatemala. El valor estimado de la transmisión del video musical en televisión es de \$591,000. Más de 30,000 personas vieron el video en YouTube, y más de 600 respuestas fueron recibidas por el Movimiento Juvenil en respuesta al video y los esfuerzos de apoyo – tanto fue esto que el Movimiento tuvo que hacer arreglos para poder procesar este interés.

Presentaciones del programa “Prevención en Acción,” que promueve la prevención de violencia juvenil a través de exposiciones de sensibilización y de llamados a tomar acción, también continúan en establecimientos educativos, compañías, y universidades. Estas presentaciones muy significativamente han llevado a jóvenes que las han escuchado a unirse en línea al Movimiento Juvenil Contra la Violencia..

Asimismo, un movimiento de jóvenes que rechazan la violencia, similar al de Guatemala y El Salvador, está en una fase de organización en Honduras. Sondeos preliminares destacan que hay un gran deseo entre organizaciones juveniles de emprender un esfuerzo en esta dirección.

En El Salvador, se continúa apoyando a FUNDASALVA – una organización privada sin fines de lucro y dedicada a la investigación, prevención, tratamiento y rehabilitación de personas adictas a las drogas y al alcohol en la ejecución del proyecto “Rehabilitación y Reinserción de Jóvenes Ex-Pandilleros.” Bajo este acuerdo se espera que: 150 ex-

pandilleros tengan acceso a capacitaciones y talleres de habilidades para la vida, 100 sean rehabilitados y puedan insertarse en el mercado laboral, y 25 reciban tratamiento contra el abuso de sustancias. Seis Jóvenes fueron reinsertados a la Sociedad como empleados en este trimestre. FUNDASALVA continúa la búsqueda de empresas para su participación en Desafío 100. Se han entrevistado a 48 candidatos para determinar su oportunidad de participar en Desafío 100. El consumo de drogas ha sido disminuido en cuatro de cada cinco jóvenes que forman parte del programa de drogas de dependencia ambulatoria. Varios jóvenes han sido recomendados para el programa de eliminación de tatuajes. Cinco talleres de habilidades psicosociales se llevaron a cabo en este trimestre para mejorar la auto estima, liderazgo, planificación de vida, relaciones interpersonales y como desarrollar un Currículum Vitae para insertarse dentro de la sociedad. Estos talleres fueron muy populares entre ex miembros de pandillas. Sesenta y siete personas fueron capacitadas.

Además, una nueva alianza con la Fundación Fernando Llorca – también un socio en los esfuerzos de capacitación vocacional de AJR – ha llevado a que un curso sea proveído a jóvenes ex-pandilleros.

Un partido de fútbol durante el trimestre entre las distintas pandillas representó un punto de referencia para los jóvenes, ya que participaron de manera amistosa con los que alguna vez fueron sus enemigos en el entorno competitivo del campo de fútbol.

## **Actividad 2: Evaluación de los marcos regionales legales y de justicia y la promoción de la reforma de las políticas de justicia juvenil**

Algunos avances significativos definieron a la Actividad Dos este trimestre. El proceso de evaluación de los sistemas de justicia penal juvenil y la subsecuente preparación de los estudios de casos han sido casi concluidos. Esta es la culminación de un proceso de trabajo conjunto con operadores de justicia en El Salvador, Honduras, y Guatemala, que no solo llevó al desarrollo de los estudios de caso, pero también permitió a los operadores en cada uno de los países obtener una perspectiva diferente sobre el estado de situación del sistema valorando aspectos positivos y negativos que inciden en la eficiencia del sistema.

En Honduras, el proceso de evaluación ha permitido identificar que hay consistencia y coincidencia entre los operadores de la justicia penal juvenil, en dos situaciones: 1. El Código de la Niñez y Adolescencia el cual urge de modificaciones para superar serias deficiencias técnicas que imposibilitan trabajar adecuadamente a los operadores y; 2. Es fundamental invertir en capacitaciones para los operadores de la justicia penal juvenil, dado el cambio generacional y la falta de especialización en la materia. Asimismo se han identificado algunos aspectos que pueden tomarse en cuenta para la preparación de las Recomendaciones de Política Regional que han salido a relucir durante el proceso de preparación, revisión y validación del análisis situacional de la Justicia Penal Juvenil.

El componente de medidas alternas continúa avanzando. En Honduras se presentó y discutió, en un taller (23 de febrero) con el equipo técnico del IHNFA, un documento

borrador de normas de procedimiento para la ejecución y seguimiento de Medidas Alternas. De la misma forma, se realizaron talleres con funcionarios del ISNA en El Salvador y de la Secretaría de Bienestar Social en Guatemala para el desarrollo de las normas de procedimientos.

En cuanto a la actividad de especialización, en Honduras, se definió la estructura y diseño del Diplomado en Justicia Juvenil con la Escuela Judicial, así como el contenido del curso. Se espera tener el Diplomado diseñado en abril para empezar el planeamiento de los temas de los cursos de este programa en los tres países. En este período se contó con el apoyo de la experta internacional en Justicia Penal Juvenil, Dra. Mary Beloff, quien estará a cargo del diseño curricular del Diplomado en Derecho Penal Juvenil. Se ha evidenciado durante este período que el recurso humano docente en el tema penal juvenil es muy escaso en los tres países, por lo que el Programa está considerando apoyar con la contratación de algunos capacitadores extranjeros en temas claves para el desarrollo del primer Diplomado en Derecho Penal Juvenil.

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

AJR mantuvo algunas reuniones con SICA para revisar el Índice de Seguridad y OBSICA. El 7 de marzo, la Unidad de Seguridad Democrática de SICA sostuvo un taller para presentar la iniciativa de OBSICA a un grupo de agencias de cooperación internacional. AJR participó en dicho taller.

El siguiente paso para AJR es el desarrollo de un marco conceptual sobre el Índice de Seguridad. El próximo trimestre se definirá la metodología propuesta para el Índice de Seguridad basada en el diseño del Índice de Desarrollo Humano del Sistema de Naciones Unidas.

**Actividad 4: Iniciativa de Prevención El Salvador Mérida/CARSI**

El compromiso de AJR es que los Comités de Prevención de la Violencia sean reforzados para diseñar, implementar, y monitorear sus Planes Municipales de Prevención de Violencia. El fortalecimiento del CMPV incluye posicionar a la entidad en relación a la prevención y el diseño y desempeño de las actividades de prevención en los tres municipios, mejorar la coordinación inter-institucional del CMPV, y equipar una oficina que se convertirá en un eje para actividades municipales de prevención. Durante este trimestre, el fortalecimiento organizacional de los CMPV ha sido enfocado en asistir a los tres existentes CMPVs de la siguiente manera: 1) facilitando el equipamiento y establecimiento de sus oficinas; 2) Brindando asistencia técnica en la preparación técnica de propuestas para implementar sus planes de acción para la prevención; 3) apoyando en el desarrollo de las actividades del plan de prevención, incluyendo, por ejemplo, la identificación de recursos como espacios en la comunidad para el establecimiento de nuevos Centros de Alcance, proyectos potenciales de infraestructura para la prevención, y otras iniciativas descritas en los Planes de Prevención; y 4) revisando la estructura de los CMPVs (El último proceso ocurrió en Santa Ana este trimestre).

Once nuevas propuestas para Centros de Alcance fueron desarrolladas este trimestre, cuatro Centros estaban operando al 31 de Marzo, y once serán inaugurados y estarán operando durante el próximo trimestre. Todos los Coordinadores de los Centros fueron identificados en colaboración con los socios. Ellos han sido capacitados en la metodología, operaciones y administración –incluyendo finanzas – de los Centros de Alcance. Un Manual para los Centros de Alcance, que detalla todos los aspectos de la metodología de los mismos, está siendo revisado y finalizado. Los cinco formatos usados en los Centros de Alcance para registrar servicios también están en uso y mientras las computadoras siguen llegando a los Centros, el sistema basado en Excel para registrar a usuarios está siendo utilizado. Los Coordinadores y Sub-coordinadores han sido capacitados en prácticas y sistemas de Monitoreo y Evaluación (Ver también Actividad 6).

AJR desarrolló una metodología para clubes de jóvenes este trimestre. Más de 70 términos de referencia fueron entregados a jóvenes interesados en formar clubes en 18 comunidades. El apoyo financiero a clubes oscilaba entre \$500 y \$1000. Cada Club que sea elegido tendrá que comprometerse a expandirse y a cumplir con otros requisitos establecidos por AJR.

En este trimestre, dos talleres de *Desafío de soñar mi Vida* (DSMV) fueron desarrollados e incluyeron a 32 personas (Coordinadores, Sub-coordinadores, y otros jóvenes) quienes vinieron a las capacitaciones a través de los Centros de Alcance. Cada uno de los nuevos 11 Centros de Alcance tiene un compromiso como parte de su acuerdo que incluye proveer capacitaciones de habilidades para la vida. Se espera que los facilitadores de AJR repliquen las capacitaciones en los Centros de Alcance y en sus propias comunidades.

La provisión de capacitaciones vocacionales y búsqueda de un empleo digno es otra área estratégica de enfoque de los tres Planes de Prevención de la Violencia. Altos niveles de

desempleo juvenil aunados a la poca educación y destrezas vocacionales, han dejado a jóvenes en las municipalidades sintiéndose que tienen pocas opciones para ganarse la vida fuera de la actividad criminal. Por tal motivo, AJR está apoyando el desarrollo de capacitaciones vocacionales para ayudar a los jóvenes a tomar ventaja de nuevas y existentes oportunidades de trabajo a través de siete asociaciones locales de educación vocacional únicas. Este trimestre, la implementación de cursos de capacitación iniciaron en las tres municipalidades.

Las siete instituciones de capacitación vocacional seleccionadas apoyaron la promoción de cursos especializados a través de ferias y promoción directa en las comunidades. Tres ferias locales fueron desarrolladas para este propósito con la asistencia de 275 jóvenes interesados. Campañas promocionales en apoyo de estos esfuerzos se organizaron con el apoyo de líderes de la comunidad y miembros del CMPV. Este proceso movilizó a muchas personas en las comunidades incluyendo a líderes de ADESCO, voluntarios de los Centros de Alcance, líderes juveniles, personal municipal, y técnicos de agencias socias (Capacitadores, etc.). Algunas comunidades aceptaron el proceso de llevar a jóvenes a talleres. En la comunidad de El Carmen Chilin, un líder comunitario dijo “Esto es de hecho una oportunidad para los jóvenes de mi comunidad para salir adelante.” El personal de AJR descubrió que él mismo había llevado a uno de los jóvenes a una capacitación vocacional en Santa Ana.

Los números de inscripciones de jóvenes a través de ferias y campañas fueron los siguientes: El Congo 253, Santa Ana 858, y Chalchuapa 366. AJR desarrolló una base de datos en la cual toda la información de los formularios de inscripción fue ingresada. Esta información ha permitido identificar factores de riesgo para cada uno de los participantes y seleccionar a aquellos que están en mayor riesgo.

Al momento de escritura de este reporte, el 31 de marzo, 539 jóvenes están inscritos y asistiendo a cursos de capacitación. Un número adicional de 320 jóvenes se han registrado para cursos que empezarán en abril de 2011.

AJR empezará actividades relacionadas al acceso a empleo para jóvenes el próximo trimestre, dado que se espera que las capacitaciones vocacionales mejoren las opciones de empleo para los jóvenes en los ojos de los empleadores. El próximo trimestre AJR también apuntara a que los Centros de Alcance empiecen a referir jóvenes a empleadores.

Campañas de prevención del crimen en medios de comunicación, que sensibilizan sobre la recuperación de valores, la reducción de violencia intrafamiliar, y sobre la prevención de pandillas, se pondrán en marcha el próximo trimestre. Insumos importantes se tomarán en cuenta, incluyendo datos obtenidos de la línea basal que provee una valiosa perspectiva sobre los valores, vida familiar, y violencia en el hogar, así como también una perspectiva sobre violencia y pandillas en las comunidades.

Un logro importante en Santa Ana este trimestre ha sido el desarrollo del primer reporte estadístico por parte del observatorio basado en el marco de indicadores del mismo. El reporte fue desarrollado y discutido con representantes de instituciones que proveyeron la información. El reporte estadístico se basó en datos desde Enero de 2011. El desarrollo del primer reporte estadístico del observatorio es un éxito particular ya que implica el inicio de un proceso que debe ser fomentado y crea además un precedente técnico importante para el desarrollo de una base de datos sobre la violencia y vulnerabilidad que responde a un plan de trabajo con recursos humanos capacitados y apoyo técnico apropiado.

AJR entregó un paquete de hardware a los equipos de los observatorios de Santa Ana, Chalchuapa y El Congo, para su operación, incluyendo una computadora de escritorio (desktop), una laptop, un proyector multimedia y mobiliario de oficina. AJR buscará que el personal del observatorio tenga un nivel aceptable de conocimiento de: manejo de información electrónica, manejo y análisis de estadísticas, y preparación de reportes usando información. Capacitaciones en estas áreas empezaran el próximo trimestre.

#### **Actividad 5: Iniciativa Honduras Mérida en prevención/CARSI**

El impacto de los esfuerzos de prevención de USAID bajo la iniciativa AJR-USAID-SICA Honduras CARSI este trimestre se hicieron sentir con fuerza en las ciudades de San Pedro Sula, Choloma, y la Ceiba – tres de las más grandes ciudades en el país.

Como está reportado en detalle en la sección *Desarrollos Clave* (subsecuente a esta), los lanzamientos de los Planes Municipales de Prevención incluyeron marchas “por la vida de los jóvenes,” conciertos, composición de una canción tema en cada ciudad, , videos, tiempo en TV, cable, radio y el impacto visual de pancartas publicitarias en los lados de calles. Mucho fue publicado en la prensa sobre los planes de prevención y la apertura de Centros de Alcance – lo que ha creado un importante impulso para la Prevención y un alto conocimiento acerca de lo que el Gobierno de Honduras y los gobiernos municipales, apoyados por el Gobierno Estadounidense, están haciendo para tratar de brindar respuestas para prevenir que los índices de violencia aumenten todavía más.

Los Planes de Prevención de la Violencia de Choloma, San Pedro Sula y La Ceiba, fueron validados por líderes municipales y comunitarios en este trimestre, e inaugurados en presencia de jóvenes, sociedad civil, el sector privado, líderes comunitarios (Patronatos), artistas, personalidades deportivas y líderes religiosos. Una contribución de contrapartida extraordinaria fue asegurada: Más de \$155,000 en “leverage” incluyendo una contribución de \$37,000 proveída por Pepsi Co.

AJR ha podido fomentar una importante red local de periodistas quienes están dispuestos a apoyar y dar cobertura a las actividades de prevención. El lanzamiento de los eventos de prevención del crimen recibieron notable atención por medios de comunicación locales y nacionales. En la Ceiba, por ejemplo, el lanzamiento de “Por la Vida de los Jóvenes de La Ceiba” incluyó una marcha de seis cuadras y un concierto donde artistas locales, cansados del incremento de la violencia, cantaron un llamado emocional para la prevención. Las autoridades nacionales participaron, junto a oficiales municipales, en el

lanzamiento de los tres eventos, fomentando colaboración en un asunto que ningún nivel del gobierno o sector ha sido capaz de resolver por sí solo, y en el cual todos, incluyendo el sector privado y la sociedad civil tienen un papel importante que jugar.

Bajo el indicador de AJR que llama a realizar campañas de comunicación que refuercen valores para prevenir la violencia, Honduras ha lanzado una campaña innovadora bilingüe para prevenir el consumo de drogas en Puerto Lempira, que busca abordar el crecimiento en el consumo de drogas. Esta campaña (en su primera fase) incluyó la producción de dos spots de radio (uno en español y otro en misquito), la impresión de hojas volantes y un taller de transmisión de radio para los jóvenes que están involucrados en esta campaña. La segunda fase de esta campaña, mucho más ambiciosa, está siendo diseñada pro bono por una de las grandes empresas de comunicaciones en Honduras y empezará en abril. Quince jóvenes fueron capacitados en producción de radio para producir spots de radio. La campaña es apoyada por la Secretaría de Salud de Honduras, la Dirección Departamental de Educación de Gracias a Dios, OPS-OMS, UNFPA, el Instituto Nacional de la Juventud, y la Alianza por la Niñez, Adolescencia y Juventud. La campaña durará hasta el 15 de Agosto de 2011.

Dos Centros de Alcance fueron inaugurados en Honduras este trimestre: 1) San Juan Chamelecón, que fue implementado por una iglesia evangélica y que ha estado en operación limitada por unos pocos meses y 2) Brotes Nuevos, Puerto Lempira, el cual fue implementado por la parroquia de la Iglesia Católica de esta ciudad costera. El Centro de Alcance de San José Chamelecón fue sometido a una renovación significativa gracias a la asistencia que INL brindó, al proveer todos los materiales para cambiar el techo del Centro. El Embajador de los Estados Unidos en Honduras hizo una visita a este Centro de Alcance justo antes de su inauguración, generando interés substancial de la prensa local y la comunidad. Este Centro de Alcance tuvo un inicio impresionante con un número significativo de voluntarios de la comunidad e iglesia, quienes estuvieron involucrados en su rehabilitación y cientos de niños y jóvenes rápidamente registrándose para empezar a recibir los servicios del Centro de Alcance. A pesar de haber sido abierto recientemente, el Centro de Alcance San José, Chamelecón, ya organizó algunos talleres del Desafío de Soñar mi Vida.

Brotes Nuevos, el primer Centro de Alcance de AJR en Puerto Lempira, abrió sus puertas al final de marzo y fue inaugurado por algunas de las personalidades más importantes en el país incluyendo: el Presidente de Honduras, el Cardenal de la Iglesia Católica, el Ministro de Educación, el Ministro de FHIS y el Embajador de los Estados Unidos. El Presidente de Honduras, en apreciación al esfuerzo, prometió entregar ocho nuevas computadoras al Centro de Alcance.

Mientras estas dos inauguraciones fueron un éxito, AJR estuvo trabajando simultáneamente en los veinte nuevos Centros de Alcance, los cuales en su mayoría abrirán sus puertas en el mes de mayo.

Este trimestre, los Coordinadores de los Centros de Alcance y cuatro voluntarios de cada uno de 19 Centros de Alcance recibieron capacitación en la metodología de capacitación del programa *Desafío Soñar Mi Vida (DSMV)* en San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba, y

Puerto Lempira. Los Coordinadores de cuatro Centros de Alcance en Choloma, nueve en San Pedro Sula, cinco en la Ceiba y uno en Puerto Lempira fueron capacitados para replicar la metodología. Noventa y seis fueron capacitados en total. Como resultado de la capacitación casi inmediatamente algunos Centros de Alcance empezaron a replicar la metodología de DSMV, llegando a 275 beneficiarios.

AJR se ha asociado con COMVIDA (la oficina de la mujer y la juventud en el municipio), para desarrollar los 10 Clubes Juveniles en Choloma, y también se ha asociado con la oficina local del Instituto Nacional de la Juventud, que ha ofrecido el apoyo para el desarrollo del programa de los Clubes Juveniles en La Ceiba.

Entre enero y marzo de 2011, AJR avanzó con el uso del formato del censo de la comunidad. AJR montó un trabajo masivo, trabajando con líderes de la comunidad para completar un censo para ayudar a proveer un mapa demográfico de la juventud en las comunidades para elegir los beneficiarios a ser capacitados. Desarrolló un formulario individual que identifica factores de riesgo clave en niños sobre 12 años de edad. Este formulario será llenado a través de los Patronatos, por jóvenes que buscan una oportunidad educacional o de capacitación. AJR Honduras revisó el censo en un total de 5 comunidades.

Para apoyar el objetivo de los Planes de Prevención de proveer capacitación vocacional a jóvenes en alto riesgo, AJR enfocó sus esfuerzos de desarrollo de las capacitaciones en la preparación y diseminación de los Términos de Referencia para los proveedores de capacitaciones en las comunidades donde AJR trabaja. Los Términos de Referencia fueron oficialmente compartidos con las siguientes instituciones técnicas y de capacitación vocacional potenciales: ODEF Financiera; Centro Técnico Honduras Corea; FUNADEH; Escuela de Artes y Oficios; Instituto Técnico Chamelecón; Academia Las Amigas y Educatodos. El paquete de capacitación de AJR Honduras y las donaciones asociadas serán finalizadas el próximo trimestre. Adicionalmente, AJR avanzó las negociaciones de un acuerdo importante con el Instituto de Formación Nacional (INFOP), el cual proveerá instrucción y asistencia de certificación de manera gratuita en los Centros de Alcance, a través de instructores altamente calificados del INFOP en varias áreas vocacionales (incluyendo desarrollo de microempresas).

En línea con el objetivo de los Planes de Prevención de fomentar el empleo juvenil, AJR ha redoblado sus esfuerzos en materia de empleo. Se reunió con Cargill, productor y comercializador internacional de alimentos, productos agrícolas, financieros e industriales y servicios, para discutir el programa Desafío 100 y compartir con esta misma empresa el Plan de Prevención de la Violencia de San Pedro Sula. AJR también se reunió con la empresa Green Valley para explorar oportunidades de colaboración, en particular en lo que respecta a proporcionar a los jóvenes en la Cofradía, Casa Quemada, con oportunidades de empleo. La Asociación de Maquiladores (los Programas Bolsa de Empleo) y el programa de empleo del gobierno, Pro-Empleo, están interesados en explorar la provisión de empleos en comunidades objetivo de AJR.

Este trimestre AJR Honduras entregó su propuesta para el Observatorio Municipal del Crimen, que será implementado en La Ceiba y Choloma y será ejecutado por IUDPAS, un

instituto de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma que implementa el Observatorio Nacional de la Violencia en Honduras – uno de los más avanzados y sólidos Observatorios en Centro América.

AJR lanzó la Coalición Público-Privada para la Inserción de Ex-pandilleros, con la participación del Primer Designado de la Presidencia (equivalente a un vicepresidente), el Ministro de la Juventud, el Presidente de la Cámara de Comercio de Tegucigalpa y otras partes interesadas importantes. Esta coalición une las instituciones gubernamentales responsables más relevantes como el INJ (Instituto Nacional de la Juventud), PNPRRS (Programa Nacional de Prevención) e IHNFA (Instituto Hondureño de Niñez, Familia y Adolescencia ), además de otras oficinas gubernamentales como la Secretaría del Presidente para Asuntos Religiosos, organizaciones basadas en la fe, organizaciones no gubernamentales involucradas en la rehabilitación y el sector privado, representado por la Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Tegucigalpa. La coalición ya ha capacitado a 12 ex pandilleros en micro-emprendedurismo.

AJR está trabajando estrechamente con la Coalición para transferir las metodologías de reinserción de Desafío 100 y está apoyando los esfuerzos a través de un experto regional y el psicólogo de AJR con sede en San Pedro Sula, que ha sido entrenado para asegurar el proceso de selección de beneficiarios. Este oficial de AJR también está enlazando los esfuerzos de inserción en San Pedro Sula con los de la Coalición en Tegucigalpa. La Coalición está bien posicionada para convertirse en una red de inserción que podrá ser utilizada por los sacerdotes y pastores (que a menudo participan en el rescate de los jóvenes de las pandillas) y para vincular a los jóvenes ex pandilleros con oportunidades de trabajo.

AJR brindó apoyo al proyecto de infraestructura comunitaria para la prevención de USAID Honduras FHIS – USAID (CLIPS) para llevar a cabo procesos participativos para identificar proyectos en todas las comunidades de intervención de AJR y también para negociar términos con los gobiernos municipales involucrados. Muchas de las comunidades en las cuales AJR trabaja, están programadas a recibir el beneficio de infraestructura social desarrollada por CLIPS.

En este trimestre a alianza con la Municipalidad de San Pedro Sula también fue fortalecida con la firma de la Carta de Intención para desarrollar el Plan Municipal de Prevención, dado que esta dice que a través de Paz y Convivencia, la Municipalidad apoyará fuertemente las actividades de AJR (esto incluye, por ejemplo, la donación de 80 nuevas computadoras, que se suman a las que fueron donadas por AJR a los Centros de Alcance además de una cantidad importante de equipo adicional).

Al mismo tiempo, varias propuestas para desarrollar programas de capacitación vocacional y deportivos se están desarrollando con el Gobierno de Honduras y con las autoridades municipales, los centros de capacitación vocacional y el INMUDE (San Pedro Sula). Una propuesta para un proyecto de eliminación de tatuajes, que incluye la compra de una máquina laser de eliminación de tatuajes y un programa relacionado con la institución nacional responsable de la reinserción está casi terminado y será presentado a USAID el próximo trimestre.

**Actividad 6: Medición del Impacto del Programa con relación al Crimen de Pandillas y Desarrollo de un Marco para Replica del Programa**

Entre las actividades destacadas de la Unidad de Monitoreo y Evaluación este trimestre, se encuentra el inicio del trabajo bajo el compromiso del Acuerdo de Cooperación: *Actividad 6.2: Recoger lecciones aprendidas sobre qué intervenciones fueron efectivas y qué factores deben estar en su lugar para alcanzar los objetivos deseados.* Para tal efecto se llevaron a cabo talleres participativos en los tres países de implementación para empezar a desarrollar lecciones aprendidas. Una metodología de siete pasos basada en los resultados intermedios de cada área fue desarrollada para determinar las lecciones aprendidas, como resultado tres lecciones aprendidas se desarrollaron en El Salvador, doce en Honduras (donde personal administrativo y de apoyo también desarrolló dichas lecciones), y ocho lecciones aprendidas fueron redactadas en Guatemala. La sincronización del tiempo de los procesos fue considerada clave. A pesar que la mayor implementación del programa llegará a su pico este trimestre, el tiempo del primer taller permitió que la mayor parte del trabajo del equipo técnico fuera capturada. Seguimiento a estas lecciones aprendidas continuará este trimestre.

AJR también desarrollo los Sistemas de Monitoreo y Evaluación para los 12 nuevos Centros de Alcance en El Salvador y capacitó a los Coordinadores y Sub-coordinadores en su uso.

Este trimestre, el Coordinador de Monitoreo y Evaluación en Honduras renunció a su cargo. AJR ha analizado cuidadosamente las necesidades en Honduras y al momento de escribir este reporte, está en proceso de contratar a un reemplazo. El diseño del Sistema de Monitoreo y Evaluación y la capacitación para los nuevos Centros de Alcance en Honduras es la prioridad más importante así como es el diseño e inicio de un instrumento de Monitoreo y Evaluación para las municipalidades.

El programa presentó los informes finales de su Estudio de Línea de Base a USAID/El Salvador y USAID/Honduras. Ambos informes contienen datos importantes sobre la migración y la violencia, la percepción sobre oportunidades de educación y empleo, y violencia de las pandillas, entre otros. El informe se utilizará directamente con los socios municipales en ambos países en este trimestre, y también se utilizará para analizar posibles aportes a las campañas de comunicación en los municipios.

**Actividad 7: Justicia Restaurativa para Jóvenes**

Este Trimestre se conformó la Comisión de Reforma de la Justicia Juvenil con representantes delegados de las instituciones de justicia penal juvenil y con la participación de delegados de las Comisiones de Niñez y Asuntos Judiciales del Poder Legislativo y de la Sala Penal de la Corte Suprema de Justicia. Asimismo se ha invitado a participar en esta Comisión a la Secretaría de Justicia y Derechos Humanos del Poder Ejecutivo, quien aún no ha delegado a su representante.

Después de varias consultas e identificación de posibles escenarios, La Comisión definió trabajar en una propuesta de Ley Especial de Justicia Penal Juvenil para Honduras. Dicha

propuesta de ley se trabajaría a fin de ser presentada al Congreso Nacional bajo la modalidad de reforma parcial al Código de la Niñez y Adolescencia.

Al mismo tiempo y a fin de apoyar este importante proceso de reforma, se ha iniciado un proceso de incidencia con las instituciones de Gobierno correspondientes para buscar el respaldo legal para la Comisión, a efecto de que se le dote del reconocimiento necesario para que la propuesta de reformas que resulte de este proceso tenga la fuerza y pueda colocarse en la agenda de gobierno y del Congreso Nacional.

Otro logro importante este trimestre fue la conformación de un equipo de gestión a lo interno del IHNFA para coordinar y acompañar el proceso de elaboración del Plan Estratégico de la institución. AJR ha trabajado y consensuado con dicho equipo los Términos de Referencia para la contratación de la consultoría que apoyará la elaboración del Plan Estratégico.

Además en este trimestre se presentó esta nueva actividad a un grupo de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales (ONGs) que pertenecen a las plataformas de COIPRODEN y FOPRIDEH, quienes han manifestado su interés de participar en acciones de fortalecimiento organizacional encaminadas al monitoreo de las instituciones del sistema de justicia penal juvenil.

## Indicators and Results

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

USAID-SICA AJR Monitoring and Evaluation Plan				
AJR Program Goal (SO): Crime prevention and insertion activities and public policy advocacy lead to a decrease in community vulnerability to crime and violence risk-factors through multi-sectoral partnerships				
Key: Note that in the column " EOPS Targets", the letter "A" coincides with "activity" as noted in the USAID-SICA AJR cooperative agreement (Activities 1-6).				
Data Collection Plan				
	Indicator	Baseline	EOPS Targets (Sept 2010)	Through March 31, 2011
<b>Activity 1: Jump-starting public-private initiatives for gang prevention</b>				
<b>IR1: Local/national/regional capacity and partnerships for crime prevention created</b>				
1.1	<b>Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor municipal community crime prevention plans (see notes)</b>	0	ES-A1=0	0
This indicator falls under Activity Four.				
1.2	<b>Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors under the "Neighbors for our Youth" Program and as volunteers in Outreach Centers</b>	0	ES-A1=0	0
This indicator falls under Activity Four.				

1.3	<b>Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities (see notes)</b>	ES-A1= 6 HON-A1= 4 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 10	ES-A1= 11 HON-A1= 10 GUA-A1= 1 TOTAL= 22	<b>ES-A1=7 HON-A1= 5 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 14</b>
This quarter In El Salvador, <u>one</u> new OC became operational, Buena Vista III. This OC is added to the one previously reported for El Salvador, Chintuc II (Apopa). <u>One</u> new OC also became operational in Honduras, San Juan Chamelecon (San Pedro Sula). This OC is added to the OC previously reported for Honduras, Lopez Arellano (San Pedro Sula)				
1.4	<b>Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model (see notes)</b>	0	ES-A1= 11 HON-A1= 10 GUA-A1= 1 TOTAL= 22	0
Benchmarks of a strengthened OC Model include the following services: Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training, IT and English language skills strengthening, Developing youth-focused microenterprise models, Volunteerism development, OC Sustainability and OC Network Development. Existing OC's will be reported as strengthened once these components are in place. This strengthening is a continuous focus for AJR. Centers will be reflected once they reflect the Model.				
1.5	<b>Youth Movement established in El Salvador and Honduras and working on advocacy with regards youth crime prevention policy</b>	0	ES-A1: One Youth Movement operating in El Salvador HON-A1: One Youth Movement operating in Honduras	<b>ES-A1=1 HON-AI=0</b>
One youth Movement has been established in El Salvador, launching this quarter.				
1.6	<b>Youth Movement carries out public policy recommendations aimed at the prevention of violence through pilot projects in high-risk communities</b>	0	GUA-A1: Two pilot violence prevention projects in high-risk communities	GUAT-A1=2
Two pilot violence prevention projects were successful in Guatemala in Quarter Four of last year under a grant to carry out prevention policy recommendations in high-risk communities.				

1.7	<b>Regional Youth Movement established in alliance with SICA to advocate and implement crime prevention initiatives for the most vulnerable youth</b>	0	A1: One Regional Youth Movement operating	0
This activity area is not yet active.				
<b>IR 2: Youth vulnerability risk factors reduced through prevention initiatives</b>				
Sub IR 2.1: Prevention initiatives addressing youth violence risk factors at the local, municipal and national levels are developed				
2.1.1	<b>Number of youth who are trained in life skills</b>	ES-A1= 0 HON-A1= 0 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 0	ES-A1= 2,200 HON-A1= 2,000 GUA-A1= 140 TOTAL= 4,340 youth	<b>ES-A1=93 HON-A1=6 GUA-A1=454 TOTAL=553</b>
Training in El Salvador under this indicator is being claimed under A4 this quarter, as training occurred in AJR's Santa Ana municipality. Last quarter ninety-three youth were trained in El Salvador under A1. In Honduras this quarter, six youth were trained as facilitators of the "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" (Desafío Soñar Mi Vida) life skills methodology. The OC through which they were trained falls under A1. In Guatemala, as reported in October 2010, 454 youth were trained in life skills in the project's two pilot municipalities.				
2.1.3	<b>Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities</b>	GUA A1=0	ES A1=1,160 HON A1=1,200 GUA A1=100 TOTAL=2,460	<b>ES-A1=1,125 GUA-A1=0 HON A1=3,022 TOTAL=4,147</b>

<p>The AJR had not yet reported a cumulative number for those accessing use of free time and training in its Outreach Centers. We are now reporting this cumulative number. Between June 2010 and March 31, 2011, the following data is reported: Youth accessing use of free time and training at OCs in El Salvador, <u>1,125</u>. Youth accessing use of free time and training at OCs in Honduras, <u>3,022</u>. (Training took place in existing OC's and is therefore reported here, under A1. The target for El Salvador and Honduras has been surpassed as a result of Outreach Center use of free time and training. Future vocational training through external providers in the new target municipalities will be reported under A4 and A5 respectively. Future training in new Outreach Centers will be reported under A1 where the OC is funded under A1.</p>				
2.1.4	<b>Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives</b>	ES-A1= 0 HON-A1= 0 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 0	ES-A1= 11 HON-A1= 10 GUA-A1= 1 TOTAL= 22 initiatives	ES-A1= 1 HON-A1= 0 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 0
<p>AJR previously reported a silk-screening micro-enterprise in the 13 de enter OC in El Salvador. AJR will start activities related to this indicator next quarter as vocational training is a prerequisite of these new initiatives.</p>				
2.1.5	<b>Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities</b>	GUA-A1= 0	GUA-A1= 30	0
<p><b>IR 3: Recidivism factors mitigated by providing ex-gang members with rehabilitation services</b></p>				
<p>Sub IR 3.1: Rehabilitation and Reinsertion initiatives are developed through public-private alliances and are targeted to ex-gang members</p>				
3.1.1	<b>Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training</b>	ES-A1= 0 Gua-A1=0 Total=0	ES-A1= 150 GUA-A1=100 Total=250	<b>ES-A1= 67</b> Gua-A1= 97 <b>Total=164</b>
<p>Activities under this indicator are carried out by the AJR grantee, FUNDASALVA. This quarter <u>sixty-seven</u> ex-gang members in total in El Salvador accessed training including to address self-esteem, leadership development, personal relationships, computers and on how to write a CV.</p>				

3.1.2	<b>Number of ex-gang members rehabilitated and employed (see notes)</b>	ES-A1= Reh 0 Emp 0 HON -A1=Reh 50 Emp 26 Gua-A1=Reh 0 Emp 0 Total=Reh 50 Emp 26	ES -A1= Reh 100 Emp 100 Gua-A1=Reh 140 Emp 60 Total=Reh 340 Emp 160	<b>ES -A1= Reh 6 Emp 6</b> Gua-A1=Reh 44 Emp 15 <b>Total=Reh 50 Emp 21</b>
Activities under this indicator are carried out by the AJR grantee, FUNDASALVA. This quarter <u>six</u> ex-gang members were reinserted into the workforce. Two female exgang members found employment as did four males.				
3.1.3	<b>Systematization captures Peronia reinsertion experience including outlining those components most critical to the success of an effective reinsertion program in addressing social needs, economic needs and educational and training needs.</b>	Gua A1=0	Gua A1=1 Systemization	0
The systematization was submitted in draft form last quarter and is being finalized.				
<b>IR 4: Strategic crime prevention public policy advocacy initiatives are implemented</b>				
4.1	<b>Number of crime prevention public policy initiatives/campaigns which seek to draft; advocate for; and mobilize citizens towards reforming, approving and/or implementing crime prevention policies</b>	0	A1= At least one campaign advocating for a crime prevention policy in each country (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras)	<b>A1=ES=0</b> <b>A1=GUA=1</b> <b>HOND=0</b> <b>TOTAL=1</b>
These campaigns will be worked on over the next quarter. The Guatemalan movement previously conducted its campaign				
4.2	<b>Number of municipal prevention policies designed and adopted in the target municipalities</b>	0	ES-A1=3 policies	0
This quarter AJR facilitated the presentation of the design plan for Municipal Prevention Policies to the Municipal Councils of Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa. Public consultations, interviews and focus groups with municipal personal and civil society are ongoing.				

