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CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL
STUDIES AND COOPERATION



Crime Prevention– Guatemala

Annual Report

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Abbreviations

AAJ	Asociación Alianza Joven
ADEATAC	Asociación de Desarrollo Agrícola Tactiquense /Tactic Agricultural Development Association
AOTR	Agreement Officer’s Technical Representative
ATM	automated teller machine
BANTRAB	Banco de los Trabajadores
CABI	Central American Business Intelligence
CACIF	Comité Coordinador de Asociaciones Agrícolas, Comerciales, Industriales y Financieras / Coordinating Committee for Agricultural, Business, Industrial, and Financial Associations
CALDH	Centro de Acción Legal y Derechos Humanos / Legal Action and Human Rights Center
CALMECAC	Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral del Hombre y su Entorno / Foundation for the Comprehensive Development of Human Beings and Their Surroundings
CARSI	Central American Regional Security Initiative
CDHyT	Centros de Desarrollo Humano y Tecnológico / Centers for Human and Technological Development
CECI	Centre for International Studies and Cooperation
CIDES	Centro Internacional para el Desarrollo Sostenible / International Center for Sustainable Development
CNFJ	Comisión Nacional para el Fortalecimiento de la Justicia / National Commission for the Strengthening of Justice
COCODE	Consejo Comunitario de Desarrollo / Community Development Council
COMUDES	Concejos Municipales de Desarrollo / Committees for Municipal Development
CONJUVE	Consejo Nacional de la Juventud / National Youth Council
CPP	Crime Prevention Project / Proyecto de Prevención del Crimen
DGO	Office of Democracy and Governance (USAID)
DARE	Drug Abuse Resistance Education
DELFO	Desarrollo Escolar Local a través de la Ocupación Saludable / Local School Development Through Healthy Occupations

DEMOS	Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios para la Democracia Social / Central American Institute for Social Democracy
EMEFUT	Escuela Municipal de Fútbol / Municipal Soccer School
FEDCOR	Asociación en Función para la Educación y el Desarrollo Social y Rural / Association for Rural and Social Development and Education
FUNDAJU	Fundación para la Juventud / Youth Foundation
FUNDESA	Fundación para el Desarrollo de Guatemala / Development Foundation of Guatemala
GIS	geographic information system
GRUCE	Asociación Grupo Ceiba
ICOS	Instituto de Cooperación Social / Social Cooperation Institute
ICPC	International Centre for the Prevention of Crime
IIARS	Instituto Internacional de Aprendizaje para la Reconciliación Social / International Institute for Learning and Social Reconciliation
INTECAP	Instituto Técnico de Capacitación y Productividad / Technical Institute for Training and Productivity
IR	Intermediate Result
LLR	Lower-Level Result
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NGO	nongovernmental organization
OSALE	Oficina de Asesoría Laboral y Empresarial / Advisory Office for Workers and Businesses
PNC	Policía Nacional Civil / National Civilian Police
RRF	Rapid Response Fund
RTI	RTI International (trade name of Research Triangle Institute)
SICA	Sistema de Integración Centroamericana / Central American Integration System
SIFE	Students in Free Enterprise
SIRC	Sección de Intervención en Relaciones Comunitarias / Community Relations Section
SO	Strategic Objective
SODEJU	Sociedad Civil para el Desarrollo de la Juventud / Society for the Development of Youth
SWOT	strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats

thpcmh	la tasa de homicidios por cada 100,000 habitantes / rate of homicides per 100,000 inhabitants
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAC	Viceministerio de Apoyo Comunitario / Vice Ministry for Community Support
WMS	Web Map Service

Executive Summary

Cooperative Agreement No. 520-A-00-10-00025-00

This report, which covers the period of October 2010 through September 2011, is the Annual Performance Report for the USAID|Crime Prevention Project (CPP). The CPP is implemented by Research Triangle Institute (RTI) in coordination with two subawardees: the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) and a Guatemalan nongovernmental organization (NGO), Asociación Grupo Ceiba.

This report focuses on the accomplishments of the second year of implementation, advances in the area of leverage, delays and problems experienced during the period, and other information related to community, municipal, and national partners.

The project's **Monitoring and Evaluation Plan** was approved by USAID on September 16, 2011, and reflects significant changes in the results framework that was agreed upon in the Cooperative Agreement effective March 30, 2010. The new framework has three Sub-Intermediate Results (Sub-IRs) and their related Lower-Level Results (LLRs). Sub-IR 1 continues to target activities for at-risk youth, although the wording for the result has been modified. Sub-IR 2, which had focused on community-based policing, was combined with the activities described under the former Sub-IR 3 related to strengthening community interventions to reduce vulnerability. The new Sub-IR 3 now targets the institutionalization of crime prevention policies at the national level.

Achievements in each of the results are described briefly in this summary.

The results presented in this annual report are from the project's three target departments, nine of the 10 municipalities, and 22 of the 40 communities where activities are targeted.

Achievements in FY2011

Sub-IR 1: Vulnerability of at-risk youth to gangs and criminal organizations reduced. This result is measured through two LLRs:

LLR 1.1: Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth: Through a variety of partners, the CPP provided nonformal, technical, and vocational training to a total of 5,216 youth in the three departments where the project has partners working with this target group.

LLR 1.2: Increased engagement in cultural/recreational activities among at-risk youth. 6,361 youth participated in cultural and recreational (sports) activities during the reporting year, utilizing their free time in a positive manner and reducing their vulnerability by remaining in safe places within their communities.

Sub-IR2: Trust between the police and the community in target areas improved. The achievements in this area are from three Lower-Level Results:

LLR 2.1: Prioritized crime prevention actions implemented by community stakeholders.

The measurement of this result is based on the number of communities assisted in the development of Violence Prevention Plans. The CPP technical field staff assisted the organization of 22 community commissions focused on the prevention of violence. The majority of these commissions were formed in the departments of Alta Verapaz and Chiquimula, and the remainder in the department of Guatemala. The time that it takes to establish a commission varies from community to community. Once the commissions are formed and a mapping of needs takes place, the commission members are supported by the CPP staff in the development and community approval of a prevention plan. Of the 22 commissions formed, seven had developed their prevention plans by the end of the fiscal year.

LLR 2.2: Capacity of the Crime and Violence Prevention Unit within the National Civilian Policy (PNC) has been strengthened in topics related to effective community policing. In all, 366 vetted policemen and women were trained in topics related to effective community policing

LLR 2.3: Civic responsibility in target communities increased (new LLR). A total of 37,090 individuals of all ages participated in activities promoting civic awareness and citizen participation through local fairs, marches, and cultural and sporting events carried out by CPP partner organizations.

Sub-IR3: Crime and violence prevention policies institutionalized: This Sub-IR is divided into two Lower-Level Results that are used to measure progress.

The CPP proposed strengthening 10 Guatemalan governmental organizations during FY2011, and reached this goal. These included the Vice Ministry for Community Support, the Presidential Commission for PNC Reform, the National Civilian Police, and seven municipal governments.

LLR 3.1: National prevention policies developed. During the second fiscal year, the CPP provided funding (Rapid Response Fund grants) to promote the Law on Youth, No. 3896. Additionally, the project supported the formation of a national working group on violence prevention and community-oriented policing with the National Security Council's Technical Secretariat, the Vice Ministry for Community Support, the Commission for PNC Reform, and the National Civilian Police. A Letter of Understanding describing the roles of each organization in this group can be found in *Annex VI* to this document.

LLR 3.2: Reliable data used by policy makers: This LLR focuses on the development of a municipal crime and violence prevention observatory.

Discussions with the local partner (the Myrna Mack Foundation) about the various forms of implementation for this selected task were nurtured through field visits to other observatories and technical assistance provided by RTI, and resulted in a phased approach to the development of the observatory. The Foundation has prepared the terms for an in-depth diagnostic related to violence that will be implemented as phase one in FY2012.

In addition, the CPP worked closely with the National Civilian Police to support the establishment of a Geographic Information System. The CPP contributed by purchasing the software needed for modernizing data collection for decision making related to actions associated with citizen security.

The Crime Prevention Project and the private sector Foundation for Development in Guatemala (FUNDESA) signed an alliance Memorandum of Understanding to revitalize and expand the involvement of the private sector on joint crime and violence initiatives. The alliance is of great relevance to the CPP, due to private sector participation and leverage.

Challenges in FY2011

The new Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and other changes in the project have created the need for a major project amendment and budget realignment, a challenge that must be met in the first quarter of FY2012, as activity achievements are reported using the newly approved framework while financially, they are still recorded using the original project framework. In FY2011, this has resulted in a shift of funds assigned to each result, affecting most critically the funds for Sub-IR 1.

Furthermore, 2011 is an election year for Guatemala. This major event has created challenges most notably at the municipal level, with changing of some elected officials in project site areas. New relationships will have to be developed and learning curves anticipated. Election-related violence has increased in some areas, making it dangerous and difficult for project staff to move around and operate in a normal fashion.

Lastly, in August 2011, the CPP initiated the first USAID-mandated external audit for organizations that receive US\$300,000 or more in a fiscal year. This audit corresponds to the subaward authorized for Asociación Grupo Ceiba. The results of this important exercise may impact the direction the CPP takes for training and job placement of at-risk youth. The process has been arduous but at the same time has been a very good learning experience.

Resumen Ejecutivo

Acuerdo de Cooperación No. 520-A-00-10-00025-00

El presente informe incluye el período comprendido de octubre de 2010 a septiembre de 2011, y es considerado como Reporte Anual de Rendimiento del Proyecto USAID|Prevención del Crimen (CPP, por sus siglas en inglés). El CPP es implementado por Research Triangle Institute (RTI) en coordinación con dos sub adjudicatarios: el Centro para Estudios Internacionales y Cooperación (CECI) y una organización no gubernamental guatemalteca, Asociación Grupo Ceiba.

El informe se enfocará en los logros del segundo año de implementación del proyecto, avances en el área de apalancamiento financiero, retrasos y problemas suscitados durante el mismo, así como otros materiales informativos relacionados con socios comunitarios, municipales y nacionales.

El **Plan de Monitoreo y Evaluación** fue aprobado por USAID el 16 de septiembre del 2011, y refleja cambios significativos en el marco de resultados del Acuerdo de Cooperación suscrito el 30 de marzo de 2010. El nuevo marco de resultados presenta tres resultados sub intermedios (Sub IR), así como aquellos resultados de más bajo nivel (LLR) asociados con los mismos. El Sub IR 1 continúa enfocado en aquellas actividades que se dirigidas a jóvenes en riesgo, aunque los términos han sido modificados. El Sub IR 2, que se enfocaba en la policía comunitaria, fue combinado con las actividades descritas bajo el anterior Sub IR 3, relacionadas con el fortalecimiento de intervenciones comunitarias para reducir vulnerabilidad. El nuevo Sub IR 2 tiene como meta la institucionalización de políticas de prevención del crimen a nivel nacional.

Los avances en cada uno de los resultados se describen brevemente en este resumen.

Los resultados presentados en este reporte anual son los correspondientes a los tres departamentos, nueve de diez municipalidades y 22 de 40 comunidades donde se llevan a cabo las actividades.

Logros alcanzados en el Año Fiscal 2011:

Sub IR 1: Reducción de la vulnerabilidad de jóvenes en riesgo a las pandillas y el crimen organizado. Este resultado se mide a través de dos resultados de bajo nivel:

LLR 1.1: Incremento en la competitividad laboral de jóvenes en riesgo. A través de una variedad de socios, el CPP brindó capacitaciones educativas, técnicas y laborales a un total de 5,216 jóvenes en los tres departamentos donde el proyecto tiene socios que trabajan con este grupo meta.

LLR 1.2: Incremento en la participación de jóvenes en riesgo en actividades culturales/recreativas. Un total de 6,361 jóvenes participó en actividades culturales, deportivas y recreativas durante el año reportado. El uso sano y positivo del tiempo libre en espacios seguros de sus comunidades reduce la vulnerabilidad de dichos jóvenes.

Sub IR 2: Mejora en la confianza entre la policía y la comunidad en áreas de enfoque. Este resultado se mide a través de tres resultados de bajo nivel:

LLR 2.1: Priorización de acciones en prevención del crimen implementados por socios comunitarios. Este resultado se mide con base en el número de comunidades que recibieron asistencia del CPP para el desarrollo de Planes de Prevención de la Violencia. El equipo técnico de campo del proyecto promovió la organización de 22 comisiones comunitarias enfocadas en la prevención de la violencia. La mayoría de dichas comisiones se encuentra en los departamentos de Alta Verapaz y Chiquimula, y las restantes en el departamento de Guatemala. La duración del proceso de establecimiento de una comisión varía entre comunidades. Una vez conformada la Comisión y elaborado el mapeo de necesidades, los miembros de la Comisión son apoyador por el equipo de CPP en el desarrollo y aprobación de un plan de prevención. De las 22 comisiones formadas, siete han desarrollado sus planes de prevención al fin del Año Fiscal.

LLR 2.2: Fortalecimiento en la capacidad de la Unidad de Prevención del Crimen y la Violencia de la Policía Nacional Civil en temas relacionados con policía comunitaria efectiva. En total, 366 policías con investigación de antecedentes (Leahy vetting) fueron capacitados en temas relacionados con policía comunitaria.

LLR 2.3: Incremento en la responsabilidad cívica de comunidades meta (nuevo LLR). En total, 37,090 individuos de todas las edades participaron en actividades en promoción del civismo y la participación ciudadana, a través de ferias locales, marchas, y eventos culturales y deportivos organizados por organizaciones socias del CPP.

Sub IR 3: Institucionalización de políticas de prevención del crimen y la violencia. Este Sub IR está dividido en dos actividades de bajo nivel según las cuales se lleva a cabo su medición.

El CPP propuso el fortalecimiento de 10 organizaciones gubernamentales guatemaltecas durante el Año Fiscal 2011, y logró el objetivo: Viceministerio de Apoyo Comunitario, La Comisión para la Reforma Policial, la Policía Nacional Civil, y siete gobiernos municipales.

LLR 3.1: Desarrollo de políticas de prevención a nivel nacional. Durante el segundo año de implementación, el CPP brindó financiamiento a través de fondos de respuesta rápida para la Iniciativa de Ley de la Juventud No. 3896. Asimismo, apoyó la fundación de un grupo nacional de trabajo acerca de prevención de la violencia y policía comunitaria, con la Secretaría Técnica del Consejo Nacional de Seguridad, el Viceministerio de Apoyo Comunitario, la Comisión para la Reforma Policial, y la Policía Nacional Civil. El acuerdo de entendimiento entre estas entidades se encuentra en *Anexo VI* de este documento.

LLR 3.2: Uso de datos confiables acerca del crimen por hacedores de políticas. Este resultado de bajo nivel se enfoca en el desarrollo de un observatorio municipal de prevención del crimen y la violencia.

Discusiones con el socio local (la Fundación Myrna Mack) acerca de las diferentes formas de implementación para dicha tarea han sido alimentadas a través de visitas de campo a otros observatorios y la asistencia técnica brindada por RTI. Esto ha resultado en un acercamiento por fases al desarrollo del observatorio. La fundación a desarrollado los términos para un diagnóstico profundo de la violencia que será implementado como la fase uno en el Año Fiscal 2012.

Además, el CPP ha trabajado muy de cerca con la Policía Nacional Civil en apoyo al establecimiento de un Sistema de Información Geográfica. El CPP ha contribuido a través de la compra de materiales de computación necesarios para modernizar los métodos de colección de datos para toma de decisiones relacionadas con acciones de seguridad ciudadana.

El Proyecto Prevención del Crimen y la Fundación Guatemalteca para el Desarrollo–FUNDESA–, han firmado un acuerdo de entendimiento para formar una alianza que revitalice y expanda el involucramiento del sector privado en iniciativas relacionadas a la prevención del crimen y la violencia. La alianza es de gran relevancia para el CPP, debido al compromiso del sector privado en participar y apalancamiento de fondos.

Retos durante el Año Fiscal 2011

El nuevo Plan de Monitoreo y Evaluación, así como otros cambios en el proyecto, ha creado la necesidad de un cambio de fondo en el proyecto y realizar una realineación de presupuesto. Lo anterior es un reto que debe ser enfrentado durante el primer trimestre del Año Fiscal 2012. Al momento, los logros de las actividades son reportados utilizando el Marco de Resultados recién aprobado mientras que los mismos son reportados en el área financiera utilizando el antiguo Marco de Resultados. Durante el Año Fiscal 2011, esto ha resultado en un en un cambio en los fondos asignados a cada resultado, con resultados críticos para el Sub IR 1.

Además, el año 2011 es identificado como año de elecciones para Guatemala. Este importante evento ha suscitado varios retos, especialmente a nivel municipal, con el cambio de varios oficiales electos en áreas de enfoque del proyecto. Habrá que desarrollar nuevas relaciones y anticipar curvas de aprendizaje en este aspecto. La violencia electoral ha incrementado en algunas áreas, lo que dificulta las actividades y pone en peligro al equipo del proyecto en temas de movilidad y operación.

Por último, en agosto del 2011, el CPP inició la primera auditoría, por mandato de USAID, a organizaciones que reciben US\$300,000 o más por año. Dicha auditoría corresponde al subarrendatario Asociación Grupo Ceiba. Los resultados de este importante ejercicio podrían tener un impacto en la dirección que tome el CPP en las áreas de capacitación e inserción laboral de jóvenes en riesgo. El proceso ha sido arduo aunque al mismo tiempo ha resultado ser una excelente experiencia de aprendizaje.

Description of Progress by Result

Sub-IR 1: Vulnerability of at-risk youth to recruitment by gangs and criminal organizations reduced¹

Sub-Intermediate Result 1 (Sub-IR 1) intends to reduce the vulnerability of young residents in communities that have been prioritized by USAID|Crime Prevention. Regarding the project, young people are at risk when: (1) there is a presence of youth gangs in the community they reside in; (2) they have difficulty satisfying their basic needs, mainly education; (3) they have a low level of job competitiveness which limits their possibilities to be inserted into the job market; (4) there is domestic violence in their homes; and (5) there are few or no opportunities to make a healthy use of free time.

The USAID|Crime Prevention Project has identified the need to increase job competitiveness among at-risk youth, providing them with opportunities to improve their education and to make a healthy and safe use of free time through promoting their participation in sports and arts-related activities.

LLR 1.1: Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth

With the purpose of increasing job competitiveness among young people who reside in prioritized communities, the USAID|Crime Prevention Project will award scholarships (see text box) in order for them to participate in vocational and educational training and studies/learning.

Lower-Level Result (LLR) 1.1 is made up of three components, as follows:

- Vocational Training: Programs in which the curriculum contributes to the creation of necessary skills, abilities, and capacities to obtain a semi-technical or technical position.
- Educational Training: Programs that will allow young people to finish the education phases approved and supervised by the Ministry of Education (primary school, secondary school).

Definition of “Scholarship” for the CPP

Economic support awarded to vulnerable youth, who are at risk of becoming part of juvenile gangs and organized crime, will support the beginning and continuation of the development and/or strengthening of capacities that will allow them to be inserted into the labor market. The economic support will be provided through experienced institutions in training and education, preferably located in the communities targeted by the CPP; it may cover expenses such as enrollment and/or admission fees, program costs, materials, and transportation.

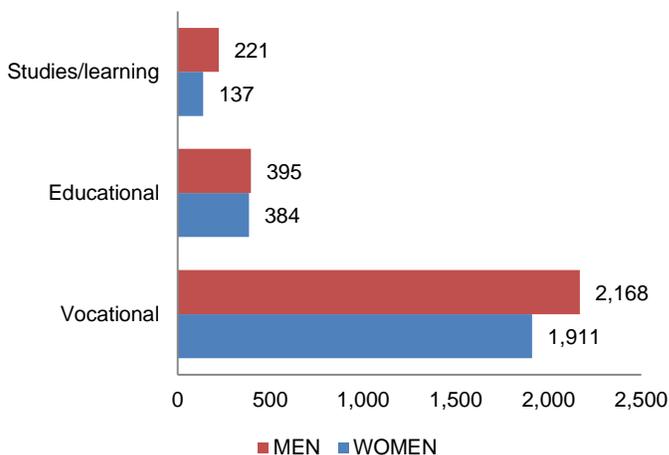
¹New wording, as of late June, for the results framework, defined collaboratively with USAID.

- Hands-on Learning Scholarships²: Stipend support that will allow young people to apply for internships of up to 3 months through a partner organization, with the purpose of providing the youth with opportunities to develop skills and possibly be hired. For USAID|Crime Prevention, the young people who benefit in this category are considered to be inserted in the job market.
- Theoretically, young people who have received vocational training, have finished their formal education, and have received Hands-on-Learning Scholarships will be more competitive in the job market. This will reduce their vulnerability to being recruited by gangs or organized crime. The increase in labor competitiveness among young people leads in turn to a higher level of optimism regarding their opportunities for the future, which is why indicator Sub-IR 1 shows the level of optimism among young people who participate in activities that are supported by the USAID|Crime Prevention Project. It is expected that the baseline for this indicator will be estimated during the first quarter of FY2012.

• Within the framework of LLR 1.1: Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth, the USAID|Crime Prevention Project awarded a total of 5,216 scholarships for training young people in FY2011. Of those scholarships, 2,516 benefited women and 2,700 benefited men. *Figure 1* shows the disaggregation by gender regarding the young people who benefited under each of the LLR 1.1 components. The achievements are described by component below; see also *Annex II*.

Figure 1. Young people who benefited from CPP scholarships, FY2011, grouped by component and gender

(LLR 1.1: Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth, by gender)



² The approved Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan refers to these Hands-on-Learning Scholarships as “studies/learning scholarships.”

Young people who have participated in vocational programs

From the total amount of scholarships awarded in FY2011, under the vocational training component of LLR 1.1: Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth, Asociación Alianza Joven (AAJ) trained 1,875 young people, Grupo Ceiba (GRUCE) trained 846 young people, and Instituto de Cooperación Social (ICOS) trained 1,357.

Table 1 shows the young people who were awarded scholarships under the vocational training component; the information is disaggregated by partner, gender, and percentage distribution.

Table 1. Young people awarded scholarships for a vocational program, FY2011, by partner, gender, and percentage distribution
(LLR 1.1: Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth)

Partner	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	1,911	47%	2,168	53%	4,078	100.0%
AAJ	903	47.3%	973	50.9%	1,875	46.0%
GRUCE	378	19.8%	468	24.5%	846	20.7%
ICOS	630	33.0%	727	38.1%	1,357	33.3%

Details on the achievements by organization follow.

Asociación Alianza Joven

The vocational training courses provided by AAJ are designed based on the interests identified by the young people who have been awarded scholarships and who attend the 15 outreach centers it supports.

Table 2 shows the amount of young people who were awarded scholarships and who participated in vocational courses provided by AAJ, according to gender, specialty, and percentage distribution.

Of the young people who attended training sessions at AAJ, 54.9% participated in computing courses, 27.7% attended English courses, 13.3% attended school reinforcement courses, and 1.6% attended the toy libraries located in the outreach centers. AAJ also provided educational updating services to 25 young people. By means of this activity, young people have a possibility of obtaining a study certificate backed by the Ministry of Education, even when they are at a different age than the one required by that institution.

The initial project that was presented by AAJ was reformulated during the last quarter of FY2011; this was supported by the CPP. For this purpose, several project revision and discussion meetings were held with the participation of representatives from both entities.

Table 2. Young people awarded AAJ vocational training scholarships, FY2011, by specialty course, gender, and percentage distribution
(LLR 1.1: Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth)

Specialty	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	903	48.2%	972	51.8%	1,875	100.0%
Computing	481	46.8%	547	53.2%	1,029	54.9%
English	250	48.2%	270	51.8%	520	27.7%
School Reinforcement	121	48.6%	128	51.4%	249	13.3%
Toy Library	14	46.6%	16	53.4%	30	1.6%
Educational Updating	14	56.7%	11	43.3%	25	1.3%
Beauty	14	100.0%	—	0.0%	14	0.7%
Confectionery	6	100.0%	—	0.0%	6	0.3%
Accounting	1	100.0%	—	0.0%	1	0.1%

The result of this project was to have specific objectives that would be adjusted to the CPP objectives.

The activities reported by AAJ during the last quarter of 2011 according to the specific objectives are as follows.

