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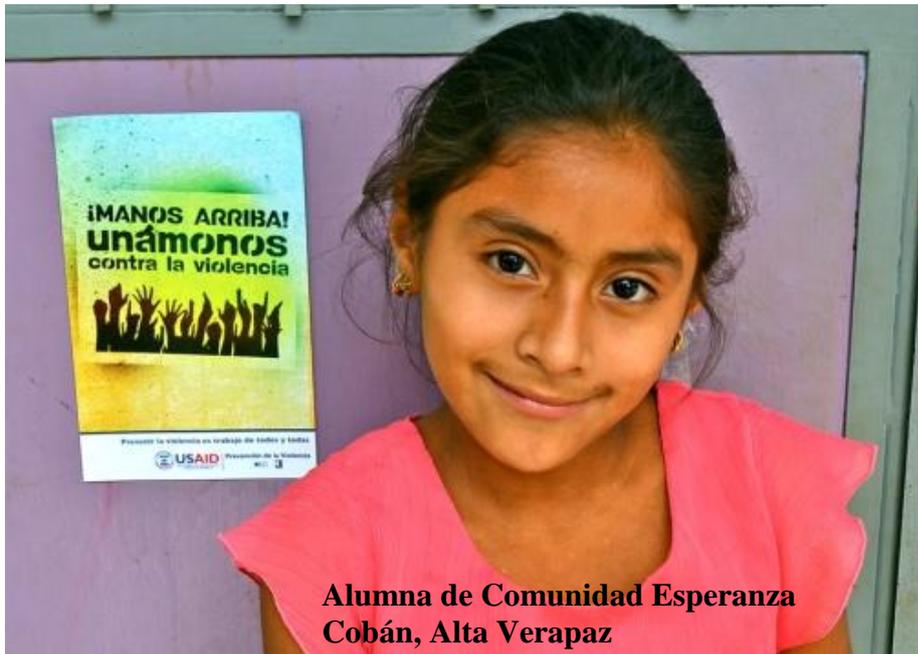
Violence Prevention



Violence Prevention— Guatemala

Fourth Quarter
Annual Report

October 1, 2012– September 30, 2013



**Alumna de Comunidad Esperanza
Cobán, Alta Verapaz**

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Annual Report

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Table of Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	1
I. Introduction	2
II. Subaward: Center for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI)	3
III. VPP’s Results Framework	3
IV. Description of Progress by Geographic Location and Results	4
A. Description of Results in Guatemala.....	6
General context	6
Partnerships in the Department of Guatemala	7
Sub-IRs for Guatemala	8
Sub-IR1. Reducing the vulnerability of youth at risk of belonging to gangs or criminal organizations	8
Sub-IR 2: Trust between community and police in target areas improved	10
Sub-IR 3: Crime and violence prevention policies institutionalized at the national level	15
Challenges – Guatemala	18
Lessons Learned – Guatemala	19
Next Steps – Guatemala	19
B. Description of Results in Chiquimula	19
General Context	19
Partnerships in Chiquimula	21
Sub-IRs for Chiquimula.....	22
Sub-IR1. Reducing the vulnerability of youth at-risk of belonging to gangs or criminal organizations	22
Sub-IR 2: Trust between community and police in target areas improved	23
Sub-IR 3: Crime and violence prevention policies institutionalized at the national level	26
Challenges – Chiquimula	26
Lessons Learned – Chiquimula.....	27
Next Steps – Chiquimula	27
C. Description of Results in Alta Verapaz.....	27
General Context	27
Partnerships in Alta Verapaz	29
Sub-IRs for Alta Verapaz	30
Sub-IR1. Reducing the vulnerability of at-risk youth belonging to gangs or criminal organizations	30
Sub-IR 2: Trust between community and police in target areas improved	32
Sub-IR 3: Crime and violence prevention policies institutionalized at the national level	34

	Challenges – Alta Verapaz	34
	Lessons Learned – Alta Verapaz	35
	Next Steps – Alta Verapaz	35
D.	Description of Results in Quiché	36
	General Context	36
	Sub-IRs for Quiché	37
	Sub-IR1. Reducing the vulnerability of youth at-risk of belonging to gangs or criminal organizations	37
	Sub-IR 2: Trust between community and police in target areas improved	39
	Challenges – Quiché	40
	Lessons Learned – Quiché	40
	Next Steps – Quiché	40
V.	Grants	40
	A. Challenges Faced by the Grants Unit	47
	B. Lessons Learned – Grants	47
	C. Next Steps – Grants	47
VI.	Monitoring and Evaluation	48
	A. M&E Unit Achievements	48
	B. Quantitative Results by Sub-IR	49
	Sub-IR1. Reducing the vulnerability of youth at-risk of belonging to gangs or criminal organizations	49
	LLR 1.1: Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth	50
	LLR 1.2: Increased engagement in cultural/recreational activities among at-risk youth	50
	Sub-IR 2: Trust between community and police in target areas improved	51
	LLR 2.1: Prioritized crime prevention actions implemented by community stakeholders	52
	LLR 2.2: Capacity of the Community Violence Prevention Unit within the PNC has been strengthened in topics related to effective community policing	53
	LLR 2.3 Civic responsibility in target communities increased	54
	Sub-IR 3: Crime and violence prevention policies institutionalized at the national level	55
	LLR 3.1: National prevention policies developed	56
	LLR 3.2: Policy makers using more reliable data on crime (Number of policymakers who use data from the crime observatory)	57
	Challenges – M&E	57
VII.	Cross-Cutting Issues	58
	A. Gender	58
	Challenges	60
	Lessons Learned	60
	Next Steps	60
	B. Public-Private Partnerships and Leverage	60

Challenges	63
Lessons Learned	63
Next Steps	63
C. Communications.....	63
Communications Campaign.....	63
Writing Workshops.....	64
Communications and Message-Building Workshops	65
Regional Journalist Dialogue	65
USAID Citizen Security Bulletins.....	65
Website and Social Media	65
Communications Materials and Event Planning	66
Challenges	66
Lessons Learned	66
Next Steps	66
VIII. Key Issues for USAID	66
A. Gender-Based Violence	66
B. Youth Development.....	69
IX. Administration	69
A. A Note on the Internal Audit Review	70
B. Staff Transition	70
C. Administrative and Financial Challenges	70
Lessons Learned	71
Next Steps.....	71

Annexes

Annex 1	Performance Tracking Table as of September 30, 2013.....	1–1
Annex 2	Progress on Sub-IRs, by Partner.....	2–1
Annex 3	Progress on Sub-IRs, Geographically, by Intervention	3–1
Annex 4	Type of Project Infrastructure, by Department	4–1
Annex 5	Analysis of Gender Diagnosis, Palencia, Guatemala.....	5–1
Annex 6	Municipal Security with Equity Pacts	6–1
Annex 7	Schools Prioritized by the MOE	7–1
Annex 8	Status of Partners Incorporating a Gender Perspective into Violence Prevention Activities	8–1
Annex 9	Financial Table.....	9–1
Annex 10	Leverage Tracking Table.....	10–1

List of Tables

Table 1.	Summary of FY2013 partnerships by Sub-IR, LLR, and geographical focus.....	5
Table 2.	Execution total amount of grants in progress, by quarter of FY2013	6
Table 3.	General summary of partnerships by Sub-IR, and participation totals per indicator for the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Guatemala	8
Table 4.	Number of scholarships provided to youth during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Guatemala.....	9
Table 5.	Number of youths who have participated in community-established sports/arts activities during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Guatemala.....	10
Table 6.	Assisted communities that by 2013 had established a community violence prevention commission and designed a violence prevention plan: Department of Guatemala	11
Table 7.	Approved infrastructure projects, by location... ¡Error! Marcador no definido.	
Table 8.	PNC officers of the UPCV trained in topics related to effective community policing	14
Table 9.	Number of people who participated in civic training and awareness activities implemented in target communities during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Guatemala.....	15
Table 10.	Number of Government of Guatemala (GOG) institutions receiving technical assistance toward institutionalizing a crime and violence prevention policy, achieved in FY2013.....	17
Table 11.	General summary of partnerships by Sub-IR: Participation totals per indicator for the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Chiquimula.....	21
Table 12.	Number of scholarships provided to youth during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Chiquimula	22
Table 13.	Number of youth who participated in community-established sports/arts activities during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Chiquimula	23
Table 14.	VPP communities assisted with establishing a community violence prevention commission and designing a violence prevention plan in FY2013: Department of Chiquimula	24
Table 15.	Approved Chiquimula infrastructure projects and their locations	24
Table 16.	Number of people who participated in the civic training and awareness activities implemented in target communities, during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Chiquimula	25
Table 17.	Number of GOG institutions receiving technical assistance toward institutionalizing a crime and violence prevention policy in FY2013: Department of Chiquimula	26
Table 18.	General summary of partnerships by Sub-IR: Participation totals per indicator for the quarter and for FY2013: Department of Alta Verapaz	29

Table 19.	Number of scholarships provided to youth during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Alta Verapaz.....	31
Table 20.	Number of youth who participated in community-established sports/arts activities during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Alta Verapaz.....	32
Table 21.	VPP communities assisted with establishing a community violence prevention commission and designing a violence prevention plan in FY2013: Department of Alta Verapaz.....	32
Table 22.	Approved Alta Verapaz infrastructure projects and locations	33
Table 23.	Number of people who participated in the civic training and awareness activities implemented in target communities, during fourth quarter and FY2013: Department of Alta Verapaz.....	33
Table 24.	Number of GOG institutions receiving technical assistance toward institutionalizing a crime and violence prevention policy in FY2013: Department of Alta Verapaz.....	34
Table 25.	Institutions and number of advocacy initiatives supporting the development of prevention policies in FY2013: Department of Alta Verapaz	34
Table 26.	General summary of partnerships by Sub-IR: Participation totals per indicator for the quarter and for the FY2013: Department of Quiché	37
Table 27.	Number of scholarships provided to youth during fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Quiché.....	38
Table 28.	Number of youth who participated in community-established sports/arts activities during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Quiché.....	39
Table 29.	Number of people who participated in the civic training and awareness activities implemented in target communities during the fourth quarter and in FY2013: Department of Quiché	40
Table 30.	Grant tracker, FY2013 (in US\$) [Redacted].....	44
Table 31.	Capacity building for excellence: Internal and external M&E support	48
Table 32.	Capacity building for excellence achieved, by quarter, FY2013.....	49
Table 33.	Number of youth who have participated in community-established sports/arts activities, by quarter, FY2013	51
Table 34.	Number of violence prevention commissions with plans, by department, FY2013	53
Table 35.	Number of people who participate in the civic training and awareness activities implemented in target communities, by quarter, FY2013	54
Table 36.	Number of GOG institutions receiving technical assistance toward institutionalizing a crime and violence prevention policy.....	55
Table 37.	Institutions and number of advocacy initiatives in support of the development of prevention policies, by quarter, FY2013.....	56
Table 38.	Municipal Security with Equity Pacts achieved, by department and municipality.....	58
Table 39.	Women leaders participating in the Women's Municipal Network for the Prevention of Violence	59

Table 40.	Training modules and number of personnel from OMMs trained by VPP specialist.....	59
Table 41.	Historical presentation of cash and in-kind leverage	62
Table 42.	Leverage committed in FY2013 through grant partners.....	62
Table 43.	List of RTI home office visits, FY2013.....	70
Table 44.	List of staff turnover for FY2013	70

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Results Framework	4
Figure 2.	Geographical intervention map of Department of Guatemala	7
Figure 3.	Geographical intervention map of the Department of Chiquimula.....	20
Figure 4.	Geographical intervention map for the Department of Alta Verapaz.....	28
Figure 5.	Geographical intervention map of the Department of Quiché	37
Figure 6.	Awarded grants amounts (US\$) [Redacted].....	42
Figure 7.	Percentage breakdown of grant mechanisms applied in the VPP	42
Figure 8.	Number of scholarships provided to youth to attend vocational or educational training institutes	50
Figure 9.	Number of youth who have participated in community-established sports/arts activities	51
Figure 10.	Number of communities assisted in crime prevention with the support of the United States Government	52
Figure 11.	PNC officers of the Community Violence Prevention Unit trained in topics related to effective community policing	53
Figure 12.	Number of people who participate in civic training and awareness activities in target communities	54
Figure 13.	Number of GOG institutions receiving technical assistance toward institutionalizing a crime and violence prevention policy.....	55
Figure 14.	Institutions and number of advocacy initiatives in support of the development of prevention policies	56
Figure 15.	Number of policy makers utilizing data from crime observatory.....	57
Figure 16.	Status of leverage 2010–2013	61
Figure 17.	Execution of leverage, by quarter, FY2013	61
Figure 18.	Births to teenagers, January to July 2012	68
Figure 19.	Violence against women in Guatemala: Violent deaths and their cause.....	68

Abbreviations

ADP	Asociación de Amigos del Desarrollo y la Paz / Association of Friends of Development and Peace
AOR	Agreement Officer's Representative
ASIES	Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales / Association for Research and Social Studies
BANTRAB	Banco de los Trabajadores / Workers' Bank
CACIF	Comité Coordinador de Asociaciones Agrícolas, Comerciales, Industriales y Financieras / Coordinating Committee for Agricultural, Business, Industrial, and Financial Associations
CALMECAC	Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral del Hombre y su Entorno / Foundation for the Comprehensive Development of Human Beings and Their Surroundings
CARSI	Central America Regional Security Initiative
CECI	Centro de Estudio y Cooperación Internacional / Centre for International Studies and Cooperation
CIDES	Centro Intercultural para el Desarrollo Sostenible / Intercultural Center for Sustainable Development
CentraRSE	Centro para la Acción de la Responsabilidad Social Empresarial en Guatemala / Guatemalan Center for Action in Corporate Social Responsibility
CIAS	Centro de Información y Acción Social / Center for Social Information and Action
CNRP	Comisión Nacional de Reforma Policial / National Police Reform Commission
COCODE	Consejo Comunitario de Desarrollo / Community Development Council
COMUDE	Concejos Municipales de Desarrollo / Committees for Municipal Development
CONJUVE	Consejo Nacional de la Juventud / National Youth Council
COOSAJO R.L	Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Integral San José Obrero R.L. / Cooperative for Savings and Comprehensive Credit "San José Obrero R.L."
COP	Chief of Party
CUB	Comité Único de Barrio / Urban Neighborhood Committee
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DELFO	Desarrollo Escolar Local a través de la Ocupación Saludable / Local School Development Through Healthy Occupations

DICRI	División de Investigaciones Criminológicas / General Division of Criminal Investigation
DIGECADE	Dirección General de la Calidad Educativa / Directorate General of Quality Education
EMP	Environmental Mitigation Plan
ENADE	Encuentro Nacional de Empresarios / National Conference of Entrepreneurs
EOP	end of project
ESFOP	Escuela de Formación de Oficiales Policía / Police Officers College of the National Civilian Police
ESFRA/PFP	Ecumenical Hope and Brotherhood Foundation of Guatemala-Play for Peace / Fundación Ecueménica Guatemalteca Esperanza y Fraternidad-Jugando por la PAz
FCFN	Fundación Carlos F. Novella / Carlos F. Novella Foundation
FEI	Fundación Elecciones Infantiles / Foundation for Children's Elections
FMM	Fundación Myrna Mack / Myrna Mack Foundation
FUNDESA	Fundación para el Desarrollo de Guatemala / Guatemalan Development Foundation
FY	Fiscal Year
GGM	Grupo Guatemalteco de Mujeres / Guatemalan Women's Group
GIZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation / Agencia Alemana de Cooperación Técnica
GOG	Government of Guatemala
ICCPG	Instituto Comparadas de Ciencias Penales de Guatemala / Compared Institute of Criminal Sciences Guatemala
ICOS	Instituto de Cooperación Social / Social Cooperation Institute
IK	in-kind (grant)
INACIF	Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Forenses / National Institute of Forensic Science
IR	Intermediate Result
IT	Tecnología Informática / Information Technology
LLR	Lower-Level Result
LOP	life of project
M&E	monitoreo y evaluación / monitoring and evaluation
MOE	Ministerio de Educación / Ministry of Education
NGO	nongovernmental organization
OMM	Oficinas Municipales de la Mujer / Municipal Offices for Women

PELPB	Proyecto Educativo Laboral Puente Belice / Workforce Education Project of Puente Belice
PNC	Policía Nacional Civil / National Civilian Police
PNPDIM	Política Nacional de Promoción y Desarrollo Integral de la Mujer / National Policy for the Promotion and Comprehensive Development of Women
RNGG	Red Nacional de Grupos Gestores / National Network of Grupos Gestores
RRF	Rapid Response Fund
RTI	RTI International (trade name of Research Triangle Institute)
SEGEPLAN	Secretaría de Planificación y Programación / Planning and Scheduling Secretariat
SEPREM	Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer / Presidential Secretariat for Women
SICA	Sistema de Integración Centro América / Central America Integrated System
SIG	Simplified Cost Reimbursement Grant
SOG	Sistema de Orquestas de Guatemala / Guatemalan Orchestras System
STG	Standard Cost Reimbursement Grant / Grants Tip Standard
TraiNet	USAID's official database for the management of U.S., third-country, and in-country training-related data
UdeO	Universidad de Occidente / University of the West
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	Fondo de Población de Naciones Unidas /United Nations Population Fund
UPCV	Unidad para la Prevención Comunitaria de la Violencia, Ministerio de Gobernación, Guatemala / Community Violence Prevention Unit, Ministry of Interior, Guatemala
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	U.S. Government
UVG	Universidad del Valle de Guatemala / Del Valle University
VAC	Viceministerio de Apoyo Comunitario / Vice Ministry for Community Support
VPP	Violence Prevention Project

Executive Summary

The National Youth Council (CONJUVE), one of the first entities that VPP partnered with in March, 2011 (RRF #14 Approval of the national youth law No. 3896 “Youth Law-by Youth-For Youth), has recently updated their National Youth Policy from 2012 to 2020. In this policy, CONJUVE proposes and promotes 10 key elements for Guatemalan youth: Education, Work and Productivity, Health, Recreation, Culture and Sports, Violence Prevention, Housing, Environmental Protection, Gender Equity, Cultural/Ethnic Diversity, Citizenship Participation.

Since 2010, the core of the RTI-CECI efforts in Guatemala has been and is violence prevention, and with the exception of addressing housing, the Violence Prevention Project includes all other aspects of the aforementioned Public Policy within the structure of the USAID CARSI funded programming known now nationally, as the VPP¹.

In addition to the public policy elements mentioned for youth, the project has also assumed the challenges of promoting changes in the organizational and philosophical framework of the National Civilian Police through the Presidential Police Reform Commission, successfully helping this institution move toward preventive rather than repressive tactics. The VPP introduced the concept of community policing and is responsible for the first university level degree course in Police Sciences with a Specialty in Community Policing for Guatemala. Technical assistance has included design of academic curriculums, support for work plans, strategy for organizational restructuring, training of officers in gender and diversity, community development philosophy, equipping all sub stations with basic technological tools, and refurbishment of extremely run down police stations.

The topic of violence prevention has become very trendy in Guatemala over the last two years, as a positive element promoted by the Guatemalan government’s focus on citizen security. The VPP has helped make violence prevention, as some Guatemalans say, “sexy”. Regardless of the connotations, the topic is top of mind and has been demystified by RTI and CECI’s efforts to build bottom up and top down awareness and structures that strengthen communities through organization and participation, promote opportunities for poor, multi-ethnic, marginalized and at risk youth to study without stress, lead without aggression, learn vocational skills, get on-the-job experience, start a business, participate in sports activities, play an instrument in a youth orchestra, learn to paint, dance, sing, speak in public, be a member of a university community, dream and do.

During the fourth year of the five year project, the VPP completed 41 community prevention plans in 11 municipalities, several classified as Guatemala’s most violent, in three strategic departments where there is presence of organized crime cartels, transnational and grassroots gangs and where nationally, the rate of homicides linked to firearms over the last decade was almost double the global average of 42 percent, and above Central America's relatively high average of 70 percent.² These plans generated 22 community infrastructure projects where the VPP will invest an estimated \$2,000,000 U.S. dollars to provide such protective elements as well lit streets, parks for families, day care centers for children of young working mothers,

¹ USAID Violence Prevention Project

² CIEN, Postura 14: Armas de fuego y violencia homicida

soccer and sports fields for boys and girls, and improved physical structures for police officer work environments.

The fourth year of the VPP has also generated a keen awareness about the increasing issues of violence against women and children and the collective, shared responsibility of all citizens and institutions to participate in denouncing this brutal trend. The VPP's Municipal Security Pacts with Equity, formed in the last two years in 10 out of 11 of the project target municipalities, have brought to bear all the protective forces in each area: schools and teachers, churches, health workers, police, judges, parents, businessmen, women's and youth networks to raise awareness that violence against women may be common but it is not natural and must be denounced, the victims helped and perpetrators brought to justice.

The present report highlights the main achievements of this complex project but cannot, however, express the suffering that violence has caused over the last year to thousands of Guatemalans. Only with sustained effort, consistent planning, social investment, political will and citizen participation can things begin to change. These are the elements that the VPP will seek to promote during the FY2014.

I. Introduction

This fourth annual report, covering the period October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013, with highlights of project accomplishments of the fourth quarter, is presented by RTI International to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Office of Democracy and Governance in compliance with requirements stipulated in the Cooperative Agreement No. 520-A-00-10-00025-00 for implementation and reporting of the Violence Prevention Project (VPP). This project was initiated in March 2010 and is presently set to terminate on September 30, 2014.

During the fiscal year 2013 (FY2013) reporting period, VPP worked with a total of 29 partner implementers to accomplish results and achieve the expected indicators approved by USAID in the VPP 2012–2013 Annual Work Plan. The project activities described in this annual report respond using recognized violence prevention theory and practice approaches to the United States Government's (USG's) commitment to counter threats of violent criminal and drug trafficking organizations, transnational youth gangs, and other criminal networks in Central America, as expressed through the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI).

The information used to develop this report came from the VPP's Guatemalan implementers working under grant partnership documents, observations from VPP technical field staff, and on-line periodicals covering incidents related to violence in Guatemala. The report describes key achievements, outcomes, and progress during the last quarter of FY2013 as well as providing an overview of yearly progress. Each relevant section provides references to challenges, lessons learned, and next steps to be taken during FY2014.

In Section II, the report presents a brief overview of the RTI subawardee and managing partner's technical contributions, which are described in more detail under each of the corresponding Sub-Intermediate Result (IR) sections; in Section III the report presents VPPs Results Framework; a geographic description of progress by immediate and Lower Level Results (LLRs) is presented in Section IV; the progress of grants is presented in Section V; monitoring and evaluation (M&E) progress is addressed in Section VI; Section VII describes the results in cross-cutting issues such as gender, partnership building, and leverage, as well

as communications; in Section VIII the USAID key issues are updated; and finally administrative and financial data are presented in Sections IX and X respectively.

II. Subaward: Center for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI)

Under its subaward, CECI is responsible for oversight in three specific areas: gender focus for all operations, community policing, and communication. The subaward also contains funding for three technical field coordinators, provides partial support for transportation, and covers management of the reception desk for the main office.

In addition to the contributions made by the staff paid under the subaward (detailed below in corresponding sections according to Sub-Intermediate Result (IR) or cross-cutting themes), CECI has managed individual contracts for the baseline survey, the VPP communications campaign, an ethnographic study of one of the marginalized areas where VPP works, and procurement and delivery of the third project vehicle.

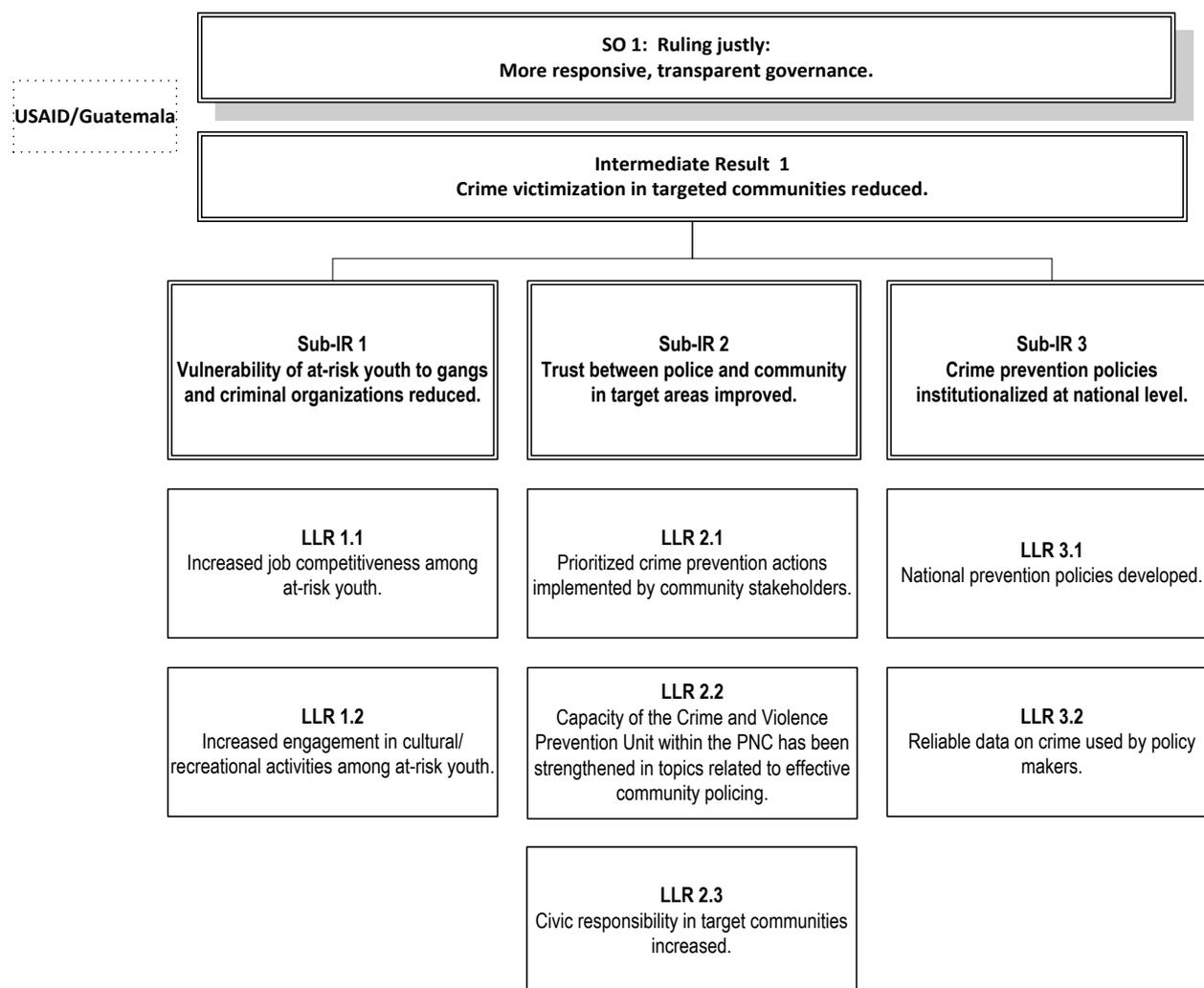
As of September 30, 2013, CECI had billed RTI for \$[REDACTED] of its subaward, corresponding to approved costs detailed in their reports and mentioned in the technical sections of this end-of-year document.

During FY2013, the most significant adjustment in this award was the change in communications personnel, with the communications specialist transition out as of September 30. VPP received 6 visits for technical monitoring from the CECI international home office and the project manager on a regular basis during the fiscal year.

III. VPP's Results Framework

Figure 1 presents the Results Framework linked with each sub-IR, as approved in modification No. 3 to the project in May 2012.

Figure 1. Results Framework



IV. Description of Progress by Geographic Location and Results

In this section, where applicable, results of the interventions are presented geographically. That is, first we present the results for Sub-IRs 1 and 2 and the Lower Level Results (LLRs) focusing on the department of Guatemala, followed by interventions in the department of Chiquimula, results obtained in Alta Verapaz, and then work done in Quiché.

Although many of the activities reported are similar in each department, the regional dynamics appear to influence the approach. It is obvious that more urbanized settings are characterized differently from rural ones, and that cultural and racial ethnicity also are factors influencing program results. Sub-IR 3 efforts for policy development and crime and violence observatory initiatives varied substantially by location due to limited implementers, so comments about Sub-IR 3 activities are dealt with more generally.

Table 1 presents the 30 implementing VPP partners by geographic location and by their Sub-IRs and LLRs. Rather than being a summary of results by implementers, as in past reports, the presentation focuses more on general results achieved in each region selected organizations based on extraordinary performance during the fiscal year.

For the first time in a report, VPP is listing the department of Quiché and the municipalities and communities benefitting from VPP support. In the past, a VPP partner, the Barbara Ford Peace Center—located in the department of Quiché—has been mentioned under the corresponding Sub-IRs and LLRs. Funding for the Quiché project was initiated in response to a recommendation from the U.S. Embassy through USAID and approved by the project’s first Agreement Officer’s Representative. All subsequent funding requests were presented to USAID for technical approval as per standard procedures and approved on the merit and achievements of the implementer.

Quiché does not figure in the independent geographic comparison being prepared by Vanderbilt University, nor was it identified as a prevention priority in the USAID project description for VPP. It has however, contributed greatly to the richness of results through the experiences gained with youth leaders. Violence prevention commissions and plans are not required for this department, the municipalities, or communities.

Table 1. Summary of FY2013 partnerships by Sub-IR, LLR, and geographical focus

Department	No.	Active Partners	Sub-IR 1		Sub-IR 2		Sub-IR 3		
			LLR 1.1	LLR 1.2	LLR 2.1	LLR 2.2	LLR 2.3	LLR 3.1	LLR 3.2
Guatemala	1	Del Valle University (UVG)	X				X		
	2	Guatemalan Orchestras System (SOG)	X	X			X		
	3	Workforce Education Project of Puente Belice (PELPB)	X	X			X		
	4	Junkabal	X				X		
	5	Ecumenical Hope and Brotherhood Foundation of Guatemala (ESFRA/PFP)	X	X			X		
	6	Fundación Paiz	X	X			X		
	7	Fundación Kinal	X						
	8	Social Cooperation Institute (ICOS)	X	X			X		
	9	Caja Lúdica		X			X		
	10	Carlos F. Novella Foundation (FCFN)	X	X			X		
	11	Intercultural Center for Sustainable Development (CIDES)		X			X		
	12	Municipality of Guatemala/Ministry of the Interior’s Vice Ministry for Community Support (VAC)	X	X	X		X		
	13	Foundation for Children’s Elections (FEI)					X		
	14	National Police Reform Commission (CNRP)				X			
	15	Presidential Secretariat for Women (SEPREM)						X	X
	16	Ministry of Education (MOE)					X	X	X
	17	Myrna Mack Foundation (FMM)							X
	18	Guatemalan Development Foundation (FUNDESA)					X		
Chiquimula	1	National Network of Grupos Gestores (RNGG)	X						
	2	Cooperative for Savings and Comprehensive Credit “San José Obrero R.L.” (COOSAJO)	X				X		
	3	Mancomunidad Copán Ch’orti’	X				X		
	4	Mancomunidad de Nororiente		X			X		
	5	Municipality of San Juan Ermita		X			X		
	6	Municipality of San José la Arada		X			X		
	7	FEI					X		
	8	CNRP				X			
	9	SEPREM						X	X
	10	MOE					X	X	X
	11	FMM							X
Alta Verapaz	1	Comunidad Esperanza	X	X			X		
	2	Association of Friends of Development and Peace (ADP)	X	X			X		
	3	RNGG	X						

Department	No.	Active Partners	Sub-IR 1		Sub-IR 2		Sub-IR 3		
			LLR 1.1	LLR 1.2	LLR 2.1	LLR 2.2	LLR 2.3	LLR 3.1	LLR 3.2
	4	Foundation for the Comprehensive Development of Human Beings and Their Surroundings (CALMECAC)	X				X		
	5	Municipality of Cobán	X	X					
	6	Municipality of Tactic	X	X					
	7	FEI					X		
	8	CNRP				X			
	9	SEPREM						X	X
	10	MOE					X	X	X
	11	FMM							X
	12	FUNDESA					X		
Quiché	1	Barbara Ford Peace Center	X	X			X		

Source: VPP monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.

In **Table 2**, 29 of the 30 implementing partners (omitting CALMECAC) in the four departments are summarized by sub-IR financially and presented by each quarter of the fiscal year.

Table 2. Execution total amount of grants in progress, by quarter of FY2013

Results	US Dollars [Redacted]				
	First quarter FY2013	Second quarter FY2013	Third quarter FY2013	Fourth quarter FY2013	Total FY2013
Sub-IR 1					
Sub-IR 2					
Sub-IR 3					
Total by quarter					

Source: Generated by the project team using QuickBooks.

A. Description of Results in Guatemala

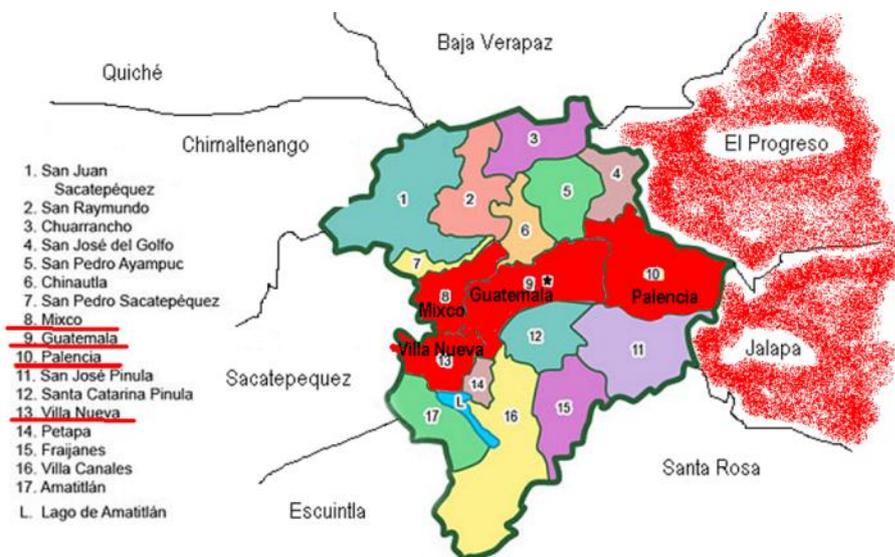
General context

The department of Guatemala is the most populated of the 22 departments of the country, with a total of 17 municipalities (see **Figure 2**). VPP works in four of these municipalities: the Capital (15 communities in red zones of downtown Guatemala City), Villa Nueva, Mixco, and Palencia. Three of these four municipalities (the Capital, Villa Nueva, and Mixco) have ample institutional presence, more children have access to pre-primary and primary education, and there are more services (lights, water, garbage); but also inequities are greater for these services, and the areas have the highest crime and violence rates in the country. The fourth municipality, Palencia, borders on the eastern part of Guatemala, where urban and semi-urban environments are more rural and there is less state presence, more vigilante justice, and the presence of home-grown organized crime.

Other characteristics of this department include large bedroom community populations in Mixco and Villa Nueva which, because of daily work displacement, are less likely to become involved in their local communities and have weak family relationships due to long hours away from home. This dynamic presents very different challenges for community motivation for violence prevention in urban and semi-urban settings such as Palencia when

compared to more rural VPP target areas, where communities are not fragmented by this work dynamic. This dynamic impacts community participation and levels of motivation for organization against violence prevention.

Figure 2. Geographical intervention map of Department of Guatemala



Note: Red underscores indicate Department of Guatemala VPP municipalities.

Contrary to the National Law for Development Councils Systems, which requires municipal council (COMUDE) and community council (COCODE) commissions for political representation, the urbanized settings of Guatemala City, Mixco, and Villa Nueva have not institutionalized these structures. In some cases, the COCODE is replaced by a specific neighborhood watch group such as in Guatemala City, which has urban neighborhood committees (CUBs) rather than COCODEs. Only one of the four VPP municipalities (Palencia) has a municipal development plan as required by the SEGEPLAN, even though they all have unusually large budgets. A lack of a plan makes it difficult to monitor sustainable prevention efforts or to measure success.³

Partnerships in the Department of Guatemala

In the Department of Guatemala, VPP implements all three results areas, through 13 nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), one university, four municipal governments, and three national government entities.

Table 3 provides the distribution of organizations and results in the Department of Guatemala. Of the 21 implementers listed, over half provide opportunities to youth to reduce their vulnerability to gangs and organized crime through educational, vocational, and work/learning scholarships.

³ The Municipal Development Law requires plans to be registered with the Planning and Scheduling Secretariat of the Office of the President (SEGEPLAN). Guatemala City, Villa Nueva, and Mixco have not registered their plans with this central government entity.

Table 3. General summary of partnerships by Sub-IR, and participation totals per indicator for the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Guatemala

Sub-IR	Sub-IR 1		Sub-IR 2			Sub-IR 3		
Partners	1. UVG 2. SOG 3. PELPB 4. Fundación Junkabal 5. ESFRA/PPF 6. Fundación Paiz 7. Fundación Kinal 8. ICOS 9. Caja Lúdica 10. FCFN 11. CIDES 12. Municipality of Guatemala/VAC		1. UVG 2. SOG 3. PELPB 4. Fundación Junkabal 5. ESFRA/PPF 6. Fundación Paiz 7. ICOS 8. Caja Lúdica 9. FCFN 10. CIDES 11. FEI 12. Municipality of Guatemala/VAC 13. Municipality of Palencia 14. Municipality of Villa Nueva 15. Municipality of Mixco 16. MOE 17. CNRP 18. FUNDESA			19. SEPREM 20. MOE 21. FMM		
Performance indicator	Indicator 1.1.A	Indicator 1.2.A	Indicator 2.1.A	Indicator 2.2.A	Indicator 2.3.A	Indicator 3.A	Indicator 3.1.A	Indicator 3.2.A
Achieved at Q4 FY2013: Guatemala	416	1930	0	n/a*	4,206	6	3	n/a*
Achieved at the end of FY2013: Guatemala	4828	10,567	19	n/a*	16,878	6	3	n/a*

* Intervention at national level.