<b>Activity 2: Assessing regional legal/justice frameworks and promoting juvenile justice policy reform</b>				
<b>IR 5: Regional legal/justice frameworks assessed and juvenile justice policy reform promoted</b>				
Sub IR 5.1: Juvenile Justice Assessment and Situational Analysis provide adequate basis for juvenile justice advocacy and is taken up in the agendas of SICA countries				
5.1.1	<b>SICA with support from AJR and country-specific juvenile justice groups drafts recommendations for a regional juvenile justice policy</b>	0	A2=Regional policy recommendations drafted	0
AJR is designing an action plan for the development process of the policy recommendations with its respective methodology. This plan will be discussed with Democratic Security Unit of SICA (USD-SICA, Spanish acronym USD-SICA) and shared with USAID.				
5.1.2	<b>Regional Juvenile Justice Policy recommendations are taken up in the agendas of target SICA member countries</b>	0	A2=Regional Policy recommendations formally presented at Commission de Seguridad; Regional Prevention Committee and CCAJ and commitment by SG SICA to present recommendations at Regional/Presidential level.	0
This component is not yet active.				
Sub IR 5.2: Implementation of alternative measures is improved in the North Triangle countries				

5.2.1	<b>Standardized procedures designed for the application of alternative measures are being offered to Juvenile Justice Operators in the three countries</b>	0	A2= 3 Alternative measures programs developed and presented to each country's Juvenile Justice system and the corresponding institutions (ISNA, SBS and INHFA) for implementation	0
AJR conducted an evaluation of the legal and institutional conditions, including human and material resources at the disposal of ISNA, SBS and IHNFA in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras respectively, to determine the feasibility of the implementation of the rules of procedures for the execution and monitoring of alternative measures. The development of the norms and procedures is on its way.				
Sub IR 5.3: Sustainable in-service juvenile justice training and post-graduate training program developed				
5.3.1	<b>Regional post-graduate juvenile justice program and other professional- grade service training short courses/ programs developed in collaboration with the Central American Court of Justice and SICA</b>	0	A2=1 regional post-graduate program/3 short term courses/programs developed(1 per country= TOTAL=4	0
A juvenile justice training expert has proposed the design of a specialized training Course in Juvenile Justice for the three countries.				

<b>Activity 3: Assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence in citizen security</b>				
<b>IR 6: SICA assisted to promote dialogue and coherence on citizen security</b>				
6.1	<b>SICA strengthened to develop new independent programmatic/policy initiatives</b>	0	A3=3 programs or policy initiatives	0
This component has not been worked on this quarter.				

6.2	<b>OBSICA (previously OCAVI) becomes a tool that allows SICA to manage, analyze and produce information to inform regional or country specific initiatives</b>	0	A3=OBSICA established and functional. Indicator matrix has been formulated and periodic reports have been presented in accordance with agreed schedule.	0
AJRs role for the development a conceptual framework of the Security Index, was established this quarter.				

<b>Activity 4: El Salvador Merida Initiative on Prevention</b>				
<b>IR1: Local/national/regional capacity and partnerships for crime prevention created</b>				
1.1	<b>Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor municipal community crime prevention plans (see notes)</b>	0	ES-A4= 3 Committees strengthened	0
CMPVs have been strengthened by, 1) facilitating the equipping and startup of their offices, 2) providing technical assistance in the technical preparation of proposals to implement their prevention action plans, 3) supporting the development of activities of prevention action plans. Formal training will follow next quarter.				
1.2	<b>Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors under the "Neighbors for our Youth" Program and as volunteers in Outreach Centers</b>	0	ES-A4= 180	0
The methodology for the Mentoring component is being developed this quarter, the first mentors will be trained next quarter.				
1.3	<b>Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities (see notes)</b>	ES-A4= 0	ES-A4=7	<b>ES A4= 3</b>
<u>Three</u> new OC's became operational under this activity area. The Outreach Center Garcia I (Santa Ana) opened as did the Outreach Center San Jose Unidas (Santa Ana) and the Outreach Center Santa Anita (Santa Ana).				
1.4	<b>Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model (see notes)</b>	ES-A4= 0	ES-A4= 7	0
New Oc's are established according to strengthened OC Model with the following services: Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training, IT and English language skills strengthening, Developing youth-focused microenterprise models, Volunteerism development, OC Sustainability and OC Network Development. Strengthening is a continuous focus for AJR.				

<b>IR 2: Youth vulnerability risk factors reduced through prevention initiatives</b>				
<b>Sub IR 2.1: Prevention initiatives addressing youth violence risk factors at the local, municipal and national levels are developed</b>				
2.1.1	<b>Number of youth who are trained in life skills (see notes)</b>	ES-A4= 0	ES-A4= 1,400 youth	<b>ES A4=49</b>
This quarter, 49 youth were trained in "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" (Desafío Soñar Mi Vida) life skills in El Salvador. Three total trainings including with facilitators that will multiply the methodology, occurred in Santa Ana.				
2.1.2	<b>Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity</b>	ES-A4= 0	ES A4= 40 clubs/2,000 youth	0
More than seventy terms of reference were provided to youth interested in forming clubs in eighteen target communities, these will be selected next quarter.				
2.1.3	<b>Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities (see notes)</b>	ES A4= 0	ES A4=2,000 youth	<b>ES A4=539</b>
AJR has 539 youth enrolled in and attending vocational training courses through seven training providers as of March 31, 2011. An additional 320 youth have signed up for courses beginning in April 2011. Training is occurring in the three municipalities. AJR will further expand courses with high demand and recruitment continues.				
2.1.4	<b>Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives</b>	0	ES-A4= 7 initiatives	0
AJR will start activities related to this indicator next quarter as vocational training is a prerequisite.				
2.1.5	<b>Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities</b>	0	ES-A4= 500	0
AJR will start activities related to this indicator next quarter, vocational training will influence this indicator.				
2.1.6	<b>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</b>	0	ES-A4=18;	0
Campaigns under this indicator will be launched over the next quarter.				
2.1.7	<b>Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities.</b>	0	ES-A1=3	0
Local observatories progressed considerably this quarter. The observatory in Santa Ana developed its first statistical report based on the observatory's indicators framework. AJR provided a hardware package to observatories in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo for their operation, providing a desktop computer, a laptop, a multimedia projector and office furniture.				

<b>Activity 5: Honduras Merida Initiative on Prevention/CARSI</b>				
<b>IR1: Local/national/regional capacity and partnerships for crime prevention created</b>				
1.1	<b>Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor municipal community crime prevention plans</b>	0	HON A5= 3 Committees created and strengthened	0
The three Violence Prevention Committees have been created in Honduras. All three are developing into independent bodies, launching their crime prevention plans and initiating prevention interventions in the municipalities. Formal strengthening of Committees will ensue over the next quarter.				
1.2	<b>Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors under the "Neighbors for our Youth" Program and as volunteers in Outreach Centers</b>	0	HON A5= 250	0
AJR is developing its mentorship methodology this quarter, mentors will begin to be trained next quarter.				
1.3	<b>Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities</b>	HON-A5= 0	HON-A5= 15	<b>HON-A5=1</b>
This quarter In El Honduras one new OC became operational in Honduras under this activity area, Botes Nuevos (Puerto Lempira).Twelve proposals for new Outreach Centers were approved during the period and many will come online in the next quarter.				
1.4	<b>Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model</b>	0	HON-A5= 15	0
New Oc's are established according to the strengthened OC Model with the following services: Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training, IT and English language skills strengthening, Developing youth-focused microenterprise models, Volunteerism development, OC Sustainability and OC Network Development. Strengthening is a continuous focus for AJR.				
1.5	<b>Youth Movement established in Honduras and working on advocacy with regards youth crime prevention policy</b>	0	A1: One Youth Movement operating in Honduras	0
This quarter the Youth Movement in Honduras began to take shape through a new staff member who will be working on this and met with the Movement in El Salvador. A work plan is being defined for the Youth Movement in Honduras, a mapping of key civil society, youth and other multi-sectoral actors is planned and AJR will begin engagement with these.				
<b>IR 2: Youth vulnerability risk factors reduced through prevention initiatives</b>				

Sub IR 2.1: Prevention initiatives addressing youth violence risk factors at the local, municipal and national levels are developed				
2.1.1	<b>Number of youth who are trained in life skills</b>	HON - A1=0 HON-A5= 0	HON-A1=2,000 HON-A5=3,000 TOTAL=5,000	<b>HON-A5=365</b>
This quarter, 275 youth were trained in “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” (Desafío Soñar Mi Vida) life skills in Honduras. Six trainings were held in San Pedro Sula and one was held in Puerto Lempira with 275 beneficiaries. One hundred and forty two participants were male and 133 were female. Training of <u>ninety</u> facilitators also took place under during the quarter, 39 were male and 51 were female. The total number trained is reflected.				
2.1.2	<b>Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity</b>	HON A5= 0	HON A5=40 clubs/2,000 youth	0
Terms of Reference for Clubs will be shared in an open RFQ over the coming quarter. AJR Honduras will work through COMVIDA in Choloma and with the Institute of Youth (INJ) in La Ceiba on Clubs.				
2.1.3	<b>Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities</b>	HON A5=0	HON A5= 1,800 youth	0
Terms of Reference have been shared with seven potential vocational training partners, partners will be selected next quarter. A community census and beneficiary mapping process is ongoing and will help AJR to target the offering of scholarships and opportunities.				
2.1.4	<b>Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives</b>	0	HON-A1=10 HON-A5=15 TOTAL=25	0
AJR has developed a tiered strategy for micro-enterprises to be formed in each of the Outreach Centers being developed by AJR. Three microenterprises have initiated in OCs. INFOP, the training Institute, has agreed to include support for micro-enterprise development training in its Agreement with AJR.				
2.1.5	<b>Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities</b>	0	HON-A5= 600	0
AJR is deepening alliances with the private sectors and other actors with regards employment access for youth. Among these groups are, the Association of Maquiladores (the Bolsa de Empleo program) and the government employment program Pro-Empleo to explore job access in AJR target municipalities.				

2.1.6	<b>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</b>	0	HON-A5=25	<b>HON A5=1</b>
An innovative bi-lingual drug-consumption prevention campaign was initiated by AJR in Puerto Lempira this quarter seeks to address growth in consumption in Puerto Lempira has seen astounding growth in trafficking and associated crime and violence. Other campaigns will come online in the coming quarter.				
2.1.7	<b>Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities.</b>	0	HON-A5=1 La Ceiba	0
This quarter AJR Honduras submitted to USAID its proposal for the Municipal Crime Observatories in La Ceiba and Choloma, which will be carried out by the IUDPAS of the National Autonomous University of Honduras. The National Violence Observatory managed by IUDPAS, is considered the most solid and advanced in Central America.				
<b>IR 3: Recidivism factors mitigated by providing ex-gang members with rehabilitation services</b>				
Sub IR 3.1: Rehabilitation and Reinsertion initiatives are developed through public-private alliances and are targeted to ex-gang members				
3.1.1	<b>Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training</b>	HON-A5= 0	HON-A5= 150	<b>HON-A5=13</b>
This quarter in Honduras <u>thirteen</u> ex-gang members received training. Twelve received training through the Coalition Course duration was be about five days and included business plan design, managing product market, basic accounting, marketing, business relations and other key skills. One ex-gang youth from La Ceiba received training in the Desafio Sonar Mi Vida life skills training.				
3.1.2	<b>Number of ex-gang members rehabilitated and employed</b>	HON -A5= Reh 0 Emp 0 HON -A1=Reh 50 Emp 26	HON-A5=Reh 100 Emp 126	<b>HON-A5= 8 Emp</b>

	This quarter three ex-gang youth were contracted at companies in San Pedro Sula. This is a major feat, all three youth had been associated with AJR previously. <u>One</u> female and <u>one</u> male began working as employees at a dairy processing company. <u>One</u> male is working at the San Pedro Sula bus terminal. Last quarter, AJR reported five ex-gang members being employed.		
	<b>IR 4: Strategic crime prevention public policy advocacy initiatives are implemented</b>		
4.1	<b>Number of crime prevention public policy initiatives/campaigns which seek to draft; advocate for; and mobilize citizens towards reforming, approving and/or implementing crime prevention policies</b>	0	A1= At least one campaign advocating for a crime prevention policy in Honduras. 0
	These initiatives are not yet active.		
	<b>IR 7: Vocational and job training programs are accessed by deportee youth</b>		
7.1	<b>Deported youth accessing vocational and job training services programs to support job competitiveness</b>	0	A5=100 youth 0
	This training grant is newly signed and in process. Next quarter deportees will access life skills training through AJR.		

	<b>Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang-Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication.</b>		
	<b>IR 8: Program impact on gang-related crime is measured and a framework for program replication is developed</b>		
	Sub IR 8.1: Future USAID gang and violence prevention programs, host-country initiatives and other donors have access to a comprehensive technical and operational design tool when launching future gang and violence prevention programs		
8.1.1	<b>AJR develops framework tool outlining the components most critical for designing an effective gang prevention program, as well as what conditions and resources must be in place</b>	0	A6= One complete framework tool. 0
	The process of determining lessons learned leading to the framework tool, began this quarter with three bi-lateral workshops held with technical teams in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.		

	Activity 7: Restorative Juvenile Justice for Juveniles	Baseline	EOPS Targets (Sept 2010)	Through March 31, 2011
	<b>IR1: Development of Recommendations for Reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code and Introduction of Restorative Justice</b>			
7.1.1	<b>Establishment of Juvenile Justice Reform Commission</b>	0	One JJ Reform Commission established	1
	The first meeting of the JJ Reform Commission was held on February 25. During this meeting the activity was presented and thoroughly discussed with participants. As a result the Commission was formally established, as well as a Technical Team created under the Commission to develop the proposal of reforms.			
7.1.2	<b>Draft of proposal reforms to the Code submitted in consensus with Juvenile Justice Reform Commission</b>	0	Draft of proposal of reforms submitted by July 2011	0
	Two meetings have been held to discuss proposed reforms.			
7.1.3	<b>Proposal for reforms to be incorporated in the Childhood and Adolescence Code, submitted to the National Congress</b>	0	Proposal of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code submitted	0
	This component is not yet active.			
	<b>IR 2: Targeted training for judges, public defenders and special prosecutor units, and INFHA key personnel addressing juveniles and gang-related units</b>			
7.2.1	<b>Draft training plan designed and submitted to USAID, with a view to achieving increased capacity by juvenile justice actors to implement restorative justice methods (see notes)</b>	0	1 draft training plan approved by USAID	0
	This component is not yet active.			
7.2.2	<b>Training program aimed at increasing the capacity of juvenile justice actors to implement restorative justice methods for use by institutions' training units developed (see notes)</b>	0	1 training program developed	0
	This component is not yet active.			
	<b>IR 3: Public Confidence and Accountability of Juvenile Public Sector Institutions increased</b>			
7.3.1	<b>IHNFA's Strategic Plan for institutional development and creating alliances and synergies with NGOs and international donors developed.</b>	0	Strategic Plan developed	0

	This component is not yet active.			
7.3.2	Grant provided to CSO to provide organizational strengthening assistance per agreement with AJR to monitor the performance of the Juvenile Justice institutions (see notes)	0	1 grant provided to CSO	0
	This component is not yet active.			

AJR USAID-SICA EOPS TARGETS					
	Indicator	EOPS Targets (Sept 30, 2010)	EOPS Cumulative Achieved Targets (Dec 31, 2010)	Achieved Targets (March 31, 2011)	Targets (September 30, 2011)
<b>Activity 1: Jump-starting public-private initiatives for gang prevention</b>					
1	Communities assisted in crime prevention*	30	29	35	43
2	Youth benefited by Outreach Centers	3750	6071	6,161	NA
3	Leverage contributions raised**	1:1	1:0.1	1:0.12	1:0.3

1. New communities assisted are Chamelecón (San Pedro Sula, HON), Brotes Nuevos (Puerto Lempira, HON), García 1, (Santa Ana, ES) San José Unidas, (Santa Ana, ES) Santa Anita, (Santa Ana, ES) Buena Vista 3, (Chalchuapa ES)

2. AJR wishes to note that this indicator was incorrectly reported in December of 2010 when the number of youth benefitted from OCs was reported as 6,328. The figure above reflects the corrected amount.

## Key Developments

### Violence Prevention Plan launches with a “Walk for Life of Youth” in Choloma, “City of Opportunities”



Municipal authorities led the pre-launch walk which involved hundreds of youth in the community of Choloma.

Choloma is one of the most economically active cities in Honduras. Known for its bustling maquila industry, the CMPV wished to capture this energy when it launched its Violence Prevention Plan on February 9, 2011. On that morning, like on many others, community members made their way to shifts in the *maquilas* or factories that make Choloma, Honduras’ industrial hub. As the Violence Diagnostic that AJR Honduras carried out in the city pointed out, Choloma, with a population of over 300,000, is heavily impacted by the use and sale of drugs in neighborhoods; high levels of unemployment and sparse spaces for youth

development and recreation. These conditions drove the Municipal Crime Prevention Committee (CMPV) to conceptualize and plan, *Choloma, Ciudad de Oportunidades*, the slogan and brand representing a Violence Prevention Plan featuring vocational training, jobs, sports and use of free time for youth most vulnerable to violence.

On February 9, 2011, Choloma’s energy was palatable in a new way, “We are closing a chapter and opening a new one, today we start to work on everything we have been planning for the last eight months, said Roberto Sanchez, President of the city’s CMPV. The heat of the afternoon sun didn’t deter an estimated 1,000 people from turning out at the head of the boulevard that connects Choloma and San Pedro Sula for a *Caminata por la Vida de los Jóvenes Cholomeños* or “Walk for Life with Youth from Choloma”, which was kicked off by the siren of the local fire department. Youth from each of the four communities under the Prevention Plan, with community members marching behind them, proudly carried forth a massive banner with the new slogan past crowded side streets and onlookers. Local churches also supported the event.



A girl from an AJR intervention community proudly raises a sign with the name of her community

One thousand white t-shirts bearing the prevention slogan were donated by a maquila, the logo of the Prevention Plan could be found at various points in the city on sixty banners installed by the municipality with the support of USAID-SICA AJR. Choloma’s city park

had two stages of over 20 meters sponsored by a beverage company. The municipality, the private sector, organizations and the general public came together for the launch and dispersing of more than 3,000 stickers bearing the logo.



Community members join together on stage at the presentation that followed the Walk for Youth at the launch of the Prevention Plan.

Youth from communities benefiting from the Prevention Plan, Las Pilas, Los Invencibles, El Japon and López Arellano, all communities with very high rates of violence and homicide, carried posters with messages of non-violence during the walk across ten city blocks. Media coverage included two front pages of major national daily papers. "Today the municipality of Choloma wants to show that you can prevent violence and to invite youth now, that we see Choloma as a City of Opportunities" Mayor Leopoldo Crivelli exclaimed during a moving speech at the presentation that followed the Walk.

"Thanks to programs like the Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA today we have an Outreach Center in López Arellano and I can proudly say that I am from this community," said Sindy Barahona, volunteer of the López Arellano Outreach Center and collaborator at the prevention Plan launch. Aldermen, CMPV members, city leaders and hundreds of young people expressed that they were happy to know that Choloma was seen as a city, taking on violence as an issue and carrying a title as a city that it truly deserved.

The launch of the Prevention of Violence culminated with the official video presentation of the Plan, produced by young people themselves in Choloma. In the video, youth communicate the essence of the Plan. A theme song, *Choloma What is happening to us?* composed a by Darlan Mendoza a 26 year old youth head of an educational center located in one of the target neighborhoods affected by violence in Choloma. The band, "Moon Jaguar" consisting of six young cholomeños also performed and the concert ended with the presentation of the initiative, *Quiet Neighborhood (Barrio Tranquilo)*, made up of a group of well known artists young that use music to communicate



The launch culminated with a concert with several local bands and the group United Nations, "Barrio Tranquilo Group". Also presented the official theme of the Prevention Plan. "Qué nos sucede Choloma"

messages on preventing violence, mitigating teen pregnancies and preventing HIV/AIDS (sponsored by the UN agency UNFPA, through an alliance initiated by AJR,)

Analysis

The launch in Choloma demonstrated support from the population and sectors of the municipality for the prevention plan, reflected in the launch event and after it. The CMPV, the municipal entity Comvida and the municipality proper.

Played a key role in the launch preparation. Counterpart contributions by the three entities are estimated at more than \$6,000. Many hundreds of young people participating in the launch of the event. Youth and community members readily adopted the slogan "Choloma, Ciudad de Oportunidades " this town, the commitment of Local Government in promoting the Prevention Plan as part of the local agenda, is notable.

**Sampedranos say "Yes We Can" Confront Violence at Launch of Prevention Plan in San Pedro Sula, Honduras**



The stage included the Secretary General of SICA, the Minister of Interior and Population, the Director of USAID, the Mayor of San Pedro Sula, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the CMPV , the Directors of Paz y Convivencia and AJR and USAID-SICA

San Pedro Sula, Honduras is the country's second largest city and seat of the country's best known industries. It is immersed in a severe security crisis as a result of spiraling violence, estimated as the highest homicide rate of any major city in Central America. Findings from AJR's Violence Diagnostic include alarming incidents of mass killings (San Pedro was the seat of about half of all massacres that occurred in the country over the last few years); a lack of vocational training in the most vulnerable sectors of the city leaving youth with few choices; high drop-out rates of youth the high rates of teenage pregnancy, and a municipality with very

little room for social investment. Notwithstanding San Pedro is known as a city of hard work, where people put their skills to the test. It was fitting then that when the Sub-Committee for the Prevention of Violence began to conceptualize its Violence Prevention Plan, it chose the slogan, *Si Podemos Sampedranos* or "Yes We Can Sampedranos".

With the words, *Yes We Can Live Without Violence San Pedro Sula, we can rescue our city and its return to the privileged position it has always*



"Montuca Sound System" composed the theme song of the Plan for the Prevention of Violence.

enjoyed, the launch of the Plan for the Prevention of Violence in San Pedro Sula, began on February 23, 2011. Hosted at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Cortes, who did not hesitate to offer its facilities to demonstrate its support for the issue of violence prevention, more than 2,000 t-shirts with the campaign were distributed among the guests, which were donated by businesses in the city. Members of the Sub-Committee for the Prevention of Violence, the Mayor of San Pedro Sula, the Secretary-General of SICA, the Director the USAID Mission in Honduras, the Minister of Interior, the Deputy Minister of National Youth Institute, , the Director of National Prevention Program, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Cortes and the directors of other institutions were all on hand for the launch event.

The educational Institute Los Angeles' marching band greeted a packed crowd that vied for seats at the event and whom leaned on posters of the campaign's slogan when not finding enough seats. Posters and printed material were all donated by the local private sector as a demonstration of support for the Violence Prevention Plan.



Youth of the ten AJR intervention communities and representatives from leading institutes of the city in the city, enjoy the concert

"I want to tell the Mayor that from the level of the Central government we are going to support this initiative and that San Pedro Sula will have our support to prevent violence and in this way we say..*Yes We Can Sampedranos*, according to the lawyer Africo Madrid, the Minister of Interior of Honduras. USAID Mission Director William Brands, praised the municipal leadership for its efforts and called upon Sampedranos to come together around the Violence Prevention Plan, to realize its actions.



Over two thousand people were on hand at the Expocentro and participated in the launch.

Giant screens transmitted Violence Awareness video calling community members to action to prevent violence in their Municipality and unite behind the Plan. The video provided Sampedranos with hope that yes "you can" live in peace, that yes "you can" be the San Pedro Sula- modern, industrialized, industrious- that the city was has always been known for. The Montuca Sound System, a well-known local band reinforced this message with its lyrics; " I know that there is opportunity for this city to change, no time to lose, we have much to do" . The song, "Si Podemos Sampedranos" (Yes We Can, Sampedranos) composed especially for the Prevention Plan, is being heard weeks later on the local radio.

The young Sampedranos use their music to communicate with youth on violence and raise

awareness to prevent violence. tell the young and the general public that it is possible to have a safer city.

The well-known national singer, Polache and UN sponsored band, BarrioTranquilo also played songs and handed out CDs at the concert. More than twenty members of the media were on hand for the event, two radio stations broadcasted live from the launch and several members of CMPV participated in television and print media interviews that were published for a period of three weeks. The theme song, "If We Sampedranos", still fills the airwaves in San Pedro Sula and a video clip was planned for television media.

### Analysis

The launch of the Prevention Plan of San Pedro Sula, a city of over 1,000,000 inhabitants, was a major undertaking, and its success was only possible by the strong support of the Mayorship and of the members of the CMPV and the private sector. Many people from different walks contributed and participated in its making, which is in part a value added of the activity. In a city that in appearance seems to be losing its battle against violence, drugs, gangs and crime and in which its leadership is absorbed with the huge problems of an enormous debt, this event and the possibilities that the Prevention Plan open, carrying a positive message of empowerment and hope, had an important effect in the city. The fact that the secretary General of SICA came specially to the event, also made a contribution as it signals that the situation of violence in the city is not anymore a local affair. An enthusiastic media also helped greatly in this endeavor.

## **La Ceiba's Youth Walk for Life, launches a New Prevention Plan- "La Ceiba para Todos"**



La Ceiba para Todos represented the feeling that the city belongs to all its people, Over two thousand people marched and participated in the Launch event.

The infectious traditional "punta" musical beat marked the coastal town of La Ceiba's launch of its Violence Prevention Plan on March 2, 2011. AJR's Violence Diagnostic in La Ceiba found the city to have become one of the most violent major cities in Honduras with a rate of 123 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants. La Ceiba has seen disturbing levels of moral decay (notable in the case of teachers and youth), fueled by drug trafficking and consumption. It was with this deficit in mind that the AJR, in collaboration with CMPV, developed the slogan *La Ceiba para Todos*, or "*La Ceiba for All*" as a call to launch a Violence

Prevention Plan to feature vocational training, jobs, sports and use of free time for youth

most vulnerable to violence. *La Ceiba para Todos* represented the feeling that the city belongs to all its people, whom must come together to care for and protect the city from violence, caring for its young and providing opportunities.

And so on March 2, the musical group, *la Banda de Guerra* fo the Bethel Insitute kicked off the launch event, inviting attendees to the *Caminata por la vida de los Jovenes Ceibeños* or “Walk for the Life of La Ceiba’s Youth”, marching behind key members of the CMPV and city council members, the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Vice Minister of Interior and Population, representatives of the judiciary, members of CMPV, universities, public and private high-schools, churches and community members. Over two thousand people marched and participated in the Launch event.



The stage at the launch of the *La Ceiba para Todos* Crime Prevention Plan launch event.

In La Ceiba it is a past-time and tradition to walk from the park to the beach, so it seemed only fitting that this was this route. La Ceiba is known for being Honduras’ tourist destination, in so doing violence has become a direct threat to the industry. a potential that has not been able to develop due to fear of tourists by increasing levels of violence in the city. A sea of white shirts with the slogan (most donated by a local milk company) and a sign of hope, walked in unity, sending a message to the world that Ceibeños want to live in peace, free of violence, showing the world that La Ceiba remains the city that everyone wants to come to “*Ceibita the Beautiful*” as it is known by all in Honduras.

The setting for the launch, a poignant reminder to community members of all the famous city has to lose to violence, could not have been more telling. La Ceiba’s historic Customs Building served as the seat of the launch, the place were the original city was born. The sound of the ocean and drums welcomed the guests to their places. La Ceiba’s Mayor, Mr. Carlos Aguilar told the audience his intentions to support any action to be focused on preventing violence and improving security indexes, "proof of this is our support for the construction of the Outreach Center of the barrio San Jose, which will be the largest outreach center in Honduras "said the Mayor.

A group of La Ceiba citizens living in Tegucigalpa also sent their representative demonstrating their commitment to supporting the city. The group has begun supporting actions of the Prevention Plan. As one of its efforts, it produced the 1,000 shirts donated by a company for the launch event.

The Director of the Office of Democracy and Governance at USAID, David Thompson, expressed USAID’s support for municipal governments in their fight against violence and

called on all citizens Ceiba to be part of this Plan for the Prevention of Violence.

La Ceiba native and a famous Honduran singer and member of the CMPV, Guillermo Anderson composed the official theme song of the Plan which was first sung on this day with a chorus of over 30 Ceiba artists, young and adults, showing the audience why "La Ceiba is for Everyone". The concert of the day also featured Drum Circle, Barrio Tranquilo, Locos del Ghetto and Peace. Barrio Tranquilo has accompanied AJR in all three launches of the Municipal Prevention Plans. More than 3,000 stickers bearing the prevention slogan were distributed at the launch and murals and banners with the slogan and brand were painted all over La Ceiba.

### Analysis

The march and concert event associated with the Launch of the Prevention Plan had a significant effect in La Ceiba, a city that is waking up to its own reality of quickly degenerating into one of the most violent cities in Honduras and perhaps the world. The march was huge in terms of La Ceiba, and united different segments of the city's society in the name of preventing violence.

## Grants

### El Salvador

#### I. SUMMARY

During this quarter and after the three action plans were approved an intense process ensued with regard to preparation for submission to USAID of project proposals for projects to be carried out during the next six months in the three municipalities.

Twenty-five projects were presented to USAID, most are underway.

Among the projects presented and approved are:

- Ten outreach centers
- Strategy to provide vocational training and job opportunities in 18 communities, which involves association with 6-8 training entities in El Salvador.
- Procurement of materials and equipment for municipal prevention committees and observatories in 3 municipalities.
- Sports related projects in municipalities.

Follow-up activities after approval of grants included signing of agreements with grantees, providing technical and administrative support for start-up activities, especially in the case of outreach centers and also with other grantees. Financial and administrative workshops have been carried out, and administrative support has been provided to outreach center representatives, as well as to associates and municipal violence prevention committees and observatories. Most of the approved outreach centers and grantees have opened bank accounts for use of project funds, as required in each agreement and according to each particular requirement.

The AJR Grants, Finance, and Administration team carried out procurement of materials and supplies for all approved outreach centers, as well as for the Violence Prevention Committees and observatories in the three municipalities mentioned above and associates.

#### II. PROCUREMENT FOR GRANTEEES

Procurement of materials and supplies in most cases has been carried out directly by AJR in order to provide the outreach centers, municipalities, and associates with the required materials and supplies, based on approved budgets. This procurement was necessary in order to ensure a quick start-up of all approved activities.

a. Information Technology Equipment

As part of the procurement of information technology equipment for use of grantees, a complete procurement process in which the home office of Creative Associates was involved, was carried out, which included an Information Technology Review presented to USAID for approval, request for quotes to vendors in El Salvador and Honduras, a complete analysis of quotes to ensure that the equipment was purchased as required by USAID and Creative Associates regulations.

After completion of the process, a purchase of computer equipment for 35 outreach centers, 10 in El Salvador and 25 in Honduras, was carried out and some outreach centers have already begun implementing the use of these computers, with the assistance from technical and educational representatives from “Universidad Francisco Gavidia” in El Salvador, who will supply their expertise so that beneficiaries at the centers can begin benefitting from the equipment supplied for the purposes mentioned in their project proposals.

b. Supplies and materials for Outreach Centers

In addition to computer equipment, the outreach centers also required furniture and equipment and supplies for use in the center as defined in each budget.

In view of this, AJR also purchased the required furniture, equipment, and supplies and has made the delivery of the materials to those outreach centers which have begun or are ready to begin implementation.

c. Procurement for Violence Prevention Action Plans for El Congo, Santa Ana, and Chalchuapa

Various proposals have been presented and approved by USAID for the three municipalities of El Congo, Santa Ana, and Chalchuapa. Most proposals require direct involvement by AJR to carry out the procurement in order to ensure timely delivery of materials. Procurement of furniture and equipment was provided in support of the three Municipal Violence Prevention Committees and three observatories. Additional procurement is expected to be carried out next quarter.

III. ACTIVITIES IN THE PIPELINE – EL SALVADOR

- a. Two additional outreach centers will be opened in El Salvador.
- b. New grants will be submitted for approval to USAID based on the programmed strategies and activities contained in the three Municipal Action Plans for Chalchuapa, El Congo, and Santa Ana.

- c. Administrative and financial support will be provided to all grantees, as well as liquidation of funds provided. This will include follow-up activities and finalization of previous grants.
- d. Procurement of required materials and supplies will continue, as needed.
- e. New projects will be presented for municipal action plan activities.

## **Honduras**

### **I. SUMMARY**

The Honduras Grants Coordinator focused efforts on the preparation and finalizing of OC and micro-enterprise proposals in direct coordination with project field staff and partners. At the end of the quarter, 24 of the 25 OC proposals had been finalized and sent to either USAID/Honduras for clearance or to USAID/EI Salvador for final approval. The last OC and microenterprise proposal, Community of Flor del Campo in the capital city area, is expected to be submitted to USAID/Honduras for clearance during the first week of April, 2011.

Additionally, two prevention service grants were prepared and submitted to USAID/Honduras for clearance and to USAID/EI Salvador for approval during this reporting period: 1) Social and Vocational Training for Returned Migrants (Deportees) to be executed by the CAMR (Attention Center for Returned Migrants), and 2) Consolidation, Strengthening and/or Creation of Violence Observatories for the cities of La Ceiba and Choloma to be executed by the National Violence Observatory through the IUDPAS Institute of the UNAH (Honduran National University).

The Grant Status Report designed by the Component Coordinator during the previous quarter has served to keep updated information regarding each grant and has been sent to project staff on a periodic basis. The attached Grant Status Report in *Annex II* provides a clear picture of by grant and municipality/city at the end the quarter.

The USAID/EI Salvador office authorized the continuation of a bilingual local consultant to provide assistance to the Component Coordinator in finalizing Spanish language proposals and preparation of English language Summaries. Her contract ended during the last week of March 2011.

Coordination and work with central region partners to prepare and finalize OC proposals for the capital city area continued to be provided by the Component Coordinator in support to the project's field staff. It also bears mentioning that the Component Coordinator will also provide assistance with reporting for the Brotes Nuevos OC in Puerto Lempira.

Future steps include the processing of grants emanating from the Actions Plans of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees (MVPC) and follow-up of all grants submitted to USAID for clearance and approval.

## **CHALLENGES**

The final grant proposal process has been time-consuming and required a great deal of effort by the Component Coordinator and Consultant in order to get all required information from partners to submit the documents on time to USAID. Drafting and finalizing of several central region (Comayaguela and Tegucigalpa) OC and prevention services proposals demanded close attention and time.

## **NEXT STEPS**

- Finalize and submit the one remaining OC proposal (Flor del Campo) to complete the 25 target figure in early April, 2011.
- Follow-up on the clearance by USAID/Honduras and final approval by USAID/El Salvador for grants in process, so agreements can be signed and to begin OC set-up or prevention service start-up.
- Commence the processing of grants emanated from and included in the Action Plans for the three municipal prevention plans of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma.

## **GUATEMALA**

A grant was approved this period for Guatemala for the Youth Against Violence Project which is being carried out by the Youth Movement in Guatemala in coordination with AJR from Regional funds. The cost sharing will be \$24,020. It is expected to be carried out during the period April-September 2011.

**IV. COST SHARING THRU MARCH 2011**

COST SHARING AJR USAID-SICA THROUGH MARCH 31, 2011					
Country	Total Budget	Total at 31/12/2010	Jan-March 2011	Cumulative 31/03/2011	Cost Shared
El Salvador	\$4,220,967	\$406,296	\$17,298	\$423,594	0.10
Honduras	\$5,150,680	\$474,382	\$155,810	\$630,093	0.12
Guatemala	\$1,128,354	\$137,354	\$77,054	\$214,408	0.19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$10,500,000</b>	<b>\$1,018,032</b>	<b>\$250,162</b>	<b>\$1,268,095</b>	<b>0.12</b>

**Activity 1: Jump-starting public-private initiatives for gang prevention****IND 1.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities****El Salvador**

As we reported last quarter, the majority of OCs will fall under Activity Four Merida/CARSI funds. One this quarter has been operationalized under Activity One, BuenaVista III in Chalchuapa:

**1. OC BUENA VISTA III, CHALCHUAPA To be inaugurated May 6, 2011**

A new partner (Faith-based organization) recommended by the municipality was approached to open this Center, given that the partner identified by the ADESCO was not approved by the municipality. A previously identified space for the OC had to be abandoned as it was no longer available for rental. Meetings and phone calls with the Pastors were provided in the elaborating a proposal and budget for an Outreach Center in the community Buena Vista III.

The signing of the agreement for this Center occurred on March 4<sup>th</sup> at Quinta Balcones de Doña Cristy, Chalchuapa. The event was attended by CMPV members, ADESCO members of communities where OCs will be implemented, faith-based organizations, the mayor and AJR.

Significantly, the municipality committed to assuming rental costs of the space of the OC and the coordinator's salary after six months. The municipality will cover the cost of several modifications of the space.