- **Specific Objective 1:** Promote social capital by means of educational, sports, cultural and social activities, as well as coordination activities which are initiated at the “Por mi Barrio” outreach centers.
 - Planning was carried out on specific subjects according to the courses provided at each one of the 15 outreach centers.
 - The Bárcenas, Mezquital, Santa Isabel, and Palín outreach centers initiated a project called Community Youth Leadership. This project is part of the strengthening activities for the outreach centers and it has the objective of projecting itself to the community through groups of young promoters and agents.

The subjects that were addressed were: Who Am I? Accepting My Reality, My Life Project, Diversity, Group and Team, and My Responsibility Within a Team. In the workshops that were carried out, 74 young people from the ages of 13 to 18 participated, 46 of whom were women and 28 of whom were men.

- Projects with an emphasis on “optimizing community infrastructure” were implemented. These infrastructure-improvement projects were carried out at two locations: (1) La Joyita in El Milagro neighborhood, municipality of Mixco; and (2) La Arenera, zone 21, Municipality of Guatemala. AAJ intends for the improved infrastructure to be used as an annex to the outreach centers that are already operating in those communities; this is with the purpose of bringing the community closer to the services provided by AAJ. In La Joyita, this annex will benefit 60 children between the ages of 7 and 14; in La Arenera it will benefit 65 children and young people between the ages of 6 and 19.
- Throughout the quarter, the “Psychology Program” provided support to 12 of the 15 outreach centers. This benefited a total of 1,848 children and young people, of whom 704 were females and 1,144 were males.
- During the month of July, the “Psychosocial Development Program” began evaluating and applying protocols created by the team of psychologists to a sample of 30 beneficiaries from the selected outreach centers. Additionally, within this program, workshops were carried out that addressed bullying, conflict resolution, and sexuality.
- **Specific Objective 2:** Support the sustainability of outreach centers through specific projects that involve the main local actors.
- The “Reinventing” project, which is supported by Students in Free Enterprise (SIFE) from Del Valle University of Guatemala, is being implemented. SIFE is a nonprofit organization of volunteer students and it operates in 47 countries around the world; it promotes education on free enterprise and sustainable development principles. The students of this program apply the knowledge they obtain in the classroom in order to develop and implement projects that improve the quality of life of the individuals in the community.
- The Reinventing project intends to generate income by gathering and selling recyclable material as a way to make the outreach centers promoted by AAJ more sustainable. In consequence, it has delegated six students from Del Valle University to work as trainers. During the fiscal year these students voluntarily invested 97.5 hours in training personnel from El Milagro, Santa Isabel 2, and Santa Catarina Pinula outreach centers, which have sites suitable for collecting the materials.
- A school band parade was carried out in Bárcenas, Villa Nueva, in order to raise awareness about the community outreach center and to make its presence more public. In all, 250 students who are residents of Bárcenas and neighboring communities participated in this activity.

- “Youth Week” was celebrated in El Mezquital community. During this activity, several local institutions publicized their initiatives regarding local children and young people. The 1,225 young people who participated came from the Búcaro, La Esperanza, Unidos por la Paz, Villalobos I and II, and El Mezquital communities.
- **Specific Objective 3:** Strengthen AAJ in technical and administrative areas, as well as the outreach centers.
 - The planning and reporting processes at the outreach centers that were driven by AAJ were strengthened. As a result of this process, there are now monthly plans, reports on the activities that have been carried out, and a vacation course plan to be carried out in November and December.
 - Outreach center coordinators were trained on work techniques for administration, group management, community leadership, and the continuity of human and community development. Additionally, a workshop on recreational arts was carried out. Its objective was for the outreach center coordinators to share their enriching and original experiences for possible replication in other outreach centers.
 - The monitoring system at the outreach centers was strengthened; standardized software is now being used, and data on 80% of the beneficiaries have been entered.
 - The actions carried out by AAJ are communicated and disseminated through Punto de Partida agency, which is responsible for AAJ’s communication strategy. With this strategy it has been possible to locally position the organization and its actions.
- **Specific Objective 4:** Tattoo Removal
 - The activities in this objective include the tattoo-removal process, which is reflected by the number of sessions and the number of removed tattoos. AAJ has assisted 55 beneficiaries, removing 215 tattoos in 222 tattoo-removal sessions.

Asociación Grupo Ceiba

During FY2011, USAID|Crime Prevention, through GRUCE, awarded 846 scholarships for teaching young people capacities that will allow them to enter into the job market. The GRUCE program called “Empresa Educativa” focuses on training young people to become computer programmers, through three levels of technological specialties; while also educating them about values by means of validated methodologies.

Table 3 provides details on the numbers of young people who were awarded scholarships to attend GRUCE’s Empresa Educativa program, by technical level and by courses that each level covers. The data are disaggregated by gender with corresponding percentage distributions.

The Empresa Educativa program is carried out at the Technological Services Park and at the Centers for Human and Technological Development (CDHyTs). These are the GRUCE headquarters—that is, where the program’s courses are taught either on a full-time study schedule or on a weekend study schedule. At the Centers, located in the communities where the young beneficiaries reside, the courses are taught part-time, with some using distance learning.

Table 3. Young people awarded GRUCE vocational training scholarships, by technical level and courses covered at each level, by gender, and by percentage distribution

(LLR 1.1: Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth)

Specialty	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	378	45%	468	55%	846	100.0%
TECHNICAL LEVEL 1	263	44.7%	277	55.3%	540	63.8%
Office Automation	263	48.7%	277	51.3%	540	63.8%
TECHNICAL LEVEL 2	96	48.7%	137	51.3%	233	27.5%
Web and Graphic Design	63	41.2%	88	58.8%	151	17.8%
Computer Repair and Maintenance	25	41.7%	44	58.3%	69	8.2%
Bilingual Call Center	8	36.2%	5	63.8%	13	1.5%
TECHNICAL LEVEL 3	19	61.5%	54	38.5%	73	8.6%
Web and Graphic Design	3	26.0%	7	74.0%	10	1.2%
Bilingual Call Center	4	30.0%	4	70.0%	8	0.9%
911 Call Center	6	50.0%	20	50.0%	26	3.1%
Educational Robotics	6	23.1%	23	76.9%	29	3.4%

Technical Level 1 consists of only one course. It teaches basic knowledge and skills for handling hardware and software, which is useful for working in an office. During FY2011, of the total number of people trained, 540 (63.8%) participated in Technical Level 1. Of these, 263 were women and 277 were men.

Technical Level 2 includes three specialty courses, among which are Web and Graphic Design, Computer Repair and Maintenance, and Bilingual Call Center. At this level, young people are given additional tools to provide specific services at the companies

where they will be working in the future. At this level, 233 young people were educated, from which 151 took Web and Graphic Design, 68 took Computer Repair and Maintenance, and 13 took Bilingual Call Center.

Technical Level 3 includes Web and Graphic Design, Bilingual Call Center, 911 Call Center, and Educational Robotics courses. The 73 young people who took courses at this level represented 8.6% of the total number of young people who enrolled in the Empresa Educativa program.

In addition to the specific courses for each level, the young people take courses in Human Development, Business Management, Introduction to Employment, and English Language.

During the last quarter of FY2011, GRUCE reported the following activities.

- The CDHyTs exchanged experiences with high school seniors from public and private schools. This took place during their “student experiences” phase, with a predetermined amount of hours, and it was a requirement to obtain their degree. Eleven professionals (1 woman/10 men) from the CDHyT shared with the students the GRUCE methodologies that reinforce their work with the beneficiaries. During the course of the activity, the young people expressed the need for a Law on Youth.
- Young people were awarded scholarships by GRUCE to attend the meeting *Let's Create a Future: Preparing Youth for Life*.
- Sixty men and 80 women graduated from the Empresa Educativa program. They constituted the 11th class to graduate from Grupo Ceiba.
- At the CDHyT in El Mezquital, zone 12, Guatemalan Independence Day ornaments were made. The CDHyT was decorated with Independence Day ornaments, using teaching material that was provided by the CPP. Thirty-three women and 24 men participated in this activity.
- The CDHyTs in El Mezquital, Brisas, El Limón, El Esfuerzo, and Santa Fase carried out the *Young People Expressing “Peace in Guate”* activity. It began with a video forum on the history of Guatemala, with attendees participating by making comments and asking significant questions relating to the video. Later, the students created graphic designs using illustration programs such as PhotoShop, PowerPoint, and Paint, regarding the following subjects: Independence Month, peace, their current situation.

Instituto de Cooperación Social

During FY2011, ICOS awarded CPP-financed scholarships to 1,357 people. **Table 4** shows information about the vocational training component, by specialty taught in the course, and disaggregated by gender and percentage distribution.

From the total amount of people who were awarded scholarships, 342 were preteens who participated during the whole period in vocational workshops on bakery, cookery, carpentry and computing; the main characteristic of this process is the student rotation in the previously mentioned workshops. The young people received reinforcement courses and psychological assistance for approaching problems that were identified by their teachers.

Table 4. Young people awarded ICOS vocational training scholarships, FY2011, by specialty course, gender, and percentage distribution
(LLR 1.1: Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth)

Specialty Course	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	630	46%	727	54%	1,357	100%
Vocational workshops	197	58%	145	42%	342	25.2%
Courses on information technology focused on learning	88	48%	97	52%	185	13.6%
Strengthening of the curriculum implemented by the ICOS Center for Learning Resources	345	42%	485	58%	830	61.2%

The participating preteens are in the third and sixth grades in public schools in the Península de la Bethania. The principals of these schools signed a commitment agreement with ICOS expressing their interest in having their students participate in the program.

Before carrying out the course for the preteens, ICOS trained 185 teachers and parents in information technology; they participated in three courses that were taught by instructors at the institution's computer laboratory.

ICOS's Center for Learning Resources (Centro de Recursos para El Aprendizaje) provides support materials for students and teachers in order for them to do homework and prepare for their courses. During the fiscal year, this center assisted 830 people from schools in the Península de la Bethania.

During FY2012, ICOS faced the following challenges:

- Satisfy the demand for services from the beneficiary population (teenagers and adults), which was greater than the services currently provided;
- Increase the quality of the services provided to the beneficiaries;
- Expand the services provided to new sectors and institutions.

ICOS’s cycle for providing assistance coincides with the school year, which means that the project will end during the first quarter of FY2012. The director of this organization stated that the main accomplishments achieved with CPP support during this period were:

- Establishment of an Alliance for a Culture of Peace with public sector and civil society organizations in the Península de la Bethania.
- Increases in beneficiaries served under the following components: (1) technical education, 61%; (2) psychology, 69%; (3) sports, 67%; (4) dance festival, 400% (based on number of enrolled groups); (5) soccer championship, 330%; (6) schooling for parents from eight of the included establishments.
- Establishment of the “Con tus Hijos Cumple” project in the Bethania community, in coordination with the Municipality of Guatemala. This project supported a population that had not previously received mother-and-child education from ICOS.
- Establishment of a component for following up on the education of ICOS’s direct beneficiaries in 2011–2012.

Young people who have participated in educational programs

Under USAID|Crime Prevention, educational programs will allow young people to finish the educational phases approved and supervised by the Ministry of Education, such as primary school, middle school, and high school.

GRUCE is the USAID|Crime Prevention partner that helps young people who are at risk to finish their formal education through the Alternative Education Program. This activity is carried out at the CDHyT that are located in the El Limón, San Pedro Ayampuc, Santa Faz, and Villa Lobos II communities. A total of 779 young people took courses under this program in FY2011, of whom 384 were women and 395 were men. The CDHyT with the highest amount of students is located in Brisas de San Pedro Ayampuc; it had 278 students.

Table 5 shows the number of young people awarded educational training scholarships by GRUCE, according to the reports submitted by this organization. The data are grouped by the CDHyT where the courses were taught, disaggregated by gender and percentage distribution.

Table 5. Young people awarded GRUCE vocational training scholarships, FY2011, by CDHyT attended, gender, and percentage distribution
(LLR 1.1: Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth)

CDHyT	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	384	49.3%	395	50.7%	779	100.0%
El Limón zone 18	72	46.8%	82	53.2%	154	19.8%

CDHyT	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Brisas de San Pedro Ayampuc	127	45.7%	151	54.3%	278	35.7%
Lomas de Santa Faz zone 18	91	50.6%	89	49.4%	180	23.1%
Ceiba Villa Lobos II	94	56.3%	73	43.7%	167	21.4%

Young people awarded Hands-on-Learning Scholarships

With the purpose of increasing job competitiveness among at-risk youth, USAID|Crime Prevention awards Hands-on-Learning Scholarships. These scholarships are defined as stipend support that will allow young people to apply for internships of up to 3 months through a partner organization with the purpose of providing them with opportunities to develop skills and possibly be hired.

The USAID|Crime Prevention Project during FY2011, through GRUCE, awarded Hands-on-Learning Scholarships to 358 young people, in various productive sectors. This activity is carried out through the Advisory Office for Workers and Businesses (OSALE).

Throughout the courses in Technical Levels 1 and 2, OSALE trains the young people in order to insert them into the job market. In Technical Level 1, the following courses are taught: Workforce Basic Concepts, Introduction to Employment, Open and Hidden Markets, Job Market in Guatemala, Job Market Globalization, Strategies for Job Searching, Simulation of Work Habits, What Are Work Habits, Personal Appearance and “Personal Appearance Collage,”³ and Body Language.

In Technical Level 2, the following courses are taught: Job Application, Stage Fright, Authority Management, Corporate and Personal Coaching, Oratory and Effective Communication, and Leadership.

Table 6 shows the amount of young people awarded Hands-on-Learning Scholarships during FY2011, disaggregated by gender and percentage distribution.

Table 6. Young people awarded GRUCE Hands-on-Learning Scholarships, FY2011, by gender and percentage distribution

(LLR 1.1: Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth)

Partner	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	137	38%	221	62%	358	137
GRUCE – OSALE	137	38%	221	62%	358	137

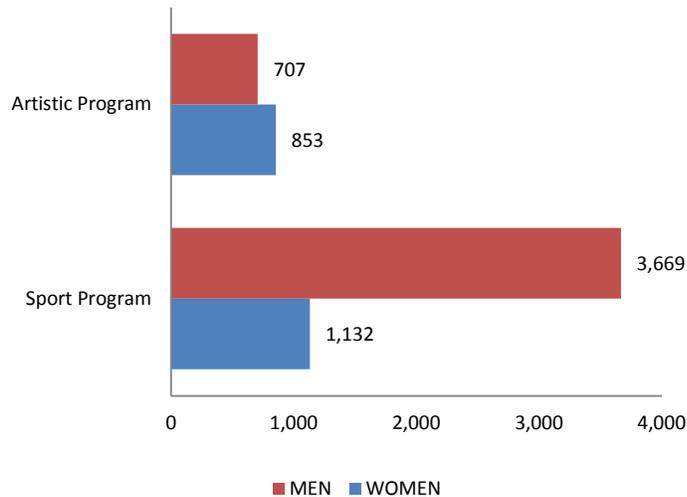
³ “Collage”: As part of their instruction on the messages inherent in clothing and language choices, course participants look at visual images of people in various settings and analyze them.

LLR 1.2: Increased engagement in cultural/recreational activities among at-risk youth

The USAID|Crime Prevention Project recorded that 6,361 youth who were at risk of becoming part of a gang or organized crime participated in sports and art programs with the purpose of using their free time in a healthy and secure manner, without affecting their educational and family responsibilities. The sports and artistic activities that are carried out reduce the vulnerability of young people to becoming part of gangs or organized crime.

Figure 2 shows the total number of youth, disaggregated by sex, who were awarded scholarships for artistic and sports programs during FY2011; during this period, 4,801 participated in sports activities and 1,560 participated in artistic activities.

Figure 2. Young people awarded scholarships for participating in artistic and sports activities, FY2011, by gender and program



Young people who have participated in sports activities

Table 7 shows that 4,801 young people participated in sports activities during FY2011. Of these, 454 participated in the sports activities organized by AAJ, 1,216 at ICOS, and 3,131 in the municipality of Tactic.

Table 7. Young people awarded sports scholarships, FY2011, by partner
(LLR 1.2: Increased engagement in cultural/recreational activities among at-risk youth)

Partner	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	1,132	24%	3,669	76%	4,801	100%
AAJ	148	33%	306	67%	454	9%
ICOS	564	46%	652	54%	1,216	25%
Municipality of Tactic	420	13%	2,711	87%	3,131	65%

The following information describes the number of beneficiaries (youth at risk) by program and partner.

AAJ

Twelve of the 15 outreach centers that receive support from AAJ carry out sports and entertainment activities. As noted above (see Table 7), 454 young people participated in these activities, of whom 420 participated in soccer tournaments and 34 in diverse entertainment activities.

ICOS

The schools that are part of the program that is being financed by USAID|Crime Prevention and implemented by ICOS carried out soccer championships in which a total of 1,216 young people participated, including players and spectators. The championships were carried out at the fields in Península de la Bethania.

Young people who have participated in artistic activities

The USAID|Crime Prevention Project awards scholarships to young people so that they can participate in artistic activities. In FY2011, 1,560 young people were awarded scholarships through AAJ and Caja Lúdica Association.

Table 8 shows the amount of young men and women who participated, by partner and percentage distribution.

Table 8. Young people awarded arts scholarships, FY2011, by partner, specialty, gender, and percentage distribution
(LLR 1.2 Increased engagement in cultural/recreational activities among at-risk youth)

Specialty	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	853	54.7%	707	45.3%	1,560	100.00%
Asociación Alianza Joven	102	42.4%	138	57.6%	240	15.38%
Recreational Art	6	39.1%	9	60.9%	15	6.45%
Arts	87	45.0%	107	55.0%	194	81.04%
Break Dancing	3	22.5%	10	77.5%	13	5.60%
Music	5	31.3%	11	68.7%	17	6.91%
Caja Lúdica Association	751	56.9%	569	43.1%	1,320	84.62%
Workshops on awareness-raising and cultural/artistic expression	120	43.0%	159	57.0%	279	21.14%
Peer-to-peer training	253	45.3%	306	54.7%	559	42.35%
Implementation of coordination meeting of the Youth Network	10	32.3%	21	67.7%	31	2.35%
Workshops on recreational education based on the arts	368	81.6%	83	18.4%	451	34.17%

Below we describe each partner's activities.

AAJ

Fifteen young people from AAJ participated in recreational arts activities; this increased their positive attitude about life. Additionally, 224 young people used their free time for arts as a mechanism to strengthen their aesthetic sensibilities and to better communicate their ideas and emotions.

Caja Lúdica Association

Caja Lúdica educated 279 people in the performing arts, through workshops on human development, awareness raising, and artistic expression. They studied and practiced for performances in theater, dance, and music. The young people who participated in the workshops transferred the knowledge they acquired to 559 other young people.

The Association trained 451 teachers who teach at public schools in the department of Baja Verapaz. During the workshops, Caja Lúdica provided its methodological tools for recreation education based on the arts.

Caja Lúdica coordinates with a Youth Network at the national level, with the participation of civil society organizations that have the same goals and interests as Caja Lúdica. The CPP grant resources financed workshops aimed at strengthening the organizations' role and their planning capabilities. Thirty-one young people participated in the workshops.

Sports Schools in Tactic and Tamahú

The CPP strengthened the sports schools in the municipalities of Tactic and Tamahú, providing sports equipment and supporting soccer, basketball, and table-tennis championships.

The number of young participants grew, which encouraged the municipalities to reinforce the schools' actions by investing more, in terms of both finances and human resources. As a result, more young people used their free time for healthy recreational activities, involving educational centers and parents.

It is important to mention that groups of young people who volunteer to help in the schools have been created. Their participation has strengthened the work of the Interinstitutional Work Groups in both municipalities.

Arts School in Tactic and Tamahú

The USAID|Crime Prevention Project strengthened of the Culture Office in the municipality of Tactic by providing musical instruments. In the municipality of Tamahú, CPP funds helped the municipality purchase a *marimba* and traditional folk dance outfits for the "Moors and Christians" folk dance group.

The objective of the support provided was to motivate young people from both municipalities to learn about music and dance and to improve the schools' capacity to respond to increasing demand for arts education.

As with the sports schools, the municipalities significantly increased their investments in arts education for youth. As a result of the strengthening of the arts school in Tamahú, a group of young volunteers carries out artistic events such as festivals and other cultural activities.

Activities that have recently been implemented

During the last quarter of FY2011, six initiatives began that will generate results during FY2012. Below we describe these initiatives, by partner.

Fundación Proyecto de Vida (Project of Life Foundation)–GuateÁmala

Project of Life Foundation–GuateÁmala has formed an alliance with the Municipal Soccer School (EMEFUT), which operates under the Social Development Department of the Municipal Sports Office of the Municipality of Guatemala.

GuateÁmala has been preparing for an education and training program for FY2012. Participants will include young people and their families from multiple neighborhoods in Guatemala City where EMEFUT provides soccer training.

During the first quarter of FY2011, actions focused on mapping the schools and communities to be supported, as well as performing a diagnostic of the technical abilities of the young people who would participate in the project. Additionally, GuateÁmala led a diagnostic to obtain further information about the young people’s lives, their challenges, and other relevant subjects. The survey helped to prepare a profile of the potential beneficiaries and have enough inputs for adapting the methodology for GuateÁmala Dialogues.

Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral del Hombre y su Entorno (CALMECAC)

CALMECAC is the organization selected by the Municipal Violence Prevention Commission in Tamahú to develop the project “Creating Youth: An Opportunity for the Present.” The project includes components on crafts, agriculture, tourism, art, culture, sports, and peaceful coexistence.

During the last quarter of FY2011, CALMECAC presented the initiative to the Municipal Violence Prevention Commission in Tamahú and to the affected Community Violence Prevention Commissions in order to begin planning and coordinating activities that the communities had prioritized. In addition, it carried out community diagnostics that preceded preparation of Violence Prevention Plans at the community level.

Note that young people were involved in planning ways to strengthen the functioning of municipal schools and opportunities to generate knowledge, abilities, and skills among the youth.

Asociación en Función para la Educación y el Desarrollo Social y Rural (FEDCOR)

FEDCOR is implementing program components on art, culture, sports, and peaceful coexistence in the municipality of Tactic.

The intervention focuses on providing and improving social development opportunities that will help lower municipalities’ rates of violence; and promoting work with young volunteers, students, and parents as key players. In order to ensure the involvement of local youth, FEDCOR will seek support from local youth organizations that work in the relevant sectors. FEDCOR will seek opportunities to discuss, analyze, and propose solutions in a coordinated and joint manner regarding the issues of violence and gender discrimination.

FEDCOR has presented its work plan and the implementation methodology to the municipal commission, the community commissions, and the Committees for Municipal Development (COMUDE).

Grupos Gestores

The network Grupos Gestores will be implementing program components involving dairy products, handicrafts, agriculture, and tourism in the municipality of Tactic as alternatives for generating productive capacities. The network's vision focuses on economic development in micro and medium enterprises.

The objective is to provide opportunities and carry out activities that increase economic production and encourage youth to become local players, with technical support offered via certified training, educational, and vocational programs.

Significant developments from Grupos Gestores's actions so far in the municipality of Tactic and its selected communities are:

- Made project presentations to the municipal and community commissions, the Municipal Council, and the Community Development Councils (COCODEs), in order to begin planning and coordinating priority activities at the community level.
- Coordinated with the Youth Network directors in order to learn about their purpose and goals and to identify future actions to strengthen them.
- Improved the support of young volunteers to publicize the project and to obtain basic information, especially for identifying additional potential young participants.

Instituto Tecnológico Oficial de la Mancomunidad Copán Ch'orti'

To facilitate the implementation of this activity, CECI has provide scholarships to students from the Institute of Mancomunidad Copán Ch'orti' to take specialized courses for obtaining high school degrees in Sciences and Letters with a Specialty in Commercial Computing, Electricity and Auto Mechanics.

This education will be provided by the Technical Institute for Training and Productivity (INTECAP) based in the department of Esquipulas. The courses will give the students well-rounded exposure to both the academic courses and the technical specialties offered by the INTECAP.

The municipality of San José la Arada is financing the transport of students from that municipality. This was accomplished at the request of the Municipal Violence Prevention Commission of San José la Arada.

