



Proyecto de Prevención de la Violencia y del
Crimen a Nivel Comunitario



Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project *(Proyecto de Prevención de la Violencia y del Crimen a Nivel Comunitario)*

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Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project (*Proyecto de Prevención de la Violencia y del Crimen a Nivel Comunitario*)

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List of Acronyms

| | |
|-------------|--|
| AECID | <i>Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional y Desarrollo</i> |
| AOTR | Agreement Officer's Technical Representative |
| ARENA | <i>Alianza Republicana Nacionalista de El Salvador</i> |
| ASCIA | <i>Asociación Salvadoreña para la Promoción de las Ciencias Sociales y la Administración</i> |
| CASSA | <i>Compañía Azucarera Salvadoreña S.A.</i> |
| CAM | Municipal Police (<i>Cuerpo de Agentes Municipales</i>) |
| CBO | Community-based organization |
| CDE | <i>Consejo Directivo Escolar</i> |
| CECI | Centre for International Studies and Cooperation |
| CMIPV | <i>Comité Municipal Inter-Institucional para la Prevención de la Violencia de San Martín</i> |
| CNR | National Land Registry Center (<i>Centro Nacional de Registros</i>) |
| CNSP | National Council for Public Safety (<i>Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Pública</i>) |
| COAMSS | Council of Mayors of the Greater Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (<i>Consejo de Alcaldes del Área Metropolitana de SS</i>) |
| COMURES | Council of Salvadoran Municipalities (<i>Corporación de Municipalidades de la República de El Salvador</i>) |
| COP | Chief of Party |
| CS | cost-sharing |
| CVP | crime and violence prevention |
| CVPP | Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project |
| DCOP | Deputy Chief of Party |
| DOD | U.S. Department of Defense |
| DOJ | U.S. Department of Justice |
| FBI | Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| FEPADE | <i>Fundación Empresarial para el Desarrollo Educativo</i> |
| FESA | <i>Fundación Educando a un Salvadoreño</i> |
| FISDL | <i>Fondo de Inversión Social para el Desarrollo Local</i> |
| FMLN | <i>Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional</i> |
| FUMA | <i>Fundación Maquilishuat</i> |
| FUNDI | <i>Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Integral</i> |
| FUNDASAL | <i>Fundación Salvadoreña de Desarrollo y Vivienda Mínima</i> |
| FUNDASALVA | <i>Fundación Antidrogas de El Salvador</i> |
| FUNDAUNGO | <i>Fundación Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo</i> |
| FUNDEMOSPAZ | <i>Fundación para la Democracia, Seguridad y Paz</i> |
| FUNPRES | <i>Fundación para la Educación Especial</i> |
| FUSAL | <i>Fundación Salvadoreña para la Salud y el Desarrollo Humano</i> |

| | |
|------------|--|
| FUSALMO | <i>Fundación Salvador del Mundo</i> |
| GAO | Government Accountability Office (USG) |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GOES | Government of El Salvador |
| GTZ | German Technical Cooperation |
| HCOLC | Host Country-owned Local Currency |
| ICPC | International Centre for the Prevention of Crime |
| IDHUCA | <i>Instituto de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas (UCA)</i> |
| IIEC | Inter-institutional Executive Committee |
| IIWG | Inter-institutional Work Group |
| ILEA | International Law Enforcement Academy |
| IML | <i>Instituto de Medicina Legal</i> |
| IT | information technology |
| INSAFORP | Salvadoran Institute for Professional Training (<i>Instituto Salvadoreño de Formación Profesional</i>) |
| IOL | Forensic Medicine Institute (<i>Instituto de Medicina Legal</i>) |
| ISNA | <i>Instituto Salvadoreño de la Niñez y la Adolescencia</i> |
| ISSS | Salvadoran Social Security Institute (<i>Instituto Salvadoreño de Seguro Social</i>) |
| LOC | Letter of Commitment |
| MEPERSA | <i>Mesa de Prevención del Riesgo Social Armeniense</i> |
| MEPREDIZAL | <i>Mesa de Prevención y Desarrollo Integral de Izalco</i> |
| MCIPV | <i>Mesa Comunitaria e Intersectorial de Prevención de la Violencia de La Chacra</i> |
| MIPVA | <i>Mesa Intersectorial de Prevención de la Violencia de Altavista</i> |
| M&E | monitoring and evaluation |
| MINED | Ministry of Education (<i>Ministerio de Educación</i>) |
| MSPAS | Ministry of Health (<i>Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social</i>) |
| MJSP | Ministry of Justice and Public Safety (<i>Ministerio de Justicia y Seguridad Pública</i>) |
| NA | not applicable |
| NGO | nongovernmental organization |
| OCAVI | Central American E-Observatory on Violence (<i>Observatorio Centroamericano sobre Violencia</i>) |
| OEI | <i>Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos</i> |
| PAHO | Pan American Health Organization |
| PCPP | Participatory Crime Prevention Plan |
| PMEP | Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan |
| PNC | National Civilian Police (<i>Policía Nacional Civil</i>) |
| PREPAZ | Violence Prevention and Culture of Peace |

| | |
|---------|---|
| PSP | Participatory Strategic Planning |
| RECODEL | <i>Red de Cooperantes para el Desarrollo Local</i> |
| RFA | Request for Application |
| RNP | <i>Red Nacional de Pastores Torre Fuerte</i> |
| SAE | Secretariat for Strategic Affairs (<i>Secretaría de Asuntos Estratégicos</i>) |
| SSEG | Social, Statistical, and Environmental Sciences Group (RTI) |
| SSDTD | Sub-Secretariat for Territorial Development and Decentralization (<i>Sub-Secretaría de Desarrollo Territorial y Descentralización</i>) |
| STTA | short-term technical assistance |
| SJ | Youth Secretariat (<i>Secretaría de la Juventud</i>) |
| SWOT | strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats |
| TORs | Terms of Reference |
| TRC | Technical Review Committee |
| U.S. | United States |
| USG | United States Government |
| UEES | <i>Universidad Evangélica de El Salvador</i> |
| UMA | <i>Universidad Modular Abierta</i> |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UPAN | <i>Universidad Panamericana</i> |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WOLA | Washington Office on Latin America |

Introduction

Since being inaugurated in June 2009, the current government in El Salvador has been promoting the practice of democratic values in all central government institutions and, at the same time, grappling with increasing crime rates and violence that weaken citizen security, hinder economic development, and undermine democratic development. The government, at national and local levels, is trying to respond in a coordinated manner to these high levels of crime. Although youth gangs and gender-based violence are salient features of this phenomenon, they are not the sole sources of crime. Despite ongoing public demands to solely focus on stricter law enforcement initiatives, to its credit, the Salvadoran government has made major investments assigned to crime and violence prevention activities, reflecting its effective influence in reducing violence. However, these efforts alone are insufficient to resolve the problem. An integrated strategy that combines prevention, law enforcement, and justice—with active involvement of communities, civil society, municipalities, and the private sector—is imperative to reducing crime and violence and rebuilding citizen confidence.

El Salvador has lacked a formal crime prevention legislation or policy, but the Policy on Justice, Security, and Citizen Coexistence, drafted in early 2010 by order of the president and widely shared for consultation prior to its application with key actors in public and private sectors, has set the stage for developing better-coordinated crime and violence prevention (CVP) efforts that complement law enforcement. Previous Government of El Salvador (GOES) initiatives have included adoption of a National Plan for Prevention and Social Peace (PNPS) and expansion of community police work by the National Civilian Police (PNC) in cooperation with local governments. The new policy clearly shifts toward incorporating preventive approaches as an integral part of the solution and is supported by the U.S. strategy to combat criminal gangs from Central America and Mexico, leading to the Merida Initiative, which advocates integration of law enforcement and preventive measures.