## **2. OC NAHUIZALCO To be inaugurated May 20, 2011**

This Outreach Center incurred some delay because the original OC Coordinator resigned before beginning in this role. The faith-based partner identified a new Coordinator whom has been working closely with AJR to complete the Center and ready it for opening. The OC has a Coordinator and Deputy Coordinator and is seeing high demand for its services. During a recent Monitoring visit by AJR, parents and young people sat anxiously waiting to register at the OC.

(Reference Activity Four of this report for a full report of new Outreach Centers established.)

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

Established Outreach Centers are being strengthened under the AJR. These OC's include Barrio Lourdes (San Salvador); Lourdes (Colon); Melendez (Soyapango); 13 de enero (Mejicanos) and Chintuc II (Apopa). The AJR in El Salvador is doing this according to benchmarks of a strengthened OC Model. The chart below has been extracted from an Excel-based M&E System which the AJR has put into place in OCs with two objectives; 1) to provide Coordinators with a tool to track beneficiary service use and volunteer commitments as well as course targets, and 2) to closely track service usage, and demographics at OCs. Analysis is found beneath the chart. The chart will feature in this report each quarter in order to provide greater insight into AJR OCs and their use and services, we will be modifying it to present more data in the next quarter:

El Salvador JAN-MARCH 2011
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Beneficiaries JAN-MARCH 2011								
OC	Signed up	Male		Female		Total	Hours	Hrs/Ben
Barrio Lourdes	37	66	63%	39	37%	105	792	8
Melendez	9	61	71%	25	29%	86	1,379	16
Chintuc II	31	52	66%	27	34%	79	1,130	14
Lourdes Colón	41	170	44%	217	56%	387	595	2
13 de enero	48	45	45%	55	55%	100	629	6
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>4,525</b>	<b>6</b>

Volunteers JAN-MARCH 2011								
OC	Signed up	Male		Female		Total	Hours	Hrs/Vol
Barrio Lourdes	3	12	67%	6	33%	18	1,183	66
Melendez *	0	2	67%	1	33%	3	0	0
Chintuc II **	0	18	90%	2	10%	20	0	0
Lourdes Colón	8	17	43%	23	58%	40	374	9
13 de enero	0	8	40%	12	60%	20	317	16
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>19</b>

During the quarter October to December 2010, in OCs in El Salvador 166 new youth registered for services, 757 young people were registered as beneficiaries of the various services offered at the OCs. Disaggregated by gender, 52% are male and 48% are female. During the period, youth accessed 4,525 hours of services representing an average of 6 hours participating in the activities of the OC per youth. It is important to note the participation of volunteers in the OCs, eleven persons registered as volunteers during the period, 101 are volunteers. Disaggregated by gender, 56% of volunteers are male and 44% are female. 1,874 hours in volunteer time were provided during the period across the Centers, representing an average of 19 hours per volunteer. Volunteerism should be strengthened in the El Salvador OCs as per this data.

**Note:** The AJR USAID-SICA defines a "beneficiary" of OC services as a person having received at least ten hours of services at an OC. Prior to September 2010, attendance was defined as use of services. The AJR USAID-SICA defines a "volunteer" at an OC as a person providing at least ten hours of services.

\*In the OC Melendez, volunteer hours are not registered because the OC Coordinator (who is not a volunteer) provided hours during the period.

\*\*In the OC Chintuc II, volunteer hours were not adequately provided by the Coordinator for the period.

**Existing OC's:****CDA 13 DE ENERO MEJICANOS**

- **Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafio Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** A design for the strategy for the development of the “Desafío de Soñar mi Vida” training in the participating communities, and defining 4 phases for its implementation: Identification, Training, Tracking, and Sustainability, has been conducted. Completion of the improved design and content of the Work Book as well as its reproduction has also been done along with Improvement and redesign of the Facilitator’s Manual. Like the Work Book, this manual now has a better design and is easier to understand. The Outreach Centers has defined a goal number of youth to train by September.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** This component is being implemented.
- **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being implemented  
On February 23, a Volunteers Agreement to teach information technology and English at the “Por mi Barrio” Outreach Centers in El Salvador was signed.  
UFG students who will work in pairs as volunteers at the Outreach Center have been identified. In March, hybrid trainings (in-classroom and at home) in office technology started at UFG for the coordinator and one volunteer. The course on basic office technology, which is taught by UFG students, has begun at the Outreach Center.
- **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** A mini sewing maquila is established at this Center and the area of this space has been limited, as advised by AJR.
- **Volunteerism development-** AJR has advised the Center with regards enrolling new volunteers, as well as promoting the Outreach Center. Providing more information to institutions and people who might want to become part of the effort.
- **OC Sustainability-** A brainstorming was held with the coordinators in order to have a better perspective on the situation of the components and areas of the Outreach Center.
- **OC Network Development-** AJR up of a Face book page for the “Por mi Barrio” Outreach Centers to interact with the population, other Outreach Centers, and the Outreach Center’s Coordinator. This page will allow sharing images, comments, and experiences. AJR has scheduled monthly meetings with partners and coordinators.

Karla Cubas, volunteer deputy coordinator of this Outreach Center, became involved during the first phase of the Youth Against Violence Movement. Volunteering as one of the ten coordinators of this movement, she had the opportunity to talk to the voters when running for the position, and telling them about their experiences and education. She said that she did not possess the education qualifications of the other candidates, and that she had never traveled abroad; however, she said she has experience working with youth at the Outreach Center. These words allowed her to win a vote by a wide margin.

**Challenges**

- Worn out equipment, as well as lack of supplies makes it difficult to help a greater number of youths, this needs to be addressed.

- Preventing the microenterprise from affecting the development of the Outreach Center's activities, has been a major focus between the OC Coordinator at AJR and the Coordinator of this Center. Technical assistance will continue to be provided.
- Introduction of the reorganized methodology of the Outreach Centers to the coordinator by defining its areas and activities to him.

#### **CDA SOYAPANGO MELENDEZ**

- **Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafío Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** A design for the strategy for the development of the “Desafío de Soñar mi Vida” training in the participating communities, and defining 4 phases for its implementation: Identification, Training, Tracking, and Sustainability, has been conducted as noted above. This OC has a training goal for this component.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** This component was stalled and is being re implemented.
- **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being implemented. On February 23, a Volunteers Agreement to teach information technology and English at the “Por mi Barrio” Outreach Centers in El Salvador was signed. The course on basic office technology, which is taught by UFG students, has begun at the Outreach Center.
- **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** This Outreach Center does not have a micro-entrepreneurship component. It is located in a very vulnerable zone. The Coordinator has been asked to think about a component and a training on this area is being planned for the Centers.
- **Volunteerism development-** There is a lack of commitment from the community towards the Outreach Center and limited volunteer sources due to the prominent control of the area by a gang; as a result, people from other areas cannot access this area.
- **OC Sustainability-** A brainstorming was held with the coordinators in order to have a better perspective on the situation of the components and areas of the Outreach Center.
- **OC Network Development-** AJR up of a Face book page for the “Por mi Barrio” Outreach Centers to interact with the population, other Outreach Centers, and the Outreach Center's Coordinator. This page will allow sharing images, comments, and experiences. AJR has scheduled monthly meetings with partners and coordinators.

#### Challenges

- Equipment missing at the Outreach Center. Apparently, it is at the Fe y Alegria premises. (The OC partner)
- The OC partner Fe y Alegria, this quarter raised the possibility of closing the OC. As recipient of prize monies from a leading foundation, the Center is to receive part of these monies. The Center has been told all monies have been spent and community center that houses the OC, retaken.
- Support from Fe y Alegria to the Coordinator is minimal or non-existent. AJR is working with the Coordinator and partner to try to resolve these issues. Fe y Alegria agreed to support the Outreach Center and the person in charge of it for at least April and May.

- Introduction of the reorganized methodology of the Outreach Centers to the coordinator by defining its areas and activities to him.
- A next step is to approach the Municipality of Soyapango to ask for its involvement in the Outreach Center's sustainability.
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#### **CDA CHINTUC II/APOPA**

- **Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafío Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** A design for the strategy for the development of the “Desafío de Soñar mi Vida” training in the participating communities, and defining 4 phases for its implementation: Identification, Training, Tracking, and Sustainability, has been conducted as noted above. This OC has a training goal for this component.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** This component was stalled and is being re implemented.
- **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being implemented. On February 23, a Volunteers Agreement to teach information technology and English at the “Por mi Barrio” Outreach Centers in El Salvador was signed. The course on basic office technology, which is taught by UFG students, has begun at the Outreach Center.
- **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** This Outreach Center does not have a micro-entrepreneurship component. The Coordinator has been asked to think about a component and a training on this area is being planned for the Centers.
- **Volunteerism development-** There is a lack of commitment from the municipality (the OC partner) towards the Outreach Center and limited volunteer support also by a Coordinator who lacks initiative.
- **OC Sustainability-** A brainstorming was held with the coordinators in order to have a better perspective on the situation of the components and areas of the Outreach Center.
- **OC Network Development-** AJR up of a Face book page for the “Por mi Barrio” Outreach Centers to interact with the population, other Outreach Centers, and the Outreach Center's Coordinator. This page will allow sharing images, comments, and experiences. AJR has scheduled monthly meetings with partners and coordinators.

#### Challenges

- The budget of this OC has not been fully executed. This is because funds have not been requested or because previous funds have not been spent.
- OC Monitoring and Evaluation is not being properly conducted at this OC. The OC National Coordinator and M&E Coordinator has worked with the Coordinator on this issue.
- Equipment is not used properly and some is underused.
- The OC holds an irregular schedule and the OC is not adequately promoted in the community.
- A meeting was held with the Mayor and Councilman, both of whom pledged to take action. AJR is monitoring this Center very closely and will contemplate further action including examining resources in this Outreach Center which are not generating positive results.

**CDA LOURDES COLON**

- **Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafio Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** A design for the strategy for the development of the “Desafío de Soñar mi Vida” training in the participating communities, and defining 4 phases for its implementation: Identification, Training, Tracking, and Sustainability, has been conducted as noted above. This OC has a training goal for this component.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** This component was stalled and is being re implemented.
- **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being implemented  
On February 23, a Volunteers Agreement to teach information technology and English at the “Por mi Barrio” Outreach Centers in El Salvador was signed.  
The course on basic office technology, which is taught by UFG students, has begun at the Outreach Center.
- **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** This Outreach Center has a micro-entrepreneurship component. A bakery is operating with certain problems such as lack of materials and equipment.  
**Volunteerism development-** Volunteerism is fostered at this OC. Activities that serve as incentives continue at the OC (lunches, field trips, others). This motivates youths to continue involved and make others aware of the problem.
- **OC Sustainability-** A brainstorming was held with the coordinators in order to have a better perspective on the situation of the components and areas of the Outreach Center.
- **OC Network Development-** AJR up of a Face book page for the “Por mi Barrio” Outreach Centers to interact with the population, other Outreach Centers, and the Outreach Center’s Coordinator. This page will allow sharing images, comments, and experiences. AJR has scheduled monthly meetings with partners and coordinators.

**Challenges**

- Worn out and broken equipment prevents optimal results.
- The entrepreneurial initiative does not generate enough funds; thus, it needs to be strengthened.
- Graduations from courses in IT, bakery, legislation, and piñata-making workshops were held this quarter. Legislation was a workshop requested by two beneficiaries of the OC, a volunteer teacher was found for the course.
- Academic tutoring is still in place.

**CDA BARRIO LOURDES**

- **Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafio Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** A design for the strategy for the development of the “Desafío de Soñar mi Vida” training in the participating communities, and defining 4 phases for its implementation: Identification, Training, Tracking, and Sustainability, has been conducted as noted above. This OC has a training goal for this component.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** This component was stalled and is being re implemented.

- **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being implemented. On February 23, a Volunteers Agreement to teach information technology and English at the “Por mi Barrio” Outreach Centers in El Salvador was signed. The course on basic office technology, which is taught by UFG students, has begun at the Outreach Center.
- **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** This Outreach Center has a micro-entrepreneurship component. Computer and internet rental, as well as printing services are the fund-generating initiatives, continue operating with certain problems such as an inability to fully sustain the Outreach Center.
- **Volunteerism development-** Volunteerism is fostered at this OC. Activities that serve as incentives continue at the OC (lunches, field trips, others). This motivates youths to continue involved and make others aware of the problem.
- **OC Sustainability-** The church partner assumes the rental, cyber café, and utility costs, as well as part of the coordinator’s salary.
- A brainstorming was held with the coordinators in order to have a better perspective on the situation of the components and areas of the Outreach Center.
- **OC Network Development-** AJR up of a Face book page for the “Por mi Barrio” Outreach Centers to interact with the population, other Outreach Centers, and the Outreach Center’s Coordinator. This page will allow sharing images, comments, and experiences. AJR has scheduled monthly meetings with partners and coordinators.

### Challenges

- Volunteerism must be additionally supported at this Center. Many of these volunteers can come from churches.
- The entrepreneurship initiative does not generate enough funds; as a result, it needs to be strengthened creating alliances for funding.

This Outreach Center is open at night on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays. It was initially open for a Ping Pong tournament, but now it is open at nights to serve the cyber café and evening users. This is a major feat in a neighborhood that once did not allow for such opening.

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

**El Salvador**

**Youth Movement Makes Fast and Furious Debut in El Salvador**

This quarter, the Youth Movement Against Violence (MJCv) was born in El Salvador. In just three months the Movement developed a vibrant social network following that has become its engine. AJR conducted a workshop modeled around its slogan “Hagamos Algo Pues” *Ok Let’s Do Something* (Against Violence) with more than 150 youth attending and roundtables to discuss key violence issues; it held a second workshop to determine its Mission, goals and focus and vote on a Coordinating Committee; it launched an Internet campaign using violence data to create awareness and interest in the Movement and in March, the Movement was officially launched.

The MJCv was presented to San Salvador and the country through a press conference by youth in the afternoon sun on one of the city’s best known public landmarks. In just three months, the Movement is coming out of its infancy, has developed a voice on networking sites and is preparing its first prevention policy advocacy initiatives. El Salvador’s Youth Movement Against Violence has taken shape.

<p><b>Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence</b></p> <p><b>Vision:</b></p> <p><b>Commitment to Strengthening Salvadoran youth to promote the prevention of violence, creating improved opportunities for youth in El Salvador.</b></p> <p><b>Our Mission is:</b></p> <p><b>To work to prevent violence by promoting values, education and family through activities, projects and initiatives that seek to achieve peaceful coexistence.</b></p> <p><b>The number ten represents excellence and integrity to the Movement. The following concepts represent us:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jovial</li> <li>2. Ingenious</li> <li>3. Innovative</li> <li>4. Valiant</li> <li>5. Committed</li> <li>6. Optimistic</li> <li>7. Inclusive</li> <li>8. Empathic</li> <li>9. Promoters of Peace</li> <li>10. Above all, we give it our all!</li> </ol>
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*Provoking Discussion of Violence Among Youth Using Social Media*

To provide an impetus for the Movement and begin discussion with youth about El Salvador’s violence, AJR a profile was created on Face book in the last week of December that called out to youth, “Hagamos Algo Pues” *Ok Let’s Do Something* (Against Violence). AJR reached out to youth in its own network and the profile began to get hits, soon reaching 100. The campaign sought to: 1) provide information on the reality of violence in El Salvador using data from the Violence Diagnostic to create awareness and

discussion among youth. Thoughts on the violence plaguing the country and how it touches youths' everyday lives went into discussion on Face book.

On the Face book site, AJR called for a workshop with youth to tackle more profoundly the discussion on violence, propose a Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence and work with youth through roundtable mediated by youth on five key themes: public policy, advocacy strategies, communications, marketing, and Fundraising. One hundred and fifty persons attended including members of youth groups including the National Youth Platform (Planjes), "180" a university group, the group "Lideres Solidarios" *Solidarity Leaders* that promoted a national volunteer law and even representatives of the government in AJR's three municipalities and one of the Mayors. The inputs from roundtables were used to prioritize and select themes for the establishment of the Movement. AJR agreed with youth to process inputs from roundtables, categorize and formalize these, coming back to youth through a second workshop to determine the themes of the Movement, logo and coordination of the body.

Just weeks later at the Movement's second workshop in the presence of some 200 youth, findings were presented from the first workshop and a permanent brand was decided upon for the Movement. Youth from the municipalities and from AJR's Outreach Centers attended. Through a democratic and open voting process a group of ten Coordinating Committee was voted on to help guide the Movement. The Committee includes youth from the "Plataforma Nacional de Juventudes" or *National Youth Platform*. The Movement's Mission, Vision and Values were defined as were key areas of focus with regards to violence prevention.

*Coordinating Group Begins Weekly Meetings*

The Coordinating Group established for the MJCV agreed to weekly meetings each Tuesday afternoon and in a matter of weeks, the group of ten youth agreed to basic core rules and practices including consensus in decision-making. Committees were established for public policy, advocacy, communications and fundraising with the intention that these draw on help from other members of the Movement. A secretary, accountant and media plan were also created. The group created a six-month Work plan (March-August) for the Movement. The type of activities selected within the Work Plan were influenced by the experience of the Guatemalan Youth Movement Against Violence and include dialogues, soccer game, a contest of values, a bus and fair participation of youth. Advocacy, consultation and mobilization, are common themes throughout these activities and in order to influence violence prevention policies in El Salvador. Each of these activities is described in the MJCV Work Plan, which was submitted to USAID by AJR as a grant proposal for implementation.

*Launch of the Youth Movement Against Violence*

The launch of the Movement for the Prevention of Violence on March 3, 2011 was defined as needing to attract media attention around an advocacy message. Two days before the launch, the Movement on Face book and You Tube, introduced videos and graphic data

on the impact of Violence in El Salvador. Intended to create buzz and start discussion, the actions set the stage for the launch. As part of Youth Against Violence Movement's launch strategy, the Plaza de las Americas, in the middle of an intersection, was cordoned off with tape similar to that used by the police. Subsequently, the most popular radio stations were called to ask if they knew what had occurred at the plaza. "... *I thought they had murdered someone...*" were the words of one of the plaza guards when he arrived to work in the morning. Beside the tape, banners with information on violence in El Salvador were placed around the plaza. The campaign's objective was to call people's attention to the plaza in order to proceed to the youth movement launch. This objective was met.

Two hundred young people were on hand and seven media outlets provided coverage. Youth from the Movement requested use of the plaza at City Hall, organized to place banners with ten key violence data and yellow tape marked "no trespassing" to draw attention of pedestrians and vehicular traffic in the area, which is characterized as one of the busiest thoroughfares in the capital. The launch at 5PM, was attended by representatives of MJCVC of Guatemala who were on hand to meet their colleagues, exchange ideas and jointly visit the American Embassy to meet with the DCM and with USAID staff. The group also visited the Central American Integration System (SICA), to demonstrate goals and encourage support for in the activities of the Movement and the development of a Regional Movement.

#### Next Steps

Next quarter will see emphasis in volunteer training and development of the organization's membership. After the successful launch of MJCVC, the coordinating group is preparing to develop the work plan, which involves identification, selection and training of young volunteers who will be responsible for supporting the implementation of activities. This process begins May 7 with a course on youth consultation workshops. The Movement will continue calling for new young people through social networks (Face book, Twitter, etc.) and through activities such as dialogues, seek new members.

USAID approved MJCVC's work plan clearing the way for full implementation of its activities. Activities include Dialogues Against Violence, a Violence Prevention Bus, The Game Against violence, A contest of values against violence and a Violence Pavilion at a youth fair organized by the Ministry of Youth Affairs of el Salvador. These activities will take place between May and August 2011. The Movement will also establish partnerships with various sectors for the development of the Plan and following the model of the MJCVC Guatemala, the MJCVC work plan will also seeks to develop a series of partnerships with different sectors: business, government, churches, etc. This will allow implementation of its strategic activities and strengthen their membership. To establish these partnerships, MJCVC is in the process of designing a strategy for partnership with groups of interest that can provide pro-bono assistance for some proposed activities and objectives.

Further, the MJCVC will seek to validate and present policy recommendations and will work on the development of advocacy strategy that aims map strategic allies and opponents, to establish communication with the most important actors within civil society (political,

business, governments, organizations, etc.), to lobby for public policy recommendations developed by the Movement, and a media and mobilization strategy aimed to place on the agenda, violence prevention as a priority to reduce rates of violence among youth.

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

Life skills training are reported under Activity Four given that these trainings were provided in Santa Ana, one of AJR's new municipalities.

## **Reinsertion**

### **El Salvador**

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

FUNDASALVA, a private non-profit organization dedicated to investigation, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of those addicted to drugs and alcohol, is implementing "Rehabilitation and Reinsertion of Ex-Youth Gang Members" Under this agreement 150 ex gang members will have access to life skills and training, 100 will be rehabilitated and have accessed employment and 25 will have been treated for substance abuse.

#### **Under Blue Sky, Soccer Field in Guazapa Home to New Experience for Ex-Gang Members**

Last quarter, AJR reported that FUNDASALVA was improving the program's facilities in Guazapa, where day clinics are. This quarter the AJR team got to see the facilities first-hand. AJR's communications officer, driver and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer were on-hand for a soccer match in January at the facilities' perfect fields. The driver and communications officer put on jerseys for the game. Thirty-five ex-gang members suited up in jerseys, some having visibly undergone tattoo removal treatment that AJR is supporting as a part of the program. A short talk was held by FUNDASALVA staff about the importance of friendly competition. The team psychologist played along as did a coordinator. This was not any game, this was a game between former rivals who are all engaged in a psychological struggle—to make peace with a new life, and with themselves, outside of the gang. Many have never known access to sports fields or the experience of recreation in a team. Halftime saw friendly banter at the water cooler and after the game, beneath a cloudless sky, all laid down on the field for laughter while cooling down. At the end of the day, AJR was on-hand for confessionals in the group by each of the former gang members, sharing their experience of competition on the field. AJR was moved by the experience and hopes to attend future games.

It is important to note that as a result of alliance building, about 18 institutions are referring candidates to FUNDASALVA.

During the period, FUNDASALVA's clinical team continued tests to candidates for reintegration identified by the program. It conducted 250 psychometric tests. Nine final year psychology students from various private universities are working with

FUNDASALVA's team and with ex-gang youth. Drug consumption has been halted in four out of five youth who are part of the ambulatory drug dependency program. Sixty-three youth have been recommended for the tattoo removal program. Bi-weekly clinical team meetings evaluate the advances of candidates, difficulties encountered, and discuss cases.

Five "psychosocio life skills " workshops were held this quarter covering Self-esteem, leadership, life planning, personal relationships, and how to develop a resume. These workshops ranked highly by ex-gang members, sixty seven persons were trained.

Meetings with the Fernando Llort Foundation and Music Hall musical academy were held to discuss scholarship opportunities for the program's beneficiaries in areas such as art and music. FUNDASALVA hopes to secure these this coming quarter.

### **IND 3.1.2 Number of ex-gang members rehabilitated and employed**

Six youth were reinserted into the workforce as employees. FUNDASALVA continues to search for companies for participation in Desfio 100. It has interviewed 48 candidates to determine their suitability for Desafio 100 implementation. FUNDASALVA has visited companies to establish strategic alliances with them to work together in the labor reinsertion program of the beneficiaries, though it has encountered strong resistance to providing employment slots. Forty-two youth have completed their process and are ready for reinsertion.

FUNDASALVA began visiting the community where, through "Trabajemos por la Paz," 17 youth are part of an entrepreneurship program. AJR visits this community once a week with the students of the different universities who are providing assistance to the program.

An alliance was established with the League de Centroamerica. This alliance will provide FUNDASALVA with 32 jobs in May, in exchange for drug prevention sessions for the company's employees.

#### Challenges

Most ex-gang youth live in shelters or places far away from where the therapies are provided. Also, they are unemployed, so it becomes difficult for them to go where the therapies and tests are imparted as well as to have money to pay for their therapy on the day of the appointment. FUNDASALVA is evaluating how this can be addressed.

Lastly, interviews have been given to written and televised media to let them know about the program. AJR has advised the foundation in this regard.

#### Next Steps

- Start psychological therapies for "League de Centroamerica" as part of the agreement we reached with them on reinsertion of beneficiaries.
- Continue alliances with institutions so they can obtain vocational training.

- Have the program's launch with the media at "League de Centroamerica" so this experience raises awareness in others.
- Conduct drug tests on the 42 youths who are ready for labor reinsertion.
- Continue searching companies to establish alliance with and continue reaching the "Desafio 100" program objectives.
- Start elaboration the program's systemization manual.
- Have an awareness retreat for the 42 youths who are ready for social and labor reintegration.

## **Guatemala**

Due to a violent incident occurred in Peronia in December 2010 among a small group of former gang members, Pastor Mardoqueo and AJR decided to put on hold additional insertion activities in Peronia this quarter. In spite of that, the AJR Guatemala team has continued providing technical assistance and facilitating conflict resolution initiatives with the support of Roberto Menendez, an OAS conflict resolution expert who has been provided pro bono services to the team and Pastor Mardoqueo. The message of no support was received maturely by the former gang members. The process in Peronia has calmed since December. Therefore, conversations to develop an extension proposal have been reinitiated. AJR is expecting to submit an extension of the grant to USAID next quarter.

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

Communication Campaign Hits it Out of the Ballpark with Social Media Penetration for Prevention



In mid-2010 AJR Guatemala and the Movement Against Violence began conceiving of their next communications campaign with an explicit concept in mind. Why not position the recommendations for a violence prevention policy by shaping a new “gang”, one that is against violence. The idea was to invite the public to join the Movement Against Violence, using the concept of a graffiti’d neighborhood, in a new way. The campaign had the following objectives: capture the attention of a large audience; maximize social media outlets, build alliances with youth organizations that offer time for example on the Movement’s website and expand Prevention in Action Talks. AJR needed the best and approached Ogilvy, a global public relations firm specialized in social marketing campaigns and obtained pro-bono assistance with a campaign designed to unify organizations and youth around the Movement’s Nine public policy recommendations.

Channel	# of Ads	Investments	%
GUATE VISION	1	2,966.7	0.1%
CANAL 11	87	791,824.9	17.4%
CANAL 13	94	619,821.2	13.6%
CANAL 3	88	2143,880.2	47.0%
CANAL 7	72	1000,412.3	21.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>4558,905.3</b>	

Channel	# of Ads	Inversión	%
CT- MTV	1	1,500.0	50.0%
CT- SONY	1	1,500.0	50.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,000.0</b>	

The campaign designed by Ogilvy and the Youth Movement had three components. First, it campaign motivated youths who are against violence to visit the movement website, where they will be able to find information on how to prevent violence and become part of organizations which offer volunteer opportunities in a number of areas. In January, Ogilvy, in partnership with Hill & Knowlton, developed a media plan for the awareness campaign. Per their request, a date was scheduled for the campaign's launch.

On February 22, at Portal del Comercio (a rescued public space), the Campaign Against Violence was launched. At 3:00PM with a walk on 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue, where youth members of the Movement, as well as youth from marginal neighborhoods expressed their discontent with the country's violence. The walk was led by Tavo Bárcenas (a Guatemalan musician), members of the Movement, invitees and Ogilvy reps. All sang the Movement's infectious theme song "No Más Balas" (no more bullets), as they walked down 8th Street. The walk ended at Café León where a press conference on the launch was held and the music video was presented.



Linda Amezcua, Coordinator of the Youth Movement Against Violence directed her presentation to six media outlets, members of the Movement, at-risk youth, an audience of about 130 attending the press conference. Tavo Bárcenas invited youth to continue fighting for Guatemala and to request the theme song on the radio as a sign of their support to the project. Days later, the music video for "No Más Balas" started to be aired on national and international (cable) TV stations, including: (National) Guatevisión, Canal 11,

Canal 13, Canal 3 and Canal 7; and (international) CT-MTV and CT-Sony. TV broadcasting of the music video is estimated to be valued at some \$591,000. The following are the channels and the number of advertisements on the program each has aired. More than 30,000 watched the video on You Tube and more than 600 email responses were received by the Youth Movement in response to video and advocacy efforts—so much so that the Movement had to make arrangements to be able to process the interest. A cell phone ringtone of the video is available at <http://jovenescontralaviolencia.org/> and was advertised on the radio.

### Analysis

It was not advantageous that this campaign was not ready as planned in 2010, but rather in February 2011. Given the current pre-elections climate in Guatemala, AJR considers the campaign to have had more potential given a distinct, non-electoral cycle introduction. The campaign included graphic advertisement such as billboards and posters, as well as the music video. Given that this campaign was funded pro-bono, delay was seen in the launch of the billboard and poster campaign and introduction of the video. Because the campaign was pro-bono, AJR had limited means to influence these circumstances.

The communications campaign and song “No Más Balas” created historic visibility for the MJCVC in Guatemala. This momentum must now be capitalized upon. A fundamentally important development for example, was the campaigns ability to create demand for Prevention in Action Talks; youth listening to talks have gone to the website and become involved in the MJCVC.

### **New grant supports MJCVC Activities**

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

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

In January 2011, the Youth Movement Against Violence program's close-out took place. The MJCVC developed a new program phase *Mas Vale Prevenir que Lamentar* or “More Important to Prevent than to be Sorry”, a new grant which seeks to capture political parties' attention in order to place youth violence prevention squarely on the agenda of stakeholders for next year's elections.

Some activities from the 2010 project are part of the new grant and will be implemented in April and May. The rest of the activities concluded satisfactorily, as described in previous reports. In February, *Fundacion Proyecto de Vida* presented the financial, technical and operational reports of the activities undertaken by the Youth Movement Against Violence. This report finalized the previous grant.

Following are activities under the new grant, under the activities' respective indicators. Many activities are will be implemented in Quarter Three.

### **IR 1 Advocacy is realized on public policy recommendations with political parties**

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

The movement will request to meet with political parties the Public Policy Recommendations on Youth Violence Prevention are presented and recommendations presented and recommendations are implemented. This will be done so politicians can discuss the plan and make it part of their agenda in the upcoming elections. AJR will follow up with the three most important political parties to secure an appointment with

them. The purpose of these appointments is to make sure these political parties consider The public policy recommendations for crime prevention. These meetings will occur in May and June 2011.

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

AJR will have meetings with institutions which have met with political parties to build alliances with these an important step. We would like to present the document and introduce the Movement's prevention proposals.

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

The three most important universities in Guatemala will be selected in April and May to organize events at universities in June and July. The Youth Movement will present the Prevention Policy Recommendations at three universities so students can learn about prevention objectives and the Movement's activities.

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

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

Planning for these actions will take place during the Coordinating Committee's sessions. A document on the selected activities will be written in April-May to support the activities.

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

A consultant will be hired to help the Movement develop a high-impact employment fair. The fair will be designed over the coming quarter. In May a concept, dates, participant profile, objectives and results will be developed. In May, AJR will expand strategic alliances and tap into existing ones in order to develop the event.

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

This activity is aimed at creating an offering of jobs in AJR's previous pilot communities of La Brigada and Cuiudad Quetzal, where jobs are very scarce and youth who often lack skills and come from violent neighborhoods, are doubly disadvantaged. In May Guatemala's vocational training institute, INTECAP, will be approached to assist with this activity and formalize an alliance.

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

The Mayors will be visited to follow up on the work done in each community the previous year, as well as on the challenges found. Financial support will also be requested from the Mayors for a beautification project. All of this will take place in June. A space beautification project will be developed by the Movement and Mayors in either La Brigada or Ciudad Quetzal. The proposal will include a detailed work plan as well as a budget which will be elaborated by architects. The objective is to have this project included in this year's budget and in the work plans in June.

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

Two institutions from the justice and security system will be visited to learn about important data on communities and how this data is managed. These visits' objective is to gain a better understanding of the justice and security system managed, and they will take place in May.

**IR 3 Youth Movement Against Violence is Strengthened**

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

The AJR will identify 3-4 experts in policies, communications, conflict mediation, and security and justice, to train Coordinating Committee members on these themes in May. It is important to do this given that it is an electoral year and the aforementioned topics will be widely discussed in these elections, particularly the issues of security and justice. Training will allow Coordinating Committee Members to be able to better integrate these policy issues in their advocacy discourse. These workshops will take place in May and June.

**Movement assists "Day 9" events through public actions promoting the prevention of violence and to reinforce the objectives of the Movement and expand its membership and volunteer base**

AJR will create a list of activities to be organized each month which will seek to create awareness of violence among youth and motivate them so they become part of an initiative to change this issue. These activities will start in April.

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

A concept for this camp, its agenda and specific objectives will be developed by the Movement over the coming quarter and the camp held in June. Multi-sectoral alliances will be sought to ensure the camp is maximally inclusive, dynamic and creative. Youth from the Movement’s database-which has grown considerably especially as a result of its most recent campaign and song-will be invited to the Camp.

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

**Objective: A strategy to expand the MJCv is being developed. Awareness talks will take place in universities, schools, and companies to demonstrate the reality of violence in Guatemala and possible solutions for it.<sup>4</sup>**

**“Prevention In Action” Talks**

“Prevention in Action” talks continue being held in educational institutions, companies and universities, promoting the prevention of youth violence through awareness talks, awareness and call to action. Talks are held by an ex-gang member and had extensive impact across sectors in terms of making clear how prevention must be understood to start with each citizen. The talks in Mezquital community, have led to a community cleaning project and very significantly, talks have led to youth listeners going online and joining the Youth Movement Against Violence.

<i>Prevention in Action Awareness Talks</i>			
AJR Guatemala			
Place	Date	Type of Training	No. Participants
SANTA ISABEL 2—First grade students	JAN 28 2011	Workshop	48
E.O.R.M LOMAS DE VILLA LOBOS—Teachers and parents	FEBRUARY 3 2011	Workshop	93
FRANCISCO G. PENZOTTI—1,2,3,6 grade students	FEBRUARY 23 2011	Workshop	142
Total		<b>TOTAL TRAINED THIS QUARTER</b>	283

**Challenges**

It has been challenging at some schools, businesses and other institutions, not easily accessing a space for these talks. As a next steps, universities will be sought for prevention in action talks. To date only primary and secondary schools have been targeted with these awareness talks. AJR will also expand talks to two additional high schools, talks for parents at schools and a talk for a group of 300 youth from various schools in June.

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

<sup>4</sup> This indicator has been carried over directly from the previous grant to the Movement Against Youth Violence in Guatemala.

An event will be organized by the Movement in alliance with an institution that is associated with patriotism or national pride in Guatemala, this is a very particular profile that AJR will identify in the next quarter.

**IND 3.1.3 Systematization captures Peronia reinsertion experience including outlining those components most critical to the success of an effective reinsertion program in addressing social needs, economic needs and educational and training needs.**

The Peronia reinsertion process systematization taking place in Guatemala, was submitted for review at the end of the last quarter, AJR is currently reviewing this document.

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

These initiatives will become active next quarter.

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

**Development of Municipal Prevention Policy**

**Identification of Needs in Developing Municipal Prevention Policies**

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

Activities	February	March	April	May	June	July
1. Document Revision	X	X				
2. Interviews and focus groups with municipal employees	X	X				
3. Development of consultative workshops with civil society		X	X			
4. Processing of Information			X	X	X	
5. Editing and presentation of draft				X	X	

document						
6. Presentation and Delivery of Document to Municipal Council						X

Santa

Ana

The formulation process to design the municipal prevention policy will begin next quarter.

EI

Congo

Public

consultations

In EI Congo, a public consultation was held with a group of 15 community leaders who participated in a discussion of the main themes identified for the formulation of a municipal policy. The group of fifteen was summoned through a social department of the Mayor’s Office who made the call for the meeting through official channels at the community and sub-community levels. (barrio, canton, etc.) The contributions of the fifteen persons on violence led to the identification of problems of the communities represented, youth linked to gangs attending schools, drug distribution and consumption and the failure of community organizations to respond were among those topics discussed. Three specific questions that emerged were worked with: 1) What are the principal problems caused by violence you observe in your community and municipality, 2) What is the community doing to prevent violence, and 3) What should the Mayor do to help the community to prevent violence?

Interviews with municipal officials

AJR interviewed the Head of Welfare at the municipality to learn how the care system operates in the communities. The findings are important for the proposed implementation of municipal policies on prevention. During the interview he provided a map of the municipality and its main communities, and explained the organization of City Hall with their respective units. In addition, the official explained that he submitted a copy of the ordinance issued to address the misdemeanor several years ago, but it was not implemented. The Cuerpo de Agentes Metropolitanos (CAM) exists, yet its ability to carry out its function to protect municipal patrimony is limited as a result of the ordinance not being law.

Chalchuapa

Focus group with municipal officials and employees

A focus group was conducted with municipal officials and employees to hear their views on violence in the municipality and the actions taken by city hall to help resolve them. Workshop participants included social advocates, heads of gender units, merchants, a representative of the department of, library, public spaces, CFO, aldermen and councilmen. The activity was productive, with many contributions and an idea of the perception that municipal employees have of the violence and vulnerability of communities. One of the most important contributions was related to the lack of budget by the municipality for preventive activities. It is recognized for example that order in the city center, especially in the market and informal sector, must be enforced in order to generate income with which the Mayor could use to fund prevention activities. The mayor was aware that this is considered an initiative with considerable political cost and risk to politicians.