Municipality of Tactic and Tamahú, Rapid Response Fund (RRF) Grant No. 15

The RRF grant that was approved for the municipalities of Tactic and Tamahú, through the "Facing New Challenges for a Community without Violence" training plan, was

created to generate technical–vocational capacities, as well as capacities for development management for young people and municipal Interinstitutional Work Groups.

The technical courses offered were electricity basics, automobile electric system maintenance, electrical appliance reparation, basic operation of Microsoft Windows and Office, and canning of fruits and vegetables. The courses are carried out through alliances among the municipalities, Educational Centers, the Tactic Agricultural Development Association (ADEATAC) and the local INTECAP.

Activities pending approval

Scholarship program. Late in July, the CPP published an announcement requesting proposals to implement a scholarship program. The project team received 17 proposals in August and evaluated them according to established procedures. Four organizations were selected: Del Valle University of Guatemala, Kinal Foundation, Junkabal Foundation, and Paiz Foundation. Each organization offers integrated approaches: Del Valle University provides training in agriculture, forestry, information technology, and tourism; Kinal trains at-risk young men in auto mechanics and electricity; Junkabal specializes in training for girls who are at risk, with courses on information technology and call centers; Paiz Foundation offers all of the above plus a one-year course in nursing. In the first quarter of FY2012, after the Technical Review Committee approves, the CPP plans to start the scholarship program by awarding a grant to each of the four pre-selected organizations.

Asociación Comunidad Esperanza Youth Center “Ciudad de la Esperanza.” This group represents an alternative for children and youth who live in the municipal garbage dump and its surrounding neighborhoods: El Esfuerzo I, El Esfuerzo II, Nueva Esperanza, and Sachamach. A Juvenile Technology Center is planned for construction in the community. This center will provide training to at-risk youth, through a grant implemented by the Asociación Comunidad Esperanza.

Sistema de Orquestas de Guatemala. The Sistema Nacional de Orquestas proposes a project that will allow for wider coverage of musical programs that target at-risk youth. The proposal includes training in musical instruments, training of children and youth in values and citizenship, and educational and psychological support, for the comprehensive education of its participants. The concept for the system of orchestras was first developed in Venezuela 36 years ago, during which children and youth were rescued from the streets through music programs. In Guatemala, the system has been working since 2006.

Asociación Puente Belice. This organization presented a proposal in August 2011 detailing an educational and preventive program to place at-risk youth immediately in schools and part-time jobs. For 2½ years, approximately 300 at-risk youth from zones 6 and 18 of Guatemala City will become beneficiaries each year. The proposal includes education, human development, and job placement, and will ensure that beneficiaries complete both primary and secondary education, which will guarantee increased

academic levels and better income for the family. Other beneficiaries will include approximately 600 children participating in cultural and recreational activities annually.

Municipality of Esquipulas. The municipality and the Violence Prevention Commission propose a program for recovering run-down public spaces for sports centers and activities with at-risk youth.

Sub-IR 2: Trust between police and community in target areas improved

The CPP will establish baseline values for creating trust between residents and the police in each of the supported communities. A survey on crime, victimization, and perceptions about the police will be carried out. It will gather the population's perceptions about security and past experiences of victimization, experiences with crime prevention, opinions about the National Civilian Police and other institutions, and perceptions about recreation in their community. The survey to be used was approved by RTI's Institutional Review Board as a prerequisite for carrying out research using human subjects. The baseline estimation will be done during the first quarter of FY2012.

LLR 2.1: Prioritized crime prevention actions implemented by community stakeholders

With the purpose of strengthening citizen participation in the selected communities and with the support of the CPP, Violence Prevention Commissions were created; these commissions in turn will develop Violence Prevention Plans. The Violence Prevention Commissions are made up of local players interested in reducing the risk of violence through preventive measures. The commissions will have at least one representative from the Municipal Council and one agent from the National Civilian Police. These commissions will be incorporated into the Development Councils System.

The goals to be achieved under LLR 2.1 are divided into two subcomponents:

- Violence Prevention Commissions formed.
- Violence Prevention Plans prepared.

Both subcomponents will have to be reached in all 40 communities that were selected, which are located in 10 municipalities in the departments of Alta Verapaz, Chiquimula, and Zacapa. **Figure 3** describes the process that was used by USAID|Crime Prevention to select the departments and municipalities in which it is currently working; **Figure 4** presents the process for establishing the commissions, in the form of a diagram.

Figure 3. Community selection process

The goal of the CPP is to support 40 communities in 10 municipalities. The CPP has identified, selected, and begun implementing activities in 9 municipalities so far. In these 9 municipalities, 22 communities have been selected. With the purpose of identifying the municipalities where the project will work, certain criteria have been used; this will allow the efforts to be directed to the departments that show a high crime incidence.
Priority based on the rate of homicides per 100,000 inhabitants (thpcmh):

Use of the homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants allows comparisons among countries and cities using the proportion of the total population victimized by homicide during an established period of time, usually a year. The estimated average for Latin American countries is 30 thpcmh. The average rate for Guatemala in 2008 was 51 thpcmh.

Of the 22 departments in Guatemala, 15 have higher rates than the Latin American average. At a national level, Guatemala and Chiquimula show the highest thpcmh.

Additionally to working in the departments with the highest criminal activity, such as Guatemala and Chiquimula, it is necessary to work in territories such as Alta Verapaz that, according to their thpcmh, are considered to have low criminal activity but have had a significant increase in drug trafficking in the past few years.

Discrimination due to secondary data:

Once the departments of Alta Verapaz, Chiquimula and Guatemala were selected, the CPP identified the participating municipalities using standard indicators that will allow municipalities to be compared and categorized. Using this secondary data generated by institutions such as the Ministry of Public Finance, the Secretariat of Programming and Planning, and the National Statistics Institute, 16 indicators will be evaluated in the municipalities of Alta Verapaz, Chiquimula, and Guatemala, according to their relevance.

Population:

Municipalities with a higher percentage of inhabitants that are vulnerable to violence—youth, poverty, illiteracy, and indigenous people—will become a priority.

Leveraging capacity:

The CPP initially will use municipal indicators estimated by the Ministry of Public Finance that measure the municipalities' financial capacity and financial independence to finance projects. The CPP also will assess capacity to contribute leverage support for the project.

Municipal structure:

Although the projects will be financed by grants given to civil organizations, the institutional capacity of the municipalities needs to be reviewed. It will be a priority in all municipalities (1) that an office for municipal planning exists; (2) that they have promoted, participated, and allowed the development of general, sectoral, or theme-based municipal planning exercises; and (3) that a Municipal Development Council has been formed.

Violence:

The rates per 100,000 inhabitants of homicides, injuries, and felonies against property, aside from reflecting the violent situation, are parameters that can be compared among municipalities.

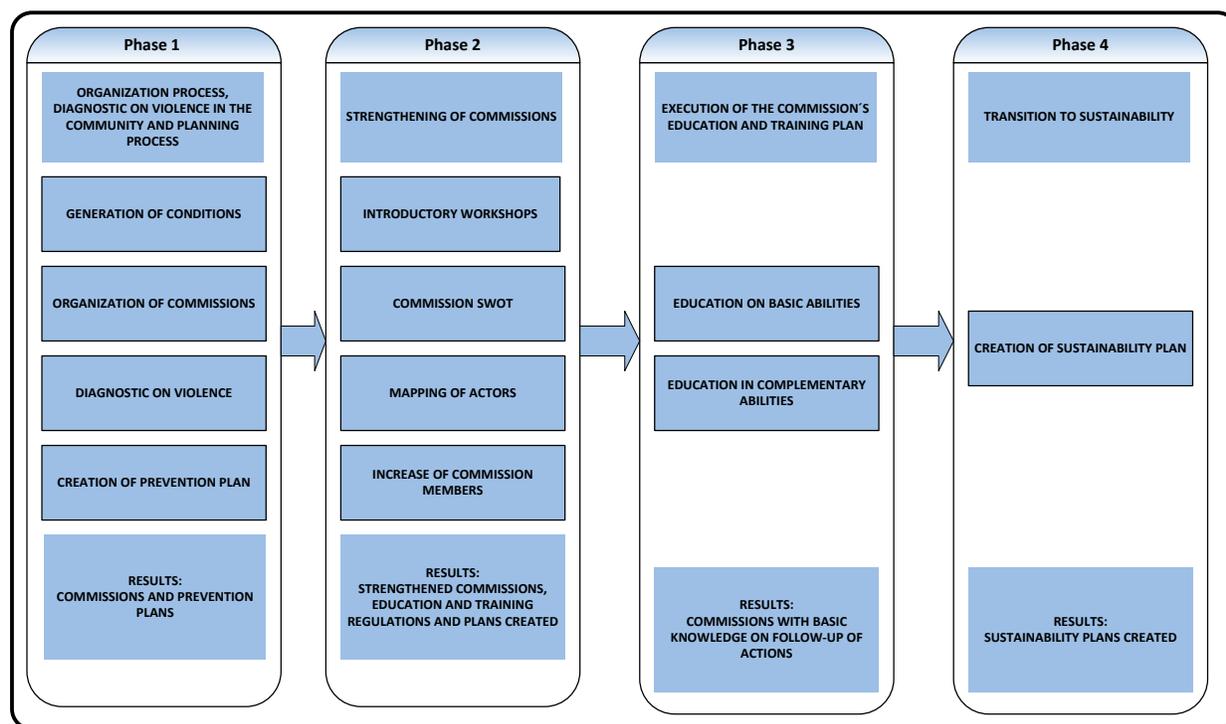
Presence:

Local support for the project needs to be established so that the presence of Grupo Ceiba and Asociación Alianza Joven is valued. Municipalities where USAID projects have been implemented will have priority.

Communities prioritized by the CPP

Department	Guatemala	Alta Verapaz		Chiquimula			
Municipality	Palencia	Tamahú	Tactic	San José La Arada	San Juan La Ermita	San Jacinto	Esquipulas
Community	Villas de Oriente	Chimolón	Barrio San Jacinto	Santa Rosa	Casco Urbano	Casco Urbano	Residenciales del Valle
	Agua Tibia	Naxombal	Barrio la Asunción	Saspán			San Mateo II
	Ojo de Agua	Chiquin	Barrio Chamché	Casco Urbano			Barrio Santa Ana
	Rincón de Piedra	Panhorna	Platerio I y II				Santa Rosalía
	Pueblo Nuevo						

Figure 4. Structure, strengthening, and sustainability of the Violence Prevention Commissions



Violence Prevention Commissions

Violence Prevention Commissions are created in several phases, each of which has specific activities that need to be implemented and that will generate their own means of verification. The CPP will also ensure that women, young people, and indigenous people, among others, participate in the created commissions. The phases and activities that are detailed below can be implemented simultaneously without the achievement of one being a prerequisite for the next one.

1. Condition-generating phase:
 - Signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the municipality (see *Annexes III and IV* for sample agreement documents).
 - Liaison between Violence Prevention Commission and Municipal Council.
 - Map of stakeholders created.
2. Violence Prevention Commission creation phase:
 - Commission created.
 - Commission authorized by the municipality (see example in *Annex V*).
 - Violence Prevention Commission representatives designated.
3. Violence Prevention Commission strengthening phase:

- Rules of the Violence Prevention Commission approved by the commission members.
- Annual work plan developed and strengthening of the Violence Prevention Commission carried out. Figure 4 above describes the USAID|Crime Prevention approach to strengthening the created commissions.
- Activities, budget, and schedule for implementation.

Violence Prevention Plans

These plans are the documents in which the Violence Prevention Commissions present their strategies for improving the social and situational security of the community. Just as with the creation of Violence Prevention Commissions, the development of the plans has several phases that contain specific activities and means for verifying their achievement. Gender considerations will ensure equal involvement of men and women, indigenous people, and others. Each activity can be implemented simultaneously without the achievement of one being a prerequisite for the next.

4. Baseline estimation phase:

- Communities selected.
- Baseline survey carried out.

5. Information collection phase:

- Municipal Development Plan reviewed for the identification of violence prevention actions.
- Demographic and social information collected.

6. Phase to identify and analyze security-related topics:

- Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) carried out by the Violence Prevention Commission.

7. Phase to design and validate the Violence Prevention Plan:

- Development of the Violence Prevention Plan.
- Validation of the Violence Prevention Plan.

By September 30, 2011, Violence Prevention Commissions had been created in 22 communities. Seven of the 22 commissions created had developed Violence Prevention Plans. The number of communities assisted by the end of FY2011 was seven.

Current situation of the created commissions

Department of Chiquimula, Municipality of Esquipulas. The Security Commission was reactivated, creating a board of directors with individuals from various sectors of the municipality that also were represented on the Municipal Development Council. The reactivation involved scheduling weekly meetings at which the security situation and

prevention options for the municipality have been discussed. A CPP technical team has worked on a situational diagnostic of the municipality and facilitated municipal planning for prevention.

The Municipal Violence Prevention Commission has had challenges regarding registering its board of directors and its minutes book, due to lack of cooperation from the municipal employees who are responsible for this process. This situation shows the coordination problems that exist among the different sectors of civil society and municipal employees. The members of the Commission hope that, with the changeover of municipal authorities,⁴ the coordination will improve and the process will move forward.

During the creation of the four Community Violence Prevention Commissions, coordination has taken place among COCODE members, the board of directors of the Municipal Violence Prevention Commission, and the CPP personnel.

Department of Chiquimula, Municipality of San Jacinto. The organization, diagnostic phase, and planning for violence prevention in this municipality were accomplished due to the active participation of the Municipal Council. The coordination process was carried out in a participatory manner.

Within these commissions, there is ample representation of the social sectors in the municipality and the town center. The commissions have expressed their interest in implementing a training process for their members so they can respond positively when executing their Violence Prevention Plans and be sustainable over time.

Department of Chiquimula, Municipality of San Jose La Arada. The organization, diagnostic, and planning process for violence prevention in this municipality and its communities were handled efficiently. The municipality was intensely involved in the process.

Saspán and Santa Rosa communities live under extreme poverty conditions; there are few opportunities for young people. These factors led the Municipal Violence Prevention commission to select them as intervention communities for the CPP.

Department of Chiquimula, Municipality of San Juan Ermita. The organizational process in the municipality was complicated at the beginning. The municipality called upon residents on three occasions to come forward for a meeting to create the Municipal Violence Prevention Commission; however, the number of people who turned up for the first two meetings was not satisfactory. After the third call, the commission was created and a diagnostic and planning process, which was considered satisfactory, was initiated. However, participation remains irregular.

The CPP has recognized that strengthening the municipal and community Violence Prevention Commissions in the town center will need to focus on improving the participation of key actors and strengthening their organization.

⁴ The elections took place on September 11, and new mayors and other local officials will be sworn into office on January 15, 2012. The President's term will begin January 14.

Department of Alta Verapaz, Municipality of Tactic. The municipality of Tactic showed significant progress in terms of organization, diagnostics, and planning for violence prevention. The organizational process for the Municipal Violence Prevention Commission was conducted with representatives of various sectors of the municipality's population. The fact that the municipality received an RRF grant for implementing sports and artistic activities for youth and children at the same time as the organization process had a positive impact on Tactic citizens' motivation. The RRF grant called "Preventing Violence During School Vacations" enjoyed widespread participation. This process led to a group of young volunteers working efficiently to implement the activities of the art and sports schools, as well as conducting sports championships.

The municipality issued a tender offer for carrying out activities to prevent violence. The Municipal Violence Prevention Commission selected the Grupos Gestores and FEDCOR to implement the tendered projects. The actions taken by the selected organizations are being implemented within the framework of the municipal Violence Prevention Plan and are being coordinated with issues that arise from the progress of the community Violence Prevention Plans.

Department of Alta Verapaz, Tamahú. The process for the work on violence prevention in the municipality of Tamahú began with the creation of the Municipal Violence Prevention Commission and the parallel implementation of the RRF grant project, "Preventing Violence During School Vacations." The grant promoted sports and art, with broad participation from youth in the area.

The "Preventing Violence During School Vacations" grant covered the founding of the traditional folk dance group "Moors and Christians"; creation of the *marimba* band "Princesa de la Paz del Polochic"; and establishment of a sports school, all of which are activities in which youth in this municipality can participate. The first phase of encouraging youth participation in healthy use of free time ended with a 10-kilometer race, "Running for a Tamahú Without Violence."

As a way of strengthening the organizational, diagnostic, and planning process, the CPP carried out technical trainings for the Municipal Violence Prevention Commission. The strengthened commission now is able to support the community Violence Prevention Commissions and to coordinate better with CALMECAC, which runs the "Creating Youth: An Opportunity for the Present" project.

Department of Alta Verapaz, Cobán. A meeting was held to present the Crime Prevention Project to the Municipal Council. Afterward the municipality of Cobán confirmed its interest in coordinating activities related to violence prevention with the CPP. The municipality proposed to initiate activities in 2012.

The CPP, in coordination with the Vice Ministry for Community Support, held meetings with various actors working in the municipality, to facilitate their participation in the Municipal Violence Prevention Commission. The participating organizations expressed interest in collaborating.

The CPP has identified the Comunidad Esperanza organization as a key partner in Cobán due to the social, educational, and vocational projects that it carries out with at-risk youth in a marginal urban area in the municipality. During FY2011, “Comunidad Esperanza” began preparing a project proposal that includes an institutional strengthening component, the creation of a youth center, scholarships for youth and children, and formal education. It is expected to support 300 children and young people in a marginal urban area in Cobán: Nueva Esperanza Residential Development.

The CPP has initiated a rapprochement process with the Community Development Council of Nueva Esperanza.. The purpose of the rapprochement is to begin an organizational process for violence prevention at the community level.

Department of Guatemala, Municipality of Palencia. A Municipal Violence Prevention Commission and five Community Violence Prevention Commissions have been created in the municipality of Palencia. Two Violence Prevention Plans have been finalized.

In the case of the Municipal Violence Prevention Commission, its members have maintained interest and enthusiasm in the process, and they are aware of the need to strengthen the commission by incorporating commercial and religious stakeholders in order to strengthen its representativeness. So far, the process has been carried out smoothly and the commission has support from the Municipal Council.

The Community Violence Prevention Commissions were created only recently, with the exception of the one in Villas de Oriente. The members of Villas de Oriente Commission already had experience in community organization, which is reflected in their ability to manage several projects for residential development.

In both cases, the lack of a Committee for Municipal Development is perceived as a threat. It makes it difficult to coordinate the efforts of the various committees and municipal support offices. This could change, because in January 2012, the newly installed municipal authorities are expected to strengthen the community participation processes within the Development Councils System and to support the efforts of the Violence Prevention Commissions.

Department of Guatemala, Municipality of Guatemala. The Municipality of Guatemala—in alliance with the Vice Ministry for Community Support—has been preparing a project to generate citizen participation in various neighborhoods, in order to prevent violence. (See extended information in the “Challenges and proposed solutions” section of this report.)

Table 9 shows the status of the commissions and the Violence Prevention Plans in the selected communities.

Table 9. Status of Violence Prevention Commissions, by department, municipality, and community

Locations and Intermediate Results			Violence Prevention Commission created	Violence Prevention Plan developed
Department	Municipality	Community		
		Villas de Oriente	X	X
		Agua Tibia	X	
Guatemala		Ojo de Agua	X	
		Rincón de Piedra	X	
	Palencia	Pueblo Nuevo	X	
		Chimolón	X	X
		Naxombal	X	
		Chiquin	X	
	Tamahú	Panhorna	X	
Alta Verapaz		Barrio San Jacinto	X	
		Barrio la Asunción	X	
		Barrio Chamché	X	X
	Tactic	Platerio I y II	X	
		Santa Rosa	X	
		Saspán	X	X
	San José La Arada	Casco Urbano	X	
	San Juan La Ermita	Casco Urbano	X	X
Chiquimula	San Jacinto	Casco Urbano	X	X
		Residenciales del Valle	X	
		San Mateo II	X	
		Barrio Santa Ana	X	
	Esquipulas	Santa Rosalía	x	X

LLR 2.2: Capacity of the Crime Prevention Unit within the PNC has been strengthened in topics related to effective community policing

USAID|Crime Prevention understands that in order to improve trust between the PNC and the community, it is necessary to work on and strengthen community organization, and at the same time strengthen the police force's ability to give citizens better service. This joint work focus is a new way of thinking and acting. A text box at right describes the PNC's responsibility according to its legal framework.

For the police, community violence prevention implies the development of a new community rapprochement strategy. This strategy must be approved and consented to by the managing directors of the institution, in order to later develop a conceptual and methodological framework that allows the subject of community violence and crime prevention to become operational. (*Annex VII* contains an organizational chart for the PNC.)

National Civilian Police (PNC)

Created by Law Decree 11-97, the PNC is a professional, armed institution, separate from all political activity. Its organization is of a hierarchic nature. Its acting model is based on respect for the rights and liberties of citizens and on the fact that public security constitutes an essential service of the State for all inhabitants of the national territory.

Crime Prevention Unit of the National Civilian Police

Created by PNC 44-2009 General Order. Its purpose is to prevent crime and work closely with police stations as well as with nongovernmental and governmental organizations that support crime prevention.

The CPP seeks to strengthen the Crime Prevention Unit of the PNC (see text box for responsibilities according to its legal framework), aiming to build a positive relationship between the police and the community. The police must include the community—especially local governments—in the design of community crime and violence prevention strategies. The Municipal Councils articulate the community's wishes for pertinent and precise actions in the local context.

Leahy Vetting Process

As mandated by the U.S. Government, all police officers trained in activities supported by CPP should be Leahy vetted. Leahy vetting is a background clearance process mandated by Section 620J of the Foreign Assistance Act. The process has been carried out by USAID/Guatemala.

In all, 397 officers assigned to the Crime Prevention Unit and 35 officers assigned to the Data Collection, Evaluation, and Geographic Information System (GIS) Section of the PNC have passed the Leahy vetting process.

The CPP has initiated a work program with the officers in charge of the Crime Prevention Unit, which has allowed the planning and carrying out of two workshops:

- How to work in a participatory manner on local crime and violence prevention
- Definition of rapprochement of the National Civilian Police towards the communities.

Personnel from the Crime Prevention Unit participated in both workshops.

The CPP facilitated the development of a training module on “Preventive Community Mapping.” The training module will be presented by members of the Data Collection, Evaluation, and Geographic Information System Section and the Crime Prevention Unit to the personnel in charge of the Community Relations Division of the PNC. The CPP technical team expects that the module also will be presented to members of the Violence Prevention Commissions.

Workshop to adapt the manual How to Work in a Participatory Manner on Violence and Crime Prevention at the Local Level to the police environment

The CPP⁵ has developed a methodology that allows it to work in a participatory manner on violence and crime prevention at the local level. The methodology guides the people implementing it to prepare the conditions for local organization.

Likewise, it identifies the elements for creating, implementing, and monitoring a violence and crime prevention work plan.

The methodology was presented and validated by the agents of the Crime Prevention Unit and the Manager of the Prevention Axis (Axis II) of the Presidential Commission on PNC Reform at the workshop “How to Work in a Participatory Manner on Violence and Crime Prevention at the Local Level.” This workshop was carried out in June 2011.

Community-Based Policing

To CPP, community-based policing focuses on preventive activities and on a specific geographical area: the neighborhood, the village, the community. The police must be capable of facilitating citizen participation in the solution to the problems that affect them. Likewise, community policing should generate collective learning experiences for the police and citizens. Communication between police and citizens becomes the basic principle for conflict resolution and trust generation.

The CPP’s approach to community-based policing is described in the text box above.

⁵ This workshop was carried out in coordination with Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS).

Members of the National Civilian Police who participated in the workshop improved the methodology by providing input based on their daily crime-prevention work.

The methodology is being used by members of community and Municipal Violence Prevention Commissions supported by the project.

In FY2012, the CPP will publish the manual *How to Work in a Participatory Manner on Violence and Crime Prevention at the Local Level*, which clarifies the interconnectedness of the police and the community.

Workshop on “Definition of Rapprochement Between the National Civilian Police and the Communities”

The PNC needs to define a rapprochement strategy with each community that allows it to do more effective prevention work and therefore generate trust from society.

CPP supported the Community Relations Section of the PNC (SIRC) through a workshop, in order to develop a new rapprochement strategy between the PNC and the community (see text box below).