In this context, the government has shown strong interest in the Municipality-led Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project (CVPP), which initiated activities in January 2008, and in using the lessons learned and practices developed to improve public sector policy and programming. It has prioritized preventive approaches to citizen security under a Sub-Secretariat for Territorial Development and Decentralization (*Subsecretaría de Desarrollo Territorial y Decentralización*, SSDTD) within the new Strategic Affairs Secretariat (*Secretaría de Asuntos Estratégicos*, SAE). The SSDTD is working with municipalities to address security issues from an integrated perspective. CVP is central to the government's social development policy, with urban and rural *Comunidades Solidarias* (Supportive Communities) to improve the quality of life of those who live in extreme poverty and social exclusion. GOES has established Municipal Crime Prevention Councils—similar to the CVPP-supported Inter-institutional Work Groups (IIWGs)—to implement these initiatives.

As a result, the SSDTD took the lead in jointly developing a national strategy for crime and violence prevention with the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety (*Ministerio de Justicia y Seguridad Pública*, MJSP), the National Council for Public Safety (*Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Pública*, CNSP) and the PNC. This strategy is part of a set of measures the GOES is putting in place to effectively prevent crime and improve the perception in citizen security. It reflects a sequential line of work to be carried out in the field to support citizen participation and to coordinate all efforts being undertaken by various sectors: national government entities, local governments, civil society and communities, akin to the CVPP model of intervention. The strategy also underlines the leading role of the local governments in executing local strategic crime prevention plans.

Since the project's inception, the CVPP team has worked closely with the SSDTD, CNSP, other GOES agencies, local governments, civil society, high-risk communities, and the private sector, developing models for municipality-led, community-based CVP, along with policy analyses and recommendations that favor citizen security at the national and municipal levels. Among the team's main accomplishments are the increase of citizen participation in CVP in 12 municipalities and the development of improved policy and practices at the national and local levels to reduce crime, violence, and the impact of gangs.

Furthermore, CVPP has successfully built the capacity of targeted local and national government and civil society entities to track and analyze patterns of crime and violence, plan and implement CVP initiatives and measure their success, and replicate them elsewhere. The project has built on existing structures wherever feasible. Gender-related issues have been identified and addressed. RTI International and the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) are proud of this successful effort to promote participatory, municipal development processes, CVP programs and policies, and integrated approaches to CVP in El Salvador and beyond.

This annual report, for the period of October 2009 through September 2010, was produced by RTI and CECI team, which have been jointly implementing the Municipality-led CVPP in El Salvador since January 2008. Although the last narrative report produced by the team covered a six-month period (January–June 2010), the periodicity of CVPP's progress reports has been adjusted to coincide with the U.S. government's fiscal year, as requested by USAID.

As per CVPP's three main activities, this report describes key achievements during the past 12 months and outlines the main activities planned for first quarter of fiscal year (FY) 2011. It also includes an analysis of progress and challenges to date, and a cumulative summary of training sessions held since project start up. Finally, it includes monitoring and evaluation (M&E) charts (*Section 6*) and the CVPP's new Brochure and News Bulletins produced over the year (*Annex A*).

Executive Summary

Activity 1 - Municipality-led, Community-based Crime and Violence Prevention

The team continues to work toward the result sought under this activity, “Community-based CVP programs improved and expanded,” by consolidating the Inter-institutional Work Groups (IIWGs) fostered in the project’s first phase, adding new communities in each municipality, systematizing and disseminating best practices, and establishing new partnerships with public and private sector actors who have a vested interest in reducing violence and gang activity in targeted areas. Because of CVPP’s proven track record in crime prevention since 2008, GOES, through SSDTD and CNSP, has established Municipal Crime Prevention Councils—similar to the CVPP-supported IIWGs—in several municipalities.

Highlights for FY2010 include the following:

- i. Community-based crime prevention plans in the municipalities from CVPP’s first phase (2008–2009) were updated, and the new communities in Armenia, Izalco, San Salvador (District 6) and the Altavista residential community were incorporated. Likewise, two new municipalities were integrated as requested by GOES and USAID— San Martín and Ahuachapán—where crime prevention plans have been completed through a participatory process with extensive technical assistance from CVPP, in collaboration with SSDTD. In total, CVPP has expanded to more than 30 new communities, surpassing the 8 USAID requested.
- ii. Technical assistance was directly provided to more than 370 members of IIWGs in the above-mentioned municipalities, integrating mayors and municipal council members, community leaders and youth, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), the police, the Ministry of Health (MSPAS), the Ministry of Education (MINED), private health entities, private sector companies, and other public and private actors.
- iii. The existing Letters of Commitment (LOCs) with the cities of Armenia, Izalco, and San Salvador were validated and extended. The LOCs with Tonacatepeque, San Martín, and Ilopango (the three municipalities share jurisdiction in the Altavista residential community) are still in force, and an LOC was signed with the city of Ahuachapán.
- iv. During the latter half of the fiscal year, evaluation studies were carried out in Izalco, Armenia, and San Salvador to assess the impact of CVPP’s contribution to improving citizen security in terms of perception, crime statistics, and hot-spot mapping. The results of the studies are currently being analyzed and will be shared with interested parties in the coming months. The tools used in these studies, approved by RTI’s Social, Statistical, and Environmental Sciences Group (SSEG) team and Institutional Review Board, include household surveys, hot-spot maps, and police statistics.

Activity 2 - National Leadership and Support for Crime and Violence Prevention

Since the project's inception, CVPP has worked intensely to attain the result expected under this activity, "National capacity for the prevention of violence and crime increased." The team has worked closely with SSDTD, local governments, civil society, high-risk communities, and the private sector in developing models, policy analyses, and recommendations that favor citizen security at the national level. Furthermore, CVPP has successfully built the capacity of targeted actors to track and analyze patterns of crime and violence, plan and implement CVP initiatives, measure their success, and replicate them elsewhere.

Highlights for FY2010 include the following:

- i. In Santa Tecla, the city's Inter-institutional Council on Crime Prevention and its observatory were strengthened through the IDHUCA grant and the additional support provided by Qualcomm Reach Communications (a private U.S. company). As a result of this assistance, the municipal and national police are now using third-generation (3G) cellular telephone technology to report crime and public nuisances directly to a geographic information system (GIS) within the observatory, allowing for real-time mapping of incidents throughout the municipality. This innovative program was publicly launched in May with the participation of the USAID Mission Director, National Civilian Police (*Policía Nacional Civil*, PNC) Director, Mayor of Santa Tecla, Qualcomm's President for Latin America, Municipal Council Members, Citizens Committee for Local Development, and other international donors working with the observatory.
- ii. In May, short-term technical assistance (STTA) was provided to the Santa Tecla Crime Observatory by a cross-sector team from RTI's SSEG that includes a statistician, a criminologist, and a geo-referenced information systems expert. The three-person team had provided a previous STTA at the onset of CVPP, and this second visit in May 2010, which occurred 18 months later, had two main objectives: (1) conduct an assessment of the observatory's technical capabilities including the ability to coordinate, gather, analyze, and disseminate crime and violence-related data to promote implementation of prevention strategies and activities; and (2) provide technical assistance and training in areas that included GIS mapping, crime analysis, data collection, and crime prevention programming and evaluation. The team's recent STTA report was disseminated in August to all participating parties and demonstrated that most of the recommendations from the first STTA mission were executed, generating improvements in many areas of the work undertaken by the observatory.
- iii. The Council of Mayors of the Greater Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (COAMSS) approached RTI and CVPP to request a presentation on the progress made by the Santa Tecla Crime and Violence Observatory and its

implementation of the Qualcomm Reach Communications 3G Wireless Security project (Santa Tecla is a member of the COAMSS). The presentation was held in June with the participation of the 14 mayors of the COAMSS and their respective technical teams. Following the presentation, the COAMSS agreed to undertake the process of incorporating the wireless security project in its 14-member municipalities and immediately requested initial training/informative sessions under the technical assistance of RTI. Approximately 50 people were trained, including PNC, municipal police (*Cuerpo de Agentes Municipales*, CAM), municipal council members, and information technology (IT) officials from the municipalities. In this context, substantial progress has been made in drafting an LOC while RTI continues negotiations with Qualcomm Reach Communications to secure its financial and technical support for a second phase through CVPP that would further strengthen the COAMSS' 14-member municipalities.