#### Public

#### consultation

A consultation with leaders of different communities in the municipality was held to hear their views on issues of violence in their communities, what they are doing to prevent violence and the role that the municipality should play in helping. The contributions were rich and varied. For example, a point was raised on the coordination needed among communities, the Mayor and the police in order to control delinquent acts in various zones of the municipality. AJR's contribution through its activities in target communities was evident. During several of these consultations, AJR's efforts to target children, youth and community leaders, were highlighted.

#### Next Steps

##### Continue with public consultations

AJR will continue to conduct public consultations towards the design of a municipal policy to prevent violence. These consultations are aimed at community and municipal leaders and aim to be held twice in each of the three municipalities. In the municipalities of Chalchuapa and El Congo these have been completed, while in Santa Ana they will be conducted in May. These sessions present issues of interest to the municipality and to the public to collect inputs and raise awareness of approaches, which will later serve in the formulation of politics.

##### Continue with the interviews and focus groups with municipal officials and other stakeholders

AJR will continue to carry out interviews with municipal officials and conduct focus groups with specific sectors (such as church representatives, employers, etc.) in order to obtain inputs that allow exploration of specific components of the municipal prevention policy (two are envisioned in each municipality.) This activity is especially important to open the

discussion related to the development of policies about misdemeanors under municipal ordinances in Chalchuapa and Congo, and the debate on urban planning with emphasis on how councils manage markets and the informal sector in which they operate.

Initiate the drafting of municipal policy documents

In the month of May AJR will begin the drafting of the first municipal prevention policy documents with inputs from public consultations. AJR's Coordinator for Public Policy will elaborate a draft of the document based directly on relevant inputs emerging from consultative sessions and focus groups. The draft of the document will be endorsed by each Municipal Council, which will provide feedback to the information obtained in the public consultation processes. A summary document will be sought that is clear and well-organized on the subject so that it can guide present and future municipal administrations

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

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

The situational analysis and qualitative assessment in the three countries continued to progress this quarter.

**Situational Analysis and Qualitative Assessment based on Closed Case Studies**

This quarter AJR continued working on the situational analysis and qualitative assessment in the three North Triangle countries, carrying out workshops and individual meetings with juvenile justice operators. A draft of the studies for each of the three countries was worked on by Mrs. Zumbado, the Juvenile Justice Regional Coordinator. Mrs. Zumbado carried out workshops in Guatemala and Honduras in order to discuss and validate important information for the situational analysis. Closed cases were also presented at this time in Guatemala and Honduras, starting the discussion process accordingly. In El Salvador closed cases are in the process of being identified. Final discussions of the closed cases in all three countries are expected to be completed by the month of May.

**El Salvador**

In El Salvador individual meetings took place with juvenile justice operators in order to advance the situational analysis and qualitative assessment section for this country. In this regard, Juvenile Justice Judges, Esther Concepcion Salcedo, Yanira Herrera and Public Defender Evenor Alonzo became key players, helping the juvenile justice team to better understand the juvenile justice process and providing them with important inputs.

**Guatemala**

During this quarter, meetings were held with juvenile justice operators, among them: Carlos Soto, Director of the Socio-educational Measures Program for the Social Welfare Secretariat (SBS- Spanish acronym); Carol Berganza, Juvenile Justice Judge; and Rony Lopez, Juvenile Justice Appeals Court Magistrate. These meetings proved effective, as their inputs served to validate important information regarding the juvenile justice process in Guatemala.

**Honduras**

Individual interviews carried out with juvenile justice operators were not conducted during this period. Alternatively, the juvenile justice team placed its focus on meetings and workshops with groups of juvenile justice operators, given that the objective was to discuss

and validate the information established in the situational analysis, which included that provided by various sources in previous months.

A workshop was held for this purpose on January 26, with juvenile judges from Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, prosecutors, public defenders, key personnel from IHNFA's Social Reinsertion and Reeducation Program, criminal investigation officials, law school personnel and professors, among others.

### **Achievements**

The participation of the juvenile justice operators in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, continued to be important in this phase of the construction of the situational analysis and qualitative assessment. Their contribution in the meetings and workshops held by the Program was once again the highlight of the reporting period. The commitment and support of these stakeholders in help identify problems, bottlenecks and good practices in the sector was clear. This further demonstrated to AJR the importance of ensuring that the information gathered serves to take concrete actions to improve the system.

### **Case Studies (Offenders)**

#### **El Salvador**

In El Salvador, closed juvenile justice case studies are in the process of being identified. The AJR Juvenile Justice team was able to visit the Third Juvenile Justice Court in San Salvador to review closed cases which could serve for the case studies. Access to closed cases was an issue previously for the AJR team, as most of the juvenile justice judges in El Salvador were closed to the idea of sharing information regarding cases, even though such information would only be used for the analysis. Nevertheless, AJR was able to overcome this hurdle by approaching some judges who did show openness and a desire to work on the analysis of closed cases. As a result, the team has identified closed cases which can be further analyzed and will be used for the closed case study. Workshops to present, discuss and analyze the closed case in El Salvador are expected to take place in May.

#### **Guatemala**

During the month of February, AJR carried out workshops with juvenile justice operators to present the case theory and work plan for the closed case study. Furthermore, the closed case selected was also presented and the process to be carried out for the writing and analysis of the closed case was explained to operators in detail.

#### **Honduras**

During this quarter, two workshops were carried out with juvenile justice operators, the first one on February 18<sup>th</sup> and a second workshop on March 25, aimed at the study of a closed case for Honduras and incorporating it into the juvenile justice qualitative assessment. This closed case will be based on a homicide case previously identified.

### **Achievements**

In Honduras, the excellent participation of the juvenile justice operators in the workshops allowed for a thorough discussion of the problems and bottlenecks in the juvenile justice process. As a result, evidence of bad practices was brought up during the analysis of the closed case. Juvenile justice institutions accepted that they have made many mistakes, some as a result of deficiencies in the law, and others as a result of recklessness or faulty procedures. As problems in the system were established, solutions were also discussed.

Furthermore it's important to note that the case study procedure was jointly constructed with the juvenile justice operators and it includes both positive and negative factors that affect the juvenile justice process and the situation of youth in conflict with the law. The case study provided a picture of how juvenile justice is carried out in Honduras.

In El Salvador, access to closed cases was finally granted to the juvenile justice team. As they approached the Third Juvenile Justice Court in San Salvador and were able to review closed cases, identifying main issues that arise during the process, which could be further analyzed with juvenile justice operators in workshops.

One very positive aspect in El Salvador has been the opening by the execution of measures judges and their willingness to work hand in hand with the juvenile justice team, in order to determine both negative and positive aspects of the execution phase aimed at improving the rehabilitation and insertion process for juvenile offenders.

### **Discovery of new sources**

In El Salvador, the juvenile justice team discovered an important new source in Mrs. Yanira Herrera, Juvenile Justice Judge in San Salvador. Mrs. Herrera provided the team with valuable input regarding the juvenile justice process and its main problems, as well as closed cases, which the juvenile justice Team was able to review closely.

### **Achievements with Regards the Case Study Development Process in Honduras**

The evaluation and case development process allowed juvenile justice operators to identify and agree upon areas that need improvement, among these: 1) The urgent modification or reform to the Childhood and Adolescence Code in order to overcome serious technical deficiencies which currently prevent juvenile justice operators from

working adequately; and; 2) The need to invest in trainings for juvenile justice operators given the generational shift and the lack of specialization in this subject.

### **Next Steps**

Final workshops will be held to discuss and analyze closed cases are expected to be held in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

By the end of May workshops in all three countries are expected to be finalized and inputs collected which will allow to reflect in the studies the current juvenile justice processes in each country and factors/aspects that positively or negatively affect the due process

### **Development of Regional Policy Recommendations**

Key juvenile justice operators and decision makers, who may form part of the Ad Hoc Committee who will be developing the recommendations, have been initially identified in the three North Triangle countries,.

Furthermore, AJR is designing an action plan for the development process of the policy recommendations with its respective methodology to be followed. This plan will be discussed with Democratic Security Unit of SICA (USD-SICA, Spanish acronym USD-SICA) and shared with USAID.

AJR will also seek to hire a consultant who will provide technical assistance to the Ad-hoc committee in the process of development of recommendations for a public policy.

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

#### **"Ad-hoc" Committee Established**

The JUVENILE JUSTICE Team has identified potential Ad-hoc Committee members in the North Triangle countries: juvenile justice operators based on their knowledge, experience in the subject matter, openness to work with AJR, as well as their capacity to advocate for the development and passing of juvenile justice public policies.

The Ad-hoc committee is expected to be established and begin their work during the month of May. For this purpose, formal letters will be sent to the committee members in order to get permission from their respective institutions to take part in the Ad-hoc committee activities.

The 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Ad-hoc Committee is expected to take place in the month of May in San Salvador. During this meeting a presentation of final findings and recommendations of the situational analysis and qualitative assessment of the three countries will be made,

delimitation of the subject matter and scope of the recommendations to be developed and the methodology to follow will also be discussed and validated with the committee members.

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

AJR has not yet begun the process for the preparation of the Juvenile Justice Policy recommendations, the inputs to the recommendations will come from the situational analysis and qualitative assessment which is being finalized by Mrs. Zumbado. Once the studies are finished, these will be provided to Ad-hoc Committee members, and work of the committee will then begin.

Key juvenile justice actors and decision makers, including USD-SICA members will take an active part in the development of recommendations for a public policy, as the Ad-hoc committee is established and begins work during the month of May.

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

#### **Rapid Assessments**

During this last quarter, the juvenile justice team conducted an evaluation of the legal and institutional conditions, including human and material resources at the disposal of ISNA, SBS and IHNFA in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras respectively, in order to determine the feasibility of the implementation of the rules of procedures for the execution and monitoring of alternative measures, which is being developed. This was done at this time, given that the previous analysis had not been made with such detail by Mr. Victor Herrero.

In El Salvador workshops were carried out during the month of February with ISNA by the juvenile justice team (Mrs. Zumbado and Mrs. Galdámez). During the workshops a diagram to illustrate the elements of the current process carried out by the institution was discussed in detail with ISNA personnel. As a result, the juvenile justice team was able to identify: material resources (equipment, material etc.), human resources (qualified personnel), procedural descriptions, methods, techniques, inputs and outputs, positive and negative aspects of those procedures, bottlenecks and possible improvements, thus being able to evaluate the effectiveness of the current process as a whole.

This same process was also repeated in Honduras with key personnel from the Social Reeducation and Reintegration Program of IHNFA, and in Guatemala with key personnel from the Secretaría de Bienestar Social (SBS) at workshops carried out during the month of March.

In Honduras the quick assessment demonstrated that IHNFA does not have enough human or material resources for an adequate execution and tracking of alternative measures. As a result, a major challenge will be influencing institutional and national authorities in order to channel financial resources to IHNFA to improve its human and logistical capacity.

In all three countries, the process carried out allowed for an in depth analysis of the current procedures and resources available, important elements to consider in the development of the new rules of procedures for the execution and monitoring of alternative measures.

### **Design of Alternative Measures Program**

#### **El Salvador**

During the last week of January a meeting was held with key personnel from ISNA's Alternative Measures Unit, with the objective of discussing the draft rules of procedures previously worked on by Mr. Victor Herrero. At this time an overview of the proposed draft rules of procedures was made and a general outline began to be discussed. Since gaps in the draft were found, the juvenile justice team saw the need to go back and assess the current process and resources available, in order to count with the necessary elements to propose feasible draft rules of procedures.

#### **Guatemala**

In Guatemala, Mrs. Zumbado reviewed the initial draft rules of procedures presented by Mr. Herrera and also found gaps in the draft that needed to be thoroughly discussed with SBS key personnel.

#### **Honduras**

In Honduras three workshops took place on January 27, February 23, and March 4 to present and reach an agreement on a preliminary document on rules of procedures for the execution and monitoring of the alternative measures. Two of these workshops were directed by Mr. Victor Herrero, while the third one was conducted by the Honduran Juvenile Justice Team.

IHNFA executives and technical staff of the Social Reeducation and Reintegration Program and of the Alternative Measures Sub-program participated in these workshops. Inputs and recommendations from the workshops will be provided to Mr. Victor Herrero to improve the draft document's content. As of March, an improved version of the draft rules of procedures document had not been received.

#### **Challenges**

In El Salvador, many questions arose regarding the procedure, from when the juvenile case enters ISNA, the execution of the measure imposed on the juvenile offender, to its closure. As a result the juvenile justice team saw the need to step back and carefully assess the current procedures and their coordination with the juvenile court judges and execution of measures judges in certain aspects in order to agree upon and standardize procedures.

Much the same for Guatemala, having reviewed the initial draft rules of procedures for the SBS, the juvenile justice team reassessed its process and conducted a rapid analysis of the current procedures and their coordination with the juvenile courts in Guatemala. Mr. Herrero had not previously made an in depth analysis of the execution phase of the juvenile justice process, had not reviewed the role of the juvenile courts and how the draft rules of procedures would affect them, what processes inside the courts if any would have to change, nor had he conducted an analysis regarding legislation that would affect the monitoring and control of alternative measures.

In Honduras, the lack of financial resources for the execution of alternative measures has resulted in IHNFA not being able to access additional human resources. The institution will have to place some emphasis on resources to adequately develop the execution and control actions that they are attempting to construct.

A challenge this quarter was ensuring that Mr. Victor Herrero provided the definition of a clear work methodology for the construction of the rules of procedures for the execution and monitoring of alternative measures in all three countries. This methodology was intended to map out which products the program will be delivering to all three institutions.

Given the problems presented, AJR will ensure that the rules of procedures proposed for ISNA, IHNFA and SBS will consider the conditions and resources that each institution has available for their implementation.

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

This activity has not initiated, as the draft rules of procedures for ISNA, SBS and IHNFA, are still in an initial phase, with revisions and incorporations of important inputs gathered in the workshops carried out with the institutions, still need to be included.

The process of building the draft rules and procedures for the execution and monitoring of alternative measures has not been completed, since it was found necessary by the juvenile justice team to go back and assess the current process, as mentioned beforehand. Moreover, a clear work methodology and concrete deliverables were not defined by Mr. Victor Herrero.

The dissemination and validation phase with the respective institutions will be executed once contributions and observations of other juvenile justice operators involved in the execution phase of the process are included in the draft document and ISNA, SBS and IHNFA internally validate the rules of procedures proposed, which will be then formally presented.

## **Lessons Learned**

In depth assessments analyzing current procedures and available resources should have been made in the three countries before proposing draft rules of procedures for the three institutions (ISNA, SBS and IHNFA). Furthermore, the initial draft documents presented by Mr. Herrera failed to consider several key aspects of the procedures that touch on the process itself during the execution phase, procedures that must be agreed upon with the juvenile judges to ensure their applicability once they are validated by each institution.

Currently IHNFA has an Alternative Measures Program with personnel with various years of experience, but training is needed, and their methodologies need to be updated and revised for improvement. It is not advisable to start from zero when implementing a completely new procedure, and not take into consideration past experiences, whether good or bad.

AJR understands that the proposal for new procedures cannot be made without first determining the resources and conditions of the institutions and their real possibilities of execution.

AJR will revise and improve the initial draft documents of the rules and procedures presented by Mr. Herrero, which will incorporate inputs from the workshops carried out this quarter.

A final draft will be discussed thoroughly and validated with the institutions.

AJR will carefully analyze the continuity of Mr. Victor Herrero as a consultant, given the lack of foundation of the draft documents worked on and time constraints.

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

During this quarter AJR hired Mrs. Mary Beloff, international juvenile justice expert as the juvenile justice training specialist for the program. Mrs. Beloff will lead this specialization activity and provide technical assistance to the juvenile justice team.

Mrs. Beloff traveled to Honduras for a first visit, met with key juvenile justice operators and universities and presented a framework for a possible Diploma Course in Juvenile Justice. She is expected to come to El Salvador and Guatemala to begin work by the month of May.

Also during this time, the juvenile justice team continued to maintain and expand upon important institutional links in the three countries in preparation for the activities to come.

## **Critical links / Institutions**

Important institutional links regarding this activity have been maintained in the North Triangle countries, they are the following:

**El Salvador:** 1) Mr. Tito Edmundo Zelada Mejia, President of the National Council for the Judiciary (CNJ); 2) Mr. Franco, Judicial Training School of the CNJ; 3) Mr. Juan Carlos Fuentes Real, Director of the AGO Training School; 4) Mr. Milton Portillo, Head of the Public Defense Unit of the PGR and Mr. Evenor Alonzo, Public Defender; and 5) Mr. Cabezas, Executive Director of the Technical Executive Unit of the Coordinating Commission of the Justice Sector.

**Guatemala:** 1) José Alejandro Villamar, Law area Director and Ronaldo Escobar Menaldo, Law school Dean, Universidad Rafael Landivar; 2) Mrs. Claudia Paz, Head of the Public Ministry (Attorney General's Office); 3) Mrs. Stalling White, Director of the Public Defender's Office; 4) Magistrates Mr. Mendizabal and Mr. Gomez from the Supreme Court of Justice; 5) José Gustavo Giron Payes, Training Coordinator of the Institute for the Public Defense; 6) Carlos Menchú, Coordinator for the Juvenile Justice technical Unit of the Supreme Court; 7) Ana Maria de Monroy, Training Coordinator for the Public Ministry (Attorney General's Office); and; 8) Ricardo Velasquez, Director of the Judicial Training School.

**Honduras:** 1) Francisco Salomón Jiménez Castro "Law School", Judge Edith Urtecho, Director; 2) Central American Technological University (UNITEC), Attorney Carlos Espinal, Law Program Coordinator; and 3) José Cecilio del Valle University, Lidia Erminda Rodríguez, Administrative and Social Careers Coordinator.

### Challenges

Mrs. Mary Beloff, juvenile justice training expert has proposed the design of a Diplomado Course in Juvenile Justice for the three countries. This course was proposed in Honduras and could be implemented in conjunction with the justice sector institutions and in collaboration with a university that has the capacity to support this program.

In Guatemala's case, this approach will require the signature of high level agreements with the Public Ministry, Public Defense and the Supreme Court. Thus before Mrs. Beloff's arrival, key meetings must take place to present this approach and ensure that institutions are behind this course and will be able to carry it out after the project ends. The juvenile justice team will travel to Guatemala during the coming months and will carry out meetings with: Mrs. Claudia Paz (Public Ministry); Mrs. Stalling White, Director of the Public Defender's Office; and magistrates Mr. Mendizabal and Mr. Gomez, who are in charge of this area in the Supreme Court. An overall presentation of the proposed course will be provided to these key contacts. Considering the limited financial capacity of the juvenile justice institutions, an implementation plan to carry out the proposed juvenile justice course will be discussed thoroughly with key actors in Guatemala in order to ensure its implementation and continuity.

It is also important to note that key Juvenile Justice key actors in Guatemala have changed, among these the Coordinator of the Juvenile Justice Technical Unit of the

Supreme Court and the Director of the Judicial Training School. Therefore individual visits to new actors need to be made by the juvenile justice team as soon as possible before the arrival of Mrs. Mary Beloff.

In Honduras, AJR needs to design the Diplomado Course in Juvenile Justice by the month of April, and move its endorsement forward, in order to be able to implement the first Diploma course in the next quarter. The support that will be provided to the Judicial School in addition to the design of the Diploma Course needs to be determined, as it is important to ensure the implementation of the first Diploma program to be provided.

The Diploma program needs to be jointly worked on with the Judicial School of the Supreme Court of Justice. The partnership between the Judicial School and the Central American Technological University (UNITEC) should be promoted so the latter endorses the Diploma in Juvenile Justice and becomes AJR's ally in implementing a graduate program in Juvenile Justice.

Furthermore it is important to promote again the reform of the Law Program Curricula presented by the Central American Technological University to the Higher Education Council to ensure continuous support. Once the curricular reform is approved, technical assistance and support in the implementation of the Juvenile Justice component to the Law Program should be provided.

Also as a result of the interest shown in this subject matter, it is important to identify the best way to support the initiatives of the José Cecilio del Valle University, to promote Juvenile Justice in the Law Program Curricula.

#### Next Steps

AJR will continue to maintain the relationship with key institutions and actors in the three countries, paving the way for the coming of Mary Beloff, juvenile justice training specialist, in the next few months. Mrs. Beloff, will retake the development of the juvenile justice training programs and /or courses. For this purpose, individual meetings will be carried out with key actors and decision makers of juvenile justice institutions in order to present the proposed framework of the Juvenile Justice Diploma Course.

During the first week of May, the Public Defender's Office (PGR) will carry out a one week training workshop aimed at re-introducing public defenders to juvenile justice, through a discussion of substantive and procedural aspects, as well as analysis of closed cases.

This workshop was initially going to take place in the month of February. However, it was postponed until the month of May. The JJ team will provide technical assistance and participate in this workshop. Mrs. Zumbado will collaborate directly with the case study analysis.

AJR will renew the relationship with universities interested in strengthening the juvenile justice curricula. The JJ Team will carry out individual meetings with deans of law schools to discuss curricular strengthening possibilities.

### **Development Training Program (Curriculum)**

During this quarter, as a result of the hard work put in by the Juvenile Justice Team in Honduras, an agreement was reached with the Judicial School and the Central American Technological University, to design a Diploma Course in Juvenile Justice with a duration of approximately 150 hours of instruction, targeted mainly at juvenile justice operators, and at a later date, to professors, law professionals, and interdisciplinary technical teams (social workers, psychologists, educators).

In the month of March, Mrs. Mary Beloff, visited Honduras and carried out meetings with key actors from both the Judicial School and the University. Mrs. Beloff also presented at this time an overview of the proposed Diploma course in Juvenile Justice to be developed

In El Salvador and Guatemala the development of the Juvenile Justice Diploma Course has not yet begun. Mrs. Beloff is expected to start in both countries by the month of May.

### **Achievements**

In Honduras the Judicial School is very comfortable and satisfied with the design proposal of a Juvenile Justice Diploma Course, as it approaches the training program's process with seriousness, continuity, and sustainability. If the Diploma attains university approval, this will be a plus for the training process and it will ensure replication and sustainability.

### **Lessons Learned**

In Honduras Juvenile Justice Professors are scarce. Therefore, a consideration should be made on whether to provide financial assistance to the Judicial School and University in order to implement the first Diplomado Course in Juvenile Justice, including bringing over some international trainers.

In general, universities in Honduras do not possess manpower with enough training or knowledge in Juvenile Justice, so the program's support should not be limited to promoting the curricular reform, but it should also improve the professors' skills through alternative training activities.

The Law Programs at the Central American Technological University and the José Cecilio del Valle University, do not possess professors with experience in Juvenile Justice, thus, it would be important to include professors in training activities carried out by AJR in the upcoming months.

### **Next Steps**

Meetings will be held with key juvenile justice institutions and universities in El Salvador and Guatemala and will be carried out by the month of May, in order to present the proposed framework of the Juvenile Justice Diploma Course and strengthening of the law school curricula. The development of the Juvenile Justice Diploma Courses for each of the three countries will be carried out with the assistance of Mrs. Beloff during the next quarter. AJR will continue to look for the endorsement of the Juvenile Justice Diploma Course by the Central American Technological University (UNITEC).

AJR will also determine the support mechanism for the Law Programs in Honduras at the Central American Technological University and the José Cecilio del Valle University, as well as the improvement of the professors' skills at both universities. During the first weeks of May meetings will be carried out by the juvenile justice team with key actors in Guatemala, paving the way to the coming of juvenile justice training expert Mrs. Mary Beloff.

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

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

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

This quarter AJR negotiated with SICA attending the Technical Security Commission meetings to start sensitizing them about the juvenile justice work and the importance of presenting recommendations for the regional policies. AJRs COP and Juvenile Justice team met with SICA to present the juvenile justice efforts and later attended a meeting of the Commission held in Roatan. The AJR Honduras Country Director accompany the team to this meeting. Presentations were made and additional progress will be presented at the next meeting. A SICA representative will be asked to be part of the Ad Hoc Committee to develop public policy recommendations. SICA's technical commission is expected to recommend that the regional public policy be included in the agenda of the Central American Presidents.

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

During the months of January and February 2011, AJR held several meetings with the SICA to review the Security Index and the OBSICA. A workshop was proposed to present the initiative to OBSICA agencies.

AJR participated in a workshop presentation of the OBSICA initiative to aid agencies this quarter. The Democratic Security Unit of SICA held the workshop presentation of the initiative OBSICA to a group of agencies on March 7, 2011. The IDB, World Bank, USAID, GTIZ, Canadian Development Cooperation, the UNDP regional office, UNODC, EU, AECL, AACID and some national NGOs including FUSADES and international NGOs including the American Institute of Governance, were on hand for the presentation.

At the event the proposal for the operation of OBSICA was proposed by CECI and the development of Security Index was proposed by USAID-SICA AJR. CECI in 2009, presented a project proposal for the creation of an observatory, but had not considered in this proposal the design of the Security Index, a task which AJR was asked to support. The participation of representatives of the agencies was varied and very rich in terms of observations on the OBSICA initiative. For example, CISALVA warned SICA that it already had a system of indicators on citizen security and a methodology for standardization of information that could be used by the OBSICA.

b) Next Steps

The development of a conceptual framework of the safety index shall be defined by a series of definitions, the concept of security and its different types or classifications, to explain clearly and accurately its generic characteristics. For example, one could distinguish between public security, public safety and regional security, or have a working concept of democratic security to determine the index fields. A proposed methodology of the safety index will be defined. The proposal is modeled on the design of the Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations System. The proposal should glean from the same documents which define the concepts, strategies and plans especially regarding security in the region (against Organized Crime, Tourism Security, Border Security, and others)

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

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

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

#### A. Strengthening Violence Prevention Committees

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

During this reporting period, the organizational strengthening of CMPVs has been focused on assisting the three CMPV’s by, 1) facilitating the equipping and startup of their offices, 2) providing technical assistance in the technical preparation of proposals to implement

their prevention action plans, 3) supporting the development of activities of the plan including for example the identification of resources like space in the community for new Outreach Centers, potential prevention infrastructure projects and other initiatives outlined in the Prevention Plans and, 4) revising the structure of CMPV's. (The latter process occurred in Santa Ana this quarter.)

Each of the four main areas of assistance during this quarter are highlighted below:

**1) Facilitating the equipping and startup of CMPV offices**

**El Congo**

CMPV's in order to function appropriately must have an identified seat or home and must be in a place to create needed relationships with other community institutions and initiatives. AJR has sought to create a nucleus for prevention each of the three communities where these relationships can be established. Each Office was equipped with two computers (one for the CMPV and one for the Violence Observatory), chairs, meeting tables, filing cabinets and a camera and printer.

In El Congo, the AJR worked with the CMPV to equip an office for the CMPV and a home for the municipal Violence Observatory. Municipal funds support phone and internet services and a full-time administrator coordinates activities of the observatory and the office, which is located in the "Salon de Usos Múltiples" (Multipurpose Hall) in San Francisco neighborhood of El Congo. The office began operating during the last week of March.

**Chalchuapa**

In Chalchuapa, the CMPV's Office is located in a temporary space until a space provided by the municipality is rehabilitated. The office has been operating since the third week of March. The municipality has offered to remodel the permanent space for the CMPV Office with its own resources, next to the town hall for the operations of this office and the municipal violence observatory.

The CMPV has a provisional functioning office and observatory in Chalchuapa, which is considered a significant achievement and which allows it to have an identity and presence in the municipality. Other significant indications of the municipalities commitment to the Prevention Plan include the municipality assuming financial support for the rental of the space where an Outreach Center operates, and which is located in Buenavista III. The municipality also funded the remodeling of community centers in the San Antonio and Tazumal I colonies, and shared costs to support the three Outreach Centers that are being implemented in the municipality. These initiatives raise the profile of the CMPV significantly and strengthen its presence in the communities.

**Santa Ana**

In Santa Ana, the municipality remodeled a house for the CMPV Office and has installed telephone, internet, and other services with its own funds. It has supplied some office equipment to complement the equipment supplied by AJR. The Committee has also hired two full-time employees to work in the observatory, as well as full-time social promoter to serve as link to the ten AJR target communities. The office has been operating since the third week of March.

It is considered a major feat that the Observatory's office has been established and is operating, providing the CMPV a new identity in the municipality a new phase in implementing prevention activities. Parallel to support for the office and observatory, the municipality has assumed the rent costs of five houses for the Outreach Centers, the remodeling of the community center in La Providencia and is sharing operational costs to support six Outreach Centers which are being implemented in the municipality. These initiatives greatly enhance the CMPV's and Municipality's presence in the communities.

### Challenges

Several challenges are being reviewed by AJR in strengthening the Committee in **EI Congo**. AJR must continue to support the CMPV's limited management and coordination capacity between its members. The Mayor is highly involved in the Committee, which is very positive but presents a challenge in terms of potentially eclipsing involvement by other members. The current structure of the CMPV is not that which is established in the national prevention strategy. The role of CMPV members in the implementation of the Plan of Action in the three selected communities is a challenge given that its operational capacity remains limited and its commitment level has been low during the preparation of proposals in particular. Mobilizing local leverage funds is also a challenge. AJR will continue to work closely with the Committee to address these challenges. The equipping of this office, working with the CMPV and the municipality-who assigned its location and Coordinator- is considered a key accomplishment this quarter.

AJR's process in working to strengthen the CMPV and Mayor of Chalchuapa is distinct from that in the other two municipalities. Building trust in the municipality of **Chalchuapa** has been a gradual process assisted now with the opening of Outreach Centers and support by AJR of activities in the Prevention Plan by AJR. The Municipality has committed financial resources in support of the activities of the Prevention Plan, which is significant. It must now take additional ownership of the prevention plan, so as not to deter implementation of activities cited in the plan. This is important because the operational capacity of the CMPV is limited and does not have human resource support by the municipality. This overburdens the Coordinator of the CMPV and slows down operations.

In **Santa Ana**, some CMPV members have not adopted the prevention plan developed by AJR and this prevents a unified focus and path for the aforementioned plan. AJ will need to continue to address the role of the CMPV members in the implementation of the plan of action in the ten selected communities. Mobilizing local leverage funds envisaged in the plan of action will be difficult unless the municipality supports the program activities with its own resources, which AJR will work to achieve.

In all three municipalities, AJR aims to achieve effective coordination between the CMPV and central government institutions so that both the Diagnostic and current Municipal Prevention Plan, prepared with AJR's assistance, are fostered as the starting point for the development of a sustainable prevention strategy. This will deter government institutions that are involved in prevention initiatives from making isolated and dispersed efforts over working collaboratively and leveraging resources within the Plan.

## **2) Supporting the technical preparation of proposals to implement CMPV action plans**

### **El Congo**

The CMPV received considerable technical assistance from the AJR team this quarter in all three municipalities in order to prepare and present five proposals in support of activities specified in the Prevention Plan and to be considered for support in El Congo. These include proposals to equip the CMPV Office and the Violence Observatory; to provide sports equipment for a recreational hall; rehabilitation of infrastructure of three sites for prevention activities; and a fifth project to foster values through sports in three communities assisted by AJR. Despite the limited management capacity of the CMPV, the Municipality provided its support in conceptualizing the CMPV's proposals, as well as in determining the necessary human and financial resources for the execution of these activities.

### **Chalchuapa**

Like in El Congo, AJR worked closely with the CMPV in Chalchuapa on three proposals to launch the Plan of Action in five AJR target communities. The first two proposals were for the CMPV Office and the Violence Observatory; while the third proposal was for the launch of five sports schools in an equal number of communities assisted by AJR. Skills transfer to the Committee could be heavily noted throughout the proposal preparation process.

### **Santa Ana**

In Santa Ana three proposals for prevention activities included in the Prevention Plan, were prepared and presented. The first two were for the CMPV's Office and the Violence Observatory. The third proposal was to foster values through sports in the ten communities supported by AJR in the municipality. This last proposal is in the process of being approved. Despite the CMPV's limited management capacity, the Municipality provided maximum support in the development of these proposals.

## **3) Strengthening the capacity of the CMPV to convene meetings as a group and to convene community members**

## **EI Congo**

In EI Congo, AJR worked with the CMPV to establish two monthly meetings with its members to balance the role between the municipality and the Prevention Committee. Meetings will be held on the first and last Thursdays of every month so the CMPV has its own agenda and its members can leverage their efforts. In this context, the CMPV was involved this quarter calling summoning youth from the three communities assisted by AJR to enroll them in vocational trainings offered by the program and its partners. As a result of these efforts, the CMPV has helped identify youth to be trained under three cooperative agreements signed by AJR with Fe y Alegria, CASART, and Fundacion Fernando Llorc for the purposes of providing vocational training to youth between 14 and 29 years of age.)

## **Chalchuapa**

In Chalchuapa, the CMPV was involved this quarter in summoning youth from five communities assisted by AJR to enroll them in vocational trainings offered by the program and its partners. As a result of this effort, the CMPV was identified in the community and by youth. As a result of these efforts, the CMPV has helped identify youth to be trained under five agreements signed by local vocational training partners. The Committee demonstrated its profile in churches, three of which became partners in the implementation of Outreach Centers in Chalchuapa.

## **Santa Ana**

The CMPV in Santa Ana did not have a leading role in summoning youth to training, yet the municipality provided support through its department of social promotion in efforts to promote enrollment of youth in the ten communities in vocational training courses. As a result of these efforts, the CMPV has helped identify youth to be trained under four new agreements signed by local vocational training partners.

### **4) Revising the structure of CMPVs**

While in EI Congo and Chalchuapa efforts are focused largely on the expansion of the Committees, in Santa Ana a restructuring is needed. In Santa Ana, the structure of the CMPV is not in line with the national strategy for composition of a CMPV in terms of which sectors are represented. In coordination with the regional PREPAZ office, a process of review of the structure of the current CMPV has started. This process is aimed at integrating local actors so they align their structure with what has been envisaged in the national prevention strategy promoted by the central government. This is part of the strengthening process of the CMPV, which today lacks members with local presence and representatives of the municipality's different sectors.

## **B. Violence Prevention Plan Implemented**

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

As is noted in AJR's results, implementation of the Municipal Violence Prevention Plans must be supported by the CMPV's.

The section below highlights specific efforts by the three CMPV's during the quarter to support the implementation of each municipality's' Violence Prevention Plan. The main Strategic and Program Activity Areas which characterize all three of the Prevention Plans, followed by supportive actions by the CMPVs of El Congo, Chalchuapa and Santa Ana during the quarter, are listed below.

### **El Congo**

#### **1. CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY**

##### **A. Strengthening of CMPVs and its members:**

Actions by AJR to strengthen the CMPVs during the quarter are detailed above in, *A. Strengthening Violence Prevention Committees.*

### **El Congo**

In El Congo, CMPV was strengthened this quarter with basic equipment and furniture for the establishment of its own office and with basic equipment and furniture for the Violence Observatory. Its knowledge on how to prepare proposals (five proposals developed and processed), has been strengthened. Two monthly routine meetings have been scheduled by the CMPV and its members. A full-time person was identified and hired to administer the municipal violence observatory.

### **Chalchuapa**

In Chalchuapa the CMPV this quarter received basic equipment and furniture for the establishment of its office. AJR invested significant time into the preparation of proposals for activities under the prevention plan. The CMPV identified a full-time person of the municipality to administer the office and the observatory. Two media outlets are providing permanent support to the efforts of the Prevention Committee. A TV station (Channel 24) and a radio station (radio Tazumal) are providing support as local partners who broadcast and promote the CMPV's activities. This is an important step to help raise its profile in the community.

### **Santa Ana**

In Santa Ana the CMPV was also provided with basic equipment and furniture for the establishment of its own office, strengthening its ability to profile its work in the community and providing it with a physical space from which to operate and become recognized in the community. The CMPV prepared three proposals and one is underway. It identified and hired three full-time persons were chosen by the municipality to administer and coordinate the CMPV. The municipality has rehabilitated, with its own resources, a space where the CMPV and the Violence Observatory's office will operate. As reported, the municipality has hired a social promoter whose responsibilities are to exclusively support the program's work in the ten communities. This is considered a reflection of the Committee's commitment to its role in the community.

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

AJR has been keen to strengthen the relationship between ADESCOS, FBOs and the Municipalities and CMPVs. AJR has worked with churches (Catholic and Evangelical) and ADESCOS to develop proposals with regards to the creation of Outreach Centers in the selected communities. Local organizations have been asked to engage the CMPVs and municipalities as partners in the development and implementation of the Centers. On the other hand, all proposals have been submitted to the CMPVs for clearance before sending them to USAID for approval.