Community Relations Section (SIRC), National Civilian Police

It carries out community policing actions within the PNC. SIRC is responsible for establishing relationships, trust, communication, knowledge, and interaction between the community and the PNC . This is in order to propose policies that lead to prevention, detection, and prosecution of crime with the collaboration of citizens and private and public institutions.

SIRC coordinates with police stations; coordinates prevention and community work that members of the PNC must develop; establishes and maintains relationships with representatives of various communities; and interacts with private, religious, public, and social institutions in order to learn and plan actions aimed at preventing criminal acts. In order to carry out these tasks, SIRC has delegates in each of the 27 police stations across the country.

SIRC proposes an innovative strategy in which police assigned to prevention focus their efforts on promoting citizen participation and involvement in the local problems.

The proposed strategy points out that in order to achieve credibility in prevention work, the police need to work along with institutions and people present in the community (local government, mayor, local authorities, organized citizens, firefighters, public employees, business people, traders, etc.).

In order to put the strategy into motion, a work plan was developed for 2012. The work plan has been approved by the Director of the Crime Prevention Unit.

University Preparatory Course for the PNC

The International Center for Sustainable Development (CIDES) subcontracted with the Rural University of Guatemala to design and develop a study program specifically for police officers.

The course focused on strengthening the technical and academic capacities of the Crime Prevention Unit of the National Civilian Police. The participating officers are in charge of a rapprochement process between the PNC and the community. In all, 300 Leahy-vetted police officers participated in this course, of whom 277 received a passing grade and 23 did not. The 23 who did not pass will have another opportunity to take exams or turn in unfinished work.

The course lasted 12 weeks. Each subject required 9 hours of in-class teaching and 21 hours of mediation practice. The course methodology included investigations, presentations, practice, laboratories, and workshops.

Coordination Between NAS and USAID|Crime Prevention

In April, the CPP presented its methodology and strategy to NAS for coordinated action, emphasizing its community-oriented policing strategy. NAS presented its Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) and GRADE programs. Since then, USAID|Crime Prevention has continuously coordinated activities with the NAS.

Some worth mentioning are:

- “Holiday School 2010,” in which 647 young people participated.
- Implementation of the workshop “How to Work in a Participatory Manner on Violence and Crime Prevention at the Local Level,” aimed at the Crime Prevention Unit of the PNC.
- Working group on violence prevention and community-oriented policing, promoted by the Presidential Commission on PNC Reform and the Vice Ministry for Community Support.
- Workshop on “Police and Community: Common Elements in the Implementation of Community Policing in Guatemala.”

LLR 2.3: Civic responsibility in target communities increased

Civic responsibility campaigns

Under LLR 2.3, the USAID|Crime Prevention Project has supported the implementation of media campaigns through which civic awareness messages have been presented. According to partners’ reports, these activities have benefited approximately 34,283 citizens of all ages.

1. Legal Action and Human Rights Center (CALDH): Annual international support from youth through a national campaign for youth rights. For this they used publicity

- materials, including radio and television spots; cultural, artistic, and sports festivals; street performances; theatrical plays; and political and academic activities.
2. Propuesta Urbana, through its “Yo Asumo” initiative, used mass media to inform youth about subjects such as the importance of a life philosophy and how to apply values (timeliness, cleanliness, order, courtesy/respect, and excellence at work) in the construction of a citizen culture. This campaign relied on publicity materials and targeted locations like *mupis* (lighted public displays), publicity billboards, Facebook, newspapers, citizen fairs, hats, shirts, and pens, among others.
 3. International Institute for Learning and Social Reconciliation (IIARS) carries out several activities among public high school and middle school students in the Guatemala metropolitan area. IIARS aims at getting young people to reflect on their daily life experiences, to help them understand the challenges of society and with that, be better prepared to face and transform them. Its main resource is the interactive presentation “Why Are We Like We Are? A Journey Through Our History.” In this way, over 10,000 young people and over 350 teachers from several educational institutions have studied the insecure and violent situation in which they live.
 4. Conference on “Meeting with Youth: Access to Better Life Opportunities.” A Rapid Response Fund grant awarded to Palencia made it possible for the municipality to organize this conference, with the following objectives:
 - Share success stories that serve as models for the youth of the municipality.
 - Publicize the activities that take place through the Alianza Joven outreach center, which will benefit 200 young people in Palencia. The initiative sought to generate other opportunities for participation at the local level, hoping to stimulate the participation of young people in activities that would push them to reach for a better lifestyle.

The activity took place on Sunday March 20, 2011, and approximately 2,000 young people of the municipality participated. The young people learned about other initiatives promoted by young people that had had national-level impact, such as “A Roof for My Country” and “Operation Panito”; as well as the testimony of some national leaders, including Congressman Cristian Bussinot and Mayor Alberto Reyes. The activity featured contests and musical performances featuring young people from the municipality and other parts of the country.

The most important result was that because of the activity, a youth municipal secretariat was created. **Table 10** shows the amount of beneficiaries per supported campaign during FY2011.

Table 10. Details of the civic responsibility campaigns supported during FY2011
(no set target)

No.	Recipient	Project Name	Beneficiaries
1	CALDH	Campaña "Somos Juventud" ("We Are Youth" campaign)	4,700
2	Propuesta Urbana	Campaña de Promoción de Valores "Yo Asumo" (values-promotion campaign, "I Assume")	15,000
3	IIARS	Exposición Interactiva ¿Por qué estamos como estamos? (interactive exhibit, "Why Are We Like We Are?")	11,603
4	Municipality of Palencia	Encuentro con la Juventud: "Acceso a Mejores Oportunidades de Vida"	1,200
5	Municipality of Tactic	"Previendo la Violencia en Vacaciones 2010" (Preventing Violence During School Vacations 2010)	1,500
6	Municipality of Tamahú	"Previendo la Violencia en Vacaciones 2010" (Preventing Violence During School Vacations 2010)	280
TOTAL			34,283

Central American Institute for Social Democracy (DEMOS)

The Central American Institute for Social Democracy is producing the radio program "Nuestra Onda" with USAID/Crime Prevention Project support. The radio program is sensitizing and raising the awareness of young people on issues of crime and violence prevention. As of September 2011, 42 radio programs had been produced. The "Nuestra Onda" radio program is aired every Tuesday from 7:00 PM until 8:00 PM through Radio Punto (90.5 MHz), a radio station with national-level coverage. Radio Punto estimates its reach at 106,800 people. The program has created a Facebook page:

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Nuestra-Onda/164871930210218?ref=ts> and can be listened to and seen on the Internet through DEMIS TV at:

http://www.guatemalademos.org/www.guatemalademos.org/TV_DEMOS.html

Activities pending approval

Safe Communities, Municipalidad de Guatemala / Ministerio de Gobernación (MUNIGUATE / MINGOB). As noted earlier, the Municipality of Guatemala, in alliance with the Vice Ministry for Community Support, has been designing a project to generate citizen participation in various neighborhoods, in order to prevent violence. (See extended information in the "Challenges and proposed solutions" section of this report.)

Sub-IR 3: Crime and violence prevention policies institutionalized at the national level

The CPP seeks to tie community–municipal participation to the development and possible institutionalization of violence prevention policies. CPP facilitates coordination among decision makers at the municipal level. The result of the municipal work could influence in the development of national violence prevention policies.

Also, CPP has facilitated study tours, consultancies, workshops, information technology tools, and participation in regional conferences.

Technical support to municipalities on citizen participation

The USAID|Crime Prevention Project offered consultancies and technical support to seven municipalities that were in the process of organizing or reactivating their community Violence Prevention Commissions.

The municipal liaisons (that is, those who represent the municipality on the commissions) responsible for this activity were trained, as were the members of the commissions. The subjects covered were structure and functions of the commission; a participation-based diagnostic to identify the community's violence-related problems; and preparation of citizen security and violence prevention plans. Also, in Tactic and Tamahú, Alta Verapaz, the CPP offered a training session on project implementation and monitoring within the framework of the RRF grant: "Facing New Challenges for a Community Without Violence."

This process allowed the participants to propose several innovative means to prevent violence to counter the traditional approaches of repression and population control.

Study tour to El Salvador: Best practices of USAID/El Salvador's Crime and Violence Prevention Project

In mid-July 2011, the CPP sponsored a study tour to USAID/El Salvador's Crime and Violence Prevention Project. The group included Guatemalan representatives of Violence Prevention Commissions, local municipalities, national government institutions, civil society organizations, and USAID. The group met with the Santa Tecla Municipal Council; the Santa Tecla Crime Observatory; the Altavista Municipal Council for Prevention; the Nahuizalco Municipal Council for Prevention; the La Chacra Municipal Council for Prevention; the Undersecretary for Decentralization and Land Planning who led efforts to develop El Salvador's National Crime Prevention Strategy; and the director of an organization that is currently implementing the National Crime Prevention Strategy. The visit exposed the Guatemalan representatives to best practices in crime prevention as Guatemala does not have a national prevention strategy or a crime observatory.

Consultancies for the Vice Ministry for Community Support

Since FY2010, the CPP has provided technical assistance to the Vice Ministry for Community Support on (1) an anti-violence campaign; (2) an external audit for the

Community Violence Prevention Unit; (3) a nationwide assessment of community assemblies for security; (4) the development of a training plan for the Community Violence Prevention Unit; and (5) an evaluation of the role local and departmental governments play in crime prevention.

The development of the consultancies was slow due to the disappointingly low quality of the products delivered by the consultants to the Vice Ministry for Community Support. For its part, the Vice Ministry did not have the human resources necessary for follow-up. As of the end of the fiscal year, four consultancies had ended in a satisfactory manner, and one was in the process of being finalized.

Strengthening of the capacities of the PNC for mapping criminal activity

The USAID|Crime Prevention Project facilitated a software upgrade of the Geographic Information System used by the Data Collection, Evaluation and Geographic Information System Section of the PNC.

The Section will provide technical assistance to the municipalities supported by the CPP in the use of the GIS. This step will generate useful information for the local authorities as they make decisions related to violence prevention.

The Section now possesses the software and digital maps listed in *Tables 11 and 12*.

Table 11. Software provided by USAID|Crime Prevention to the PNC

Quantity	Description
3	ArcInfo version 10 licenses
3	ArcEditor version 10 licenses
3	Upgrades of ArcView 9.2 to ArcEditor version 10
6	Crime Analyst version 10 licenses
2	Upgrades of Crime Analyst 9.2 to version 10
6	Spatial Analyst version 10 licenses
2	Upgrades of Spatial Analyst 9.2 to version 10
8	3D Analyst licenses
8	Network Analyst licenses
1	Upgrade of ArcGIS Server Workgroup to ArcGIS Server Enterprise Advanced (1 Socket/4Cores) Version 10.
1	ArcGIS Server Enterprise Advanced (1 Socket/4Cores) version 10 license
1	ArcGIS Server Spatial Analyst (8 Cores) version 10 license

Quantity	Description
1	ArcGIS Server Network Analyst (8 Cores) version 10 license
1	ArcGIS Server Image Analyst (1 Socket) license

Table 12. Maps provided to the PNC by USAID|Crime Prevention

Quantity	Description
1	Update of Guatemala City maps (includes geocoding engine, 348 total settlements, including municipal and departmental capitals).
1	Update of the digital map of Guatemalan roads (includes main, secondary, and dirt roads)
1	Update of the digital map of Guatemalan settlements (includes 21,345 populated areas)
1	Update of the digital map of Guatemalan neighborhoods (includes 2,340 neighborhoods in the whole country)
1	Update of the digital map of city areas of the country (includes 125 cities and municipal and departmental capitals)
1	Digital map of gas stations in the metropolitan area (353 service stations)
1	Digital map of banks in the metropolitan area (786 agencies)
1	Digital map of automated teller machines in the metropolitan area (614 ATMs)
1	Digital map of malls in the metropolitan area (234 malls)
1	Digital map of embassies and consulates (34 diplomatic headquarters)

International Conference to Support the Central America Security Strategy, facilitated by the Central American Integration System (SICA)

The CPP attended the International Conference to Support the Central America Security Strategy, facilitated by the SICA General Secretariat, June 20–June 23, 2011. The CPP had the opportunity to share ideas, strategies, methodologies, and materials with other participants. The CPP proposed the participation of Mr. Hugo Caal, mayor of Tactic, in the Municipal Public Policy discussion forum, which was a success. Also, the CPP participated in the expo “Democratic Security and International Cooperation.”

LLR 3.1 National prevention policies developed

Working group on violence prevention and community-oriented policing

The CPP has been successful in establishing a working group on violence prevention and community-oriented policing issues with the Presidential Commission on PNC Reform, the Vice Ministry for Community Support of the Ministry of the Interior, the Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council, and the National Civilian Police itself. In June, a letter of understanding was signed among these institutions to formalize the coordination and joint initiatives.

During March, this group agreed on a general objective of defining the cooperation and collaboration the CPP could provide to these institutions in support of its community-oriented policing activities and violence prevention.

Agreements reached by the work group included:

- The CPP will coordinate work at the municipal level among all participating institutions, local authorities, and actors, with the understanding that local processes are to be led by local authorities (e.g., mayors). The Vice Ministry for Community Support will take the lead in coordinating national-level institutions in this process.
- The Director of the National Civilian Police committed to refraining from making changes in the personnel assigned to the CPP municipalities, to ensure the permanence of qualified police people to foster CPP's comprehensive approach to crime and violence prevention.
- The working group drafted a list of activities (including equipping and refurbishing police substations, and several studies regarding crime and violence prevention initiatives), including an illustrative budget.

During March, and in coordination with the Guatemalan working group on violence prevention, and community-oriented policing, the CPP carried out a consultancy with the support of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC). The consultancy was to produce discussion material for a seminar on community-oriented policing to be carried out later in the year.

The objectives of the consultancy were to prepare a synthesis of previous community-oriented policing efforts in the country; carry out technical consultations with relevant actors/institutions; and facilitate a seminar to discuss results, receive feedback, and secure buy-in from the Presidential Commission for PNC Reform. The ICPC drafted the report *Police and Community*.

The Guatemalan government working group planned several meetings to discuss community-based policing models in Guatemala, in order to prepare for the seminar in which the ICPC was to present the results from *Police and Community*, programmed for mid-August. The meeting included the following:

- Latin American analysis regarding community-based policing. Presented by NAS.
- Precinct model, presented by NAS.
- Colombian community-based policing model. Presented by Presidential Commission on PNC Reform.
- Safe Neighborhoods (*Barrio Seguro*) model, which is being promoted by the Vice Ministry for Community Support, the PNC, and the Municipality of Guatemala. Presented by the Vice Ministry.
- National Civilian Police efforts in citizen security. Presented by the PNC.

In August, USAID suggested that CPP postpone the seminar at which the ICPC was to present the *Police and Community* results. This recommendation was based on the coming presidential elections and changes in government authorities. It was suggested to reprogram the seminar after the new government was in place.

During August, USAID’s Office of Democracy and Governance (DGO) hosted a thematic coordination meeting with donors represented at the “Petit Comité” for security (see section below on cross-cutting activities). Inputs for the discussion came from the draft report *Police and Community*. ICPC led the discussion, by agreement with the CPP. The presentation of findings and recommendations of this report sparked a discussion about the role of the international cooperation regarding support for the PNC and the Commission for PNC Reform. At the end of the fiscal year, the findings of the ICPC had not been approved by USAID as a result of a difference of opinion among U.S. agencies, thereby causing a delay in implementation of approved FY2012 plans and budgets.

Support for the approval process of the National Youth Law

During FY2011, the RRF grant called “In Favor of a New Law on Youth” was approved, and it focused on supporting the approval of Law No. 3896, “National Youth Law.” The grant project was implemented by the National Youth Council (CONJUVE), which received support from several other civil society organizations: Youth Coordinator for Guatemala, Center for Legal Action on Human Rights, Society for the Development of Youth (SODEJU) and Youth Foundation (FUNDAJU), and the Youth Program for Central America of Interpeace.

This bill aims at fulfilling the needs of young people as distinct from the needs of other demographic groups. To date, there is no legal umbrella that addresses youth rights and benefits, presents their duties and obligations, and specifies the State’s constitutional requirements to guarantee their overall development.

Using the RRF grant funds, CONJUVE promoted this law at the national level. The goal of the promotional campaign was to influence congressional approval. As of September 2011, however, the law had not been approved by the Congress of Guatemala.

The CPP prepared an analysis of Law No. 3896, “National Youth Law”(see *Annex VIII*).

LLR 3.2: Reliable data on crime used by policy makers

Since April 2011, an alliance formed by the Myrna Mack Foundation and the Central American Business Intelligence (CABI) has been coordinating with the CPP to implement a crime and violence observatory. The two partners have had difficulty reaching a consensus about focus and direction, which has caused some delays in progress.

The Myrna Mack Foundation will lead a “Diagnostic on the current situation regarding the availability of information on violence in the municipality of Guatemala” to set in motion the establishment of a violence observatory. The resulting diagnostic must describe and present implementation protocols for each recommended phase for establishing observatory operations.

RTI specialists in criminology, information technology systems, and statistics visited Guatemala during May to provide technical assistance to the alliance formed by Myrna Mack Foundation and CABI. The specialists evaluated current methodologies, levels, and types of data collection by national institutions; and collected proposals for the implementation of a violence observatory through a series of interviews with officials from the National Statistics Institute, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, the National Commission for the Strengthening of Justice (CNFJ), the Judicial Branch, the Attorney General’s Office, the National Civilian Police, the Narcotics Affairs Section, and the Guatemala Mayor’s Office. The specialists shared their findings and recommendations with the Myrna Mack Foundation, CNFJ, and CABI.

Geographic information system as a useful information generator for creating public policy

In the area of public safety, GIS is used to analyze criminal information. The information gathered and processed through this technology allows the detection of temporal patterns and areas of major criminal incidents within the determined area.

With the acquisition of the new equipment, new cartography, and updated software, the PNC now has a tool for decision making that is available to the police management.

With this technical support, the National Civilian Police will be able to establish a geo-referenced information system through web services to each of the communities.

A WMS (Web Map Service) will be established for USAID|Crime Prevention for use in violence prevention. It will have analysis and statistical applications that will be used in the communities where the project is present.

Activities pending approval

Strengthening of the National Police Reform, Axis II: Crime Prevention

In mid-September, the CPP Technical Review Committee for Grants Approval met to review the grant presented by the Presidential Commission for PNC Reform: “Strengthening of the National Police Reform, Axis II: Crime Prevention.” This grant

was approved with a budget of US\$[Redacted], to be financed by the CPP. By the end of the grant period, the Commission will have submitted the following studies to the CPP: (1) A statistical and technical diagnostic regarding general knowledge and crime prevention techniques existing within the police; (2) a syllabus for a university course on crime prevention; and (3) a study for a model of crime prevention that can be replicated in other parts of the country, and that is based on best practices identified in pilot projects.

Challenges and Proposed Solutions

During FY2011, a variety of unanticipated issues consumed the time and energy of staff and delayed some results that had been expected for FY2011. These are described below.

External Audit of Grupo Ceiba

Grupo Ceiba was identified at the beginning of the project as an organization with the potential to make a difference in the lives of at-risk youth through its existing programs in Guatemala. A preaward survey was done which classified them as a moderate risk based on administrative practices, and at that time they became a subawardee. Nevertheless, delays in processing the subaward required the issuing of a noncompetitive grant of approximately US\$[Redacted]. The total subcontract amount now is US\$[Redacted], in addition to the grant award, for a total amount of US\$[Redacted] for the life of the project.

Although Grupo Ceiba's technical approach was unique, its financial and accounting systems were not sufficient and it lacked manuals for internal control. During 2010 and 2011, the CPP M&E specialist, finance and administration director, and technical support staff made a series of visits to Grupo Ceiba's offices with the intention of supporting the identified weaknesses. A representative from GRUCE also participated in technical meetings in the CPP offices, where some of these weaknesses were discussed.

According to USAID regulations (ADS 303), any subrecipient that has received US\$300,000 or more in one fiscal year is subject to an external U.S. Government audit. GRUCE was advised of this situation in June 2011.

The audit procedure began in August and was expected to end in September 2011. The international firm of Russell and Bedford returned to the CPP offices after one week with a determination of abstention (i.e., no final ruling) due to lack of cooperation from the Grupo Ceiba representatives. After additional negotiation, they were asked to return and give the organization the opportunity to respond. The final reports are expected by the end of October, including GRUCE's comments related to the findings. Draft reports identified serious problems with accounting practices and administrative controls. In addition, GRUCE appears to have overlooked the section (Appendix B, Standard Terms and Conditions, Article 5 - Limitation of Funds, Section B) in the subaward related to

GRUCE notifying CPP officials in writing when they had reached 75% of the authorized funding under the subagreement. GRUCE did not comply with this regulation.

GRUCE also incurred costs, which were not approved, above their allowed ceiling for 2011. The authorized funded amount in the subcontract was US\$[Redacted]. The outstanding unapproved amount was US\$[Redacted]. Thus, GRUCE incurred US\$[Redacted] in expenses in excess of the authorized funded amount established in the subagreement.

The audit results will be sent to RTI home office for final resolution and shared with USAID in order to determine how to proceed with this organization based on the findings.

Changes in the CPP Staff

FY2011 of the CPP might have been catastrophic had it not been for RTI and CECI's interventions that allowed for a smooth transition in the office leadership to take place. The original Chief of Party left the project in April 2011. The RTI Regional Director for Latin America stepped in during April and May, during which time recruitment for a new COP took place and was finalized in late May. In addition to the new Chief of Party, the project replaced one field technician. None of these changes had a negative impact on project results.

Modification of the Cooperative Agreement

During FY2011, many changes related to situations in the original cooperative agreement took place. These included the modification of the results framework, which will realign the financial budget structure and reporting procedures; a resolution supported by USAID to request a change in the name of the project, eliminating the word CRIME and substituting VIOLENCE (USAID|Violence Prevention Project, or VPP), as a security measure for partners and field staff working in high-crime areas; with regard to environmental impact, the need to document the request to move from the Negative Determination with Conditions Level 2 category to the Environmental Assessment Level 3 category; and finally, a determination on the contractual relationship with Grupo Ceiba. All of these issues will be formally addressed in the first quarter of FY2012.

Safe Communities MUNIGUATE / MINGOB

The relationship between the Municipality of Guatemala and the Vice Ministry for Community Support within the CPP has been in progress for a year.

The *Barrio Seguro* (Safe Neighborhood) Presidential Program is an exceptional collaboration between the Municipality of Guatemala City and the Ministry of the Interior's Vice Ministry for Community Support. Cooperation between the largest municipality in the country and central government authorities in matters of security has been uncommon at best. The CPP is supporting this initiative in an effort to produce

economic and social programming for at-risk youth in areas adversely impacted by crime. A project document is being finalized to generate a grant to the municipality to accomplish the collaboration. The project Safe Communities MUNIGUATE / MINGOB is planned to have the following characteristics: (1) in-kind grant mechanism to finance the project proposal (in-kind grant: the CPP will manage the procurement in-house and the team will closely coordinate with the Municipality of Guatemala and the Ministry. The grant will be signed between the Municipality of Guatemala and RTI. An MOU will be signed between the Municipality of Guatemala, the Ministry, and the CPP); (2) the first phase of the project will have a budget of approximately US\$400,000.

The work will be carried out in 15 violence-affected neighborhoods of Guatemala City. It will promote citizen participation through the neighborhood committees called *Comités Únicos de Barrio*. The project will lead to creation of 51 citizen security, 51 youth, and 51 women's commissions. Local violence prevention plans will be produced by the commissions, mentored and advised by the Vice Ministry for Community Support. In a following phase it is proposed to revitalize public areas to allow for children, young people, and adults to carry out recreational, sports, and cultural activities in dignified urban spaces.

Implementation also will entail providing 200 scholarships to young people from the selected vulnerable areas to participate in the training programs the Municipality of Guatemala carries out. In addition, 250 municipal employees will be trained in conflict prevention and management and 72 employees from the Vice Ministry for Community Support will be trained in community-based methodologies.

The Vice Ministry of Community Support is requesting that the USAID|Crime Prevention Project further collaborate within the *Barrio Seguro* Presidential Program by revitalizing police substations in the selected areas, including buying new furniture and computer equipment. This will be done to dignify National Civilian Police officers' working conditions and will contribute to the ongoing process of constructive engagement of the police in community-oriented policing activities.