- iv. The FUNDAUNGO study on crime prevention policies and strategies from El Salvador and Central America was published and disseminated in June 2010. As of July, the study is part of the background and supporting documents used by the GOES Economic and Social Council, a deliberative and informing body to the Executive Branch, formed by prominent figures of all sectors of Salvadoran society.
- v. As part of CVPP's monitoring, evaluation, and replication efforts, a systematized training manual on how best to organize communities in an IIWG to carry out activities to prevent crime and violence at the local level was produced and published in July 2010. The procedural manual is a practical guide on how to establish locally based violence prevention programs akin to the CVPP model.
- vi. In this context, CVPP was approached by the National Director of the Violence Prevention and Culture of Peace Directorate (PREPAZ) within the MJSP, to closely coordinate activities in the municipalities where our efforts coincide. In addition, PREPAZ became the first group outside CVPP-assisted IIWGs to benefit from the training manual, where more than 100 staff received three full days of training on how to apply the manual in their day-to-day work with crime prevention groups throughout the country.

Activity 3 – El Salvador Merida Initiative

This activity aims to reach two basic results, “Gang recruitment of youth and community crime and violence are decreased,” and “Opportunities for basic education, vocational training and leadership for youth increased.” Under Activity 3, the following highlights can be reported for this period:

- i. Four municipalities were selected in collaboration with USAID and SSDTD: Zaragoza, San Juan Opico, Ciudad Arce, and Nahuizalco, bringing the total number of new communities assisted to 25 (USAID requested 17).
- ii. The CVPP team worked closely with the Vanderbilt University team in Zaragoza and San Juan Opico, where Vanderbilt conducted baseline studies, household surveys, focus groups, and impact evaluations, as stipulated in CVPP's modified cooperative agreement under the Merida Initiative. Vanderbilt shared their selected target or treatment communities for these two cities where CVPP will implement Merida Initiative components.
- iii. Training sessions and continued technical assistance were provided to the IIWGs in Zaragoza, San Juan Opico, Ciudad Arce, and Nahuizalco, strengthening their capacities for participatory planning of crime and violence prevention at the local level. All four municipalities have completed their planning processes, determined priority areas to be targeted by crime and violence prevention (CVP) activities, and carried out competitive, open grant processes with CVPP funding.
- iv. The CVPP team supports GOES, local governments, communities, civil society organizations, business leaders, and others by fostering more interest and involvement in developing projects designed to assist at-risk youth. The project team is bringing to bear its expertise in forming public-private partnerships to secure adequate cost-share funding from various donors to implement the projects. Such is the case of *Fundación Educando a un Salvadoreño*, a foundation formed by business leaders in the country, dedicated to provide academic and sport scholarships to poor youth who show potential to excel in soccer or baseball. CVPP is currently negotiating a sole-source sub-grant to support these types of violence prevention activities in municipalities under Activity 3.

Crosscutting Themes—Project Management, Small Grants Fund, Short-term Technical Assistance, Cost-Share, Training, Communications and Gender Equality

- i. During its first phase, CVPP surpassed its initial cost-share target of \$664,800 by over 50 percent, and was faced with the challenge of attaining the new target for its second phase, which stands at \$1,271,038, totaling \$1,935,838 for the life of the project. As of September 30, 2010, CVPP has achieved a total of **\$1,793.959** and expects to significantly surpass the total target by end of project.
- ii. The CVPP team produced its annual work plan for 2010 and updated its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan for its second phase, both of which were presented to USAID on due date. The following progress reports were also timely presented: Quarterly (January–March 2010), and Semiannual (January–June 2010).
- iii. Seven new CVPP staff members were hired in response to increased work load and new localities (three community facilitators, a specialist in domestic violence and gender equality, an outreach/communications officer, a secretary receptionist,

and an assistant grants manager), bringing the total number of team members to 16 professionals and two logistic support staff.

- iv. According to CVPP's budget for 2010–2011, a financial planning tool with specific criteria was developed and implemented to rationally distribute among all participating municipalities the more than \$2,915,790 in resources available to the small grants fund. A series of analytical criteria inspired by several data sources were developed to distribute the funds across all three CVPP activities, keeping in mind that Merida Funds are separately managed.
- v. CECI's fundraising efforts in Canada on behalf of victims of Hurricane Ida (November 7–8, 2009), achieved more than \$395,000 in donations. To support families affected by Hurricane Ida, USAID approved the investment of these new funds in CVPP communities affected by this natural disaster. Altavista and La Chacra received humanitarian aid and technical support on risk mitigation and rehabilitation activities that supported victims through sub-grants to *Fundación para la Educación Especial* (FUNDASAL), while increasing the RTI and CECI cost-share for CVPP.

1. Activity 1 – Municipality-led, Community-based Crime and Violence Prevention

A. Key Activities and Achievements

During CVPP's first phase (2008–2009), Activity 1 included five IIWGs: San Salvador (District 6), Santa Tecla, Armenia, Izalco, and Altavista. As of February 1, 2010, when the project's second phase officially began, the cities of San Martín and Ahuachapán, and their respective IIWGs, have been incorporated into Activity 1. Santa Tecla is now discussed under Activity 2 due to the nature of CVPP's support to this city and its observatory on crime and violence. A description of CVPP's key activities and achievements under Activity 1 is presented below according to the main tasks carried out under this component across several municipalities. Before this description, a synopsis of highlights is presented for each participating IIWG.

San Salvador. The IIWG in District 6 (La Chacra) known as the *Mesa Comunitaria e Intersectorial de Prevención de la Violencia* (MCIPV) updated its crime prevention plan and incorporated two additional communities (San Luis Portales 1 and San Martín Municipal), to the four that were already receiving support. *Fe y Alegría*, having carried out a successful project during CVPP's first phase, is executing a new initiative as of July through the small grants fund for approximately \$50,000. New projects in this location supported by grants funds include *Fundación Maquilishuat* (FUMA), who is supporting youth leadership activities, and *Fundación para la Educación Especial* (FUNPRES), who is carrying out creative conflict resolution workshops with community leaders and youth.

Also, a local NGO FUNDASALVA is implementing a drug prevention project with private non-US funding. The San Salvador municipal administration officially extended its LOC with CVPP, although full participation and greater counterpart contribution remains a challenge. As a result of Hurricane Ida (Nov. 2009), the MCIPV received support from CECI's fund-raising emergency campaign for humanitarian aid packages and to carry out an important risk mitigation project on the banks of the Acelhuate River, which flows through La Chacra. This sub-project, administered by CECI as part of the larger CVPP initiative, was carried out through a \$135,000 grant to FUNDASAL, concluding in September.

Armenia. The IIWG in Armenia, known as *Mesa de Prevención del Riesgo Social Armeniense* (MEPERSA), continues to consolidate itself by carrying out its own CVPP-funded initiative, approved in 2009 for \$70,075 and extended through the second phase of CVPP. This initiative is benefiting more than 2,400 students and community leaders. Two new communities were incorporated into the IIWG, raising the total to six that are receiving support from the CVPP. As part of this project, the local crime prevention plan was updated, and new alliances with the Swiss Foundation for Technical Support (Swisscontact), INSAFORP the Spanish NGO *Círculo Solidario*, and *Universidad Modular Abierta* (UMA) were established, bringing new resources to enhance technical and vocational training for IIWG members and youth. In this municipality, one of the main challenges remains to further define the role of the mayor and municipal council in the initiative, while strengthening the capacity of the IIWG's board to effectively manage its funds.