Sub-IRs for Guatemala

Sub-IR1. Reducing the vulnerability of youth at risk of belonging to gangs or criminal organizations

LLR 1.1. Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth (Number of scholarships authorized to youths to attend vocational or educational training institutes)

This LLR focuses on scholarship opportunities. Scholarship opportunities for at-risk youth are important for violence prevention because they:

- Increase self-esteem
- Provide positive use of free time
- Promote development of social skills
- Teach structure and discipline
- Emphasize delayed gratification



Boys and girls of communities of Zone 18, Santa Elena, and Maya, participating

- Give at-risk youth a more equal playing field for competition *in job placement training at PELPB. Guatemala City, March 3, 2013*
- Provide references for curriculum development for job seeking
- Stimulate increased cognitive development

The 13 implementing NGO partners as well as the university partner (UVG) provide integrated, holistic scholarship experiences for at-risk youth. Rather than basing scholarships on academic excellence, the implementers stress awardees' motivation and overall need. Their programs provide psychosocial, educational, and family services; and they stress family involvement when possible. The scholarships consider the basic health of the individuals and include funding for books, materials, transportation, school fees and—in some cases—uniforms and meals. This integrated support results in scholarship recipients with dramatically changed self-esteem and capabilities to visualize their future.

Table 4 presents all categories of scholarship opportunities provided in the Department of Guatemala, broken down by sex, for FY2013. In all, 4,828 opportunities were provided to youth from ages 14 to 24. Of these, 2,572 were females, or 53% of the total beneficiaries. For details see **Annex 2. Table 2.1** in **Annex 2** presents the VPP quarterly total for all departments and further details the quarterly total for the Department of Guatemala. The percentage breakdown is related to each scholarship area. In **Table 2.2, Annex 2**, the FY2013 yearly total for the VPP departments is contrasted with the yearly total of the Department of Guatemala.

Table 4. Number of scholarships provided to youth during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Guatemala

Indicator 1.1.A		Educational Scholarships					Vocational Scholarships					Work Learning Scholarships					Job placement					Achieved				
		Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total
		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%	
Q4 FY2013	VPP total	23	53%	20	47%	43	423	45%	522	55%	945	0	0%	60	100%	60	32	63%	19	37%	51	478	43%	621	57%	1099
	Dept. Guatemala	23	53%	20	47%	43	159	51%	150	49%	309	0	0%	60	100%	60	4	100%	0	0%	4	186	45%	230	55%	416
Total FY2013	VPP total	814	51%	781	49%	1595	2543	44%	3181	56%	5724	514	52%	478	48%	992	41	63%	24	37%	65	3912	47%	4464	53%	8376
	Dept. Guatemala	515	54%	431	46%	946	1214	42%	1658	58%	2872	514	52%	478	48%	992	13	72%	5	28%	18	2256	47%	2572	53%	4828

Source: Monthly partnership report.

LLR 1.2 Increased participation in cultural and recreational activities by at-risk youth (Number of youths who have participated in community sports or art activities)

This LLR also provides scholarship opportunities for sports, art, and cultural activities. These scholarships develop the same strengths as mentioned in the section for educational and vocational scholarships. However, these areas very particularly develop:

- Team-building skills
- Social skills
- Self-reliance and perseverance.

The children and youth involved in these activities are motivated and take their excitement home, where their change in attitude is noticed by their parents and guardians, and consequently, a change in attitude is replicated on the home front.



Youth participating at “Casa Barrilete” opening, Municipality of Palencia, August 13, 2013

Sports and cultural activities bring families together and also unite communities. These activities, once habitual, change the paradigm that art, culture, and recreational activities are frivolous and not worth spending time (or money) on to become necessary elements in the protection and development of youth.

Local leaders express satisfaction that these programs entertain, educate, and promote pro-social and civic behavior. These scholarship activities have gained wide support from the elected municipal officials in the 11 communities, because each game, concert, and art exposition is

appreciated by increasingly larger crowds, giving the elected officials a broader constituent base for future elections. Gaining the municipal leaders’ support without this kind of inspiring exposure might be difficult, but seeing is believing.

Table 5 shows the distribution of 1,930 fourth quarter and 10,567 annual scholarship opportunities for at-risk youth to participate in cultural, artistic, and recreational/sports activities in the Department of Guatemala. Of the total, 45% were female and 55% male. This is one of the few areas with more male beneficiaries than female, due to young teenage girls’ lack of participation in various sports.

Table 5. Number of youths who have participated in community-established sports/arts activities during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Guatemala

Indicator 1.2.A		Sports activities					Arts activities					Achieved				
		Males		Females		Total Sport	Males		Females		Total Art	Males		Females		Total
		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%			
Q4 FY2013	VPP total	1,516	56%	1,215	44%	2,731	279	45%	335	55%	614	1,795	54%	1,550	46%	3,345
	Dept. of Guatemala	865	49%	910	51%	1,775	85	55%	70	45%	155	950	49%	980	51%	1,930
FY2013	VPP total	5,360	60%	3,564	40%	8,924	3,258	51%	3,138	49%	6,396	8,618	56%	6,702	44%	15,320
	Dept. of Guatemala	3,481	58%	2,523	42%	6,004	2,317	51%	2,246	49%	4,563	5,798	55%	4,769	45%	10,567

Source: Monthly partnership report.

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

Community organization is key for violence prevention. A united community is more difficult for delinquents and criminals to penetrate. The level of civic participation and coordination between local social structures and law enforcement officers delineates the level of violence permissible in a community. Based on this knowledge, VPP follows a mandate to coordinate with, at a minimum, the COCODEs in each municipality, and to support the organization and training of a community-based violence prevention commission to identify and respond to local needs.

In the Department of Guatemala, 23 local violence prevention commissions have been formed and 19 have identified and are implementing VPP-supported plans. The four without plans are located in the municipality of Mixco. Three of these four will complete and will be implementing plans by September 2014.

Only two communities in the Department of Guatemala did not form a local violence prevention commission: El Búcaro in Villa Nueva and San Pedrito in Municipality of Guatemala. This community is coordinating all prevention activities directly with the municipality, for security reasons.

In this particular small urban community, the level of violence related to gangs and drugs inhibits collective community leadership. When violence prevention projects and efforts have demonstrated positive results, there may be more willingness on the part of El Búcaro's inhabitants to lead needed changes. In the meantime, the community is satisfied with the municipality taking the leadership role; if the prevention efforts do not succeed, the municipality will be responsible and individual community members cannot be faulted. In this way, the community is acting more like urban neighborhoods found in the center of Guatemala City⁴ rather than like an independently integrated small town.

LLR 2.1: Prioritize crime prevention actions implemented by community stakeholders

Table 6 summarizes the list of community prevention commissions by municipality in the Department of Guatemala. It indicates those with prevention plans pending implementation and those in the process of implementing their plans.



Vice Minister of Prevention, Sr. Arkel Benitez, delivering Community Violence Prevention Plan to a community representative, Hotel Conquistador, Guatemala City, August 31, 2013

It is important to note that by mid-2013, essentially all municipalities where VPP is present were implementing activities for at-risk youth and the general populous through selected NGOs. The community violence prevention commissions were also responsible for identifying small infrastructure projects to be funded by VPP. A total of 16 refurbishment projects identified by violence prevention commissions will be implemented before September 2014. These projects include remodeling of daycare centers, street lighting and marking, improvements in public parks and recreation centers, and physical structures used for schools.

Table 6. Assisted communities that by 2013 had established a community violence prevention commission and designed a violence prevention plan: Department of Guatemala

Department	Municipalities	Communities	Commissions Established	Plans
Guatemala	Guatemala	Santa Ana	X	X
		Bienestar Social	X	X
		Proyectos 4-4	X	X
		Santa Rosita	X	X
		Renacimiento Municipal	X	X
		Lavarreda	X	X
		Quinta Samayoa	X	X
		Castillo Lara	X	X
		Amparo 1	X	X
		Reformita	X	X
		La Libertad	X	X
		Santa Fe	X	X
		Nimajuyu	X	X

⁴ That is, like a CUB, as referenced in the discussion of Guatemala City.

Department	Municipalities	Communities	Commissions Established	Plans
		Venezuela	X	X
	Palencia	Agua Tibia	X	X
		Ojo De Agua	X	X
		Pueblo Nuevo	X	X
		Rincón de Piedra	X	X
		Villas de Oriente	X	X
		Belencito	X	--
	Mixco	Colonia Belén	X	--
		La Brigada	X	--
		El Búcaro	--	--
	Villa Nueva	El Búcaro	--	--
Total	4	23	22	19

The VPP-assisted prevention commissions identified needs in their communities based on an outline of general actions that typically help mitigate crime and violence in any community. In most cases, the community commissions first requested more police presence. Once it was apparent that the role of the community was complementary to (and in some cases more definitive than) that of the police, a general trend began to emerge that included the identification of small infrastructure projects that the community and the municipality deemed as important for increasing protective factors to counteract risk situations for youth and the families in the communities.

These projects had to be documented in a VPP Environmental Mitigation Plan (EMP), which was submitted to USAID for approval, before the next steps could begin. In some cases, some projects were deemed unfundable due to some non-mitigatable factor. The steps followed for those qualifying projects in the EMP included: review of the site, review of blueprints (or, as in most cases, development of blueprints), development of terms of reference, identification of sources, competition process, proposal review, selection, and contracting. During FY2013, the Regional USAID Environmental Officer visited VPP selected projects to monitor plans and procedures.

Table 7 provides a general categorical description of the types of projects approved for the Department of Guatemala, by specific municipality. The projects identified by the CUBs in the City of Guatemala were facilitated by the technical staff paid by the project working for the III Vice Ministry of Violence and Crime Prevention, under the Ministry of Interior, in their Community Violence Prevention Unit (UPCV).

Table 7. Approved Infrastructure Projects Location

Department	Municipality	Type of Project					Total by Municipality
		Community parks	Community sports facilities	Schools, technology transfer institutions, daycare centers	Local civilian police stations	Community street lighting improvements	
	Total Guatemala	2	5	3	3	3	16
Guatemala	Guatemala City	0	2	2	0	1	5
Guatemala	Villa Nueva	0	1	0	2	1	4
Guatemala	Mixco	1	1	1	1	0	4
Guatemala	Palencia	1	1	0	0	1	3

Source: Monthly partnership report.

LLR 2.2: Capacity of the Community Violence Prevention Unit (UPCV) within the National Civilian Police (PNC) has been strengthened in topics related to effective community policing

The concept of police officers as a community resource is completely foreign in Guatemala and requires not only a major structural and institutional change and investment, but also a cultural shift within the police force from repression to prevention and respect for the role. Of the approximately 27,000 police officers in Guatemala working to serve and protect, barely 0.75% (200) have college degrees. An estimated additional 800–1000 have completed university studies but not degrees, leaving the remaining 25,800 with only a high school education as the bulk of this national protection force.

The Guatemalan civilian police force that was constituted in 1996 as part of the Peace Accords, and all police officers since, have continued to receive a military-like orientation and training through the National Police Academy. It was not until July 2012 and the creation of the national Police Officers Training School (ESFOP) that the Guatemalan government decreed the establishment of a career path to professionalization for this civilian institution.



President of the Republic and Minister of Security placing honor medal on woman police officer at the first VPP-sponsored graduation for degrees in Police Science with Specialty in Community Policing, ESFOP, September 17, 2013

Prior to July 2014, all high school graduates and others in the police force could rise in rank through tenure and merit only, benefitting from random short-term training provided by a wide array of agencies, special interest groups, and donors, but with no clear professional goals or relatable doctrine.

In July 2012, governmental decree 153-2012, issued under the Perez Molina Presidency, structurally changed the PNC in two important ways. First, it created a Subdirectorate for Violence and Crime Prevention, and moved the tasks of criminal investigation to a separate entity, the General Division of Criminal Investigation (DICRI⁵), basically mandating all uniformed police officers to

become forces for violence and crime prevention.

The second change was creating a Subdirectorate for General Studies and Doctrine. Article 52 of this decree established the ESFOP. Early in FY2013, VPP interceded with technical support for the initial reorganization of the police and provided technical and financial support to help create the Police Science bachelor's degree program, working through a process which identified the University of Western Guatemala (UdeO) as the most appropriate institution to deliver the program.

UdeO, the VPP technical staff for community policing, and staff of the PNC's central training division (Jefatura de Enseñanza) developed a one-year curriculum with the blessing of the new Police Reform Commission's leadership. Even though VPP had begun working with the National Police Reform Commission in 2011—providing funding for information technology (IT) equipment and short-term courses for qualifying police officers⁶—the changes achieved in basically one year set an undeniable trend for professionalization of the civilian force.

In August 2012, ESFOP unceremoniously began its first university degree program in Police Science with a specialization in Community Policing for a group of 70-plus vetted police officers. Through separate, non-USAID funding, a similar group of non-vetted officers began the degree program directly through UdeO. The ESFOP entry requirement for both groups

⁵ DICRI was established with a 10-year plan for assuming all criminal investigation responsibilities.

⁶ USAID funding for police is limited to those who can pass a state department screening, certifying them free of human rights violations and other crimes as established by the Leahy Law or amendment, first introduced in 1997.

was to commit to complete the university coursework at a minimum, regardless of whether they were able to present and obtain approval for a final thesis (see next paragraph).

The ESFOP Police Science degree also has a thesis requirement which, among other deliverables, requires on-site community interaction with local leaders to develop a risk map to guide prevention planning and implementation. As of this writing, UdeO degree candidates had developed 106 maps in VPP target areas, which are now in the hands of elected municipal leaders and violence prevention commissions. This fact in itself is a major innovation for the collaboration and trust building inherent to a community policing philosophy.

During the FY2013, ESFOP graduated its first class of officers and initiated training of another group. The graduation ceremony of the first group was recognized by the President of Guatemala, the Minister of Interior, and the Police Reform Commissioner, as well as by the U.S. Ambassador and other high-level officials who were present and spoke at the ceremony.

In 2014, any civilian wishing to join the police force and rise above agent status must have university training recognized by ESFOP, and put in their years to rise in addition to merit, which is a quality leap for the institution, and opens new career options for Guatemalan men and women.

The PNC has assumed all operational and administrative costs for the ESFOP and will continue to seek funding from donors to support a four-year university degree curriculum for the bulk of the high school graduates presently on duty. It is expected that the one-year program content will remain the same under VPP support and that there will be at least one and possibly two more graduating classes before the end of December 2014.

Table 8. PNC officers of the UPCV trained in topics related to effective community policing

Indicator 2.2.A	Achieved	Training type
PNC officers of the Crime and Violence Prevention Unit trained in topics related to effective community policing	32	Regular program of Police Sciences with specialization in Community Police, at Western University
	74	Community Police Course at the School Officer of PNC.
4 th Q FY2013, LLR 2.2 Total FY2013		106

Source: Monthly partnership report.

LLR 2.3: Civic responsibility in target communities increased

During the fourth quarter, 4,206 individuals in the department of Guatemala participated in community and municipal civic activities. Examples of these activities included: celebration of Youth Day, violence prevention marches, violence prevention awareness festivals, International Children’s Day, concerts, community and municipal sporting events, and Sunday for Families, all organized by VPP partners and led by the youth beneficiaries of these programs.

These activities generated family and youth coming together for a day. Some VPP partners in this Lower Level Result, such as Caja Lúdica and Foundation for Children’s Elections (FEI), received funding for longer-term civic formation programs, such as certificate-level programs for youths in interactive community organization, reflection, and institutional building (Caja Lúdica); and the Children in Action civics program that will culminate in December 2013 with a youth congress and selection of youth participants for a proposed 2014 youth observatory, bringing together youth from all the participating schools and communities in the VPP target areas (FEI).



Representatives of Municipal Youth Coordinator, Community Violence Prevention Commission and National Police, at the Youth Day celebration, Palencia, September 1, 2013

The yearly total of participation for these kinds of activities in the Department of Guatemala is 16,878. This civic engagement is absolutely imperative for tipping the balance toward violence prevention becoming everyone’s responsibility.

Table 9 provides details of the achievement, broken down by female and male participants.

Table 9. Number of people who participated in civic training and awareness activities implemented in target communities during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Guatemala

Indicator 2.3.A		Males		Females		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	
Q4 FY2013	VPP total	1545	33%	3153	67%	4698
	Dept. Guatemala	1283	31%	2923	69%	4206
FY2013	VPP total	7285	35%	13436	65%	20721
	Dept. Guatemala	5377	32%	11501	68%	16878

Source: Monthly partnership report.

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

LLR 3.1: National prevention policies developed

Of Guatemala’s many challenges, a lack of policies or laws is not one of them. Emerging situations that have gained public interest—such as youth violence and gangs—have pointed out the need for better or more complete policies. But in most cases, the existing policies or laws are either in progress or target a situation but go unimplemented due to the lack of operational and program level descriptions as well as insufficient financial resources and political leadership.

The National Youth Policy,⁷ for example, dedicates a point in the health section to youth violence and actually contains a subsection with 10 strategic actions for prevention of youth violence. The Board of Directors of the National Youth Council (CONJUVE) represents all ministries, therefore giving an outlet for this youth policy. However, there is only mention of an Action Plan.

⁷ CONJUVE 2012–2020.

The collaborative effort among the National Youth Council, SEGEPLAN, selected Guatemalan NGOs, and a cadre of international donors⁸ actually updates a 2010 initiative that took root as far back as 2005 and has developed a regional scope with coordination with the Central American Integration System (SICA).

However, rather than empowering and implementing this policy that has been established and seemingly well developed with considerable participation of youth *vox pópuli* organizations, the central government is seeking to create an additional policy specifically for the prevention of youth violence. In response, VPP assisted with several focus groups nationally to make sure that the voices of youth were recorded. Nevertheless, the development of the Youth Violence Prevention Policy, guided by the III Vice Ministry for Prevention of Violence and Crime, remains a mystery; the Action Plan for the Youth Policy also is pending publication. In the meantime, 60% of Guatemala's population, those under 30 years old (CONJUVE states that "youth" are those between ages 18 and 30), are also left waiting for coordinated, integrated programs based on government leadership and political and financial will.

The policy passed for supporting integrated programming for women's issues—the National Policy for Integrated Development for Women in the hands of SEPREM is a different story. This policy, passed in 2000, addresses multiple issues facing Guatemalan women, among which violence takes a prominent place. What was missing from this law was a means to disseminate and implement its many facets at both the municipal and community levels.

VPP, in coordination with and in support of SEPREM, established a mechanism through the Municipal Offices for Women (OMMs) that, by municipal code and structure, must exist, to prepare representatives to act according to this law. The goals were (1) to orient all OMM employees about the law, (2) to support them in organizing and developing inter-institutional working groups for local mobilization and awareness raising about violence against women and children, and (3) to support them in tracking and referring cases of violence against women and children.

The operational document for these efforts is called a *Municipal Security with Equity Pact* and must be signed by the mayor and all key representatives of municipal and local leadership. These individual Pacts are now operating in 10 of VPP's 11 target municipalities and are being used by municipal government institutions to spearhead violence and crime prevention actions, taking a law and putting it into practice. *Annex 7* contains samples of several Pacts.

An additional grant with the Ministry of Education in FY2013 seeks to implement a national policy for violence prevention in schools, focusing on tracking and referral of cases of school violence.



Signature of the Municipal Security with Equity Pact. Mr. Otto Perez Leal, Municipal Mayor of Mixco; Mrs. Estela Alonzo, wife of Municipal Mayor of Mixco; Mrs. Elizabeth Quiroa, SEPREM; Diana Juarez, Receiver II; and Guillermo Garcia, DCOP of VPP. Mixco, August 7, 2013.

⁸ Organization of American States, United Nations Development Programme, Taiwanese Embassy, Italian Cooperation, European Union, and InterPeace (Switzerland).

Table 10 refers to the performance indicator relating to violence and crime prevention policies and shows the target institutions in the Department of Guatemala involved in implementing such policies.

Table 10. Number of Government of Guatemala (GOG) institutions receiving technical assistance toward institutionalizing a crime and violence prevention policy, achieved in FY2013

Geographical intervention	Achieved FY2013	Institutions receiving technical assistance during 2013
TOTAL		12
National	2	SEPREM MOE
Guatemala	4	OMM Guatemala OMM Villa Nueva OMM Mixco OMM Palencia

Source: Monthly partnership report.

LLR 3.2: Reliable data on crime used by policy makers

Over the course of FY2013, VPP’s work related to crime data focused on discussions and support to define the project “Expansion of the crime and violence observatory” funded through FMM. This project was approved on July 2013. The project seeks to strengthen institutions at the local level by articulating and integrating efforts in prevention, as well as consulting on processes for collecting, processing, and analyzing information. Products will include analyses and proposals that enable local entities to implement their own observance initiatives.

The main beneficiaries of this initiative are the community violence prevention commissions in six communities (four in Esquipulas, one in Villa Nueva, and one in Cobán), OMMs, and municipal inter-institutional commissions organized as a result of the Municipal Security with Equity Pacts.

The objective of the crime and violence observatories project is to create conditions that contribute to the comprehensive understanding of violence, from its causes to its manifestations. The idea is to formulate ad hoc proposals at the local, municipal, and national levels through social oversight and incidence in Cobán, Alta Verapaz, Esquipulas, Chiquimula, and Villa Nueva, Guatemala.

This project is expected to improve the three municipalities’ capacity to analyze their main problems, needs, and interests in the area of crime and violence prevention. It also will facilitate approaches to dealing with the situations that exist in the above-mentioned municipalities within a national context, due to the linkages between FMM and the Ministry of Interior.

Other relevant efforts that could lead to institutionalization of a policy at the national level include actions that the MOE will carry out in 33 public schools⁹ in the VPP intervention area. An



Mrs. Cynthia del Aguila, Minister of Education, and Candance Bannerman, COP, signing Grant Agreement Document on June 24, 2013.

⁹ See complete list of schools by municipality in *Annex 7*.

additional 117 schools will be included as leverage¹⁰ for a total of 150 for this pilot.

Currently, there are no systematic controls related to violence, drugs, alcohol, or arms in the school environment. At most, due to upcoming political changes and elections in 2015, VPP will establish a precedent for Zero Tolerance for such issues through coordination with the MOE under the present grant agreement. The pilot with the MOE seeks to establish an observatory process for school violence.

Challenges – Guatemala

- *Future sustainability:* Municipal and national entities as well as private sector supporters need to be reminded of the political and social benefits of programs serving marginalized populations that are protective factors mitigating violence. In the long run, such programs are much cheaper and more sustainable than repression, incarceration, and rehabilitation of perpetrators. Without this kind of internalization of practice, however, these services will become irrelevant and exclusive.
- *Ongoing scholarships:* Sustained efforts and resources need to be put in place for awarding scholarships to at-risk youth—minimally at the municipal level, but also coordinated with COCODEs and the violence prevention commissions.
- *Costs vs. benefits:* VPP staff must help all its partners carry out a cost-benefit analysis of violence prevention services. This exercise is normally a detailed type of study but will be approached as a reflection activity with the help of the PNC, the appropriate juvenile services offices in the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Public Health, and the Ministry of Education, among others. The cost of not committing to violence prevention services is estimated to be much greater and of more profound impact in the long run than investing in these services in the short and medium term.
- *Empowerment:* VPP would like to see more at-risk youth as the protagonists in their communities, in violence prevention commissions and in the design of violence prevention programs at all levels, rather than as passive subjects of this initiative.
- *Cooperation:* Coordination with changing political positions and actors will be necessary in order to foster the development of coherent, integrated policies and actions that will protect and mitigate violence against adolescents and older youth.
- *Institutionalization:* Institutionalization of municipal programs favoring youth development and protection from violence will be needed for sustainability.
- *Ongoing law enforcement training:* VPP plans to work toward securing consensus through continuing dialogue with the National Police Reform Commission leadership, the PNC, and the Ministry of Interior to designate sources of ongoing support for the remaining 800 officials who could benefit from the degree program offered by the UdeO and the ESFOP before end of project (EOP).
- *Action plans:* VPP will continue to support the development of action plans for the 11 inter-institutional working groups that intend to engage in relevant municipal and community violence prevention initiatives before EOP.

¹⁰ Sources are German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GIZ); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); and the MOE.

Lessons Learned – Guatemala

- Integrated programming for at-risk youth also translates into integrated results for families and communities.
- Prevention actions through sports, art, and cultural activities are good political capital and a successful venue for elected leaders.
- Organizational capacity-building is a means to an end; the national government must rely on nongovernmental entities for violence prevention coverage, therefore nongovernmental entities require technical and administrative training and guidance for fund management and reporting accountability to carry out sustainable programming.
- The size of an organization and the amount of funds managed do not equate to technical or administrative excellence. Some of the largest NGOs are home to some of the weakest management practices.
- Not all donor recipient relationships build organizational capacity. Even though NGOs or partner organizations may have received funds from other donors, if they have not worked with USAID grant funding mechanisms, they need capacity building to do so effectively.
- The source of motivation within each organization rests with that organization's leadership team. If the leaders are not motivated and willing to learn, regardless of the organization's size, their projects will not be sustainable.
- Providing operational support for laws and policies already in place is more viable than developing new policies and laws.

Next Steps – Guatemala

Over the next several months, VPP will:

- Initiate closure of 6 grants in December 2013, with the remainder ending in September 2014.¹¹
- Analyze partner performance and possibly de-obligate funds in cases of those not meeting projected expenditure levels.
- Meet with high-level government officials on the future of ESFOP.
- Oversee the signing of the 11th Municipal Security with Equity Pact (Villa Nueva).
- Document best practices for violence prevention programs.
- Disseminate successes before September 30, 2014.

B. Description of Results in Chiquimula

General Context

The department of Chiquimula poses interesting challenges for violence prevention programs. It is a department with borders into both Honduras and El Salvador, territory of homegrown and transnational organized crime groups, and a gun culture accompanied by a “machismo” very similar to the American Old West.

¹¹ Pending USAID approval of a three-month no-cost extension.

Partnerships in Chiquimula

The VPP works with a variety of entities in the department to implement violence prevention programs. The list of institutions is presented in **Table 11**, below. Activities and partners that cross over from other departments include the work done by the National Police Reform Commission, training vetted police in the department; the MOE and selected schools in the department; SEPREM and OMMs supported by the project; the NGO *National Network Grupo Gestores* (RNGG), present in Chiquimula and Alta Verapaz and working with youth entrepreneurship; and FMM, which will coordinate observatory actions with the municipality of Esquipulas.

The other partners include the largest cooperative in Central America and Guatemala—COOSAJO—the municipalities of San Juan Ermita, San Jose La Arada, San Jacinto, and Esquipulas; the northwest association of municipalities (Mancomunidad NorOriente); and the association of municipalities Copán Ch’orti’.

Although COOSAJO poses a challenge for project technical assistance in administration and finance of the VPP/USAID grant reporting requirements, the credit cooperative has one of the most outstanding program efforts of all partners in the department. Its approach includes opportunities for youth to study; learn a trade; and participate in sports, art, and cultural activities, as well as an organization of youth networks, specific work with parents, provision of psycho-social attention for youth and families when needed, tutoring programs, and excellent outreach communication for violence prevention.

RNGG offers a very similar program, yet is a more advanced organization administratively. The focus of this particular NGO is in the area of vocational training and entrepreneurship, helping youth design, develop, and establish small businesses. They also are working on establishing employment services in the municipalities.

Each of the municipal partners chose to focus on activities providing youth with opportunities for the use of their free time and participation in recreation, art, and cultural programs. The mayors of the municipal governments have used municipal funds to create youth centers as leveraged contribution to the VPP. Although the municipalities in Chiquimula are, for the most part, smaller, bring in less income, have more limited budgets, and are not as technically endowed, they are very advanced in terms of leadership and commitment to municipal programs for violence prevention.

Table 11 presents the concentration of effort according to the sub-result framework and performance indicators presented for the quarter and for the fiscal year. As illustrated, the effort and funding have been concentrated in the areas of scholarships, civic participation, and the implementation of policy through the OMMs.

Table 11. General summary of partnerships by Sub-IR: Participation totals per indicator for the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Chiquimula

Sub-IR	Sub-IR 1	Sub-IR 2	Sub-IR 3
Partners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RNGG 2. COOSAJO 3. Mancomunidad de Nor-Oriente 4. Mancomunidad Copán Ch’orti’ 5. Municipality of San Juan Ermita 6. Municipality of San José la Arada 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. COOSAJO 2. Mancomunidad de Nor-Oriente 3. Mancomunidad Copán Ch’orti’ 4. FEI 5. CNRP 6. Municipality of San Juan Ermita 7. Municipality of San José la Arada 8. Municipality of San Jacinto 9. Municipality of Esquipulas 10. MOE 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. SEPREM 12. MOE 13. FMM

Performance indicator	Indicator 1.1.A	Indicator 1.2.A	Indicator 2.1.A	Indicator 2.2.A	Indicator 2.3.A	Indicator 3.A	Indicator 3.1.A	Indicator 3.2.A
Achieved at Q4 FY2013: Chiquimula	479	677	0	n/a*	312	6	0	n/a*
Achieved at the end of FY2013: Chiquimula	1128	677	9	n/a*	877	6	4	n/a*

* Intervention at national level.
Source: Monthly partnerships report.

Sub-IRs for Chiquimula

Sub-IR1. Reducing the vulnerability of youth at-risk of belonging to gangs or criminal organizations

LLR 1.1. Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth (Number of scholarships authorized to youths to attend vocational or educational training institutes)

Table 12 presents a more detailed picture of the VPP's efforts to provide Chiquimulan youth with opportunities to study, learn a vocational skill, gain job experience, and actually obtain employment. The table presents the quarterly percentages of scholarship opportunities in Chiquimula contrasted with the VPP total as well as the figures for the fiscal year opportunities in comparison with the VPP total. It is noteworthy that in general, there are fewer boys participating in Chiquimula compared to the VPP total and actually more girls. This may have to do with at-risk males choosing work in agriculture over studying. Nevertheless, the attrition rate for participation has been very low for all youth, with 95% of the participants remaining in the program.



Delivery of scholarships to students of COOSAJO in Esquipulas

During FY2013, no work study programs or actual employment of youth took place.

Table 12. Number of scholarships provided to youth during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Chiquimula

Indicator 1.1.A	Educational scholarships					Vocational scholarships					Work/learning scholarships					Job placement					Achieved				
	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total
	n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%	
VPP total	23	53%	20	47%	43	423	45%	522	55%	945	0	0%	60	100%	60	32	63%	19	37%	51	478	43%	621	57%	1,099
Q4 FY2013 Dept. of Chiquimula	0	0%	0	0%	0	187	39%	292	61%	479	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	187	39%	292	61%	479
VPP total	814	51%	781	49%	1,595	2,543	44%	3,181	56%	5,724	514	52%	478	48%	992	41	63%	24	37%	65	3,912	47%	4,464	53%	8,376
FY2013 Dept. of Chiquimula	299	46%	350	54%	649	187	39%	292	61%	479	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	486	43%	642	57%	1,128

LLR 1.2 Increased participation in cultural and recreational activities by at-risk youth (Number of youths who have participated in community sports or art activities)

Table 13 provides a detailed snapshot of youth participating in sports, art and cultural activities. In general, boys participated slightly more often than girls in these activities, even though the females outnumbered the males in art and cultural activity participation.

The difference in the numbers and percentages from Chiquimula contrasted with VPP totals is directly related to the grants awarded in the department as of late 2012 and early 2013. For example, the grants awarded to the municipalities were signed in the last quarter. This later start-up has to do with several factors: VPP staff in the department were sparsely distributed, prevention commissions took longer than expected to become organized and functioning in each community, communities were responsible for recommending and selecting youth participants and awards to NGOs. Nevertheless, the organizational processes that took place from late 2011 through the end of FY2013 have resulted, as mentioned, in very strong participation and ownership of the initiatives, both at the municipal and the community levels.

Again, it is notable how these sports, art, and cultural activities have brought together youth and families, strengthening these ties.



Girl's basketball team of the municipality of San Jacinto, organized by Mancomunidad Nororiente

Table 13. Number of youth who participated in community-established sports/arts activities during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Chiquimula

Indicator 1.2.A		Sports activities					Arts activities					Achieved				
		Males		Females		Total Sport	Males		Females		Total Art	Males		Females		Total
		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%			
Q4 FY2013	VPP total	1516	56%	1215	44%	2,731	279	45%	335	55%	614	1,795	54%	1,550	46%	3,345
	Dept. of Chiquimula	175	80%	43	20%	218	194	42%	265	58%	459	369	55%	308	45%	677
FY2013	VPP total	5360	60%	3,564	40%	8,924	3,258	51%	3,138	49%	6,396	8,618	56%	6,702	44%	15,320
	Dept. of Chiquimula	175	80%	43	20%	218	194	42%	265	58%	459	369	55%	308	45%	677

Source: Monthly partnership report.

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

LLR 2.1: Prioritize crime prevention actions implemented by community stakeholders

The nine communities assisted by the VPP staff have all successfully formed their violence prevention commissions, completed their needs analysis, and developed their prevention plans. They were active in the selection of NGOs for scholarships, helped select scholarship recipients, and generally interfaced with all community activities as part of the COCODE.

With the exception of Esquipulas, most of the communities are very rural in nature, which adds to the cohesion so important for successful prevention efforts.

Table 14 lists the VPP communities in the Department of Chiquimula that have established a community violence prevention commission and designed a violence prevention plan during the last fiscal year.



VPP meeting with violence prevention commission and partners of Chiquimula to evaluate the educational grants award process

Table 14. VPP communities assisted with establishing a community violence prevention commission and designing a violence prevention plan in FY2013: Department of Chiquimula

Department	Municipality	Type of Project			
		Community parks	Community sports facilities	Community street lighting improvements	Total by Municipality
Total Chiquimula		3	3	4	10
Chiquimula	Esquipulas	0	1	1	2
Chiquimula	San Jacinto	0	1	1	2
Chiquimula	San José La Arada	3	0	1	4
Chiquimula	San Juan Ermita	0	1	1	2

Source: Monthly partnership report.

Table 15 presents the types of infrastructure projects identified by the community violence prevention commissions. Six projects were selected, although more were presented. These six projects will provide coverage for all communities, with some communities sharing sports areas that will be refurbished.

As noted above, additional leveraged contributions from the municipalities of San Jose La Arada and San Jacinto have refurbished youth centers for art and cultural activities.

Table 15. Approved Chiquimula infrastructure projects and their locations

Department	Municipality	Type approved Chiquimula infrastructure projects		
		Community parks	Community sports facilities	Total by municipality
Total Chiquimula		3	3	6
Chiquimula	Esquipulas	0	1	1
Chiquimula	San Jacinto	0	1	1
Chiquimula	San José La Arada	3	0	3
Chiquimula	San Juan Ermita	0	1	1

Source: Monthly partnership report.

LLR 2.3: Civic responsibility in target communities increased

There has been a synergy of activities in Chiquimula that has aided civic awareness about the importance of violence prevention. Violence prevention commissions are actively engaging with local youth networks that have been created are now supporting the violence prevention commissions. These youth are responsible for organizing all the recreational activities and replicating and motivating more youth to participate. An example of this type of effort was seen in Esquipulas with the training provided by COOSAJO in Cooperative Values. The commissions and municipalities organized festivals, parades, and other events to promote violence prevention in schools, with a large number of schools participating and with the complete support of the MOE's departmental supervision as a carryover from the VPP project.



Agents of the National Police, participating in a workshop with community committees on the theme of community violence prevention, Chuatun Park, Esquipulas

Other contributing factors to increased civic participation are related to the OMMs and the



School for parents of young families; recipients of scholarships from COOSAJO, Esquipulas, Chiquimula

fervor for inter-institutional support of the Security Pacts with Equity that are being implemented with SEPREM in Chiquimula. The success of the Chiquimula Security Pacts is also related to work done in 2012-2013 by CECI in the same VPP communities, helping to equip and refurbish the OMMs in San Jose La Arada, San Juan Ermita, and San Jacinto, as well as promote awareness of violence against women and girls as a complementary leveraged activity using funding from the Canadian government. These CECI efforts brought to the forefront the huge issues of family violence, incest, and inequities between men and women that are prevalent and part of the gun-carrying culture of Chiquimulan men.

Table 16 presents the participation level of both males and females in civic awareness activities, by quarter and year, as contrasted to the VPP numbers and percentages for the same time periods. Male and female participation levels are very similar, with a slightly higher number of males participating according to statistics reported.

Table 16. Number of people who participated in the civic training and awareness activities implemented in target communities, during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Chiquimula

Indicator 2.3.A		Males		Females		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	
Q4 FY2013	VPP total	1,545	33%	3,153	67%	4,698
	Dept. of Chiquimula	166	53%	146	47%	312
FY2013	VPP total	7,285	35%	13,436	65%	2,0721
	Dept. of Chiquimula	448	51%	429	49%	877

Source: Monthly partnership report.

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

LLR 3.1: National prevention policies developed

Chiquimula may have lagged slightly behind other departments in forming community violence prevention commissions, but it was the first department with municipalities forming inter-institutional working groups to help promote denouncement and follow up cases of violence against women and girls. In each of the municipalities listed in **Table 17**, there is an active OMM implementing the policy developed by SEPREM to provide support and protection of women and girls who have been victims of violence.



OMM workshop on monitoring and evaluation, November 28, 2012

Table 17. Number of GOG institutions receiving technical assistance toward institutionalizing a crime and violence prevention policy in FY2013: Department of Chiquimula

Geographical intervention	Achieved FY2013	Institutions receiving technical assistance during 2013
TOTAL		12
National	2	SEPREM MOE
Chiquimula	4	OMM San Juan Ermita OMM San José La Arada OMM San Jacinto OMM Esquipulas

Source: Monthly partnership report.