Intensive work was conducted by AJR to identify community leaders and volunteers in the three municipalities. This has been a key exercise in promoting community organization in support of prevention activities. To date a total of 155 people have been approached in the 18 target communities established by AJR. This has been done through visits to communities, meetings with ADESCO boards, meetings with influential leaders in the communities, sports volunteers, church leaders, etc. Of the total number of people who have been contacted, 106 are supporting the program by working in their communities to support activities such as enrollment, selection, and support of youth access to vocational training, organization of soccer schools, rehabilitation of Outreach Centers, program promotion, participation in fairs to promote the vocational training courses, sports tournaments, youth clubs, etc.

In all three municipalities the Mayor and the CMPV have visited the sites of the new Outreach Centers and the municipalities are contributing to their development, namely by helping to finance upgrades to facilities.

**C. Fostering and Strengthening of Social and Family Values**

In all three municipalities, prevention communications campaigns will be designed next quarter to reinforce social and family values, the reduction of violence including in the

home and gang prevention in all three municipalities. This quarter several grants supporting values were approved:

### **El Congo**

In El Congo, sports activities for prevention will be supported in three communities; a proposal was developed with the CMPV and approved by USAID. Another grant will support the equipping of a multipurpose sports recreation hall in El Congo, which will help to foster the practice of sports as a key social measure to prevent crime. The creation of community sports committees is in progress as a needed step for the implementation of the sport programs program and its future support in the community.

### **Chalchuapa**

In Chalchuapa, sports activities for prevention will be supported in five communities; a proposal was developed with the CMPV and approved by USAID. The creation of community sports committees is in process as a step to prepare for the implementation of the sports schools in five communities and sufficiently support these with volunteers. Volunteer youth are being identified to implement the sports programs. Through these grants, sports equipment has also been supplied as well as equipment to maintain the fields during the rainy season.

### **Santa Ana**

In Santa Ana, ten communities will be benefitted by sports activities for prevention, a proposal was developed with the CMPV and approved by USAID. The creation of community sports committees is in process as a step to prepare for the implementation of the sports schools in each of the communities.

## **4. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PREVENTION**

### **I. Rehabilitation and equipping of public spaces in support of violence prevention:**

#### **El Congo**

Three municipal recreational areas will be rehabilitated as part of the infrastructure for prevention in the municipality, through the project developed and processed with AJR and the municipality's funds.

#### **Chalchuapa**

Two municipal recreational areas have been identified for rehabilitation as part of the municipality's prevention infrastructure with funding from AJR and the municipality. Significantly, the Municipal Council has approved the remodeling of the space where the CMPV Office will be permanently established.

## Santa Ana

Four community recreational areas have been identified and prioritized by the CMPV and AJR. These are expected to be improved with AJR funds and leverage from the municipality and communities.

### C. Violence Prevention Plan Monitored

Creative will aim to train CMPVs in concepts of Monitoring and Evaluation next quarter and will design an Excel-based interface that will allow municipalities to monitor implementation of Violence Prevention Action Plans. Work on this component will start next quarter.

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

This indicator is designed to create a network of community support for youth where a mentor in the community is committed to helping youth to reduce vulnerability to risk factors and access opportunities and a better chance at overcoming social obstacles through one on one support. A two-part methodology was tailored by expert consultant Carlos Romero this quarter that lays out the profile of mentor and mentee, stages in building a mentor/mentee relationship, expectations and challenges between mentor and mentee. The methodology references the environment particular to the municipalities where the methodology will be implemented by AJR over the next six months.

With regards to the mentorship program, mentors are expected to come from communities; men and women committed to their youth that are capable to volunteer time to mentor and inspire respect and admiration and are capable of advising others. Each Outreach Center coordinator will be train as a mentor also. Next quarter the mentoring methodology will be tested by the prevention team in the municipalities. AJR expects to train 180 mentors in the coming quarter.

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

As can be referenced in detail in *Annex III OC Establishment Process El Salvador*, eleven new Outreach Centers were readied for operation this quarter, four were operational and providing services at the close of the period and nine are operating at the time of this writing. All will be inaugurated during the next quarter.

All Coordinators were identified this quarter in collaboration with partners, all are young and very engaged in their new challenges. They have been trained not only in the Outreach Center methodology, operations and management, including of finances, but have also learned about procurement processes, inventory and all that comes with running

an Outreach Center. An OC Manual is being revised and finalized and it outlines all aspects of Outreach Center methodology, operations and management. Coordinators have learned from the AJR OC Coordinator and in the process, from each other. The latter is energy that AJR will foster for the OC network that is a component of the OC Model. Technical monitoring by the Outreach Center Coordinator will be conducted each Tuesday and each month Outreach Center partners will meet with AJR at their offices to discuss operations. The five formats used in outreach centers to register services are also in use and as computers arrive in Centers the electronic Excel-based system to register users, is being taken into use. Coordinators and sub-coordinators have been trained in Monitoring and Evaluation practices and systems. (See also Activity Six.)

Four Outreach Centers were established. AJR defines this as courses in the Center being underway. These Centers are Garcia I, San Jose Unidas and Santa Anita in Santa Ana and Buena Vista III in Chalchuapa. The chart below demonstrates the number of registered new beneficiaries and volunteers at each of the new Outreach Centers as of March 31, 2011. Despite only just opening for services, 301 youth have registered at four OC's and fifty eight volunteers have registered to assist in Centers.

Registered Beneficiaries and Volunteers New Outreach Centers (as per March 31, 2011)									
	Outreach Center	Date Outreach Centers initiated services	Courses which have initiated in Outreach Centers	Number of Registered Youth		TOTAL	Number of Registered Volunteers		TOTAL
				H	M		H	M	
1	García 1, Santa Ana	3/2/2011	Board games and sports, music, drama, tutoring	25	37	62	8	1	9
2	San José Unidas, Santa Ana	3/28/2011	IT, English, music, computer maintenance, board games and sports	26	23	49	13	2	15
3	Santa Anita, Santa Ana	3/23/2011	Music, board games and sports, IT and drawing	43	34	77	0	0	0
4	Buena Vista 3, Chalchuapa	3/29/2011	English, drawing, sports and music	71	42	113	15	19	34
						<b>301</b>			<b>58</b>

\*- All new Outreach Centers are using AJR formats for registration of new beneficiaries and volunteers and assistance to courses and use of free time, registered youth are based on Registration forms.

### **New OC's represent a major logistics feat**

This quarter AJR procured more than \$158,000 in equipment for new Outreach Centers following USG requirements including those for large purchase of computer equipment for the Centers. It was an all-hands-on deck effort supported by AJR staff and a team of energetic volunteer staff from the Francisco Gavidia University. At the time of this writing final logistics arrangements were still underway. Under grants for each OC, new Outreach Centers have received computers, desks, bookshelves, file cabinets, sports inputs, musical instruments, didactic materials, and advice on how to brand Centers and use awareness raising materials in Center spaces.

### **How the twelve new OC's reflect AJR's OC Model**

- **“Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafío Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** In total, 32 facilitators coming from new OCs were trained during the quarter to replicate the DSMV methodology including OC Coordinator and Deputy Coordinator.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** On February 23, a Volunteer Agreement to teach information technology and English at the “Por mi Barrio” Outreach Centers in El Salvador was signed by the Universidad Francisco Gavidia, Regional Occidente. Training for volunteers and the OC Coordinator will occur next quarter at the university.
- **English language Skills Strengthening:** AJR has facilitated the development and design of a book which will be used as a resource to teach Basic English 1 and Basic English 2 at the OCs. This book is being designed by an expert on the subject at Universidad Francisco Gavidia.
- **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** AJR has identified a micro-enterprise for setting up at all twelve OCs. These include corner stores inside centers, bakeries, cyber cafes, a beauty salon, shoe production and popsicle making. AJR will ensure micro enterprises become active over the next quarter.
- **Volunteerism development-** Students of the Universidad Francisco Gavidia (UFG), Western Region, have been identified to work in pairs at all of the Outreach Centers. Information was provided to them on the OC model and what they can expect at a meeting held on March 18, 2011. Each OC is in the process of developing its volunteer base with assistance by AJR.
- **OC Sustainability-** This component of strengthening includes the creation of a micro-enterprise to help with the support of OCs. This component will be expanded upon in the next few months to ensure OCs are well positioned for sustainability.
- **OC Network Development-**AJR set up of a Facebook page for the “Por mi Barrio” Outreach Centers to interact between other Outreach Centers, with beneficiaries and communities, and the Outreach Center's Coordinators. This page will allow sharing images, comments, and experiences. During the next quarter this component will be expanded and formalized further in the next few months.

**3. OC GARCIA I, SANTA ANA. To be inaugurated May 18, 2011**

AJR presented a proposal and budget to the municipality, achieving its approval and their commitment in terms of it assuming the local rental costs and the coordinator's salary. This space is a house rented by the ADESCO which had already been used as a community center for youth activities. The signing of the agreement took place on January 31 at the Palmar Multipurpose Hall in Santa Ana. The event was attended by the Mayor, the president of the Colonia Garcia I ADESCO, the CMPV Coordinator, an associated pastor, community members and AJR.

**4. OC SAN CAYETANO, SANTA ANA To be inaugurated May 18, 2011**

A very compatible house with adequate space for an Outreach Center was identified by AJR, A proposal and budget were presented to the municipality, achieving its approval and a commitment in terms of it assuming the local rental costs and the coordinator's salary. The signing of the agreement took place on January 31 at the Palmar Multipurpose Hall in Santa Ana. The event was attended by the mayor, the president of the San Cayetano ADESCO, the CMPV Coordinator, an associated pastor, community members and AJR.

**5. OC SAN JOSE UNIDAS, SANTA ANA To be inaugurated May 18, 2011**

This Outreach Center's birth was hard won. The original partner for the Center, Iglesia Monte Carmelo, backed out as a partner of the Center. AJR held repeated talks with the church which declined partnership due to problems with the community association of Santa Claudia, a neighboring community. A new partner, the Iglesia de Dios was identified. A spacious house with at least four areas and a patio, was identified as being adequate for an Outreach Center. The signing of the agreement took place on January 31 at the Palmar Multipurpose Hall in Santa Ana. The event was attended by the mayor, the president of the San Jose Unidas ADESCO, the CMPV Coordinator, an associated pastor, community members and AJR.

**6. OC LA PROVIDENCIA, SANTA ANA To be inaugurated May 24, 2011**

On January 5, 2011, La Providencia ADESCO members met at the community center on the proposal and budget for an Outreach Center. The signing of the agreement took place on March 4 at the CMPV's office in Santa Ana. The event was attended by the mayor, the CMPV Coordinator, the La Providencia ADESCO president, community members, an associated pastor and AJR. A house with at least four areas and a patio, was considered adequate for an Outreach Center with a few adjustments, and is being remodeled. The cost to restore the space will be approximately \$4000, about 20% is being covered by AJR while the rest of the remodeling is being paid by the municipality.

**7. OC SANTA ANITA, STA. ANA To be inaugurated May 17, 2011**

On January 5, 2011, La Providencia ADESCO members met at the community center on the proposal and budget for an Outreach Center. The signing of the agreement took place on March 4 at the CMPV's office in Santa Ana. The event was attended by community members where Outreach Centers will be established, and by: Francisco Polanco (Mayor), Joaquín Peñate (CMPV Coordinator), Pastor Freddy Ramírez (Pathway to Redemption Church), Hector Regalado (ADESCO President) and Harold Sibaja (AJR Director). A house with at least four areas and a patio, was considered adequate for an Outreach Center with a few adjustments, and will be remodeled. The cost to restore the space is approximately \$1,000 and is being covered by the owner of the space.

**8. OC ARGENTINA, SANTA ANA To be inaugurated May 31, 2011**

This Center's birth has required more technical assistance than most Centers. Meetings phone calls, proposal and budget reviews have served to build an understanding between faith-based organizations and the ADESCO, given that they did not have strong communication. The Outreach Center space is a community center that must be remodeled. At the time of this writing this Outreach Center had not been approved. As soon as the proposal for the Center is approved, an agreement will be signed.

**9. OC SAN ANTONIO II, CHALCHUAPA To be inaugurated May 20, 2011**

A new partner (faith-based organization) recommended by the municipality was approached to open this Center, given that the partner identified by the ADESCO was not approved by the municipality. A community center will serve as the space to implement the Outreach Center. Meetings were held with faith-based organizations' representatives, ADESCOS, CMPV representatives, and the mayor to receive proposals to implement Outreach Centers and submit them for approval to the CMPV and the Municipality. Signing of the agreement for this Center occurred on March 4<sup>th</sup> at Quinta Balcones de Doña Cristy, Chalchuapa. The event was attended by CMPV members, ADESCO members of communities where OCs will be implemented, faith-based organizations, the mayor and AJR.

Significantly, the municipality committed to assuming rental costs of the space of the OC and the coordinator's salary after six months. Municipal investment was secured to restore the community center to be used exclusively as an Outreach Center once it is operational. The cost to restore the space will be approximately \$3,000, and is being covered by the municipality.

**10. OC TAZUMAL I. CHALCHUAPA To be inaugurated May 27, 2011**

At the Tazumal OC too, a new partner (Faith-based organization) was recommended by the municipality, given that the partner identified by the ADESCO was not approved by the municipality. Meetings were held with faith-based organizations' representatives, ADESCOS, CMPV representatives, and the mayor to receive proposals to implement Outreach Centers and submit them for approval to the CMPV and the Municipality. Signing of the agreement occurred on March 4<sup>th</sup> at Quinta Balcones de Doña Cristy, Chalchuapa. The event was attended by CMPV members, ADESCO members of communities where OCs will be implemented, faith-based organizations, the mayor and AJR.

Significantly, the municipality committed to assuming rental costs of the space of the OC and the coordinator's salary after six months. The owner of the space covered the cost of renovation of the space.

**11. OC LAS BRISAS. EL CONGO To be inaugurated May 27, 2011**

To establish this OC, AJR held several meetings with Pastor Daniel Lopez, representative of the church which is implementing this Outreach Center in a large inviting space in a new multi-purpose recreation hall was identified for the Outreach Center. Necessary space adjustments were determined and a plan for the changes and budget were established.

Significantly, the municipality committed to assuming rental costs of the space of the OC and the coordinator's salary after six months. Renovation costs will be covered by the municipality.

**12. OC SANTA RITA, To be inaugurated May 27, 2011**

To establish this OC, AJR held several meetings with Father David Cristales from the Youth Ministry, the church which is implementing this Outreach Center. A private house in Santa Rita was identified to house the OC. Necessary space adjustments were determined and a plan for the changes and budget were established.

Significantly, the municipality committed to assuming rental costs of the space of the OC and the coordinator's salary after six months. Minor renovations will be covered by the owner of the house.

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

Please Refer to Activity One or an update of activities under this indicator.

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

The following table represents those trained in DSMV trainings for Facilitators this quarter. These two trainings included 32 persons (Coordinators, Sub Coordinators and other youth) who came to the training through Outreach Centers. Each of twelve new OCs has a commitment in their agreements, to life skills training provided through the Outreach Center. Each training is six hours in length.

AJR’s facilitators are expected to replicate training in OCs and in their own communities. AJR has committed to providing one follow-up to each youth who receives life skills training. (At this follow-up, the youth’s personal Life Plan and goals are reviewed by the facilitator.)

Next quarter trainings by facilitators in Outreach Centers will be organized and a training workshop will be held with all facilitators trained thus far to reengage them with regards to future training and skills.

<b>IND 2.1.1 Number of Youth Who are trained in Life skills (Desafio de Sonar Mi Vida), Challenge of Dreaming My Life</b>						
	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Date of Training</b>	<b>Training for Facilitators</b>	<b>Number of persons who completed training</b>		<b>TOTAL</b>
				<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	
1	Santa Ana	3/5/2011	Yes	17	8	25
2	Santa Ana	3/12/2011	Yes	13	12	24
<b>TOTAL= 49 TRAINED</b>						

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

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

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

Four components are hallmarks of the Clubs, 1) They reinforce positive identity and values and seek to allow youth to form character by investing their energies into positive activities; 2) They actively promote positive use of free time and recreation as a means to mitigate risk in communities where illicit activities can lurk through negative peer pressure or when youth are idle; 3) They underscore leadership development as an important skill for youth

to learn engaged in positive groups, so that they become positive role models in their communities; 4) Lastly, they seek to foster youth commitment to their communities through Club activities so that they become invested in prevention concepts and become a force in introducing prevention activities in collaboration with adults in their neighborhoods and communities.

At the close of this quarter more than seventy terms of reference were provided to youth interested in forming clubs in eighteen communities. Support for clubs is expected to range between \$500 and \$1000. Each Club that is selected will have to commit to expansion and several other requirements by AJR.

*"I have Access to a Dignified Job"*

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

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

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

**Develop Vocational Capacity and Create Job Opportunities for Youth**

Youth in the 18 target communities live in constant social and economic risk. National and local governments have failed to provide adequate learning and vocational training. AJR's three Violence Diagnostics as well as its baseline evaluation in the municipalities presented dire data with regards to

access to training opportunities and jobs in the municipalities. Opportunities are scarce at best and youth do not have the necessary skills. A Baseline survey conducted by the program found that just 9.7% of the total surveyed in the three municipalities, indicated knowing a youth that has found a job in the last six months thanks to a training provided in the municipality. When community members were surveyed with regards type of institution who provided this, many cited private institutions or costly private IT and English training institutes, not accessible to youth often living in poverty in the municipalities.

**AJR Vocational Training Strategy**

AJR seeks to develop training and employment opportunities for youth in the municipalities and AJR target communities. The program's employment and training strategy is focused on tourism development in the zone in order to create jobs and income generating activities and in this way, improve citizens' way of life and empower community members of the municipalities to prevent youth violence. AJR's training objective is 2,000

youth trained in the municipalities. This development of this strategy and training package, was a primary activity of the program this quarter.

➤ Identifying Youth: Census and Identification Forms

Last Quarter, AJR reported that before it could begin working in its 18 communities it had to understand the base of youth in the communities, their level of risk by gauging access to training and work opportunities, age and living situation. AJR conducted a census of 4862 persons to gauge the youth in all eighteen of its intervention communities.

It designed a format and mounted a massive push, working with social promoters, ADESCO's and community leaders to complete a census. It developed an individual form to be filled out through ADESCO's by youth looking for an educational or training opportunity that would identify key risk factors in children over twelve. The information collection form was designed based on risk and protection factors (RF & PF), as well as on the commitments that the youth can contribute to his/her community.

AJR identified 4,862 youth who are potential candidates to participate in AJR prevention initiatives including vocational training and employability. Information that comes from the census data collection form enables AJR to calculate the distribution of prevention benefits in each of the eighteen communities.

Youth were provided a format including information various socio economic risk factors but also skill training aspirations. Through grassroots surveying work with ADESCOS and community leaders AJR obtained more than 2,000 identification forms, of which 1751 were youth 14-29. Of this total, 1615 young boys were enrolled in vocational training workshops through the completion of a registration form.

AJR organized workshops to fill-out identification forms for leaders in the communities who provided support to this process. The leaders were divided into two groups; one of the groups attended a workshop in Santa Ana and the other group attended a workshop in Chalchuapa.

*Data entry and processing*

Data entry of identification forms conducted in two steps. An accelerated data entry process was done given the necessity to have access to data to guide enrollment. As a result of this urgency, not all data was entered. Three volunteers from the Francisco Gavidia University completed data entry supervised by AJR's prevention team and began organizing it to disaggregate youth population in each community and be able to filter data. The percentage distribution of vocational training distributed by AJR is structured taking into account the municipality's general youth population, broken down into: youth between 14 -19 in age and youth between 20 –29 in age. This was structured as such to allow AJR to ensure targeting of range of age of youth to those between 19-29.

Challenges

AJR experienced difficulties compiling identification form data. Two AJR field officers worked relentlessly to ensure community leaders, leaders of ADESCOs and other volunteers worked in teams in each municipality, going door-to-door to obtain identification forms from youth. Some community leaders did not fulfill commitments, members of ADESCO community organizations who may be active in communities have full-time jobs and other commitments and CMPVs in some cases, were not sufficiently involved in supporting the identification process, despite AJR's keeping them abreast of this strategy and its needs. The data collection process was necessary and was completed. It provided AJR insight into community dynamics and the abilities and limitations of community stakeholders that inform our strategies, the process was time consuming.

As of March 31st, 2,895 youth were entered into an Excel database that is being transferred to SPSS to facilitate filtering of data including that on individual risk factors. 2,887 hard copies of identification forms and those entered into the database are distributed as follows: El Congo, 453, in the database and 451 hard copies; Santa Ana, 1,653 in the database and 1,647 hard copies; and Chalchuapa 789 in the database and 789 hard copies.

➤ Identifying Vocational Training Partners in the Municipalities

Parallel to mapping youth populations through its census and gauging youth training demand through identification forms, AJR sought local training organizations, which could provide viable scheduling and targeted courses which centered around the tourism sector, traditional and other viable trades in the region. It created a package of 35 specialized courses to be provided in three municipalities on Saturdays and Sundays. (The latter is key as many training courses are not provided on these days.) Key requirements were defined: 1) The organizations must have the ability to successfully run training in the municipalities (some institutions did not offer services in the three municipalities.); 2) Training processes of the institutions had to allow rapid training (maximum six months), 3) Training had to be compatible to the labor market to be found locally. In the case of artisan training being provided (crafting of natural fibers, clay, wood, leather, paper, textiles, and other materials) the training organization is orienting artisans to being able to organize themselves, in groups or associations in the sector for which they are producing products. AJR training partner **CASART** has been able to place a significant number of artisans in the following trades: shoemaking, carpentry, ceramics, pottery, textiles, doll making with fabric, knitting with natural fibers, wood carving, dressmaking, Confectionery, Piñata making, scented candle production, and fabric dyeing with natural dyes. Alternatively, **Fundacion Llort** is attempting to train its trainees in a range of techniques in ceramics, serigraphy, clay, paper engineering and glass recycling,. The training strategy's ultimate objective is to provide youth to learn a trade that will allow them to find jobs in organizations or to create their own artisan microenterprise, with seed capital provided by AJR. (See also IND 2.1.4 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives.)

Terms of reference were provided to prospective training providers. Among the organizations/institutions that presented proposals are; Asociacion Gato, Empresarios Juveniles, La Ciudad de los Ninos, Acapulsa, Recicladora INVEMA, Calzado Andrea,

Distribuidor de Cueros PELETERIA, and Calzado Fino Julio Portillo. AJR negotiated training packages with a view to maximum number of youth trained and best value for cost. The cadre of final training organizations includes: **Distribuidora de Calzado Americano: DICAME, Obra Social María Auxiliadora** – Chalchuapa, **Fundación Fe y Alegría, Cámara Salvadoreña de Artesanos CASART, Fundación Fernando Llort, and Centro de Formación y Talleres vocacionales municipales de Santa Ana**, and for the IT component, **Universidad Francisco Gavidia**. A novel partnership, the **Ministry of Tourism** included a group of ten youth from different municipalities to train them as tour guides for in the municipalities. To identify this group of training organizations a common factor was taken into consideration: all have ample experience working with youth and offer training in tourism related practices.

➤ Matching Youth to Training Opportunities

The next step in AJR's process was matching youth to opportunities. Seven organizations supported the promotion of specialized courses through fairs and direct promotion in communities. Three local fairs were developed for this purpose with the assistance of 275 interested youths. Promotional campaigns in support of these efforts were put together with the support of community leaders and members of the CMPV. This process mobilized many people from communities including: ADESCO leaders, OC volunteers, youth leaders, municipal staff, and technicians from partner agencies (Trainers, etc.).

Vocational training fairs served to sign youth up for the training of their choice. Municipal training fairs struggled to deliver sufficient interest by youth in training. AJR adjusted its course to meet this challenge. Youth were contacted again via different channels. For example, by sending them letters, with home visits by community leaders, contacting them directly by telephone, with posters promoting courses, visiting schools where they study, promoting the program in churches, through OC partners, and making public announcements in the 18 communities. Several communities embraced this process. The Head of the community of El Carmen Chilin was one such community. Here, an Outreach Center was not possible because a faith-based partner was not found. The directive of the community participated in a limited way because they felt let down by the church and municipality. However, with the vocational offers the directive took a leading role in the promotional process. This allowed many youth from this community to enroll in vocational courses, although their community is the farthest one from Santa Ana's urban center, and a community with agricultural interests. "This is in fact an opportunity for the youth of my community to move ahead," stated this leader. AJR staff discovered he himself found out he had taken one of the youth to one of the vocational trainings in Santa Ana.

The enrollment numbers through fairs and campaigns were: El Congo 253, Santa Ana 858, and Chalchuapa 366. AJR developed a database in which all the information in the registration forms was entered. This information has allowed identifying risk factors for each of the participants and selecting those who are the most at risk.

Youth Enrolled in AJR Vocational Training Courses (as per March 31, 2011)								
S	Vocational Training Partner	Vocational Training Course	N° hours in training course	Municipality			Number of youth trained (GOAL)	YOUTH ENROLLED
				Santa Ana	Chalchuapa	El Congo		
1	CASART	Leatherworking	170	25	0	100	125	3
2	CASART	Woodworking	170	25	25	25	75	13
3	CASART	Jewelry Making	80	0	0	25	25	21
4	CASART	Ceramics	170	0	50	0	50	0
5	CASART	Piñata Making	90	0	0	25	25	2
6	CASART	Indigo and Natural Dyeing	160	0	50	0	50	8
7	CASART	Processing of Juices	100	0	0	25	25	7
8	CASART	Embossing	80	25	0	0	25	6
9	CASART	Metal works	100	50	0	0	50	12
10	CASART	Shoemaking	200	50	0	0	50	5
11	CASART	Carpentry	170	50	0	0	50	12
12	CASART	Ceramics	170	25	0	0	25	0
13	CASART	Auto body Repair	100	25	0	0	25	0
14	UFG	Basic IT Training	80	50	30	20	100	0
15	UFG	Advanced IT Training	40	50	30	20	100	0
16	UFG	Computer Maintenance	40	50	30	20	100	0
17	UFG	Basic English I	40	50	30	20	100	0
18	UFG	Basic English II	40	50	30	20	100	0
19	F LLORT	Silk screening	88	80	0	40	120	154
20	F LLORT	Glassworks	88	0	40	0	40	24
21	F LLORT	Papermaking	88	80	40	0	120	37
22	F LLORT	Ceramics	88	80	40	0	120	14
23	F LLORT	Clay modeling	88	40	40	0	80	0
24	IBAÑEZ	Shoemaking	360	0	40	0	40	20
25	Ma. Auxiliadora	Food processing	300	0	20	0	20	24

26	Ma. Auxiliadora	Sewing	300	0	25	0	25	15
27	Ma. Auxiliadora	Baking	300	0	20	0	20	7
28	Ma. Auxiliadora	Information Technology	300	0	25	0	25	28
29	CTRO FORM. MPAL	Industrial Machinery	80	40	0	0	40	27
30	CTRO FORM. MPAL	Floristry and Piñata-making	80	40	0	0	40	23
31	CTRO FORM. MPAL	Graphic Design	80	40	0	0	40	32
32	MITUR (corsatur)	Tour guiding	70	30	40	20	90	26
33	Fe y alegría	Cake making	180	25	0	0	25	53
34	Fe y alegría	Bartending	174	30	10	10	50	23
35	Fe y alegría	Electricity	178	30	10	10	50	44
		<b>Subtotal offered</b>		1040	625	380	2045	640
		<b>TOTAL BUDGETED</b>		1016	552	435	2003	2003
		<b>Difference</b>		-24	-73	55	-42	-1363

Promotion efforts were made possible through the mobilization of 54 community leaders, 72 young volunteers, 22 technicians of the implementing agencies, 11 OC Coordinators, 16 employees of municipalities and AJR's prevention team.

The signing of the agreements was well publicized given that it was covered by the media and attended by representatives of partner organizations and the Mayors of the three municipalities. It is important to point out that community leaders as well as 300 youth (who learned about the program firsthand) attended the event. The signing of the agreements was held at the Municipality of Santa Ana on March 10th, 2011.

An induction workshop to use the Technical and Monitoring and Evaluation Instrument designed by AJR, was held on Wednesday, March 16<sup>th</sup> by AJR. All partners sent representatives who were oriented to a technical monitoring format to be used by each implementer and designed by AJR.

The implementation of the AJR USAID-SICA training courses started on March 21, 2011 in the three target municipalities. As of the writing of this report, on March 31, 2011, **AJR has 539 youth enrolled in and attending training courses. An additional 320 youth have signed up for courses beginning in April 2011.** (See chart below for detail on AJR courses and number of trainees)

Vocational Training AJR USAID-SICA El Salvador through March 31, 2011					
Name AJR Training Provider	Municipality	Name of Course	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Obra Social María Auxiliadora	Chalchuapa	Food processing		10	10

		<b>Information Technology</b>		28	<b>28</b>
		<b>Sewing</b>		19	<b>19</b>
		<b>Baking</b>		20	<b>20</b>
Dicame	Chalchuapa	<b>Shoemaking</b>	19	2	<b>21</b>
Fendacion Fernando Llorc	Santa Ana	<b>Silk screening</b>	1	4	<b>5</b>
		<b>Silk screening</b>	8	2	<b>10</b>
		<b>Silk screening</b>	2	8	<b>10</b>
		<b>Silk screening</b>	6	9	<b>15</b>
		<b>Art and Design</b>	1	4	<b>5</b>
		<b>Papermaking</b>	2	5	<b>7</b>
		<b>Papermaking</b>	3	6	<b>9</b>
		<b>Papermaking</b>	1	5	<b>6</b>
		<b>Ceramics</b>	5	5	<b>10</b>
		<b>Ceramics</b>	4	5	<b>9</b>
		<b>Ceramics</b>		4	<b>4</b>
		<b>Ceramics</b>	11	17	<b>28</b>
Fendacion Fernando Llorc	Chalchuapa	<b>Silkscreening</b>	15	9	<b>24</b>
		<b>Silkscreening</b>	6	3	<b>9</b>
		<b>Glassworks</b>	3	11	<b>14</b>

		Papermaking		2	2
		Papermaking	4	14	18
Fundacion Fernando Llorc	El Congo	Silkscreening	6	9	15
		Silkscreening	5	10	15
Centro de formación Fe y Alegría	Santa Ana	Electricity	25		25
		Electricity	10		10
		Cake making/ Pastry making	4	19	23
		Cake making/ Pastry making	3	22	25
		Bar tending	3	7	10
Talleres Voc. alcaldía de Santa Ana	Santa Ana	Graphic Design	15	19	34
		Piñata making and Floristry	2	41	43
		Industrial Machinery	7	33	40
Camara Salv. Art. CASART	El Congo	Jewelry Making	4	12	16
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>539</b>

➤ Next Steps to Expand Vocational Training

Training partners continue promoting vocational services. AJR is monitoring training providers on a daily basis through its vocational training officer and is working with providers to consistently evaluate demand. In order to reach the program's training goal a number of steps will be undertaken. By the end of April (month one of training) a full revision will have been conducted by AJR of all training being offered through partners in order to revise offer of courses with insufficient demand and expand courses with high demand including through expanding schedules. (The latter has already been done.) AJR is working with all of its training providers to explore targeting vocational training products for example to provide extra training at Outreach Centers. Training providers will also be collaborating with churches and ADESCOS to identify youth audiences for AJR courses. Lastly, AJR is working with all training providers to ensure face to face promotion by youth within their circles of courses, given these youth are already enrolled in training.

Below is a breakdown of advances with each AJR vocational training partner:

## 1. UNIVERSIDAD FRANCISCO GAVIDIA

Activities were not programmed for UFG the last quarter, given that course programming has been planned to start on April 15, 2011 at the new Outreach Centers in the municipalities.

## **2. CENTRO FORMACION VOCACIONAL ALCALDIA STA. ANA**

Three coordination meetings were held with the Training Center to develop training opportunities for youth in three specialty areas: 1) Graphic Design, 2) Industrial Machinery Operation, 3) Piñata-making and Floristry. The objective was to identify labor opportunities, accessible post-training. AJR worked to conduct verification of spaces, and equipment, taking into account materials and inputs available for training.



The Municipal Training Center does not have enough resources to better equip itself for workshops. As a result, AJR has decided to support it by helping to fund materials and equipment, including tables, computers, chairs, desks, industrial sewing machines, and fans.

Challenges: AJR needs to expand the promotion of the training courses in order to fill the quota and thus attain the 120-student target, which is part of the agreement. AJR will work with the group to identify companies that can insert youth into jobs. AJR will monitor courses to identify possible youth who can be part of the entrepreneurial initiatives.

## **3. OBRA MARIA AUXILIADORA**

Coordination meetings were held with the Training Center to develop training opportunities for youth in four specialty areas: Food Processing, Sewing, Baking and Information Technology.

The Obra Social Maria Auxiliadora provides training only to women. The training program is aimed at training women so that in the end, women leaders can be identified to be part of entrepreneurial initiatives. Coordination meetings were held to identify courses that could be taught in the training center and to establish appropriate timetables. Seats continue being filled at Maria Auxiliadora training center by new youths who are interested in participating in the trainings. Support from La Obra Social María Auxiliadora was requested to fill out the identification form; however, it was declined because of fear of going to these communities. Given that information forms started being filled out in December 2010, taking advantage of the holidays and vacation. Mass enrollment numbers were expected. These did not occur.

Communications were established with the Technical Skills training advisor at Instituto Instituto Salvadoreño de Formación Profesional, INSAFORP, to identify support in obtaining didactic material and technical instructors to in turn strengthen the vocational training methodology at La Obra Social Maria Auxiliadora. Support to coordinate the course schedule was requested by the trainees, given that the scheduled activities by La Obra Social María Auxiliadora are full on weekends. A meeting was held with the trainees who could not attend the courses on Saturdays because they were full. An agreement was reached and the students established that they will attend courses from Mondays through Fridays from 1:30pm to 3:30 p. m.

#### Challenges

Expand the promotion of the training courses in order to reach the 90 –student target. . AJR will monitor the courses to identify potential leaders who can be part of entrepreneurship initiatives.

#### **4. CASART (Chamber of Artisans of El Salvador)**

CASART’s goal in supporting the country’s artisans is to provide integrated technical-enterprise support (technical attendance, qualification, commercialization and credit), that facilitates development by artisan industrialists of the country, allowing them to improve income (commercialization/export) and generate job stability.

Thirteen courses are being provided through CASART in the municipalities. The organization prepared Vocational Product Promotional Fairs during the quarter communicated training offer directly to youth and stimulated enrollment numbers. The 18 communities were visited to meet their community leaders and provide them support.

#### Challenges

Expand the promotion of the training courses in order to reach the 600 –student target. AJR will monitor the courses to identify potential leaders who can be part of entrepreneurship initiatives.

#### **5. CENTRO FE Y ALEGRIA**

Fe y Alegria is a training partner providing three courses; cake making, bartending and electricity training are being provided. The organization’s Executive Director participated in the signing of the cooperative agreement and courses have ensued. A welcome event was held by the partner for students at training facilities.

One challenge AJR and Fe y Alegria analyzed was the bartending course, which saw high demand. It had space for 25 youth, yet many that signed up for the course were minors, therefore a subsequent reduction in registration was seen. There has been high demand for the Bakery and pastry-making course, an additional course on the subject had to be programmed for Sundays. Forty-four participants enrolled in electricity training while there was space for twenty-five, another course was added.

Challenges

Expand the promotion of the training courses in order to reach the 125 –student target. . AJR will monitor the courses to identify potential leaders who can be part of entrepreneurship initiatives.

**6. DICAME**

DICAME is also known as the *Distribuidora de Calzado Americano*, or the Distributor of American Shoes. The training provider is committed to providing specialized shoemaking training to forty youth in the municipalities. Several coordination meetings were held, including orientation by AJR to shoemaking techniques and coursework.

AJR is analyzing this training offer as demand has continued to be poor from youth for these courses. Also, most youths are minors and are not sufficiently mature to learn a trade with the type of shoe repair equipment and machinery provided.

Challenges

AJR is analyzing this training offer as demand has continued to be poor from youth for these courses. Also, most youths are minors and are not sufficiently mature to learn a trade with the type of shoe repair equipment and machinery provided. It is also evaluating in what creative ways it can expand the promotion of the training courses in order to reach

***The Potential of an Exemplary Training Partner***

The Fundacion Fernando Llort has gone well beyond the expected in terms of the interest shown for AJR’s beneficiaries and communities. It has repeatedly contacted youth enrolled in vocational training to follow-up and secure participation. From the moment AJR signed its agreement with this organization, it has demonstrated great interest, effort, and effectiveness in contacting enrolled youth and in adding new youth to fill up the spaces that some youths have left as a result of conflicting schedules, work, family, etc. This organization has made phone calls to selected youth, sent confirmatory letters, presented vocational products, organized together promotional fairs, identified places for workshops, coordinating with local leaders, coordinated extensively with AJR prevention team and CMPV, and in promoting courses in the training groups to attract more youth. An example for other training partners!

the 40 –student target. . AJR will monitor the courses to identify potential leaders who can be part of entrepreneurship initiatives.