Izalco. The local IIWG, known as *Mesa de Prevención y Desarrollo Integral de Izalco* (MEPREDIZAL), legalized in 2009 by the municipality, updated its prevention plan and assigned a specific, thematic commission for each of its strategic areas of intervention. As in Armenia, the Izalco group is also carrying out its small grants fund (\$42,197) through a series of community-based activities with schools, youth, community leaders, public sector actors, and civil society organizations, reaching more than 1,300 families. Three new communities were incorporated as part of the CVPP extension, bringing the total to seven communities in this municipality. As part of its consolidation efforts, the IIWG established new collaborations with ISNA and UNICEF, further reducing the vulnerability of high-risk groups such as youth and women. The IIWG hired a sports coach to manage two Sports Clinics, an initiative designed to provide children and youth with guided recreational activities. Although the mayor assigned an additional human resource to support the IIWG, challenges remain in strengthening the city's ownership of the process, augmenting the participation of private sector companies in prevention activities, and obtaining greater coverage from local and regional media (print, radio, and television) to further disseminate the work carried out by this IIWG.

Altavista. The *Mesa Intersectorial de Prevención de la Violencia de Altavista* (MIPVA) is now into its fourth year of crime prevention work, with a revised 2010–2011 work plan. In this residential community, the largest of its kind in Central America and home

to more 90,000 inhabitants, the Altavista Sports Complex and eight parks were rehabilitated through the FUNDASAL grant. The parks were officially re-inaugurated in January 2010 with the U.S. Embassy's Chargé d'Affaires and the mayors of the three cities taking part in the IIWG (Tonacatepeque, Ilopango, and San Martín). Unfortunately, shortly after this inauguration, the community center was robbed at gunpoint, and the computer room was emptied of its 15 newly installed computers. The CVPP team expressed its solidarity by committing to replace the stolen goods with the condition that stronger security measures be put in place, such as the installation of an alarm system, better lighting, and assignment of additional municipal police officers. As of June, these conditions were met by the Mayor of Tonacatepeque, and CVPP submitted a formal request to USAID to subsidize the replacement of the stolen equipment, as part of a new grant to FUNSALPRODESE, which is expected to start up in November 2010 after USAID's approval. Other important achievements in the sports complex over include water, sewage, and electrical connections. In addition, the municipalities of San Martín and Ilopango provided significant counterpart contributions by installing public lighting and trash cans and by painting murals in the eight rehabilitated parks. More recently, a new, social entrepreneurship grant for youth was awarded to FUSALMO. In Altavista, the main challenge is to officially define the IIWG's role and participation in undertaking violence prevention activities in coordination with the recently created Municipal Councils on Violence Prevention in the three municipalities where Altavista is located. In this context, CVPP will support further institutional reinforcement of the IIWG through a small grant to FUNDEMOSPAZ, which was drafted in the previous quarter and is ready to be submitted to USAID for its concurrence. Finally, implementation of the post-Hurricane Ida risk mitigation activities, funded by CECI through a \$115,000 grant carried out by FUNDASAL and administered by CECI, has been successfully finalized.

San Martín. The CVPP team, in coordination with the SSDTD, provided intensive technical assistance to the local IIWG, known as the *Consejo Municipal Inter-Institucional de Prevención de Violencia*, in establishing its crime prevention plan. In San Martín, as in Altavista and Ahuachapán, CVPP is supporting social entrepreneurship amongst youth through a small grant to FUSALMO. CVPP will also support the establishment of a local, crime prevention policy, as well as strengthen the municipal crime observatory through a grant to FUNDEMOSPAZ, which is ready for submission to USAID for its concurrence. This municipality, as well as Ahuachapán, has been added to CVPP's Activity 1, per instructions from USAID. In both cities, CVPP's technical and financial assistance started in February 2010, and is therefore fairly recent. However, after initial reticence, in May 2010, the IIWG in San Martín welcomed CVPP's technical assistance and is now carrying out operational plans to respond to its strategic priorities.

Ahuachapán. CVPP signed an LOC with the Mayor in May, thus securing CVPP's technical and financial support. The city has since reinforced its IIWG, known locally as the *Comité Municipal de Seguridad Ciudadana* and strengthened its observatory on crime prevention, both of which have been supported in recent years by the CNSP and PAHO.

This IIWG has a significant number of participants (40), who are mainly from the public sector. However, with substantial advocacy efforts from CVPP's facilitator in this municipality, the number of community leaders participating has increased from 2 to 11,¹ and this IIWG has now finalized its crime prevention plan, which was developed through a participatory process. As part of the CVPP crosscutting themes, sub-grants were signed with FUNPRES and FUSALMO/FundaGeo, both of which are carrying out projects in creative conflict response and training for social entrepreneurship opportunities for youth, respectively. CVPP will also support strengthening of the crime observatory through a small grant to FUNDEMOSPAZ that is ready to be submitted to USAID for its concurrence. Challenges still remain in fully integrating and securing active participation from community leaders.

Task 1.1 Consolidate the work of the IIWGs in each of the selected municipalities and expand to eight additional communities.

After having received over two and a half years of CVPP's support since 2008, the IIWGs in Armenia, Izalco, San Salvador, and Altavista have achieved substantial consolidation, with updated crime prevention plans, increased membership for 2010–2011, and new, ongoing grants. In these municipalities, the IIWGs have expanded to include a greater number of communities. Although CVPP's commitment to USAID was to add eight additional communities, CVPP has expanded to at least 30 including those in the two new municipalities, taking into account the IIWGs' willingness to include more locations that comply with CVPP's selection criteria.

In the two new municipalities of San Martín and Ahuachapán, the CVPP team has substantially contributed to consolidating the IIWGs by focusing on increasing the participation of community leaders, developing detailed crime prevention plans, and funding specific initiatives through small grants.

The following chart presents the locations where CVPP is being implemented in each municipality. New communities that have joined since the start up of CVPP's second phase (Feb. 1, 2010) are italicized.²

¹ These 11 community leaders represent the total number of communities participating in the IIWG. The CVPP project will focus on only six communities as per USAID.

² Please note that Altavista and Ahuachapán have undergone changes in the assisted communities due to lack of commitment or fear of reprisal. New communities reported are currently active in the IIWGs.

San Salvador (District no. 6)

La Chacra, Quiñónez I,
Quiñónez II, Francisco Morazán
San Luis Portales I
San Martín Municipal

Armenia

Barrios: Nuevo, *San Juan* and San Sebastián
Colonias: San Fernando II, *Siguenza*,
San Damián and *Divina Providencia*

Izalco

Barrios: San Juan, Santa Cruz,
y *Cruz Galana*
Colonias: Las Palmeras, Santa Emilia,
Lourdes and *San José*

Altavista

Blocks no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, *11*, 14, *31*, *32*, *40*, *41*,
49, *51*, and *54*
Blocks *A*, *D*, *I*, *K*, *O*, *N*, and
*Comunidad Bendición de Dios*³

San Martín

Los Olivos Centro, *Olivos Oriente* y
Olivos Poniente,
Tierra Virgen 1 and *2*

Ahuachapán⁴

Hacienda La Labor, *Los Aguirre*, *Caseríos*:
El Triunfo, *Los Ausoles*, *Los Girasoles I & II*,
Los Rodríguez, *Santa Lucía*, *Getzemani*,
Magueyes and *Chipilapa*

Task 1.2 Further strengthen links between local and national level CVP programs and actors and with the private sector

In all CVPP locations, the IIWGs continue to bring together representatives from at-risk communities, municipalities, civil society, and national government staff from several institutions, namely PNC, MINED, MSPAS, CNSP, ISSS, MJSP-PREPAZ, and SSDTD. The numerous workshops, training sessions, meetings, and special events in each IIWG create many opportunities for citizen participation in prevention activities.

Perhaps the most noteworthy link with national level institutions has occurred in the case of PREPAZ, with whom CVPP has developed a solid working relationship, training its staff in how to work locally, in a participatory manner, on crime prevention using the CVPP Manual that was published in July 2010. This training has led to a greater decentralization of government services in project locations, ultimately strengthening IIWGs and improving coordination for violence prevention in high-risk areas.