National Elections

Other external issues that have had some impact on the project include the election of mayors, legislators, and the President. These elections have created electoral violence in some areas and have decreased the amount of community participation as a result. The CPP team members have taken precautions not to put themselves in harm's way in areas where violence has taken place. CPP is planning to visit new mayors and their councils after the presidential elections to present the project and establish new working relationships.

Work in an Unsafe Environment

The CPP carries out its work in the departments of Guatemala, Chiquimula, and Alta Verapaz, which have been identified as areas of high criminal incidence, especially the rate of homicides per hundred thousand inhabitants. In addition, the Chiquimula and Alta Verapaz departments have a high level of drug trafficking, an activity that has its own functioning and organization and sustains itself through demonstrations of force and violent actions.

Situations linked to organized crime are constantly present, and a few that stand out this year are:

- Murder and dismemberment of Assistant District Attorney Stolinsky in Cobán, Alta Verapaz.
- Kidnapping of a child in Esquipulas. The authorities established links to members of a youth organization as the ones who carried it out.
- Murder of the Mayor of Tamahú, Alta Verapaz, Nery Alonzo.
- Capture in Tactic, Alta Verapaz, of Hugo Alvaro Gómez Vásquez, alias “*Comandante Bruja*,” supposed leader of the “zetas” drug-trafficking cartel.

In this context, it is important to recognize the efficient communication that has existed among the CPP team members who work in these areas. Security measures have been taken.

Cross-Cutting Activities

USAID/DGO Petit Comité on Security

Petit Comité focused on security: DGO and the CPP project hosted the first meeting of the Petite Comité related to security at the CPP offices, and project staff attended one additional meeting in FY2011. The majority of USAID/Guatemala’s Chiefs of Party attended these meetings. Members had a chance to share security plans and receive feedback from USAID concerning requests related to organizational security.

Community selection by Vanderbilt University

Vanderbilt University is carrying out an independent impact assessment of Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)-funded activities, including the CPP. During March, Abby Córdova, representative of Vanderbilt University, visited Guatemala to begin work. The CPP facilitated meetings with authorities and technical officers of the three municipalities agreed upon for implementation of the assessment: Tactic, Guatemala, and Esquipulas. Ms. Córdova’s comments were positive with regard to (1) the operational capacities of the USAID|Crime Prevention Project, (2) the political/institutional relationships the project has been able to establish in the short time

it has been operating, and (3) the process for selecting neighborhoods or communities to be assessed.

The impact assessment of CARSI-funded activities includes the following steps:

- The USAID|Crime Prevention Project’s facilitators will join up with the Vanderbilt team, and all will work together with the Municipal Violence Prevention Commissions to define priority territories (communities) for implementation of project activities in a participatory manner.
- After the pre-selection short-listing process has been carried out, Vanderbilt will decide the final communities for implementation, using a randomized selection process.
- A (quantitative) pre-intervention assessment survey will be carried out in these places.
- Later in the process, the assessment team will collect qualitative information as a means to validate the quantitative part. Vanderbilt University will lead a census and focus groups in a specified number of selected communities.
- Vanderbilt will establish a baseline in a specified number of selected communities. The survey tool to be used for this step will collect information from citizens about crime victimization, perceptions of insecurity, community cohesion, citizen participation, life satisfaction, opinions on exercising democratic prerogatives, trust in national organizations, and perceptions of the police.
- One year later, Vanderbilt University will carry out the same exercises to measure any changes in the community.

By September 2011, CPP and Vanderbilt had selected the communities within Esquipulas, Tactic, and Guatemala in which CPP will implement and co-finance initiatives and Vanderbilt will carry out the impact assessment.

Table 13. List of CPP intervention and control communities selected by Vanderbilt University

Municipality of Esquipulas	
Intervention Communities	Control Communities
1. Residenciales del Valle	1. Colonia San Pedrito
2. San Mateo II	2. Valle de María
3. Barrio Santa Ana	3. El Pinal
4. Santa Rosalía	4. Cruz Alta
	Aldea Belén

Municipality of Tactic	
Intervention Communities	Control Communities
1. Barrio San Jacinto	1. San Juan de la Asunción
2. Barrio la Asunción	2. Cahaboncito 1
3. Barrio Chamché	3. Cahaboncito 2
4. Platero I	4. El Porvenir
5. Platero II	5. El Arco
	Pasmolón

Municipality of Guatemala	
Intervention Communities	Control Communities
1. Colonia Lavarreda	Not identified.
2. Renacimiento Municipal	
3. Colonia Venezuela	
4. Colonia Quinta Samayoa	
5. Colonia Castillo Lara	
6. Colonia Proyecto 4-4	
7. Bienestar Social	
8. Barrio Santa Ana	
9. La Libertad II	
10. Colonia la Reformita	

Close coordination with Vanderbilt University continues.

Alliances

The CPP has created alliances with numerous companies and entities in various sectors of Guatemalan society, especially in the private sector. An example of these alliances is the one made with the Development Foundation of Guatemala (FUNDESA). The Coordinating Committee for Agricultural, Business, Industrial, and Financial

Associations (CACIF) and CPP are close to signing an agreement of understanding, which will allow the project to garner a larger commitment from the business sector to prevent violence. Among the activities that are proposed to be carried out with CACIF are the promotion of awareness campaigns, continuous thematic workshops, roundtable discussions to identify the work needs of the different chambers, and certified training for young people and later job insertion.

The CPP has created a close relationship with Banco de los Trabajadores (BANTRAB). The bank has shown interest in supporting activities that generate opportunities for young people at risk, as well as initiatives related to community policing.

Communication

During FY2011, the project image was established: (1) The messages aimed at the target audience to promote changes in behavior were created and fine-tuned; and (2) the external circulation materials of the project were printed. The main message of the project is “We are committed people: We will participate,” which was included in the printed collateral.

For the image of the project, the colors (blue, yellow, and gray) to be used in pamphlets and office materials were picked. The new symbol for the project is a chain with human silhouettes joined at the arms, with different heads and bodies that symbolize the variety that is found in the country’s population. Four colors were used—red, blue, yellow, and violet (none of those was present in any of the political campaigns for this year) to represent the population at risk, the local government, the central government, and the civil society.

Using the new image, a format for the monthly electronic bulletin was established (see *Annex I*), and six editions were drafted. A graphics archive was initiated which illustrates the activities of the USAID|Crime Prevention Project, and a system for preparing and archiving success stories was started. Press bulletins were drafted and broadly distributed to media outlets.

For internal project communications, a blog was started with access given exclusively to employees so they can document their activities. To improve the quality of strategic project documents by standardizing terms used by USAID|Crime Prevention, a glossary was developed in both English and Spanish. The CPP communications director developed and presented a photography course and training on the graphic norms of the project, for the CPP staff as well as for partners. The PowerPoint overview of the project was fine-tuned and corrected.

The CPP communications team coordinated with the companies in charge of website maintenance, public relations, and design. They also established direct communication with the media. A series of courses was set up for spokespersons, and was presented by the Punto Tres company to several partners, as well as media runs to several partners.

Finally, the communications team arranged for a survey to assess citizens' perceptions about the name of the project, which was carried out by the public relations agency.

During FY2012, a communication strategy will be developed that contributes to the objectives of the project. USAID|Crime Prevention will identify its goals in terms of its public image, and work closely with an image firm to design regional and local campaigns that will lead to individual changes in behavior and general changes in public opinion. The basis of these campaigns will be the project's new message: "We are committed people: We will participate." This message will be applied locally in specific communities. The new image of the project, as described above, will be used in information material.

Local communication campaigns will ask questions such as: "What have you done today to prevent violence?" to awaken a sense of personal responsibility; exert influence on beliefs, knowledge, behavior, and understanding of consequences; encourage attitudes that support certain behaviors; and persuade change. To ensure the participation of all the regions where the project works, the website will be redesigned so that it is more informative and easier to use. Pamphlets will be created with each one of the municipal and community Violence Prevention Commissions, and informational material will be prepared in concert with the project partners.

A community pilot project is being planned that will benefit children, youths, and mothers. Through this initiative, USAID|Crime Prevention will facilitate ways for community participants to express visually the situations they do not like and the changes they want to see. This psychosocial project will give the beneficiaries opportunities to promote their own internal visions for change in their society and their environment. Artistic products such as drawings, paintings, and photography will later be exhibited in the communities and published.

To increase the visibility of the subject of violence prevention, as well as to raise understanding about its importance, USAID|Crime Prevention will organize debates and forums with the participation of journalists, media directors, and political columnists. The intent will be to achieve an impact on public opinion, to affect perceptions of social matters and of matters of responsibility, to affect the criteria used to judge policies and policy makers, and to promote community action.

Monitoring and Evaluation

On September 16, 2011, USAID approved the content of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of the Crime Prevention Project. The M&E Plan describes the CPP monitoring and evaluation system. The CPP uses the system to identify and correct problems as they are identified; identify and outline focuses and activities that have shown good functionality; develop an activities design based on the results; and allocate funds in an effective manner.

The technical team of USAID|Crime Prevention, with help from the M&E specialist, will monitor activities and initiatives implemented by the partners. The partners have been selected based on their capacities and experience related to the subjects in the results framework of the M&E Plan.

During FY2011 the M&E system was enhanced. The project has established formats and a database to generate reliable information. The database is fed monthly with input contained in the reports presented by the partners, and with the evaluation reports of the technical staff.

Figure 5 shows the achievement of the goals by LLR during FY2011. Detailed information was contained in the Annual M&E Report FY2011 given to USAID on October 10, 2011 (see also *Annex IX*).

LLRs in which the CPP exceeded the stated targets were:

- LLR 1.2: Increased engagement in cultural/recreational activities among at-risk youth.
- LLR 2.1: Prioritized crime prevention actions implemented by community stakeholders.
- LLR 2.2: Capacity of the Crime and Violence Prevention Unit within the PNC has been strengthened in topics related to effective community policing.
- LLR 2.3: Civic responsibility in target communities increased.

Note that LLR 2.3 was included for the first time in the CPP's Results Framework in the M&E Plan approved on September 16, 2011. Thus, this report shows the FY2011 goal as "0."

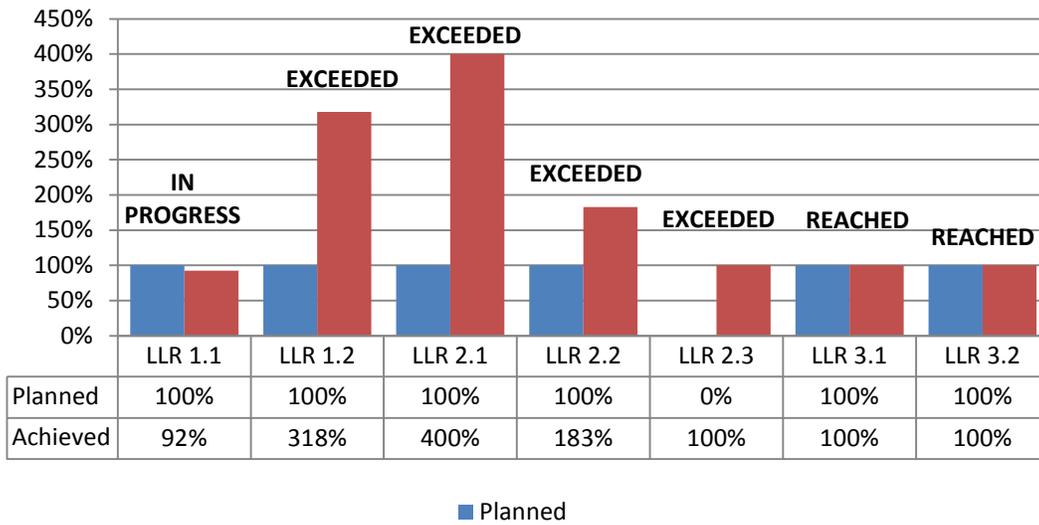
LLRs for which CPP met the proposed targets, based on what was planned:

- LLR 3.1: National prevention policies developed.
- LLR 3.2: Reliable data on crime used by policy makers.

LLR for which the target was not fully met and remains in progress:

- LLR 1.1 Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth.

Figure 5. Comparison between planned and achieved goals, FY2011



Financial Reports: Budget and Leveraging

[Redacted]

Program/Partnership Name*	Sector(s)	Objective (1 sentence)	Key Results (Interim or Final as Appropriate) (3 bullet points maximum)	Partner(s)	Initial Year of Funding	Projected Final Year of Funding	Total USAID Investment to Present [Redacted]	Total Private Sector Investment to Present**
Sub- Agreement CECI	others	Support the implementation of CPP		CECI	2010	2014		\$226,469.00
Strengthening of AAJ, Outreach Centers Programs and Write Off Tatoos Program	Privado	To have a bearing on Violence Prevention through the operation of all the 15 Outreach Centers	5,430 youths were received at the 15 Outreach Centers that are supported. 152 write off tatoos sessions were carried out.	ASOCIACIÓN ALIANZA JOVEN	2010	2010		\$645,877.17
Strengthen of Good Practices in Human and Technological Development Centers Program.	others	To develop a strengthening process of good practice of advance that let to raise the profile attention of Human and Technological Development Centers of Grupo Ceiba, reducing all the conditions of risk of many youths exposed to gangs, drugs and violence.	In 2010, 3,314 youths were received, being 1,794 men and 1,520 women	ASOCIACIÓN GRUPO CEIBA	2010	2010		\$294,241.00
ENADE process , poverty reduction as a strategy for crime prevention	Private	To build a strategic alliance with the most relevant Tank of thought of the private sector in Guatemala and raise awareness in 3,000 people of the importance to collaborate in crime prevention through poverty reduction.	Awareness of the importance to collaborate in crime prevention through poverty reduction was raised in 3,400 Guatemalan leaders	FUNDESA	2010	2010		\$1,397,605.77
Campaign "We are Youth"	Public & others	To contribute to the positioning of a positive social imaginary on youth. Supporting the International Year of Youth.	Campaign "We are Youth". During this campaign 6 events were done to which an average of 15,000 people attended, approximately 4,000 received t-shirts and products of the campaign.	CALDH	2010	2011		\$344,151.25
Campaign for the promotion of values "I assume"	Private	To motivate a campaign of the promotion of values " I assume" (Yo A+), headed by a group of young citizens. And with this initiative to contribute to crime and violence prevention in Guatemala.	Two Citizen Fairs: at the Bethania Neighborhood and Peronia City, during which 3,315 people in the Bethania Neighborhood, 8,146 in Peronia city and 7,421 in Mezquital interacted peacefully for one day.	PROPUESTA URBANA	2010	2011		\$1,178,299.23
Vacations School CONPREDEDE, National Council for Crime Prevention	Public & others	To provide healthy alternatives for the occupation of free time during vacations to kids and youths	1,204 youths were received in the vacations course during november 2010.	CIDES	2010	2011		\$31,500.00

Program/Partnership Name*	Sector(s)	Objective (1 sentence)	Key Results (Interim or Final as Appropriate) (3 bullet points maximum)	Partner(s)	Initial Year of Funding	Projected Final Year of Funding	Total USAID Investment to Present [Redacted]	Total Private Sector Investment to Present**
		in fields like sports, the arts, music and values building.						
Radio weekly program "Youth Violence Prevention"	others	The goal of the program is to raise awareness and to develop information on Youth Violence Prevention, especially in local (municipal) policies and plans, developing also subjects of political joint that affects youth and other additional subjects like prevention in health, reproductive health, protection of the natural environment, disaster prevention, arts and sports development, in which Guatemalan youths distinguish themselves.	A one hour long radio program is being carried out, called "Our Groove", which is conceived like a space to deepen in the information and raising awareness on Youth Violence Prevention and to create networks of expressions by youths to youths. During the program, ideas and solutions about youth violence prevention are generated, besides, awareness in the population is raised through the discussion of topics with experts in diverse fields of violence prevention.	DEMOS	2010	2011		\$42,370.25
"Preventing Violence during Vacations 2010"	Public & others	To prevent crime and violence during the 2010 vacations period through the offering to youths of the municipality of Tactic of different options of how to use their free time in sportive, cultural and artistic activities.	In all the sportive and artistic activities developed at the implemented schools, a total amount of 3,554 youths attended, being 2,969 men and 584 women.	Municipality of Tactic	2010	2011		\$25,759.94
"Preventing Violence during Vacations 2010"	Public & others	To prevent crime and violence during the 2010 vacations period through the offering to youths of the municipality of Tamahú of different options of how to use their free time in sportive, cultural and artistic activities.	In all the sportive and artistic activities developed at the implemented schools, a total about of 973 youths attended, being 720 men and 253 women.	Municipality of Tamahú	2010	2011		\$33,497.85

Program/Partnership Name*	Sector(s)	Objective (1 sentence)	Key Results (Interim or Final as Appropriate) (3 bullet points maximum)	Partner(s)	Initial Year of Funding	Projected Final Year of Funding	Total USAID Investment to Present [Redacted]	Total Private Sector Investment to Present**
Grupo Ceiba Sub Agreement	others	Support the implementation of CPP	During the April-June trimester, the Alternative Education Program provided support to 883 young people. the Educational Enterprise program provided training to 1,198 young people using, both on-site and partially virtual strategies. Out of all the trainees, 651 are young men (54%), and 547 are young women; Through the Urban Peace Platforms the Street University Program continued its work towards the formation of Urban Peace Micro Platforms in each of the neighborhoods, creating 24 of them in this trimester. 142 people participated in six micro platforms	ASOCIACIÓN GRUPO CEIBA	2010	2014		\$303,234.00
School Development Through a Healthy Occupation (DELFO)	others	contribute to the development of the human capital of child and adolescent in the public schools in the area of Bethania establishing processes that allow access to non formal education systems, recreation and cultural activities and access to information technologies and communications	(ICOS) continued supporting 360 preadolescents that were trained once a week in: bakery, woodworking, cooking and computer. The ICOS' facilities have the characteristics of a youth center, so young people that are not direct beneficiaries also attend the center.	INSTITUTO DE COOPERACIÓN SOCIAL -ICOS-	2010	2011		\$58,201.54
Exposition, why are we as we are? Dialogs for peace and security In Guatemala.	Public & others	Initiate dialogs as pedagogic process with youth, The dialogues will focus on the Experiencing everyday crime and violence, from the reflection of the violent legacy that shaped today's society. These dialogues will be developed in partnership with the foundation PROPAZ, who will be implementing a methodology that will allows the insertion of dialogs during the exhibition.	In 7 months, this exhibition has managed to include the participation of 7,647 people, this is more than 70% of the established goal. The participants come from 22 middle schools in Guatemala City, Mixco and Amatitlán. According to the calendar, 7,496 more participants from 17 schools will attend.	INSTITUTO INTERNACIONAL DE APRENDIZAJE PARA LA RECONCILIACIÓN SOCIAL -IIARS-	2010	2011		\$223,091.81

Program/Partnership Name*	Sector(s)	Objective (1 sentence)	Key Results (Interim or Final as Appropriate) (3 bullet points maximum)	Partner(s)	Initial Year of Funding	Projected Final Year of Funding	Total USAID Investment to Present [Redacted]	Total Private Sector Investment to Present**
Weaving a network of peace, Weavers of a new Reality.	others	That the young participants reach a comprehensive development that impulse, consciously, freely and independently, to engage in efforts to transform their different environments (personal, community, social) Preventing violence in young adolescents of Quiche through their leisure time to opt for Social Training, Technical vocational Training and Human Formation to become better citizens.	During the trimester, a group of 90 young people (51 women and 40 men) was formed. They represent youth organizations from 12 municipalities in the Department of Quiché. They participated in monthly workshops dealing with current topics that were interesting for the youth.	ASOCIACIÓN CENTRO DE PAZ BARBARA FORD	2010	2011		\$148,192.72
"Generating Opportunities for youth at risk"	Private, Public & Others	To achieve a positive impact in crime and violence prevention by means of the operation of the 15 Outreach Centers "By my neighborhood"; promoting the participation of the families of the beneficiaries and integrating the community with the local authorities through its activities and sustainable projects	During the trimester AAJ reached out to 2,596 young people, and 961 participated in computer courses, 363 in school tutoring, 234 in art and 467 in sport activities.	ASOCIACIÓN ALIANZA JOVEN	2011	2012		\$433,432.60
Youth Creative Participation for the Building of a Peace Culture"	others	To contribute for the building of an inclusive and equitable Guatemalan society, to facilitate and promote sustainable development, thru artistic and cultural activities in the selected communities	This trimester, 26 young people participated in 3 artistic training workshops. The young people educated by Caja Lúdica are then requested by schools and community organizations to lead workshops. That is how the group Talents in Action, formed by people trained by Caja Lúdica worked with 33 public school students in entertainment workshops.	ASOCIACION CIVIL CAJA LUDICA	2011	2012		\$30,104.45

Program/Partnership Name*	Sector(s)	Objective (1 sentence)	Key Results (Interim or Final as Appropriate) (3 bullet points maximum)	Partner(s)	Initial Year of Funding	Projected Final Year of Funding	Total USAID Investment to Present [Redacted]	Total Private Sector Investment to Present**
"Young people in action, sport and citizenship for the prevention of violence"	Private, Public & Others	Develop in the venues of the Metropolitan Schools of Soccer "EMEFUT" a program of education and training for citizen participation, focused mainly on rebuilding and strengthening a social network, as well as socialization as a means to prevent violence.	GuateAmala began the develop of a training program for 2,500 young people in 16 venues of the Guatemalan Mayor's Office's Metropolitan Soccer School (Emefut). The program will focus mostly on reconstructing and strengthening the social weaving, as well as on the social incorporation of violence prevention tools and its effects	FUNDACIÓN PROYECTO DE VIDA/ GUATEÁMALA	2011	2012		\$103,338.55
"Increase opportunity for young people of the region Chorti supporting Public Technological Institute of the Mancomunidad Copan Chorti"	Private, Public & Others	Support the start up operations of the Technological Institute of the Mancomunidad Copan Chorti, as an integral part of the local competitiveness strategy for the region. Contributing to the creation of greater opportunities for youth at risk and improving the availability of skilled labor	* Strengthening of the technical capabilities of the Technological Institute of the Mancomunidad Copanch'orti', through the purchase of equipment of the areas of information technology, Automotive Mechanics and Electricity. *Create and develop skills in the youth of the Chortí area.	MANCOMUNIDAD COPAN CHO'RTÍ	2011	2013		\$71,901.27
Licensing and Training for Geographic Information System of the PNC	Public	Acquire ArcGIS (ESRI) software and training for the Sección de Recolección, Evaluación y Referenciación Geográfica of the Policía Nacional Civil (PNC).	b. Provide training to 16 people from the PNC in the use and application of the ArcGIS software, C. Provide the Senior Officials from the PNC with better analysis for an effective decision making to improve the strategic and operational planning in order to strengthen the crime prevention program	POLICIA NACIONAL CIVIL (GIS)	2011	2011		\$186,056.96
				TOTALS				\$5,777,325.36

*Only provide data for programs/partnerships into which USAID has obligated funding in FY 2009 and/or FY 2010.

**For this exercise, "private sector investment" is defined as funding received from a private sector partner, and/or private sector funding that is funneled through NGOs, foundations, or other private philanthropic organizations.

For example, Inter-American Foundation, United Nations, World Food Program, etc. would not be considered private "partners" for the purpose of this exercise, since they receive public (government) funds.

Annex I. Newsletter and Success Stories



Prevention in Action

News Bulletin



Vol. 4

July 2011



CPP Guatemala hopes to “score a goal” with GuateÁmala y EMEFUT



News and stories

GuateÁmala launches Youth In Action together with the CPP.

1
2

CPP Guatemala visits the Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project in El Salvador (CVPP).

3
4

The USAID | Crime Prevention Project (CPP) has joined forces with GuateÁmala (Project of Life Foundation) in supporting EMEFUT, a group of sports training academies sponsored by the Municipality of Guatemala, through a program named “jóvenes en Acción” (Youth in Action).

The program will be developed in three phases. All 16 EMEFUT schools will first receive sports equipment, and then other resources will be provided to students so that they can develop in a better environment. Soccer coaches will then become their “life coaches” as well, to help guide them in developing a plan for their lives that best uses their newly acquired abilities. This will promote job placement and spaces for dialogue, with positive results for their families and communities.