## **7. FUNDACION LLORT (Fernando Llort Foundation)**

Fernando Llort is "El Salvador's National Artist" and has international fame. His foundation seeks to stimulate the arts and his training workshops are among the country's best known. AJR is collaboration with the foundation to provide Silk screening, Glassworks, Papermaking, Ceramics and Clay modeling courses in the municipalities.

Visits were held to all eighteen communities by the Foundation to get to know community leaders and establish a promotional strategy for courses. The latter is considered as having been crucial to promoting courses. The foundation presented courses at a vocational products fair working with AJR.

### Challenges

Several courses have seen low demand, silk-screening for example, has seen a high demand by youth. AJR is analyzing this training offer as demand has continued to be poor from youth for these courses. It will seek to explore youths' expectations in order to identify their training interests to later elaborate or expand the opportunities based on their demands. It is also evaluating in what creative ways it can expand the promotion of the training courses in order to reach the target. AJR will monitor the courses to identify potential leaders who can be part of entrepreneurship initiatives. .

### **IND 2.1.4 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives**

AJR will start activities related to this indicator next quarter as vocational training is a prerequisite.

### **IND 2.1.5 Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities**

AJR will start activities related to this indicator next quarter as vocational training is expected to enhance youth options among employers. Also, next quarter Outreach Centers will contribute to refer youth to potential employers. This quarter however, AJR engaged in conversations with businessman Rodrigo Bolaños from LEAGUE, a clothing maquila, located at the American Park to develop potential job opportunities for youth from AJR's target communities.

**IND 2.1.6 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention**

Campaigns under this indicator will be launched in earnest over the next quarter. Important inputs will be taken into account including data emerging from AJR's baseline which provides a valuable view into values, family life and violence in the home and perception of violence and gangs by communities.

A communications campaign launched in December in the municipalities has been followed up on in the communities. The Campaign, "BIEN HECHO, MAL HECHO", or *Well-Done, Badly Done*, was introduced by AJR and adopted by the Mayor of El Congo as a didactic tool in the municipality to reinforce positive and negative behavior in the communities. A simple flashcard with a thumb up and thumb down, the card is designed to be used by community members in schools, on the street and by community leaders to reinforce prevention concepts and underscore daily behavior that contributes to prevention like use of language, amicability and consideration of fellow community members, etc. Its purpose is to incentivize positive values and behavior.

AJR followed up with the Mayor who uses this card on a daily bases and carries it in his pocket. It will seek that the card as a tool penetrates schools and other parts of the municipality over the next quarter.

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

In Santa Ana this quarter, AJR worked on the development and implementation of an information gathering strategy. Technical assistance was provided so that the Observatory's Technical Committee (TC) gained a greater understanding of the protocol for treatment of information to be used at the observatory. TC members made comments and cleared doubts about the protocol, which was accepted and agreed to by a formal procedure of the observatory.

To meet the specific need to have a good method of geographical location of violence in the municipality, the observatory created a subcommittee on geo-referencing, with the specific support of the PNC representative, who provided maps of the police to review high risk and high-crime areas.

**Observatory produces first Technical Report on Violence**

This quarter the observatory developed its first statistical report based on the observatory's indicators framework. The report was developed and discussed with

representatives of the institutions that provided the information; the first statistical report was based on data from January 2011. There were clarifications, modifications and corrections, after a review group and specific consultation with each of the representatives of the observatory. The development of the first statistical report of the observatory is a particular success. It implies the beginning of a process that must be fostered and creates an important technical precedent for the development of a database on violence and vulnerability, responding to a work plan with trained human resources and appropriate technical support.

In addition to the technical assistance, AJR provided a hardware package to the observatory team for its operation, providing a desktop computer, a laptop, a multimedia projector and office furniture. The Santa Ana observatory will be based at the new CMPV facilities provided by the Municipality.

### El Congo

Meetings were held this quarter with representatives of institutions to form the Technical Committee. The City Council announced meetings to various representatives of the institutions operating in the municipalities and working on the prevention of violence. These meetings informed and educated participants about the objectives, procedures and results that can be expected when an observatory of violence and vulnerability is put into operation. The establishment and training of the Technical Committee, especially the agreement on indicators and the identification of the sources of information needed to feed the observatory, are an important feat.

The National Police participated with great motivation and is the institution in El Congo that provides the most relevant information in the municipality of 30,000 inhabitants.

In El Congo, AJR also provided a hardware package to the observatory team including a desktop, laptop, multimedia projector and office furniture (desks, chairs and file cabinets). All equipment was installed and tested by AJR.

### Chalchuapa

This quarter, AJR conducted an orientation session of the person hired to manage the observatory of Chalchuapa. The Observatory's administrator is a native of Chalchuapa, a journalist, well-versed in Excel. In spite that she has not worked with observatories before, she is managing the preparation of the first reports. Orientation meetings by AJR explained the components of an observatory, how each one of them interact and how they are created and developed. The administrator of the observatory was trained on the table of indicators during a second orientation meeting. AJR explained how indicators were selected and how they can be used to gather and manage information.

In the month of March, representatives of institutions of the municipality were invited to create the Technical Committee of the observatory. The meeting was unsuccessful and did not meet the goal at hand. Though several persons were confirmed, the activity was

moved to the next quarter. AJR reevaluated and sought ways to create favorable conditions to encourage participation.

The Chalchuapa observatory is operating temporarily out of the office of a member of the Municipal Committee of Prevention. Computers, a desktop PC, laptop, projector and office furniture for the observatory were delivered to the Municipal Committee for the Prevention of Violence and the employee for the observatory that was assigned by the municipality. What is significant is that a private business person offered space for the municipal observatory to the Mayor. The space however, does not have the adequate conditions to be furnished as an observatory. However, the Mayor has made a commitment to assign a more suitable space to the observatory in the coming months.

### Challenges

In Santa Ana, although the technical committee consists of representatives of various institutions, the challenge is to maintain full participation and to ensure that the geo-referencing subcommittee is operational quickly. In El Congo, The participation of institutions in providing relevant and valid information is very poor. This is partially due to its size, it has no representation of institutions such as ISNA and ISDEMU. The Mayor lacks the ability to ensure Metropolitan Agents comply with ordinances for misdemeanors which hinders the development of the observatory. In Chalchuapa, the City Council agreed to hire the person in charge of the observatory, now the challenge is to establish the Technical Committee, developing and sustaining the work.

### Next Steps

In general, operators of the observatories have basic knowledge of statistics and databases to manage information. However, the purpose of AJR Program is to enable them to reach an acceptable level in three areas: electronic information management, statistical management and the analysis and preparation of reports using information, statistical and analytical. Beginning in May, AJR will provide training services in the following areas to facilitate stronger management and quality of data and its further use:

### Preliminary report writing at the observatories

All municipalities expect to obtain useful results from the observatories in the short term. To meet this expectation, the early work has focused on obtaining data to formulate the first reports of the observatories and to motivate decision makers (Municipal Councils and CMPVs) with regards to how information could help solve security issues and prevent violence. Preliminary reports will be presented beginning on May 13 in the following order: Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa.

### SPSS: statistical basis and standard procedures

The SPSS program statistical management program is crucial to data management. For

the statistical part of our technical assistance, the focus is on basic definitions of variables, graphs, and others who are familiar with the procedures for calculating the rates, fees and to describe statistical trends and results obtained by operating information and systematizing it into statistical reports.

#### Training Workshop for analysis, drafting and reporting

With regards to the analytical portion of training, operators need to understand the underlying drivers of violence and associated risk factors in local contexts and to understand what a comprehensive preventive approach means in the context of public security. This is particularly important with regards to handling key areas included in the tables of indicators; including common crimes, domestic violence, violations of ordinances, misdemeanors, and risk factors. This workshops aims for operators to learn how to analyze these issues using data collected by the observatory, what methodology and thinking is required to formulate recommendations for decision-making and implementation of municipal policies for prevention. It also aims to teach basic techniques of report writing.

## Activity 5: Honduras Merida Initiative on Prevention/CARSI

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

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

#### D. Creating and Strengthening Violence Prevention Committees

AJR’s commitment is that Honduras’ Violence Prevention Committees are strengthened to design, implement, and monitor their Municipal Crime Prevention Plans. Strengthening of the CMPV includes by positioning the entity with regards to prevention and the design and carrying out of prevention activities in the three municipalities, improving inter-institutional coordination of the CMPV.

During this reporting period, the organizational strengthening of CMPVs was focused on two areas this quarter: 1) The Municipal Launch of the Prevention Plans in all three municipalities where CMPV member assistance and activism was key, and 2) Work with and CMPVs in media activities, increasing their exposure and training in this key area.

## 1) The Municipal Launch of the Prevention Plans

### San Pedro Sula

The highlight of this quarter, as presented in the *Key Developments* section of this report, was the launch of the Plan for the Prevention of Violence in San Pedro Sula on February 24, 2011. Bearing the slogan, “Si Podemos SanPedranos” (*Yes We Can Sanpedranos*), the City’s Plan for the Prevention of Violence was officially presented and embraced by the city of more than a million citizens.

The launch of the Prevention Plan represents the culmination of a strengthening process. Three coordination meetings were dedicated by the Council to preparation of the launch. Working groups were set up by the Committee to address preparation of the launch. The first meeting saw participation by twenty citizens and by the third meeting, forty-eight members of the Committee and others were planning final touches. Eight sub-committees were set up for logistics, security, promotion, transportation, signage preparation, media outreach, first aid and volunteerism for the event, each headed by one Coordinator. Municipal staff including the Mayor’s wife, Accion Social’s leadership, municipal engineering, public relations, the education and sports and police departments participated in planning. Individual consultations were held with members of the Committee to seek advice and reach consensus with regards to the Launch of the Municipal Prevention Plan and obtain private and municipal support for the event. The date of the launch and all major planning was discussed at length between AJR and the municipality. A general meeting was called, where principal municipal officers, headed by the wife of the Mayor and Directors of the different relevant areas, along with CMPV members and members of the private sector, all participated. The Junior Chamber of San Pedro Sula, which is represented in the CMPV, hosted the process.

The finishing touches on the launch included securing an agreement with a production company for the video and theme song for *Si Podemos Sampedranos*, which is expected to contribute about \$5,000 in counterpart contributions. San Pedro Sula’s Junior Chamber of Commerce provided space for launch preparation meetings.) Support from the private sector group American Petroleum for the campaign, *Si Podemos Sampedranos* included for seven banners and a prime display point for these banners on the road to San Pedro Sula’s airport.

On February 16, 2011, San Pedro Sula’s media attended a press conference hosted by Yvette Aramendia de Zúniga of the municipality, Gustavo Valenzuela, director of Paz y Convivencia, Eduardo Umanzor the artist from reggae funk band, Montuca Sound System composing the prevention Plan’s theme song and AJR staff. Three live TV spots and print media provided coverage of the presentation of the Prevention Plan. On February 23, 2011, the Sub Committee for the Prevention of Violence met to finalize launch activities for the next day. A key member of the CMPV, Mr. Jaime Villegas, a former Honduran Soccer Star and now directing one of the major Soccer Teams in Honduras, *Real España*, was invited to a TV Show in Channel 6 (national broadcasting), along with AJR-Honduras Project Director. The show ended with a call by Mr. Villegas to all the other major soccer

teams in San Pedro Sula to join in violence prevention plans. He also facilitated that his team wears the *Si Podemos Sampedranos* t-shirt to some of the practices.

The process leading up to the launch is considered significant by AJR in terms of strengthening the Committee because of the empowerment it brought to committee members who demonstrated a greater understanding of how to coordinate among themselves and the Municipality.

An additional community was added in agreement with the Committee for the Prevention of Violence this quarter, making the total number of intervention communities, ten. Originally there were going to be nine OCs in San Pedro Sula. In Tegucigalpa a potential OC in los Pinos, lacked an available building. AJR therefore opted for an additional OC in San Pedro Sula. Lomas del Carmen was prioritized by AJR's Violence Diagnostic and was selected. The community is reputed for high levels of violence will be targeted through the Parish Maria Claret which will partner with AJR on the OC which will open in early June.

Furthermore, In San Pedro Sula this Quarter, the Sub Committee for the Prevention of Violence presented the Violence Prevention Plan to the Municipality at large at the City Council's first session for 2011 on AJR worked closely with the CMPV on this process. The Committee agreed to a training schedule which the AJR will look to initiate during the next quarter. Demonstrating support to the launches by the CMPV, were the three coordination meetings the Council organized to prepare for the launch, working groups set up by the Committee to address preparation of the launch and extraordinary involvement in the collection of counterpart contributions for the launch.

Next quarter, efforts to strengthen the CMPV will include several workshops, including Volunteerism, Media, and Monitoring and Evaluation of the Prevention Plan. AJR will work closely with the Sub-committee to expand it, mainly through the recruitment of members from the FBO and private sectors.

## **Choloma**

In Choloma, strengthening efforts were also focused on the launch of the Prevention Plan. Efforts included two formal meetings with the CMPV and six coordination meetings which were dedicated to preparation of the launch with the municipality, Comvida, members of the CMPV and AJR. To develop early concepts for the launch, a brainstorming exercise was conducted. Working groups were set up by the Committee to address preparation of the launch. One of the most significant achievements of the launch was the securing of substantial counterpart contributions in support of the launch of the Crime Prevention Plan through partnership by the CMPV, local government and other. AJR secured counterpart contributions from Pepsi Cola, for sound, projection screens, banners, presentations by artists and volunteer time by community members including those working at community organizations in Choloma, firemen, schools and youth to make the event a success.

The CMPV presented its Violence Prevention Plan to the Mayor and Municipality at large at the City Council's meeting on January 20, 2011. The AJR Country Director, Salvador

Stadthagen made a presentation and members of the city council and others including the local chapter of the National Autonomous University (UNAH), the President of the Patronatos Association and local media were present to learn about the plan. AJR worked closely with the Committee on this process. Responses by Council members and others included a pledge to participate more closely in program activities and to raise counterpart contributions for the Launch. A Councilwoman immediately called her daughter, who is the Director for INFOP for the Department of Cortés and requested her to collaborate with AJR in helping youth access training in the Choloma communities. The CMPV and AJR were able to secure support in almost all sectors targeted, with the exception of limited support from the transportation sector in Choloma, a key potential sector as a result of Choloma's location along a main thorough fare highway. AJR had aimed to have the prevention campaign slogan, "*Choloma City of opportunities*" which citizens associated with the prevention campaign, featured on trucks and vehicles and all though many exhibited the decal, this could have been more extensive.

The process leading up to the launch is considered significant by AJR in terms of strengthening the Committee because it brought them together as a team with the Municipality. Committee members demonstrated a greater understanding of how to create synergy and to tap into valuable media coverage to communicate prevention which is considered key to future work by the Committee. Private sector organizations and the Catholic Church were actively involved in the launch including by facilitating logistics of the event in the main park of the municipality. During the quarter the CMPV of Choloma initiated independent efforts to implement the Violence Prevention Plan for the first time. These included meetings and an effort by the CMPV President to start the repair of a soccer field in one of the intervention communities.

In direct support of the CMPV, on February 1, 2011 the CMPV of Choloma requested a topographic study of the Lopez Arellano area surrounding the library, where a "Youth City" is planned as part of the Prevention Plan. The study is required by the University partner that will do the design. UNITEC supports having a urban design of this area, that will be made possible through investment from the FHIS-USAID (CLIPS) program. The Municipal Engineering department was unable to complete the study during the quarter, which has caused delay to AJR's work with UNITEC's in conducting the design. Next quarter AJR will negotiate either with UNITEC or another University with regards to this undertaking.

Choloma's Plan for the Prevention of Violence was presented on February 9, 2011, before a City Council that welcomed its presentation. Bearing the slogan, *Choloma, Ciudad de Oportunidades*, the slogan and brand represent a Violence Prevention Plan featuring vocational training, jobs, sports and use of free time for youth most vulnerable to violence.

On March 30, at the close of the quarter a meeting was held with the CMPV to revise the Violence Prevention Plan with the aim of defining the role of new members of the Committee in supporting the Action Plan to implement the Prevention Plan, for the purpose of scheduling future training for the Committee and scheduling the inauguration of Outreach Centers, in which the CMPV plays a key role.

It is important to note that Prevenir, the German Development Agency GTZ, approached AJR to establish contact with the CMPV of Choloma, as it views its process with interest. The Choloma CMPV met with GTZ, which is systematizing the experience of Choloma, to perhaps channel prevention activities through them. GTZ is interested in duplicating the process in Comayagua, where they are about to start a local prevention program. This has empowered the CMPV. The Coordinator of the CMPV has taken on the repairing of a soccer field in the López Arellano sector, without any assistance from AJR and in coordination with the Municipality.

Next quarter, efforts to strengthen the CMPV of Choloma will include in several target areas, i) fundraising, ii) advocacy, iii) development of alliances and iv) strategic use of the media v) Volunteerism. Training will be conducted by June.

### **La Ceiba**

Bearing the slogan, "La Ceiba para Todos" (*La Ceiba for Everyone*) the City's Plan for the Prevention of Violence was officially presented to the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and some councilmen for the official approval of the Municipality and was embraced this quarter. This led to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Municipality to implement the MVPP.

The launch of the Prevention Plan represents the culmination of a strengthening process by AJR. Three coordination meetings were dedicated by the Mayor, Vice Mayor and Council to preparation for the launch and to involve a maximum number of municipal actors and sectors in its public presentation. Six working groups were set up by the Committee to address preparation of the launch with twenty-five volunteers working on the event. The date of the launch, details of its design and events of the day were discussed and agreed to by the CMPV and municipal representatives.

An important new alliance building effort was conducted by the AJR Country Director, who met with influential members of *Ceibeños* in Tegucigalpa, Ms. Norma Aguilar and Ms. Bonnie García, to explain the situation of violence in La Ceiba, reflected in the Diagnostic prepared by AJR. Ms. Aguilar decided to invite a group of about 20 businesspeople, doctors and professionals (including one Vice-Minister) from La Ceiba, to a lunch-presentation by the Project Director. Using data from AJR's La Ceiba Violence Diagnostic, the Director invited the *Ceibeños* to participate in the Launch of the Prevention Plan. The group decided to organize formally and called several meetings. They designated a well know Anthropologist and former Miss Honduras (Ms. Lupita Miralda), to represent them at the Launch and express support for their hometown. The group mobilized to obtain a donation of 1,000 t- shirts with the "La Ceiba Para Todos" logo to be distributed during the Launch. The group is seen as a key future alliance and has remained active and met to plan support to the La Ceiba Prevention Plan.

The process leading up to the launch is considered significant by AJR in terms of strengthening the Committee because members became very involved in advocating the plan in all media: TV, Cable, Radio and Print. Members arranged over a dozen

interviews, inviting the AJR Project Director to some. It became palpable to them that media is very sympathetic to the issue of prevention and that much more can be done to promote it. Several members visited the intervention communities. Some Committee members demonstrated a greater understanding of media as a result of this process, which is considered key to future work by the Committee. Involvement by the CMPV could have been greater in La Ceiba. AJR believes this is due to the fact that the program only has with one officer in this city and more support and presence is needed, to coordinate better with all stakeholders.

Support was obtained by Pinturas Victor, Smart Copy, Technos Design, Pro-Corredor, the Bethel Institute, the Technological University (UNITEC), public sector stakeholders and the police. Fifty students and professors became involved in the launch, meeting at the University of Honduras Atlantic Litoral Center, CURLA, to prepare for the launch of the plan. UNITEC and CURLA are very active members of the CMPV. All meetings of the CMPV take place in the facilities of UNITEC, as a contribution from the University.

The Centro Universitario Regional del Litoral Atlántico (CURLA), a very reputable university in La Ceiba, which is a member of the CMPV, has been active in providing support to three of the nine intervention communities: Armenia, Bufalo and Primero Mayo.

Next quarter, efforts to strengthen the CMPV will include several workshops. AJR will work closely with the Committee to expand it, mainly through the recruitment of members from the FBO and private sectors.

### **E. Violence Prevention Plan Implemented**

AJR is supporting activities under the Municipal Prevention Plans established by the CMPVs. These activities are reflected under their respective indicators in this report. Implementation of the Violence Prevention Plans must be supported by the CMPV's.

#### **Development of Municipal Prevention Policy:**

The Municipal Prevention Policy is being developed. Using AJRs increasing knowledge of specific local crime and violence risk-factors and using its Violence Diagnostics and implementation experience working with the municipalities, this Policy will be finalized at project conclusion.

#### **Development of Community Youth Organizations**

This quarter terms of reference were constructed by AJR for the creation of forty youth clubs in Honduras. These were prepared for release in AJR's 19 intervention communities in these three cities. The objective of these clubs is to reinforce Strategic Area number two under the Prevention Plan, to promote Values, Youth Identity and Sense of Belonging in communities and bring youth together around activities reflecting positive use of free time.

San Pedro Sula's Prevention Plan calls for stimulating youth Access to cultural life in San Pedro Sula, including its museums. This quarter, AJR engaged in follow-up with *Museo del Niño*, to secure entrance at reduced cost for 1800 children and youth in AJR's ten target communities in San Pedro Sula.

AJR aims to support the development of social values for youth through a series of grants supporting sports development for youth prevention. AJR presented the program to sports trainers and representatives of the Municipal Sports Institute (INMUDE) in January. The meeting was held with a view to the CMPV developing an alliance with INMUDE to support ten community sports leagues, which are an activity under the Violence Prevention Plan. In addition AJR and INMUDE in partnership will repair one soccer or the soccer field of each of the 10 communities of intervention in San Pedro Sula.

### **Rehabilitation and equipping of public spaces in support of violence prevention:**

#### **San Pedro Sula**

Ten soccer fields and one central recreational area will be rehabilitated as part of the infrastructure for prevention in the municipality, through the project developed and processed with AJR and the municipality, Paz y Convivencia and possibly USAID's FHIS-USAI (CLIPs) funds.

Last quarter, AJR began working with UNITEC which is realizing a project called *Ciudad Joven* or "Youth City" in AJR target community Rivera Hernández. The project aims to create a safe area for youth and civic activity in one of the most violent sectors of the city. This quarter students and professors returned to the community for further surveying. In mid-March, AJR staff lobbied the Chief municipal engineer for the topographic study which UNITEC needs conducted in Rivera Hernández. The lacking study has challenged AJR in that UNITEC wishes to advance work within the academic quarter. The topographic study is scheduled to be completed in the first week of April 2011, so the design work by students and faculty of UNITEC begins with the academic quarter

A meeting was held with the University Of San Pedro's School Of Architecture to discuss future possible involvement by the school in the design of public spaces for prevention in the Suazo Cordova colonia or neighborhood of the city. This will be followed up next quarter. This area of San Pedro Sula is particularly vulnerable.

In January, the US Army's Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) joined the AJR director to visit the Rivera Hernández and Suazo Cordova's neighborhood in San Pedro Sula to better understand the nature of violence and explore opportunities to partner, bringing benefits to target communities. The Southcom group said that they would contact AJR in the future to follow-up.

AJR continued working with the FHIS-USAID (CLIPs) project this quarter to collaborate on possible infrastructure initiatives in AJR communities, making working visits to new target communities, Los Angeles, Suazo Córdoba, Las Pilas and Japón to map priority

infrastructure needs in target communities. FHIS has committed to including several of these infrastructure projects as a priority for execution.

On March 3, 2011 a visit was paid with FHIS-USAID to communities where CdA's will be established to conduct a study of potential infrastructure initiatives that would create additional spaces for recreation by youth and community members. Next steps with regards these projects are the prioritization of projects to fund, obtaining copies of property titles, the negotiation by FHIS of Municipal and Community counterpart funding and volunteer work by communities.

#### **F. Violence Prevention Plan Monitored**

Creative will aim to train CMPVs in concepts of Monitoring and Evaluation next quarter and will develop an instrument for the Monitoring of activities under the Plan.

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

This indicator is designed to create a network of community support for youth where a mentor in the community is committed to helping youth to reduce vulnerability to risk factors and access opportunities and a better chance at overcoming social obstacles through one on one support. A two-part methodology was tailored by expert consultant Carlos Romero this quarter that lays out the profile of mentor and mentee, stages in building a mentor/mentee relationship, expectations and challenges between mentor and mentee. The methodology references the environment particular to the municipalities where the methodology will be implemented by AJR over the next six months.

With regards to the mentorship program, mentors in Honduras are expected to come from the following sources: facilitators of the Desafio de Soñar Mi Vida activity, Coordinators, Church Members, Patronatos and community members.. Next quarter the mentoring methodology will be tested by the prevention team in the municipalities. AJR expects to train mentors in Honduras over the coming quarter.

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

As can be noted in *Annex IV*, AJR made important advances this quarter towards the future implementation of twenty-five Outreach Centers in Honduras. Last quarter partners were identified for twenty-five Centers. By the end of the quarter most proposals for OCs in Honduras had been either handed in for clearance at USAID-Honduras or for final approval at USAID-EI Salvador.

Twelve proposals for new Outreach Centers were approved during the period. Japón, las Pilas, La Amistad, in Choloma and Suazo Córdova, Cofradía, Casa Quemada, San José, Padre Claret in San Pedro Sula. Also Brotes Nuevos was approved in Puerto Lempira.

### **San Pedro Sula**

Future Outreach Centers were presented and discussed with the municipality, and proposals were developed and approved for implementation with AJR funds.

As a direct reflection of CMPV support for the Prevention Plan in San Pedro Sula, in early February, agreements were signed publically for three new Outreach Centers by the CMPV and implementing partners of the Centers. These include for Padre Claret, Los Ángeles, Suazo Córdova and the strengthening of the existing Outreach Center , Rivera Hernández.

This quarter saw an important agreement in support of new Outreach Centers coming online in San Pedro Sula. Paz y Convivencia, a municipal stakeholder in San Pedro Sula committed assistance to 9 of new Outreach Centers. The agreement was included in the Letter of Understanding signed between AJR, the Municipality and Paz y Convivencia is significant and commits of \$81,000,000 in support by AJR USAID-SICA to new San Pedro Sula's new Outreach Centers, \$9,000 investment per OC by Paz y Convivencia and also assistance of \$265 per month to each Outreach Center by the municipality once AJR's funding stops. The agreement between AJR and Paz y Convivencia includes a commitment by the municipality to provide a social promoter, In February, Paz y Convivencia joined AJR to visit future Outreach Centers and define the needs of Centers in order to maximize support.

A meeting was held by AJR and Roberto Milla, a reputable representative of micro entrepreneurs in San Pedro Sula to explore opportunities for alliances with the municipality's new Outreach Centers coming online.

### **Choloma**

All partnerships and locales have been identified for future Outreach Centers and were presented to the municipality, and 4 proposals have been developed and approved for implementation with AJR funds.

On February 4, 2011, the CMPV of Choloma signed an agreement to implement the Outreach Center, La Amistad, at the municipality of Choloma benefitting the communities of Los Invencibles and La Victoria in the sector of Quebrada Seca. The ceremony was witnessed by municipal representatives, partners of the future Outreach Centers, patronatos of the communities which the Outreach Center will benefit and of course, members of the CMPV.

### **La Ceiba**

Future Outreach Centers in La Ceiba were presented to the municipality, and proposals were jointly developed and approved for implementation with AJR funds. In line with the activity area that calls for community-based skills training to prevent youth violence in La Ceiba, on March 2, 2011, the AJR agreement to implement the Outreach Center, San José with its partners the Church, Patronato and municipality, was signed. During the Launch of the Municipal Prevention Plan. Three additional OCs were pending approval at the close of the quarter.

Two meetings were held with Lic. Toribio Director Regional of INFOP to discuss an agreement that will be established between INFOP and AJR to provide training services in Outreach Centers of La Ceiba. The agreement calls for INFOP to provide training and certification in the five Outreach Centers. It is expected to be signed in May.

### **Training New Coordinators**

AJR recognizes the need to work carefully to ensure new Coordinators understand the OC methodology, have sufficient support from AJR, are able to comply with the components of an OC through its Model and can adequately track the use of services at their OCs. AJR has found this support to be crucial in the first weeks and months of implementation especially.

This quarter, a meeting of established and new OC partners to train them on the Outreach Center methodology, encourage the Exchange of information between Centers and their management and functioning and volunteerism. All OCs in San Pedro Sula and Choloma were on hand. A total of 12 of Outreach Centers and 20 partner and OC representatives took part in the meeting. The concept of an OC was refreshed, information about OC components, security of property and beneficiaries, leverage and other issues were addressed. The Project Director, North Region Coordinator, and Prevention and Training Officers participated. Future general or partial meetings are planned every month.

Next quarter, 20 OC's of the total twenty-five will be opened for services, after which an intense period of technical assistance and monitoring will ensue for AJR, so that services are being provided as per the OC Model. This includes monitoring sufficient growth of volunteer base and beneficiaries attending Centers, compliance with training and use of free time as per outlined for each OC and strong monitoring and evaluation practices by each OC, supported by AJR. Additionally, special emphasis is to be placed on training regarding the security of beneficiaries, personnel and property.

### **Commitments to New Outreach Centers:**

Significant commitments are being made by community partners in the process of establishing Centers. For the San Judas, La Ceiba OC, the municipality committed \$2,400 (\$300 per month) to rent costs of a building to house the OC. In Bufalo, La Ceiba, the OC saw a visit from Deputy Rodolfo Irías Navas, INJ and the municipality of La Ceiba, which committed economic and human resources to construction of the building to house the OC estimated at about \$27,000.00, For the OC, 1ro. de Mayo, the municipality also committed \$2,400 (\$300 per month) to rent costs of a building to house the OC.

Not only are OC's seeing major commitments, but they are also making commitments to elements of the AJR approach. Coordinators and future volunteers from nineteen Outreach Centers received AJR's life skills training this quarter and some have begun replicating the methodology, though their Outreach Centers are not yet open.

CDA San Juan Chamelecón : Inaugurated March 25, 2011

This OC was successfully inaugurated this quarter after protracted difficulties earlier with its roof. AJR received invaluable assistance from INL and the US Embassy to address this issue and the Center is attending to youth.

The inauguration was attended by the mayor's wife, the Chairman of the Sub Committee for the Prevention of Violence and four (04) members of the Sub CMPV, Peace and Coexistence, FUNADE (an important NGO) staff INL and other members of the community. An important point is how FUNADEH, which has been present in Chamelecon for many years, tells us that they will work with the OC, because it is the way to step into specific neighborhoods. CDA San Juan through its partner, the Ministry Christ is the Rock, managed to make improvements to the CDA San Juan, in Chamelecon, contributing with leverage for \$ 12,745.70 as for costs of some materials, volunteer labor for remodeling expenses, transportation and contribution to the coordinator's salary out of the budget, all these contributions correspond to the first quarter of 2011- The adjustments were made in the ceiling, walls, painting, electrical, water connection, false ceiling and other minor repairs.

The community and Cristo de Roca Church have played a key role in providing services to beneficiaries and in developing a network of volunteers. Three teachers are volunteering at the Center to provide language and mathematics tutoring services to youth; they rotate schedules to accommodate a maximum number of youth. Three volunteers are providing music courses, more than thirty youth have signed up for guitar, keyboard and drumming classes. In the rear of the center a welding workplace has set up and eighteen youth are enrolled in welding.

- **“Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafio Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** During this quarter 5 TOT's from the OC were trained and in turn trained beneficiaries.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** Computers were installed and training has initiated.
- **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being developed
- **Youth-focused microenterprise models:** This component is being developed
- **Volunteerism development-** The OC has a roster of twenty-seven volunteers.
- **OC Sustainability-** This component of strengthening includes the creation of a micro-enterprise to help with the support of OCs
- **OC Network Development-** *This component has not yet initiated.*

CDA Los Ángeles (Aldea El Carmen)

- **“Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafio Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** Five facilitators were trained in the evangelical church partnering with this OC this quarter to replicate the DSMV methodology. Three replication trainings were held and a total of ninety-one youth were trained in DSMV.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** This component is being finalized
- **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being finalized
- **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** This component is being finalized
- **Volunteerism development-** Five volunteers have been recruited and other volunteers are currently being recruited.
- **OC Sustainability-** This component of strengthening includes the creation of a micro-enterprise to help with the support of OCs
- **OC Network Development-** *This component has not yet initiated*



CDA Puerto Lempira, Inaugurated March 31, 2011

- **“Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafio Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** Twelve facilitators were trained at the Catholic Church who is partner of this OC during the quarter to replicate the DSMV methodology. A total of twenty-three youth received the DSMV training.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** Computers were delivered and installed, training will initiate next quarter..
- **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being finalized
- **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** The micro-enterprise at the OC is a silkscreening business (t-shirts), the OC partner had part of the equipment donated and a member of the Catholic Church has provided training. This component is being finalized
- **Volunteerism development- Some** volunteers have been and more will be recruited.
- **OC Sustainability-** This component of strengthening includes the creation of a micro-enterprise to help with the support of OCs. The machinery is ready and a manager for the microenterprise has been recruited.
- **OC Network Development-** *This component has not yet initiated*

CDA San José Chamelecón, To be inaugurated April 11, 2011

- **Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafio Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** Four facilitators were trained at the Filadelfia Church who is partner of this OC during the quarter to replicate the DSMV methodology. A total of twenty-one youth received the DSMV training.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** This component is being finalized
- **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being finalized
- **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** This component is being finalized
- **Volunteerism development-** Volunteers are currently being recruited.
- **OC Sustainability-** This component of strengthening includes the creation of a micro-enterprise to help with the support of OCs
- **OC Network Development-** *This component has not yet initiated*

CDA San José La Ceiba, To be inaugurated May 2, 2011

- **Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafio Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** Five facilitators were trained during the quarter to replicate the DSMV methodology. The DSMV methodology will be further replicated through the OC in May and June.

CDA Suazo Córdoba: To be inaugurated April 8, 2011

- **Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafio Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** Five facilitators were trained during the quarter to replicate the DSMV methodology. The DSMV methodology will be replicated through the OC in May and June.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** This component is being finalized
- **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being finalized
- **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** This component is being finalized
- **Volunteerism development-** Volunteers are currently being recruited.
- **OC Sustainability-** This component of strengthening includes the creation of a micro-enterprise to help with the support of OCs
- **OC Network Development-** *This component has not yet initiated*

Other courses provided by the OC are presently being enrolled in.

CDA Cofradía

- **Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafio Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** Five facilitators were trained during the quarter to replicate the DSMV methodology. The DSMV methodology will be further replicated through the OC in May and June.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** This component is being finalized
- **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being finalized
- **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** This component is being finalized
- **Volunteerism development-** Volunteers are currently being recruited.
- **OC Sustainability-** This component of strengthening includes the creation of a micro-enterprise to help with the support of the OC
- **OC Network Development-** *This component has not yet initiated*

CDA San José Chamelecón: To be inaugurated April 11, 2011

- **Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafio Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** The DSMV methodology was replicated to 29 in the community and will be further replicated through the OC in May and June.
  - **IT Skills Strengthening:** This component is being finalized
  - **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being finalized
  - **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** This component is being finalized
  - **Volunteerism development-** Volunteers are currently being recruited.
  - **OC Sustainability-** This component of strengthening includes the creation of a micro-enterprise to help with the support of the OC
- OC Network Development-** *This component has not yet initiated*

Padre Clareth: To be Inaugurated April 13, 2011

- **Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafío Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** Four facilitators were trained during the quarter to replicate the DSMV methodology. The DSMV methodology was replicated in communities and will be further replicated through the OC in May and June.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** This component is being finalized
- **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being finalized
- **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** This component is being finalized
- **Volunteerism development-** Volunteers are currently being recruited.
- **OC Sustainability-** This component of strengthening includes the creation of a micro-enterprise to help with the support of OCs
- **OC Network Development-** *This component has not yet initiated*

Outreach Centers not listed here are in development. Most OCs will be inaugurated by May and the rest in June 2011. The following Centers are under development and will be listed in full next quarter; San Jose, Rio Blanco, Casa Quemada, San Juan, Los Invencibles (Choloma), and Japón, San Judas, Bufalo, Armenia Bonito and 1ro. de Mayo in La Ceiba. In Tegucigalpa, Rosalinda, San Martín, Flor del Campo and Nueva Suyapa are under development.

## Challenges

In La Ceiba, a meeting was held with the Vice Mayor and community members to discuss support for the five new OCs in La Ceiba. Six meetings during the quarter led to a signed commitment by Patronatos and OC partners to the new OCs and their future services in the communities. Support by municipalities for the new OCs is a concern for AJR. In La Ceiba, in the Letter of Understanding under the Municipal Prevention Plans the Municipality commits to Lps. 10,000 (approximately \$528) per month to support for each, Center beginning when AJR funding for OCs ends. In La Ceiba this assistance has been committed to, whereas in San Pedro Sula, AJR has had more difficulty gaining needed support.