Task 1.3 Implement competitive small grants program

The first two grants approved started in 2009 and were subsequently extended to 2010, in the following locations:

- Izalco, where the local IIWG, MEPREDIZAL, is implementing a project with a strong focus on providing vocational training and recreational activities for families and youth at risk (USAID contribution: \$42,197; cost-share: \$9,905).

³ Although this community is not part of Altavista, it is located immediately next to this residential area and is an active participant in its IIWG. Therefore, CVPP includes this community in recognition of its commitment and work.

⁴ This is a tentative list. The actual names of the six communities CVPP will support will be negotiated and confirmed in quarter 1 of FY2011.

- Armenia, where the local IIWG, MEPEPERSA, is implementing an initiative that provides youth with recreational activities and vocational training with cost-share from Swisscontact, as well as INSAFORP (USAID contribution: \$70,074; cost-share: \$17,035).

A third grant was awarded on a sole-source basis, considering the unique capabilities of its recipient, its positive track record with the CVPP since 2009, and its long history of work in La Chacra:

- District 6, San Salvador, where *Fe y Alegría* is expanding and building upon its previous project's successful experience in youth leadership and education (USAID contribution: \$49,995; cost-share: \$16,750).

In addition, three proposals under the small grants program were submitted for USAID's concurrence during the previous quarter, and are expected to sign sub-grant agreements with RTI in November 2010.

- Altavista, where FUNSALPRODESE will strengthen the local IIWG and its capacity to provide new opportunities for youth at risk (USAID contribution: \$96,188; cost-share: \$32,080).
- Izalco and Armenia, where AGAPE will provide educational, cultural, and sports activities to youth, while improving small, community infrastructures (USAID contribution: \$165,156; cost-share: \$46,900).
- San Martin, Ahuachapán, and Altavista, where FUNDEMOSPAZ will carry out actions to institutionally strengthen the IIWGs, draft municipal crime prevention policies, and strengthen local crime observatories (USAID contribution: \$62,000; cost-share: \$16,700).

Also, during the first quarter of 2010, CVPP organized an open grants competition for crosscutting themes that apply to all of CVPP's municipalities. These four themes are:

- a) Youth leadership
- b) Economic opportunities for youth
- c) Creative conflict response
- d) Domestic violence, gender equality, and family

This competition was launched with an informational meeting on April 28, 2010, where more than 25 NGOs and foundations, in addition to representatives of the IIWGs, attended. Considering the nature of the crosscutting themes and that CVPP aims to cover as many municipalities as possible, organizations interested in presenting proposals were required to include at least two municipalities in their respective projects. Two separate amounts were set aside: \$150,000 for projects under Activity 1, and \$500,000 for initiatives to be implemented in municipalities under Activity 3, El Salvador Merida Initiative.

The evaluation of the proposals was undertaken by a Technical Review Committee (TRC) that comprised representatives from CVPP and USAID's Agreement Officer's Technical Representative (AOTR). The proposals were evaluated through concept papers and an illustrative budget against a set of predetermined criteria that were specified in the Request for Application guidelines. The AOTR's participation proved to be highly beneficial for the next stage of the process and subsequent final approval of the full proposals by USAID. Those achieving the highest scores proceeded to the submission of a full proposal. The TRC took care to ensure that participating municipalities received assistance from various organizations covering as many as possible of the crosscutting themes. A CVPP senior staff committee evaluated full proposals and later submitted for USAID approval.

As a result of this process, as of September 30, USAID had approved all of the following proposals that target Activity 1. In addition to the three aforementioned grants, four organizations have signed sub-grant agreements with RTI, in the following locations:

- Izalco and Armenia, where ORMUSA is providing training on domestic violence prevention and gender equality (USAID contribution: \$49,803; cost-share: \$40,011).
- Ahuachapán, San Martín, and Altavista, where FUSALMO is focusing on violence prevention through participatory processes for developing social entrepreneurship for youth (USAID contribution: \$84,536; cost-share: \$27,220).
- Armenia and San Salvador, where FUMA is working on prevention and responding to domestic, gender, and family violence (USAID contribution: \$49,840; cost-share: \$20,600).
- Izalco and Ahuachapán, where FUNPRES is carrying out a psychological support program to prevent and reduce violence in eight schools in Izalco and Ahuachapán (USAID contribution: \$56,498; cost-share \$12,950).

Task 1.4 Strengthen local capacities to monitor progress and evaluate results

During January–June 2010, CVPP completed the 2007–2009 impact evaluation study for Altavista. This study, conducted in a participatory fashion with the local IIWG, has allowed the team to scientifically demonstrate that CVPP has had positive effects in improving citizen security in this urban development project of over 80,000 inhabitants.

Also, during this reporting period, evaluation studies were carried out in Izalco, Armenia, and San Salvador to assess the impact of CVPP's contribution to improving citizens' security in terms of perception, crime statistics, and hot-spot mapping. The results of the studies are currently being analyzed and will be shared with interested parties in the next quarter. The tools used in these studies, approved by the RTI SSEG team and Institutional Review Board, include household surveys, hot-spot maps, and police statistics.

At all four of these locations, the conclusions of the baseline studies and impact evaluation were presented to members of the respective IIWGs, who gained a better

understanding of the security situation that prevails in their locations. The studies were published and widely disseminated among local and national government institutions, NGOs, educational centers, and think tanks.

With the purpose of strengthening local capacities to monitor progress and evaluate results, these studies were jointly conducted with IIWG members, including youth, who carried out the household surveys; police and other authorities, who provided crime statistics; and municipalities, which provided transportation and other services.

Task 1.5 Promote replication and sustainability through systematization, publication, and dissemination of successful approaches

Over the course of the year, the CVPP team produced a detailed procedural manual on how to establish locally based violence prevention programs akin to the CVPP model. This training manual was published in July 2010, and will soon be widely distributed to IIWGs, local governments, and other CVPP partners, such as the SSDTD and CNSP.

The first group to benefit from this manual has been the Violence Prevention and Culture of Peace Directorate (PREPAZ) within the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety (MJSP), where more than 100 staff received three full days of training on how to apply the manual in their day-to-day work with crime prevention groups throughout the country.

Since project start up, CVPP has conducted several activities (e.g., studies, experience exchanges, communications and public relations, and mass-media campaigns) in keeping with this sub-activity and the larger objective of establishing synergies among project partners and increasing visibility for CVP as a means to achieve sustainability and model replication. The following are pertinent examples of CVPP's sustained efforts in the area of communications, systematization, and dissemination of successful approaches conducted during FY2010:

- i. The FUNDAUNGO comparative study on crime prevention policies and strategies from El Salvador and Central America was approved by USAID for publication and dissemination, respectively, in June and July. As of July, the study has become part of the background and supporting documents used by the GOES Economic and Social Council, a deliberative and informing body to the Executive Branch, formed by prominent figures of all sectors of Salvadoran society.
- ii. CVPP hired a new, full-time outreach/communications specialist, who replaced the previous part-time specialist.
- iii. CVPP's communications and public relations strategies were updated to include internal and external media activities that will contribute to consolidating some of the project's results while serving to disseminate successful approaches and replicating them elsewhere.

- iv. Three editions of a newly designed CVPP Quarterly Bulletin, which highlights the project's activities and success stories, were published in Spanish and English and were widely disseminated⁵ (*Annex A*).
- v. The baseline studies on citizen security from San Salvador, Izalco, and Armenia, as well as the impact evaluation study from Altavista, were published and widely distributed in May, to disseminate some of CVPP's technical contributions.
- vi. A new, information brochure was published to relay CVPP's conceptual approach, its principle results obtained thus far, lessons learned, and publications available to the public (*Annex A*).
- vii. CVPP was invited to participate and present the project's results and lessons learned in several international forums, including an ICPC symposium on best practices held in Montreal in December 2009, a USAID/Washington conference in January 2010, the US-SICA dialogue in Panama in May 2010, and the UNDP-SICA Knowledge Fair on Crime Prevention in Central America, to be held in Panama in October 2010.