LLR 3.2 Observatory development for use of reliable data

The FMM award requires them to coordinate with VPP communities in Chiquimula to train commissions and leaders on observing, analyzing, and reporting violence and criminal activities. This project began during the last quarter of FY2013 and must be completed by June, 2014. By the end of the second quarter, FY2014, FMM should initiate training of commissions and establish coordination with observance efforts in Esquipulas.

Challenges – Chiquimula

- Strengthening the municipalities' capacity to manage the administrative and technical aspects of their programs. All VPP grants to municipalities are in-kind to mitigate financial management weaknesses that are cross-cutting through all municipal structures.
- Successfully linking municipal programs to other national sources of support such as the Vice Ministry for Sports and Culture.
- Promoting more participation of local businesses in support of violence prevention activities.
- Increasing the gender equity focus of all art, sports, and cultural activities.
- Creating procedures and clear guidance to incorporate other key actors into activities for the violence prevention commissions.

- Promoting consistent coordination between the violence prevention commissions and the PNC located in each community.
- Transferring all coordination for violence prevention at the municipal and community level to the UPCV that is the operational arm of the III Vice Ministry for Crime and Violence Prevention nationally.
- Strengthening all activities that work directly with parents and caregivers.
- Successfully completing all infrastructure projects, equipment transfers, and project close outs on time.

Lessons Learned – Chiquimula

- Drawn out organizational processes also need periodic tangible activities and results to retain community interest, i.e., civic participation events, fairs, small refurbishments.
- Buy-in from the mayors comes with their increased positive exposure in community events. Organize an event for the crowd and the mayor usually comes as well.
- Programs that attract large numbers of youth also attract their parents.

Next Steps – Chiquimula

- Define strategy with municipalities and commissions to continue with the scholarship programs after June 2014.
- Increase technical assistance in administering projects.
- Guide implementers into the documentation and closure of their projects.
- Support youth networks to implement youth festivals focusing on pro-social participation to denounce violence of all kinds.
- Establish at least one school with a Zero Tolerance (for violence, drugs, alcohol, and arms in school) environment as part of the MOE’s grant.
- Promote the development of guidelines and written protocols for the inter-institutional working groups.
- Establish a systematized reporting mechanism with the municipality of Esquipulas linking it to the FMM’s crime and violence observatory efforts.

C. Description of Results in Alta Verapaz

General Context

The department of Alta Verapaz is located 200 kilometers north of Guatemala City and is composed of 17 municipalities, of which the VPP works in three—Cobán, Tactic, and Tamahú. Alta Verapaz is characterized by physical beauty and predominately indigenous inhabitants. It forms part of the northern “poverty belt,” and its inhabitants are still feeling the effects of three decades of internal conflict through social and economic isolation. Many Alta Verapaz youth are impacted by the history of forced resettlement due to the conflict.

This cultural diversity and geographical splendor is marked by a population whose majority live below the poverty line, and at least half of this group live in conditions of extreme poverty. Access to school is poor, and therefore language issues for assimilation into the broader economy impact youth adversely.

Alta Verapaz was chosen for the VPP in relation to its borders with the department of Petén to the north, the department of Izabal to the east, and Zacapa, in Chiquimula, to the south. These are known organized crime routes that directly or indirectly influence situations generating crime and violence.

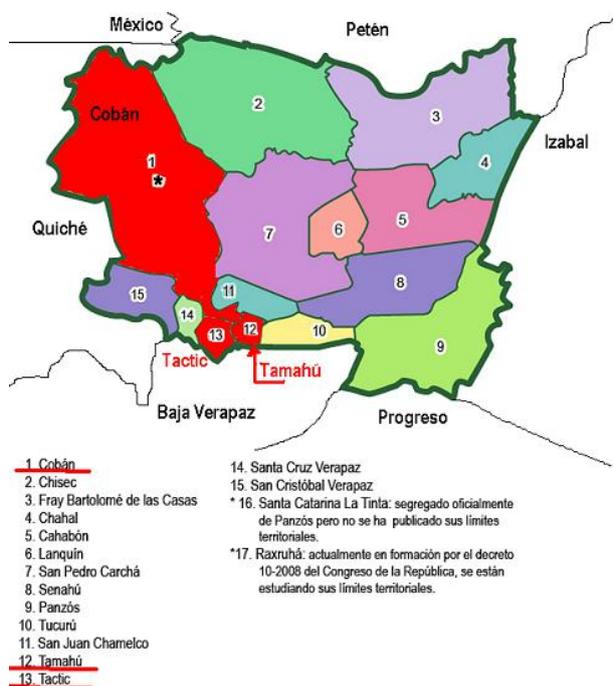
The income for the department comes from agro-forestry. It is coffee growing country and an international exporter of cardamom spice. These industries have traditionally depended on cheap labor and continue to foster under-development of the labor force.

The VPP efforts have sought to create opportunities for at-risk youth in target areas to study, access technology, develop entrepreneurial skills, participate in sports, and develop skills through participation in art and cultural programs that were previously considered as being only for the elite. Building leadership skills, increasing self-esteem, and promoting the participation of girls and young indigenous women and mothers in all community activities have been key to the violence prevention initiatives in Alta Verapaz. The objectives of these efforts are to not only increase integrated development of youth and communities, but through this process, to increase their resilience to violence and the organized crime that permeates this northern region.

Figure 4 provides an image of the department and the strategic location of the three VPP target intervention municipalities.

The department of Alta Verapaz and the municipalities of Tactic and Tamahú were the first intervention sites outside of Guatemala City in 2010–2011 through utilization of Rapid Response Fund awards to jump-start activities. The past and present NGO partners’ achievements contributed greatly to opportunities for youth participation. The Municipality of Tactic is the first municipal government to provide space and funding for a youth office to coordinate events and also promote employment opportunities.

Figure 4. Geographical intervention map for the Department of Alta Verapaz



Partnerships in Alta Verapaz

Table 18 lists the VPP partners for FY2013 and the areas of intervention they contribute to. The newest partners, joining the project in 2013, include ADP and the Municipalities of Cobán, Tactic, and Tamahú who all receive funding from in-kind grants.

Other partners who have interventions in this area include SEPREM, through the OMMs to promote the implementation violence prevention activities according to policy; the MOE, through participating schools also working on the development of a violence prevention policy; FUNDESA, through rapid response funding to promote participation in the 2013 National Conference of Entrepreneurs (ENADE), human resource development and economic growth; and the FMM, which also has rapid response funding to establish a link between civil society observance organizations in Cobán and the Municipality of Cobán with the Foundation's crime and violence observatory project.

The NGO, *Fundación Elecciones Infantiles*, also promotes civic education for school children and carries out an integrated training program in civic formation as a violence prevention tool. Indirect participation is also related to the National Police Reform Commission and the work being carried out with vetted law officers working in the department.

The Municipality of Cobán was difficult to penetrate for project sites due to an initial lack of confidence and support from the municipal leadership. It is for this reason that the first project identified in the Municipality of Cobán actually is on the outskirts and is represented by a cluster of marginal neighborhoods (formed through forced resettlement and then basically left without support).

These neighborhoods continue to exist around what is one of the city's dumps, and the project receiving support is one that grew out of a small school located in the middle of the dump to lure the children laboring daily there to school. The project and the community are called "HOPE"—*Comunidad La Esperanza*. This project receives funding from a variety of international sources and has grown from the one-room schoolhouse to a compound with a refuge for abused children from the surrounding communities.

The one overarching factor that the VPP staff use to characterize the populations they work with in Alta Verapaz is organization. The youth and communities they work with in Alta Verapaz respond collectively much more quickly than the populations in Chiquimula and the Department of Guatemala.

Table 18. General summary of partnerships by Sub-IR: Participation totals per indicator for the quarter and for FY2013: Department of Alta Verapaz

Sub-IR	Sub-IR 1		Sub-IR 2			Sub-IR 3		
Partners	1. Comunidad Esperanza 2. ADP 3. RGG 4. CALMECAC 5. Municipality of Cobán 6. Municipality of Tactic		1. Comunidad Esperanza 2. ADP 3. CALMECAC 4. FEI 5. FUNDESA 6. CNRP 7. MOE 8. Municipality of Cobán 9. Municipality of Tactic 10. Municipality of Tamahú			11. SEPREM 12. MOE 13. FMM		
Performance indicator	Indicator 1.1.A	Indicator 1.2.A	Indicator 2.1.A	Indicator 2.2.A	Indicator 2.3.A	Indicator 3.A	Indicator 3.1.A	Indicator 3.2.A
Achieved at Q4 FY2013: Alta Verapaz	204	738	0	n/a*	180	5	0	n/a*
Achieved at the end of FY2013: Alta Verapaz	11,911	3,670	9	n/a*	1,678	5	3	n/a*

* Intervention at national level.
Source: Monthly partnership report.

Sub-IRs for Alta Verapaz

Sub-IR1. Reducing the vulnerability of at-risk youth belonging to gangs or criminal organizations

LLR 1.1. Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth (Number of scholarships authorized to youths to attend vocational or educational training institutes)

For FY2013, only RNGG and Comunidad Esperanza awarded scholarships, specifically in the area of vocational training. Specific details on each program, as well as the other partner organizations in general, can be found in **Annex 2** of this document. However, it is noteworthy that approximately 45 youth at risk found placements in the local job market as a result of their technical training opportunities.

Some youth from the municipalities of Tactic and Tamahú were able to manage revolving funds and establish income-generating projects, including tree nurseries (incorporated into the National Forestry Incentive Program in Tamahú), cheese production, poultry production, tourism activities, promotion of locally produced textiles, the food industry, and professional services in cosmetology. **Table 19** provides the fourth quarter and FY2013 year-to-date contrast with VPP totals for scholarships by area. Newer VPP partners such as ADP and the municipality of Cobán, which were in start-up phase as the fiscal year ended, will report results in the first quarter of FY2014.

Table 19. Number of scholarships provided to youth during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Alta Verapaz

Indicator 1.1.A		Educational scholarships					Vocational scholarships					Work/learning scholarships					Job placement					Achieved				
		Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total
		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%	
		n	%	n	%	Total	n	%	n	%	Total	n	%	n	%	Total	n	%	n	%	Total	n	%	n	%	Total
Q4 FY2013	VPP total	23	53%	20	47%	43	423	45%	522	55%	945	0	0%	60	100%	60	32	63%	19	37%	51	478	43%	621	57%	1099
	Dept. of Alta Verapaz	0	0%	0	0%	0	77	49%	80	51%	157	0	0%	0	0%	0	28	60%	19	40%	47	105	51%	99	49%	204
FY2013	VPP total	814	51%	781	49%	1595	2543	44%	3181	56%	5724	514	52%	478	48%	992	41	63%	24	37%	65	3912	47%	4464	53%	8376
	Dept. of Alta Verapaz	0	0%	0	0%	0	897	48%	967	52%	1864	0	0%	0	0%	0	28	60%	19	40%	47	925	48%	986	52%	1911

Source: Monthly partnership report.

LLR 1.2: Increased participation in cultural and recreational activities by at-risk youth (Number of youths who have participated in community sports or art activities)

The youth of Alta Verapaz in VPP target communities gained extensive opportunities to participate sports, art, and cultural activities. The youth of Tactic and Tamahú formed networks and were responsible for organizing and carrying out races and other sporting events; violence prevention fairs; and “cultural afternoons” with a variety of options to participate in art, film, theater, and musical activities. All of these activities brought youth and families together in safe, positive environments.

Table 20 provides a clear picture of the level and equity of participation in these kinds of events.

Table 20. Number of youth who participated in community-established sports/arts activities during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Alta Verapaz

Indicator 1.2.A		Sports activities					Arts activities					Achieved				
		Males		Females		Total Sport	Males		Females		Total Art	Males		Females		Total
		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%			
Q4 FY2013	VPP total	1516	56%	1215	44%	2731	279	45%	335	55%	614	1795	54%	1550	46%	3345
	Dept. of Alta Verapaz	476	64%	262	36%	738	0	0%	0	0%	0	476	64%	262	36%	738
FY2013	VPP total	5360	60%	3564	40%	8924	3258	51%	3138	49%	6396	8618	56%	6702	44%	15320
	Dept. of Verapaz	1477	64%	819	36%	2296	747	54%	627	46%	1374	2224	61%	1446	39%	3670

Source: Monthly partnership report.

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

LLR 2.1: Prioritize crime prevention actions implemented by community stakeholders

Because the police were included early in the community prevention planning in Alta Verapaz, and because the character of the community organization was similar to that found in more rural sites, on the whole it was easier in this department to establish violence prevention commissions. The nine commissions each generated a violence prevention plan. The list of communities by municipality is presented in **Table 21**.

Table 21. VPP communities assisted with establishing a community violence prevention commission and designing a violence prevention plan in FY2013: Department of Alta Verapaz

Department	Municipalities	Communities	Commissions established	Plans
Alta Verapaz	Cobán	Comunidad Esperanza	X	X
		Barrio Chamché	X	X
	Tactic	Barrio La Asunción	X	X
		Barrio San Jacinto	X	X
		Platerio I and II	X	X
	Tamahú	Chimolón	X	X
		Chiquin	X	X
		Naxombal	X	X
		Panhorna	X	X
Total	3	9	9	9

Source: Monthly partnership report.

The community organizing that presented the most challenges was that of Comunidad Esperanza, because of the many risk factors related to violence and crime that permeate its neighborhoods. The Education Center was the site for meetings and as a result was also plagued with a series of threats, a robbery, and attempted extortions. These marginal neighborhoods are home to prostitution, drug trafficking, and many unsavory individuals and families. There is little to no police presence, such that the Center has, ironically, come to rely more on the Guatemalan military—once seen as the aggressor—than on the civilian police force, which is deemed to be corrupt.

Table 22 shows the distribution of the seven refurbishment projects approved for the target areas. More specific details of each small project can be found in **Annex 4**.

Table 22. Approved Alta Verapaz infrastructure projects and locations

Department	Municipality	Type approved Alta Verapaz infrastructure projects			
		Community sports facilities	Schools, technology transfer institutions, daycare centers	Community street lighting improvements	Total by municipality
Total Alta Verapaz		3	2	3	8
Alta Verapaz	Cobán	0	2	0	2
Alta Verapaz	Tamahú	1	0	0	1
Alta Verapaz	Tactic	2	0	2	4

Source: Monthly partnership report.

LLR 2.2: Capacity of the Community Violence Prevention Unit within the National Civilian Police (PNC) has been strengthened in topics related to effective community policing

Through a grant to the National Police Reform Commission, the VPP has trained vetted police officers from this department. Unfortunately, as is the case in most municipalities, the trained officers are rotated in and out, making it difficult to sustain a consistent relationship between the community and police officers.

LLR 2.3: Civic responsibility in target communities increased

Some interesting events have taken place in Alta Verapaz motivated by youth participating in VPP-financed projects, but also by the municipal leaders at each of the sites. In addition to the typical parades, festivals, and community-based cultural fairs, partners have sponsored courses in conflict resolution, emotional management, and family relations, which have generated an increased sense of civic responsibility—as demonstrated by the high level of participation in all of the events mentioned.

Table 23 presents the participation by males and females in the events carried out in each community and municipality, and contrasts participation by quarter and fiscal year with VPP totals.

Table 23. Number of people who participated in the civic training and awareness activities implemented in target communities, during fourth quarter and FY2013: Department of Alta Verapaz

Indicator 2.3.A		Males		Females		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	
Q4 FY2013	VPP total	1545	33%	3153	67%	4698
	Dept. of Alta Verapaz	96	53%	84	47%	180

Indicator 2.3.A		Males		Females		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	
FY2013	VPP total	7285	35%	13436	65%	20721
	Dept. of Alta Verapaz	810	48%	868	52%	1678

Source: Monthly partnership report.

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

LLR 3.1: National prevention policies developed

Three Municipal Security Pacts with Equity were signed and are operating in the VPP municipalities that adopted them. The inter-institutional working group that demonstrated the best follow-up of cases is located in Cobán and is coordinated through the OMM. The group meets consistently and has been successful in ensuring that cases of violence against women and children are investigated and move through to sentencing.

Table 24 presents the efforts of the national-level partners—SEPREM and the Ministry of Education—as well as those of the three OMMs in each of the municipalities.

Table 24. Number of GOG institutions receiving technical assistance toward institutionalizing a crime and violence prevention policy in FY2013: Department of Alta Verapaz

Geographical intervention	Achieved FY2013	Institutions receiving technical assistance during 2013
TOTAL	12	
National	2	SEPREM MOE
Alta Verapaz	3	OMM Tamahú OMM Tactic OMM Cobán

Source: Monthly partnership report.

Likewise, through working groups and the trained OMM staff, VPP has supported advocacy awareness concerning violence against women and children and the need to increase protective factors for these groups. **Table 25** reiterates these obligations per municipality.

Table 25. Institutions and number of advocacy initiatives supporting the development of prevention policies in FY2013: Department of Alta Verapaz

Territorial intervention	Achieved FY2013	Institution was influenced to promote formulation and implementation of public policies related to violence prevention
TOTAL	10	
Alta Verapaz	3	Signature Municipal Security with Equity Pact, Municipal Offices for Women of: Tamahú Tactic Cobán

Challenges – Alta Verapaz

The VPP team supporting Alta Verapaz noted the following challenges this fiscal year:

- Linking national-level institutions with municipal violence prevention efforts such as those of the III Vice Ministry for Crime and Violence Prevention and their field unit (i.e., the UPCV) for sustainability of efforts. The presence of national government institutions and the distribution of the budget for activities in the departments is very politicized.
- Generating a commitment at the municipal level to support COCODEs and maintain funding for violence prevention commission activities after VPP technical assistance and motivation ends.
- Closing the coordination gap between community organizers and the National Civilian Police.
- Successfully completing newer projects and showing significant impact or contributions in a relatively short period of time.
- Establishing a strong observation process among Cobán municipality, civil society, and the Myrna Mack Foundation .
- Strengthening the gender equity focus in all municipal programs.
- Securing youth participation in all community commissions and within each municipality.

Lessons Learned – Alta Verapaz

Alta Verapaz offered the following lessons learned:

- Use of seed funds to generate interest in community development and prevention projects must be accompanied by ongoing technical assistance for either one to make a difference.
- It is important to calculate the risk of working in a red zone (Comunidad Esperanza) without police and municipal support. Future projects should contemplate up front the investments that will be required in security features for these sites.
- Empowering indigenous youth through training and participation opportunities is easy; getting adults to give them space and respect is a challenge.

Next Steps – Alta Verapaz

VPP will undertake the following steps over the next several months.

- Systematically document the community organizing process wherever it was unusually easy—i.e., in the more rural indigenous communities.
- Provide special technical attention to newer projects to support faster implementation. This should be possible through the in-kind grant mechanisms already in place.
- Support community prevention commissions with technical guidance for developing manuals describing the role of the commission, the different tasks, and the relationship with the COCODE and COMUDE.
- Seek private-sector investors in the department to support scholarship opportunities (e.g., coffee agroindustry, timber industry, and spice producers).
- Successfully close out the project's activities in the department.

D. Description of Results in Quiché

General Context

The Department of Quiché is located north and west of Guatemala City, in the central highlands of Guatemala, and is populated predominantly by people of Mayan descent. The capital of the department is Santa Cruz de Quiché, and the department also encompasses 21 other municipalities. In this 90% indigenous department, families and communities are close-knit, and Spanish is spoken only by a few. Change coming from the outside is regarded with mistrust.

The green, patchwork rolling hills and deep ravines are home to a hidden hunger crisis affecting 72% of children under 5 years old. Chronic malnutrition in El Quiché coffee-growing communities has kept many young children from reaching their cognitive and physical potential in life, a potential so necessary to move their communities away from extreme levels of poverty. This inequity is also apparent in comparisons of the number of children who enroll in schools: Quiché has one of the lowest school enrollment rates in the country.

Taking these risk factors into account, VPP accepted a request from USAID in early 2011 to fund the Barbara Ford Peace Center, an NGO working with Quiché families. The project, in its third phase as of September 2013, works with Mayan youth from four rural municipalities, whose family histories and living conditions have been characterized by more risk than protective elements against violence.

The Center is located in a wooded area approximately 15 minutes from the capital of the department. The Center was founded by the Sisters of Charity and is dedicated to promoting the individual and integrated development of youth, particularly women. The Center has been active in historic events related to helping indigenous people recover bodies and histories of victims of the massacres that took place in the region during the internal conflict.

The political violence that permeated Quiché in the 1980s and 1990s has evolved into more social and economic kinds of violence against the inhabitants. Social cleansings or extra-judicial killings such as lynchings still take place in the department due to a lack of institutional presence to keep the peace.

According to statements made by the Minister of Interior, Mauricio Lopez-Bonilla, about a year ago, the reason for moving many policemen and women out of the department is because these municipalities are “areas at high risk for organized crime.”¹⁴ Although some of the VPP beneficiaries acknowledge that there are gang members in their communities, they regard the gangs as being associated more with organized crime—specifically drugs and extortions—than with street violence, such as terrorizing communities with drive-by shootings. Possibly, the fact that this kind of killing would illicit crowd justice keeps gang violence at bay. Nevertheless, domestic violence is a plague condemning many indigenous women and children. Three quarters (74%) of households surveyed in the Barbara Ford Peace Center Quiché baseline study cited this as a problem.

To date, the Center has trained 90 young men and women who live in the municipalities of Santa Cruz de Quiché, Cunén, San Juan Cotzal, and Canillá, and during FY2013, the Center established four municipal Youth Offices to provide orientation to youth from approximately

¹⁴ Friday, 19 October 2012, *In Sight Crime*.

85 different communities in a variety of topics including computer training courses, English, leadership, and conflict management.

VPP supports scholarships and civic participation activities in Quiché. VPP did not organize violence prevention commissions, fund infrastructure projects, directly train police officers, or work on observatories or national policies in this area because it was not in the geographical target areas suggested for those activities.

The map in *Figure 5* shows the geographic location of Quiché and its municipalities.

Figure 5. Geographical intervention map of the Department of Quiché

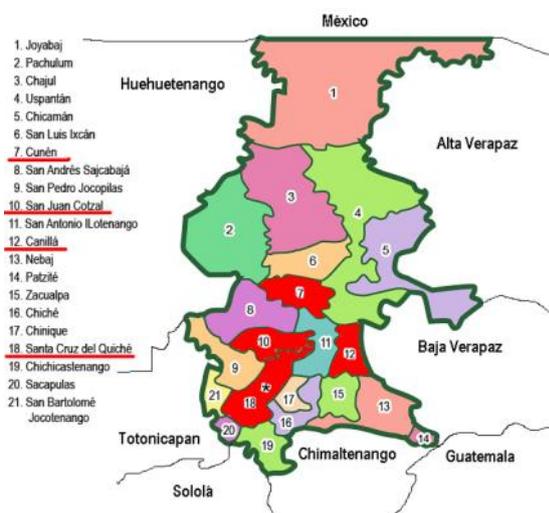


Table 26. General summary of partnerships by Sub-IR: Participation totals per indicator for the quarter and for the FY2013: Department of Quiché

Sub-IR	Sub-IR 1		Sub-IR 2			Sub-IR 3		
Partners	1. Barbara Ford Peace Center		2. Barbara Ford Peace Center			n/a*		
Performance indicator	Indicator 1.1.A	Indicator 1.2.A	Indicator 2.1.A	Indicator 2.2.A	Indicator 2.3.A	Indicator 3.A	Indicator 3.1.A	Indicator 3.2.A
Achieved at Q4 FY2013: Quiché	0	0	n/a*	n/a**	0	n/a*	n/a*	n/a**
Achieved at the end of FY2013: Quiché	509	406	n/a*	n/a**	1288	n/a*	n/a*	n/a**

* No intervention for this indicator ; ** intervention at national level.

Source: Monthly partnership report.

Sub-IRs for Quiché

Sub-IR1. Reducing the vulnerability of youth at-risk of belonging to gangs or criminal organizations

LLR 1.1. Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth (Number of scholarships authorized to youths to attend vocational or educational training institutes), Department of Quiché

Table 27 demonstrates that the youth participating in the Barbara Ford Peace Center project have benefitted from scholarships for English classes and technical training in IT.

Table 27. Number of scholarships provided to youth during fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Quiché

Indicator 1.1.A		Educational scholarships					Vocational scholarships					Work/learning scholarships					Job placement					Achieved				
		Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total
		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%	
		n	%	n	%	Total	n	%	n	%	Total	n	%	n	%	Total	n	%	n	%	Total	n	%	n	%	Total
Q4 FY2013	VPP total	23	53%	20	47%	43	423	45%	522	55%	945	0	0%	60	100%	60	32	63%	19	37%	51	478	43%	621	57%	1099
	Dept. of Quiché	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
FY2013	VPP total	814	51%	781	49%	1595	2543	44%	3181	56%	5724	514	52%	478	48%	992	41	63%	24	37%	65	3912	47%	4464	53%	8376
	Dept. of Quiché	0	0%	0	0%	0	245	48%	264	52%	509	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	245	48%	264	52%	509

Source: Monthly partnership report.

LLR 1.2 Increased participation in cultural and recreational activities by at-risk youth (Number of youths who have participated in community sports or art activities)

Interestingly enough, the majority of actions funded for youth in this area during the fiscal year were sports activities. No scholarships were given for music or art for the last three quarters. Possibly this is due to these elements being incorporated into the leadership activities, reflecting traditional Mayan cultural values; or it may be the fact that no other organizations exist in the Barbara Ford Center’s area that offer these courses for local youth. Also once again, more males participated in sports than females during the first quarter of FY2013.

Table 28 provides details about male and female participation, but only in sports activities. Art, culture, and recreation are not part of the cross-cutting themes in the Barbara Ford Center’s grant.

Table 28. Number of youth who participated in community-established sports/arts activities during the fourth quarter and for FY2013: Department of Quiché

Indicator 1.2.A		Sports activities					Arts activities					Achieved				
		Males		Females		Total sport	Males		Females		Total art	Males		Females		Total
		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%	
Q4 FY2013	VPP total	1516	45%	1215	36%	2731	279	8%	335	10%	614	1795	54%	1550	46%	3345
	Dept. of Quiché	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
FY2013	VPP total	5360	60%	3564	40%	8924	3258	51%	3138	49%	6396	8618	56%	6702	44%	15320
	Dept. of Quiché	227	56%	179	44%	406	0	0%	0	0%	0	227	56%	179	44%	406

Source: Monthly partnership report.

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

Quiché has not been required to form a violence prevention commission, nor does this department work with or relate to the National Civilian Police.

LLR 2.3: Civic responsibility in target communities increased

No activities were reported under this indicator for Quiché and the Barbara Ford Peace Center during the fourth quarter. However, it must be noted that the strength of the Barbara Ford program lies in development of leadership skills for indigenous youth, as well as activities that bring families and youth together. The modification to the grant in 2013 helps establish four municipal sites for youth opportunity offices. Youth who were previously trained in computer skills, English, and leadership skills will replicate this training for other youth through these offices. **Table 29** provides the breakdown by males and females for activities for the first fiscal year, and a comparison with VPP totals.

Table 29. Number of people who participated in the civic training and awareness activities implemented in target communities during the fourth quarter and in FY2013: Department of Quiché

Indicator 2.3.A		Males		Females		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	
Q4 FY2013	VPP total	1545	33%	3153	67%	4698
	Dept. of Quiché	0	0%	0	0%	0
FY2013	VPP total	7285	35%	13436	65%	20721
	Dept. of Quiché	650	50%	638	50%	1288

Source: Monthly partnership report.

Challenges – Quiché

- It is unknown whether other donors will continue to sustain the Center’s activities.
- Analyses of problems common to youths in this region are shared with the other VPP target departments to assess relevancy.

Lessons Learned – Quiché

- Outside design of projects is not acceptable if cultural diversity is to be taken into account.
- The Quiché region does not offer enough opportunities for local development, forcing many to migrate out of the area in search of employment.

Next Steps – Quiché

In the coming months, VPP will:

- Advise the Barbara Ford Peace Center on possible sources of future funding.
- Systematize and close out the project by June 30, 2014.

V. Grants

During the last quarter of FY2013, the grants unit underwent reorganization and shifted overall operations supervision from the Grants Manager to the Administrative and Finance Manager. The team holds weekly meetings with VPP technical field staff to monitor implementation projections. Face-to-face reviews of all grants have taken place with each partner, increasing the quality of technical assistance and capacity building in administration of grants for each VPP implementer demonstrating delays or problems. This approach has increased implementation and the quality of products received in the grants unit for revision.

A total of \$[Redacted] was designated for the life of the project (LOP) to fund grant activities. As of September 30, the VPP accumulated LOP total awarded was \$[Redacted]¹⁵ in simple and in-kind grants. The project closed the fiscal year having executed approximately 70% of the awarded amount.

Summary:

- Total Grants Obligations to 9/30/13: \$[Redacted]
- Total Grants Exp. to 9/30/13: \$[Redacted]

¹⁵ This figure represents the LOP as of September 30, 2013.

- **Remaining Obligation as of 10/1/13: \$ [Redacted]**

During the remaining nine-month implementation time (October 2013 through June 2014), the grantee activities must be tightly monitored in order for VPP to fund and expend the difference between awarded and executed grant monies. This will be done through funding of infrastructure awards in all departments.

Grant closeout for 29 partners will consume much of the technical and grant staff's time. Six grants are scheduled for closeout in December 2013 unless extensions of time are awarded. An additional six are scheduled for March 2014, and the remaining 17 for June 2014. Most of these later closeouts are infrastructure projects.

A special word about grants for infrastructure projects: Although VPP believes strongly in developing all municipalities' capacity to successfully carry out refurbishment projects, it has discovered that most of the VPP municipal counterparts are completely untrained to do this. Although they have a municipal planning department, their blueprints, calculations, and knowledge of acceptable contracting procedures—including developing specifications and terms of reference—is very poor. All infrastructure projects require municipal permits, but even these permits have been difficult to procure internally. The weaknesses are not just in procedures and practices but also in the technical knowledge and skill levels of some employees.

An example of this overall situation can be seen in the large Comunidades Seguras project with the Municipality of Guatemala. In early 2013, the municipal project staff developed a list of potential projects in targeted communities for the Environmental Mitigation Plan. Among the projects was refurbishment of a park in zone 6, in a community named "4x4." This project was attractive because it has the potential for a large amount leverage with a national cement firm, as well as collaboration among the III Vice Ministry, the municipality, and VPP. A small ceremony was held to symbolically initiate the project with the former USAID Director, members of the cement company, municipal representatives, and community members.

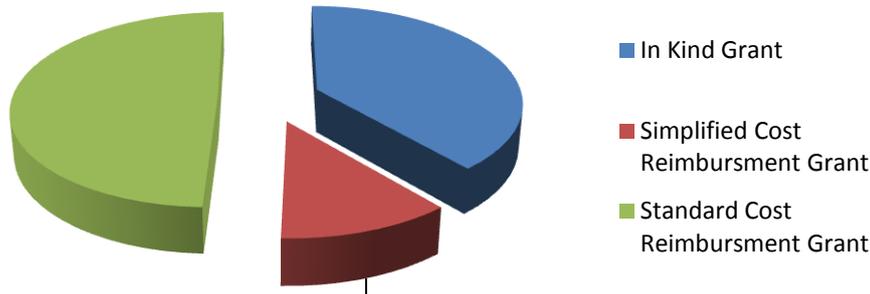
Unfortunately, the municipality discovered several months later that they did not actually have the title to the park, although it was said to exist in some municipal office and required a transfer process. This mistake has created tremendous delays in the follow-up implementation of the recreational area in 4x4. As of the close of FY2013, the issue had not been clearly resolved. The VPP staff and the project are at mercy of these situations, putting USAID's name and reputation on the line as well.

Figure 6 below presents a breakout of the in-kind grants managed by the VPP staff directly, as opposed to the standard and simple cost reimbursement mechanisms managed by VPP grantees. Note that there is a difference between this overall figure of \$[Redacted] and the amount mentioned two paragraphs above. The larger figure mentioned covers the time period from 2010 to the end of FY2013; the smaller figure represents just the results from FY2013.

It is VPP standard practice to work with all national and municipal partners through in-kind grants. In-kinds have also become the preferred vehicle for associations that have strong technical skills to contribute to violence prevention efforts but have been evaluated as an elevated risk administratively. All Rapid Response Fund agreements are also managed as in-kind donations in an attempt to streamline procedures.

Figure 6. Awarded grants amounts (US\$)

Awarded Amount in US\$ [Redacted]

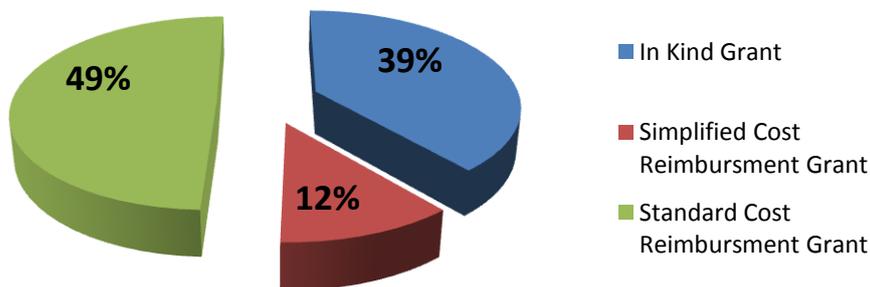


Source: Grants system.

Figure 7 shows the same information by percentage breakdown, which demonstrates the tendency toward in-kind grants. This increase is directly related to forming working relations with VPP municipalities during FY2013.

Figure 7. Percentage breakdown of grant mechanisms applied in the VPP

Percentage distribution by type of Grant



Source: Grants system.

Several grants were in the process of being modified at the end of FY2013. The two major modifications in process both include increasing funding that surpasses the limit for AOR approval (over \$500,000). The National Police Reform Commission plans to add scholarships for the ESFOP and for refurbishment initiatives to dignify the physical facilities used by the police. The municipality of Guatemala's Comunidades Seguras project, second phase, will support the implementation of infrastructure projects in the inner city zones, in compliance with the development of the violence preventions plans produced in phase one of the project.

Table 30 is the official grant tracker for VPP. It provides at a glance, the grant number, type of mechanism, the grantee's name, the project name, amount awarded, amount executed as of the end of FY2013, start and end dates, and the difference between obligated and balance remaining to obligate.

Table 30. Grant tracker, FY2013 (in US\$) [Redacted]

No.	Grant number	Type of grant ¹⁶	Grantee name	Project name	Awarded amount (US\$)	Amount executed at September 30, 2013 (US\$)	Start date	End date	Awarded obligated project funds in progress FY2013	Balance of obligated funds at the close of FY2013
1	0212571-G-11-05	STG	Asociación Civil Caja Lúdica	"Participación Creativa de la Juventud en la Construcción de la Cultura de Paz"			15/03/2011	30/05/2014		
2	0212571-G-11-07	STG/IK	Mancomunidad Copan-Chortí	Fortalecimiento de Instituto Técnico de la Mancomunidad Chortí			15/06/2011	31/12/2013		
3	0212571-G-12-01	IK	Comisión Nacional de Reforma Policial	Strengthening of the National Police Reform, Section II: Crime Prevention			05/10/2011	31/12/2013		
4	0212571-G-12-02	STG	Asociación Centro de Información y Acción Social (CIAS) Proyecto Educativo Laboral Puente Belice	Institutionalization of the Workforce Education Program of Puente Belice			15/12/2011	31/07/2014		
5	0212571-G-12-03	STG	Fundación Kinal	Improving access to the workplace through human and technical training for underprivileged youth in Guatemala			07/12/2011	31/07/2014		
6	0212571-G-12-04	STG	Fundación Junkabal	Scholarship program for formal education and technical training for the prevention of crime and violence			05/12/2011	31/07/2014		
7	0212571-G-12-05	STG	Fundación Paiz para la Educación y la Cultura	Building Youth Capacity in Vulnerable Areas			15/12/2011	31/12/2013		
8	0212571-G-12-07	STG	Universidad del Valle de Guatemala	Scholarship program in the education system of the Institutes of Technology of Del Valle University			09/01/2012	31/07/2014		
9	0212571-G-12-08	STG	Asociación Centro de Paz Barbara Ford	Weaving a Network of Peace, Weavers of a New Reality, 2nd phase			05/03/2012	30/06/2014		
10	0212571-G-12-09	STG	Instituto de Cooperación Social (ICOS)	Local School Development Through Healthy Occupations (DELFOSS II)			05/03/2012	30/05/2014		

¹⁶ IK = in-kind grant; SIG = simplified cost reimbursement grant; STG = standard cost reimbursement grant.