Emefut is an initiative of the Municipality of Guatemala that is based on teaching socially responsible practices. It started in 2005 with the goal of providing children and youth with opportunities and spaces for recreation that in turn keep them away from illegal activities. There are 64 active coaches working in 16 schools with more than 2,000 children and youths, aged 7 through 18.

Continued on page 2



1,250 students
64 coaches
200 families
16 schools



During 2011, and until May of 2012, Emefut faces the challenge, together with the USAID Crime Prevention Project and GuateÁmala, of becoming self-sustainable and making a positive impact on the life of 1,250 students, along with the 200 families and 400 single mothers who will benefit from this initiative.

GuateÁmala will help train coaches in sports and life coaching, but will also inform students in topics such as leadership. Nine EMEFUT schools will go through the three phases of the Youth in Action Project, which aims to current participants of the project, then to the communities, and finally to former students of Emefut.

All 16 EMEFUT schools will be equipped with the support of the USAID|Crime Prevention Project, and not only will receive soccer balls, game uniforms and goal nets, but also will go through a marking and signage process of the soccer fields so that students can grow up in safe and healthy environment.

Youth in Action is one project of many managed by GuateÁmala (Project of Life Foundation), a citizen movement that strives to encourage an attitude towards life that allows for Guatemalans to show through tangible acts the benefits of applying positive thinking and teamwork, creating networks, and taking responsibility for their own future. In this way, GuateÁmala hopes to build a better Guatemala.



Left to right: Linda Swana, member of GuateÁmala; Juan Francisco Valencia, Executive Director of Youth in Action; Fernando Luján, Director of EMEFUT; and Estuardo Lobos, of the USAID|Crime Prevention Project.

“Aside from providing an outlet for physical activity, EMEFUT schools have become safe spaces that promote values and create a favorable atmosphere for better mental health for all involved, especially those who live in high-risk areas, vulnerable to drug use and youth gangs. That is why it is essential for Youth In Action to support these schools in continuing their work”.

Juan Francisco Valencia, Executive Director of Youth In Action

EL SALVADOR



Staff members of the USAID|Crime Prevention Project for Guatemala visited El Salvador in July, along with various partners, to exchange experiences and learn about activities carried out by the Community-based Crime and Violence Prevention Project in this neighboring country.

Santa Tecla



The mayor of Santa Tecla, Óscar Ortiz, speaks at the municipality. Behind him sits Stanley Martínez.

The Mayor of Santa Tecla, Óscar Ortiz, and the chairman of the Council for Citizen Security, Stanley Martínez, presented to the CPP staff the role of their violence observatory in the violence prevention strategy of this municipality. After the tragic earthquake of 2001 in Santa Tecla, the Municipality initiated a 10-year plan for reconstruction, creating a Council for Citizen Security and Coexistence, and approved a Municipal Coexistence Policy, along with other prevention initiatives. The Santa Tecla Crime and Violence Observatory strives to strengthen the local government and its ability to standardize methods, techniques, and procedures; and to define and evaluate local actions. After the speech by the mayor, the CPP staff walked the streets of Santa Tecla, visited an exhibition of photography by Donna de Cesare, and visited the municipal observatory.



Nahuizalco



In **Nahuizalco, Sonsonate**, the local Prevention Council meets regularly in a room in the municipality to refine its strategic plan. Formed by 60 to 70 persons, it includes local school principals, policemen, and housewives, among others. Community-based policemen visit the homes of children who miss school, help pick up branches that fall to the road, and get involved in local schools as instructors, some as music teachers, for example. Community-oriented policing strives to strengthen confidence and personal relationships with the community, as well as technical capacities such as human resources management, crowd control, gang identification and reforestation.



Altavista



In **Altavista, Tonacatepeque**, the Inter-Municipal Prevention Council meets at a public sports center. Altavista is a residential area that is known as a "bedroom community". There are mostly grandmothers, youth, and children around during the week, because their mothers and fathers are away at work all day. This is why most prevention work is carried out on Saturdays, they say. There are 96,000 people living in this giant neighborhood, which spans three municipalities, so the Security Council rotates meetings between the three. Communities are divided into "polygons", or sections, led by local families, but the Council admits that it's not easy to speak of "prevention" or "security" in areas pervaded by juvenile gangs.



La Chacra



The local Prevention Council of the community of **La Chacra, San Salvador**, consists of representatives of the community and is led by Sister Marcos Hollywood, of Caritas. She told the story of this council, which started in 2008 when four different communities decided to get organized and started regularly attending assemblies. These gatherings resulted in the creation of workshops in baking and jewelry making, as well as academic and values-driven courses. A housewife commented that before these councils, outside people couldn't even enter the community, and this is not a problem anymore.



Community-Based Violence and Crime Prevention Project **USAID / RTI / CECI**
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The CPP applies a comprehensive approach to preventing the causes of violence and works towards reaching the goals established by the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI).

The project is financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

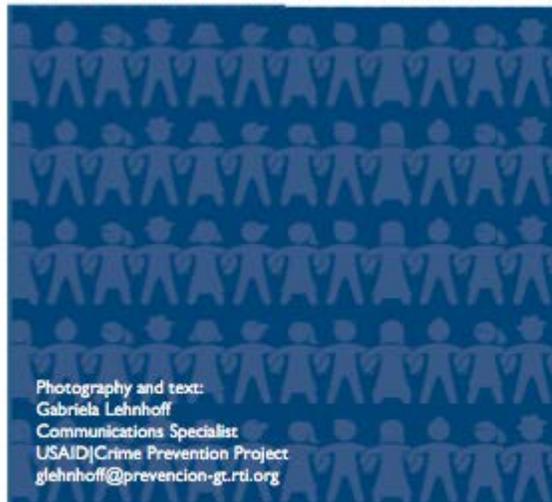
Research Triangle Institute (RTI International), administers project grant funds in alliance with the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) and Asociación Grupo Ceiba, a Guatemalan nongovernmental organization.



Prevention in Action

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July 2011



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Prevention in Action

News Bulletin



Vol. 5

August 2011



News and stories

IIARS uses exhibit to get young people talking.

1 2

CPP activities of the month

3

IIARS Exhibit Poses Thought-Provoking Questions To Students

There is an exhibit in Guatemala City, at the Museo del Ferrocarril (Railroad Museum), that poses an interesting question to all who visit: Why are we the way we are? Children, youth, men and women are invited to follow the history of cultural diversity in the country, while reflecting about how it has influenced personal relations in general. The exhibit, developed by the Instituto Internacional de Aprendizaje para la Reconciliación Social (International Institute for Learning and Social Reconciliation, or IIARS) is visited by students from all areas of the city, and leads them to reflect on their everyday experiences. IIARS hopes that this will lead to a better understanding of the challenges posed by a diverse society, and will better prepare youth to face them and transform their lives.



Continued on page 2

Continued from page 1...

With help from the USAID Crime Prevention Project (CPP), IARS has developed new activities for schoolchildren, using the exhibit as a teaching device. After examining the modules throughout the museum, students are invited to participate in conversations about what they saw, learned and felt during the tour.

By August 2011, more than 10,000 students, around 20% of all of the public school students in Guatemala City, participated in these "Diálogos por la paz", as did more than 300 teachers from 39 local schools.

10,000 students
 39 schools
 300 teachers



A girl who participated in the Dialogues for Peace answers questions about her experience during an interview with a local television station.

Question asked during the Dialogues for Peace:

How did you feel during this exhibit?

Answers given by students:

I felt sad because our country hasn't changed in so many years.

I felt interested because I learned about the history of my country.

I felt aware that I'm discriminated against for being different.

Hechos



SCHOLARSHIPS. In August, at a hotel in Guatemala City, Libby Mota, Grant Manager for the CPP, presented a call for organizations that can implement the "Program for Educational and Vocational Scholarships." More than 70 organizations applied.



COOKING CLASS. At ICOS (Social Cooperation Institute) in zone 7, girls gather around a table after school to receive classes in cooking and baking, as part of their continuing education.



AGREEMENT WITH FUNDESA. Candance Bannerman, DIRECTOR of the USAID Crime Prevention Project, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Foundation for Development in Guatemala (FUNDESA). The president of this foundation, Edgar Heinemann, visited the CPP offices and discussed future projects to prevent crime and generate opportunities for at-risk youth.



VISIT FROM CECI. In August, the CPP received a visit from Nancy Lafrance our Project Officer for CECI, the Canadian-based Centre for International Studies and Cooperation.



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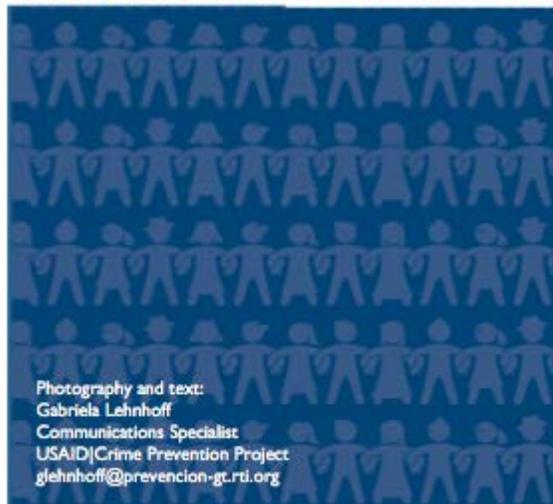
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Prevention in Action

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August 2011



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Prevention in Action

News Bulletin



Photo: Rebecca Linnhart (CPP)

Vol. 6

September 2011



Crime prevention specialists from National Civilian Police receive training from the CPP

News and stories

The CPP provides guidance to the National Civilian Police



A glimpse into three Violence Prevention Commissions in Chiquimula: San Jacinto, San José La Arada and Santa Rosa



As part of an ongoing effort, the USAID Crime Prevention Project (CPP) provides guidance to the National Civilian Police (PNC) as government authorities undergo a transition process due to upcoming elections. More than two dozen agents of the Crime and Violence Prevention Unit, stationed all over the country, took part in a community-oriented policing workshop in Río Hondo, Zacapa, during the second week of September.



A series of talks, as well as various participatory activities, were designed to help construct a strategy for planning community-based actions in their different communities. Iván García, Julio Agustín and Omar Ventura from the CPP gave various lectures, as did agent Manuel Guarán of the PNC and José Portillo of the National Police Reform Commission.

Municipal Violence Prevention Commission in San Jacinto, Chiquimula



The USAID Crime Prevention Project (CPP) works with the Municipal Violence Prevention Commission in San Jacinto, Chiquimula, on putting the last touches on its development plan, which includes building a park, refurbishing the soccer fields (they need a fence so that the ball doesn't constantly fall into the river), creating a computer lab, and initiating a scholarship program.

This commission already has a logo, designed by a local schoolteacher, and is acutely aware of the fact that San Jacinto is the only municipality in the entire department that does not have a central park. They plan to have marimba concerts when it is built. Children need a safe space to play, they repeat constantly.



2

Municipal Violence Prevention Commission in San José La Arada, Chiquimula



In meetings with the Municipal Violence Prevention Commission in San José La Arada, attended by the recently reelected mayor and members of the committee of all ages, the CPP reviewed the mission, vision and objectives for next year, based on a self-made analysis of their strengths and weaknesses.

In this quiet town, people express two very pressing needs: a library and a music school. According to the locals, there are enough computer labs and soccer fields. What they really need is a safe place for children and youth to study and do homework, with access to books. They also long for music lessons and instruments, theater productions, and concerts.



Community Prevention Commission in **Santa Rosa**, San José La Arada, Chiquimula



Santa Rosa is a rural town in San José La Arada, Chiquimula, where the members of the Community Violence Prevention Commission involve their whole families in the meetings. The USAID Crime Prevention Project works with the locals to focus on their most pressing needs in the area of prevention.

In this community, where people live surrounded by tropical fruit trees, chickens and cows, locals hope for a training program that will teach young men and women to plant family vegetable gardens. They also want to be able to play soccer, because their only field is cobblestone and the children trip and fall.



4



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Prevention in Action

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Annex II. Project Implementation Sheets (Fichas de Proyecto en Implementación)

FICHA DE PROYECTO EN IMPLEMENTACIÓN		
SUB-IR	Sub-IR 1 Vulnerability of at-risk youth to gangs and criminal organizations reduced. Sub-IR 2 Trust between police and community in target areas improved.	
LLR	LLR 1.1 Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth. LLR 2.3 Civic responsibility in target communities increased.	
NOMBRE DEL PROYECTO	Desarrollo Escolar Local a través de Educación Saludable – DELFOS	
GRANT No.	0212571-G-11-01	
ORGANIZACIÓN	Instituto de Cooperación Social - ICOS	
INICIO	Noviembre 15, 2010	
FINALIZACIÓN	Noviembre 4, 2011	
MONTO ADJUDICADO	Q.[Redacted]	
ÁREA GEOGRÁFICA	Municipio de Guatemala	
OBJETIVO	Contribuir al desarrollo integral local del capital humano infanto-adolescente de las escuelas públicas de la península de la Bethania, estableciendo procesos que permitan su acceso a sistemas de educación no formal; actividades recreativas y culturales, así como el acceso a las tecnologías de la información y comunicación a través de la ocupación saludable de su tiempo.	
RESULTADOS FY2011	BENEFICIARIOS	ACTIVIDADES
	441	Adolescentes y jóvenes de escuelas públicas ubicadas en la Península de la Bethania fortalecen sus habilidades de educación vocacional técnica a través de cuatro talleres: (i) Panadería (ii) Cocinas (iii) Carpintería (iv) Computación
	7	Maestros provenientes de las escuelas adscritas al proyecto han asistido a los cursos de educación complementaria.
	56	Casos detectados de abuso y problemas de aprendizaje, han sido diagnosticados y referidos satisfactoriamente.
	1,216	Alumnos de las escuelas adscritas al proyecto, han participado en el campeonato de Football organizado.
	429	Alumnos de las escuelas adscritas al Proyecto, participan en los festivales de temporada efectuados.

FICHA DE PROYECTO EN IMPLEMENTACIÓN		
	105	Maestros de las escuelas adscritas y padres de familia han participado 3 cursos de tecnologías de la información aplicados al aprendizaje.
	903	Alumnos y maestros de las escuelas adscritas al proyecto han participado en el fortalecimiento de currícula implementado por el Centro de Recursos para el Aprendizaje de ICOS.
	3	Maestros provenientes de las escuelas adscritas al proyecto han recibido asesoría sobre el desarrollo de clases que representen un reto.

FICHA DE PROYECTO EN IMPLEMENTACIÓN		
SUB-IR	Sub-IR 2 Trust between police and community in target areas improved.	
LLR	LLR 2.3 Civic responsibility in target communities increased.	
NOMBRE	“EXPOSICIÓN ¿POR QUÉ ESTAMOS COMO ESTAMOS?: Diálogos por la Paz en Guatemala”	
GRANT No.	0212571-G-11-02	
ORGANIZACIÓN	Instituto Internacional de Aprendizaje para la Reconciliación Social, IIARS	
INICIO	Diciembre 1, 2010	
FINALIZACIÓN	Noviembre 30, 2011	
MONTO ADJUDICADO	Q[Redacted]	
ÁREA GEOGRÁFICA	Departamento de Guatemala	
OBJETIVO	Aportar a la prevención del crimen desde la experiencia que el IIARS viene desarrollando con niños, niñas, jóvenes, maestros, funcionarios públicos y público en general, promoviendo procesos de diálogo, reflexión y aprendizaje sobre la realidad social que vivimos, cómo hemos llegado a ser la sociedad que somos y cuáles retos enfrentamos como sociedad hacia el futuro, utilizando como principal recurso la Exposición Interactiva ¿Por qué estamos como estamos?, un viaje por nuestras historias.	
RESULTADOS FY2011	BENEFICIARIOS	ACTIVIDADES
	11,603	Estudiantes de Educación Básica y Diversificada del Sistema de Educación Pública realizaron procesos pedagógicos para una mejor comprensión de su participación como ciudadanos en una sociedad violenta y conflictiva.
	347	Docentes acompañantes de los estudiantes participaron en diálogos personales sobre el mismo tema, desde su posición como maestros para identificar claves de cómo manejar situaciones de abuso y violencia en las aulas escolares y centros educativos.

FICHA DE PROYECTO EN IMPLEMENTACIÓN		
SUB-IR	Sub-IR 2 Trust between police and community in target areas improved.	
LLR	LLR 2.3 Civic responsibility in target communities increased.	
NOMBRE	Tejiendo la Red de Tejedores de Paz, Tejedores de una Nueva Realidad	
GRANT No.	0212571-G-11-03	
ORGANIZACIÓN	Asociación Centro de Paz Barbara Ford	
INICIO	Noviembre 15, 2010	
FINALIZACIÓN	Noviembre 14, 2011	
MONTO ADJUDICADO	Q[Redacted]	
ÁREA GEOGRÁFICA	Departamento de El Quiché	
OBJETIVO	Formar jóvenes líderes en un ciclo y proceso integral en la cultura de paz, con especial atención en la convivencia humana, prevención y gestión satisfactoria de la conflictividad, así como vida social y ciudadana.	
RESULTADOS FY2011	BENEFICIARIOS	ACTIVIDADES
	77	Jóvenes han sido formados como facilitadores sobre la atención y valoración de la realidad sociocultural, política, económica y productiva que viven.
	843	Jóvenes formados sobre la atención y valoración de la realidad sociocultural, política, económica y productiva que viven.

FICHA DE PROYECTO EN IMPLEMENTACIÓN		
SUB-IR	Sub-IR 1 Vulnerability of at-risk youth to gangs and criminal organizations reduced.	
LLR	LLR 1.1 Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth. LLR 1.2 Increased engagement in cultural/recreational activities among at-risk youth.	
NOMBRE	Fortalecimiento de la Asociación Alianza Joven, Programas de Centros de Alcance y Programas de Destatuado.	
GRANT No.	0212571-G-11-04	
ORGANIZACIÓN	Asociación Alianza Joven	
INICIO	Enero 10, 2011	
FINALIZACIÓN	Enero 10, 2012	
MONTO ADJUDICADO	Q[Redacted]	
ÁREA GEOGRÁFICA	Departamento de Guatemala	
OBJETIVO	Incidir en la Prevención de la Violencia a través del funcionamiento de los 15 Centros de Alcance "Por mi Barrio", promoviendo la participación de las familias de los beneficiarios e incorporando a la comunidad y los gobiernos locales a través de actividades y de proyectos sostenibles.	
RESULTADOS FY2011	BENEFICIARIOS	ACTIVIDADES
	1,875	Jóvenes han participado en actividades formación vocacionales.
	240	Jóvenes ha participado en actividades artísticas.
	454	Jóvenes han participado en actividades deportivas.

FICHA DE PROYECTO EN IMPLEMENTACIÓN		
SUB-IR	Sub-IR 1 Vulnerability of at-risk youth to gangs and criminal organizations reduced. Sub-IR 2 Trust between police and community in target areas improved.	
LLR	LLR 1.2 Increased engagement in cultural/recreational activities among at-risk youth. LLR 2.3 Civic responsibility in target communities increased.	
NOMBRE	Participación Creativa de la Juventud en la Construcción de la Cultura de Paz	
GRANT No.	0212571-G-11-05	
ORGANIZACIÓN	Asociación Civil Caja Lúdica	
INICIO	Marzo 15, 2011	
FINALIZACIÓN	Marzo 14, 2012	
MONTO ADJUDICADO	Q[Redacted]	
ÁREA GEOGRÁFICA	Departamentos de Guatemala y Alta Verapaz	
OBJETIVO	Mejorar las condiciones de vida de la juventud y la niñez promoviendo su inclusión social y su participación activa en el dialogo y la toma de decisiones a escala familiar, escolar y comunitaria	
RESULTADOS FY2011	BENEFICIARIOS	ACTIVIDADES
	279	Jóvenes han participado en 8 talleres de formación en desarrollo humano, y en 15 talleres de sensibilización y expresión artística cultural.
	559	Jóvenes han participado en la multiplicación de la metodología de los talleres desarrollados.
	31	Personas representantes 31 grupos juveniles de arte comunitarios han participado en el Encuentro de coordinación para fortalecer el enfoque y planificación del trabajo de la Red juvenil implementado.
	162	Personas representantes 31 grupos juveniles de arte comunitario han participado en el Encuentro para estructurar mecanismos de funcionamiento y participación interna de la Red juvenil de Arte Comunitario implementado.
	451	Maestros y maestras del departamento de Baja Verapaz han participado en 5 talleres de Educación Lúdica Basada en el Arte.

FICHA DE PROYECTO EN IMPLEMENTACIÓN		
SUB-IR	Sub-IR 1 Vulnerability of at-risk youth to gangs and criminal organizations reduced. Sub-IR 2 Trust between police and community in target areas improved.	
LLR	LLR 1.2 Increased engagement in cultural/recreational activities among at-risk youth. LLR 2.3 Civic responsibility in target communities increased.	
NOMBRE	Jóvenes en Acción-Deporte y Ciudadanía para la Prevención de la Violencia	
GRANT No.	0212571-G-11-06	
ORGANIZACIÓN	Fundación Proyecto de Vida -GuateÁmala	
INICIO	Junio 1, 2011	
FINALIZACIÓN	Junio 14, 2013	
MONTO ADJUDICADO	Q[Redacted]	
ÁREA GEOGRÁFICA	Departamento de Guatemala	
OBJETIVO	Desarrollar en las Sedes de la Escuela Metropolitana de Fútbol "EMEFUT" un programa de formación y capacitación para la participación ciudadana, enfocado, fundamentalmente, a la reconstrucción y fortalecimiento del tejido social, así como socialización de medios para la prevención de la violencia y los flagelos que de esta se derivan.	
RESULTADOS ESPERADOS PARA EL FY2012	BENEFICIARIOS	ACTIVIDADES
	60	Entrenadores de futbol han sido formados como multiplicadores de la metodología de GuateAmala.
	1,250	Jóvenes capacitados con Metodología de GuateAmala.
	1,250	Jóvenes han sido entrenados y participando en torneos de futbol.
	40	Jóvenes con capacidades superiores han sido atendidos especial en el desarrollo de técnicas de futbol que les permitan ingresar al futbol profesional.
	15	Jóvenes han sido formados para ser entrenadores de futbol.
	48	Maestros de las escuelas del MINEDUC han sido formados como multiplicadores de la metodología de GuateAmala.
	125	Jóvenes se les han otorgado becas técnicas y/o vocacionales.
	200	Familias (4 miembros por familia) están comprometidas en el cambio de actitud y mejoras familiares.

FICHA DE PROYECTO EN IMPLEMENTACIÓN		
SUB-IR	Sub-IR 1 Vulnerability of at-risk youth to gangs and criminal organizations reduced. Sub-IR 2 Trust between police and community in target areas improved.	
LLR	LLR 1.1 Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth. LLR 2.3 Civic responsibility in target communities increased.	
NOMBRE	Aumento de Oportunidades para la Juventud de la Región Ch'orti, Apoyo al Instituto Tecnológico Oficial de la Mancomunidad Ch'orti'	
GRANT No.	0212571-G-11-07	
ORGANIZACIÓN	Mancomunidad Copan Chortí	
INICIO	Junio 15, 2011	
FINALIZACIÓN	Junio 14, 2013	
MONTO ADJUDICADO	Q[Redacted]	
ÁREA GEOGRÁFICA	Municipios del departamento de Chiquimula	
OBJETIVO	Fortalecer las capacidades técnicas del Instituto Tecnológico Oficial de la Mancomunidad Copanch'orti', a través de la compra de equipo para las áreas de tecnologías de la información, mecánica automotriz y electricidad.	
RESULTADOS ESPERADOS PARA EL FY2012	BENEFICIARIOS	ACTIVIDADES
	240	Padres de familia participando en actividades del Instituto Tecnológico Oficial de la Mancomunidad Ch'orti'
	115	Jóvenes, 85 hombres y 30 mujeres, han sido atendidos en cursos y actividades a desarrollar en el Instituto
	360	Jóvenes están inscritos en las diferentes carreras oficiales del Instituto.
	100	Jóvenes graduados de las diferentes carreras oficiales del Instituto Tecnológico Oficial de la Mancomunidad Ch'orti'.
	700	Jóvenes graduados del diplomado en Ofimática y Diseño.
	30	Jóvenes empleados por empresas de la región al egresar del Instituto
	2,300	Hombres y mujeres jóvenes inscritos y participando de las actividades del Instituto Tecnológico Oficial de la Mancomunidad Ch'orti'.