B. Challenges

Although the process of ensuring sufficient counterpart and cost-share contribution is vital to ensure local ownership and sustainability, it creates considerable work for the project team which spends a good portion of its time fostering, implementing, and recording these synergies for accounting purposes.

In Izalco and Armenia, challenges include achieving greater clarity regarding the municipal councils' and mayors' commitments in prevention activities; widely disseminating the work of both IIWGs; further strengthening the IIWGs' capacities to manage funds; increase private sector involvement; and successfully start up new small grants in both locations. In addition, both municipalities need to consolidate the involvement of new communities that joined at the onset of CVPP's second phase, while fostering their leaders' participation to consistently take part in community-based projects.

In District 6 of San Salvador, one of the main challenges is to foster new linkages between the IIWG and other financial partners, including the municipality and the private sector, in order to ensure sustainability after the project ends. Another challenge is to improve the municipality's participation, including its counterpart funding, while continuing to reinforce the efforts of the six selected communities.

In Altavista, the main challenges are as follows: determining the coordination mechanisms for recognition and incorporation of the Altavista IIWG within the Municipal Councils on Crime Prevention of the three pertinent municipalities; achieving greater buy-in and consistency on behalf of participating communities; integrating a

⁵ CVPP has developed a list of approximately 400 external contacts, and growing, to whom periodic information on the project's activities is mailed to.

greater number of youth; and carrying out the new crime prevention plan, including coordinating more sports activities. Also, it is important to strengthen community organizations and inter-institutional cooperation mechanisms to ensure greater sustainability to project-supported activities, including the rehabilitated parks and public spaces.

In San Martín and Ahuachapán, IIWGs already include numerous institutions—each with its own motivation, agenda, knowledge of crime prevention (or lack thereof), and willingness to work locally in a decentralized fashion. One of the challenges is to succeed in bringing more community leaders and youth to these tables, considering that the majority of members come from the public sector. It is important to recall that, for CVPP’s second phase, which began in February 2010, the GOES chose both of these cities as pilot municipalities for implementation of crime prevention activities, and they are politically charged locations with public institutions competing for notoriety and recognition.

C. Planned Activities for the Next Quarter

- i. The organizations who were awarded new grants approved in all locations under Activity 1 are expected to begin their operations in November 2010. They will be closely monitored, both technically and financially, in close coordination with the IIWGs.
- ii. The FUNDEMPOSPAZ small grant for Altavista, San Martín, and Ahuachapán is expected to start up simultaneously in all three locations by November 2010.
- iii. In all municipalities, technical assistance will be provided to the IIWGs to reinforce their capabilities of monitoring small grants projects and to update and/or conduct their 2010–2011 community-based violence prevention plans.
- iv. The results of the impact evaluation studies undertaken in La Chacra, Armenia, and Izalco, will be published and widely distributed.
- v. To meet the high demand for the procedural manual on how to implement local CVP programs through a participatory process, the project will reprint copies and distribute it widely.
- vi. CVPP’s communications strategy will be expanded to include institutional reinforcement of the IIWGs and their prevention strategy, giving them greater visibility locally and further establishing best practices in community-based crime prevention.
- vii. CVPP’s COP will take part, as part of the USAID delegation, in the Panama Knowledge Fair on best practices in citizen security in Central America, in the month of October.

2. Activity 2 – National Leadership and Support for Crime and Violence Prevention

A. Key Activities and Achievements

The work under Activity 2 is being conducted with the Santa Tecla Observatory on Violence Prevention and its Inter-institutional Council on Crime Prevention. Also, Activity 2 includes support for the implementation of a national crime prevention policy, as put forth by SSDTD. The following description of CVPP's key activities and achievements under Activity 2 is presented according to the tasks being undertaken to attain the expected results.

Task 2.1 Improve the national policy framework for CVP programs, including the policy on justice, security, and citizen coexistence

During January-June of 2010, the CVPP team continued to work with GOES to reinforce its capacities to plan and execute CVP policies and initiatives. The team has made some gains in supporting the Deputy Secretary for SSDTD. This has brought dividends since the SSDTD took the lead in developing the new strategy for municipality-based crime and violence prevention, which incorporates substantial CVPP contributions through numerous meetings, workshops, and crime prevention tools. More recently, the SSDTD has accepted CVPP's offer to support a nation-wide dissemination of a simplified, user-friendly version of the above-mentioned strategy, expected to occur in early 2011. The SSDTD, in turn, has expressed interest in having the RTI/CECI team participate in the newly created Violence Prevention Cabinet, as civil society representatives. This body was created during the last quarter, and reports to the Executive Branch. It is expected that the RTI/CECI team's incorporation to the aforementioned Cabinet will take place in the coming months.

During the last semester of 2009, an analytical inventory of crime prevention policies in El Salvador and other Central American countries (grant: \$23,134.49) was conducted with FUNDAUNGO. The study used a series of 12 analytical criteria developed by the CVPP team. The objective of this study was to provide GOES with an inventory of existing policies and strategies in the region and a series of recommendations to stimulate further development and improvement of the recently announced GOES policy on security and crime prevention. Since its publication and dissemination in July, and thanks to FUNDAUNGO's Executive Director, the study has become part of the background and supporting documents to be used by the GOES Economic and Social Council, a deliberative and informing body to the Executive Branch, formed by prominent figures of all sectors of Salvadoran society. The CVPP team considers this the successful result of continuous meetings and information sharing with prominent GOES officials, in addition to NGO/think tank representatives advocating the importance of the data contained in the

study. CVPP is ensuring that the study reaches a wide spectrum of civil society leaders as well as those in decision-making positions within GOES.

Task 2.2 Develop an improved system for tracking and mapping reliable information for municipalities within COAMSS

Thanks in part to CVPP's support during 2008 and 2009 through the IDHUCA grant, and the Santa Tecla Mayor's acute ability to achieve international support and use the media to disseminate success stories, the Santa Tecla Observatory on Violence Prevention is now fully equipped and is acknowledged as a model for the San Salvador Metropolitan Observatory on Violence, located within the Council of Mayors of the Greater Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (COAMSS). The Director of the observatory, designated by the Municipality of Santa Tecla, has been training representatives from neighboring cities interested in establishing similar efforts. This effort is partially supported by CNSP, which distributed computer equipment acquired through the U.S. Department of State and GTZ. A follow-on grant prepared by IDHUCA (USAID contribution: \$123,640; cost-share: \$36,335; municipality contribution: \$56,940) in collaboration with Santa Tecla and the CVPP team was approved by USAID and is currently being carried out.

As a complement to the CVPP support given to the Santa Tecla Observatory on Violence Prevention, the Qualcomm Reach Communications grant (\$250,000 cost-share) allowed RTI's IT team to provide assistance and training for reporting crime and violent incidents using 3G telephone technologies. The software was developed and a total of 40 participants from the observatory, PNC, and CAM attended a three-day training session to prepare for its full implementation. This innovative program was publicly launched in May with the participation of the USAID Mission Director, PNC Director, Mayor of Santa Tecla, Qualcomm's President for Latin America, Municipal Council Members, Citizens Committee for Local Development, and other international donors working with the observatory.

To highlight the work being conducted in Santa Tecla, an informative and demonstrative meeting was carried out with a group of officers from the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy, accompanied by USAID and CVPP staff. By invitation from ILEA, the CVPP team presented its experience and methodological approach, in addition to showcasing the Santa Tecla Crime Observatory, geared to law enforcement agents and attorneys general officials from the Central America and Caribbean region.

In May 2010, the CVPP provided STTA to the Santa Tecla Crime Observatory by a cross-sector team from RTI's SSEG, which includes a statistician, criminologist, and geo-referenced information systems expert. The three-person team had provided a previous STTA at the onset of CVPP, and this second visit, which occurred 18 months after the first, had two main objectives: (1) conduct an assessment of the observatory's technical capabilities including the ability to coordinate, gather, analyze, and disseminate crime and violence-related data to promote implementation of prevention strategies and

activities; and (2) provide technical assistance and training in areas, including GIS mapping, crime analysis, data collection and crime prevention programming, and evaluation. The team's STTA report was officially submitted to USAID in July and shared with all participating parties to further demonstrate improvements in many areas of the work undertaken by the observatory.