No.	Grant number	Type of grant ¹⁶	Grantee name	Project name	Awarded amount (US\$)	Amount executed at September 30, 2013 (US\$)	Start date	End date	Awarded obligated project funds in progress FY2013	Balance of obligated funds at the close of FY2013
11	0212571-G-12-10	STG	Asociación Comunidad Esperanza	Creation of the Youth Technological Center to Promote the Development of Comunidad Esperanza			01/04/2012	31/03/2014		
12	0212571-G-12-11	IK	Municipalidad de Guatemala / VAC	Safe Communities			01/06/2012	30/11/2013		
13	0212571-G-12-12	STG	Sistema de Orquestas de Guatemala (SOG)	Sistema de Orquestas de Guatemala			01/06/2012	31/12/2013		
14	0212571-G-12-13	STG	Fundación Ecuménica Guatemalteca Esperanza y Fraternidad (ESFRA)	Reduciendo condiciones de vulnerabilidad económica en niños, niñas, hombres, y mujeres jóvenes en situación de riesgo social en el municipio de Palencia, Departamento de Guatemala			12/09/2012	30/03/2014		
15	0212571-G-13-01	STG	Red Nacional de Grupos Gestores	Jóvenes Contra la Violencia Fomentando la Competitividad en los Municipios de Chiquimula: San Jacinto, San Juan Ermita, San Jose la Arada y Esquipulas			03/11/2012	31/03/2014		
16	0212571-G-13-02	STG	Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Integral San Jose Obrero R.L. (COOSAJO)	Programa Integral de Desarrollo "Esquipulas: Juventud y Paz"			03/12/2012	31/03/2014		
17	0212571-G-13-03	STG	Fundacion Carlos F. Novella, Fase 1	Communities in Progress			03/12/2012	31/12/2013		
18	0212571-G-13-04	SIG	Fundacion Elecciones Infantiles (FEI)	Children in Action			03/12/2012	31/12/2013		
19	0212571-G-13-05	IK	Secretaria Presidencial de la Mujer (SEPREM)	Strengthening of the Municipal Offices for Women (OMMs)			03/12/2012	31/12/2013		
20	0212571-G-13-06	SIG	Centro Intercultural para el Desarrollo Sostenible (CIDES)	Violence Prevention, Arts, Culture, and Sports in Mixco			01/03/2013	30/01/2014		

No.	Grant number	Type of grant ¹⁶	Grantee name	Project name	Awarded amount (US\$)	Amount executed at September 30, 2013 (US\$)	Start date	End date	Awarded obligated project funds in progress FY2013	Balance of obligated funds at the close of FY2013
21	0212571-G-13-07	IK	Ministerio de Educación de Guatemala (MOE)	Prevención de la violencia y construcción de ciudadanía, en comunidades atendidas por el Proyecto USAID Prevención de la Violencia			01/03/2013	31/12/2013		
22	0212571-G-13-08	IK	Mancomunidad de Nororient	Programa de prevención, arte, cultura y deportes en San Jacinto			01/03/2013	28/02/2014		
23	0212571-G-13-09	IK	Municipalidad de Coban, A.V.	"Youth in Action"			15/07/2013	30/06/2014		
24	0212571-G-13-010	IK	Municipalidad de Tactic	Violence Prevention, Youth Challenge			15/07/2013	30/06/2014		
25	0212571-G-13-011	IK	Asociación Amigos del Desarrollo y la Paz (ADP)	"Developing technical, vocational, and citizenship skills of children and youth"			15/07/2013	30/06/2014		
26	0212571-G-13-012	IK	Municipalidad de San Jose La Arada	Juventud Josefina, Todos contra la Violencia			15/07/2013	30/06/2014		
27	0212571-G-13-013	IK	Municipalidad San Juan Ermita	"Municipal School of Arts, Culture and Sports"			15/07/2013	30/06/2014		
28	0212571-G-13-014	IK	FUNDESA	"ENADE 2013 [National Private Sector Convention]: Without Divisions— multiply, human development and social peace"			26/08/2013	31/12/2013		
29	0212571-G-13-015	IK	Fundación Myrna Mack	Expanding efforts of the National Crime and Violence Observatory from the Myrna Mack Foundation to the most critical violent areas with VPP partners			17/08/2013	17/06/2014		

Source: Grants system.

A. Challenges Faced by the Grants Unit

The VPP grants unit acknowledged two primary challenges during this fiscal year:

- All infrastructure projects will require timely attention to technical implementation procedures in addition to the usual grant monitoring activities.
- There will need to be a coordinated closeout of all grants by September 30, 2014.

B. Lessons Learned – Grants

- It is imperative to foresee, budget for, and establish an infrastructure unit within the grants unit when it is tasked with implementing more than about five refurbishment projects.
- The VPP has hired a consultant engineer to support the development of the annually required EMP, EMP end-of-year reports, environmental mitigation training for implementing partners (including partners that are NOT carrying out infrastructure projects but whose activities may have an impact on the environment, such as establishment of small businesses, etc.), review of designs, certification of sites, development of terms of reference, evaluation of proposals, and supervision of all refurbishments. This individual's technical supervision is key and the person should have a full time slot in-house.
- The best functioning grants unit is one supervised by the administration and finance personnel, to ensure flow of expenditures, calculations of projections, and technical support to partners.
- The size of an organization or entity such as an NGO or municipality does not reflect its capacity for administrative management. VPP experience has been that smaller, less experienced grantees actually perform better administratively and have more proactive attitudes toward learning and assimilating new processes.

C. Next Steps – Grants

From October 1 until project closeout, VPP's grants team will:

- Process and follow up all required modifications.
- Supply technical assistance to grantees for closeout.
- Develop contracts and process all infrastructure projects.
- Monitor all closeouts (dates: December 2013, March 2014, and June 2014).
- Produce final reports.

VI. Monitoring and Evaluation

This section presents the project achievements in two ways: M&E achievements for the fiscal year, and a quantitative analysis of performance based on the M&E approved indicators.

A. M&E Unit Achievements

Baseline study results

The final minor tasks associated with the baseline survey carried out in FY2012 were completed in FY2013, including the translation into English of all results. The baseline survey drew a stratified sample from the 44 communities participating in VPP. These results were presented during the second quarter of FY2013.

Capacity building for excellence: Internal and external M&E support

The M&E Specialist has both internal and external responsibilities. During FY2013, the Specialist provided hands-on assistance for a number of events. **Table 31** summarizes these activities, divided between VPP internal staff orientation and external orientation for VPP partners.

Table 31. Capacity building for excellence: Internal and external M&E support

Standardizing and contextualizing formats		
Activities		Purpose
Internal	External	
	Standardization and contextualization two-day workshop with VPP technical team, which included monitoring forms, report views reports, reports of achievements and activities. (Nov 2013)	The purpose was to enhance the criteria used to develop reports and presentation of interesting implementation findings. This process facilitated the review, feedback, and approval of reports by members of the VPP technical team.
	Two-day workshop for orientation and training of grants and technical teams.	This activity was directed toward providing better support to VPP partners' use of the data quality assessment approach for reports they submit.
	Workshop to review result framework, M&E concepts and standardization M&E tools with 21 VPP partners. Guided 23 VPP partners in the process of reformulating or expanding their agreements.	Coherent partner plans aligned with the VPP result framework.
	Explanation of VPP Results Framework and assistance in development of objectives for prevention plans carried out with nine prevention commissions in Chiquimula.	Prevention commissions better informed about VPP results expected and empowered to develop their own plans.
	M&E visits	Ensure proper use of the tools in the field, data quality information generated from the each partner. Revise document information to confirm that there are means of verification and comply with what is necessary to support the reports sent. Recommendations have been made to partners for continuous improvement in

Standardizing and contextualizing formats		
Activities		Purpose
Internal	External	
		the areas of M&E.

The M&E unit collaborated with a total of 23 partner organizations in formulating or modifying their projects; nine community commissions were supported in follow-up development of their violence prevention plans; and 16 M&E visits were done to go over project indicators and review the financial and technical advances, among other activities (see *Table 32*).

Table 32. Capacity building for excellence achieved, by quarter, FY2013

Quarter FY2013	Number of workshops	Number of partners participating in external workshop	Number of partners guided in process of reformulating or expanding agreements	Number of commissions participating in activities of knowledge building in monitoring	Number of partners with M&E field visits
Q1	2	0	5	0	0
Q2	1	21*	6	0	0
Q3	0	0	6	0	0
Q4	0	0	6	9	16*
Total FY2013	2	21	23	9	16

* Includes CALMECAC, whose grant closed out in the third quarter.

Source: Monthly partnership report.

TraiNet

During FY2013, VPP continued updating the TraiNet system. It will be fully updated during the first quarter of FY2014.

B. Quantitative Results by Sub-IR

VPP team reviewed existing accumulated products and results. Moreover, the project leadership developed a list of anticipated products that will be generated as a result of the FY2014 grant awards process, after consulting with field staff and other institutions (government and local). As observed in the Performance Tracking Table (*Annex 1*), VPP has either met or surpassed the targets established in the 2011 M&E plan.

A quantitative summary is provided by Sub-IR. *Annexes 2 and 3* contain performance tables by partner and by geographic intervention.

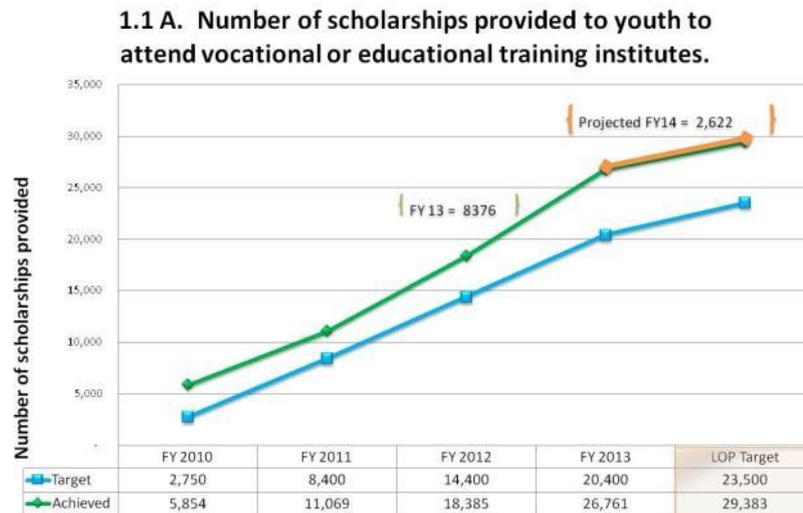
Sub-IR1. Reducing the vulnerability of youth at-risk of belonging to gangs or criminal organizations

This Sub-IR has two results: LLR 1.1: Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth; and LLR 1.2: Increased engagement in cultural/recreational activities among at-risk youth. Both indicators were exceeded during FY2013.

LLR 1.1: Increased job competitiveness among at-risk youth

Figure 8 shows the planned targets over the life of the project for the performance indicator 1.1 A, “Number of scholarships provided to youth to attend vocational training or educational institutes.” The trend line shows the goals attained in FY2013 and the targets set by the partners until September 2014.

Figure 8. Number of scholarships provided to youth to attend vocational or educational training institutes



Source: Monthly partnership report.

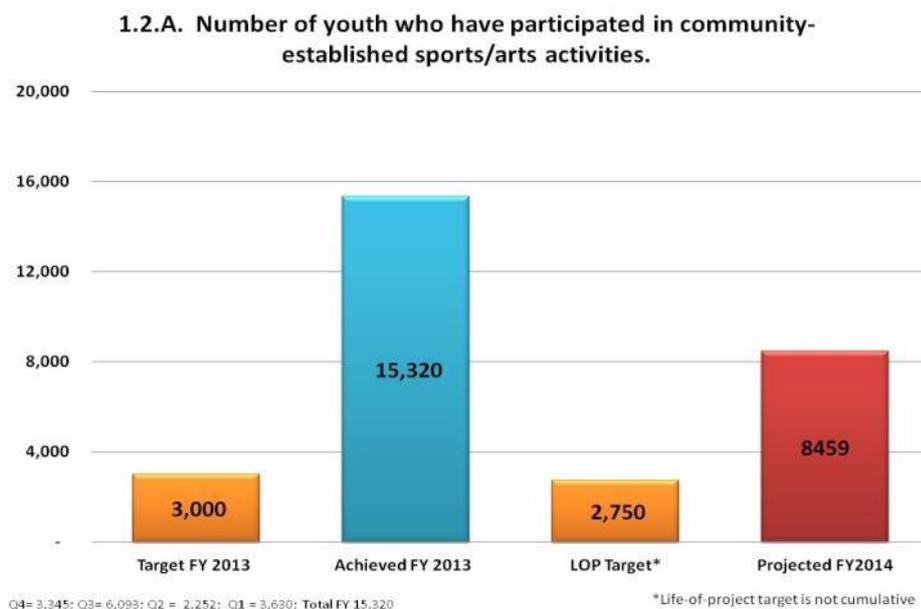
As shown, VPP has already met or surpassed the goals set in the M&E plan. Assuming that all of the VPP partner organizations accomplish their goals by the agreed-upon dates, the total goal achieved will exceed the planned target by more than 25%; there will have been a total of 29,383 opportunities provided to youth by EOP, exceeding the 23,500 planned upon the completion of the VPP.

For a disaggregation by sex and by organization, see the detailed table in *Annex 2*. The scholars selected for the VPP academic opportunities also have multiple opportunities to participate in other activities such as sports, art, and culture. It is expected, for example, that an awardee receiving a municipal educational or vocational scholarship will also have access to activities being carried by other NGOs providing free-time opportunities. In general, most youths participating in VPP’s integrated program can access up to three different and complementary scholarship opportunities.

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

Figure 9 below charts the VPP partner progress for involving youth in sports, arts, and culture for the year to date. The non-cumulative goal for FY2013 performance indicator 1.2.A was 3,000 youth participating in cultural and sports activities. See *Annex 2* for a detailed achievement table by partner.

Figure 9. Number of youth who have participated in community-established sports/arts activities



Source: Monthly partnership report.

During this fiscal year, 6,396 youths (42% of the total beneficiaries) became involved in artistic activities and 8,924 (58%) in sports activities, for a total of 15,320 opportunities. The activities promoted the participation of at-risk young people in sports events, and arts and culture programs (see details by partner in *Annex 2*).

The majority of the scholarships (56%) were awarded to young men, with 44% going to females. In actuality, however, this breakdown was more prevalent in sports, since more boys participated in sports than girls. Also, given the fact that males are eight times more likely to be victims of violence in Guatemala, it is imperative to stress male youth participation in all activities, but never to the detriment of female participants. The educational and vocational scholarships were evenly distributed between males and females, with a slight difference favoring females.

Table 33 provides a breakdown of opportunities by sex and areas of participation.

Table 33. Number of youth who have participated in community-established sports/arts activities, by quarter, FY2013

LLR 1.2 Type of activities	First quarter FY2013			Second quarter FY2013			Third quarter FY2013			Fourth quarter FY2013			Achieved FY2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	1930	1700	3630	1294	958	2252	3599	2494	6093	1795	1550	3345	8618	6702	15320
Sports activities	1439	1194	2633	639	381	1020	1766	774	2540	1516	1215	2731	5360	3564	8924
Arts activities	491	506	997	655	577	1232	1833	1720	3553	279	335	614	3258	3138	6396

Source: Monthly partnership report.

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

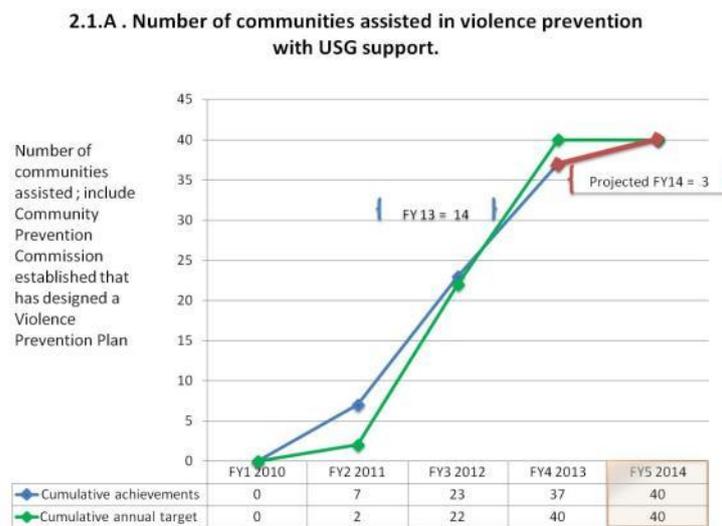
Sub-IR 2 includes three results: LLR 2.1: Prioritized crime prevention actions implemented by community stakeholders; LLR 2.2: Capacity of the Community Violence Prevention Unit

within the PNC has been strengthened in topics related to effective community policing; and LLR 2.3: Civic responsibility in target communities increased.

LLR 2.1: Prioritized crime prevention actions implemented by community stakeholders

During FY2013, the partners in violence prevention, including the violence prevention commissions, worked very hard to carry out activities involving youth, their families, and the community at large. For indicator LLR 2.1.A: “Number of communities assisted in crime prevention with the support of the United States Government” (see *Figure 10*), the project reached 93% of the life-of-project goal (37 out of 40). The steps included for this indicator consist of the formation of community violence prevention commissions and the development of a community violence prevention plan. The commissions are formed through participatory methodologies.

Figure 10. Number of communities assisted in crime prevention with the support of the United States Government



Source: Monthly partnership report.

It must be noted that VPP is able to form violence prevention commissions in communities where there is a will to do so. It is a completely voluntary action on the part of the community. In two of the communities where VPP is working, coordination is done with a group of leaders and the municipality directly due to the reluctance of community leaders to form a “violence prevention commission” in name. These are areas where there is strong antisocial presence represented by gangs and other groups, and community members feel that belonging to a “commission” targets them unnecessarily as victims of violence or extortion. Therefore, no commissions are formed but community participation is welcomed in all activities carried out by community leaders and the municipality representatives. This is the case for the community of El Búcaro in Villa Nueva and San Pedrito in Zone 5 of Guatemala City, both in the department of Guatemala.

Table 34 details the progress of commission plans by department.

Table 34. Number of violence prevention commissions with plans, by department, FY2013

Department	Number of municipalities	Communities	Commissions established	Plans	Number of communities assisted in crime prevention with USG support
Guatemala	4	23	22	19	19
Chiquimula	4	9	9	9	9
Alta Verapáz	3	9	9	9	9
Total achieved, LLR 2.1.A					37

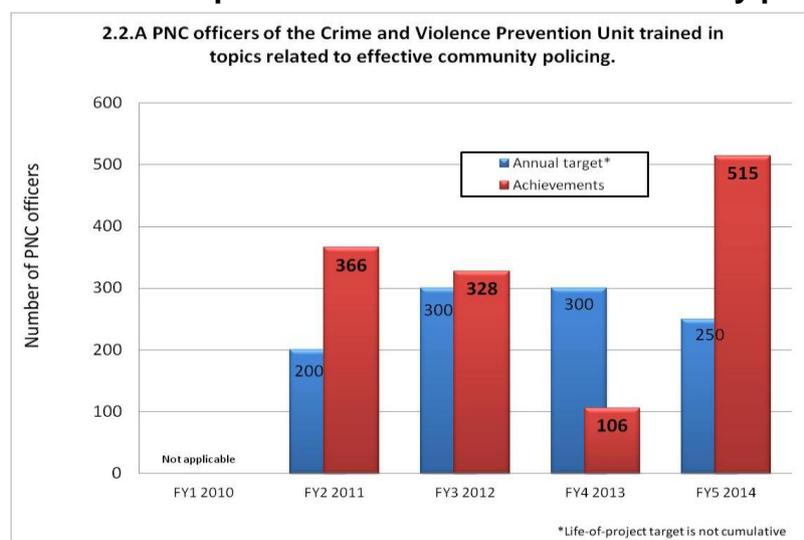
Source: Monthly partnership report.

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

Community policing is a new concept for the PNC. VPP must get permission to work with police officers through both the PNC and then, a second filter, the State Department of the United States. VPP began working with a group of 300 selected and vetted police officers in 2011, providing basic orientation in aspects essential for community policing strategies. According to performance Indicator 2.2A., which does not have a cumulative LOP target, VPP’s efforts have reached more than the 250 set as an original target. There has also been a quality leap, moving from just training to areas not measured, such as the ability to influence structure and quality of training, as explained in an earlier section of this report. *Figure 11* demonstrates the progress made to date.

It is worth noting that VPP also helped established the Police Science degree program that will graduate 106 officers in FY2013. In addition to the VPP-sponsored officers, the UdeO and the Police Reform Commission have sponsored officers, increasing the overall total of vetted officers to be trained by the EOP 2014 to 515, surpassing the 250 LOP target.

Figure 11. PNC officers of the Community Violence Prevention Unit trained in topics related to effective community policing



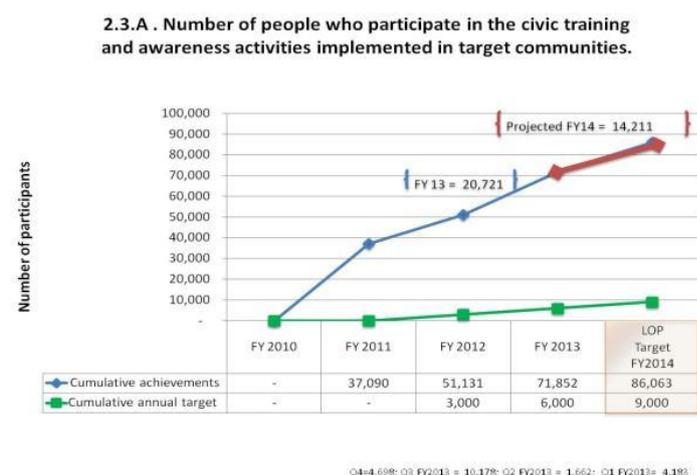
Source: Monthly partnership report.

LLR 2.3 Civic responsibility in target communities increased

Civic participation is key to violence prevention. Without the participation of the community in violence and crime prevention efforts, the bad guys will always win. The VPP partners have implemented training and awareness activities to increase citizens' comprehension of their rights and obligations, with the purpose of promoting a culture of civic participation.

The indicator 2.3.A: “Number of people who participate in civic training and awareness activities implemented in target communities” has been surpassed since the second year of implementation. As shown in *Figure 12*, the goal for FY2013 was exceeded by more than 65,000 beneficiaries during the fourth quarter. See *Annex 2* for details by partner.

Figure 12. Number of people who participate in civic training and awareness activities in target communities



Source: Monthly partnership report.

As shown in *Table 35*, Indicator 2.3.A, VPP has supported training and engagement in community and municipal violence prevention activities that have captured the interest of many residents. According to our partners (as indicated in reports presented to VPP), these activities had benefited 20,721 people by the end of FY2013. Of these, the great majority were located in the Department of Guatemala (16,878), According to reports, 65% were female (13,436) and 35% male (7,285). See details by partner in *Annex 2*.

Table 35. Number of people who participate in the civic training and awareness activities implemented in target communities, by quarter, FY2013

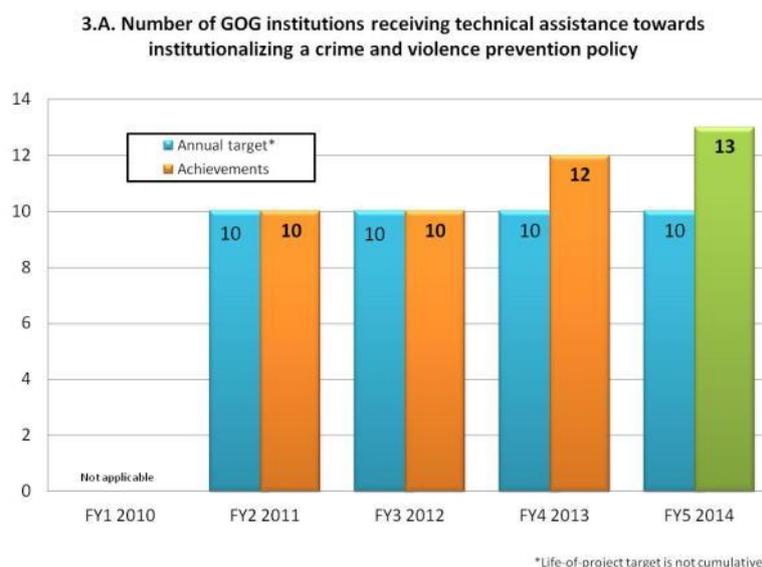
LLR 2.3	FY2013				
	Male		Female		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.
FY2013	7285	35%	13436	65%	20721
Q1 FY2013	2115	51%	2068	49%	4183
Q2 FY2013	661	40%	1001	60%	1662
Q3 FY2013	2964	29%	7214	71%	10178
Q4 FY2013	1545	33%	3153	67%	4698

Source: Monthly partnership report.

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

During FY2013 VPP supported the strengthening of 12 governmental institutions that are responsible for implementing public policies regarding violence prevention. VPP projects reaching a total of 13 for the LOP (see *Figure 13*).

Figure 13. Number of GOG institutions receiving technical assistance toward institutionalizing a crime and violence prevention policy



Source: Monthly partnership report.

VPP has provided direct assistance to 10 municipalities for the development of Municipal Security with Equity Pacts, through systemic and comprehensive actions to prevent gender-based violence. SEPREM has also been strengthened in this area, and the Ministry of Education has established a pilot system that will help the institution develop policies for prevention and reporting of school violence. *Table 36* summarizes the results for indicator 3.A.

Table 36. Number of GOG institutions receiving technical assistance toward institutionalizing a crime and violence prevention policy

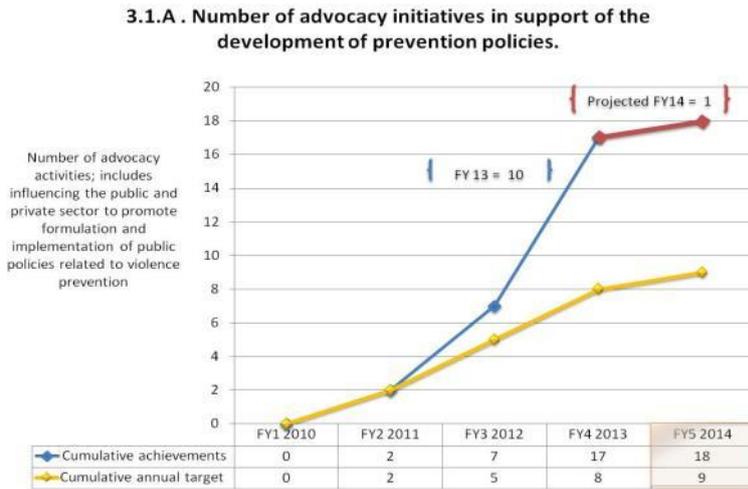
GOG institutions receiving technical assistance	Target, Year 4 (FY2013)	Achieved, Year 4 (FY2013)
SEPREM		1
MOE		1
Municipality of Mixco		1
Municipality of Villa Nueva		1
Municipality of Palencia		1
Municipality of Tactic		1
Municipality of Tamahú		1
Municipality of Cobán		1
Municipality of San Jose La Arada		1
Municipality of San Jacinto		1
Municipality of San Juan Ermita		1
Municipality of Esquipulas		1
Total Sub-IR 3	10	12

Source: Monthly partnership report.

LLR 3.1: National prevention policies developed

The VPP grant awarded to SEPREM works to improve the operational capabilities of Section 5 of the National Policy for the Promotion and Development of Women, through a municipal policy promoted by the Municipal Offices for Women. In FY2014, VPP will sign the last Security Pact, for a total of 11 Pacts that will be responsible for supporting implementation of violence prevention actions within a national policy. Detailed information about these activities is presented in *Figure 14* and the tables that follow.

Figure 14. Institutions and number of advocacy initiatives in support of the development of prevention policies



Source: Monthly partnership report.

During FY2013, 10 Municipal Security with Equity Pacts were signed and inter-institutional commissions established to provide referral and case management of violence against women and children in VPP municipalities (see *Table 37*). The last Municipal Security with Equity Pact, for Villa Nueva, will be signed in FY2014.

Table 37. Institutions and number of advocacy initiatives in support of the development of prevention policies, by quarter, FY2013

Advocacy initiatives in support of the development of prevention policies	First quarter FY2013	Second quarter FY2013	Third quarter FY2013	Fourth quarter FY2013	Achieved FY2013
Signed Municipal Security Pact with Equity, with OMMs	San José La Arada Tactic Tamahú	San Jacinto San Juan Ermita	Cobán	Esquipulas Mixco Guatemala Palencia	10
Total	3	2	1	4	

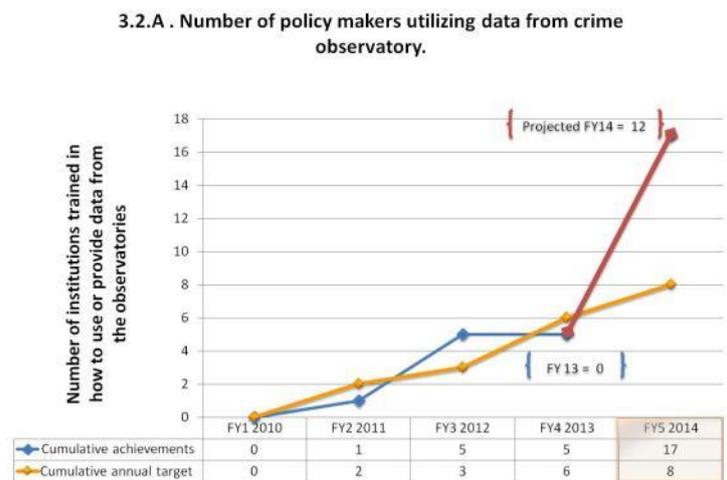
Source: Monthly partnership report.

LLR 3.2: Policy makers using more reliable data on crime (Number of policymakers who use data from the crime observatory)

Over the course of FY2013, VPP’s work related to the use of crime and violence data focused on discussions and support to define the project “Expansion of the crime and violence observatory” funded through the Myrna Mack Foundation. This project was approved in July 2013. The project seeks to strengthen institutions at the local level by articulating and integrating efforts in prevention, as well as by consulting on processes for collecting, processing, and analyzing information. Products will include analyses and proposals that enable local entities to implement their own observation initiatives.

Additionally, as described in the quarterly report for April–June 2013, during that quarter, VPP signed an agreement with the Ministry of Education, which will establish a system for registering, tracking, and monitoring cases and institute a School Violence Observatory. As can be seen in *Figure 15*, 12 institutions will be trained in how to use or provide data from the observatories, including 10 OMMs, SEPREM, and MOE.

Figure 15. Number of policy makers utilizing data from crime observatory



Source: Monthly partnership report.

Challenges – M&E

Among the M&E challenges anticipated over the next few months are:

- Technical closeout of 30 management units (grants and Rapid Response Fund [RRF] initiatives) on time.
- Timely implementation of follow-up survey to compare baseline results of EOP results.
- Reaching all 30 implementers in 7 months in order to provide technical assistance and feedback on reporting and accountability for violence prevention commissions in the departments of Guatemala, Chiquimula, Alta Verapaz, and Quiché.
- Selection of the best VPP initiatives to recommend as best practices.

VII. Cross-Cutting Issues

A. Gender

The VPP has promoted extensive transversalization of gender-based programming, involving 95% of the partners' projects beginning in FY2012 (see *Annex 8*). The VPP technical and administrative staff have participated in conceptual and practical gender focus training, as have all partners except those who began in the last quarter of FY2013.

The VPP Gender Specialist has also advised USAID on elements to be included in the indicators for gender-based programming on several occasions over the past fiscal year. The focus of the VPP strategy is to emphasize the need for equity and balance, which is part of the Mayan Cosmovision related to this issue.

The VPP gender specialist has also designed and manages two programs that are key to project results: one with SEPREM and one with the Ministry of Education.

SEPREM focuses on the implementation of policy guidelines for protecting women and girls from violence through support coordinated from the OMMs. The project with SEPREM established a goal of making operational the guidelines in the national policy for Integrated Development for Women in 11 municipalities by the EOP. By the end of FY2013, VPP had done so in 10 municipalities with the final municipality projected for the first quarter of FY2014.

The strategy for making these guidelines operational is based on providing the staff in the municipal offices with training and orientation for their administrative, technical, and political roles. From this group of enlightened individuals springs the initiative to organize the community actors—representatives from the ministries of education, health, and social development; churches; universities; civic organizations; parents; teachers and other professionals; municipal leaders (mayor and council members); the PNC; judges; NGOs; the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission; international donors; networks of youth; and all mass media communication sources—into an inter-institutional working group that is dedicated to eradicating violence against women and children (girls and boys). This working group receives cases, reviews information, ensures referrals, and follows up on cases. Perhaps the most important aspect of the group, however, is the united spirit they project for publicly denouncing violence in all forms. (See *Annex 5* for a sample gender diagnostic generated by the inter-institutional working group in Palencia, Department of Guatemala.)

As described in earlier sections, each working group signs a Municipal Security with Equity Pact. These Pacts (see samples in *Annex 6*) make operational the relevant services for women related to violence prevention. The Pact has the support of the mayor and the community.

Table 38 summarizes of the Pacts signed to date and the number of individuals/institutions signing the Pact.

Table 38. Municipal Security with Equity Pacts achieved, by department and municipality

Department	Municipality	Number of actors	Number of agreements	Development or work plan and functional structure
Chiquimula	San Jose la Arada	15	15	✓
	San Jacinto	19	19	✓
	Esquipulas	15	15	✓
	San Juan Ermita	21	21	✓
Alta Verapaz	Cobán	8	10	✓

Department	Municipality	Number of actors	Number of agreements	Development or work plan and functional structure
	Tactic	10	10	✓
	Tamahú	22	26	✓
Guatemala	Palencia	13	13	NO
	Mixco	19	19	NO
	Guatemala	9	9	NO
Total	10	151	157	7

Source: Monthly partnership report.

SEPREM is replicating the training and performance of the OMMs and the establishment of Pacts in an additional 59 municipalities and 16 departments.

Table 39 demonstrates the network of women that has been formed around each of the municipal offices for women's services, which is part of the SEPREM project.

Table 39. Women leaders participating in the Women's Municipal Network for the Prevention of Violence

Department	Municipality	Total of leaders
Chiquimula	San Jose la Arada	36
	San Jacinto*	40
	Esquipulas	20
	San Juan Ermita	40
Alta Verapaz	Cobán	30
	Tactic*	41
	Tamahú*	41
Guatemala	Palencia	67
	Guatemala	45
	Villa Nueva	67
Total	10	427

Source: Monthly partnership report.

* Municipalities in which the Women's Municipal Network for the Prevention of Violence is the focal point for social and development projects at the community level.

Table 40 lists the number of OMM personnel and positions held, and the training topics or modules presented.

Table 40. Training modules and number of personnel from OMMs trained by VPP specialist

Technical topics of events	Coordinators	Technical staff
Public policy management	11	11
Monitoring and evaluation	9	9
Management skills	9	9
Project management	11	11
Experience exchanges	10	10
Legal and functional framework to deal violence against children,	11	11

Technical topics of events	Coordinators	Technical staff
youth, and adult women		
Average participation	11	11

Source: Monthly partnership report.

CECI has brought additional leverage support to this initiative, along with technical assistance to establish a list of indicators that are to be reported on once the system becomes functional in early 2014. VPP has technically equipped a portion of the OMMs, and CECI the remainder, using its own (non-USAID) funds.

Challenges

- Changing cultural paradigms.
- Sustaining momentum of successful efforts.

Lessons Learned

- When <who?> are exposed to multiple aspects of gender and diversity, they are better able to assimilate concepts such as gender and diversity in art, in sports, in administration, in communication, etc.

Next Steps

- Support partners as they promote completion of the gender diagnostic for their communities and municipality.
- Review the gender experiences overall to identify best practices.

B. Public-Private Partnerships and Leverage

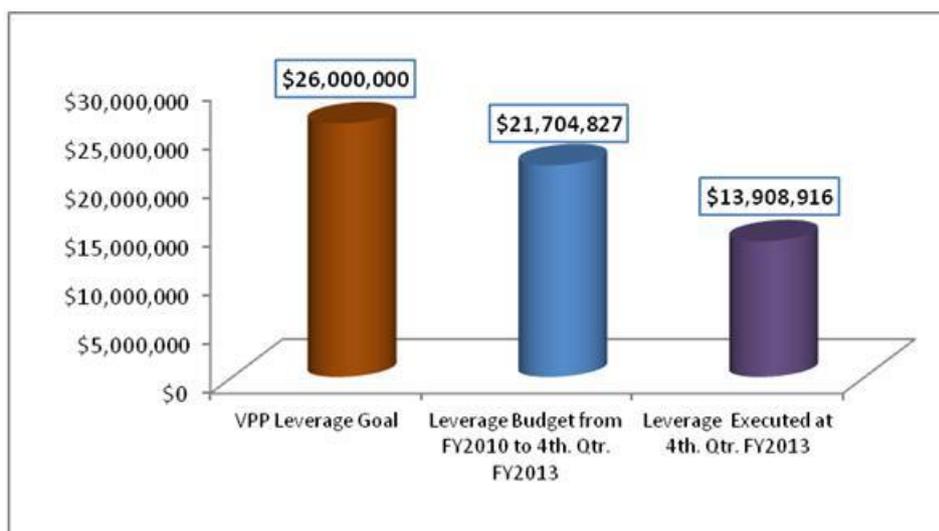
The first VPP Partnership Builder left the project in February 2013 to pursue educational opportunities outside of Guatemala. This open position, which requires USAID approval, was difficult to fill. The approved candidate completed a three-month trial period without success, leaving the position open again at the end of September 2014.

Despite this turnover, the VPP senior staff, with the support of technical staff, continued to document leverage and strengthen existing partnerships. In August, VPP inaugurated two police substations through the public private-partnership established between the Police Reform Commission and Workers' Bank (BANTRAB). Both substations are located in the municipality of Villa Nueva. One additional substation is on the list for the first quarter of FY2014, in Mixco.

A new agreement to support the 2013 ENADE event was also signed. In this relationship, VPP is requiring FUNDESA to provide access to private businesses that can support a proposal for work-study programs.

In relation to these past and ongoing efforts, VPP has accomplished the following results in leverage building: From 2010 through the fourth quarter of FY2013, VPP had registered and documented a total of \$21,704,827 of the required \$26,000,000, as shown in **Figure 16**. **Annex 10** contains the year-to-date leverage tracking table.