FICHA DE PROYECTO EN IMPLEMENTACIÓN		
SUB-IR	Sub-IR 1 Vulnerability of at-risk youth to gangs and criminal organizations reduced. Sub-IR 2 Trust between police and community in target areas improved.	
LLR	LLR 1.1 Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth. LLR 1.2 Increased engagement in cultural/recreational activities among at-risk youth. LLR 2.3 Civic responsibility in target communities increased.	
NOMBRE	Construyendo Juventud, una oportunidad para el Presente	
GRANT No.	0212571-G-11-08	
ORGANIZACIÓN	Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral del Hombre y su Entorno -CALMECAC	
INICIO	Julio 18, 2011	
FINALIZACIÓN	Julio 17, 2012	
MONTO ADJUDICADO	Q[Redacted]	
ÁREA GEOGRÁFICA	Municipio de Tamahú	
OBJETIVO	Impulsar mecanismos de desarrollo socio-económico y de convivencia ciudadana a hombres y mujeres jóvenes del municipio de Tamahú, a través de la orientación socio laboral y la formación de valores para la construcción de una paz social y la prevención del crimen y la violencia	
RESULTADOS ESPERADOS PARA EL FY2012	BENEFICIARIOS	ACTIVIDADES
	120	Jóvenes han sido capacitados en módulos vocacionales.
	80	Jóvenes iniciarán 4 microempresas
	200	Jóvenes se capacitarán en valores y autoestima.
	100	Familias, contemplando un promedio de 5 miembros por familia, se capacitarán en valores y autoestima.
	10	Jóvenes se capacitarán para la realización de arbitrajes.
	15	Jóvenes e han formado como gestores culturales.
	30	Personas han recibido capacitación en prevención del crimen.
	500	Jóvenes han participado en un festival Cultura: intercambio de experiencias artísticas con actores externos.
	500	Jóvenes han participado en Un festival Deportivo: intercambio de experiencias deportivas con actores externos.
	1,000	Jóvenes han participado en actividades culturales y deportivas
	15	Jóvenes han conformado un comité juvenil para la prevención del crimen y la violencia.

FICHA DE PROYECTO EN IMPLEMENTACIÓN		
SUB-IR	Sub-IR 1 Vulnerability of at-risk youth to gangs and criminal organizations reduced.	
LLR	LLR 1.1 Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth.	
NOMBRE	Jóvenes por el Desarrollo Económico Local contra la Violencia en Tactic	
GRANT No.	0212571-G-11-09	
ORGANIZACIÓN	Red Nacional de Grupos Gestores	
INICIO	Agosto 8, 2011	
FINALIZACIÓN	Agosto 7, 2012	
MONTO ADJUDICADO	Q[Redacted]	
ÁREA GEOGRÁFICA	Municipio de la Villa de Tactic	
OBJETIVO	Impulsar nuevas oportunidades de Desarrollo Económico Local para la juventud del municipio de Tactic Alta Verapaz, a través capacitación en habilidades empresariales y programas de capacitación técnico vocacional para la generación de empleo y nuevas oportunidades de desarrollo empresarial.	
RESULTADOS ESPERADOS PARA EL FY2012	BENEFICIARIOS	ACTIVIDADES
	50	Jóvenes han sido capacitados en técnicas agrícolas.
	300	Jóvenes han sido capacitados en agricultura para la implementación de huertos escolares.
	50	Jóvenes han sido capacitados en el área forestal.
	25	Jóvenes han sido capacitados en procesamiento de lácteos.
	15	Jóvenes han sido capacitados en técnicas de inseminación artificial.
	25	Jóvenes han sido capacitados en cocina.
	25	Jóvenes han sido capacitados en la elaboración de dulces típicos y envasados.
	15	Jóvenes han sido capacitados en cursos de corte y confección.
	15	Jóvenes han sido capacitados en manicure, pedicura y masajes.
	50	Jóvenes han sido capacitados en turismo.
	100	Jóvenes han sido insertados en el campo laboral por medio de la creación de empresas locales y/o pasantías.
	100	Jóvenes han sido capacitados en el fortalecimiento de los sectores productivos, con temas de formación empresarial administrativa, tomando en cuenta que no necesariamente los mismos jóvenes participarán en los mismos adiestramientos.

FICHA DE PROYECTO EN IMPLEMENTACIÓN		
SUB-IR	Sub-IR 1 Vulnerability of at-risk youth to gangs and criminal organizations reduced. Sub-IR 2 Trust between police and community in target areas improved.	
LLR	LLR 1.2 Increased engagement in cultural/recreational activities among at-risk youth. LLR 2.3 Civic responsibility in target communities increased.	
NOMBRE	Jóvenes Creando Alternativas	
GRANT No.	0212571-G-11-10	
ORGANIZACIÓN	Asociación en Función para la Educación y el Desarrollo Social y Rural –FEDCOR	
INICIO	Agosto, 2011	
FINALIZACIÓN	Marzo, 2012	
MONTO ADJUDICADO	Q[Redacted]	
ÁREA GEOGRÁFICA	Municipio de Tactic	
OBJETIVO	Fortalecer el poder local y a la comunidad de Tactic a través de procesos de formación y capacitación y del acercamiento e interrelación entre las autoridades locales, la Comisión Municipal de Prevención Juventud y Desarrollo y la población en general para contribuir a la prevención de la violencia.	
RESULTADOS ESPERADOS PARA EL FY2012	BENEFICIARIOS	ACTIVIDADES
	25	Jóvenes graduados en diplomado en arte y cultura.
	25	Jóvenes graduados en diplomado en deporte.
	25	Jóvenes graduados en diplomado sobre violencia de género.
	500	Miembros de la comunidad de Tactic sensibilizados sobre el tema de violencia de género.
	500	Miembros de la comunidad de Tactic sensibilizados sobre el tema de la importancia de los Valores en el Deporte
	540	Miembros de la comunidad de Tactic sensibilizados sobre el tema de Arte y Cultura
	50	Casos aproximadamente atendidos en la Oficina de Atención Psicosocial que se creará para atender a las víctimas de la violencia.

***Annex III. Memorandum of Understanding for
Cooperation Between the
Municipality of San Juan La Ermita
and RTI***

Proyecto, proporcionará asistencia técnica, capacitación y financiamiento para proyectos de prevención directamente y a través de universidades, empresas privadas, ONG's y grupos comunitarios legalmente constituidos;

POR TANTO:

Las partes acordamos suscribir el presente Acuerdo de Entendimiento, el cual se regirá por las cláusulas y condiciones siguientes:

**PRIMERA
OBJETIVOS DEL CONVENIO**

Este programa se conceptualizó para colaborar en la reducción de la violencia y el mejoramiento de la seguridad de los habitantes de las áreas en donde el proyecto intervenga. Este programa está basado en las experiencias pasadas y actuales en cuanto a la prevención y la reducción de la violencia con la participación de las comunidades a nivel local, al mismo tiempo se pretende apoyar las agendas de los planes de desarrollo municipal, fortalecer los gobiernos locales y desarrollar una política tanto local como nacional de prevención.

El programa pretende tener una fuerte participación de la empresa privada, un involucramiento de las municipalidades en la elaboración de planes de prevención locales, los cuales puedan ser replicados en otras municipalidades, desarrollar un sistema de recolección de datos que pueda ser utilizada por los municipios participantes y que todos estos esfuerzos tengan sostenibilidad en el tiempo. Los objetivos específicos son:

- Incremento del involucramiento de jóvenes en riesgo como actores de su comunidad.
- Mejoramiento de la confianza entre la policía y la comunidad.
- Fortalecimiento de los esfuerzos conjuntos para prevenir el crimen entre el gobierno y la sociedad civil.

Este Acuerdo de Entendimiento de Cooperación, no crea un acuerdo vinculante de desempeñar acciones para ninguna de las partes, ni crea ningún tipo de relación legal, sociedad u otra forma de relación contractual.

**SEGUNDA
RESPONSABILIDADES MUTUAS**

La Municipalidad expresa su intención de:

- I. Cumplir con los siguientes principios:

IV. That RTL as a contractor for USAID regarding the Project, will provide technical assistance, training and financing for prevention projects directly and through universities, private businesses, NGO's and legally constituted communitarian groups;

THEREFORE:

The parties agree to subscribe the present Agreement of Understanding that will be regulated by the following clauses and conditions:

**FIRST
AGREEMENT OBJECTIVES**

This program was created to help reduce violence and improve general security for those who live in the areas where the Project will be executed. This program is based on previous and current experiences regarding violence prevention and reduction with the support of local communities, and at the same time it is intended to support the municipal development plans, strengthen local governments and develop a local and national policy on prevention.

This program intends to have a great deal of participation from private companies, to have more involvement of the municipalities to elaborate local prevention plans which can be later used in other municipalities, to develop a data collection system that can be used among all the participating municipalities and for all these efforts to be carried out through an extended period of time. The specific objectives are:

- To increase the involvement of at-risk youth as actors in their community.
- To improve the level of trust between the police and the community.
- To strengthen the joint efforts on crime prevention of the government and civil society.

This Agreement of Understanding for Cooperation, does not create a binding agreement to perform by either party, nor creates any legal relationship, partnership or other form contractual relationship.

**SECOND
MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITIES**

- i. Tener amplia representatividad de los actores territoriales y sectoriales;
- ii. Desarrollar y aprobar una política municipal y un plan de prevención de violencia
- iii. Por medio de la comisión de seguridad, elaborar un listado de actividades enfocadas a la prevención que pueden ser consideradas para financiamiento;
- iv. Incluir como eje transversal la equidad de género;
- v. Cumplir con los principios de integridad local y transparencia;
- vi. Comprometarse a sostener el programa una vez termine el apoyo externo;
- vii. Tener la capacidad comprobada para concertar y establecer consensos;
- viii. Realizar diagnósticos territoriales, sectoriales e institucionales;
- ix. Establecer o fortalecer alianzas con instituciones nacionales y empresas que trabajan con procesos y programas de prevención de la violencia;
- x. Asignar un espacio físico para el funcionamiento de la Comisión de Prevención o Seguridad, con quien se coordinará el proyecto.

- 2. Tener la voluntad demostrada de querer mejorar la calidad de vida de las comunidades en riesgo, propiciando un ambiente más seguro para su desarrollo sostenible;
- 3. Garantizar el apalancamiento de fondos de parte la municipalidad, del sector privado y de otros actores por un monto igual o mayor al aporte de RTI;
- 4. Establecer alianzas estratégicas con empresas privadas interesadas en apoyar procesos de prevención a nivel local;
- 5. Disponibilidad de compartir información de las estadísticas con todas las autoridades locales como la Policía Nacional Civil, Ministerio Público, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Forenses, Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social y otras.
- 6. Integrar un equipo técnico que asuma la responsabilidad de coordinar y velar por la implementación de las etapas que requiere la formulación del Plan de Prevención del Crimen y la Violencia. Este equipo técnico deberá estar conformado por miembros de la corporación municipal, funcionarios municipales y contará con personal de apoyo técnico provisto por el Proyecto.
- 7. Formular y aprobar un plan de trabajo basado en el diagnóstico comunitario del crimen y violencia, focalizando las áreas y priorizando los temas;
- 8. Apoyar la conformación y funcionamiento de una

The municipality expresses its intention to:

- i. Comply with the following principles:
 - i. To represent at great length actors from different territories and areas;
 - ii. To develop and approve a municipal policy and a violence prevention plan;
 - iii. Through the security commission, to create a list of activities focused on prevention, which could be considered for financing;
 - iv. To include gender equality as a focal point;
 - v. To follow local integrity and transparency principles;
 - vi. To commit to continue with the program once foreign financial aid ceases;
 - vii. To have the ability to negotiate and establish agreements;
 - viii. To perform territorial, sector, and institutional diagnostics;
 - ix. To establish or strengthen the alliances with national institutions and companies that work with programs and processes on crime prevention;
 - x. To assign a physical space for the Prevention or Security Commission, with which the project will be coordinated.

- 2. Have the proven will to improve the quality of life of at-risk communities, fostering a safer environment for sustainable development;
- 3. Guarantee financial leverage from the municipality, the private sector, and other actors of an equal or larger amount than what RTI is providing;
- 4. Establish strategic alliances with private sector companies that are interested in supporting local prevention processes.
- 5. Share statistical information with local authorities like the National Civilian Police, the Attorney General's Office, the National Institute of Forensic Sciences, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, among others.
- 6. Make up a technical team which will take on the responsibilities of coordinating the Crime and Violence Prevention Plan and assuring that each of its stages is carried out as it should be. This team shall be made up by members of the municipal corporation and municipal employees and it will have technical support personnel that will be provided by the Project.
- 7. Create and approve a work plan based on the diagnostic on crime and violence in the

- Comisión de Seguridad o Prevención y reconocerla oficialmente.
9. Poner en práctica las recomendaciones técnicas, que de común acuerdo se determinen entre la municipalidad y el Proyecto;
 10. Designar, por acuerdo del Consejo, al personal idóneo de la Alcaldía y espacio físico, como contraparte del Proyecto, en las áreas de prevención;
 11. Comunicar oportunamente y por escrito en torno a las dificultades y limitaciones del cumplimiento de las recomendaciones técnicas;
 12. Asegurar la asistencia de los funcionarios y empleados pertinentes a los eventos de diagnóstico, implementación de acciones de prevención y capacitación; programados por el Proyecto;
 13. Recopilar periódica y sistemáticamente información estadística sobre actos criminales y violentos en el municipio para compartir y analizar conjuntamente con la Policía Nacional Civil, Ministerio Público, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Forenses, Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social y miembros de la sociedad civil; sentando las bases para la institucionalización de estas prácticas de cooperación interinstitucional en el municipio;
 14. Proveer periódica y sistemáticamente información a la ciudadanía sobre la gestión municipal en prevención y la situación de violencia, abriendo espacios de difusión y discusión sobre el tema; sentando las bases para la participación de todos los actores en prácticas de prevención en el municipio.

RTI expresa su intención de:

- a) Financiar la contratación de personal técnico, consultor y ONG para la ejecución del Plan de Prevención Municipal;
- b) Acordar con la Alcaldía el Plan de Trabajo, así como su metodología y asignación del tiempo;
- c) Monitorear y dar seguimiento al plan de trabajo que desarrolle el Equipo Técnico;
- d) Proporcionar a la Alcaldía y al Equipo Técnico la capacitación en la implantación de modelos estadísticos de seguimiento de actos delictivos;
- e) Proveer al Concejo Municipal de recursos humanos para sistematizar las intervenciones exitosas de prevención;
- f) Proporcionar asistencia técnica y capacitación para elaborar el Plan Estratégico Participativo de la mesa de prevención, apoyando al gobierno local para lograr la participación de los representantes de la ciudadanía del municipio;
- g) Informar en forma ágil, oportuna y por escrito al

- communities, identifying the areas and prioritizing subjects.
8. Be supportive of the creation and running of a Security or Prevention Commission and of its official recognition.
 9. Implement technical recommendations which are jointly decided on by the municipality and the Project.
 10. Appoint, by means of a resolution issued by the Council, suitable personnel for the mayor's office and designate a physical work area, as the Project's counterpart in prevention areas.
 11. Timely communicate in writing the difficulties and limitations for complying with the technical recommendations.
 12. Ensure the assistance of government officials and employees to the events regarding the diagnostic and implementing prevention actions and training, which were scheduled by the project;
 13. Compile periodically and systematically statistical information regarding criminal and violent acts in the municipality, in order to share and analyze the information with the National Civilian Police, the Attorney General's Office, the National Institute of Forensic Sciences, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, and the members of civil society, laying the bases to institutionalize these practices of inter-institutional cooperation in the municipality;
 14. Provide periodically and systematically information to the community regarding the municipal work on prevention and on the violence situation, creating opportunities for discussion and for laying the ground work for everyone's participation in prevention within the municipality.

RTI expresses its intention to:

- a. Finance the technical, consulting and NGO personnel hiring to execute the Municipal Prevention Plan;
- b. Negotiate the Work Plan with the Municipality, as well as its methodology and time allocation;
- c. Monitor and follow up on the work plan that the Technical Team develops;
- d. Train the Municipality and its technical to make use of the statistical models for following up on criminal activity;
- e. Provide the Municipal Council with the human resources to systematize successful prevention interventions;
- f. Provide technical assistance and training to create the Strategic Participation Plan on

Concejo y funcionarios, las recomendaciones técnicas necesarias para alcanzar los objetivos y metas del Plan;

- h) RTI procurará proveer un fondo de hasta \$670.112.02 para financiar programas y proyectos de prevención identificados por las comunidades participantes. Dicho fondo dependerá de la disponibilidad económica del Proyecto USAID/Prevención del Crimen y los resultados de las evaluaciones anuales de estos procesos.
- i) Los fondos mencionados en el inciso anterior, deberán contar con apalancamiento de fondos de parte de la municipalidad y del sector privado, por un monto igual o mayor en especie y/o efectivo.

La Municipalidad de San Juan Ermita, Chiquimula y RTI, expresan su interés en:

- a) Negociar de buena fe y modificar en consenso, cualquier cambio al Plan de Trabajo desarrollado para fines de este Acuerdo.

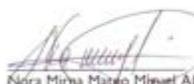
TERCERA RESCISIÓN

- La Municipalidad y RTI se comprometen a comunicar por escrito, razonada y oportunamente, a la otra parte la no continuación de las actividades de asistencia técnica en caso que fuere necesario.

CUARTA VIGENCIA

- La vigencia del presente Acuerdo es a partir del día de la firma de éste hasta el 30 de septiembre del 2014.

En muestra de conformidad a lo expresado anteriormente y para efecto de afirmar nuestro compromiso de respetar los objetivos de este Acuerdo de Entendimiento de Cooperación, firmamos en tres ejemplares de igual valor, en el municipio de San Juan Ermita el día 30 del mes de agosto del año 2011.


Nora Mirna Matto Miguel Alcázar, Alcaldesa Municipal
Municipio de San Juan Ermita, departamento de Chiquimula



prevention, supporting the local government in achieving local participation of community representatives.

- g. Promptly and timely inform by writing the Council and government authorities about the technical recommendations that are required to achieve the Plan's objectives and goals;
- f. RTI will endeavor to make available up to \$670.112.02 to finance the programs and projects on prevention identified by the participating communities. These funds will depend on the economic possibilities of the USAID/Crime Prevention Project and on the results of the yearly evaluations of these processes.
- i. The above mentioned funds will have to be leveraged by the municipality and the private sector for an equal or larger amount, and they will have to be provided in kind and/or cash.

The Municipality of San Juan Ermita, Chiquimula and RTI, express their interest in:

- a. Negotiating in good faith and making any modifications in agreement, regarding any changes to the Work Plan developed in accordance to this Agreement.

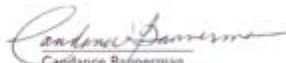
THIRD TERMINATION

- The Municipality and RTI commit to timely communicate in writing and with the corresponding reasoning to the other party, if it were necessary to cease the technical assistance.

FOURTH VALIDITY PERIOD

- This Agreement is valid from the day that it is signed until September 30, 2014.

To show our agreement with the above mentioned clauses and to assure our commitment to respecting the objectives of this Agreement of Understanding for Cooperation, we sign three valid copies, in the city of San Juan Ermita on the August 30, 2011.


Candance Barnerman
Directora

Proyecto USAID/Prevención del Crimen



Annex IV. Municipal Decree Regarding the CPP, Municipality of San Juan La Ermita

**Municipalidad de San Juan Ermita**
DEPARTAMENTO DE CHIQUIMULA GUATEMALA, C.A.
E-mail: munsanjuanermita@hotmail.com - Teléfono: 5629-8497

LA INFRASCRIPTA SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL DE LA MUNICIPALIDAD DE SAN JUAN ERMITA, DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CHIQUIMULA.

CERTIFICA:

Que para el efecto tiene a la vista Hojas Movibles del Honorable Concejo Municipal en la que en **Acta 17-2011 de fecha 09 de Mayo del año Dos Mil Once**, se encuentra el **Punto TERCERO** el que literalmente dice:-----

TERCERO: La Honorable Corporación Municipal cede el espacio a los señores: Ramiro de León, José Franco y Omar Ventura, representantes de USAID; para dar a conocer sobre EL PROYECTO PREVENCIÓN DEL CRIMEN, el cual tiene un enfoque integral: 1. PREVENCIÓN SOCIAL O SOCIOECONOMICA, 2. PREVENCIÓN SITUACIONAL O FISICO-AMBIENTAL Y 3. POLITICAS DE PREVENCIÓN Y SISTEMAS DE INFORMACIÓN; esto con el fin de reducir la cantidad de infractores en el mediano y largo plazo, reducir las oportunidades de delinquir en el corto plazo, y aumentar la sostenibilidad y las inversiones en prevención. Requiriendo para llevar a cabo este proyecto que se tenga un enlace con la Municipalidad de San Juan Ermita, comprometiéndose USAID, con el Apoyo Técnico y Apoyo Financiero. **POR TANTO:** La Honorable Corporación Municipal por decisión unánime **ACUERDA:** I. **APROBAR el PROYECTO PREVENCIÓN DEL CRIMEN** II. Se nombra a **SELVIN YOVANI SOTO FLORES, ASISTENTE TÉCNICO**; para que sea el enlace entre Municipalidad y USAID. III. En ausencia del Asistente Técnico queda cubriendo dicho espacio, **DAYANA MAYDEE FLORES VILLEDA**, Encargada de la Unidad de Acceso a la Información. IV. El presente acuerdo surte efectos legales inmediatamente.-----

Y para los usos legales que al interesado convenga se extiende, sella y firma la presente en una hoja membretada tamaño Carta, a los **Diecisiete días del mes de Agosto del año Dos Mil Once.**-----

S.E.B. Karen Vanessa Ramos Salguero
Secretaria Municipal

Vo.Bo. Profa. Nora Mirna Mates Miguel
Alcaldesa Municipal



“La unidad de esfuerzos, nuestra gran fortaleza”

Annex V. Violence Prevention Commission Certificate, Municipality of San Juan La Ermita

ACTA NO. 01-2011

En el municipio de San Juan Ermita departamento de Chiquimula reunidos en el Salón de usos múltiples que ocupa la Municipalidad de San Juan Ermita, el día miércoles ocho de junio de dos mil once a las once (11:00 AM) horas de la mañana nos reunimos reunidos los representantes de cada institución y de las diferentes comunidades para hablar sobre el tema de la ejecución del Comar n. 45 n. 3-10 para ser ejecutado de lo siguiente. **PRIMERO:** La Delegada Departamental y representante de la Unidad para la Prevención comunitaria de la Violencia, Juana Claribel Guzmán Díaz, en la bienvenida y comentó que la reunión es para hablar temas muy importantes como el Proyecto de Prevención del crimen para nuestro municipio. **SEGUNDO:** Cada uno de los integrantes nos constituimos siendo las siguientes personas: Elder de Méndez Martínez, Milton Alvar López Viquez, María del Rosario Cardona M, Ana Isabel Jordán de Martínez, Isabel Hernández, Rosalío Viquez, Mercedes de Jesús Jordán y Jordán, María de Jesús Lenus Pichillo, Zelta Concepción López Martínez, Verónica García, Danyela Pineda Flores Ullada, Lidia Zacarias, Rosa Angélica García José Franco, Subina Díaz Pérez y Juana Claribel Guzmán Díaz, Delegada Departamental y representante de la Unidad para la prevención comunitaria de la Violencia. **TERCERO:** Se procede a realizar la elección para formar la Comisión Municipal de Seguridad Ciudadana, quedando de la siguiente manera: **PRESIDENTA:** Vera Norma Peña Viquez. **VICEPRESIDENTE:** María de Jesús Lenus Pichillo, **SECRETARIA:** Ana Isabel Jordán de Martínez, **PRO-SECRETARIO:** Elder de Méndez Martínez, **TESORERO:** María de Jesús Jordán y Jordán, **PRO- TESORERA:** Zelta Concepción López



Martínez, **VOCAL I:** Rosa Angélica García, **VOCAL II:**
(Verónica García) María del Rosario Cardona **VOCAL III**
Milla Alirio López Vásquez, **VOCAL IV:** Verónica García
VOCAL V: Rosalío Vásquez, **VOCAL VI:** Lidia Zúñiga,
VOCAL VII: Isabel Hernández, **VOCAL VIII:** Blanca Rosa
Morales, **ACOMPANIAMIENTO TÉCNICO:** Juana Elizabeth
Buzón Díaz, Unidad para la prevención comunitaria de
la Violencia, **CUARTO:** Luego se dio a conocer el objetivo
de la reunión, en donde la delegada continúa con la socialización del modelo de abordaje de la unidad para la prevención comunitaria de la violencia, explicando paso a paso la metodología a seguir, luego el coordinador de área de USPIO (RTI) prevención del crimen, José Franco explicó como fue que eligieron al municipio para poder impartir este proyecto y así poder crear oportunidades para los jóvenes y el fortalecimiento comunitario para prevenir la violencia y también poder fortalecer la policía comunitaria. **QUINTO:** se acordó programar la primera capacitación sobre seguridad ciudadana para el día quince de junio de los próximos y se dejó el espacio para la integración a la comisión a los habitantes del municipio que así lo consideren convenientes. **SEXTO:** leído que les fue el contenido y manifestaron estar de acuerdo con todo lo que en dicha acta se detalla dándose por terminada des horas después de su inicio y así mismo firmándola los que en ella intervinimos damos fe.