As a direct result of the aforementioned advances, in great part stimulated by the innovative 3G system of Qualcomm's Wireless Reach project, the COAMSS approached RTI and CVPP to request a presentation of the progress made by the Santa Tecla Crime and Violence Observatory and its implementation of the Wireless Security project (Santa Tecla is a member of COAMSS). This presentation was held in June 2010 with participation of all 14 COAMSS mayors and their respective technical teams. Immediately following the presentation, COAMSS agreed to undertake the process of incorporating the Wireless Security project and focused activities to strengthen the crime observatories in all of their member municipalities. Thus, they requested immediate initial training/informative sessions with technical assistance from RTI, which was extended in time to accommodate the urgent request of COAMSS. Approximately 50 people were trained, including PNC, CAM, municipal council members, and IT officials from the 14 municipalities of COAMSS. In this context, substantial progress has been made in drafting an LOC while RTI continues negotiations with Qualcomm Reach Communications after its request for financial and technical support for COAMSS.

With the objective of sharing information and avoiding duplication of efforts, USAID and CVPP senior staff participated in a coordination meeting with several other donors currently supporting Santa Tecla on matters of citizen security. This meeting was the first in a series of similar encounters and was attended by the following agencies: UNDP, AECID, GTZ, USAID/RTI, Andalucia, and FUNDEMUCA. The subsequent meetings were attended exclusively by international donor agencies; thus, RTI has not since participated but has been following up with USAID on the meetings' results.

Finally, the Santa Tecla mayor approached RTI/CVPP to request technical assistance for undertaking an assessment and consequent reorganization of citizen participation bodies in the municipality in order to make it more effective and identify weakness and strengths in the process that could eventually lead to a more effective use of citizen participation in key problems affecting the municipality. In this case, the process focused on crime prevention but can also be applied to any other type of risk factor affecting any other municipality in the country. For this purpose, a series of eight workshops were carried out during this quarter and CVPP is currently preparing its systematization and a detailed set of recommendations for submission to the Municipality of Santa Tecla and its Inter-institutional Council on Crime Prevention. In addition, CVPP will present the results of its technical assistance to all participants through a general assembly meeting scheduled for November, with the purpose of attaining their validation.

B. Challenges

As part of Activity 2, following are some of the main challenges facing the CVPP team:

In Santa Tecla, the observatory has put in place new data collection and analysis procedures, and the next step is for the municipality (CAM), PNC, and the Forensic Medicine Institute (IML) to map these data using the new cellular telephone-based technology. The provision of technological equipment and training of a relative small number of CAM and PNC officers, considering the size and needs of Santa Tecla, is expected to provide sufficient hands-on experience to eventually scale up and cover all officers in both institutions. The challenge is to secure new funding for this effort. Another challenge is to analyze the gathered data and use it to make informed decisions on carrying out prevention activities and establishing new prevention policies. It will be equally important to maintain and reinforce coordination efforts with other donors to avoid duplication of efforts.

Another challenge is to secure CVPP's technical and financial assistance to scale up the experience of the Santa Tecla Observatory on Violence Prevention to the San Salvador Metropolitan Observatory on Violence, where COAMSS is committed to lead this effort. Substantial coordination has been initiated and other donors such as UNDP, AECID, and GTZ, are working more closely to continue supporting this activity in the coming years.

The publication and dissemination of the FUNDAUNGO study will generate opportunities to renew support for the national policy on crime prevention, known as the "decentralized policy on justice, security and citizen coexistence." In addition to monitoring the impact of the study within the GOES Economic and Social Council, the CVPP team will continue its periodic meetings with SSDTD and eventual incorporation to the Violence Prevention Cabinet to explore other approaches and determine how best to continue supporting GOES in the dissemination of information regarding the strategy.

C. Planned Activities for Next Quarter

- i. The follow-on IDHUCA grant will organize and carry out a "virtual" international forum on municipal-based crime observatories in December 2010, with the objective of exchanging best practices and exploring ways to collaborate. It will use cutting edge communication technology to hold live discussions on successful experiences between Salvadoran observatories and their peers from countries such as Colombia and Chile, as well as Central American countries.
- ii. Periodic information meetings will be held with the other international donor agencies supporting COAMSS' crime observatory to ensure resource maximization.
- iii. An STTA mission to El Salvador from the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) is scheduled for early December to carry out a series of workshops with the participating IIWGs and government officials, in order to

contribute to the dissemination of international best practices in crime prevention through the local media.

- iv. Coordination meetings will be held with the Deputy Secretary of the SSDTD to ensure CVPP's participation and contribution to the Violence Prevention Cabinet.

3. Activity 3 – El Salvador Merida Initiative

Activity 3 has had limited start up, as expected, but has scaled up considerably since May 2010. This activity supports the El Salvador Merida Initiative with two components: (1) the gang prevention program and (2) the community action fund. For both components, and following CVPP's proven model of municipality-led, community-based CVP, the project is working in 25 communities, throughout the four, selected municipalities.

In the case of Zaragoza and San Juan Opico, Vanderbilt University plays an important role in this CVPP activity, having been contracted by the USAID/Washington to conduct impact evaluation studies in both municipalities. This entailed substantial coordination between the CVPP and Vanderbilt teams during the planning phase of the baseline study and diagnosis carried out by Vanderbilt University. CVPP is coordinating with them, albeit in a limited manner, to keep the IIWGs in both selected municipalities abreast of their ongoing field work. It is important to note that Vanderbilt University and its field-based subcontractor Borge y Asociados have not shared with CVPP and other USAID grantees the baseline studies' tools and results to guarantee objectivity of the research process.

A description of CVPP's key activities and achievements under Activity 3 is presented below according to the main tasks conducted across four municipalities. Before this description, however, a synopsis of highlights is presented for each participating IIWG.

Ciudad Arce. The IIWG, known as the *Comité Municipal por la Paz y Convivencia Social*, was formed approximately one year ago. However, when CVPP started providing technical assistance, in April 2010, it took off and developed its first planning process that led to defining its organizational structure and areas of priority. This IIWG is moving forward in gaining public recognition as the precursor of violence prevention activities, in great part due to expanding the membership to include youth and community leaders. The challenge ahead lies mainly in refining the role and responsibilities of the various commissions formed to carry out the work of the IIWG (coordination, youth, recreation and sports, citizen security, health, and environment). This is especially true for the members of the Coordination Commission—in charge of coordinating the work of the other commissions—who are having difficulty in assuming their responsibility and feeling empowered to carry out their tasks. A significant, politically charged obstacle facing Ciudad Arce is the internal dispute of the governing political party, FMLN, which

results in demanding extraordinary efforts from CVPP's facilitator to manage the two sides in order to reach decisions affecting project implementation.

San Juan Opico. The IIWG, known as the *Comité Municipal de Prevención Social*, had been established before CVPP's arrival in the municipality so that CVPP's facilitator mainly focused on improving representation in the IIWG and promoting cooperation amongst its members. A strategic, participatory planning process was carried out in over four months, and the IIWG is now engaged in drafting its annual operating plan for 2011. The CVPP facilitator has spent considerable time mentoring the IIWG—specifically its Coordination Commission—to ensure it attains full ownership of the projects being implemented under the crosscutting themes and those that are about to start under the thematic priority areas. It is noteworthy to underline the community associations' close accompaniment and monitoring of the projects; they are fully engaged in making sure the expected results are achieved to benefit their youth population. However, the Municipal Council's desire to centralize decisions and exert obsessive control makes it difficult for other members of the IIWG to take on responsibilities, lessening their sense of ownership.