### *Equipping New OC's*

A general challenge to AJR has been equipping of new Outreach Centers. Despite intense coordination and planning between Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula with regards to logistics, procurement and finance, a lacking tax exemption by AJR in Honduras limited the amount of procurement that could be completed this quarter. AJR sought to address this by negotiating credit with suppliers until the tax exemption was granted by the GOH.

The Computer procurement for the twenty-five Outreach Centers was completed through AJR USAID-SICA's regional office in San Salvador. At new and existing OC's security of equipment was a concern, strategies for this have been shared with OC partners.

With regards to challenges at individual Centers, infrastructure of the San Jose, La Ceiba OC was meant to be finished this quarter, it was not due to the large size and costs related to the construction. It is important to note that tutoring services were provided at the Center in February and March.

During the next quarter all new OCs will be equipped and inaugurated. An overview of activity under this indicator can be found in the chart in *Annex IV*.

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

Established Outreach Centers are being strengthened under the AJR. These OC's include Lopez Arellano (Choloma); Rivera Hernandez (San Pedro Sula); Chamalecon (Choloma); and VillaFranca<sup>5</sup> (Tegucigalpa). It should be noted that the Buenas Nuevas (Tegucigalpa) OC is not currently providing services in conjunction with the AJR program.

#### **Existing OC's:**

##### CDA López Arellano

- **Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafio Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** Six facilitators were trained at this OC during the quarter to replicate the DSMV methodology. The DSMV methodology will be further replicated through the OC in May and June.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** This component is being implemented with 168 youth enrolled in these courses presently.
- **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being implemented, 87 youth are enrolled in these courses.
- **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** This component is being finalized and saw delay previously. A bicycle rental business is being set up.
- **Volunteerism development-** Eighteen volunteers are assisting at this OC.
- **OC Sustainability-** This component of strengthening includes the creation of a micro-enterprise to help with the support of OCs. This micro-enterprise will be a cargo bicycle rental service. The proposal was sent to USAID and was approved. The effort will initiate next quarter, as bicycles are being built.
- **OC Network Development-** *This component has not yet initiated*

The OC is providing sewing classes, which is advantageous because the OC is located in the heart of a well-known maquila district. Two volunteers are providing the course and twenty youth are enrolled. Music keyboard classes, guitar and singing as well as dance classes are also being provided and are fully enrolled. Thirty-two youth are enrolled in football activities through the OC.

CDA Rivera Hernández

- **Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafío Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** Two facilitators were trained at this OC during the quarter to replicate the DSMV methodology. The DSMV methodology will be further replicated through the OC in May and June.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** This component is being implemented. Ten computers were provided this quarter for these courses.
- **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being implemented.
- **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** This component is being finalized and saw delay previously.
- **Volunteerism development-** Twenty-two volunteers are assisting at this OC
- **OC Sustainability-** This component of strengthening includes the creation of a micro-enterprise to help with the support of OCs. The OC is in the process of establishing a Cyber-café, AJR will help strengthen this enterprise and computers have been delivered.
- **OC Network Development-** *This component has not yet initiated*

A welding course is provided at this OC and has fifteen beneficiaries. The course is valuable because youth are well positioned to find independent work as welders once they have this skill. Twenty-five young beneficiaries are enrolled in a cosmetology course provided at the Center which includes hairstyling and cutting, makeup and other skills. The court which the OC uses for soccer classes has been the site of extreme violence, it bears noting that more than 300 youth have made use of this activity, demonstrating high demand for use of free time in this barrio. Tutoring services cover math, Spanish, science and social studies.

Very significantly, this Outreach Center has an alliance with the Honduran government program EDUCATODOS. During this quarter 140 youth signed up for education equivalency coursework through the Center, allowing them to earn two grades of school in less than two years. This demonstrates a thirst for education services, especially at an accelerated pace. AJR will assist with scholarships to procure EDUCATODOS materials for the youth that cannot afford it, through the vocational and educational opportunities component of the program.

CDA Villafranca

The Outreach Center, run by Save the Children, is promoting its services and courses through volunteers and in the community by youth and with support from Save the Children. It is promoting its computer training, cosmetology and sewing courses specifically. At present training for employment is provided only in Cosmetology and IT training.

- **Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Desafío Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training:** No facilitators were trained on the DSMV methodology, this will occur in the coming quarter.
- **IT Skills Strengthening:** Seven youth partook in IT classes this quarter and a volunteer provided more than thirty-six volunteer hours,.
- **English language Skills Strengthening:** This component is being implemented.

- **Developing youth-focused microenterprise models:** This component is being finalized and saw delay previously.
- **Volunteerism development-** Sixty-three volunteers are enrolled at this OC
- **OC Sustainability-** This component of strengthening includes the creation of a micro-enterprise to help with the support of OCs. The OC will implement a Cyber-café, AJR will help with this enterprise.
- **OC Network Development-** *This component has not yet initiated*

Thirty one youth this quarter received a values training class, five girls are taking a cosmetology course and youth are receiving after school tutoring at the Outreach Center. Partner, Save the Children at this Outreach Center reports that youth in the zone manifest a limited level of self-esteem and life dreams, in addition to individual attention, the Center aims to provide attention to youth in groups which is seen as needed. Use of free time is motivating youth to take part in training courses provided by the Center.

The following is an overview of training in the existing OCs during the period:

Honduras JAN-MARCH 2011						
Beneficiaries JAN-MARCH 2011						
OC	Signed up	Male		Female		Total
Rivera Hernández	117	99	30%	226	70%	325
López Arellano	30	87	29%	216	71%	303
Villafranca	14	180	58%	130	42%	310
San Juan Chamelecon*	363					0
Buenas Nuevas**		32	38%	53	62%	85
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>1023</b>
Volunteers JAN_MARCH 2011						
OC	Signed up	Male		Female		Total
Rivera Hernández	6	14	70%	6	30%	20
López Arellano	2	8	40%	12	60%	20
Villafranca	3	16	25%	47	75%	63
San Juan Chamelecon*	17	10	59%	7	41%	17
Buenas Nuevas**		6	40%	9	60%	15
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>135</b>

During the quarter January-March 2011, in OCs in Honduras 524 new youth registered for services, 10 young people were registered as beneficiaries\* of the various services offered at OCs. Disaggregated by gender, 40% are male and 60% are female. It is important to note the participation of volunteers in the OCs, twenty-eight persons registered as new volunteers during the period, 135 volunteers have provided eight hours or more of service at Outreach Centers. Disaggregated by gender, 40% of volunteers are male and 60% are female.

**Note:** The AJR USAID-SICA defines a "beneficiary" of OC services as a person having received at least ten hours of services at an OC. Prior to September 2010, attendance was defined as use of services. The AJR USAID-SICA defines a "volunteer" at an OC as a person providing at least ten hours of services.

\* In San Juan Chamelecon the M&E System has recently been installed.

\*\* - The Buenas Nuevas OC is not providing verifiable data due to an operational issue this OC has had.

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

This quarter, AJR Honduras made an important addition to its Tegucigalpa office with the hire of Fanny Velazquez, who comes to AJR with valuable prior experience in advocacy. Fanny's scope will include developing the Youth Movement and the component advocating for a public-policy in prevention. She will also oversee the finalization of a Diagnostic of Violence in Honduras and the corresponding Power Point Presentation.

Despite her joining the team in March, Fanny has advanced the Youth Movement's establishment in Honduras. As an early activity, Fanny traveled to San Salvador on March 28, to participate in the official launching of El Salvador's Youth Movement Against Violence (MJCV). She had a chance to meet veteran members of a Youth Movement Guatemala being assisted by AJR, to meet with Coordinators of the new Movement in El Salvador, gleaned methodological insights and establishing important relationships for the exchange of information between the countries in the future.

Fanny also contributed to a proposal presented this quarter by AJR to partner, SICA, for the regional youth movement that will be established by AJR.

A work plan is being defined for the Youth Movement in Honduras, a mapping of key civil society, youth and other multi-sectoral actors is planned and AJR will begin engagement with these. Preparations are being made to begin building the Movement through Facebook and Twitter and final revisions will be made to the Violence Diagnostic for Honduras, which will serve as an important input to the Movement's founding in Honduras.

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

This result area is not yet active.

### **IND 2.1 Number of youth who are trained in life skills**



This quarter, the Outreach Center Coordinators and four to five volunteers from each of nineteen Outreach Center received the *Desafío Soñar Mi Vida (DSMV)* or “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” life skills training methodology in San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba and Puerto Lempira. The Coordinators of four OCs in Choloma, nine in San Pedro Sula, in La Ceiba and one in Puerto

Lempira were trained to replicate the methodology. The result was ninety six persons trained during six two-day training rounds in the communities to take part in DSMV and then replicate it later as facilitators. Two hundred and seventy-five youth were trained this quarter in the methodology through seven total training sessions. A total of three hundred and seventy-one facilitators and youth were trained.

Important participation in, and endorsement of, the “Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida” life skills training methodology was noted in the municipalities by the CMPVs, Patronatos and other community organizations. Twenty-eight community youth and members of the CMPV or La Ceiba were trained this quarter. In San Pedro Sula, three members of the Patronato partook in training of DSMV Facilitators and youth. Three boy scouts were also trained. In Choloma four members of COMVIDA and two members of the organization OJACLA took part in “Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida” life skills training. In La Ceiba, twenty-four youth were trained. The vice president of the Las Pilas Patronato and another member of the Patronato in El Japon were on hand as well as a member of the municipality and CMPV.

Proper printed manuals for the DSMV training were lacking during the first training sessions (photocopies were used). Finding the needed space for training was a challenge in some communities. AJR has provided guidance on logistic requirements and how to choose alternate spaces. In order to address lacking previous experience in training by some facilitators, these are working in groups to train youth in the DSMV methodology, which lends itself well to partner training. AJR is working with Coordinators to ensure full understanding of the methodology and to guarantee follow up training.

Extraordinary commitment is noted by the facilitators providing training in their communities, who want to serve to replicate the methodology and to enhance the life planning abilities and life skills of the youth in their communities. In one community, Los Angeles El Carmen, Lender Garcia, an Outreach Center Coordinator, is providing DSMV

training. One of the beneficiaries of the training had previously dealt in drugs in the community and been involved with gangs. After the training, he expressed an interest in changing his life's course and goals, charting a new path for himself.

Next quarter, emphasis will be on continued training from OCs by facilitators. Facilitators in OCs of Tegucigalpa, organizations who are providing candidates for Desafio 100 and deportees/migrants whom AJR is working with under a grant with the Scalabriniani nuns will also be trained.

IND 2.1.1 Number of Youth Who are trained in Life skills (Desafio de Sonar Mi Vida), Challenge of Dreaming My Life						
	Municipality	Date of Training	Training for Facilitators	Number of persons who completed training		TOTAL
				MALE	FEMALE	
1	San Pedro Sula, Los Angeles	2/12/2011	No	21	24	45
2	San Pedro Sula, Los Angeles	3/5/2011	No	19	11	30
3	San Pedro Sula, Los Angeles	3/19/2011	No	7	9	16
4	San Pedro Sula, San José	3/26/2011	No	21	8	29
5	Puerto Lempira	3/24/2011	No	13	11	24
6	San Pedro Sula, San Juan	3/12/2011	No	40	30	70
7	San Pedro Sula, San Juan	3/26/2011	No	21	40	61
<b>275</b>						
8	San Pedro Sula, Padre Claret, Mucipalidad, Suazo Cordoba, San José	21-22/1/11	Yes	6	15	21
9	San Pedro Sula, Casa Quemada, Cofradia Rio Blanco, Los Angeles, Rivera Hernandez	29-30/1/11	Yes	12	8	20
10	San Pedro Sula, Invencibles, Victoria, Lopez A, Japòn, Pilas, Comvida	05-06/02/11	Yes	6	11	17
11	La Ceiba; Buffalo, Primero de Mayo, Armenia Bonito San Judas	19-20/02/11	Yes	11	10	21
12	San Pedro Sula, San José	19-20/02/11	Yes	3	2	5
13	Puerto Lempira	10-11/03/11	Yes	4	8	12
<b>96</b>						
<b>TOTAL= 275 TRAINED BENEFICIARY YOUTH, 96 COORDINATORS TOTAL = YES+NO = 371</b>						

## **IND 2.2 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity**

Terms of Reference for Clubs will be shared in an open RFQ over the coming quarter. AJR Honduras will work through COMVIDA in Choloma and with the Institute of Youth (INJ) in La Ceiba on Clubs. AJR is partnering with COMVIDA (the youth and women's office at the Municipality), in developing the 10 Youth Clubs corresponding to Choloma. The Mayor has been approached to finance additional Clubs in non AJR communities and there is a possibility that this may happen. In La Ceiba, AJR is partnering with the local office of the Instituto Nacional de la Juventud, which has offered support for the development of the Youth Club program in La Ceiba.

The program aims to construct forty youth clubs in the nineteen target communities in the three Municipalities where Prevention Plans are being developed. AJR is partnering with COMVIDA (the youth and women's office at the Municipality), in developing the 8 Youth Clubs corresponding to Choloma and is partnering with the local office of the Instituto Nacional de la Juventud, which has offered support for the development of the 10 Youth Club program here.

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

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

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

## **IND 2.3 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities**

To support the AJR's training component, AJR Honduras this quarter hired Roxana Perez Lazo as Program Development Officer, whom has an extensive background supporting vocational training programs. AJR focused its training development efforts on the preparation and dissemination of Terms of Reference for training providers in the

communities where AJR is working. This strategy which led AJR to a short-list of providers with whom formal proposals are being developed.

To begin developing an offer of available training in its target communities, Terms of Reference were developed by AJR. On March 18, 2011, these were officially shared with the following potential technical and vocational training institutions:

- ODEF Financiera
- Centro Técnico Honduras Corea
- FUNADEH
- Escuela de Artes y Oficios
- Instituto Técnico Chamelecón
- Academia La Amigas
- Educadores

Terms of Reference will be swiftly reviewed by AJR in order to begin analyzing offers.

This quarter, through the Secretary of Labor, AJR identified employment opportunities for youth between 18-29 in clothes making and tailoring. Youth had to have prior experience and live in Felipe Zelaya, this was positive for neighboring AJR communities, Rivera Hernández and Padre Claret. Unfortunately, no candidate meeting this criteria was identified, as this had to be a female of certain age bracket and with specific skills. AJR is to continue working with the Secretary of Labor in identifying these opportunities.

AJR worked with the Education Unit of the Municipality of San Pedro Sula to develop a potential values and self esteem training targeted at the ten schools located in the ten communities of intervention in this city. Visits were made with Dra. Yanheth García, the Psychologist of the Unit to Universidad Católica, Universidad Autónoma en el Valle de Sula and Universidad Pedagógica Francisco Morazán, looking for volunteers (students in the final year of studies in need of gaining practical experience.) The Education Unit is yet to present AJR with a proposal to carry out this program, which was included in the Municipal Prevention Plan. AJR worked with the Instituto Técnico Chamelecón, Instituto Técnico Sampedrano (Escuela de Artes y Oficios), INFOP, Academia Las Amigas and the Unidad de Educación Municipal, providing technical assistance in responding to Terms of Reference for vocational training and preparing proposals.

### **Identifying Youth for Training Opportunities: Community Census Maps AJR Target Communities**

Simultaneously to developing Terms of Reference for training, AJR embarked in an ambitious census of the intervention communities, though Patronatos, OC Coordinators and community volunteers. AJR needed to be able to map the target youth population of communities specifically in the age range of 16-29 through a census and *potential beneficiary form* to determine vocational training and educational background and gain a reading of vulnerability through the thirteen risk factors. Patronatos lack a proper census and this exercise is seen as important in improving knowledge of the communities they serve. The additional individual "Potential Beneficiary Form" was developed, which is

being filled in by youth at the community level. This form aims at evaluating the risk level of each beneficiary, in order to be able to target the offering of scholarships and opportunities.

AJR held half-day trainings in how to carry out the survey to members of Patronatos, and other community members who volunteered to participate in the process.

The process kicked off on January 13 with a training of youth and community members in Choloma by AJR staff including its Program Officer and Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator. On January 15 training was held in San José in Chamelecón. The census was carried out in five communities in Honduras. The greatest challenge to the census process has been volunteers' capacity to conduct surveys; AJR addressed this challenge by increasing training. In La Ceiba, members of *Patronatos* or community groups in El Búfalo, 1 de Mayo, Armenia Bonito, San Judas and San José were trained by AJR to carry out the community census. AJR will continue to support the process in La Ceiba where the census is expected to be completed next quarter.

In March, the new PDO reviewed the tabulation of the census making several corrections to discrepancies in information on employment and training. Three youth helped AJR tabulate census data. A determination was made to process all data in the statistics program SPSS, rather than an Excel based format in order to employ and cross variables during analysis. The latter process is ongoing. (See next page for census data charts for five communities.)

AJR Honduras revised the census in a total of five municipalities, (three in San Pedro Sula and two in Choloma). *See also page following this one.*

Information that comes from the census data collection form will enable AJR to calculate the distribution of prevention benefits in each of the 19 communities in the three municipalities with Prevention Plans

### Challenges

In all three municipalities, it was found that the capacity of volunteers to conduct a census is very low, given generally low levels of academic training, causing need for extensive training. The census data by contrast, requires a timely turn around. Another challenge was not having paid the census participants for their expenses incurred which led to delays in the delivery of the final product. The making available of limited funds for these community exercises may have been effective. Data processing of the census and individual forms has proven to be a major challenge for AJR. Several community volunteers and paid temporary data-input personnel are being used for this purpose.

### Next Steps

Data entry is being carried out and follow-up will be provided to the communities that have not turned in the census formats and potential beneficiary forms.

**Results: AJR Honduras Census Process/Quarter 2**

Municipality	Community	0 - 4		8-May		15-Sep		16 - 19		20 - 24		25 - 29		30 - 34		35 - 39		40 - 44		45 a 49		50 - 54		55 - 59		60 - 64		65 a 69		70 o más		TOT AL	TOT AL	TOT AL
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			
San Pedro Sula	Los Angeles, Sector El Carmen	26	28	23	19	25	48	19	19	32	22	20	22	12	13	17	15	58	83	41	14	84	25	42	25	23	33	6	202	230	432			
	Padre Claret, Rivera Hernández	208	348	342	268	250	218	116	117	97	95	45	45	60	66	106	65	55	33	96	99	93	117	71	64	44	44	155	2250	2291	4541			
	Cofradía Centro, Cofradía	12	78	102	42	39	21	31	20	23	13	13	23	20	22	01	10	20	10	22	22	00	00	40	11	01	30	138	150	288				
Choloma	Colonia Las Pilas	208	348	284	81	96	40	25	37	29	22	26	60	66	106	65	55	33	96	99	93	117	71	64	44	44	155	1889	1935	3824				
	Colonia Victoria	79	69	56	46	76	27	22	15	65	55	88	88	22	11	11	32	26	42	13	26	42	13	22	22	34	315	260	575					

Municipality	Community	Youth Studying										Youth Working																
		Yes			No			Total			Yes			No			Total			Yes			No			Total		
		Age 9-15			Age 16-18			Age 19-29			Total			Age 9-15			Age 16-18			Age 19-29			Total					
San Pedro Sula	Los Ángeles, Sector El Carmen	61	12	73	22	15	37	19	81	100	210	5	68	73	12	25	37	49	51	100	210							
	Padre Claret, Rivera Hernández	401	115	516	109	87	196	85	245	330	1042	38	478	516	39	157	196	155	175	330	1042							
	Cofradía Centro, Cofradía	71	8	79	35	6	41	25	51	76	196	8	71	79	4	37	41	44	32	76	196							
Choloma	Colonia Las Pilas			0			0			0						0				0								
	Colonia Victoria	133	10	143	28	12	40	7	33	40	223	7	136	143	8	32	40	21	19	40	223							

## **Choloma**

Conversations have also initiated with private sector parties such as the textile-maquila company Guillan to establish possible alliances to provide youth with employment opportunities.

## **La Ceiba**

Conversations took place with the Instituto Vocacional de La Ceiba, whose Director is part of the CMPV. The institute has had some request for employees knowledgeable of how to operate maquila machinery. An alliance is being developed with the Institute that will include this training along with job placement and other vocational courses.

## **San Pedro Sula**

The vocational training preparation process is being supported by the CMPV. The Director of Paz y Convivencia, who is a member of the CMPV, decided to partner with AJR and support the Instituto Técnico de Chamelecón, with a donation of \$350,000 in equipment. AJR will use the services of this Institute for vocational training modules and will grant scholarships for youth at risk coming from two communities of intervention that are part of the Chamelecón sector and from other intervention communities.

Very significantly, AJR met with the National Training Institute INFOP this quarter in La Ceiba with the objective of communicating training provided by INFOP in the communities including training and scholarships available to youth. Several members of the CMPV took part in the event, of their initiative. Community members, Patronatos, OC future Coordinators and youth from the intervention communities for a total of 80 participants and other representatives of the CEUTEC/UNITEC were also present. The event was significant because it allowed AJR to present its vocational training goals and interact with the national Deputy Director of INFOP and the Director for the Department of Atlántida, who took part of the event. Follow-up by AJR includes signing a general Agreement with INFOP

### **IND 2.1.4 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives**

The target result under this indicator is twenty-five micro-enterprise initiatives. AJR has developed a tiered strategy for micro-enterprises to be formed in each of the Outreach Centers being developed by AJR. This will have to results: provide with income to help with OC sustainability and train the young beneficiaries of the OC. INFOP has agreed to include support for micro-enterprise development training in its Agreement with AJR. In addition, some of the CMPV members are being tapped to provide assistance to specific OCs.

Some of these initiatives have been initiated:

- 1.- A Cyber-Café in the Rivera Hernández, San Pedro Sula OC (computers have been delivered and the microenterprise is in formation).

2.- A cargo bicycle enterprise in the López Arellano, Choloma, OC. The order for the construction of the bicycles has been placed.

3.- A T shirt printing enterprise in the Botes Nuevos, Puerto Lempira, OC. The printing machine was obtained through a donation that included some materials. AJR delivered the machine by ship to Puerto Lempira. The OC recruited a volunteer to do training and a manager to take care of the micro-enterprise. It is expected to start producing income in April 2011.

**IND 2.5 Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities.**

Conversations initiated actively with private sector parties to establish possible alliances to provide youth with employment opportunities this quarter. These efforts will continue next quarter.

AJR also sat down with the agricultural producer, Green Valley and its management to present the AJR program, youth employment objectives and explore collaboration, particularly in regards to providing youth in Cofradía, Casa Quemada and in the city center with employment opportunities.

In mid-March AJR Honduras met with the Association of Maquiladores (the Bolsa de Empleo program) and the government employment program Pro-Empleo to explore ways of providing jobs in AJR target municipalities. An agreement was reached so the employment/training officer of AJR in San Pedro will keep in close contact with the person in charge and will receive job listings on a periodic base from the Association.

**IND 2.6 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence**



An innovative bi-lingual drug-consumption prevention campaign was initiated by AJR in Puerto Lempira this quarter seeks to address growth in consumption in Puerto Lempira has seen astounding growth in trafficking and associated crime and violence This campaign includes the production of two radio spots (one is Spanish and one in Misquito), the printing of 100 fliers, and a radio broadcasting workshop for youth who are involved in this campaign. The second phase of the campaign will start in April and it will include printing 1400 more fliers in Spanish and Misquito (which will be distributed in 400 schools), 950 t-shirts, 20 daily radio spots, and a monthly 30-minute radio program produced by the youth trained by AJR. Fifteen youth were trained in radio production through the campaign which worked closely with local station, Radio Kipia

Kumi is to produce radio spots which will be airing for five months.

The campaign is being led by AJR and is being supported by the Secretariat of Health of Honduras, the Departmental Directorate of Education of Gracias a Dios, PAHO-WHO, UNFPA, the National Youth Institute, and the Alliance for Childhood, Adolescence, and Youth. At this moment, a major publicity firm in Honduras is designing the second phase of the campaign, pro-bono. The campaign runs through the fifteenth of August 2011.

Additional campaigns will be developed by AJR over the next quarter building on the potential and impact of Puerto Lempira..

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

This quarter AJR Honduras submitted to USAID its proposal for the Municipal Crime Observatories in La Ceiba and Choloma, which will be carried out by the IUDPAS of the National Autonomous University of Honduras. The National Violence Observatory managed by IUDPAS, is considered the most solid and advanced in Central America.

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

Twelve former gang members took part of a training provided by the Public/Private Coalition for Insertion, which is receiving grant funds from AJR. The Coalition organized this training with Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Tegucigalpa (CCIT) and INFOP experts. The idea being that some of the trainees will access microenterprise-grants that are being provided by the Coalition through its grant with AJR. Course duration was about five days and included business plan design, managing product market, basic accounting, marketing, business relations and other key skills.



One ex-gang youth from La Ceiba received training in the Desafio Sonar Mi Vida life skills training.

AJR and the Coalition have plans to start an additional “Autogestión Laboral” module with about 20 former gang members. This training module that already was used by AJR in San Pedro Sula, will be offered in

Tegucigalpa through the assistance of CRE (Center for Employment Resources) of the Mormon Church.

AJR also aims to train additional youth in entrepreneurialism so that youth with an adequate profile are selected to develop micro-enterprises.

### **IND 3.1.2 Number of ex-gang members rehabilitated and employed**

This quarter three ex-gang youth were contracted at companies in San Pedro Sula. This is a major feat, all three youth had been associated with AJR previously. In February, Lourdes Marisol Morales and Francis Chinchilla began working as employees at the dairy processing company Alcon Delicias S.A. Emilio Ivan Valerio is working at the San Pedro Sula bus terminal as of January 2011. He says he can now meet his family's basic needs and afford his house payment. AJR is committed to this process which requires close monitoring. By AJR technical staff and psychologist visits to the youths' direct supervisor. AJR engages in consistent phone calls and meetings to monitor the youths' progress. Youth are employed with full benefits under Honduran labor law, social security, insurance and fourteen months of salary,

In line with the prevention Plan objective of fostering youth employment, AJR hosted a meeting with Cargill, international producer and marketer of food, agricultural, financial and industrial products and services to discuss the Desafio 100 program and to share with Cargill San Pedro Sula's Violence Prevention Plan. The objective of the meeting was to explore an employment alliance. Next quarter, AJR will continue building a network of potential employers for ex-gang members. The company Gildan, the Chamber of Commerce and the maquilas will be targeted. The Desafio 100 methodology will be explained. There continues to be an urgent need to expand this network.

Next quarter some 29 former gang members are expected to be benefited through AJR's funded Coalition for Insertion, with micro-enterprise grants that will gear them to self-sufficiency. Already two micro-enterprise business plans, benefiting 6 of these young former gang members are in development with the help of CCIT experts.

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

### **IND 8.1.1 AJR develops framework tool outlining the components most critical for designing an effective gang prevention program, as well as what conditions and resources must be in place**

The most important accomplishment of this quarter has been work under the cooperative agreement deliverable, *Activity 6.2: Collect lessons learned about what interventions were effective and what factors must be in place in order to achieve desired results*. Participatory workshops were held in all three implementation countries to begin developing lessons learned. Staff worked among their technical teams including the prevention, communications, public policy and juvenile justice teams on a seven-step methodology based on each area to determine lessons learned.. Three lessons learned were developed in El Salvador, twelve were developed in Honduras and eight Lessons Learned were drafted in Guatemala. The processes timing was considered key. Though major program implementation will peak this quarter, the timing of the first workshop allowed much of the technical team's important process work to be captured. Follow up to lessons learned will continue this quarter.

The sessions were impactful because they incited technical and programmatic reflection, during a period rich in process steps.

AJR also developed Monitoring and Evaluation Systems for 12 new Outreach Centers in El Salvador and trained all Coordinators and sub-coordinators in the use of these systems. This training is the beginning of a close relationship monitoring the Centers and use of the system.

#### Challenges

The Monitoring and Evaluation System being used in OCs needs to produce additional reports and will be modified in its format to be more friendly and offer additional ease to Coordinators of Outreach Centers using the system.

#### Next Steps

Next quarter a replacement hire for the Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator in Honduras will be secured. The unit's top priority is Monitoring and Evaluation system design and training for the new Outreach Centers in Honduras as is the design and initiation of a Monitoring and Evaluation instrument for the municipalities. Monitoring instruments are expected to be designed for you clubs, micro-enterprises and for the mentoring component of AJR. Consistent monitoring of vocational training courses will ensue in both countries.

Final Reports for the AJR Baseline Survey will be used directly with municipal partners in both countries this quarter as well as analyzed for potential inputs to communication campaigns in the municipalities. Lastly, monitoring and evaluation training is expected to be provided to CMPVs over the coming quarter.

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

During the period, the AJR USAID-SICA cooperative agreement received Modification #10, a new activity called "Restorative Justice for Juveniles". This Activity seeks to strengthen juvenile criminal justice in Honduras, providing assistance in proposing reforms to the legal framework and enhancing the capacities of juvenile justice system operators to apply restorative justice. New activities under this component in Honduras. A Work Plan, timeline of activities and PMP was prepared by the JUVENILE JUSTICE Team accordingly. The work plan responds to the indicators and goals established by the project.

Activities during this quarter included important administrative actions, such as the selection and recruitment of the following technical and administrative support: **1) Diana Medina: Legal Technical Officer** whose tasks are to provide direct technical assistance to Juvenile Justice Coordinator in Honduras, planning, supporting and monitoring the implementation of training activities, preparing terms of reference for consultancies, agendas, documents, reports and presentations for meetings or workshops; and **2) Judith Medina: Logistics and Administrative Officer** whose tasks are: purchasing and procuring goods and services required by the Juvenile Justice area, managing, controlling and reporting on matters related to tax exemptions; organizing files; processing hotel reservations, air tickets, and other logistics; implementing and supervising workshops, meetings and conferences; preparing agendas, reports and support documents for meetings, workshops, and conferences; among others.

Other important activities included approaches to key juvenile justice operators and decision makers in order to present the new activity and find corresponding support. Terms of Reference were also prepared for consultancies under this new activity.

### **IR 1: Development of Recommendations for Reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code and Introduction of Restorative Justice**

#### **Establishment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission**

During this quarter several meetings were held by Mr. Rigoberto Portillo, Juvenile Justice Coordinator for Honduras, with the Childhood and Adolescence Commission, and the Judicial Affairs Commission of the National Congress in order to formally present Activity 7 and ensure their support regarding the development of recommendations for reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code.

Formal letters were sent to heads of juvenile justice institutions inviting them to take part in this important reform process through the juvenile justice Reform Commission, and requesting them to delegate representatives for the Commission.

The first meeting of the JJ Reform Commission was held on February 25. During this meeting the activity was presented and thoroughly discussed with participants. As a result the Commission was formally established, as well as a Technical Team created under the Commission to develop the proposal of reforms.

The following institutions form part of the JJ Reform Commission:

- Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court
- Juvenile Justice Courts of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula
- Attorney General's Office
- Public Defense
- IHNFA Reeducation program team
- Childhood and Adolescence and Judicial Affairs Commissions of the National Congress.
- National Civilian Police (investigations and prevention units)
- The Secretariat of Justice and Human Rights Secretariat
- Civil Society organizations working with Adolescents in Conflict with the Law.

Two additional meetings were also carried out this quarter with the JJ Reform Commission to define a work methodology for the drafting process of the reforms. Mrs. Mary Beloff, international juvenile justice expert, will be providing technical assistance and accompaniment to the Technical Team in the drafting process of proposal of reforms to the Code.

### **Achievements**

The establishment of the JJ Reform Commission for the Reform of the Childhood and Adolescence Code with key actors and decision makers of juvenile justice institutions and the National Congress will be important for the passing of the proposal of reforms, as they will be able to advocate and move forward this reform process after the proposal has been developed and presented to the National Congress.

The JJ Reform Commission came to an agreement, after various inquires and identifications of possible scenarios, the need to work on a proposal for a Special Juvenile Justice Law for Honduras, which could be presented to the National Congress as a Reform to Abolish the Childhood and Adolescence Code. A special Juvenile Justice Law will direct the justice sector towards specialization in this important area, as needed and in accordance to international instruments, while also improving the due process for adolescents in conflict with the law.

### **Challenges**

Although it is clear among judicial officers that the Childhood and Adolescence Code needs profound reforms for the development of juvenile justice in Honduras, many juvenile justice operators do not have the will to work on the issue. This partly occurs as a result of lack of commitment and also as a result of operators being used to working under the current system.

### **Lessons Learned**

It is essential to influence relevant government institutions to find legal support for the JJ Reform Commission. This needs to be done in order to empower the Commission in order to place the reform proposal in the Government's and National Congress' agenda.

### **Next steps**

- Mrs. Mary Beloff will work on a draft Special Juvenile Justice Law that would rescind the section on Procedures for Juvenile Offenders in the Childhood and Adolescence Code. Mrs. Beloff will submit updates on the proposal for review and dissemination to the JJ Reform Commission.
- Meetings will be conducted during the month of April with the Technical Team of the Commission to review, discuss and move forward with the proposal of reforms.
- A meeting is expected to be held in the month of May to present to the JJ Reform Commission the progress made on the drafting of the Special Juvenile Justice Law.

At the same time meetings will also take place during the next months with officials from State Secretariats and Public/Government and Justice Institutions, in order to find support for the JJ Reform Commission and ensure its recognition.

### **IR 2: Targeted training for judges, public defenders and special prosecutor units, and INFHA key personnel addressing juveniles and gang-related units**

#### **Development of a training program aimed at increasing the capacity of juvenile justice operators to implement juvenile justice with a restorative approach**

This activity has not started yet. However the JJ Team in Honduras is paving the way and has begun identifying possible national and international consultants which could provide technical assistance and training in mediation techniques and juvenile restorative justice. Terms of reference for both consultancies have been developed and experts are being identified. The JJ Team expects to have both experts in place by the month of May to begin work in this activity.

#### **Observational Visit**

As key juvenile justice sector actors and decision makers receive training in restorative approaches, and a new Juvenile Justice Law is proposed by the JJ reform Commission, it will be important to consolidate this effort to strengthen and introduce restorative justice in the justice system. Taking key players and decision makers to observe good practices in juvenile justice with restorative approaches in other countries will be valuable.

The JJ Team in Honduras is identifying good practices in restorative justice in Central America, South America and U.S., in order to organize an observational visit for decision-makers and juvenile justice key operators of Honduras. The key players who would be participating are also being identified.

Once both the operators and places to visit have been determined, AJR will proceed to prepare a plan for the observational visit which will be sent to USAID for respective approval.

### **IR 3: Public Confidence and Accountability of Juvenile Public Sector Institutions increased**

#### **Strategic Plan for institutional development and creating alliances and synergies with NGOs and international donors developed for IHNFA.**

IHNFA is a strategic institution in Honduras. According to law it is the institution responsible for the design public policies regarding children and Adolescents. IHNFA should be able to become an advocate for children and adolescents rights, but also for effective juvenile justice in Honduras. Moreover, this institution should also be able to effectively coordinate efforts in juvenile justice between the public, private and civil society organizations working on children and youth issues.

In order to help strengthen IHNFA, AJR will provide technical assistance to IHNFA for the development of a strategic plan for institutional development and for creating alliances and synergies with NGOs and international donors.

During this quarter, the first steps were taken by the JJ Team in Honduras towards this end. An internal management team was established with IHNFA to work on its Strategic Planning. Several meetings have been carried out between the JJ Team and IHNFA to determine the methodology for this process. Furthermore terms of reference for a consultant to provide support in the preparation of the Strategic Plan were developed by the JJ Team in conjunction with the management team at IHNFA.

Once the expert to assist in the strategic development of IHNFA is in place, workshops will be carried with IHNFA's management Team in order to develop, discuss and validate the Strategic plan.

#### **Organizational strengthening of NGOs to improve their monitoring capacity of the Juvenile Justice System institutions**

Meetings with representatives of NGOs (COIPRODEN and FOPRIDEH) to present the project and search for partners for the organizational strengthening process and for the monitoring of the juvenile justice system.

##### Results

The project was presented to a group of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) who are part of FOPRIDEH and COIPRODE platforms. These organizations have expressed their interest in participating in organizational strengthening actions aimed at monitoring and tracking the juvenile justice system.

##### Challenges Encountered

The number of NGOs and Civil Society Organizations in the country who work or have experience in juvenile justice is limited (2 or 3). This creates difficulties in determining the organizations to work with on organizational strengthening. As a result, other organizations who are interested in working on this issue and are willing to work on their organizational strengthening need to be identified.

### Next Steps

Hold, within the next two weeks, a meeting with a group of selected NGOs to determine their interest in being involved in the subject and participate in the organizational strengthening process.

## Communications Units

Please reference the Annexes at the close of this report for additional information on press coverage for the program in El Salvador and Honduras during the period.