Figure 16. Status of leverage 2010–2013

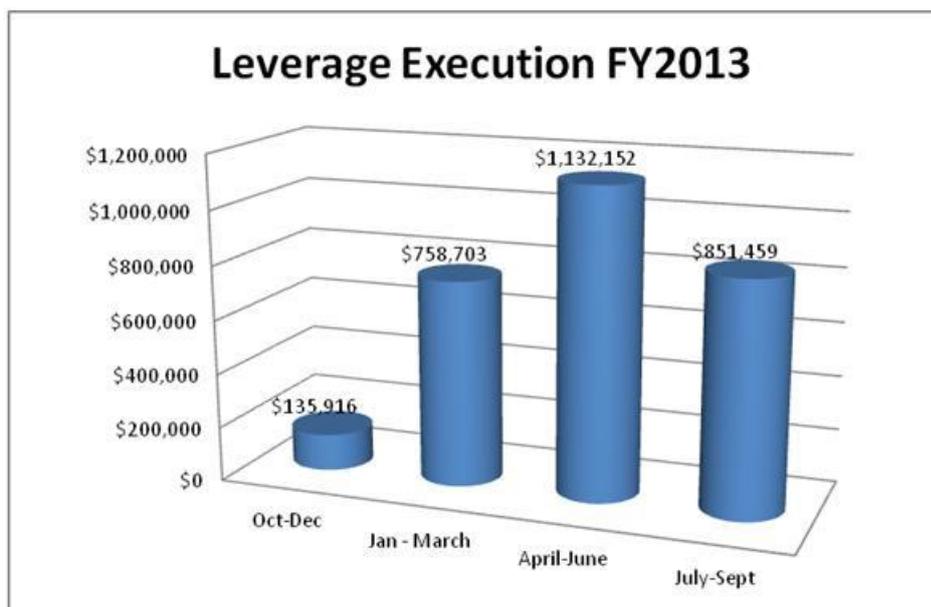


Source: Monthly partnership report.

Leverage reported from all activities in the fourth quarter totaled \$13,908,916.

Leverage reporting is closely linked with execution of the VPP grant partners' budgets. The efforts to give technical assistance to the partners to improve planning and implementation resulted in significant increases in the leverage recorded by quarter, as demonstrated in *Figure 17* and *Table 41*.

Figure 17. Execution of leverage, by quarter, FY2013



Source: Monthly partnership report.

Table 41. Historical presentation of cash and in-kind leverage

Fiscal year	Quarter	Cash	In-kind	Total	Total for the fiscal year	% of target
2010	May-Sept	\$563,831	\$1,416,390	\$1,980,221	\$1,980,221	8%
2011	Oct-Dec	\$30,873	\$78,151	\$109,023	\$3,005,255	12%
	Jan-March	\$317,316	\$151,034	\$468,350		
	April-June	\$244,428	\$1,627,603	\$1,872,031		
	July-Sept	\$172,991	\$382,861	\$555,852		
2012	Oct-Dec	\$2,384,590	\$344,674	\$2,729,264	\$4,883,387	19%
	Jan-March	\$261,618	\$333,201	\$594,819		
	April-June	\$362,663	\$303,903	\$666,565		
	July-Sept	\$562,794	\$329,946	\$892,740		
2013	Oct-Dec	\$430,846	\$327,381	\$758,227	\$4,040,053	16%
	Jan-March	\$233,642	\$420,980	\$654,622		
	April-June	\$299,463	\$552,215	\$851,678		
	July-Sept	\$426,071	\$1,349,455	\$1,775,526		
Total to date		\$6,291,124	\$7,617,792	\$13,908,916	\$13,908,916	53%

Table 42 presents leverage associated with each of the partners' commitments under grant agreements.

Table 42. Leverage committed in FY2013 through grant partners

No.	Grant number	Grantee name	Leverage committed	
			in Q	in US\$
1	0212571-G-13-01	Red Nacional de Grupos Gestores	4,144,980.00	518,122.50
2	0212571-G-13-02	Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Integral San Jose Obrero R.L. COOSAJO	2,951,370.75	368,921.34
3	0212571-G-13-03	Fundacion Carlos F. Novella Fase 1	5,895,269.47	736,908.68
4	0212571-G-13-04	Fundacion Elecciones Infantiles	7,252,575.39	906,571.92
5	0212571-G-13-05	Secretaria Presidencial de la Mujer (SEPREM)	1,000,000.00	125,000.00
6	0212571-G-13-06	Centro Intercultural Para el Desarrollo Sostenible (CIDES)	1,297,497.00	162,187.13
7	0212571-G-13-07	Ministerio de Educacion de Guatemala (MOE)	3,027,250.00	378,406.25
8	0212571-G-13-08	Mancomunidad de Nororiente	1,638,000.00	204,750.00
9	0212571-G-13-09	Municipalidad de Coban, A.V.	2,872,504.00	359,063.00
10	0212571-G-13-010	Municipalidad de Tactic	1,254,368.00	156,796.00
11	0212571-G-13-011	Asociación Amigos del Desarrollo (ADP)	891,104.00	111,388.00
12	0212571-G-13-012	Municipalidad de San Jose La Arada	933,120.00	116,640.00
13	0212571-G-13-013	Municipalidad San Juan Ermita	652,616.00	81,577.00
14	0212571-G-13-014	Fudensa (ENADE) 2013	1,200,000.00	150,000.00
15	0212571-G-13-015	Fundacion Myrna Mack	2,847,820.93	355,977.62
16	0212571-G-12-007	Universidad del Valle de Guatemala	2,111,854.19	263,981.77
17	0212571-G-12-008	Centro de Paz Barbara Ford	1,609,168.00	201,146.00
18	0212571-G-12-009	Asociación Instituto de Cooperación Social (ICOS)	1,024,650.00	128,081.25
19	0212571-G-11-005	Asociación Caja Lúdica	1,722,515.00	215,314.38
20	0212571-G-12-005	Fundación Paiz, Incremento de Fondos para Palencia y Villa Nueva	2,511,450.00	313,931.25
21	0212571-G-12-010	Asociación Comunidad Esperanza	538,000.00	67,250.00
22	0212571-G-12-013	Fundación EcuMénica Guatemalteca Esperanza y Fraternidad (ESFRA)	294,400.00	36,800.00
Total leverage committed			Q47,670,512.73	\$5,958,814.09

Current financial data for the project overall appear in *Annex 9* [Redacted].

Challenges

- Identifying a qualified fundraiser to support the acquisition of the remaining leverage.
- Helping existing partners identify and document their contributions correctly.
- Securing support from FUNDESA; Coordinating Committee for Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations (CACIF); and Guatemalan Center for Action in Corporate Social Responsibility (CentraRSE) for work-study scholarship programs.

Lessons Learned

- Identifying potential partners requires the help of a well-connected fundraiser, but establishing a partnership requires the skills of a negotiator and managing the partnership requires the abilities of an executive assistant.

Next Steps

- Make follow up visits to BANTRAB.
- Establish a proposal for FUNDESA.
- Meet with private sector donors presently supporting work-study opportunities with VPP partners to profile their needs.
- Meet with Cementos Progreso and the municipality of Guatemala to establish a formal relationship for contributions in the past and to date.

C. Communications

The VPP Communications Unit culminated the fiscal year with the launch of a communications campaign, with the technical and administrative support of publicity agency La Otra Mitad and radio spots with Radio Nuevo Mundo.

In addition to managing the project website and social media, the Specialist reviewed branding and events for 19 project partners; coordinated, photographed, and documented project events; designed banners and promotional materials; and produced scene setters, talking points and other events planning materials for special visits and media-attended events.

The project website and social media continued to increase in coverage and reach. All major events continued to feature VPP communications materials and began incorporating campaign messages. This increased not only project visibility but also partner ownership of VPP project communications messaging goals. VPP was mentioned by USAID/Guatemala publicly on several occasions as an example to follow in communications, and received various commendations on the fantastic work carried out by the Communications Specialist.

Communications Campaign

During the second half of 2013, VPP evaluated creative proposals sent in by shortlisted publicity agencies for a nationwide violence prevention campaign planned for the next quarter. Proposals sent in responded to the creative brief written and vetted by the project, a document informed by general information and attitudes gathered in a cross-cultural focus group with local and municipal violence prevention commission members, local

implementing partners, and at-risk-youth in target municipalities, as well as the experience of VPP staff in violence prevention initiatives.

The proposal chosen by VPP staff incorporated positive behavior-change components that match the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of audiences in VPP target municipalities and communities. The campaign contract signed with La Otra Mitad included the design of a promotional video, three local campaign launches, posters and promotional materials, billboards and advertising panels or “mupis,” a jingle and spots for radio, and a media plan for publications in print and television.

A contract was also signed with Grupo Nuevo Mundo that allows a leverage of 3.5 to 1 in all VPP partner communications initiatives, with a donation of US\$36,000 for the US\$11,000 paid for air time on eight radio stations in Guatemala, Alta Verapaz, and Chiquimula.

On August 29, VPP organized the launch of the campaign through a festival-like event in Guatemala City. Mayors and representatives of the 11 VPP municipalities gathered to sign a public commitment to violence prevention initiatives, and 25 project partners (among them foundations, NGOs, local and central government entities, and the private sector) demonstrated their work in violence prevention through information booths and student demonstrations of technical and artistic skills gained through scholarship programs.

Participating VPP partners included: Caja Lúdica, Puente Belice, Fundación Kinal, Fundación Junkabal, Fundación Paiz, Universidad del Valle, Centro de Paz Bárbara Ford, ICOS, Sistema de Orquestas, Fundación Carlos F. Novella, Fundación Elecciones Infantiles, and CIDES, all from the municipality of Guatemala; as well as Mancomunidad Nororiente, Grupos Gestores, and COOSAJO from Chiquimula; ADP and Comunidad Esperanza from Alta Verapaz; and Barbara Ford Peace Center from Quiché. Among the central government partners attending were the UPCV for the Ministry of the Interior, the Presidential Commission for Police Reform, SEPREM, and the Ministry of Education. The private sector guests included communications partners Radio Nuevo Mundo and La Otra Mitad.

To ensure sustainability of the communications campaign, all partners were presented with editable artwork in digital form, and will be able to adapt violence prevention messages developed by VPP to their various needs. In addition to the partners listed above, the festival was attended by USAID project staff, other representatives of the private sector and members of foundation boards of directors. Informative articles were published in all the major written news media (*Prensa Libre*, *el Periódico*, *Nuestro Diario*, *Al Día*, *La Hora*, *Diario de Centroamérica*) as well as being covered on television (Canal 7) and radio (Emisoras Unidas, Radio Punto).

http://www.prensalibre.com/noticias/comunitario/USAID-previene-violencia-Guatemala_0_983301909.html

Writing Workshops

During 2013, VPP staff strengthened the communications capacities of employees of the Municipality of Guatemala, with a second and third session of a workshop for technical staff of the Comunidades Seguras project. Comunidades Seguras is a VPP-financed violence prevention project implemented by partners Municipality of Guatemala and Ministry of the Interior.

Municipal employees used VPP guidelines to help structure their writing—to help produce concise, simple stories that were enjoyable and communicated progress. These drafts were polished in work groups so that they described the problem or issue and the project’s solution

or response, including direct quotes from individuals being documented, avoiding acronyms and jargon, and focusing on the help provided by VPP.

Communications and Message-Building Workshops

VPP staff strengthened communications capacities among the staff of local partners and members of local and municipal violence prevention commissions for the VPP target municipality of Esquipulas, in the southeastern province of Chiquimula. These trainees identified the main problems they faced in implementation through an analysis of strengths and weaknesses carried out with technical support from VPP staff.

They then went on to use knowledge gained in a previous communications workshop to build clear, precise, and effective messages to help solve those problems for their communities. Three different groups took three different problems and produced communications materials aimed at three different audiences: one radio spot aimed at increasing participation of male parents in activities for scholarship holders; one series of posters aimed at informing schoolchildren of the different types of violence and recommending they report cases of verbal and physical violence; and one series of cartoon characters aimed at increasing youth participation in partner-organized activities

Regional Journalist Dialogue

In 2013, VPP and SEPREM gathered 20 experienced journalists from Alta Verapaz in the capital city, Cobán, to discuss important crime and violence issues in the region. Journalists highlighted the various perspectives and priorities of different sectors of society, as well as some of the challenges media face in reporting these often-sensitive topics. The goal of this first meeting was to encourage frank, professional, and respectful discussion of important regional issues. VPP gave technical assistance to SEPREM as well as media contacts for this activity, providing the partner organization with a wealth of contacts and resources for further media coverage.

USAID Citizen Security Bulletins

During the last quarter of 2013, VPP prepared 12, 1½-page weekly updates for USAID Citizen Security Bulletins and CARSIs for the U.S. Department of State and USAID personnel in Washington. The inputs about VPP activities included contextual background, importance of initiatives, results and impacts, relevant news items about citizen security in Guatemala and relevant counterpart news, updates about Guatemalan counterpart institutions, significant statements from high-level officials, and important news pertaining to violence prevention in Guatemala each week. Upcoming events were included in spreadsheet form as monthly USAID Events Calendars that were shared with USAID Guatemala staff.

Website and Social Media

The VPP website is up to date with news articles and complete information about partners and projects, including original photographs. Events are published weekly in both Spanish and English. VPP worked on improving the website's Google ranking through search engine optimization, keyword phrases, links to partners, and density, which now makes it appear in first place for searches of violence prevention in Guatemala and USAID in Guatemala. The Facebook fanpage has doubled its subscribers and mentions, reaching more than 130,000 people in the fourth quarter.

Communications Materials and Event Planning

The VPP Communications Unit prepared scene setters and talking points for USAID, as well as press releases for the national media, for events such as signing of Municipal Security with Equity Pacts in Mixco, Guatemala, and Palencia; signing of grants with the municipality of Cobán, San José La Arada; the launch of the VPP violence prevention campaign; the inauguration of refurbished police stations in Villa Nueva; and the graduation of PNC officers with degrees in Police Science.

All major events featured VPP communications materials such as promotional pins, bumper stickers, folders, and brochures; and project messages were incorporated into partner communications materials as well. This increased not only project visibility but also partner ownership of VPP project communications messaging goals. Monthly news bulletins were produced in both English and Spanish and distributed to a mailing list consisting of partner and nonpartner subscribers, as well as on Facebook, Twitter, and the VPP webpage.

Challenges

- Regionalizing the campaign with partners.
- Selecting technical assistance to maintain the website and support partner communication needs.
- Maintaining consistent quality.

Lessons Learned

- Investment in development of good terms of reference for support of the communication aspects of a project leads to the selection of a good firm, providing professional services.
- VPP partners were very motivated to be together to share their progress during the campaign launch.

Next Steps

- Development of terms of reference for the communication positions to be filled. The project's full-time Communications Specialist completed her work and departed October 1, per the project's personnel plan. Remaining communications duties will be outsourced to consultants and contractors.

VIII. Key Issues for USAID

A. Gender-Based Violence

The main USAID issue related gender-based violence is the palpable increase in violence against Guatemalan women. According to the Guatemalan National Institute for Forensic Sciences (INACIF), more than 600 women were murdered in all of 2012. Around 631 were murdered in 2011, and 695 in 2010. Less than 4% of all homicide cases result in perpetrators being convicted.

The employees trained by the OMMs and the SEPREM representatives within the municipalities are responsible for presenting facts such as these to community members and educating them about the problem. One such female employee and her partner paid a price for their commitment.

Alicia's case

One evening after a community meeting concerning the different forms of violence, held in the area between San Juan Ermita and San Jacinto, Chiquimula, Alicia took the spot behind her boyfriend on his motorbike and headed home. They drove directly into a rope that had been strung across the road, flinging them both off the motorbike. Alicia was gang-raped by five different people, and her boyfriend was also abused. They survived, but family members urged them not to lodge a complaint in fear of reprisals—the exact opposite of Alicia's training and teaching the evening of the incident. This particular case, because it impacted a woman employee paid by SEPREM, was taken straight to the President of Guatemala by the Director of SEPREM. The President intervened and ordered an investigation that culminated in the arrest of three of the individuals. Two are still at large, such that Alicia, her boyfriend, and their families live in constant fear of another attack.

The VPP project with the Ministry of Education is providing schools with protocols for identifying and referring cases of violence, either at home as evidenced by the behavior of students in school, or school-based violence. Training for teachers and supervisors in a minimum of 33 public schools, located in all VPP departments, will help put into place a school observatory to report, monitor, and respond to trends appropriately.

An important link for the schools is the municipal working group established through the Security Pacts, which can be a source of intervention options for victims and for perpetrators, rather than expulsion from school. VPP is supporting production and reproduction of excellent resource materials to educate about violence against women and children, as part of the activities.

Many boys and girls in Guatemala don't have the opportunities to experience their own full childhood, as they are becoming parents themselves. Childhood and adolescent pregnancies are a significant risk factor related to violence, beginning with the act of becoming pregnant, which is usually an act of violence.



The offspring of teenage mothers tend also to become teenage mothers or fathers. To be poor, rural, undereducated, female, and a teen mother is an early ticket to the grave. Young teen mothers generally have low self-esteem and seek validation through physical relationships. Unfortunately, every young girl lost is easily replaced due to their numbers.

Although VPP does not directly fund campaigns or family planning, the support being given through the Ministry of Education grant does target reproductive education and risks associated with early pregnancy.

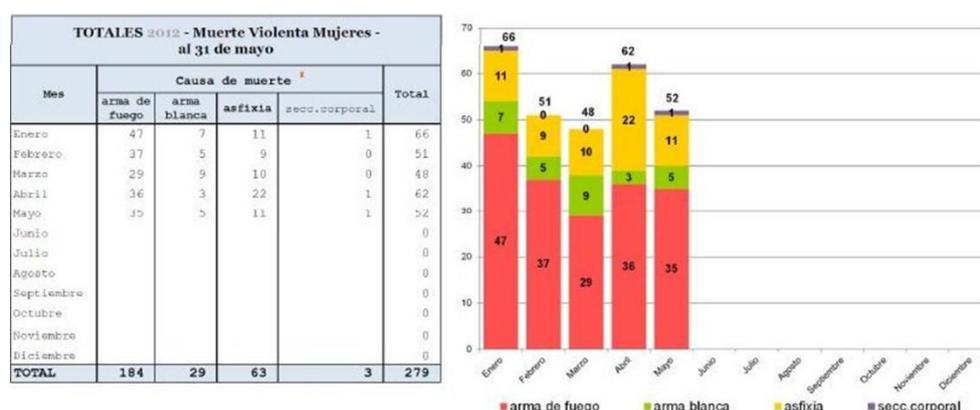
Data on births registered to girls during the first six months of 2012 showed that girls become reproductively active as young as 10. In the first months of 2012, there were 1,448 births to girls between 10 and 14 and a total of 22,067 among all teenage girls. This total translates into a potential for 44,134 more cases of violence involving the child and the young mother. The GOG graphic in *Figures 18* demonstrates the reported births by age.

Figure 18. Births to teenagers, January to July 2012



Although the information in *Figure 19* is an example of statistics from 2012, it still demonstrates what is becoming a common trend. In the first five months of 2012, 279 women were murdered using guns or knives or were strangled, and in three cases, they were mutilated into pieces. Just recently in October, 11 women were killed in one day around the country.

Figure 19. Violence against women in Guatemala: Violent deaths and their cause



Fuente: Reportes diarios Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Forenses -INACIF- al 31 de mayo 2012

- 1 Causas asociadas a hechos criminales en investigación al momento de su clasificación.
- 2 ASFIXIA: Según clasificación dada por INACIF se refiere a asfixia causada por confinamiento, estrangulación, sofocación, sumersión y suspensión.
- 3 SECCIONAMIENTO CORPORAL: Decapitación y/o desmembramiento

Most murders were committed with a gun. A new study has found Guatemala's firearm homicide rate is almost twice the global average, with the violence fuelled by the large number of illegal arms circulating in the country. The 80 deaths registered by INACIF in January 2013 present a shockingly brutal pattern: 66% were killed by firearms, 13% were burnt or bled to death, and 11% were asphyxiated; there was also an increase in the number

of decapitations. These figures show that the trend is for the number of femicides to increase (there were nine more deaths than in January last year), even though the government claims that the number has gone down.

Cecilia Alvarez, of the Guatemalan Women's Group (GGM), also documented in a report an increasing number of young and adolescent girls being killed. Analyzing recent statistics, the GGM found an increasing number of victims of violence were girls under 11 years of age, some of them killed alongside their mothers.

The VPP staff have analyzed this kind of trend with partners and find the killings barbaric and a demonstration of a lack of respect for women. In line with the VPP philosophy of addressing gender through inequities, the killings appear to be the proof of the unequal power relations between women and men in Guatemala.

In late FY2012, VPP made contact with the Human Rights Commission and will support the joint media and education campaign targeting violence against women in the second quarter of FY2014 that is described above in the communications section.

B. Youth Development

The largest part of VPP's grant funding is designated to youth development, as can be seen by the Lower Level Results in Sub-IR1. Nevertheless, there are still, according to CONJUVE, approximately 1.8 million youth between 10 and 19 who are not in school.¹⁷ An estimated 800,000 of these do not work or study. VPP has promoted opportunities for youth, but the problem is much bigger than VPP can handle alone, and therefore will require a coordinated government and private sector effort. Nevertheless, the VPP formula is the same as the one described in CONJUVE's policy: Youth need access to education and training; hope and opportunity for employment; good health information and services; and opportunities to use free time for sports, art, and culture in safe spaces and without gender or ethnic discrimination.

IX. Administration

In September 2013, USAID formally advised the VPP staff that a new AOR for the project, as well as an alternate AOR, had been named.

Also during the fiscal year, VPP reorganized the grants unit to respond to changing needs and to streamline differences between the technical and financial processing of grants and procedures with VPP partners. This reorganization placed the Administrative and Financial Manager in a supervisory role over the Grants Manager and assigned the remaining staff to specific tasks, with all work flowing through the Grants Manager to the administrative level. This also broadened the scope of the job description for the Administrative Manager, making the position responsible for operations (grants) as well as finance. This change resulted in increased efficiency, as seen by burn rates and accruals.

During the fiscal year, several visitors from RTI home office came to Guatemala. The list of whom, the dates, and the purpose are detailed in **Table 43**. Two of the five visits were for VPP short-term technical assistance. The other three visits were not charged to the project.

¹⁷ National Youth Policy 2012-2020

Table 43. List of RTI home office visits, FY2013

HOME OFFICE VISITS				
Name	Visitor's title	Visit to	Activities	Date
Beatriz Coningham	Organizational Development & Learning Business Partner	VPP Staff	Management strengthening training; prioritizing tasks for improving effectiveness at work	January 23 to 25, 2013
Patricia Echeverria	Senior Grants Manager for Latin America	Grants Staff	Orientation and training for new staff in the grants unit	February 12 to 15, 2013
Wayne Pitts	Research Criminologist	Visit organizations: Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales de Guatemala (ICCPG), Incidencia Democrática (IDem), and Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales (ASIES) (A)	Lead author for an RRF award requested by USAID to investigate violence trends in Guatemala. Interviewed and helped select and coordinate three Guatemalan NGOs and the lead investigator for the study. Did a presentation at USAID on structure of study.	May , 1 to 17, 2013
Cornelia Wolff and Kevin Yoder	RTI Internal Auditors	Financial and Grants	Internal audit of VPP	July , 15 to 19, 2013
Brian Mosley and Patricia Echeverria	Director, Projects & Procurement; Senior Grants Manager for Latin America	Grants staff	Staff training and monitoring of project partners (three field visits)	August , 27 to 28, 2013

A. A Note on the Internal Audit Review

In July 2013, internal auditors from RTI's home office performed an on-site audit of VPP functioning. Copies of the results are available for USAID review. It is noteworthy that no material findings were noted and the process was closed satisfactorily by the end of FY2013.

B. Staff Transition

One of the biggest challenges that the VPP administrative staff has faced is personnel turnover. During FY2013, this turnover included five positions: the Partnership Builder (RTI key position), the Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP; RTI key position), two grants staff, and the CECI Communication Specialist position. *Table 44* describes the positions and the dates for replacement.

Table 44. List of staff turnover for FY2013

STAFF ROTATIONS FY2013				
Name	Title	End Date	Replacement	Date
Brenda Noemi Velazquez	Grants Assistants	01/31/2013	Carol Garcia (A)	08/30/2013
Juan Pablo Castañeda	Partnership Builder	02/11/2013	Carlos Gonzalez	06/10/2013
Hugo Vargas Pazos	DCOP	02/22/2013	Guillermo Garcia	05/28/2013
Lorena Coronado	Grants Assistants/ Procurement	06/30/2013	*Mariela Bernal	10/07/2013
Carlos Gonzalez	Partner shipbuilder	09/30/2013	TBD	Advertising in process
Gabriela Lehnhoff	Communication Specialist/CECI	09/30/2013	TBD	Contracting in process

C. Administrative and Financial Challenges

In August 2014, the USAID Democracy and Governance Director and the AOR assigned to VPP proposed that RTI consider a 3-month extension of the project through December 2014. This was discussed with RTI home office, and the VPP leadership team then prepared a

proposal for making the no-cost extension happen, and submitted it to RTI. The proposed budget demonstrated how funds could be stretched in case the request was authorized. The advantage of this modification would be to give collaborating NGOs that begin their work early in FY2014 more implementation time, which would increase project impact. Premature closeout of partners' grants when they could be extended at no cost would cause unnecessary confusion.

As of September 30, VPP was waiting for written approval from the USAID and RTI contract offices to move ahead with this proposal.

A related additional challenge will be orderly project closeout, including supervising the donation of the equipment inventory and complying with all technical requirements.

Lessons Learned

- A tightly united and on-task staff is essential for weathering transitions and changes inherent in projects. There will always be departures, but the ship is not loaded with all captains. The VPP staff that has worked through partner difficulties and moves into 2014 is a solid group.
- The leadership team must learn the regulations by heart, chapter and verse.
- Face-to-face contact with fledgling NGOs, rather than written communication, gets much better results and strengthens the relationship.
- Management of infrastructure projects requires, at a minimum, designated part-time staff just to monitor and report on these complex and intricate activities.
- Leverage is not difficult to identify or record, once the eye for leverage has been trained.
- The most difficult partners for reporting leverage are government partners. VPP has had to hire part-time support for each governmental grant to document and organize leverage reports. It will henceforth become a recommendation for future government partners.

Next Steps

- Proceed to publish positions for communication support and partnerships. Based on responses to the ads, proceed to the hiring process. If there is no response to the opening for the Partnership Builder, present the RTI home office and USAID with an alternative that would generate a Cooperative Agreement modification, eliminating the position as key and substituting a different personal mechanism to get the same results by EOP.

Annex 1. Performance Tracking Table as of September 30, 2013

Result	Performance Indicator	Target Year 1 FY10			Target Year 2 FY11			Target Year 3 FY12			Target Year 4 FY13			Target Year 5 FY14	Cumulative Total (Life of Project)		
		Planned	Achieved	% Achieved	Planned	Achieved	% Achieved	Planned	Achieved	% Achieved	Planned	Achieved	% Achieved	Planned	LOP Planned	Cumulative achievement at the end of FY 2013	% Cumulative achievement at the end of FY 2013
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.	n/a ¹	n/a	n/a	Δ ² 10%	n/m ³	n/m	Δ10%	n/m	n/m	Δ10%	n/a ⁴	n/a	Δ10%	Δ10%	n/a ⁵	n/a**
LLR 1.1 Increased job competitive-ness among at-risk youth.	1.1 A Number of scholarships provided to youth to attend vocational or educational training institutes.	2,750	5,854	100%*	5,650	5,215	92%	6,000	7,316	100%*	6,000	8,376	100%*	3,100	23,500	26,761	100%*

¹ Indicators without target set for the year 1 of implementation, according to the M&E Plan approved by USAID on September 16, 2011.

² Δ = Annual increase.

³ Not measured.

⁴ The 85.5% of the surveyed population expressed confidence: Baseline 2012

⁵ Baseline 2012 will be compare to percentage increase. EOP FY2014.

* **Goals exceeded by over 100%**

Result	Performance Indicator	Target Year 1 FY10			Target Year 2 FY11			Target Year 3 FY12			Target Year 4 FY13			Target Year 5 FY14	Cumulative Total (Life of Project)		
		Planned	Achieved	% Achieved	Planned	Achieved	% Achieved	Planned	Achieved	% Achieved	Planned	Achieved	% Achieved	Planned	LOP Planned	Cumulative achievement at the end of FY 2013	% Cumulative achievement at the end of FY 2013
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.	n/a ¹⁶	n/a	n/a	2,000	6,361	100%*	3,000	15,359	100%*	3,000	15,320	100%*	3,000	2,750 ⁶	n/a**	n/a**
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.	n/a ¹⁶	n/a	n/a	Δ5%	n/m ⁷	n/m	Δ5%	n/m	n/m	Δ5%	n/a ⁸	n/a	Δ5%	Δ5%	n/a ⁹	n/a**
LLR 2.1 Prioritized crime prevention actions implemented by community stakeholders.	2.1.A Number of communities assisted in crime prevention with USG support.	n/a ¹⁶	n/a	n/a	2	7	100%*	20	23	100%*	18	14	78%	0	40	37	92%
LLR 2.2 Capacity of the Crime and Violence	2.2.A PNC officers of the Crime and	n/a ¹⁶	n/a	n/a	200	366	*100%	300	328	100%*	300	106	35%	250 ¹⁰	250	n/a**	n/a**

⁶ Life-of-project target is not cumulative because beneficiaries do not change in the targeted communities.

⁷ Not measured.

⁸ The 42.79% of the surveyed population expressed confidence: Baseline 2012

⁹ Baseline 2012 will be compare to percentage increase. EOP FY2014.

* **Goals exceeded by over 100%**

¹⁰ Life-of-project target is not cumulative.

Result	Performance Indicator	Target Year 1 FY10			Target Year 2 FY11			Target Year 3 FY12			Target Year 4 FY13			Target Year 5 FY14	Cumulative Total (Life of Project)		
		Planned	Achieved	% Achieved	Planned	LOP Planned	Cumulative achievement at the end of FY 2013	% Cumulative achievement at the end of FY 2013									
Prevention Unit within the PNC has been strengthened in topics related to effective community policing.	Violence Prevention Unit trained in topics related to effective community policing.																
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.	n/a ¹⁶	n/a	n/a	n/a ¹¹	37,090	100%*	3,000	14,041	100%*	3,000	20,721	100%*	3,000	9,000	71,852	100%*
Sub-IR 3 Crime and violence prevention policies institution-alized at national level.	3.A Number of GOG institutions receiving technical assistance towards institutionalizing a crime and	n/a ¹⁶	n/a	n/a	10	10	100%	10	10	100%	10	12	100%*	10	10	n/a**	n/a**

¹¹ Indicators without target set for the year 1 of implementation, according to the M & E Plan approved by USAID on September 16, 2011.

Result	Performance Indicator	Target Year 1 FY10			Target Year 2 FY11			Target Year 3 FY12			Target Year 4 FY13			Target Year 5 FY14	Cumulative Total (Life of Project)		
		Planned	Achieved	% Achieved	Planned	LOP Planned	Cumulative achievement at the end of FY 2013	% Cumulative achievement at the end of FY 2013									
	violence prevention policy.																
LLR 3.1 National prevention policies developed.	3.1.A Number of advocacy initiatives in support of the development of prevention policies.	n/a ¹⁶	n/a	n/a	2	2	100%	3	5	100%*	3	10	100%*	1	9	17	100%*
LLR 3.2 Reliable data on crime used by policy makers.	3.2.A ¹² Number of policy makers utilizing data from crime observatory.	n/a ¹⁶	n/a	n/a	1	1	100%	2	4	100%*	3	0	0%	2	8	5	63%

¹² The indicator is achieved when an observatory is generating information and policy makers are using it; to date the VPP is supporting four observatories still in process.

* Goals overcome in relation to the agreement.

**Goals not accumulated at the end of the project

Annex 2. Progress on Sub-IRs, by Partner

Sub IR1. Reducing the vulnerability of youth at-risk of belonging to gangs or criminal organizations

Table 2.1. Goals achieved during the Q4 FY 2013, performance indicator 1.1 A: Number of scholarships provided to youth to attend vocational or educational training institutes

No.	Grantee	Educational Scholarships					Vocational Scholarships					Work Learning Scholarships					Job placement					Achieved Fourth quarter FY 2013				
		Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total by grantee
		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%			
	Total VPP	23	53%	20	47%	43	423	45%	522	55%	945	0	0%	60	100%	60	32	63%	19	37%	51	478	43%	621	57%	1099
	Total Guatemala	23	53%	20	47%	43	159	51%	150	49%	309	0	0%	60	100%	60	4	100%	0	0%	4	186	45%	230	55%	416
1	PELPB	0	0%	0	0%	0	101	57%	75	43%	176	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	101	57%	75	43%	176
2	Kinal	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	4	100%	0	0%	4	4	100%	0	0%	4
3	Junkabal	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	60	100%	60	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	60	100%	60
4	Paiz	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
5	UVG	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
6	ICOS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
7	SOG	23	53%	20	47%	43	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	23	53%	20	47%	43
8	ESFRA	0	0%	0	0%	0	10	20%	39	80%	49	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	10	20%	39	80%	49
9	FCFN	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
10	MUNI-VAC	0	0%	0	0%	0	48	57%	36	43%	84	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	48	57%	36	43%	84
	Total Chiquimula	0	0%	0	0%	0	187	39%	292	61%	479	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	187	39%	292	61%	479
11	RNGG	0	0%	0	0%	0	187	39%	292	61%	479	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	187	39%	292	61%	479
12	COOSAJO	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Total Alta Verapaz	0	0%	0	0%	0	77	49%	80	51%	157	0	0%	0	0%	0	28	60%	19	40%	47	105	51%	99	49%	204
13	CALMECAC	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
14	RNGG	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
15	Comunidad Esperanza	0	0%	0	0%	0	77	49%	80	51%	157	0	0%	0	0%	0	28	60%	19	40%	47	105	51%	99	49%	204
	Total Quiché	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
16	Bárbara Ford	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0

Table 2.2. Goals achieved during the FY 2013, performance indicator 1.1 A: Number of scholarships provided to youth to attend vocational or educational training institutes

No.	Grantee	Educational Scholarships					Vocational Scholarships					Work Learning Scholarships					Job placement					Achieved FY2013				
		Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total by grantee
		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	
	Total	814	51%	781	49%	1595	2543	44%	3181	56%	5724	514	52%	478	48%	992	41	63%	24	37%	65	3912	47%	4464	53%	8376
	Total Guatemala	515	54%	431	46%	946	1214	42%	1658	58%	2872	514	52%	478	48%	992	13	72%	5	28%	18	2256	47%	2572	53%	4828
1	PELPB	207	57%	155	43%	362	240	57%	180	43%	420	401	57%	305	43%	706	0	0%	0	0%	0	848	57%	640	43%	1488
2	Kinal	10	100%	0	0%	10	45	100%	0	0%	45	0	0%	0	0%	0	6	100%	0	0%	6	61	100%	0	0%	61
3	Junkabal	0	0%	10	100%	10	0	0%	450	100%	450	0	0%	88	100%	88	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	548	100%	548
4	Paiz	14	54%	12	46%	26	64	46%	75	54%	139	67	56%	52	44%	119	7	58%	5	42%	12	152	51%	144	49%	296
5	UVG	89	63%	52	37%	141	0	0%	0	0%	0	46	58%	33	42%	79	0	0%	0	0%	0	135	61%	85	39%	220
6	ICOS	0	0%	6	100%	6	725	47%	830	53%	1555	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	725	46%	836	54%	1561
7	SOG	23	53%	20	47%	43	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	23	53%	20	47%	43
8	ESFRA	88	44%	110	56%	198	10	20%	39	80%	49	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	98	40%	149	60%	247
9	FCFN	84	56%	66	44%	150	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	84	56%	66	44%	150
10	MUNI-VAC	0	0%	0	0%	0	130	61%	84	39%	214	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	130	61%	84	39%	214
	Total Chiquimula	299	46%	350	54%	649	187	39%	292	61%	479	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	486	43%	642	57%	1128
11	RNGG	134	50%	136	50%	270	187	39%	292	61%	479	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	321	43%	428	57%	749
12	COOSAJO	165	44%	214	56%	379	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	165	44%	214	56%	379
	Total Alta Verapaz	0	0%	0	0%	0	897	48%	967	52%	1864	0	0%	0	0%	0	28	60%	19	40%	47	925	48%	986	52%	1911
13	CALMECAC	0	0%	0	0%	0	27	27%	73	73%	100	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	27	27%	73	73%	100
14	RNGG	0	0%	0	0%	0	374	50%	379	50%	753	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	374	50%	379	50%	753
15	Comunidad Esperanza	0	0%	0	0%	0	496	49%	515	51%	1011	0	0%	0	0%	0	28	60%	19	40%	47	524	50%	534	50%	1058
	Total Quiché	0	0%	0	0%	0	245	48%	264	52%	509	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	245	48%	264	52%	509
16	Barbara Ford	0	0%	0	0%	0	245	48%	264	52%	509	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	245	48%	264	52%	509

Table 2.3. Goals achieved during the Q4 FY 2013, performance indicator 1.2.A: Number of youth who have participated in community-established sports/arts activities

No.	Grantee	Sports activities					Arts activities					Achieved Fourth quarter FY 2013				
		Male		Female		Female	Male		Female		Total Art	Male		Female		Total by grantee
		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	
	VPP total	1516	56%	1215	44%	2731	279	45%	335	55%	614	1795	54%	1550	46%	3345
	Guatemala Total	865	49%	910	51%	1775	85	55%	70	45%	155	950	49%	980	51%	1930
1	PELPB	219	86%	36	14%	255	0	0%	0	0%	0	219	86%	36	14%	255
2	Paiz	175	71%	73	29%	248	67	56%	53	44%	120	242	66%	126	34%	368
3	ICOS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
4	CIDES	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
4	SOG	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
5	ESFRA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
6	Novella	2	100%	0	0%	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	2	100%	0	0%	2
8	MUNI-VAC	309	86%	51	14%	360	0	0%	0	0%	0	309	86%	51	14%	360
	Caja Lúdica	0	0%	0	0%	0	18	51%	17	49%	35	18	51%	17	49%	35
	Junkabal	160	18%	750	82%	910	0	0%	0	0%	0	160	18%	750	82%	910
	Total Chiquimula	175	80%	43	20%	218	194	42%	265	58%	459	369	55%	308	45%	677
	Mancomunidad Nororiental	175	80%	43	20%	218	194	42%	265	58%	459	369	55%	308	45%	677
	Total Alta Verapaz	476	64%	262	36%	738	0	0%	0	0%	0	476	64%	262	36%	738
9	Comunidad Esperanza	476	64%	262	36%	738	0	0%	0	0%	0	476	64%	262	36%	738
	Total Quiché	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0
10	Paz Bárbara Ford	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0