Annex VI. Letter of Agreement Among Central Government Agencies: Working Group on Violence Prevention and Community-Oriented Policing

TERCER DESPACHO VICEMINISTERIAL
Guatemala, C.A.

26 de julio 2011
OL3VM-01571/LLG-bef

Licenciada Candance Bannerman
Directora del Proyecto Prevención del Crimen
RTI -USAID- CECI GRUPO CEHBA
Ciudad



Señora Bannerman

Es un gusto saludarla cordialmente y remitir en documento adjunto, copia de la Carta de Entendimiento entre el Ministerio de Gobernación, Secretaría Técnica del Consejo Nacional de Seguridad, Dirección General de la Policía Nacional Civil -PNC- y la Comisión Presidencial de Reforma Policial, la cual ha sido suscrita por los titulares de cada una de las dependencias antes mencionadas.

Por lo antes expuesto, solicito sus buenos oficios, a efecto de continuar con los trámites respectivos en cuanto a coordinación y cooperación por parte del Proyecto Prevención del Crimen se refieren.

Sin otro particular me suscribo de usted atentamente.



C.c. Licenciada Helen Mack, Comisionada Presidencial de la Reforma Policial
Licenciado Arnoldo Villagrán, Secretario Técnico, Consejo Nacional de Seguridad
Licenciado Carlos Menocal, Señor Ministro de Gobernación
Comisario General Jaime Leonel Otzin, Director General Policía Nacional Civil

MINISTERIO DE
GOBERNACIÓN





**CARTA DE ENTENDIMIENTO ENTRE EL MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION,
SECRETARIA TÉCNICA DEL CONSEJO NACIONAL DE SEGURIDAD, DIRECCIÓN
GENERAL DE LA POLICIA NACIONAL CIVIL, Y LA COMISIÓN PRESIDENCIAL DE
REFORMA POLICIAL.**

Nosotros (as):

Ministro de Gobernación, Licenciado Carlos Noel Menocal Chávez; el Secretario Técnico del Consejo Nacional de Seguridad, Licenciado Emilio Arnoldo Villagran Campos; el Director General de la Policía Nacional Civil, Comisario General, Jaime Leonel Otzin Díaz; y, la Comisionada Presidencial para la Reforma Policial, Licenciada Helen Beatriz Maek Chang.

Haciendo uso de las atribuciones que nos permiten la Constitución Política de la República y el ordenamiento jurídico vigente en el país, así como los estatutos y reglamentos de cada una de las instituciones que representamos, en consenso, hemos tomado la decisión de suscribir la presente Carta de Entendimiento, con el objeto de dejar plasmada nuestra disponibilidad de realizar la coordinación interinstitucional para desarrollar acciones, medidas y propuestas conjuntas relacionadas con la Prevención de la Violencia y con el Proceso de Reforma Policial, a ser implementadas con el apoyo de la cooperación internacional y a realizar los esfuerzos a nuestro alcance para la definición como implementación de la Política Pública de Prevención.

Asumimos los compromisos que se encuentran en el marco de nuestras competencias, conforme a nuestras funciones y atribuciones legales; así mismo, el compromiso de hacer efectiva la Política Pública de Prevención, tomando para tal efecto las siguientes determinaciones.

Ministerio de Gobernación:

1. Articular un espacio de discusión y reflexión técnica sobre la prevención de la violencia que cuente con la participación de diferentes actores, organizaciones gubernamentales, no gubernamentales y cooperación internacional, espacio denominado "Mesa de Prevención".
2. Elaborar e implementar la Política Nacional de Prevención.
3. Convocar, liderar y participar de manera permanente en la Mesa de Prevención, a través de la delegación de funcionarios.
4. Fortalecer el Tercer Viceministerio del Ministerio de Gobernación, a través de las siguientes acciones:
 - a. Impulsar las acciones correspondientes con el objeto de mejorar las condiciones de infraestructura física de las Comisarias, Estaciones y/o Subestaciones de Policía Nacional Civil en los Municipios de Guatemala, Mixco y Villa Nueva.
 - b. Desarrollar los Planes de Prevención a través de los espacios de Organización y Participación Comunitaria tanto de la Policía Nacional Civil como de la Unidad para la Prevención Comunitaria de la Violencia.
5. Acompañar y trabajar coordinadamente con las diferentes instituciones que conforman la Mesa de Prevención, para consolidar su funcionamiento.



Secretaría Técnica del Consejo Nacional de Seguridad

1. Brindar asesoría técnica en la temática de prevención a la Mesa de Prevención a través de la elaboración de estudios, propuestas u opiniones que se vinculen con la temática.
2. A consideración del Consejo Nacional de Seguridad, elaborar proyectos encaminados al fortalecimiento de la seguridad interior que impliquen la profundización de la prevención como fundamento de las actuaciones de las entidades que conforman el Sistema Nacional de Seguridad.
3. Formular propuestas técnicas que sean determinadas por la Mesa de Prevención
4. Presentar propuestas e iniciativas al Consejo Nacional de Seguridad que de mutuo acuerdo se establezcan en la Mesa de Prevención

Dirección General de la Policía Nacional Civil

1. Participar de manera permanente en la Mesa de Prevención, a través de los funcionarios que delegue el Director General de la Policía Nacional Civil.
2. Fortalecer las capacidades policiales en materia de Prevención, a través de la capacitación de elementos policiales en esta temática.
3. Diseñar y elaborar la Política Institucional de Prevención del Delito de la Policía Nacional Civil, tomando como insumos la filosofía, doctrina y casuística policial, así como los aportes técnicos provenientes de otras instancias.
4. Convocar al personal de la Policía Nacional Civil para los cursos de capacitación y actualización en temas de prevención.

Comisión Nacional de Reforma Policial

1. Coordinar, consensuar, impulsar, promover, orientar e incidir en las reformas legales, políticas institucionales que contribuyan al pleno objetivo de lograr la Reforma Policial.
2. Proponer el diseño, evaluación, diagnóstico, planificación y estructuración de las propuestas de reforma a los planes, acciones, políticas, programas y estrategias de la Policía Nacional Civil.
3. Brindar asesoría y acompañamiento a la Dirección General de la Policía Nacional Civil en la formulación de la Política Institucional de Prevención del Delito, tomando como insumos la filosofía, doctrina y casuística policial, así como los aportes técnicos provenientes de otras instancias.

Compromisos Generales

1. Designar al personal que dará seguimiento a la presente Carta de Entendimiento y que conformará la Mesa de Prevención, quien deberá generar informes periódicos a las entidades signatarias para la evaluación correspondiente.
2. Fortalecer e institucionalizar las relaciones entre sí, contribuyendo a la prevención comunitaria de la violencia en el marco de la unificación de esfuerzos de carácter interinstitucional.



3. Dar continuidad a los Planes, Programas y Proyectos que ya se han iniciado con el apoyo de la cooperación internacional.
4. Trabajar de manera coordinada entre sí, como parte de la Mesa de Prevención y propiciar las iniciativas a nuestro alcance para consolidar su funcionamiento.
5. Generar las condiciones propicias al personal de nuestras instituciones para que puedan participar en cursos de capacitación y actualización en temas de prevención.
6. Procurar la búsqueda de cooperación técnica y financiera nacional e internacional para mejorar el desarrollo de las actividades programadas.
7. Solicitar a las diferentes agencias de cooperación internacional que participen en el espacio técnico denominado "mesa de prevención" y que acompañen en el proceso de fortalecimiento de la Política Pública de Prevención y el Proceso de Reforma Policial.

Esta Carta de Entendimiento es firmada sin menoscabo de la autonomía institucional, técnica y administrativa de las instituciones que representamos.

Se establece como plazo de esta Carta de Entendimiento por un año, contado a partir de la firma de las partes, el cual podrá ampliarse y prorrogarse de mutuo acuerdo por medio de la simple manifestación de todas las partes y por la periodicidad que se estime conveniente. Debiendo en todo momento prevalecer el interés social y constitucional en la ejecución de esta Carta de Entendimiento.

Guatemala, junio de 2011



Carlos Noel Menocal Chavez
Carlos Noel Menocal Chavez
Ministro de Gobernación

Jaime Leonel Otzin Diaz
Jaime Leonel Otzin Diaz
Director de la Policía Nacional Civil

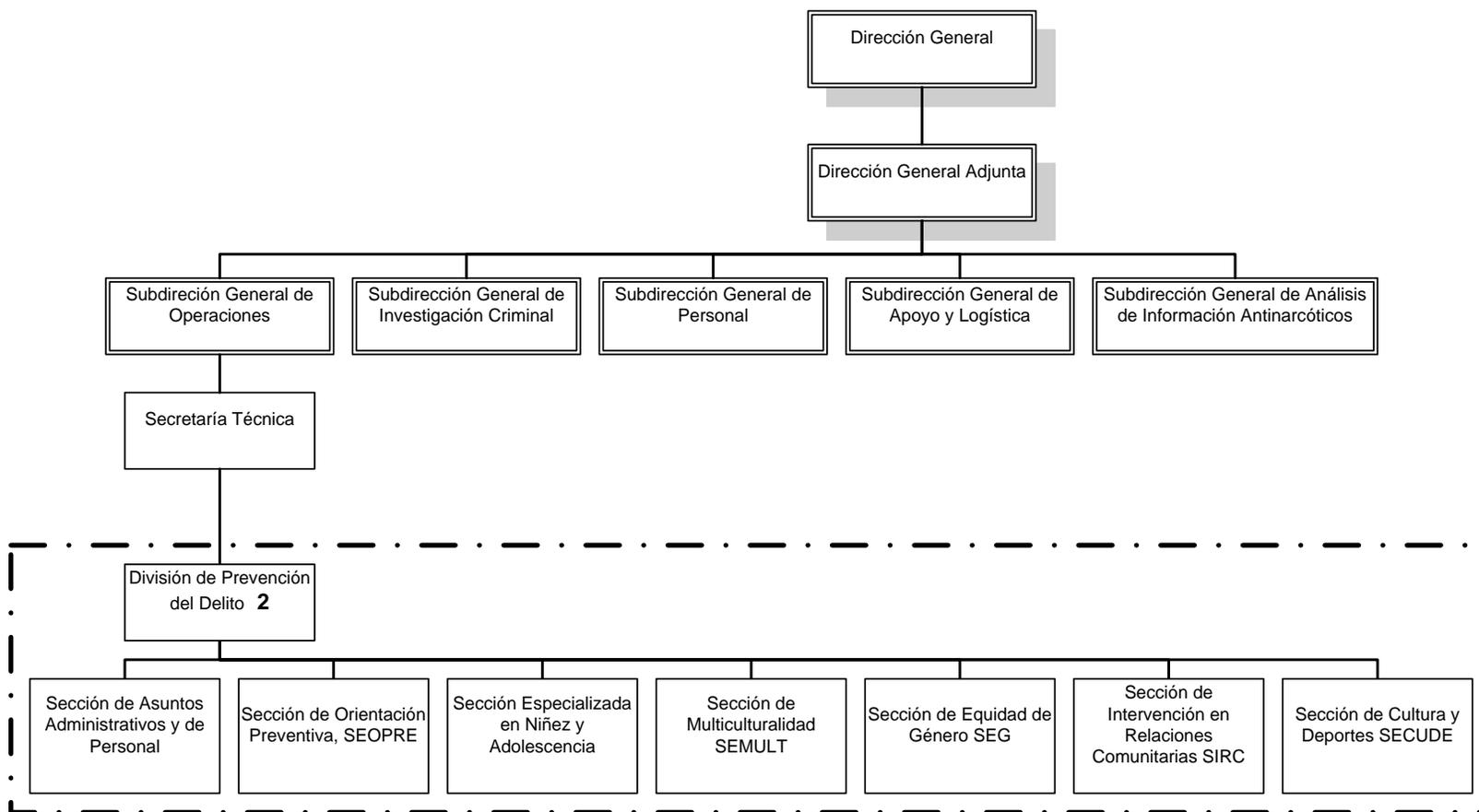


Emilio Arnoldo Villagrán Campos
Emilio Arnoldo Villagrán Campos
Secretario Técnico del Consejo Nacional de Seguridad

Helen Beatriz Mack Chang
Helen Beatriz Mack Chang
Comisionada Presidencial de la Reforma Policial

Annex VII. National Civilian Police Diagram

“ORGANIGRAMA ILUSTRATIVO¹ DE LA POLICÍA NACIONAL CIVIL”



1./ El organigrama que se presenta es ilustrativo porque la institución policial es muy compleja y cada una de las subdirecciones se divide en muchas dependencias.

2./ El fin de esta representación gráfica es identificar la posición que ocupa la “División de Prevención del Delito en general y la SIRC dentro de ella.

Annex VIII. CPP Analysis of the National Law on Youth No. 3896

1) ¿Qué plantea la iniciativa de ley?

Esta iniciativa de ley, pretende responder a las necesidades de la juventud que son heterogéneas en relación a otros sectores poblacionales de la república, pues a la fecha no existe una normativa jurídica de carácter ordinario que reúna disposiciones atinentes a la juventud y en su beneficio, así como el señalar sus deberes y obligaciones y hasta donde el Estado está obligado constitucionalmente a garantizarle el desarrollo integral de la juventud.

2) ¿Toca el tema de la prevención de la violencia, de la seguridad o de la creación de oportunidades?

Efectivamente si están regulados estos temas dentro de la iniciativa de ley, especialmente en los artículos y literales listados a continuación:

ARTÍCULO 2. OBJETIVOS DE LA LEY.

Literal B. Promover políticas públicas de desarrollo integral para atender los problemas y necesidades de la juventud.

Literal C. Propiciar la plena participación de la juventud en lo social, político, económico, cultural y ambiental.

ARTÍCULO 3. DEFINICIONES DE JUVENTUD

Literales a, b y c. Jóvenes adolescentes: Comprendidos entre los 13 y 18 años; Jóvenes: Comprendidos de los 18 a los 30 años y Juventud: Comprendidos desde los 13 a los 30 años de edad.

Literal D. Juventud en situación especial. Grupo social que se encuentra comprendido entre las edades de 13 a 30 años, cuya situación social, económica, física mental, cultural y legal les impide o limita el pleno goce de sus derechos.

ARTÍCULO 4. PRINCIPIOS ORIENTADORES DE LA LEY:

Literal i. Participación

Literal j. Productividad

La mayoría de jóvenes, lo constituyen mujeres indígenas del área rural.

ARTÍCULO 5. DERECHOS DE LA JUVENTUD

Literal m. Derecho a la Protección especial en contexto de vulnerabilidad y riesgo social.

ARTÍCULO 6. DEBERES DE LA JUVENTUD

Literal h. Participar activamente en los procesos sociales y políticos del país, así como en la búsqueda de soluciones a los problemas nacionales.

Literal m. Promover la organización y participación juvenil

Literal n. Abstenerse de participar en acciones ilícitas

DEL ARTÍCULO 8 AL 16 SON OBLIGACIONES DEL ESTADO PARA CON LA JUVENTUD

ARTÍCULO 8.

Garantizar a la juventud condiciones óptimas de seguridad, salud, educación, trabajo, deporte y recreación.

ARTÍCULO 10. SALUD

Literal b. Formular programas de salud preventiva, curativa, nutritiva, mental, sexual reproductiva y de rehabilitación.

Literal c. Promover medidas de apoyo y atención integral en salud para la juventud en situación especial.

ARTÍCULO 11. EDUCACIÓN

Literal g. Crear e implementar programas de formación y capacitación técnica y tecnológica que permitan a la juventud adquirir conocimientos y destrezas para desarrollar actividades productivas y su adecuada inserción en el ámbito laboral.

ARTICULO 13. TRABAJO

Literal a. Implementar políticas públicas, planes, programas y proyectos que mejoren la empleabilidad, incrementen la igualdad de oportunidades, la capacidad emprendedora y la creación de empleo para la juventud, a fin de que pueda contar con trabajo digno, decente y de calidad.

Literal c. Generar las condiciones que permitan a la juventud capacitarse para acceder o crear opciones de empleo.

Literal d. Desarrollar programas de capacitación para que la juventud adquiriera conocimientos y destrezas en el campo de la formulación y ejecución de proyectos productivos.

Literal e. Impulsar campañas para promover la inserción laboral de la juventud

Literal f. Promover programas que procuren el primer empleo, la capacitación laboral y que se atienda de manera especial a la juventud temporalmente desocupada.

Literal g. Crear mecanismos por medio del cual se identifiquen y promuevan fuentes y actividades laborales que la juventud pueda desempeñar e insertarse que coadyuven a la consecución del pleno empleo de la juventud.

ARTÍCULO 14. DEPORTE Y RECREACIÓN

Literal a. Fomentar la participación masiva en actividades físicas, recreativas y deportivas, para el aprovechamiento constructivo del tiempo libre que faciliten el desarrollo e integración social de la juventud independientemente de las dificultades físico-motoras y sensoriales que puedan presentar.

Literal b. Desarrollar la construcción de infraestructura y creación de espacios generando ambientes sociales sanos en donde la juventud pueda realizar sus actividades físicas, recreativas, deportivas de esparcimiento y juego.

ARTÍCULO 15. ORGANIZACIÓN Y PARTICIPACIÓN

Literal a. promover la participación de la juventud en todos los ámbitos de la vida social y política del país, generando espacios de expresión, petición y propuesta sobre sus problemas y posibles soluciones y así como de las políticas a impulsar por el Estado.

ARTÍCULO 17. POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS DE ESTADO PARA EL DESARROLLO INTEGRAL DE LA JUVENTUD

Es obligación del Estado crear, promover y ejecutar a través de sus instituciones las políticas públicas de desarrollo integral sectoriales, intersectoriales y multisectoriales, con la finalidad de cumplir los derechos y obligaciones que le impone la presente ley, especialmente para la juventud en situación especial que promuevan su integración y participación en la sociedad en forma apropiada, para lo cual el Estado destinará los medios y recursos económicos y medios pertinentes que permitan el goce y ejercicio de los derechos de la juventud.

ARTÍCULO 19. INTEGRACIÓN DEL SISTEMA NACIONAL DE LA JUVENTUD. ÓRGANOS QUE INTEGRAN EL SISTEMA NACIONAL DE LA JUVENTUD:

- a. Secretaría Nacional de Juventud de la Presidencia de la República
- b. Comisión Intersectorial de Políticas Públicas para la Juventud
- c. Consejo Consultivo Nacional Juvenil

NOTA: En esta iniciativa de ley, se propone que los tres órganos que integrarían el Sistema Nacional de la Juventud, dirijan, coordinen, propongan, impulsen, asesoren y ejecuten coherentemente las actividades entre estas entidades estatales a nivel nacional, regional, departamental, municipal y comunitario, ya sea tratando de impulsar políticas, planes, programas y proyectos a favor de la juventud, ejecutando dichas políticas a nivel sectorial, intersectorial y multisectorial.

3) ¿Podría el Proyecto USAID Prevención del Crimen hacer algún aporte?

Considero que en términos generales la iniciativa de ley está bastante completa, sin embargo, es susceptible de mejorarla a través de publicitarla a efecto sea conocida por toda la población juvenil del país y se pronuncien al respecto, ya que está claro que la misma no tiene absoluta representatividad.

Por otro lado, creo que valdría la pena evaluar hasta donde dicha Secretaría que se pretende crear, sea adscrita a la Presidencia de la República, dado que estaría subordinada a que los funcionarios que la conformen fueran nombrados a conveniencia y por el Presidente de la

República, pues con ello la misma se estaría politizando y perdería su independencia de actuación.

En consecuencia, finalizando el presente análisis, tomando en cuenta las observaciones anteriormente citadas, el articulado de la misma en un gran porcentaje de la iniciativa, se alinea o encuadra con los propósitos y objetivos del Proyecto USAID Prevención del Crimen.

***Annex IX. Performance Tracking Table as of
September 30, 2011***

Result	Performance Indicator	Target, Year 1			Target, Year 2			Cumulative Total (Life of Project)		
		FY10		%	FY11		%			%
		Planned	Actual	Achieved	Planned	Actual	Achieved	Planned	Actual	Achieved
Sub-IR 1 Vulnerability of at-risk youth to gangs and criminal organizations reduced.	1.A Optimism about future employment opportunities among at-risk youth.				Δ ⁶ 10%			Δ ⁷ 10% ⁸		
LLR 1.1 Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth.	1.1 A Number of scholarships provided to youth to attend vocational or educational training institutes.	2,750	5,854	117%	5,650	4,857	92%	23,500	10,711	46%
LLR 1.2 Increased engagement in cultural/recreational activities among at-risk youth.	1.2.A Number of youth who have participated in community-established sports/arts activities.				2,000	6,353	318%	2,750 ⁹	6,353	237%
Sub-IR 2 Trust between police and community in target areas improved.	2.A Percent change in community's level of confidence in the PNC.				Δ5%			Δ ¹⁰ 5% ¹¹		
LLR 2.1 Prioritized crime prevention actions implemented by community stakeholders.	2.1.A Number of communities				2	8	400%	40		20%

⁶ Δ = Annual increase.

⁷ This percentage is compared to base line results

⁸ Life-of-project target is not cumulative because beneficiaries do not change in the targeted communities.

⁹ Life-of-project target is not cumulative because beneficiaries do not change in the targeted communities.

¹⁰ This percentage is compared to base line results

¹¹ Life-of-project target is not cumulative.

Result	Performance Indicator	Target, Year 1			Target, Year 2			Cumulative Total (Life of Project)		
		FY10		%	FY11		%			%
		Planned	Actual	Achieved	Planned	Actual	Achieved	Planned	Actual	Achieved
	assisted in crime prevention with USG support.									
LLR 2.2 Capacity of the Crime and Violence Prevention Unit within the PNC has been strengthened in topics related to effective community policing.	2.2.A PNC officers of the Crime and Violence Prevention Unit trained in topics related to effective community policing.				200	366	183%	250 ¹²	366	146%
LLR 2.3 Civic responsibility in target communities increased.	2.3.A Number of people who participate in the civic training and awareness activities implemented in target communities.					37,090	100%	9,000	37,090	412%
Sub-IR 3 Crime and violence prevention policies institutionalized at national level.	3.A Number of GOG institutions receiving technical assistance towards institutionalizing a crime and violence prevention policy.				10	10	100%	10 ¹³	10	100%
LLR 3.1 National prevention policies developed.	3.1.A Number of advocacy initiatives in support of the development of prevention policies.				2	2	100%	9	2	22%

¹² Life-of-project target is not cumulative.

¹³ Life-of-project target is not cumulative.

Result	Performance Indicator	Target, Year 1 FY10			Target, Year 2 FY11			Cumulative Total (Life of Project)		
		Planned	Actual	%	Planned	Actual	%	Planned	Actual	%
LLR 3.2 Reliable data on crime used by policy makers.	3.2.A Number of policy makers utilizing data from crime observatory.				1	1	100%	8	1	12%