### EL SALVADOR

The communications area, in the period between January and February 2011, has supported and executed the following activities:

#### **Jóvenes Contra la Violencia (Youth Against Violence) Movement Launch/ El Salvador:**

**Promotional Campaign** - as part of Youth Against Violence Movement's launch strategy, the Plaza de las Americas, one of the most important plazas in El Salvador, was cordoned off with tape similar to that used by the police. Subsequently, the most popular radio stations were called to ask if they knew what had occurred at the plaza.

"... I thought they had murdered someone..." were the words of one of the plaza guards when he arrived to work in the morning. Besides the tape, banners with information on violence in El Salvador were placed around the plaza. The campaign's objective was to call people's attention to the plaza in order to proceed to the youth movement launch. This objective was met.

**Launch of the Youth Against Violence Movement** - In a press conference with 250 youths, the Youth Against Violence Movement/El Salvador was presented to the media and civil society. The conference was conducted in a different way: it included music and interventions by the 10 coordinators of the Movement, who explained to the attendees the work that will take place in the next months. Also, the Movement's website was launched: [www.jovenescontralaviolencia.org.sv](http://www.jovenescontralaviolencia.org.sv)

**Creation of a Regional Communications Strategy** - As part of the strategic development of all components of the program, the communications strategy for Alianza Joven Regional (Youth Regional Alliance) USAID-SICA was created. This strategy has as its objective communicating beneficiaries, collaborators, partners, and civil society, through national, local, and alternative media outlets. Who are we? What do we offer? Nevertheless, the strategy's objective is also to increase awareness of, and involvement in, the violence prevention work done by Alianza Joven Regional USAID-SICA at the regional, national, municipal, and local levels. This communications strategy will cover all the work areas of the program, while having an impact on Alianza Joven Regional USAID-SICA's four intervention levels:

**Regional:**

Working in coordination with the democracy security unit of the Central America Integration System (SICA) and providing it with technical assistance. Furthermore, strengthening the juvenile justice system in the development of a conceptual framework of intervention for the reduction youth violence.

**National:**

Working in the elaboration of Youth Violence Prevention Policies at the National and Municipal levels, as well as in the rehabilitation and reinsertion of former gang members into society. Citizens have also been mobilized for these efforts.

**Municipal:**

Developing municipal violence prevention initiatives such as Municipal Youth Violence Prevention Plans in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, and El Congo.

**Local:**

Strengthening community spaces, such as *Por mi Barrio* (For mi Neighborhood) Outreach Centers, to prevent youth violence. Also, the use of social networks should be highlighted as a new communications tool for the Program in the region..

**Media Outlets** – as part of the work undertaken with local and national media outlets (Written, Television, and Radio), we can highlight the following:

**Santa Ana**, TV, written media, and radio coverage of the signing of the agreements for the Outreach Centers and for the job skills trainings.

**El Congo**, TV and written media coverage of the signing of agreements for local trainings. (El Congo does not have local media outlets).

**Chalchuapa**, TV, written media, and radio coverage of the signing of the agreements for the Outreach Centers and trainings. Also, there was an interview with some of the members of the violence prevention committee.

**National Press**, Total coverage of the launch of the Youth Against Violence Movement in El Salvador, as well as national press coverage of the signing of agreements for the Outreach Centers and job skills trainings.

**Creation of the first media outlet in the Municipality of El Congo**, The communications area proposed El Congo mayor creating the first radio station of the municipality. The proposal is based on Radio Mercado's concept, which serves as a direct way of communication in places where large groups of people gather (parks, gymnasiums, and stores)\_The aim of this effort is to increase awareness about violence prevention in the municipality.

**Logistics:** Total logistical support in the launch of the Youth Against Violence Movement. Logistics for the signing of Outreach Center and trainings agreements in the municipalities of Santa Ana, El Congo, and Chalchuapa. Logistics for the establishments of Outreach Centers in the three municipalities.

## HONDURAS

### 1. Media campaigns developed for the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees (CMPVs)

As part of the cross cutting practices of the Municipal Violence Prevention Plans, which are promoted by the CMPV, a strategy to visualize the activities of the CMPVs of Choloma, San Pedro Sula, and La Ceiba, was developed. These efforts were supported by AJR USAID-SICA's technical team.

### 2. Social mobilization campaigns in coordination with the CMPVs.

As part of the Violence Prevention Plan activities, inaugural events, which included a concert and a walk, took place in La Ceiba, San Pedro Sula, and Choloma). The following is a detailed description of the activities that took place in the aforementioned municipalities:

#### CHOLOMA:

A walk for respect for life, along with a concert for a worthy life for youths, was organized. Public and private organizations, as well as people from the four communities that are being supported by AJR, firefighters, and the media participated in the walk. The walk ended at Choloma's Central Park, where the prevention plan's launch took place, and was followed by the aforesaid concert. The concert's performers included Barrio Tranquilo de Naciones Unidas, Luna Jaguar, and Darlan Mendoza, the artist who wrote Choloma's prevention plan theme song, "Choloma Ciudad de Oportunidades" (Choloma City of Opportunities).

#### SAN PEDRO SULA:

With the support of many sponsors, a concert also took place in this city, and its performers included Polache, Barrio Tranquilo de Naciones Unidas, and Montuca Sounds System, who wrote San Pedro Sula's prevention plan theme song, "Sí Podemos Sampredranos" (Yes we can Sampredranos). Over two-thousand people attended the concert, including SICA's Secretary General, the Minister of Interior, USAID Mission Director, San Pedro Sula's mayor, and hundreds of youth from the 10 communities supported by AJR.

#### LA CEIBA:

With the National Youth Institute support, La Ceiba's CMPV organized the "walk for respect for youth's lives." The walk started at the city's central park, and ended at the old customs facilities, where the Violence Prevention Program was launched, followed by a concert for a worthy life for the youth. This concert's performers included Barrio Tranquilo de Naciones Unidas, el Círculo de Tambores, Los Locos del Guetto, and Guillermo

Anderson, who wrote La Ceiba's prevention plan theme song, "La Ceiba para Todos" (La Ceiba for Everyone).

### **3. Institutional Videos.**

During this quarter, our program produced 8 videos under the direction of the communications office:

#### **VIDEO FOR THE PRESENTATION OF THE VIOLENCE PREVENTION PLAN OF CHOLOMA**

9-minute video developed by a producer in Choloma, and completely recorded in this locality with youth from the 4 communities which are being supported by AJR. The script was created by our program and our person in charge wholly supported its production. The video was validated by the CMPV and the mayor. This video was presented for the first time at the launch of the Violence Prevention Plan on Wednesday, February 9<sup>th</sup>, at Choloma's central park, and was later aired (and continues being aired) on 8 TV stations.

#### **VIDEO FOR THE PRESENTATION OF THE VIOLENCE PREVENTION PLAN OF LA CEIBA**

7-minute video produced by Tele Ceiba Channel 7 as part of an agreement between this TV station and AJR. This agreement also includes a campaign with free TV spots for the program for 3-months. The video was completely recorded in La Ceiba with youth from the 5 communities supported by AJR. The script was created by our program and our person in charge wholly supported its production. The video was validated by the CMPV and the mayor. This video was presented for the first time at the launch of the Violence Prevention Plan on Wednesday, March 2nd, and was aired (and continues being aired) on 10 local TV stations. This video can be found on Youtube at the following link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4DWiUoctE88>

#### **VIDEO FOR THE PRESENTATION OF THE VIOLENCE PREVENTION PLAN OF SAN PEDRO SULA**

7-minute video produced by Video Producciones as part of an agreement between this company and AJR. The video was totally recorded in San Pedro Sula with youth from the 10 communities supported by AJR. The script was created by our program and our person in charge wholly supported its production. The video was validated by the CMPV and the mayor. This video was presented for the first time at the launch of the Violence Prevention Plan on Wednesday, February 25<sup>th</sup>, at the Expocentro, and was aired (and continues being aired) on 25 local and national TV stations.

#### **VIDEO CLIP OF THE "SI PODEMOS SAMPEDRANOS" SONG – Verson 1**

In an effort to bring the prevention plan's theme song to educational centers, communities, and media outlets of San Pedro Sula, a video clip for the "Si Podemos Sampedranos" song was created. This first video clip has shots taken during the recording of the song at Montuca Sound Systems Studio. Additionally, besides the more than 100 copies which were distributed, the video clip can also be accessed at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y-tRG-loHIA>

### **VIDEO CLIP OF THE “SI PODEMOS SAMPEDRANOS” SONG – VERNON 2**

The second version of this video clip was developed as a result of suggestions by communities who wanted to be represented in the video interacting with Motuca (the band). As a result, shots of youths and the band playing soccer were taken in the communities of de San Juan, Chamelecón, and San Pedro Sula. The video can be found at the following:

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RD0XyivXdU0&feature=youtube\\_gdata\\_player](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RD0XyivXdU0&feature=youtube_gdata_player)

### **VIDEO CLIP DE LA CANCION SI PODEMOS SAMPEDRANOS VERSION 3**

This video was produced by VIDEO PRODUCCIONES and did not cost anything to the program. This video-producing company took pictures of San Pedro Sula and created a video with these images.

### **¿QUE NOS SUCEDE CHOLOMA? (What’s happening to us Choloma?) SONG VIDEO**

As in San Pedro Sula, the plan’s them song needed as video which could be aired for free on TV stations. As a result, this video was produced for free by a video-producing company in Choloma. The video is 4-minutes long and will be aired in national TV stations. The video can be seen at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zCentUWnwoE>

### **INFORMATIVE VIDEO ON THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE COALITION FOR YOUTH REINSERTION**

As part of the Public-Private Coalition for Reinsertion, Reinsertion of Former Youth Gang Members, Youth Regional Alliance (AJR) USAID-SICA, Chamber of Commerce of Tegucigalpa, and Channel 8, agreed to produce this video to inform the business community on the purpose of this coalition. This video is 6-minutes long and was produced for free in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula by Channel 8, which is owned by the state. The video is being used in meetings with the business community to obtain jobs for former gang members.

## **4. Institutional Campaigns.**

During the development of the CMPV campaigns, the AJR team witnessed its support in the establishment of CMPVs and in the elaboration of the Municipal Prevention Plans.

### **TEGUCIGALPA**

In addition to the CMPV campaigns, AJR launched the Public-Private Coalition for the reinsertion of former youth gang members. (Attached, please find the article published in the most widely circulated newspaper in Honduras).

### **PUERTO LEMPIRA**

A drug-consumption prevention campaign in Puerto Lempira. (See also Activity Five)

Additionally, work was done to decorate and restore the new “Brotos Nuevos” Outreach Center in Puerto Lempira. Among the attendees to the inauguration of this event were Porfirio Lobo Sosa, President of Honduras; the Minister of Education, the Minister of the Honduran Social Investment Fund; the U.S. Ambassador; Cardinal Oscar Andres Rodriguez, among others.

## Program Impact

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

This quarter, the birth of the El Salvador Youth Movement against Violence (MJCIV) has created a potential new force for prevention in the country, made up of what is arguably the country's most affected populace when it comes to violence, and the most important part of solutions. A second notable development, is the Guatemala Youth Movement against Violence and the successful communication campaign that has elevated the Movement's profile considerably and should create new windows of opportunity during an important upcoming electoral period.

The launch of the **El Salvador Youth Movement Against Violence** was held on March 3, 2011 through a press conference by ten elected Coordinators of the Movement. Banners bearing statistics on violence in El Salvador were placed around one of the capital's landmarks calling people's attention to the impact of violence and to communicate the objectives of the new Youth Movement. Almost 200 youth attended the launching/press conference event held at the Plaza de Las Americas, also known as *El Salvador del Mundo*. Seven media outlets provided coverage and several government and private sector expressed interest to meet with the youth.

To support the development of the El Salvador Movement, AJR conducted a workshop modeled around its slogan "Hagamos Algo Pues" *Ok Let's Do Something* (Against Violence) with more than 150 youth attending and roundtables to discuss key violence issues; it held a second workshop to determine its Mission, goals and focus and vote on a Coordinating Committee; it launched an Internet campaign using violence data to create awareness and interest in the Movement and in March, the Movement was officially launched.

Prior to the launching event, the coordinators worked on the development of a six-month Work plan (March-August). The type of activities selected within the Work Plan were influenced by the experience of the Guatemalan Youth Movement Against Violence and included dialogues, soccer game, a contest of values, a bus, a youth fair and advocacy, and mobilization efforts. The work plan was turned into a grant proposal for USAID and got approved. The movement is now ready to mobilize citizenry and create awareness and propose solutions through advocacy efforts.

The **Guatemala Youth Movement against Violence** was consolidated in that country after the launch of its media campaign *No More Bullets* (No mas Balas). The campaign was conceived in partnership with Ogilvy, a global public relations firm specialized in social marketing campaigns that agreed to develop the campaign as a pro-bono contribution.

The campaign had three components: 1) the development of a new image using graffiti posters against violence, 2) an updated web site to expand membership, and 3) the development of a song and video to communicate the issues affecting youth violence. The song written and produced by Oglivy, and sung by Tavo Barcenás, a well-known young Guatemalan musician, soon became a hit. The song and video spread across the airwaves and spread among youth around the country. The video has been showing on TV stations achieving more than \$56,000 in leverage in just a few weeks. In less than two months the song achieved more than 35,000 hits on YouTube. The campaign was launched on February 22 with a walk on 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue, where youth members of the Movement, as well as youth from marginal neighborhoods expressed their discontent with the country's violence. The walk was led by Tavo Barcenás and more than 130 youth marched along. All sang the Movement's theme song "No Más Balas" (no more bullets), as they walked down 8th Street, ending the event with a press conference.

This momentum propelled the Movement and its message back into the public eye. The youth have attended many public events since then and are creating demand for *Prevention in Action* Talks. Now they are ready to influence the platforms of the political parties for the development of a crime prevention public policy.

**The Guatemalan Youth Movement against Violence** attended the launch event of the **El Salvador Youth Movement against Violence**. The day after the event, both Movements visited SICA initiated conversations about the creation of the **Regional Movement against Violence** and also visited the American Embassy to meet with the DCM and with USAID personnel.

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

Under this activity area, major developments were related to work on the situational analysis and qualitative assessment in the three Central America Northern Triangle countries, carrying out workshops and individual meetings with juvenile justice operators to discuss and validate important information for the situational analysis. Closed cases were also presented this quarter in Guatemala and Honduras, starting the discussion process accordingly. A draft of the situational analysis and quantitative assessment is now under review to be presented to USAID in May.

An important impact in Honduras is the strong participation by juvenile justice operators in workshops. This has allowed for a thorough discussion of the challenges and bottlenecks in the juvenile justice process. As a result, evidence of poor practices was brought up during the analysis of the closed case. Juvenile justice institutions accepted that they have made many mistakes, some as a result of deficiencies in the law, and others as a result of recklessness or faulty procedures. As problems in the system were identified, solutions were also discussed.

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

This month's major impact relates to AJR's participation in a workshop presentation of the OBSICA and Central America Security Index initiative to aid agencies. The Democratic Security Unit of SICA held a workshop presentation of the initiative to a group of agencies on March 7, 2011. The IDB, World Bank, USAID, GIZ, Canadian Development Cooperation, the UNDP regional office, UNODC, EU, AECI, AACID and some national NGOs including FUSADES and international NGOS. The workshop generated important discussions at SICA about the risk of ranking countries through the Index and about the nature of OBSICA, but ended with a written concept paper for AJR's role for the development a conceptual framework of the Security Index, and the development of key indicators for the purpose of OBSICA.

**Activity 4: El Salvador Merida Initiative on Prevention****Municipal Process**

During the quarter a major impact is the initialization of the implementation of the crime prevention plans in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo. This quarter AJR developed jointly with the CMPVs, ADESCOS faith based organizations and vocational institutions proposals for the creation of eleven Outreach Centers, three Municipal Observatories, three CMPV offices, three sports programs, seven vocational training programs, and others. This quarter, three new Outreach Centers became operational and the Santa Ana Municipality opened its Crime Prevention Facilities to house the CMPV, the Crime Prevention Observatory and other related offices. And most importantly, this quarter AJR identified, evaluated and selected seven vocational training institutions to train 2000 youth in the eighteen target communities. The seven selected partners: UNIVERSIDAD FRANCISCO GAVIDIA, SANTA ANA'S VOCATIONAL CENTER, OBRA MARIA AUXILIADORA, CASART (Chamber of Artisans of El Salvador), CENTRO FE Y ALEGRIA, DICAME and FUNDACION LLORT (Fernando Llord's Foundation) are training youth in different skills focused on tourism development in the zone, employment improving youth's quality of life by reducing violence risk factors. The development and implementation of this strategy and training package is the foremost impact of the program this quarter.

**Activity 5: Honduras Merida Initiative on Prevention**

During this quarter the impact of USAID's prevention efforts under the AJR USAID SICA Honduras CARSI Initiative, were fully felt in the cities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, and La Ceiba, three of the four largest cities in the country. The launches of the Municipal Prevention Plans included marches "for the life of youth", concerts, theme songs, videos, TV, cable, radio media appearances and the visual impact of large roadside posters. Much press was published about the prevention plans and the opening of Outreach Centers that have created important momentum for Prevention and a keen awareness that the GOH institutions, the Municipal Governments aided by the US Government are trying to provide responses that prevent violence indices from escalating further.

By March 2, 2011, prevention plans for Choloma, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba, had been developed and validated by municipal and community leaders, and launched before youth

and civil society, the private sector and others, with great success. This success is reflected in the ability of the launches to mobilize and capture the attention, imagination and support of municipal authorities, civic leaders, private sector, community leaders (*Patronatos*), artists, sports personalities, religious leaders and youth. AJR has been able to generate an impressive number of local media contacts and has been able to foster an important network of local journalists willing to support and cover prevention activities.

The launch of crime prevention events received increased attention by local and national media, many press articles, television and radio shows were generated in the process. In La Ceiba, for example, a "For the Life of La Ceiba's Youth" launch included a six block march and a concert where local artists, tired of the present escalating wave of violence, sang an emotional call for prevention. National authorities participated along with municipal officials in the three launch events, fostering collaboration on an issue that no single layer of government or sector is capable of solving and in which all, including civil society and the private sector have an important role to play.

On March 4<sup>th</sup>, AJR launched the Public-Private Coalition for Insertion of Former Gang Members, with the participation of the First Designate to the Presidency (equivalent to a Vice President), Minister of Youth, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Tegucigalpa and other important stake holders. This Coalition brings together the main responsible government institutions (INJ (Instituto Nacional de la Juventud), PNPRRS (Programa Nacional de Prevención) and IHNFA (Instituto Hondureño de Niñez, Familia y Adolescencia), and other government offices (such as the Secretary of the President for Religious Affairs), and FBOs and NGOs involved in rehabilitation and the private sector, represented by the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of Tegucigalpa. AJR has been working closely with the Coalition to transfer Desafío 100 insertion methodologies and supports efforts through a regional expert and the AJR psychologist based in San Pedro Sula, that has been trained in assuring a proper beneficiary the selection processes. This AJR officer also links the San Pedro Sula insertion efforts with the Coalition's in Tegucigalpa. The Coalition is now well-positioned to become a network for insertion that can be used by priests and pastors (who are frequently involved in rescuing youth from gangs) and to link young, former gang members with job opportunities.

Two new "star" Outreach Centers were inaugurated during this quarter, the San Juan, Chamelecón, implemented by an evangelical church, which had been in limited operation for a few months and the Brotes Nuevos, Puerto Lempira OC, implemented by the active Catholic Church parish in this coastal town. The San Juan Chamelecón OC underwent a significant renovation, thanks to assistance that INL gave by providing all the materials to replace the roof of the building where it operates. The US Ambassador in Honduras made a visit to this OC, shortly before its opening, generating substantial interest from the local press and community. Ambassador LLorens walked from the OC to the police station, greeting the population of Chamelecón on the way. This OC had an impressive start, with a significant number of church and community volunteers involved in its repair and hundreds of children and youth quickly registering to start receiving the services of the OC. This active OC organized several large Desafío de Soñar mi Vida trainings. The community youth of San José is already feeling the difference brought about by this OC. Brotes Nuevos, AJR's first Puerto Lempira OC, opened its doors towards the end of March. It was inaugurated by leading authorities in the country: the Honduran President, the Catholic Cardinal, the Minister of Education, the Minister of FHIS and the US

Ambassador. The President of Honduras, in appreciation of the effort, promised to deliver eight new computers to the OC.

While these two openings were a success, the AJR was working simultaneously with the other community forces of the other future 20 OCs, most of which will be opened by May. This work included numerous meetings, workshops and CMPV meetings and visits, including that of the FHIS-USAID (CLIPS) community infrastructure for prevention project, that with the support of AJR has started a participatory process to identify projects in all AJR communities of intervention. Preparations also mean an intense phase of procurement of OC equipment, \$75,000 in computers were procured and other equipment and material of all sorts. Also the alliance with the Municipality of San Pedro Sula was strengthened with the signing of the Letter of Intention to develop the Municipal Prevention Plan, as it states that through Paz y Convivencia will strongly back AJR activities (this will include, for example 80 new computers to add to the ones donated by AJR to the OCs and an important amount of additional equipment.)

Under the Municipal Prevention Plans and in support for the AJR's indicators, additionally, AJR Honduras has developed a grant proposal for the establishment of Violence Observatories in La Ceiba and Choloma. Simultaneously several proposals to develop vocational training and sports programs are being developed with GOH and Municipal authorities, vocational training centers and INMUDE (San Pedro Sula). A proposal for a Tattoo Removal project, that includes the purchase of a laser tattoo removal machine and a related program with the national institution responsible of insertion is almost finished and will be presented to USAID next quarter.

It can be said with propriety that each of the three Municipalities- including Mayors and their City Councils, CMPVs and the 25 communities that have been targeted and with whom AJR has engaged vigorously-, have truly felt that there may be hope in reducing the wave of criminality abating them, that they have a helping hand from USAID to do so and that the involvement from AJR USAID-SICA Honduras is helping make the difference.

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

The most important accomplishment of this quarter has been work under the cooperative agreement deliverable, *Activity 6.2: Collect lessons learned about what interventions were effective and what factors must be in place in order to achieve desired results.* Participatory workshops were held in all three implementation countries to begin developing lessons learned.

Staff worked together as teams on a seven-step methodology based on each area's to determine lessons learned. Three lessons learned were developed in El Salvador, twelve were developed in Honduras (where administrative and support staff also developed lessons) and eight Lessons Learned were drafted in Guatemala. The processes timing was considered key. Though major program implementation will peak this quarter, the timing of the first workshop allowed much of the technical team's important process work to be captured. Follow up to lessons learned will continue this quarter.

AJR also was able to develop Monitoring and Evaluation Systems for 12 new Outreach

Centers in El Salvador and trained Coordinators and sub-coordinators in the use of these systems.

### **Activity 7 Restorative Juvenile Justice**

This quarter the most important impact under this activity is the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission being established with delegated representatives of juvenile justice institutions and with the participation of representatives of the Commissions on Childhood and Judicial Affairs of the National Congress, as well as the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice. An invitation to participate in the Commission has also been made to the Justice and Human Rights Secretariat of the Executive, who has not yet delegated a representative.

Another mayor accomplishment this quarter was the establishment of an internal management team at IHNFA to coordinate and monitor the process for the development of the institution's Strategic Plan. This is seen as key. AJR has worked and validated with the Team, the Terms of Reference for the consultancy aimed at supporting the development of the Strategic Plan. The internal management team is positioned to impact the reform of Special Law for Juvenile Justice.

## Next Steps

### **A. Activity 1: Jump starting public and private partnerships**

#### **A.1 Outreach Centers Established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private sector and municipalities**

- Delivery of the missing equipment to complete the center's operations as per OC Model components.
- Inauguration of new Outreach Centers

#### **A.2 Regional Youth Movement Established**

### **EL SALVADOR**

- Develop the Dialogues against violence: 100 dialogues with youth and 10 dialogues with sectors
- Launch Soccer game "A goal against violence"
- Development of Regional Youth Movement against Violence
- Increase membership
- Strengthen alliances with the private sector

### **GUATEMALA**

- Meeting with top three political parties in the country to discuss prevention policy recommendations and Youth Movement
- Select top three universities in country to design and carry out advocacy strategy to socialize and create awareness of prevention policy recommendations
- Identify expert to organize youth employment fair to improve access to labor opportunities by youth.
- Establish alliances with the private sector to carry out employment fair.
- Promote access to employment in pilot communities, La Brigada and Ciudad Quetzal by working to release an employment offer list in the communities.

### **REGIONAL**

- First meeting of the Regional Youth Movement

#### **A.3 Rehabilitation and Insertion Initiatives develop through public-private alliances and target to former gang members**

## **EL SALVADOR**

- Continue selection process with the youth ex-gang member candidates
- Prepare the methodology for the first vocational training meeting with the Fernando Llort Foundation.
- Continue ongoing aptitudes evaluation to determine the group of youths who will apply for either a job or a vocational training.
- Identify new institutions to provide job opportunities.
- Organized a public event to sensitize the population about former gang members and the need to provide opportunities for them
- Start psychological therapies with reinsertion of beneficiaries.
- Conduct anti-drug tests on the 42 youth who are ready for labor reinsertion.
- Start elaboration the program's systemization manual.
- Have an awareness retreat for the 42 youths who are ready for social and labor reintegration.

## **GUATEMALA**

- Establish an alliance with OAS to support Peronia with conflict resolution service
- Develop and approve new proposal for Peronia
- Continue systematization of Peronia's initiative

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

#### **B.1 A study containing a situational analysis and a qualitative assessment of JJ system is done in three countries**

#### **REGIONAL**

- Final workshops to discuss and analyze closed cases to be held in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.
- Presentation to USAID of final assessment supported by closed cases and recommendations
- Presentation per country of the main findings of the Situational Analysis and case studies to judicial officers and government and private institutions.
- Presentation of recommendations for a regional public policy

#### **B.2 Regional Juvenile Justice Policy recommendations are taken up in the agendas of target SICA member countries**

- 3rd Forum towards a regional strategy on Juvenile Justice

- Organize the process by which the Regional Policy Recommendations will operate through an “ad-hoc” committee.
- Summon the “ad-hoc” Committee to a first meeting to prepare the Regional Policy.
- Development of TOR and hiring of a consultant who will provide technical assistance to the Ad-hoc committee in the process of development of recommendations for a public policy.
- Establishment of Ad-hoc Committee.
- 1st and 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Ad-hoc Committee will take place.

### **B.3 Regional post-graduate juvenile justice program and other professional- grade service training short courses**

- Selection and appointment of a new expert consultant (methodologist, curricular development specialist) to design training programs and curricula for law schools
- Workshops with training schools and law schools to discuss juvenile justice sustainable training modules and or programs and begin developing a methodology
- Work in the development of draft training modules/programs with respective methodologies

### **EL SALVADOR**

- One week training workshop aimed at re-introducing public defenders to juvenile justice, through a discussion of substantive and procedural aspects, as well as analysis of closed cases.
- Meetings with deans of law schools to discuss curricular strengthening possibilities; among them: Universidad Centroamericana José Simeon Cañas (UCA); Escuela Superior de Economía y Negocios (ESEN); Universidad Politécnica; Universidad Dr. José Matías Delgado; Universidad Tecnológica (UTEC).
- Meetings with key juvenile justice institutions and universities to introduce Mary Beloff and the framework of the juvenile justice course.

### **HONDURAS**

- Presentation of the design of the “Diplomado” (non-degree course) on Juvenile Justice at the Law School, and start planning the first class of the “Diplomado” which will run from June to July 2011.
- Reach an agreement with the Central American Technological University (UNITEC) to endorse the Diplomado in Juvenile Justice.
- Determine the support mechanism for the Law Programs at the Central American Technological University and the José Cecilio del Valle University (institutions through

which AJR will promote the improvement of the Law Programs), as well as the improvement of the professors' skills in both universities.

## **GUATEMALA**

- Meetings with key juvenile justice institutions and universities to introduce Mary Beloff and framework of the juvenile justice course.
- Design of the juvenile justice courses for juvenile justice operators.
- Analyze the possibility of designing the course in conjunction with universities who could endorse it in both El Salvador and Guatemala.

### **B.4 Standardized procedures designed for the application of alternative measures offered to Juvenile Justice Operators**

- Hire new consultant to replace Victor Herrero
- Discuss and validate a draft document for the rules of procedures for ISNA, INFHA and SBS respectively, with the incorporation of inputs from workshops carried out during the previous quarter.
- Workshops in each country with ISNA, SBS and IHNFA in order to: 1) Present and validate the respective action plans; 2) Have each institution explain their organizational model and current processes carried out by each one regarding the monitoring and control of alternative measures; 3) Analyze the technical support forms (case files/ or records), currently in use by the institutions in order to propose improvements.

## **C Activity 3: COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SICA**

### **C.1 SICA strengthened to develop new independent programmatic/policy initiatives**

- Attend SICA's Technical Commission Meeting to prepare for the Presidents' Summit

### **C.2 OBSICA becomes a tool that allows SICA to manage, analyze and produce information to inform regional o initiatives**

- Conceptual framework established for Security Index
- Design of proposed methodology
- Presentation of the Central American Index ICAS

## **D Activity 4: El Salvador CARSI Initiative on Prevention**

### **D.1 Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor prevention plans**

- Inauguration of the Municipal Crime Prevention Committees offices

- Review the current CMPV conformation according to the national strategy of prevention and promote the necessary adjustments to strengthen the Committee.
- Establish the monitoring system as a tool to track the management of the CMPV.
- Identify and develop with members of CMPV issues to strengthen their capacities in the area of youth violence prevention.

**D.2 Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors**

- Development of Mentorship methodology
- Graduation of 180 mentors to protect youth in 18 communities

**D.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities**

- Delivery of the missing equipment to complete the center's operations as per OC Model components.
- Inauguration of new Outreach Centers
- IT Training for volunteers and the OC Coordinator at Universidad Francisco Gavidia, Regional Occidente.
- Schedule monthly meetings with partners and coordinators.

**D.4 Number of youth who are trained in life skills**

- Training of youth in life skills The Challenge of Dreaming my Life
- Monitoring of goals and dreams of the participants of the first two DSMV workshops for facilitators of the communities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and Congo.
- Equip facilitators with the necessary tools to develop DSMV workshops in the communities.
- Training of two additional groups of DSMV facilitators.
- Development of DSMV workshops at Outreach Centers.

**D.5 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity**

- Develop of Terms of Reference to establish youth clubs in 18 communities
- Review and evaluate club proposals
- Approve and award 40 grants for the development of youth clubs
- Establishment of 40 Youth Clubs

**D.6 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities**

- Implementation of Vocational Training for 2000 youth
- Expand the promotion of the training courses in order to reach training goals
- Inauguration of Infrastructure projects

**D.7 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives**

- Identification of potential entrepreneurs undergoing vocational training

**D.8 Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities**

- Identify companies that can support youth labor reinsertion.
- Closely monitor ongoing vocational training courses to identify possible leaders who can be part of the entrepreneurial initiatives.

**D.9 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention**

- Launch of campaigns

**D.10 Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities**

- Inauguration of three Municipal Crime Prevention Observatories
- Operational plan established for strengthening of observatories
- First reports drafted by observatories
- Workshop SPSS statistical program use for observatory staff
- Workshop design, drafting and analysis of reports produced by observatory

**E Activity 5: Honduras Merida Initiative on Prevention/CARSI**

**E.1 Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor prevention plans**

- Formalization and legalization of CMPVs as municipal entities
- Training workshops to be implemented in the three cities.
- Establish the monitoring system as a tool to track the management of the CMPV.
- Identify and develop with members of CMPV issues to strengthen their capacities in the area of youth violence prevention.

**E.2 Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors**

- Training of 200 mentors to protect youth in 20 communities

**E.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities**

- Signing of agreements with community partners to implement OCs
- Finalize renovation of 2 OCs and work with CMPV's and partners to finalize inputs.
- Delivery of the missing equipment to complete the center's operations as per OC Model components.
- Implementation and equipping of OCs in the prevention communities
- Inauguration of 25 Outreach Centers
- Expansion of volunteer network in OCs
- IT Training for volunteers and the OC Coordinator (La Ceiba)
- Schedule monthly meetings with partners and coordinators.

**E.4 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model**

- Follow-up with regards to proposals for strengthening of OCs

**E.5 Youth Movement established in Honduras and working on advocacy with regards youth crime prevention policy**

- Mapping of youth organizations
- Finishing up the Violence Diagnostic that is to be presented to youth for awareness
- Organize 2 workshops for over 100 youth to promote creation of Youth Movement
- Youth Movement against Violence is created in Honduras
- Develop Youth Movement proposal for approval

**E.6 Number of youth who are trained in life skills**

- Development of DSMV workshops at the Outreach Centers.

**E.7 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity**

- Develop of Terms of Reference to establish youth clubs in 19 communities
- Review and evaluate club proposals
- Approve and award grants for the development of youth clubs
- Establishment Youth Clubs

**E.8 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities**

- Population census is finished in all 19 communities in San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba.
- Completion of beneficiary identification process in San Pedro Sula and Choloma and La Ceiba transfer to SPSS
- Analysis of forms and training needs
- Signing Cooperation Agreement with INFOP and EDUCATODOS
- Present sign soccer field repair and betterment and soccer league implementation in 10 communities of San Pedro Sula proposal by INMUDE for USAID approval
- Cooperation Agreement with INMUDE (San Pedro Sula's sports authority)
- Computer training workshop in Puerto Lempira OC with INFOP
- Implementation of Vocational Training for youth

**E.9 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives**

- Conduct further market and feasibility assessments in communities and conduct training through INFOP
- Reinforce the microenterprise project in Puerto Lempira
- Implement microenterprises in a number in the rest of the 25 OCs

**E.10 Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities**

- Identify companies that can support youth labor reinsertion.

**E.11 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**

- Expand the already launched Drug Awareness Campaign in Puerto Lempira
- Plan the presentations of the Barrio Tranquilo, violence and teen pregnancy prevention campaign in the intervention communities

**E.12 Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities**

- Sign agreement with IUPAS to implement the Observatories in La Ceiba and Choloma
- Implement the Observatory in La Ceiba
- Start the process of the Observatory in Choloma

**E.13 Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training**

- Training of trainers of Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida for employees of the Rehabilitation Institutions that are part of the Coalition (Hogares Crea, Proyecto Victoria, Evangelismo

Explosivo, etc.), so they can replicate the training with former gang-members and other beneficiaries of these institutions.

- DSMV training for the former gang-members that received a micro-entrepreneurship Diploma from CCIT
- Autogestión Laboral Workshop organized by the Centro de Recursos de Empleo for former gang members that cannot find a job from previous Desafío 100 program.

#### **E.13 Number of ex-gang members rehabilitated and employed**

- Identification of employment partnerships with businesses for the insertion of former gang members
- Establishment alliances with training institutions as providers of training to youth
- Development of micro enterprises as alternative forms of income for Desafío 100 Youth
- Seminars carried out in collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce of Honduras (CCIT) and the Coalition with business, to explain about the insertion quota in the new Horuly Employment Law.
- Two micro-enterprises (one barber shop and one cheese/diary distribution) formed by 6 former gang members will be funded by the Coalition.
- Ten former gang members will receive micro-grant to finance stock to start informal seasonal commerce and cellular phone repair business.

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

#### **F.1 AJR develops framework tool outlining the components most critical for designing an effective prevention program**

- Design data collection instrument appropriate for municipal crime prevention committee process in close collaboration with technical teams
- Determination data collection instrument mentoring methodology
- Provision intense technical assistance data collection efforts in new Outreach Centers
- Training of new OC Coordinators in Honduras Excel-based Outreach Center M&E Tracking System
- Enhancements to Outreach Center M&E Tracking System
- Finalization Outreach Center M&E Tracking System Manual
- Continuation extraction of lessons from implementation experience with staff in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras
- Ongoing Monitoring of program training and other activities

### **G. Activity 7 Restorative Justice for Juveniles**

- Drafting of the proposed Special Juvenile Justice Law that would repeal the section on Procedures for Adolescent Offenders of the Childhood Code.
- Conduct a meeting/workshop with the technical team of the Committee for the Reform of the Childhood Code to review and agree on the progress of the Childhood Code reform proposal.
- Hold a meeting/workshop between to present to the Reforms Commission the progress made on the drafting of the Special Juvenile Justice Law.
- Hold a meeting with a group of selected NGOs to determine their interest in being involved in the subject and participate in the organizational strengthening process.
- Identify national and international consultants for technical assistance in areas such as Strategic Planning with IHNFA and training in mediation for juvenile justice judicial officers.
- Hold a meeting with officials from State Secretariats and Public/Government and Justice Institutions, in order to find support for the Reforms Commission and process its legal recognition.
- Identify pilot restorative juvenile justice experiences in Central America or North America to organize observational meetings for decision-makers and judicial officers of Honduras.