Table 2.4. Goals achieved during the FY 2013, performance indicator 1.2.A: Number of youth who have participated in community-established sports/arts activities

No.	Grantee	Sports activities					Arts activities					FY 2013				
		Male		Female		Total Sport	Male		Female		Total Art	Male		Female		Total by grantee
		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	
VPP total		5360	60%	3564	40%	8924	3258	51%	3138	49%	6396	8618	56%	6702	44%	15320
Guatemala Total		3481	58%	2523	42%	6004	2317	51%	2246	49%	4563	5798	55%	4769	45%	10567
1	PELPB	446	74%	155	26%	601	75	58%	55	42%	130	521	71%	210	29%	731
2	Paiz	373	59%	257	41%	630	306	49%	322	51%	628	679	54%	579	46%	1258
3	ICOS	697	47%	790	53%	1487	328	47%	365	53%	693	1025	47%	1155	53%	2180
4	CIDES	748	71%	306	29%	1054	397	44%	506	56%	903	1145	59%	812	41%	1957
4	SOG	47	53%	42	47%	89	172	61%	110	39%	282	219	59%	152	41%	371
5	ESFRA	34	69%	15	31%	49	107	52%	98	48%	205	141	56%	113	44%	254
6	Novella	492	92%	42	8%	534	877	54%	750	46%	1627	1369	63%	792	37%	2161
8	MUNI-VAC	309	86%	51	14%	360	37	62%	23	38%	60	346	82%	74	18%	420
	Caja Lúdica	175	60%	115	40%	290	18	51%	17	49%	35	193	59%	132	41%	325
	Junkabal	160	18%	750	82%	910	0	0%	0	0%	0	160	18%	750	82%	910
Total Chiquimula		175	80%	43	20%	218	194	42%	265	58%	459	369	55%	308	45%	677
	Mancomunidad Nororiente	175	80%	43	20%	218	194	42%	265	58%	459	369	55%	308	45%	677
Total Alta Verapaz		1477	64%	819	36%	2296	747	54%	627	46%	1374	2224	61%	1446	39%	3670
9	Comunidad Esperanza	1477	64%	819	36%	2296	747	54%	627	46%	1374	2224	61%	1446	39%	3670
Total Quiché		227	56%	179	44%	406	0	0%	0	0%	0	227	56%	179	44%	406
10	Paz Bárbara Ford	227	56%	179	44%	406	0	0%	0	0%	0	227	56%	179	44%	406

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

Table 2.5. Goals achieved during the Q4 FY 2013, performance indicator 2.3.A: Number of people who participate in the civic training and awareness activities implemented in target communities

No.	Grantee	Achieved Fourth quarter FY 2013				Total by grantee
		Male		Female		
		No.	%	No.	%	
	Total VPP	1545	33%	3153	67%	4698
	Total Guatemala	1283	31%	2923	69%	4206
1	PELPB	20	44%	25	56%	45
2	Paiz	97	64%	55	36%	152
3	ICOS	0	0%	0	0%	0
4	CIDES	0	0%	0	0%	0
5	SOG	0	0%	0	0%	0
6	ESFRA	500	36%	900	64%	1400
7	FCFN	25	12%	184	88%	209
8	MUNI-VAC	0	0%	0	0%	0
9	Caja Lúdica	35	47%	39	53%	74
10	Junkabal	164	17%	781	83%	945
11	UVG	0	0%	0	0%	0
12	FEI	442	32%	939	68%	1381
13	Municipalidad de villa nueva	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Total Chiquimula	166	53%	146	47%	312
14	RNGG	0	0%	0	0%	0
15	COOSAJO	77	76%	24	24%	101
16	Mancomunidad NorOriente	89	42%	122	58%	211
17	Municipalidad de esquipulas	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Total Alta Verapaz	96	53%	84	47%	180
18	Comunidad Esperanza	96	53%	84	47%	180
19	CALMECAC	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Total Quiché	0	0%	0	0%	0
20	Bárbara Ford	0	0%	0	0%	0

Table 2.6. Goals achieved during the FY 2013, performance indicator 2.3.A: Number of people who participate in the civic training and awareness activities implemented in target communities

No.	Grantee	Achieved FY 2013				Total by grantee
		Male		Female		
		No.	%	No.	%	
	Total VPP	7285	35%	13436	65%	20721
	Total Guatemala	5377	32%	11501	68%	16878
1	PELPB	867	50%	859	50%	1726
2	Paiz	352	67%	175	33%	527
3	ICOS	394	49%	402	51%	796
4	CIDES	179	46%	206	54%	385
5	SOG	94	62%	58	38%	152
6	ESFRA	878	35%	1622	65%	2500
7	FCFN	25	11%	207	89%	232
8	MUNI-VAC	1114	20%	4501	80%	5615
9	Caja Lúdica	164	64%	93	36%	257
10	Junkabal	260	12%	1854	88%	2114
11	UVG	0	0%	0	0%	0
12	FEI	682	37%	1142	63%	1824
13	Municipalidad de villa nueva	368	49%	382	51%	750
	Total Chiquimula	448	51%	429	49%	877
14	RNGG	0	0%	0	0%	0
15	COOSAJO	214	51%	202	49%	416
16	Mancomunidad NorOriente	89	42%	122	58%	211
17	Municipalidad de Esquipulas	145	58%	105	42%	250
	Total Alta Verapaz	810	48%	868	52%	1678
18	Comunidad Esperanza	401	48%	442	52%	843
19	CALMECAC	409	49%	426	51%	835
	Total Quiché	650	50%	638	50%	1288
20	Bárbara Ford	650	50%	638	50%	1288

Annex 3. Progress on Sub-IRs, Geographically, by Intervention

Sub IR1: Reducing the vulnerability of youth at-risk of belonging to gangs or criminal organizations

Table 3.1. Performance Indicator 1.1.A: Number of scholarships provided to youth to attend vocational or educational training institutes — by type of scholarship program and department

LLR1.1 Territorial intervention	Educational Scholarships			Vocational Scholarships			Work Learning Scholarships			Job placement			Achieved FY2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total territory
VPP Total	814	781	1595	2543	3181	5724	514	478	992	41	24	65	3912	4464	8376
Guatemala	515	431	946	1214	1658	2872	514	478	992	13	5	18	2256	2572	4828
Chiquimula	299	350	649	187	292	479	0	0	0	0	0	0	486	642	1128
Alta Verapaz	0	0	0	897	967	1864	0	0	0	28	19	47	925	986	1911
Quiché	0	0	0	245	264	509	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	264	509

Table 3.2. Performance Indicator 1.2.A: Number of youth who have participated in community-established sports/arts activities —by department

LLR1.2 Territorial intervention	Sport activities			Arts activities			Achieved FY2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total territory
VPP total	5360	3564	8924	3258	3138	6396	8618	6702	15320
Guatemala	3481	2523	6004	2317	2246	4563	5798	4769	10567
Chiquimula	175	43	218	194	265	459	369	308	677
Alta Verapaz	1477	819	2296	747	627	1374	2224	1446	3670
Quiché	227	179	406	0	0	0	227	179	406

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

Table 3.3. Performance Indicator 2.1.A: Prioritized crime prevention actions implemented by community stakeholders—by department

LLR 2.1. Territorial intervention	Target 2013	Achieved FY2013
TOTAL	40	37
Guatemala	22	19
Chiquimula	9	9
Alta Verapaz	9	9

Table 3.4 Performance indicator 2.3.A: Number of people who participate in the civic training and awareness activities implemented in target communities – by department

LLR 2.3. Territorial intervention	Male		Female		Achieved FY2013
	No.	%	No.	%	
TOTAL	7285	35%	13436	65%	20721
Guatemala	5377	32%	11501	68%	16878
Chiquimula	448	51%	429	49%	877
Alta Verapaz	810	48%	868	52%	1678
Quiché	650	50%	638	50%	1288

Annex 4. Type of Project Infrastructure, by Department

Department	Municipality	Address of project	Works description	Type of Project					Total by Municipality	Total by Department
				Community parks	Community sports facilities	Schools, technology transfer institutions	Local civilian police stations	Community street lighting improvements		
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Campos de Fútbol Zona 6	1) Preliminary work leveling, 2) Base Drainage, 3) installation of synthetic grass for court with 4) placement of rubber and silica sand.		1				5	16
		15 ave 18-01, zona 6. Interior finca la Pedrera.	1) Refurbishing classrooms with proper lighting, use of spaces and decoration. 2) Installation of two membranes or kiosks measuring approximately 225 square meters.			1				
		27 Av. 27-45 zona 5	Remodeling ceilings to place false ceiling that provides acoustic and thermal insulation, electrical wiring renovation of the building, complete repair of plumbing systems			1				
		Proyecto 4-4, Zona 6 de Guatemala	1) Preliminary work 2) pedestrian walk side, 3) Sports Centre complex; 4) Lighting.		1			1		
	Villa Nueva	Subestación 15-14, Asentamiento Mario Alioto	1) Preliminary work, 2) roof repair 3) Walls; 4) repair sanitation services; 5) electrical work; 6) Finish, 7) Labeling and frontage				1		4	
		Subestación Villa Lobos II, zona 12	1) Preliminary work, 2) roof repair 3) Walls; 4) repair sanitation services; 5) electrical work; 6) Finish, 7) Labeling and frontage				1			
		Colonia Margarita el Búcaro, zona 12	1) Preliminary work, 2) Playground and sports court, 3) Bleachers, 4) Cabin structure for protection; 2 modules for sports court to protect neighboring houses; 5) Lighting for park and sports court, 6) pedestrian sidewalks; and 7) Complements such as pillars and waysides; 9) Lighting.		1			1		
	Mixco	4ta Avenida y 4ta Calle, Colonia Belen, zona 7 de MI1co.	1) Preliminary work, pedestrian walking trails, 2) Multi-sports court, 3) Perimeter wall; 4) Exterior works in the park and football field, 5) Dressing; 6) kiosk for food, 7) Refurbishment and construction of classrooms for Nursery; 8) Protection cabin; 9) Administrative Office for complex; 10) Playground.	1	1	1			4	
		El Milagro	1) Preliminary work, 2) roof repair 3) Walls; 4) repair sanitation services; 5) electrical work; 6) Finish, 7) Labeling and frontage				1			
	Palencia	Rincón de Piedra, Municipio de Palencia.	1) Preliminary work 2) pedestrian walk side, 3) Bleachers, 4) landscape gardens and Benches, 5) concrete perimeter walls and gates; 6) park lighting; 7) Banquetización; 8) refurbishing of sports fields.	1				1	3	
		Colonia Villas de Oriente	1) Preliminary work 2) pedestrian walk side, 3) Sports Centre court, 4) perimeter wall, 5) Work outside in the park and on the football field		1					
	Chiquimula	Esquipulas	Esquipulas	1) Preliminary work 2) Base draining sheet 3) synthetic grass installation, 3) installation of bleachers, 4) perimeter		1			1	

Department	Municipality	Address of project	Works description	Type of Project					Total by Municipality	Total by Department
				Community parks	Community sports facilities	Schools, technology transfer institutions	Local civilian police stations	Community street lighting improvements		
			wall with metallic mesh, 5) sports equipment; 6) lighting.							
	San Jacinto	Barrio El Centro, San Jacinto	1) Preliminary work, 2) renovation of sports fields, 3) metal structures for courts 4) roof repair, 4) lighting courts.		1			1	2	
	San José La Arada	Cabecera Municipal San José la Arada	1) preliminary work remodeling of the park, 2) Playground installation 3) protective perimeter walls: 4) lighting.	1				1	4	
		Aldea Santa Rosa, San José la Arada	1) preliminary work remodeling of the park, 2) Playground installation 3) pedestrian walking trails, 4) landscape gardens, 5) curbstones and speed reducers.	1						
		Aldea Saspan, San José la Arada	1) preliminary work, 2) perimeter walls, 3) landscape gardens 4) installation of playground equipment.	1						
	San Juan Ermita	Casco urbano, San Juan Ermita	1) preliminary work; 2) perimeter wall; 3) bleachers; 4) goal posts, boards and sports equipment 5) lighting.		1			1	2	
Alta Verapaz	Cobán	Colonia Nueva Esperanza, Cobán	1) preliminary work structure and foundation, 2) construction of a stage and ramp, 3) perimeter wall and entry gate installation, 4) concrete floor, 5) formation and expansion of sidewalks, 5) ventaner; 6) lighting.			1		1	3	8
		Comunidad Esperanza, Cobán	1) Preliminary work, 2) raised prefabricated wall, 3) mesh wall, 4) entry gates.			1				
	Tamahú	Municipalidad de Tamahú	1) preliminary work; 2) construction courts; 3) plumbing facilities; 4) benches; 5) circulation mesh and entrance door; 6) playground; 7) landscape gardens areas.		1				1	
	Tactic	Municipalidad de Tactic, Urban	1) paint and slab repair; 2) installation of metal bleachers; 3) concrete wall and metallic mesh; 4) sports equipment; 5) Lighting.		1			1	4	
		Municipalidad de Tactic	1) Paint and repair of courts; 2) sports equipment with goal posts; 3) lighting.		1			1		

***Annex 5. Analysis of Gender Diagnosis,
Palencia, Guatemala***

**ANALISIS DE GÉNERO,
COMUNIDADES DE PALENCIA**

Armida Tejeda, Especialista de Género
Proyecto USAID PREVENCIÓN DE LA VIOLENCIA

Comunidad Ojo de Agua, Palencia, Guatemala

Relaciones de poder

En la comunidad Ojo de Agua, Palencia, Guatemala indican las mujeres participantes que las relaciones entre hombres y mujeres han mejorado, pero en más del 70% de los casos (familias) aún existe desigualdad en el trato hacia las mujeres, lo cual se evidencia en la participación en espacios de toma de decisión.

Los roles de hombres y mujeres están marcadas por la costumbre y tradición. En la mayoría de los casos, las mujeres están relegadas a las tareas y responsabilidades familiares, aunque pueden participar en reuniones comunitarias, aunque no siempre asumen cargos. Los hombres por su parte, se dedican a las labores agrícolas o productivas fuera del hogar y son los que principalmente asumen las responsabilidades comunitarias.

Se considera que solamente un 25% de los hombres de esta comunidad, apoyan a las mujeres en las tareas asignadas a ellas, como el cuidado de los niños, limpieza y arreglo de la casa, especialmente cuando ellas atienden compromisos comunitarios o de capacitación. De igual manera, el 50% de las mujeres apoyan a los hombres la siembra, limpia, cosecha y venta de los productos, cuidado de ganado esto se da de forma continua y no solo en casos especiales.

En cuanto a la toma de decisión en el ámbito familiar, se indica que tanto hombres como mujeres lo hacen de forma consensuada y equitativa. En el ámbito comunal, es independiente pues las decisiones son tomadas por hombres y mujeres indistintamente.

Acceso y control de los recursos

El acceso y control de los recursos varía según el ámbito. En el ámbito familiar las mujeres de esta comunidad indican que el acceso a los recursos se da de forma equitativa y mediante el dialogo logran consensuar el uso de estos. Por ejemplo, el destino de la cosecha, el equipo, el crédito entre otros.

Sin embargo, el control hacia los recursos tiene sus limitaciones para las mujeres. La tierra es uno de estos, ya que antiguamente los padres de familia solo heredaban a los hijos varones, de esa cuenta la mayoría de mujeres de 30 años en adelante no es propietaria de la tierra. Los esposos, tampoco las hacen copropietarias. Consideran que esto está cambiando, ya que a las nuevas generaciones se les hereda de forma indistinta a hombres y mujeres, o bien, al casarse son copropietarias de este bien familiar.

Por otro lado, la participación social de hombres y mujeres, el tiempo y movilidad de sus miembros en un 50% de los hogares tiene ciertas limitaciones para las mujeres por razones de seguridad principalmente.

En cuanto a los servicios hombres y mujeres tienen las mismas posibilidades de acceder, aunque no todos tienen las mismas oportunidades. Por ejemplo el servicio de salud brindado por el Ministerio de Salud Pública es limitado para todos y todas, aunque la municipalidad promueve campañas médicas que tienen mucha aceptación incluyendo jornadas de Papanicolaou. En cuanto a la educación, ambos tienen las mismas oportunidades, aunque limitadas porque no existen centros de estudio a nivel municipal, pero los hombres son los que menos estudian porque su mayor interés es trabajar, según cálculos el 75% de los hombres solo culminan primarios.

Necesidades prácticas y estratégicas

Las necesidades prácticas¹³ de hombres en esta comunidad se enfocan más a mejorar las actividades agrícolas, por ejemplo se requiere mejoras a las vías de acceso, capacitaciones sobre mercadeo. Además su interés es hacer uso sano del tiempo libre, de esa cuentan demandan es construcción de canchas.

Las mujeres por su parte consideran una necesidad práctica mejorar los servicios de agua entubada a agua potable, servicios de energía eléctrica, servicios de salud y actividades económicas que les permita generar ingresos para la cubrir necesidades de las familias.

El gobierno central y el gobierno municipal son los que principalmente atienden estas necesidades a través de los fondos sociales, situado constitucional y gestiones propias.

Los intereses estratégicos de las mujeres están enfocados a los servicios de salud reproductiva, erradicar la violencia de género y aumentar la participación política tanto en ámbito comunitario como municipal. Esto conlleva también, que exista una mayor flexibilidad en la distribución de los trabajos en el hogar.

Por otro lado, los hombres consideran importante saber más sobre la paternidad responsable, marcos legales para prevenir la violencia, y mejorar las relaciones entre hombres y mujeres.

Estos intereses son atendidos parcialmente por la municipalidad, pero consideran conveniente fortalecer su atención.

Condición y posición socio-política de las mujeres

La condición de las mujeres en esta comunidad se caracteriza principalmente por situación de pobreza, sobrecarga de trabajo, analfabetismo, falta de capacitación entre otras. Esta situación las posiciona a las mujeres en una situación de desigualdad tanto en la toma de decisiones dentro y fuera del hogar y control de los recursos.

La posición subordinada de las mujeres respecto a los hombres no se manifiesta sólo en el campo de las relaciones familiares o de la toma de decisiones, sino que tiene una dimensión social,

¹³ Son las necesidades que se manifiestan a partir de las condiciones materiales concretas en que viven las mujeres y los hombres. Estas se derivan del cumplimiento de los roles tradicionalmente asignados con la femineidad y la masculinidad.

económica y política que se expresa de muy diversas maneras y en diferentes ámbitos, por ejemplo:

- La autovaloración del aporte de las mujeres y capacidades en relación a los hombres es igual,
- La imagen que la sociedad tiene de ellas en relación a la de los hombres es menor. De hecho, las pocas mujeres que participan son cuestionadas por los vecinos indicando que no tienen nada que hacer o que tienen algo en la calle...
- El grado de conocimiento y control de las mujeres sobre su propio cuerpo en relación a la del hombre es menor, indicando es menor, por ejemplo, el hombre decide sobre la operación en la mujer (ligaduras de trompas), para no tener hijos, es del hombre. La mujer, tiene temor que el hombre la abandone si ella no le da más hijos. Hacen notar que hoy en día hay mucha madre soltera, en su mayoría jóvenes.
- En relación al aporte económico que las mujeres brindan es considerado igual al de los hombres. En la mayoría de los casos, los recursos económicos generados por las mujeres es utilizado para cubrir las necesidades del hogar, como alimentación, vestido, medicina, entre otros.
- Las mujeres consideran que las organizaciones que ellas representan tienen igual reconocimiento a las organizaciones de los hombres en cuanto a su capacidad organizativa. De igual forma, el aporte que ellas brindan para el desarrollo de sus comunidades, así como el reconocimiento de su liderazgo.
- En relación a los índices de violencia, las mujeres son más vulnerables que los hombres, principalmente en el ámbito familiar donde ellas son agredidas. La causa de esto tiene que ver con la infidelidad y el alcoholismo.

En relación a su participación en el ámbito público, se considera que su participación es baja en términos generales. Esta se caracteriza por ser pasiva, obedecete y simulada. Solamente un 10% de las mujeres toma la palabra en asambleas generales o bien en reuniones de equipo.

El gobierno municipal de este periodo (2012-2015) ha priorizado la atención a las mujeres, de esa cuenta se promueve la conformación de comisiones comunitarias y municipal de la mujer, en el marco del sistema de consejos de desarrollo. Las organizaciones de mujeres es incipiente aún no tienen representación. De acuerdo a datos brindados solamente se cuentan con 3 mujeres que representan regiones en el COMUDE. Aunque sus intereses estratégicos aún no son considerados en las agenda públicas como una prioridad, pero si existe la apertura a promover la participación y organización de las mujeres, como sujeta de derechos y obligaciones.

Violencia de género

Esta comunidad considera que da la violencia de género se da en un 25% de los hogares, principalmente violencia psicológica y emocional y de estos hogares en un 10% se da la violencia física. La causa de esta última tiene estrecha relación con la dependencia económica

de las mujeres para la manutención de los hijos/hijas lo que las hace demandar estos recursos por lo cual es golpeada. En muchos casos, son amenazadas vía teléfono por accionar legal contra el esposo. Se mencionaron casos que han sido secuestradas y golpeadas indicándoles que ellas se buscan ese tipo de situaciones por molestar al esposo.

Se indicó que las mujeres no denuncia los hechos de violencia, principalmente por el temor que tienen a represarías por parte del esposo o violentado, en otros casos, ella desconoce el procedimiento para realizar la denuncia y finalmente por razones económicas ya que realizar estas gestiones ser requiere de tiempo y recursos financieros. De acuerdo a la percepción de las mujeres entrevistadas la causa de la violencia tiene que ver con hechos de infidelidad, sumado a que las personas están alcoholizadas al momento de violentarlas.

Las mujeres no creen en las instituciones, pues sus denuncias no han sido procesadas, en muchos casos los jueces de paz o la misma policía nacional civil las hace responsables del accionar del esposo y las persuade para no continuar con el proceso.

Annex 6. Municipal Security with Equity Pacts

6.1. Municipal Pact of Mixco

AGENDA DE TRABAJO

Suscripción del Pacto "Seguridad con Equidad"
entre la Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer (SEPREM) y Municipalidad de Mixco

Lugar: Ciudad de Mixco, Guatemala
Fecha: Miércoles 07 de agosto de 2013
Hora: 10:00 am - 13:00 horas
Participantes: Autoridades municipales, representantes de las instituciones del Estado, líderes y lideresas, representantes de Cocodes, representantes de Iglesias Evangélicas de municipio de Mixco.
Objetivo: Suscribir el Pacto "Seguridad con Equidad" entre la Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer (SEPREM) la Municipalidad de Mixco y actores involucrados.

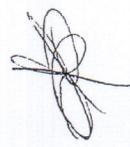
1.	Apertura de la actividad (maestro de ceremonias)	5 minutos
2.	Palabras de bienvenida dirigidas por licda. Diana Juárez (Sindica II)	5 minutos
3.	Antecedentes y problemática en el municipio de Mixco por licda. Stellita Alonzo	10 minutos
4.	Intervención de licda. Elizabeth Quiroa, Secretaria Presidencial de la Mujer	10 minutos
5.	Palabras de Kerry Hogler Monaghan, Director de la Democracia de USAID.	10 minutos
6.	Presentación del Pacto por licda. Mónica Mejía (coordinadora de la Unidad de Atención a la Mujer Víctima de Violencia)	20 minutos
7.	Suscripción del Pacto "Seguridad con Equidad"	30 minutos
8.	Suscripción del Pacto por testigos de honor	10 minutos
9.	Intervención de lideresa sobresaliente de Mixco	5 minutos
10.	Intervención del señor alcalde, licenciado Otto Pérez Leal	15 minutos
11.	Cierre de actividad por la licda. Alba Sandoval (Directora de Oficina Municipal de la Mujer)	5 minutos
12.	Almuerzo	12:30 horas

FIRMA DE PACTO
MUNICIPAL "SEGURIDAD
CON EQUIDAD"

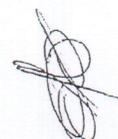
PACTO FINAL

UNIDAD DE ATENCION A LA
MUJER VICTIMA DE
VIOLENCIA DE LA OMM.

En el municipio de Mixco, departamento de Guatemala, las y los representantes de las Instituciones siguientes: Licenciado Otto Pérez Leal Alcalde Municipal de Mixco identificado con el Documento Personal de Identificación con Código Único de identificación número dos mil ciento ochenta y tres espacio cero tres mil quinientos setenta y dos espacio cero uno cero uno extendido por el Registro Nacional de las Personas. Actuó en mi calidad de Alcalde Municipal de Mixco departamento de Guatemala Licenciada Alba América Sandoval González, Directora de la Oficina Municipal de la Mujer, Irma Elizabeth Quiroa Cuellar quien actúa en su calidad de Secretaria Presidencial de la Mujer, quien a su vez representa a la Coordinadora Nacional de la Prevención de Violencia Intrafamiliar y en contra de la Mujer, -CONAPREVI- y al Programa de Prevención y Erradicación de la Violencia Intrafamiliar – PROPEVI- Licenciada Lilian Maribel Palencia Agustín quien se identifica con la Cedula de Vecindad numero de orden A guion uno y número de registro ochenta y nueve mil seiscientos veintiuno extendida por el Alcalde Municipal de Mixco, y Aura Marina Molina López, quien se identifica con numero de cedula A guion uno y número de registro cuatrocientos veinte mil ciento cincuenta y cinco, extendida por el Alcalde de Guatemala, quienes actúan en Representación del Ministerio Público, Licenciada Lourdes Roxana Santizo Sosa quien actúa en representación del Registro Nacional de las Personas, quien se identifica con Documento Personal de Identificación DPI numero dos mil doscientos noventa y ocho treinta y nueve mil trescientos setenta y uno cero ciento uno extendido por el Registro Nacional de las Personas; Licenciada Nora Aduhen López Ordoñez quien se identifica con Cedula de Vecindad numero de orden B guion dos número de registro cinco mil doscientos noventa y ocho extendida por el Alcalde Municipal del departamento de Sacatepéquez quien actúa en Representación del Juzgado de Primera Instancia de la Niñez y Adolescencia y Adolescentes en Conflicto con la Ley, Licenciado Ramiro Gómez, Director de Casa Joven Mixco, Agente Erlin Morel Godínez Navarro Sub Jefe de Estación 16-4 de la Policía Nacional Civil; Oficial Primero Mario Castañeda Comisaria 16 de Mixco; Israel Pérez Hernández, quien se



identifica con Documento Personal de Identificación DPI numero un mil ochocientos cincuenta y siete treinta y dos mil cuatrocientos cincuenta y seis cero ciento dieciséis extendido por el Registrador Nacional de las personas de Guatemala, quien comparece como Alcalde Auxiliar de la zona 9 Ciudad Satélite; Fabiola Anabela López Girón de López, quien se identifica con cedula de vecindad numero de orden I guion nueve y número de registro once mil cuatrocientos cuarenta extendida por el alcalde municipal de Quetzaltenango, quien actúa en representación del COCODE, La Nueva Joya, la Comunidad; Rina Francisca Villafuerte Frutos de Ramírez, quien se identifica con cedula de vecindad numero de orden U guion veintidós y número de registro treinta y cuatro mil ciento ochenta y dos, extendida por el alcalde municipal de Asunción Mita Jutiapa, quien actúa, en representación de Comité Mercado La Comunidad; Esther Raquel Balam quien se identifica con cedula de vecindad numero de orden A guion uno y número de registro ciento sesenta y seis mil doscientos extendida por el alcalde municipal de Mixco, quien actúa en representación del COCODE Sector uno El Aguacate; Carlos Enrique Barrientos quien se identifica con Documento Personal de Identificación DPI numero dos mil doscientos sesenta y seis setenta y un mil ciento doce dos mil doscientos cinco, extendido por el Registrador Nacional de las Personas de la República de Guatemala, extendido por el Registrador Nacional de las Personas de la República de Guatemala quien actúa en representación de COCODE, el Milagro Anexo zona seis de Mixco; Hilda Marina Rueda Ordoñez, quien se identifica con documento Personal de Identificación DPI dos mil quinientos ochenta y cinco cuarenta mil seiscientos trece dos mil uno quien actúa en representación de Comité la Joyita; Oscar Cujcuj quien se identifica con documento Personal de Identificación DPI dos mil quinientos cinco trescientos treinta y seis mil doscientos sesenta y uno cero catorce, quien actúa en representación del Asociación de Vecinos de Ciudad Satélite; Armando Pérez quien se identifica con Documento Personal de Identificación ciento noventa y dos mil novecientos setenta y tres treinta y seis mil ciento uno quien actúa en representación de Consejo Central de Desarrollo de



San Ignacio; Luciano Camey quien se identifica con Documento Personal de Identificación DPI doscientos treinta y cinco mil trescientos noventa y dos novecientos veinticuatro cero ciento dos, quien actúa en representación del COCODE caserío Vista al Valle zona seis de Mixco; Oscar Aguirre, quien se identifica con Cedula de Vecindad numero de orden A guion uno y número de registro ciento treinta y cinco cincuenta y uno extendido por el alcalde municipal de Mixco, quien actúa en representación del Comité de Vecinos de la Colonia Residencial Nimajay; Juan Antonio Cuyan López, quien se identifica con Documento Personal de Identificación DPI numero ciento ochenta y cinco mil trescientos dieciocho setecientos treinta y ocho mil cero ciento ocho, extendido por el Registrador Nacional de las Personas y quien actúa en Representación del COCODE decima calle F zona siete la Brigada; Miriam Alicia Valdez Estrada, quien se identifica con Documento Personal de Identificación ciento ochenta mil ochocientos setenta y dos seiscientos setenta y dos mil ciento catorce dos, quien actúa en representación del COCODE cero calle uno calle y decima avenida, zona siete la Brigada; Otto René Maradiaga Álvarez, quien se identifica con cedula de vecindad numero de orden A guion uno y número de registro cuatrocientos cincuenta y cuatro cuatrocientos veinticinco, extendida por el alcalde de Guatemala, quien actúa en representación de Comité de Desarrollo de la primera calle y decima avenida Colonia Brigada zona siete de Mixco; Jorge Velásquez Solís, quien se identifica con cedula de vecindad numero de orden A guion uno y número de registro cuatro millones cuatrocientos diecinueve mil seiscientos treinta y uno, extendida por el alcalde municipal de Guatemala, quien actúa en representación del COCODE de la tercera avenida, Colonia Belencito zona siete de Mixco; Humberto Arroyo Mendoza, quien se identifica con cedula de vecindad numero de orden A guion uno y número de registro doscientos ocho mil noventa y ocho, extendida por el Alcalde Municipal de Guatemala, quien actúa en representación del COCODE de la cero avenida y cuarta calle, Colonia Belencito zona siete de Mixco; Marco Tulio Saravia Rojas, quien se identifica con Documento Personal de Identificación DPI un mil seiscientos



Colonia Lo de Fuentes, zona cuatro de Mixco; Vilma Albores de Chávez, quien se identifica con cedula de vecindad numero A guion uno y numero de registro setecientos cuarenta y cinco mil trescientos ocho, extendida por el alcalde municipal de Guatemala, quien actúa en representación del COCODE de la novena Y quince calle, Colonia Lo de Fuentes, zona cuatro de Mixco; Marco Antonio Mendizábal Herrarte, quien se identifica con cedula de vecindad numero de orden A guion uno y número de registro veintiún mil setecientos treinta y tres, extendida por el alcalde de Guatemala,, quien actúa en representación de la Asociación de Vecinos de la Primero de Julio, zona cinco de Mixco; Aldo Raúl Castro Ponciano, quien se identifica con Documento Único de Identificación numero un mil ochocientos catorce sesenta y cuatro mil doscientos sesenta y ocho cero ciento uno, quien actúa en representación la Asociación de Vecinos, Minerva Sur, zona once de Mixco, inscrito bajo el registro de partida: cuarenta y tres mil doscientos ochenta y uno, Folio: cuarenta y tres mil doscientos ochenta y uno, Libro Único de Personas Jurídicas; José Pérez Marcos, representante de la Iglesia Palabra Profética quien se identifica con Documento Único de Identificación numero un mil ochocientos treinta y siete setena y dos mil quinientos cuatro dos mil doscientos catorce, extendido por el Registro Nacional de las Personas; Justo Pastor Sánchez representante de la Iglesia Evangelio Completo quien se identifica con Pasaporte número ochenta y ocho mil quinientos once, extendido por las autoridades migratorias de la Republica de Nicaragua; Clara Luz López Pérez quien se identifica con cédula de vecindad número de orden a guion uno y número de registro quinientos sesenta y uno ochocientos cinco extendida por el Alcalde Municipal de la ciudad de Guatemala quien representa al COCODE de Segundo Nivel de la colonia Monte Verde zona cuatro de Mixco; Demetrio García del Cid quien se identifica con cédula de vecindad número A guion uno y número de registro ciento diez mil novecientos veintiuno extendida por el Alcalde Municipal de la ciudad de Guatemala, representante del COCODE EBEN EZER de la Colonia Monte Verde, zona cuatro de Mixco; Rosa Esther Galván Estrada quien se identifica con Documento Personal de



Identificación un mil novecientos cuarenta y seis setenta y nueve mil cuatrocientos treinta y ocho cero ciento uno extendido por el Registro Nacional de las Personas, representante del COCODE de la Primera Calle de la colonia Primero de Julio de la zona cinco de Mixco; Víctor Jesús López quien se identifica con cédula de vecindad D guion cuatro número de registro ciento un mil ciento veintiuno extendida por el Alcalde Municipal de El Progreso, representante de la Asociación de Vecinos La Arboleda de la colonia Primero de Julio zona cinco de Mixco; Elvira de Jesús Rodríguez, quien se identifica con Documento Personal de Identificación dos mil cuatros cincuenta y dos cincuenta y nueve mil cuatros veintidós dos mil siete extendido por el Registro Nacional de las Personas, comparece en calidad de lideresa de la Colonia Primero de Julio de la zona cinco de Mixco; Doctora Consuelo Nicté Pérez Sandoval de Rojas quien se identifica con número de cédula numero de Orden A guion uno y número de registro setecientos veintisiete mil doscientos treinta extendido por el Alcalde Municipal de la ciudad de Guatemala, Directora de la clínica Periférica de la Colonia Primero de Julio, zona cinco de Mixco; Zoila Leticia Chacón, quien se identifica con cédula de vecindad numero de orden R guion diecinueve y número de registro veinticuatro mil trescientos tres extendida por el Alcalde Municipal del departamento de Zacapa, Representante de la Comisión de Seguridad contra el Delito, de la Arboleda, colonia Primero de Julio zona cinco de Mixco.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que la violencia basada en género tiene en el país una alta incidencia en la sociedad y un alto impacto en la sociedad en general, por lo que, la sociedad guatemalteca debe asumir como una responsabilidad compartida la Seguridad Ciudadana y establece un interés especial en la violencia basada en género. EL Estado de Guatemala ha respondido a esta



situación, generando políticas, leyes y reglamentos para prevenir y combatir este flagelo, pero se hace necesaria la colaboración de la sociedad civil en este proceso.

CONSIDERANDO

Que el artículo 93, inciso "e" del Código Municipal, faculta a la Oficina Municipal de la Mujer -OMM- para elaborar e implementar propuestas de políticas municipales basadas en la Política Nacional de Promoción y Desarrollo Integral de las Mujeres -PNPDIM- y Plan de Equidad de Oportunidad -PEO- 2008- 2023 para integrar a políticas, agendas locales y acciones municipales; que existe una urgente necesidad de contar con un marco operativo de monitoreo de estas normativas y que actualmente se cuenta con el compromiso, la apertura y disponibilidad plena del Concejo Municipal de Mixco, así como del Alcalde Municipal Licenciado Otto Pérez Leal con las mujeres Mixqueñas lo cual se materializa con la implementación de la Unidad de Atención a la Mujer Víctima de Violencia para brindar un apoyo integral a las mujeres sobrevivientes de violencia

CONSIDERANDO:

Que la sociedad de Mixco ha demostrado un gran interés en contribuir a la prevención y atención de la violencia contra la mujer. Que en convenio de trabajo entre el proyecto USAID Prevención de la Violencia -VPP- y la Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer - y la Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer -SEPREM- se establecen obligaciones y compromisos para atender conjuntamente la prevención de la violencia basada en género a través de la Oficina Municipal de la Mujer.



Que es necesario contar con un documento que armonice e integre el accionar en la temática de prevención de la violencia de las diferentes organizaciones, civiles, gubernamentales y no gubernamentales, existentes en el municipio.

ACORDAMOS

Con fundamento en lo considerado y la base legal respectiva, las instituciones comparecientes acordamos suscribir el presente

PACTO MUNICIPAL POR LA SEGURIDAD CON EQUIDAD DEL MUNICIPIO DE MIXCO, DEPARTAMENTO DE GUATEMALA

PRIMERO:

RESPONSABILIDADES INDIVIDUALES

OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE LA MUJER/ UNIDAD DE ATENCIÓN A LA MUJER VÍCTIMA DE VIOLENCIA.

1. Promover y gestionar talleres, charlas informativas a nivel comunitario sobre violencia y sus diferentes formas, así como el conocimiento de la ruta de la denuncia.
2. Promover campañas radiales y escritas sobre la violencia en contra de las mujeres.
3. Atención integral a mujeres sobrevivientes de violencia consistente en apoyo psicológico, asesoría legal, apoyo en el área de Trabajo Social.
4. Atención y acompañamiento en psicología
5. Coordinación y dirección de mesa de derivación monitorear logros, avances y limitaciones
6. Coordinar con otras Instituciones en casos específicos para derivaciones



7. Coordinar con centros educativos públicos para proporcionar talleres a jóvenes en temas de prevención de violencia
8. Dar a conocer los derechos humanos a mujeres y niños.

SECRETARÍA PRESIDENCIAL DE LA MUJER: (SEPREM)

1. Implementar la Política Nacional de Promoción y Desarrollo Integral de las Mujeres -PNPDIM- y Plan de Equidad de Oportunidades -PEO- 2008-2023 en las distintas instancias de Gobierno, para impulsar el desarrollo integral y la plena participación de las mujeres guatemaltecas en condiciones de equidad.
2. Coordinar y articular capacitaciones y talleres para el fortalecimiento de las lideresas del municipio en el marco de la promoción de los Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres con otras instancias.
3. Impulsar acciones en coordinación con la Oficina Municipal de la Mujer en el marco de la Prevención de la Violencia en contra de las Mujeres.
4. Dar acompañamiento a la Unidad de Atención a la Mujer Víctima de Violencia en las coordinaciones de la Mesa de Derivación.

RTI/VPP. USAID:

1. Apoyar a SEPREM para el impulso del Pacto Seguridad con Equidad, fortalecimiento a las Oficinas Municipales de la Mujer.

MINISTERIO PÚBLICO:

1. Apoyar a todas las víctimas que la Oficina Municipal de la Mujer a través de la Unidad de Atención a la Mujer Víctima de Violencia refiera en casos específicos.



2. Brindar apoyo psicológico a través de la Oficina de Atención a la Víctima en casos de emergencia
3. Recibir y tomar denuncias.
4. Realizar la investigación correspondiente en casos penales.
5. Referir a las diferentes redes e instituciones que puedan apoyar y dar seguimiento a las víctimas de violencia, en casos específicos, apoyo legal, social, médico, empoderamiento para que las mujeres puedan independizarse económicamente.

POLICÍA NACIONAL CIVIL:

1. Brindar atención a través de la oficina de atención ciudadana
2. Recibir las denuncias en casos de violencia
3. Brindar acompañamiento y seguimiento a la víctima a través de la Oficina de Atención a la Víctima.
4. Notificación y seguimiento a medidas de seguridad
5. Acercamiento a la comunidad femenina
6. Brindar apoyo a la mesa de derivación en los casos que sean necesarios.

PROCURADURÍA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN:

1. Atender a las mujeres o núcleo familiar que están siendo víctimas de violencia intrafamiliar, en cuanto a violencia física, psicológica, económica, sexual y patrimonial.

TERCER ESCUADRÓN DE SEGURIDAD CIUDADANA DE MIXCO:

1. Brindar talleres, conferencias y seminarios en escuelas, centros educativos y padres de familia.

CASA JOVEN (Secretaría de Bienestar Social de la Presidencia)



1. Intercambiar experiencias en trabajo de víctimas femeninas.
2. Fortalecer los procesos.
3. Atender a las personas referidas de instituciones para recibir atención de Casa Joven.

CENTROS DE SALUD:

1. Referir y monitorear los casos con una buena orientación hacia los mismos para la resolución de problemas no solo de la víctima sino de su familia.

AREA DE SALUD GUATEMALA NOR OCCIDENTE:

1. Identificar a las víctimas, educarlas y referirlas a los albergues.
2. Proporcionar terapias psicológicas a las víctimas.

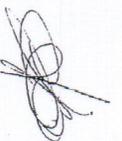
INSTITUCION DEL PROCURADOR DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS:

1. Levantamiento de denuncias
2. Apoyo inmediato
3. Solicitar medidas de seguridad al Juzgado competente
4. Remitir los casos al Ministerio Público.
5. Apoyo en atención a la víctima al número 1555

REGISTRO NACIONAL DE LAS PERSONAS:

1. Presentar denuncia ante el Ministerio Público sobre los casos en que las madres que realizan el reconocimiento de sus hijos son menores de 14 años de edad.

JUZGADO DE LA NIÑEZ Y ADOLESCENCIA DE MIXCO:



1. Atender a niños y adolescentes víctimas de abuso físico, psicológico, sexual negligencia y abandono.
2. Brindar justicia efectiva y eficaz a las niñas y niños víctimas de violencia.

PROGRAMA DE PREVENCIÓN DE VIOLENCIA INTRAFAMILIAR:

1. Brindar capacitaciones y sensibilizaciones en temas de violencia contra la mujer
2. Brindar atención psicológica
3. Brindar asesoría y orientación legal
4. Brindar asistencia social
5. Coordinar derivaciones

JUZGADO PENAL DE MIXCO (ORGANISMO JUDICIAL):

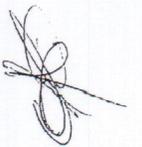
1. Asesorar y guiar a las mujeres víctimas para remitirlas al juzgado competente que les puede brindar alguna medida de seguridad o protección a su favor.

DISTINTAS IGLESIAS (EVANGÉLICAS A TRAVÉS DE SU PASTOR):

1. Capacitar a la Congregación en el tema y espiritualmente.
2. Colaborar e interceder ante Dios por Mixco.

REPRESENTANTES DE COCODES, LIDERES Y LIDERESAS 11 ZONAS DE MIXCO.

1. Apoyar a las mujeres que en su comunidad sufran violencia contra la mujer.
2. Participar en la mesa de derivación dentro del presente Pacto.
3. Mantener comunicación directa con personal de la Unidad de Atención a la Mujer Víctima de Violencia para realizar la derivación de casos de Violencia Contra la Mujer.



RESCISIÓN

Las Instituciones se comprometen a comunicar por escrito de forma razonada y anticipada a los demás instituciones parte, su deseo de no continuar con el presente Pacto. Deberá existir el cruce de cartas respectivo.

QUINTA:

VIGENCIA

La vigencia del presente Pacto inicia en la fecha de suscripción y vence el treinta de diciembre del año dos mil catorce.

Los representantes de todas las Instituciones, Líderes, Lideresas, Representantes de COCODES, leemos el contenido íntegro del presente pacto y enterados de su contenido, objeto, validez y demás efectos legales, lo ratificamos, aceptamos y firmamos en tres ejemplares impresos en papel tamaño carta.

Lic. Otto Pérez Leal
Alcalde Municipal

Licda. Alba Sandoval
Coordinadora de la OMM

Licda. Elizabeth Quiroa
Secretaria Presidencial de la Mujer

Ministerio Público.

Tercer Escuadrón de Seguridad Ciudadana

Centro de Salud de Mixco

Procuraduría General de la Nación

Juzgado de Niñez y Adolescencia en conflicto con la ley Penal

RENAP

Casa joven de Mixco

Área de Salud Región Nor Occidente

Iglesia Evangélica Profética

Iglesia Evangélica Jehová es mi Pastor

Iglesia Ebenecer

Iglesia de Dios E. C

Pólizia Nacional Civil



Representantes de Lideres, Lideresas y Presidentes de Cocodes del Municipio de Mixco.

Tea Catalina Amis Col. Alvarado 3 2 Mixco.
Jorge [unclear] Lopez y. Colonia Alvarado 3 de Mixco Presidente
Roxana Ajquiy Ortiz Ga. AT. A. 6-45 Zona 2 Mixco
Colonia Donaldina -

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Antonio Guzmán L.

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UPSZ.
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Fabiana Quelex

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Angel Rio

Berto Chamalo

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Testigos de honor

Carlo Stuarda Gonzalo P

Comunista Pavia



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Zona 7 Bolencito.

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Zona 10 Joya
Zona 9

an 29

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Zona 10 INEB

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El Guacate
Zona 9

Luciano conat

26 de mixco

6.2. Municipal Pact of Palencia



Municipalidad de Palencia Guatemala C.A.



En el municipio de Palencia departamento de Guatemala, nosotros y nosotras representantes de las instituciones siguientes: Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos, Departamento de Niñez y Adolescencia (DENA) de la Policía Nacional Civil, Centro de Salud de Palencia, Policía Municipal de Transito; Iglesia Católica, Policía Municipal, Policía Nacional Civil Coordinación Municipal de Alfabetización CONALFA, Juzgado de Paz, Visión Mundial, Bomberos Municipales Departamentales de Palencia, Supervisión Educativa, Registro Nacional de Personas (RENAP), Ministerio Público, Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social (IGSS).

CONSIDERANDO:

- I. La alta incidencia de la violencia basada en genero que tiene en el país y el alto impacto en la sociedad en general.
- II. Que la sociedad guatemalteca debe asumir como una responsabilidad compartida la Seguridad Ciudadana y ha fijado un interés especial en la violencia basada en genero.
- III. Que el estado de Guatemala ha respondido a esta situación, generando políticas, leyes y reglamentos para prevenir y combatir este flagelo.
- IV. Que el Código Municipal Decreto 12-2002 y sus reformas 22-2010, en el artículo 96, inciso "e" faculta a la Oficina Municipal de la Mujer –OMM-



Municipalidad de Palencia Guatemala C.A.



para elaborar e implementar propuestas de políticas municipales basadas en la Política Nacional de Promoción y Desarrollo Integral de las Mujeres Guatemaltecas para integrar a políticas, agendas locales y acciones municipales.

- V. Que existe una urgente necesidad de contar con un marco operativo de monitoreo de estas normativas
- VI. El compromiso, la apertura y disponibilidad plena del Conejo Municipal de Palencia.
- VII. El compromiso del Alcalde Municipal Profesor Ramiro Pérez con las mujeres Palencianas al implementar acciones que permitan la reducción de la violencia en contra y atención a mujeres sobrevivientes de violencia.
- VIII. La Participación de la Sociedad Civil de Palencia
- IX. El convenio de trabajo entre el proyecto USAID Prevención de la Violencia VPP- y la Secretaria Presidencial de la Mujer – SEPREM- para atender conjuntamente la prevención de la violencia basada en genero a través de la Oficina Municipal de la Mujer.
- X. Que es necesario contar con un documento que armonice e integre el accionar en la temática de prevención de la violencia de las diferentes organizaciones, civiles, gubernamentales y no gubernamentales, existentes en el municipio.



Municipalidad de Palencia Guatemala C.A.



ACORDAMOS

Suscribir el presente Pacto Municipal por la Seguridad con Equidad del municipio de Palencia, departamento de Guatemala.

PRIMERO

RESPONSABILIDADES INDIVIDUALES

OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE LA MUJER (OMM)

Promover y gestionar talleres, charlas informativas a nivel comunitario sobre violencia y sus diferentes formas, así como el conocimiento de la ruta de la denuncia.

Promover campañas radiales y escritas sobre la violencia

Atención integral a mujeres sobrevivientes de violencia

Atención y acompañamiento en psicología

Coordinación y dirección de mesa de derivación, ver logros, avances y limitaciones

Coordinar con otras Instituciones en casos específicos para derivaciones

Dar a conocer los derechos humanos a mujeres y niños.



Municipalidad de Palencia Guatemala C.A.



SECRETARIA PRESIDENCIAL DE LA MUJER (SEPREM)

Brindar Asesoría y Apoyo en coordinación en temas de prevención de violencia contra la mujer.

Informar sobre los derechos de la Mujer.

Impulsar la Política Nacional de Promoción y Desarrollo Integral de las Mujeres y el Plan de Equidad de Oportunidades 2008-2023.

DEPARTAMENTO DE NIÑEZ Y ADOLESCENCIA (DENA) DE LA POLICÍA NACIONAL CIVIL

Colaborar en derivar casos, acompañar a víctimas, promover la información idónea para las personas víctimas de violencia.

Trabajar en promover la información para que las personas víctimas acudan principalmente a la policía

POLICÍA NACIONAL CIVIL:

Conjuntamente planear y ejecutar

Dar constantemente las charlas

El acercamiento a la víctima como al victimario en una siguiente visita.

Atención inmediata a las víctimas

Asistencia a capacitaciones

Ayudar a la sensibilización

Realizar acciones de prevención



Municipalidad de Palencia Guatemala C.A.



Atender con confidencialidad los casos de las personas que se acerquen, remitirlos a donde corresponde.

Acompañamiento en los programas de prevención intrafamiliar

CENTRO DE SALUD PALENCIA:

Aportando con los protocolos

Trabajar y apoyar en prevención y promoción de salud a la Oficina Municipal de la Mujer

POLICÍA MUNICIPAL DE TRÁNSITO

Brindando el acompañamiento a la oficina de la mujer

SUPERVISIÓN EDUCATIVA

Planificaciones adaptadas al horario del personal docente.

PARROQUIA SAN JOSE PALENCIA

Charlas o capacitaciones por personas comprometidas con el municipio, y que den un acompañamiento a los problemáticas actuales.

Impulsar propuestas jurídicas en la defensa de la Dignidad de la Mujer.



Municipalidad de Palencia Guatemala C.A.



POLICIA MUNICIPAL

Atender con confidencialidad los casos de las personas que se acerquen, remitirlos a donde corresponde.

CONALFA

Colaborando en ser multiplicadora de las acciones del Pacto y apoyando a las mujeres y hombres que sufren este flagelo.

JUZGADO DE PAZ

Prevenir la violencia de género a través de la sensibilización de los diversos actores institucionales así como: decretar medidas y acciones legales basadas en la igualdad de género y que las futuras generaciones tengan conocimiento adecuado acerca de sus derechos y obligaciones, dentro de su contexto social.

PROCURADURÍA DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS

Cumpliendo con su mandato institucional

INSTITUTO GUATEMALTECO DE SEGURIDAD SOCIAL

Brindar los servicios que le compete por su mandato, así como las charlas enfocadas a erradicar patrones de crianza que limitan el desarrollo integral de la familia.



Municipalidad de Palencia Guatemala C.A.



REPRESENTANTES DE COCODES, LÍDERES Y LIDERESAS DEL MUNICIPIO DE PALENCIA.

Cantón Agua Tibia, Cantón Pueblo Nuevo, Aldea Los Anonos, Aldea Plan Grande, Caserío Las Pitás, Colonia Jardines, Caserío Potrero Grande, Aldea Los Tecomates, Colonia San Carlos Azacualpilla, Aldea Los Mixco, Aldea La Concepción, Aldea Lo de Silva, Caserío Rincón de la Piedra, Colonia Villas de Oriente, Aldea El Paraíso, Aldea Primera Joya, Aldea Sanguayaba, Caserío El Volcancito, Aldea El Chato, Cantón Ojo de Agua, Aldea El Jícaro, Caserío La Laguna, Colonia Lomas de Azacualpilla, Caserío El Trapichito, Caserío Jocotales, Aldea La Yerbabuena, Aldea Marillanos.

Apoyar a las mujeres de su comunidad, que se encuentran sufriendo violencia

Participar en la mesa de derivación dentro del presente Pacto.

Convocar a las mujeres para los talleres en el marco de la implementación del Pacto.

Informando a las mujeres acerca de la prevención de la violencia.

SEGUNDA

RESPONSABILIDADES MUTUAS



Municipalidad de Palencia Guatemala C.A.



1. Priorizar las áreas de intervención y los grupos metas para viabilizar ser efectivos y eficaces en los acuerdos establecidos.
2. Desarrollar reuniones periódicas de trabajo para viabilizar las coordinaciones necesarias. Acordar en conjunto las actividades, así como su metodología y asignación de atribuciones.
3. Desarrollar actividades en conjunto a favor de la prevención de la violencia basada en genero, haciendo énfasis en la mujer, niña y adolescente, jóvenes monitorear y dar seguimiento al trabajo que se desarrolla en el marco del Pacto.
4. Informar bimensualmente el avance de los acuerdos basados en los indicadores establecidos, según fecha consensuada en reunión de trabajo.
5. Incentivar a otras entidades de los sectores públicos y privado a participar e involucrarse en las acciones de prevención de la violencia basada en genero que se desarrollen en el municipio, para darles mayor impacto y sobre todo sostenibilidad.

TERCERA

RESCISION

Cualquiera de las partes, se compromete a comunicar por escrito, razonada y oportunamente a las demás partes la no continuación de las actividades convenidas en este documento.



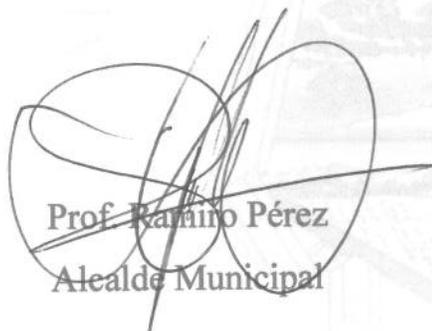
Municipalidad de Palencia Guatemala C.A.



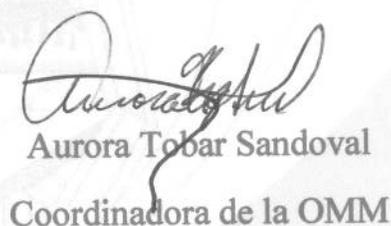
CUARTA

VIGENCIA

La vigencia de este Pacto es a partir de la firma de este hasta diciembre 30 de diciembre del año dos mil catorce. En muestra de conformidad a lo expresado anteriormente y para efecto de afirmar nuestro compromiso de respetar los acuerdos establecidos, firmamos en tres ejemplares de igual valor, en el Municipio de Palencia, el 30 de agosto de 2013.



Prof. Ramiro Pérez
Alcalde Municipal



Aurora Tobar Sandoval
Coordinadora de la OMM

Procuraduría de los
Derechos Humanos

Departamento de Niñez y
Adolescencia (DENA)



Municipalidad de Palencia Guatemala C.A.



Ministerio Público


Policia Municipal de Transito

Iglesia Católica


Policia Municipal


Policía Nacional Civil


CONAFIA Palencia


Juzgado de Paz


Visión Mundial


Bomberos Municipales
Departamentales


Supervisión Educativa

Centro Cívico 0-90, Palencia Teléfonos: 6644-6767 / 6644-6800 Guatemala C.A.
www.municipalencia.gob.gt

¡Palencia avanza!



Municipalidad de Palencia Guatemala C.A.


Registro Nacional de Personas
(RENAP)



Instituto Guatemalteco de
Seguridad Social (IGSS)


Centro de Salud

Testigos de Honor

Mauricio López Bonilla
Ministro de Gobernación

Arkel Benítez
Viceministro de Gobernación

Luis Palma
Gobernador Departamental

Alcalde de San José Pinula

Centro Cívico 0-90, Palencia Teléfonos: 6644-6767 / 6644-6800 Guatemala C.A.
www.municipalidadpalencia.gob.gt

¡Palencia avanza!

Municipalidad de Palencia Guatemala C.A.



Fundación Sobre Vivientes

Feed The Children Guatemala

Representantes Líderes, Lideresas y COCODES del Municipio de Palencia.

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Natalia Lopez

Ma. Magdalena

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Mariolinda

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Maria Rosario Monroy



Municipalidad de Palencia Guatemala C.A.

Alfonso Jimenez

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Rmendez

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Oscar Gomez

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Juan de Dios Gomez

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Muradine Ralio

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Municipalidad de Palencia Guatemala C.A.



RAZON

Por este medio se hace constar que el día viernes 30 de agosto del presente a las 08:00 horas se programo la Firma del Pacto Municipal de Seguridad con Equidad, llegada la hora no se presentaron las siguientes Instituciones siguientes: Procuraduría De los Derechos Humanos, Departamento De Niñez y Adolescencia (DNA), Ministerio Público, Iglesia Católica, y Testigos de Honor: Mauricio López Bonilla, Ministro de Gobernación; Arkel Benítez, Viceministro de Gobernación; Luis Palma, Gobernador Departamental; Miguel Ángel Solares Montenegro, Alcalde de San José Pinula; no firmaron por qué no se presentaron.



Aurora Tobar Sandoval

Coordinadora Oficina Municipal de la Mujer

6.3. Municipal Pact of Guatemala City



ACUERDO POR LA SEGURIDAD DE LAS MUJERES

ZONA 12 CIUDAD DE GUATEMALA

En el distrito correspondiente a la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la zona doce (12) de la ciudad de Guatemala, las personas presentes y representantes de instituciones afines a la formación personal, trabajo en equipo y procesos que permitan mejorar el grado de seguridad ciudadana de las mujeres en específico, de las familias especialmente y de la sociedad en general, comparecemos y

CONSIDERANDO

Que la sociedad guatemalteca tiene una población conformada por un cincuenta y un por ciento de mujeres, quienes según la Constitución Política de la República, las leyes ordinarias y los Convenios Internacionales en materia de Derechos Humanos ratificados por el Organismo Legislativo del país tienen derecho a exigirle al Estado se les garantice la vida, la libertad, la justicia, la seguridad, la paz y el desarrollo integral de su persona.

CONSIDERANDO

Que dentro de los Derechos Humanos inalienables a las mujeres se encuentran aquellos de carácter social, político, económico, y civiles que buscan la realización y felicidad de las mujeres, basado en la igualdad de deberes y derechos así como en la equidad en las oportunidades para construir una vida mejor en un municipio cuyo lema es “La Ciudad para Vivir”

CONSIDERANDO

Que en forma conjunta el Organismo Ejecutivo y el Gobierno Municipal pueden trabajar con lideresas, organizaciones de la sociedad civil, e instituciones aliadas, sean nacionales o internacionales, del sector privado o del sector público, a través del presente documento se inicia una etapa de interacciones conjuntas que buscan mejorar la calidad de vida, las condiciones vulnerables que actualmente marcan el desarrollo económico social de las mujeres incidiendo en las familias y la sociedad en su conjunto.

POR TANTO:

Con fundamento en lo establecido en la Constitución Política de la República, el Código Municipal, la Ley del Organismo Ejecutivo y las leyes ordinarias previamente señaladas,

ACORDAMOS:

1. Cumplir efectivamente con los mandatos institucionales de las entidades hoy representadas, para trabajar en forma conjunta, en el ámbito de nuestra competencia, para formar y capacitar lideresas de la zona doce que se involucrarán en mejorar las condiciones y la situación que constituye su realidad actual.



ACUERDO POR LA SEGURIDAD DE LAS MUJERES

ZONA 12 CIUDAD DE GUATEMALA

2. Apoyar a las lideresas de la zona doce, involucradas y signatarias del presente compromiso, para que sean verdaderas actoras en la detección de problemas de su comunidad, orientarlas en la elaboración de propuestas de solución a tales problemáticas, conjuntamente poner en marcha acciones que permitan incidir en la prevención, detección, solución y erradicación de los problemas priorizados por ellas mismas a través del sistema de participación ciudadana y las autoridades involucradas.
3. Elaborar en forma conjunta con las lideresas programas propios de empoderamiento y liderazgo innovador, autoestima y motivación personal, conocimiento de sus derechos y obligaciones, identificación de los actores para elaboración de un mapa que permita prevenir delitos que las afectan.
4. Llevar a las lideresas de la zona doce, hoy involucradas, a convertirse en el Plan Piloto de una propuesta que abarque a todas las mujeres del municipio en un futuro cercano.
5. Colaborar con la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona doce para realizar un proyecto eficiente y eficaz en favor de las mujeres que habitan este distrito.

PRIMERO: COMPROMISOS INDIVIDUALIZADOS: Con base en lo anterior, adquirimos los siguientes compromisos institucionales, a los cuales en un futuro cercano, podrán agregarse nuevos actores con responsabilidades individualizadas, a través un Addendum correspondiente.

I. OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE LA MUJER:

1. Acompañar a la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona Doce, en las campañas de formación y fortalecimiento de saberes y capacidades personales de las lideresas de la zona doce, a través de un programa continuo y permanente de acuerdo a las necesidades manifestadas por ellas mismas.
2. Colaborar en la formación de una Red de Mujeres Lideresas en la zona Doce, para que puedan darse apoyo entre sí y apropiarse de las temáticas como sujetas y actoras de sus propios destinos.
3. En forma coordinada y conjunta realizar acciones que tiendan a mejorar la situación y condición de las mujeres en la zona doce.
4. Promover la conformación de una Mesa de Derivación para casos de Violencia en la zona doce

II. DIRECCION DE SALUD Y BIENESTAR MUNICIPAL:

1. Acompañar a la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona Doce, en las campañas de salud en sus distintas etapas, dirigidas a lideresas de la zona.
2. Realizar talleres de formación y capacitación en su área de trabajo con las lideresas de la zona doce
3. Realizar charlas de sobre salud sexual y reproductiva, maternidad y paternidad responsable, así como charlas para adolescentes de ambos sexos en prevención y tratamiento de embarazos en adolescentes.
4. Brindar asistencia en casos médicos que sean requeridos por la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona Doce.



ACUERDO POR LA SEGURIDAD DE LAS MUJERES

ZONA 12 CIUDAD DE GUATEMALA

III. POLICIA MUNICIPAL DE TRANSITO:

1. Acompañar a la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona Doce, en las campañas que de acuerdo a su mandato institucional involucren o puedan favorecer a las lideresas de la zona.
2. Participar en actividades relacionadas con su mandato institucional, que en forma conjunta con otras instituciones permita mejorar seguridad y calidad de vida de las mujeres de la zona doce y de sus familias.
3. Brindar la asistencia requerida por la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona Doce, en el ámbito de su competencia.

IV. ALCALDIA AUXILIAR DE LA ZONA DOCE:

1. Realizar todas las funciones que su mandato establece para garantizar una convivencia armónica y mejorar las condiciones de vida de las lideresas de la zona doce, en forma particular, y de la población completa en la zona, en forma general.
2. Coordinar acciones en favor de las mujeres lideresas de la zona doce a efecto de que las diferentes instancias municipales puedan incidir en la participación comunitaria de ellas.
3. Promover la creación de una Red de Mujeres Lideresas en la Zona Doce, para mejorar la calidad de vida de su comunidad.
4. Mantener una constante comunicación a través de la participación ciudadana de acuerdo a lo normado en la ley.

V. SECRETARIA PRESIDENCIAL DE LA MUJER (SEPREM):

1. Trabajar en forma conjunta con la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona Doce y al Oficina Municipal de la Mujer del Municipio de Guatemala para brindar asesoría técnica y gestión de recursos en temas de común interés.
2. Informar y elaborar proyectos conjuntos dentro de los lineamientos establecidos en la Política Nacional de Promoción y Desarrollo Integral de las Mujeres, y el Plan de Equidad de Oportunidades.
3. Acompañar a la Red de Mujeres Lideresas de la Zona Doce, a través de talleres de formación y fortalecimiento de capacidades, dentro del ámbito de su competencia

VI. MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION:

1. Acompañar a la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona Doce, en las campañas educativas en sus distintas etapas, dirigidas a jóvenes y adolescentes de ambos sexos que habitan en la zona doce
2. Fortalecer los conocimientos y capacidades de los Maestros y las Maestras en temas relacionados con protección a la niñez, adolescencia y juventud.
3. Coordinar con la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona Doce para formar al claustro de magisterio del distrito en temas sobre Trata de Personas, Ley PINA, Ley de Prevención de la Violencia Intra Familiar, entre otras.
4. Acompañar a la Red de Mujeres Lideresas de la Zona Doce en las acciones que realicen para evitar cualquier tipo de discriminación entre el alumnado, apoyo a la seguridad de la niñez y adolescencia estudiante de la zona y facilitación de



ACUERDO POR LA SEGURIDAD DE LAS MUJERES

ZONA 12 CIUDAD DE GUATEMALA

VII. POLICIA NACIONAL CIVIL, COMISARIA NUMERO CATORCE:

- I. Acompañar a la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona Doce, en las campañas educativas en sus distintas etapas, dirigidas a mujeres y jóvenes y adolescentes de ambos sexos que habitan en la zona doce.
- II. Coordinar acciones con la Sección de Género y Multiculturalidad, Unidad para la Prevención Comunitaria de la Violencia, del Tercer Viceministerio de Prevención de la Violencia y el Delito, en el Ministerio de Gobernación; para atender los requerimientos realizados por la Red de las Mujeres Líderesas de la Zona Doce y/o la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona Doce.
- III. Acompañar a la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona Doce, en las campañas que de acuerdo a su mandato institucional involucren o puedan favorecer a las líderes de la zona.
- IV. Participar en actividades relacionadas con su mandato institucional, que en forma conjunta con otras instituciones permita mejorar seguridad y calidad de vida de las mujeres de la zona doce y de sus familias.

IX. USAID – PROGRAMA DE PREVENCIÓN DE LA VIOLENCIA, RTI:

- I. Trabajar en forma conjunta con la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona Doce y al Oficina Municipal de la Mujer del Municipio de Guatemala para brindar asesoría técnica y gestión de recursos en temas de común interés.
- II. Informar y elaborar proyectos conjuntos dentro de los lineamientos establecidos en la Política Nacional de Promoción y Desarrollo Integral de las Mujeres, y el Plan de Equidad de Oportunidades.
- III. Acompañar a la Red de Mujeres Líderesas de la Zona Doce, a través de talleres de formación y fortalecimiento de capacidades, dentro del ámbito de su competencia

X. IGLESIA EVANGELICA EL CAMINO E IGLESIA CATOLICA NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LOS ANGELES:

1. Trabajar en forma conjunta con la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona Doce en temas relacionados con apoyo espiritual y acompañamiento a mujeres de la zona doce que necesiten su presencia.
2. Sensibilizar a la feligresía de su congregación religiosa sobre la condición de la mujer y la urgente necesidad de orientar y apoyar a niñas, niños, adolescentes de ambos sexos, hombres y mujeres adultos sobre los principios y valores bíblicos que exigen una convivencia como Descendientes del Rey de Reyes, Nuestro Creador.
3. Acompañar cuando sea requerido, las actividades o acciones que realice la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona Doce, en favor de las mujeres líderes.

SEGUNDO: INTERPRETACION: En caso de duda sobre la forma en que se llevaran a cabo los compromisos aquí señalados, los mismos se interpretaran de conformidad con el sentido estricto y común de las palabras, en cualquier caso de común acuerdo con la Alcaldía Auxiliar de la Zona Doce y/o la Oficina Municipal de la Mujer, en el Municipio de Guatemala; podrán realizarse por escrito las aclaraciones pertinentes.



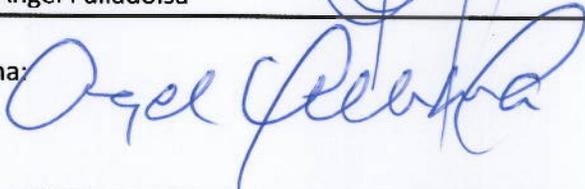
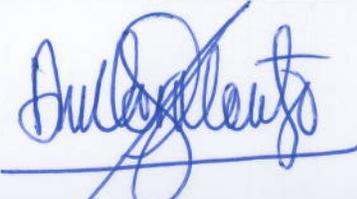
**ACUERDO POR LA SEGURIDAD DE LAS MUJERES
ZONA 12 CIUDAD DE GUATEMALA**

TERCERO: RESCISION: Cualquiera de las instituciones individualizadas, se compromete a dar aviso escrito a la Oficina Municipal de la Mujer, del Municipio de Guatemala, cuando decida no continuar con los compromisos hoy adquiridos. Este aviso deberá contener las razones y argumentos para tal decisión unilateral.

CUARTO: VIGENCIA: El presente **ACUERDO POR LA SEGURIDAD DE LAS MUJERES en la ZONA 12 de la CIUDAD DE GUATEMALA**, es desde el día de la firma de este y termina el treinta y uno (31) de diciembre del año dos mil quince (2015), el cual podrá ser renovado y/o modificado a conveniencia de las partes.

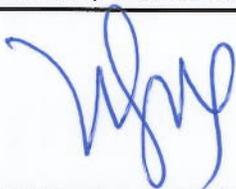
Se otorgará copia a cada una de las Instituciones Firmantes. En la Ciudad de Guatemala, el día jueves veintinueve (29) de agosto del año dos mil trece (2013)

**SIGNATARIAS Y SIGNATARIOS DEL ACUERDO POR LA SEGURIDAD DE LAS MUJERES
ZONA DOCE, CIUDAD DE GUATEMALA**

	Institución	Nombre y Firma de Persona Signataria
1	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE LA MUJER:	Nombre: Licda. Patricia Castro de Camposeco Firma: 
2	DIRECCION DE SALUD Y BIENESTAR MUNICIPAL:	Nombre: Dr. Ángel Fulladolsa Firma: 
3	POLICIA MUNICIPAL DE TRANSITO:	Nombre: Sr. Amílcar Montejo Firma: 



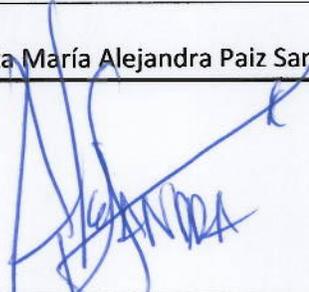
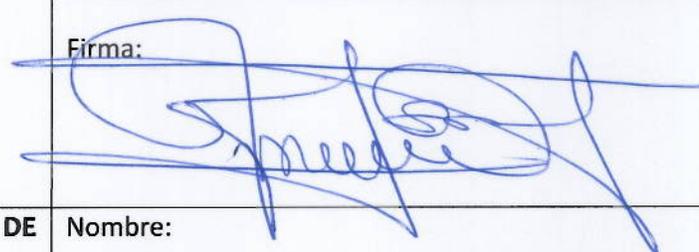
ACUERDO POR LA SEGURIDAD DE LAS MUJERES
ZONA 12 CIUDAD DE GUATEMALA

	USAID - RTI/ PROGRAMA DE PREVENCIÓN DE LA VIOLENCIA:	Nombre: Sr. Guillermo García <hr/> Firma:
10	IGLESIA EVANGELICA EL CAMINO	Nombre: Pastor Darío Toledo <hr/> Firma: 
	IGLESIA EVANGELICA EL CAMINO	Nombre: Pastor <hr/> Firma: 
11	IGLESIA CATOLICA NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LOS ANGELES:	Nombre: Sacerdote Guillermo Hoyne <hr/> Firma:
	TESTIGO DE HONOR	Nombre: SEPREM <hr/> Firma:
	TESTIGO DE HONOR	Nombre: FUNDACIVICA / Mónica Molina <hr/> Firma: 



ACUERDO POR LA SEGURIDAD DE LAS MUJERES

ZONA 12 CIUDAD DE GUATEMALA

4	ALCALDIA AUXILIAR DE LA ZONA DOCE:	Nombre: Arquitecta María Alejandra Paiz Samayoa Firma: 
5	DIRECCION DE PROMOCION Y PARTICIPACION DE LA MUJER SECRETARIA PRESIDENCIAL DE LA MUJER (SEPREM):	Nombre: Licda. Ortensia Simón Firma: 
6	MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION:	Nombre: Profesor Julio Pérez Gutiérrez, Supervisor Educativo Firma: 
7	MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION:	Nombre: Firma:
8	POLICIA NACIONAL CIVIL, COMISARIA NUMERO CATORCE:	Nombre: Comisario Elías Rodríguez Firma: 
9	USAID - PROGRAMA DE PREVENCION DE LA VIOLENCIA, RTI:	Nombre: Sra. Candance Bannerman Firma: 

6.4. Municipal Pact of Esquipulas



MUNICIPALIDAD DE ESQUIPULAS ADMINISTRACIÓN 2012-2016



ACUERDO SUSCRITO

PACTO MUNICIPAL DE PREVENCIÓN DE LA VIOLENCIA HACIA MUJERES Y NIÑAS

“POR LOS DERECHOS DE LAS MUJERES HOY Y SIEMPRE”

En el Municipio de Esquipulas, Departamento de Chiquimula, nosotras y nosotros los representantes de las instituciones siguientes: Carlos José Lapola Rodríguez, Alcalde Municipal de Esquipulas; Licenciada Fernanda Concepción Ardón Paredes, Concejala II Representante de la Comisión Municipal de la Mujer, Niñez y Adolescencia, Enlace Municipal ante el Concejo Municipal del Municipio de Esquipulas, departamento de Chiquimula; Besfalia Mata, presidenta de la Comisión Municipal de la Mujer; Damaris Moscoso Rodríguez, Coordinadora del Departamento Municipal de la Mujer del Municipio de Esquipulas, departamento de Chiquimula; Nora Mirna Mateo, Delegada departamental de la Secretaria de la Mujer de la Presidencia de la República, Licenciada Celina Esperanza Pérez García, Jueza del Juzgado de Paz del Municipio de Esquipulas, departamento de Chiquimula; Inspector Gerardo Onelio Pérez Corado, Representante de la Sub Estación 20-31 de la Policía Nacional Civil del Municipio de Esquipulas, departamento de Chiquimula; Subtte. Eliseo Rafael Peñate Santillana Representante del Destacamento Militar del Municipio de Esquipulas, departamento de Chiquimula; Doctor Carlos Arturo Castellanos, Director del Centro de Salud del Municipio de Esquipulas, departamento de Chiquimula; María Olivia Roldán Ramírez, Supervisora del Ministerio de Educación del Área Rural del Municipio de Esquipulas, departamento de Chiquimula, Profesor Ángel Francisco Espina, Supervisor Educativo del Ministerio de Educación en el Municipio de Esquipulas, departamento de Chiquimula; P.E.M. Juan Antonio Ramírez Acevedo Coordinador Municipal de Alfabetización CONALFA, Otto José Rodríguez Rosa, Delegado Municipal del Ministerio de Agricultura Ganadería y Alimentación, Jorge Albino Gómez Arroyo, Delegado Municipal del Ministerio de

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MUNICIPALIDAD DE ESQUIPULAS ADMINISTRACIÓN 2012-2016



Desarrollo Social, Mayra Rebeca López Villatoro de la Comisión Comunitaria de Prevención de la Violencia del caserío el Ciracil, Barrio Santa Ana VPP; Reginaldo Javier Gregorio presidente Comisión Comunitaria de Prevención de la Violencia Colonia San Mateo II VPP, Líder Comunitario y padre de familia; Víctor de Jesús Ramírez Zamora, presidente Comisión Comunitaria de Prevención de la Violencia Aldea Santa Rosalía, VPP. Juan Carlos Ortiz Herrera, presidente Comisión Comunitaria de Prevención de la Violencia, Residenciales del Valle, VPP. Alfonso Urbina, Representante de la Iglesia Evangélica y Radio Shekina del Municipio de Esquipulas, departamento de Chiquimula; Lizandro Cifuentes, Representante de Muni-Regiones del Municipio de Esquipulas, departamento de Chiquimula; Ada Cristina Euceda Vélez del Programa "Con Toque de Mujer"; Jorge Rolando Pérez, Concejal V del Concejo Municipal del Municipio de Esquipulas y enlace Municipal de Comisión Municipal de Seguridad Ciudadana (COMUSE). Juan Carlos Castillo Pinto, Gerente de Educación y Desarrollo Cooperativo, COOSAJO. R.L. es mi COOPE. Salvador Chinchilla Coordinador, Red Nacional de GRUPOS GESTORES.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que el Estado de Guatemala a través de sus instituciones ha respondido a la situación de violencia hacia las mujeres y las niñas, generando las políticas, leyes y reglamentos para prevenir y combatirla.

Que el Departamento Municipal de la Mujer -DMM- está facultada por la legislación vigente, para elaborar e implementar propuestas de políticas municipales, basadas en la Política Nacional de Promoción y Desarrollo Integral de las Mujeres guatemaltecas, para integrar políticas, agendas locales y acciones municipales.

Que existe una urgente necesidad de contar con un marco operativo y de monitoreo de estas normativas.

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Que el Concejo Municipal del Municipio de Esquipulas, departamento de Chiquimula, tiene el compromiso, la apertura y disponibilidad plena, para participar activamente en el proceso de prevención de violencia hacia mujeres y niñas.

Que en el Municipio de Esquipulas a través de la Comisión Municipal de la Mujer y lideresas comunitarias, se participa activamente para luchar por que se cumplan los derechos de las mujeres y las niñas.

El convenio de trabajo entre el proyecto USAID Prevención de la Violencia -VPP-, la Secretaria Presidencial de la Mujer -SEPREM-, para atender conjuntamente la prevención de la violencia basada en género a través del Departamento Municipal de la Mujer.

Que es necesario contar con un documento que armonice e integre el accionar en la temática de prevención de la violencia, de las diferentes organizaciones, civiles, gubernamentales y comunitarias existentes en el municipio.

POR TANTO:

ACORDAMOS:

SUSCRIBIR EL PRESENTE PACTO MUNICIPAL DE PREVENCIÓN DE LA VIOLENCIA HACIA MUJERES Y NIÑAS, DEL MUNICIPIO ESQUIPULAS, DEPARTAMENTO DE CHIQUIMULA.

En base a lo siguiente:

PRIMERO

RESPONSABILIDADES INDIVIDUALES

PACTO MUNICIPAL DE PREVENCIÓN DE LA VIOLENCIA HACIA MUJERES Y NIÑAS

MUNICIPIO DE ESQUIPULAS, DEPARTAMENTO DE CHIQUIMULA

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Acuerdos institucionales

La Municipalidad de Esquipulas, departamento de Chiquimula:

- Firmar convenios con instituciones u organizaciones que promuevan la prevención de la violencia.
- Fortalecer por medio de capacitaciones a la OMM en temas de Equidad de Género.
- Capacitar a la Comisión Municipal de la Mujer, a través de la gestión de la DMM.
- Gestionar recursos para proyectos que vayan dirigidos a la equidad de géneros, dirigidos a mujeres, jóvenes, niños y niñas, ante instituciones que velan y protejan los derechos de los antes mencionados.
- Comprometer a la comisión municipal de la mujer niñez y adolescencia a dar acompañamiento y asesoría a todos los procesos y convenios realizados por la institución.

La Comisión Municipal de la Mujer del Municipio de Esquipulas, departamento de Chiquimula:

- Coordinar y gestionar para que se capacite a las mujeres del Municipio de Esquipulas sobre la Prevención de la violencia en mujeres y niñas.
- Dar apoyo a las instituciones que imparten talleres sobre prevención de la violencia en mujeres y niñas.
- Replicar los temas de prevención de la violencia a grupos de mujeres, familias, jóvenes, niños y niñas de las comunidades.

El Departamento Municipal de la Mujer -DMM- del Municipio de Esquipulas:

- Gestionar y coordinar capacitaciones sobre prevención de la violencia, dirigidas a familias, grupos de mujeres, jóvenes, niños y niñas.

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- Crear cultura de denuncia en las mujeres que son víctimas de violencia.
- Crear base de datos con la información que nos proporcionen las instituciones que conforman el pacto inter-institucional de prevención de la violencia en mujeres y niñas.
- Gestionar actividades con instituciones gubernamentales y no gubernamentales que promuevan una cultura de paz.

SEPREM:

- Acompañamiento y asesoría técnica:
- En capacitaciones, talleres o charlas.
- En gestiones de recursos ante otras instituciones u organizaciones civiles.
- En realización y presentación de proyectos a otras instituciones u organizaciones

La Sub-Estación de la Policía Nacional Civil 20-31 de Esquipulas:

- Dar apoyo al Ministerio Público, Juzgado de Paz, en el acompañamiento de las órdenes coordinadas las 24 horas, seguimiento de oficio las faltas o delitos contra la mujeres y niñas.
- Tramitar de oficio las denuncias recibidas y dirigirlas al órgano correspondiente.
- Prestar atención y actuar de inmediato al momento de flagrancia en un hecho delictivo.
- Velar operativamente por el respeto de los derechos de la mujer de acuerdo con el recurso logístico con el que cuentan.
- Debido a la rotación constante que sufre la persona que ostenta el cargo de jefe de la sub-estación se comprometen a dejar antecedente de

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- Promover espacios amigables. (capacitaciones sobre: valores, violencia juvenil, VIH/SIDA, autoestima, entre otros).
- Detectar casos de maltrato infantil, detección de casos de desnutrición a menores de 5 años.
- Fortalecer la red de paternidad responsable.
- Crear el acceso a estadísticas de control de casos de violencia.

Supervisores Municipales del Ministerio de Educación:

- coordinar con la municipalidad y otras instituciones a través de la autorización para que todos los establecimientos puedan recibir charlas y capacitaciones, a estudiantes y Docentes sobre la prevención de la violencia hacia mujeres y niñas.
- Monitorear la ejecución de actividades descritas en el plan de prevención de la violencia en cada establecimiento.
- Recomendar a todos los directores que incluyan en el PEI (Plan Educativo Institucional), en sus líneas de acción proyectos encaminados a la prevención de la violencia.
- Programar capacitaciones a los padres de familia.

CONALFA:

- Gestionar charlas de prevención contra la mujer a las instituciones correspondientes.
- Incluir un tema de prevención de la violencia en las capacitaciones.
- Incluir tema de educación sexual en alfabetizadores.

MAGA, Esquipulas:

- Capacitaciones formales a mujeres en temas agrícolas, nutricionales y manejo de patio hogar, formación de grupos de trabajo o grupos de mujeres emprendedoras.

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- Gestionar charlas, talleres y cursos orientados a la Prevención de la violencia con equidad de género.
- Dar asesoría a las mujeres, jóvenes y niñas que la soliciten en caso de sufrir algún tipo de violencia.

Comisión Comunitaria de prevención de la Violencia Aldea Santa Rosalía:

- Velar por el bienestar.
- Gestionar charlas para Prevenir la violencia.
- Orientar a donde referir
- Socializar la ruta de denuncia.

IGLESIA EVANGELICA, Camino Bíblico, Barrio Chacalapa:

- Gestionar Charlas para prevención de la violencia hacia mujeres y niñas
- Gestionar capacitaciones artesanales para crear fondos
- Valorar a la mujer no por lo que hace sino por lo que es.

RADIO SHEKINA 101.9:

- Difundir mensajes de apoyo
- Replicar temas de prevención de la violencia hacia mujeres y niñas
- Asignar espacios para denuncias de casos de Violencia hacia mujeres y niñas
- Difundir temas sobre valores y desarrollo económico
- Reconocer la posesión que la mujer ocupa en la sociedad.

MUNI-REGIONES DE ESQUIPULAS:

- Coordinar en su comunidad para que reciban capacitaciones.
- Apoyar a las Instituciones que deseen impartir charlas, capacitaciones o talleres.

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Programa con Toque de Mujer:

- Apoyar en la difusión de las actividades en pro de la prevención de Violencia en Contra de Mujeres y Niñas.
- Abrir Espacios de dialogo durante nuestro programa, los días miércoles a las 6 de la tarde por canal 13 de Inter cable.
- Colaboración en charlas y temáticas en pro de la prevención de la violencia en contra de las mujeres y niñas.

COMUSE: Comisión Municipal de Seguridad Ciudadana.

- Coordinar acciones con la OMM encaminadas hacia la prevención de la violencia de las mujeres y niñas.

COOSAJO R.L. ES MI COOPE.

- Programa de formación ciudadana cooperativa para la prevención de la violencia. Fortalecer las capacidades para identificar y resolver los problemas comunes las comunidades meta por medio dela formación en valores ciudadanos y cooperativos. Sensibilizar y socializar la relevancia de acciones en pro de la prevención de la violencia por medio de actividades conmemorativas y de convivencia pacífica.
- Programa de Uso sano del tiempo Libre para la prevención de la Violencia. Promover acciones de utilización del tiempo libre de jóvenes hombres y mujeres, mediante actividades deportivas, artísticas y culturales, fortaleciendo sus valores y capacidades de convivencia pacífica.
- Programa de Becas Educativas para Nivel Primario, básico y Bachillerato. Incrementar la competitividad educativa formal de niños y jóvenes, hombres y mujeres en riesgo, mediante la dotación de becas educativas en las comunidades meta. Fortalecer las capacidades educativas de becarios a través de refuerzo extra-escolar. Fortalecer

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- valores y relación familiar entre padres e hijos para prevenir el riesgo de jóvenes en proactivas delictivas o cualquier otro acto que genere violencia. Poner en funcionamiento un Centro de Atención psico-social a becarios en el marco del VPP.
- Comunicación Social para la Prevención de la Violencia. Aplicar estrategias de comunicación para prevención de la violencia. Haciendo público todo avance en los diferentes procesos de detallados en este compromiso.
- Creación y funcionamiento del programa de promoción de oportunidades laborales. Diseño de una página SWEB para el funcionamiento del programa de promoción de oportunidades laborales. Oficina Municipal del empleo fortalecida con la herramienta de página WEB para promoción de oportunidades laborales.

Red Nacional de GRUPOS GESTORES

- Aumentar las oportunidades de desarrollo de los jóvenes hombres y mujeres de las comunidades priorizadas por el proyecto de prevención de la violencia VPP, a través de la dotación de becas educativas a nivel primario y básico.
- Impartir clases de refuerzo a los becados, con maestros tutores
- Fomentar la Competitividad juvenil a través de las becas vocacionales, con cursos técnicos, para mejorar las oportunidades de inserción al mercado laboral a jóvenes, hombres y mujeres en igualdad de condiciones.
- Promover la empresariedad de los jóvenes hombres y mujeres, instalando conocimiento y capacidades a través de capacitaciones y asistencia técnica e involucrándolos en la implementación de micro



MUNICIPALIDAD DE ESQUIPULAS ADMINISTRACIÓN 2012-2016



emprendimientos.

- Fortalecer la gestión municipal y la articulación de recursos para mejorar las oportunidades de inserción laboral en los jóvenes hombres y mujeres, a través de la instalación de una oficina de la juventud y del empleo.
- Propiciar acercamiento entre jóvenes, padres, comisiones comunitarias, municipalidad, y organizaciones amigas del municipio por medio de talleres participativos que incluyan actividades lúdicas y dinámicas motivacionales.
- Conformación de la Comisión de Jóvenes por la Competitividad, con equidad de género.
- La participación y involucramiento de los beneficiarios con equidad de género.

SEGUNDA RESPONSABILIDADES MUTUAS

- Desarrollar reuniones periódicas de trabajo para viabilizar las coordinaciones necesarias. Acordar en conjunto las actividades, metodología y asignación de atribuciones, de acuerdo al mandato de cada institución.
- Desarrollar actividades en conjunto a favor de la prevención de la violencia basada en género, con énfasis en la mujer, adolescentes, jóvenes y niñas.
- Monitorear y dar seguimiento al trabajo que se desarrolle en el marco del Pacto Municipal.
- Informar bimensualmente el avance de los acuerdos, basados en los indicadores establecidos, según fecha consensuada en reunión de trabajo.

ESQUIPULAS, CAPITAL CENTROAMERICANA DE LA FE. ¹²

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- Incentivar a otras entidades de los sectores público y privado, a participar e involucrarse en las acciones de prevención de la violencia basada en género que se desarrollen en el municipio, para darles mayor impacto y sobre todo sostenibilidad.

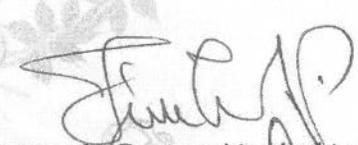
TERCERA RESCISION

Cualquiera de las parte, se comprometen a comunicar con quince días previos, por escrito, razonada y oportunamente, a las demás partes la no continuación de las actividades convenidas en este documento.

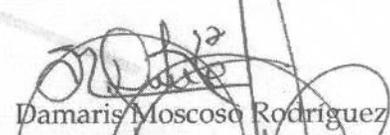
CUARTA VIGENCIA

La vigencia de este pacto inicia a partir del día de su firma, hasta el 30 de diciembre de 2014. En muestra de conformidad a lo expresado anteriormente y para efecto de su cumplimiento de respetar los acuerdos establecidos, firmamos en tres ejemplares, en el Municipio de Esquipulas, Chiquimula 28 de junio de 2013.


Carlos José Lapola
Alcalde Municipal


Licda. Fernanda Concepción Ardón Paredes
Concejala II


Besalía Mata
Comisión Municipal de la Mujer


A.T. Damaris Moscoso Rodríguez
Coordinadora Municipal de la Mujer


Nora Mirna Mateo
SEPREM


Licda. Celina Espinalza Pérez García
Juzgado de Paz

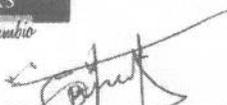
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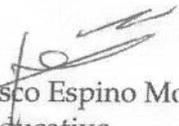


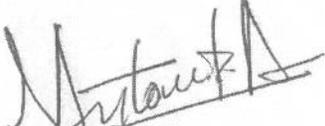

Insp. Gerardo Onelio Pérez Corado
Sub Estación PNC


Subtte. Eliseo Rafael Peñate Santillana
Destacamento Militar


Licda. Odilia Ramos
Jefa de Enfermería del
Centro de Salud
Esquipulas


Licda. María Olivia Roldan Ramírez
Supervisora Rural Educativa

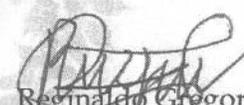

Ángel Francisco Espino Monroy
Supervisor Educativo

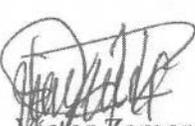

Antonio Ramírez
CONALFA

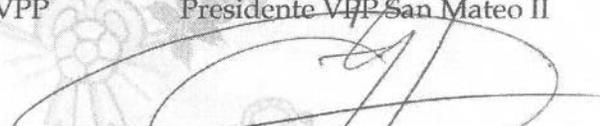
Otto José Rodríguez Rosa
MAGA


Jorge Albino Gómez Arroyo
MIDES


Mayra Rebeca López Villatoro
Caserío el Ciracil, Barrio Santa Ana VPP

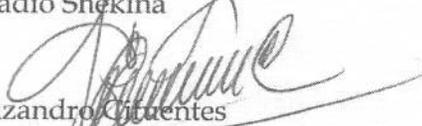

Reginaldo Gregorio
Presidente VPP San Mateo II


Víctor Zamora
Presidente VPP, Aldea Santa Rosalía


Juan Carlos Ortiz Herrera
Presidente VPP Residenciales del Valle


Pastor Alfonso Urbina
Por la Iglesia Evangélica
Radio Shekina

Ada Cristina Euceda Vélez
Programa "Con Toque de Mujer"


Lizandro Cifuentes
Coordinador de Muni-regiones


Rolando Pérez
Concejal V, COMUSE

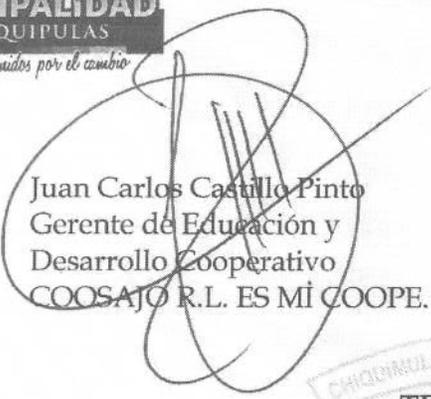
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Juan Carlos Castillo Pinto
Gerente de Educación y
Desarrollo Cooperativo
COOSAJO R.L. ES MÍ COOPE.

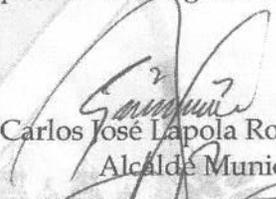

Salvador Chinchilla
Coordinador Red Nacional
Grupos Gestores

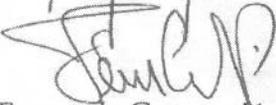
TESTIGOS DE HONOR:

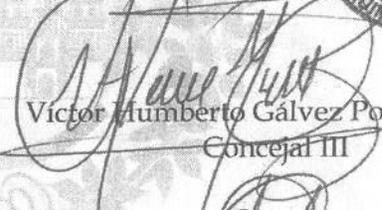

Licenciada Elizabeth Quiroa
Secretaria Presidencial de la Mujer

Ing. Boris Roberto España
Diputado al Congreso de la República

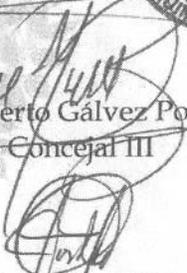
X 
Lic. Noel de Jesus Pérez
Gobernador Departamental


Carlos José Lapola Rodríguez
Alcalde Municipal

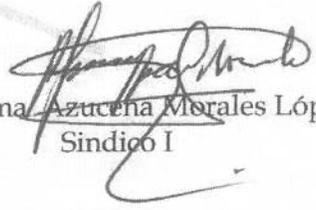

Fernanda Concepción Ardón Paredes
Concejala II


Víctor Humberto Gálvez Portillo
Concejal III


Elder Francisco Arita Oliveros
Concejala IV


Jorge Rolando Pérez
Concejal V

Ing. Joel Rosas Contreras
Concejal Suplente


Alma Azucena Morales López
Síndico I

ESQUIPULAS, CAPITAL CENTROAMERICANA DE LA FE.¹⁵

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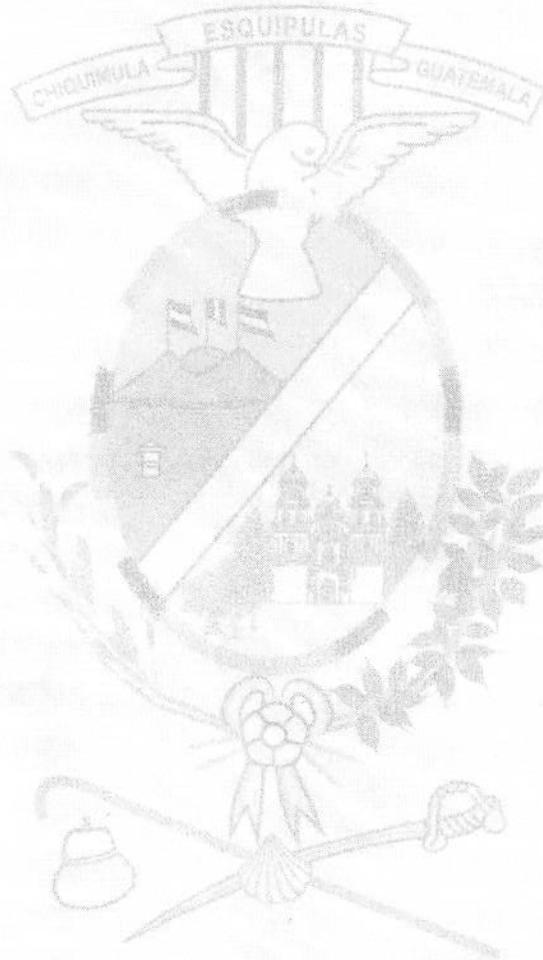
MUNICIPALIDAD DE ESQUIPULAS ADMINISTRACIÓN 2012-2016



Cesar Arnaldo Chinchilla Buezo
Micro-región XI

Leonel De Jesús Guerra Guerra
Micro-región XII

Toribio Trigueros
Micro-Región XIII



ESQUIPULAS, CAPITAL CENTROAMERICANA DE LA FÉ¹⁷

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Annex 7. Schools Prioritized by the MOE

Prevencción de la Violencia y construcción de ciudadanía, en comunidades atendidas por el Proyecto USAID Prevencción la Violencia				
Departamento	Municipio	Comunidad	No. de escuelas	Total de escuelas
Guatemala	Mixco	Gerardo de Gordillo y Jardines de San Juan, Belen; Escuela la Brigada, La Brigada; Esc. Pablo VI, Pablo VI;	4	33
	Palencia	EORM, Rincon de la Piedra, EORM, Agua Tibia; Escuela tipo Federacion, Ojo de Agua; EORM, Colonia Villas de Oriente	4	
	Villa Nueva	EORM, Colonia el Bucaro	1	
Alta Verapáz	Tactic	Barrio San Jacinto Barrio La Asunción Barrio Chamché Platero I y II	4	
	Tamahu	Naxombal Chiquim, Guaxcux Panhorná	4	
	Cobán	Nueva Esperanza, El Esfuerzo I , La Libertad	3	
Chiquimula	Esquipulas	Escuela Santa Rosalia Escuela San mateo 2 Escuela Residenciales del Valle Dr romeo de León Barrio Santa Ana	4	
	San Jacinto	Escuela Jose angel Palma, Instituto Nacional de Educación Basica	2	
	San Juan Ermita	Escuela Linda vista, Barrio El Campo, Escuela Casco San Juan la Ermita Casco urbano	3	
	San José la Arada	Escuela Oficial Mixta Maria Moscoso, EORM Santa Rosa; EORM Saspan; Escuela Colonia Juan Barnosqui	4	

Annex 8. Status of Partners Incorporating a Gender Perspective into Violence Prevention Activities

No.	Partner	Non-participating	Induced	Strengthened	Empowered	Institutionalized
1	ESFRA				X	
2	Kinal			x		
3	Puente Belice					x
4	Bárbara Ford			x		
5	ICOS				X	
6	Muni Guate					x
7	Fundación Pais		x			
8	COOAJO				x	
9	Grupo Gestor			x		
10	ADP		x			
11	ACE				x	
12	Muni San Juan Ermita		x			
13	Muni San Jose		x			
14	Muni Tactic		X			
15	UVG		X			
16	Caja lúdica					x
17	CIDIES		x			
18	FEI			X		
19	Muni Cobán		x			
20	Junkabal	X				
21	SOG	X				
22	Novella	X				
23	FMM	X				
24	SEPREM			X		
25	MOE				X	
Total by category		4	8	5	5	3

Categories:	
Non-participating	has not participated in any event promoted to address
Induced	have received at least one training event
Strengthened	have participated in more than one event / develop some activities
Empowered	They have empowered a work plan and carry out activities
Institutionalized	They train their staff, define an institutional policy

Annex 9. Financial Table [REDACTED]

Financial Table [REDACTED]

Annex 10. Leverage Tracking Table

Partner Name	LEVERAGE BUDGET VPP					Cumulative Contributions Previous Period from FY 2010 through September 2012)	Reporting Period: October to December 2012 (1st. Qtr. FY2013)		Reporting Period: January to March 2013 (2nd. Quarter)		Reporting period: April to June 2013 (3rd. Quarter)		Reporting period: July to September 2013 (4th. Quarter)		Cumulative Contributions through Third Quarter FY 2013 (July to September)				
	Total Expected Contribution						CASH US\$	IN KIND	CASH US\$	IN KIND	CASH US\$	IN KIND	CASH US\$	IN KIND	CASH US\$	IN KIND	CASH US\$	IN KIND	TOTAL US\$
	CASH Q	US\$ CASH	IN KIND Q	US\$ IN KIND	TOTAL US\$														
CECI (Sub agreement)	Q0	\$0	Q0	\$0	\$3,600,000	\$210,761	\$24,493	\$12,995	\$584	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$910,575	\$223,756	\$935,653	\$1,159,408	
Asociación Alianza Joven (Grant) Fase 1	Q0	\$0	Q0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Asociación Alianza Joven (Grant) Fase 2	Q1,748,879	\$218,610	Q3,259,596	\$407,449	\$626,059	\$186,140	\$369,781	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$186,140	\$369,781	\$555,920
Asociación Grupo Ceiba (Grant)	Q501,107	\$62,638	Q1,092,332	\$136,542	\$199,180	\$53,872	\$24,649	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$53,872	\$24,649	\$78,520
Grupo Ceiba (Sub Agreement) 1	Q6,676,352	\$834,544	Q3,229,336	\$403,667	\$1,238,211	\$725,390	\$403,667	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$725,390	\$403,667	\$1,129,058
FUNDESA (Grant)	Q1,286,272	\$160,784	Q1,360,000	\$170,000	\$330,784	\$164,886	\$983,984	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$164,886	\$983,984	\$1,148,869
FUNDESA RRF 16	Q2,300,000	\$287,500	Q0	\$0	\$287,500	\$1,306,952	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,306,952	\$0	\$1,306,952
FUNDES/ENADE 2012 (grant)	Q2,340,000	\$292,500	Q0	\$0	\$292,500	\$0	\$0	\$182,524	\$240,781	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$182,524	\$240,781	\$423,305
Propuesta Urbana YO A+ (RRF 3)	Q412,863	\$51,608	Q11,979,000	\$1,497,375	\$1,548,983	\$11,627	\$1,151,944	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,627	\$1,151,944	\$1,163,570
CALDH RRF 2	Q713,827	\$89,228	Q0	\$0	\$89,228	\$81,225	\$258,625	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$81,225	\$258,625	\$339,849
CIDES RRF 5	Q0	\$0	Q252,000	\$31,500	\$31,500	\$0	\$33,227	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,227	\$33,227
DEMOS RRF 6	Q0	\$0	Q459,800	\$57,475	\$57,475	\$21,653	\$46,838	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,653	\$46,838	\$68,491
Municipalidad de Tactic RRF 8	Q0	\$0	Q203,504	\$25,438	\$25,438	\$0	\$25,438	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,438	\$25,438
Municipalidad de Tamahu RRF 9	Q0	\$0	Q179,200	\$22,400	\$22,400	\$0	\$33,079	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,079	\$33,079
VAC MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION DE GUATEMALA/VICEMINISTERIO DE APOYO COMUNITARIO	Q0	\$64,800	Q0	\$60,200	\$125,000	\$293,123	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$293,123	\$0	\$293,123
COMISION NACIONAL DE REFORMA POLICIAL	Q0	\$469,113	Q0	\$187,500	\$656,613	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$87,719	\$125,000	\$48,262	\$0	\$0	\$135,980	\$125,000	\$260,980
Asociación Caja Lúdica (grant) fase 1 y fase 2	Q555,744	\$69,468	Q2,850,863	\$356,358	\$425,826	\$109,785	\$94,837	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,575	\$837	\$17,778	\$28,646	\$0	\$131,138	\$124,320	\$255,458
Mancomunidad Copan Chorti (grant)	Q0	\$207,952	Q8,130,615	\$808,375	\$1,016,327	\$69,053	\$521,129	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$69,053	\$521,129	\$590,182
CALMECAC (Grant)	Q607,540	\$75,943	Q419,660	\$52,458	\$128,400	\$56,336	\$127,671	\$0	\$0	\$3,512	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$59,848	\$127,671	\$187,520
ICOS (Grant)	Q185,728	\$23,216	Q435,240	\$54,405	\$77,621	\$33,119	\$36,660	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,119	\$36,660	\$69,779
Fundación Myrna Mack RRF 2012-001	Q711,703	\$88,963	Q193,600	\$24,200	\$113,163	\$71,679	\$17,845	\$17,096	\$6,350	\$18,153	\$0	\$37,766	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$144,695	\$24,195	\$168,890
Proyecto Laboral Puente Belice	Q3,068,551	\$383,569	Q3,590,000	\$448,750	\$832,319	\$85,968	\$45,000	\$38,758	\$15,000	\$18,286	\$15,000	\$40,919	\$10,000	\$19,370	\$21,389	\$0	\$203,307	\$106,389	\$309,691

Partner Name	LEVERAGE BUDGET VPP					Cumulative Contributions Previous Period from FY 2010 through September 2012)	Reporting Period: October to December 2012 (1st. Qtr. FY2013)		Reporting Period: January to March 2013 (2nd. Quarter)		Reporting period: April to June 2013 (3rd. Quarter)		Reporting period: July to September 2013 (4th. Quarter)		Cumulative Contributions through Third Quarter FY 2013 (July to September)			
	Total Expected Contribution						CASH US\$	IN KIND	CASH US\$	IN KIND US\$	CASH US\$	IN KIND	CASH US\$	IN KIND	CASH US\$	IN KIND US\$	TOTAL US\$	
	CASH Q	US\$ CASH	IN KIND Q	US\$ IN KIND	TOTAL US\$													
Fundacion Kinal	Q1,519,812	\$189,977	Q0	\$0	\$189,977	\$77,382	\$0	\$8,483	\$0	\$26,048	\$0	\$16,965	\$0	\$25,448	\$0	\$154,325	\$0	\$154,325
Fundación Junkabal	Q614,253	\$76,782	Q763,977	\$95,497	\$172,279	\$5,916	\$41,809	\$6,988	\$10,306	\$4,699	\$9,400	\$5,577	\$11,616	\$7,901	\$12,038	\$31,082	\$85,169	\$116,252
Universidad del Valle Becas (UVG)	Q476,512	\$59,564	Q3,301,802	\$412,725	\$472,289	\$8,542	\$40,793	\$1,898	\$7,120	\$7,427	\$9,597	\$3,686	\$53,680	\$8,232	\$33,932	\$29,784	\$145,127	\$174,905
Fundación Paiz	Q2,901,600	\$362,700	Q1,085,560	\$135,695	\$498,395	\$71,255	\$6,886	\$0	\$0	\$14,424	\$2,565	\$12,214	\$1,970	\$16,473	\$2,955	\$114,366	\$14,375	\$128,741
ICOS II y III	Q789,508	\$98,689	Q878,012	\$109,752	\$208,440	\$18,072	\$0	\$9,886	\$0	\$8,462	\$41,983	\$7,712	\$0	\$7,404	\$0	\$51,536	\$41,983	\$93,519
IIARS (Grant)	Q1,364,076	\$170,509	Q1,448,688	\$181,086	\$351,595	\$228,614	\$181,815	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$228,614	\$181,815	\$410,429
Centro de Paz Barbara Ford (Grant) Fase 1	Q310,735	\$38,842	Q1,458,683	\$182,335	\$221,177	\$31,180	\$142,764	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,180	\$142,764	\$173,945
Centro de Paz Barbara Ford Fase II y III	Q359,428	\$44,928	Q1,270,636	\$158,830	\$203,758	\$20,495	\$90,943	\$9,807	\$39,707	\$13,719	\$39,707	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44,020	\$170,357	\$214,378
Asociación Comunidad Esperanza	Q2,748,798	\$343,600	Q657,650	\$82,206	\$425,806	\$7,416	\$5,900	\$52,445	\$125	\$7,677	\$9,010	\$3,949	\$12,090	\$73,930	\$12,205	\$145,417	\$39,330	\$184,746
Proyecto de Vida GUATEMALA	Q1,969,960	\$246,245	Q1,214,960	\$151,870	\$398,115	\$241,305	\$80,358	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$241,305	\$80,358	\$321,663
Sistema de Orquestas de Guatemala SOG	Q1,374,525	\$171,816	Q198,400	\$24,800	\$196,616	\$97,297	\$14,464	\$89,966	\$7,407	\$7,998	\$2,582	\$5,925	\$0	\$4,012	\$2,033	\$205,199	\$26,487	\$231,685
MUNIGUATE/MINGOB	Q1,462,710	\$182,839	Q4,021,975	\$502,747	\$685,586	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$230,175	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$230,175	\$230,175
Grupos Gestores (grant)	Q581,800	\$72,725	Q311,170	\$38,896	\$111,621	\$86,348	\$37,373	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$86,348	\$37,373	\$123,721
ESFRA	Q2,883,330	\$360,416	Q820,128	\$102,516	\$462,932	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,515	\$22,634	\$4,687	\$10,806	\$13,996	\$30,325	\$37,198	\$63,765	\$100,963
Red Nacional Grupos Gestores area Chiquimula	Q1,632,010	\$204,001	Q2,512,970	\$314,121	\$518,123	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,150	\$6,556	\$8,206	\$881	\$35,348	\$20,814	\$81,704	\$28,250	\$109,954
FEDCOR (Grant)	Q104,033	\$13,004	Q441,982	\$55,248	\$68,252	\$41,742	\$4,827	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,742	\$4,827	\$46,569
PNC-GIS RRF 10	Q1,630,550	\$203,819	Q0	\$0	\$203,819	\$203,819	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$203,819	\$0	\$203,819
CIDES-PNC RRF 12	Q73,600	\$9,200	Q2,467,400	\$308,425	\$317,625	\$269,447	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,515	\$22,634	\$4,941	\$16,172	\$0	\$0	\$292,903	\$38,806	\$331,710
Municipalidad Tactic y Tamahu RRF 15	Q0	\$0	Q102,300	\$12,788	\$12,788	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIEN RRF 2012-002	Q85,625	\$10,703	Q289,750	\$36,219	\$46,922	\$10,703	\$120,956	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,703	\$120,956	\$131,660
Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Integral San Jose Obrero R.L. COOAJO	Q1,047,800	\$130,975	Q1,903,571	\$237,946	\$368,921	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FUNDACION CARLOS F. NOVELLA FASE 1	Q1,794,086	\$224,261	Q4,101,184	\$512,648	\$736,909	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,220	\$270,355	\$27,077	\$222,753	\$62,297	\$493,108	\$555,405
FUNDACION ELECCIONES INFANTILES	Q2,851,707	\$356,463	Q4,400,868	\$550,109	\$906,572	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,758	\$1,157	\$20,402	\$1,631	\$69,273	\$10,767	\$115,432	\$13,556	\$128,989
SECRETARIA PRESIDENCIAL DE LA MUJER -SEPREM-	Q0	\$0	Q1,000,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$2,301	\$0	\$0	\$19,764	\$18,700	\$0	\$21,000	\$19,765	\$40,765
CENTRO INTERCULTURAL PARA EL DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE -CIDES-	Q484,897	\$60,612	Q812,600	\$101,575	\$162,187	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,980	\$0	\$14,158	\$0	\$26,188	\$0	\$48,327	\$48,327

Partner Name	LEVERAGE BUDGET VPP					Cumulative Contributions Previous Period from FY 2010 through September 2012)	Reporting Period: October to December 2012 (1st. Qtr. FY2013)		Reporting Period: January to March 2013 (2nd. Quarter)		Reporting period: April to June 2013 (3rd. Quarter)		Reporting period: July to September 2013 (4th. Quarter)		Cumulative Contributions through Third Quarter FY 2013 (July to September)				
	Total Expected Contribution						CASH US\$	IN KIND	CASH US\$	IN KIND US\$	CASH US\$	IN KIND	CASH US\$	IN KIND	CASH US\$	IN KIND	CASH US\$	IN KIND US\$	TOTAL US\$
	CASH Q	US\$ CASH	IN KIND Q	US\$ IN KIND	TOTAL US\$														
MANCOMUNIDAD DE NOR ORIENTE	Q848,742	\$106,093	Q789,258	\$98,657	\$204,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,256	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,256	\$3,256	
MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION DE GUATEMALA -MINEDUC-	Q900,800	\$112,600	Q2,126,450	\$265,806	\$378,406	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Municipalidad de Tactic Grant IK	Q0	\$30,921	Q0	\$125,875	\$156,796	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,037	\$851	\$2,037	\$851	\$2,887	
Municipalidad de San Juan Ermita Grant IK	Q0	\$50,793	Q0	\$30,784	\$81,577	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,058	\$0	\$7,058	\$0	\$7,058	
Municipalidad de Coban Grant IK	Q0	\$158,250	Q0	\$200,813	\$359,063	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,883	\$12,191	\$18,883	\$12,191	\$31,074	
Municipalidad San Jose la Arada Grant IK	Q0	\$92,943	Q0	\$23,697	\$116,640	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,646	\$1,793	\$3,646	\$1,793	\$5,439	
Asociación Amigos del Desarrollo ADP Tamahú	Q0	\$3,050	Q0	\$108,338	\$111,388	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,250	\$0	\$1,250	\$0	\$1,250	
FUNDESA ENADE 2013 Grant IK	Q0	\$14,500	Q0	\$135,500	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Fundación Myrna Mack Grant ik	Q0	\$191,453	Q0	\$164,525	\$355,978	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
GRAN TOTAL	Q51,919,463	\$7,773,707	Q76,014,719	\$10,331,120	\$21,704,827	\$4,901,102	\$4,967,756	\$430,846	\$327,381	\$233,642	\$420,980	\$299,463	\$552,215	\$426,075	\$1,349,455	\$6,291,128	\$7,617,787	\$13,908,916	