Nahuizalco. The IIWG, known as the *Consejo de Prevención Social y Seguridad Ciudadana*, has been strengthened through the technical assistance of CVPP's facilitator, to the extent that the IIWG's board was officially launched in September 2010 in a public celebration attended by approximately 2,000 residents. The Mayor is the president of the IIWG and proudly presented the IIWG's vision, mission, and objectives in addition to current activities. Community and youth members of the IIWG are committed and value the new knowledge being acquired through the participatory manner that IIWG's decisions are made. Curiously, one of the major achievements the CVPP has been the strengthening of the IIWG in various topics new to them, especially regarding the prevention of gender and domestic violence, which has been a prevalent problem in Nahuizalco for decades. Through training, the members of the IIWG now have the knowledge and tools to combat this malady. A challenge still remains in consolidating the various work commissions of the IIWG and increase the commitment for carrying out their responsibilities as stated in their strategic plan.

Zaragoza. The IIWG, known as the *Consejo Municipal de Prevención*, has worked hard in during this quarter to reach agreement on defining their strategic priorities in time for launching the small grants competition. Unfortunately, the IIWG has faced intermittent interruptions in their meeting schedule because of severe weather emergencies, and the desire of the Mayor to control the decisions and actions of the IIWG. In this context, the selection process for small grants was a hard task to achieve, but finally succeeded in the selection of the best proposals. However, the Mayor and a religious leader who participates in the IIWG had some objections, and CVPP's senior management scheduled a follow-up meeting to sort out their discomfort and disagreement with the process. Eventually this situation has been somewhat overcome and the IIWG is now focused in monitoring progress of the two projects being implemented under the crosscutting themes

and gearing up to quick start the four selected projects under the thematic areas. Sustained efforts in fostering increased commitment and participation from selected community leaders and youth need to be made if the projects are to succeed.

A-1 Key Activities and Achievements under Component 1 – “Gang Prevention”

Although Activity 3 began in February 2010, most of CVPP’s key activities have had significant achievements to date.

Task 3.1.1 Select target municipalities and communities using specific selection criteria

Target municipalities were chosen from a list provided by SSDTD, which identifies cities with the highest crime and poverty rates in El Salvador. The mayors of several municipalities were invited to attend an informational meeting in San Salvador coordinated by the SSDTD’s Deputy Secretary, USAID, and two USAID contractors carrying out crime prevention programs—RTI and Creative Associates. As a result, the CVPP team selected the municipalities of Zaragoza and San Juan Opico, and Creative Associates chose Santa Ana and Chalchuapa.

Subsequently, and in order to achieve a greater number of municipalities under this activity, RTI chose Ciudad Arce from the SSDTD’s list and extended CVPP’s offer of technical and financial assistance to the Mayor and Municipal Council, resulting in a signed LOC with CVPP in June. Afterward, USAID requested that CVPP work with the municipality of Nahuizalco under this activity to join its efforts with other USAID contractors (Creative Assoc., ICMA, and Checchi) and other U.S. government security sector agencies at work in this locality, thus having a cumulative impact on citizen security at the local level.

In the case of Zaragoza and San Juan Opico, the Vanderbilt University team began its work by short-listing approximately 20 communities per municipality that complied with pre-selection criteria such as population density, percentage of youth population, and crime and poverty rates. These short-listed communities underwent an in-depth diagnosis using more specific criteria: community organization, infrastructure availability, municipal investments, and proximity to other communities. Thereafter, in each of the selected municipalities, Vanderbilt randomly selected six *treatment* communities where prevention activities are being implemented with Merida funds and selected three *control* communities that comply with the selection criteria but that do not receive assistance from the CVPP project.

The following chart presents the locations where CVPP is being implemented in Merida Initiative-supported municipalities:

San Juan Opico

El Papayal, Buenos Aires,
Las Flores, Cantón Sitio Grande,
Jabalincito, and Nueva Candelaria⁶

Ciudad Arce

Santa Lucía Sector 1 and Sector 2,
Casco Urbano: San Andrés & Santa Rosa,
and Urbanización San Francisco

Zaragoza

Colonia Los Cedros, El Zaito II,
Lotificación El Corralito,
Esmeralda II, Colonia Miramar
San Antonio I and San Antonio II

Nahuizalco

Cantones Pushtan and Sisimitepec,
Colonias: Xochilt-Ixtatec, Milagrosa 2
Barrios: San Juan, La Trinidad, and
Las Mercedes

Task 3.1.2 Fortify links between local and national level CVP programs and actors

Following the model and methodologies outlined under Activity 1, the CVPP team has been working on crime prevention strategies with the IIWGs that bring together representatives from at-risk communities, municipalities, civil society (NGOs, churches, and the private sector), and national government staff from PNC, MINED, MSPAS, CNSP, ISSS, MJSP, COMURES, and SSDTD. The numerous workshops, training sessions, meetings, and special events in the IIWGs of Ciudad Arce, Nahuizalco, Zaragoza, and San Juan Opico have created many opportunities for citizen participation during the planning phase of prevention activities, including open grants competitions, thus developing and/or strengthening links between local and national programs and among actors in those municipalities.

The CVPP team supports GOES, local governments, communities, civil society organizations, business leaders, and others by fostering more interest and involvement in developing projects designed to assist at-risk youth. The project team is bringing to bear its expertise and financial resources in forming public-private partnerships to secure adequate cost-share funding from various donors to implement the projects. Such is the case of FESA, a foundation formed by business leaders in the country, dedicated to provide study and sport scholarships to poor youth which have the potential of excelling in soccer or baseball. CVPP is currently finalizing negotiations with FESA and will present its proposal for USAID concurrence in the coming weeks. In addition, FEPADE has been awarded a sub-grant –pending USAID concurrence—to carry out technical and vocational training linked with employment/entrepreneur opportunities for youth in the Merida-funded municipalities, in which FEPADE is significantly contributing with cost-share funds.

⁶ The community association of Nueva Candelaria has expressed its intention of pulling out of CVPP's assistance due to their current status, determined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as an "environmental emergency location." This situation was caused by accidental spilling of battery fluids that contaminated the watersheds and air. Although CVPP has verbally informed both USAID and Vanderbilt University of this situation, it awaits the community association's written notification before formally reporting it to USAID and Vanderbilt.

Task 3.1.3 Foster planning and implementation of municipality-led, community-based CVP programs

Municipality-led, community-based CVP programs are being fostered through a series of participatory exercises that include local crime diagnosis; strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) exercises; crime prevention plans; monitoring projects carried out by implementers; and impact evaluation through baseline studies and impact surveys. These exercises, conducted locally through the IIWGs in each municipality, set the stage for the competitive small grants programs that have been successfully carried out in each locality, according to local needs for specific crime prevention measures, designed by public and private sector actors.

Task 3.1.4 Implement competitive small grants program

As described in Section 1.3 under Activity 1, to accelerate the response to urgent needs of the targeted municipalities and to more efficiently cover common concerns in CVPs, during January-March, CVPP organized a competition for crosscutting themes that apply to all of CVPP's municipalities. These four themes are

- i. Youth leadership
- ii. Economic opportunities for youth
- iii. Creative conflict resolution
- iv. Domestic violence, gender equality, and family

All of the following proposals that target Activity 3 under the crosscutting themes were reviewed and approved by the CVPP team and USAID, and the projects are currently being implemented and monitored.

- i. Ciudad Arce, San Juan Opico and Nahuizalco, where ASAPROSAR/ASHOKA is developing innovative social entrepreneurship programs for youth (USAID contribution: \$78,772; cost-share: \$26,445).
- ii. San Juan Opico, Ciudad Arce, Nahuizalco, and Zaragoza, where COMPLEJO TECNICO DE SALES is developing employment skills of young men and women (USAID contribution: \$49,255; cost-share: \$15,640).
- iii. San Juan Opico, Ciudad Arce, Nahuizalco, and Zaragoza, where FUNPRES is carrying out a psychological support program to prevent and reduce violence in school students and parents, and communities (USAID contribution: \$93,951; cost-share: \$23,598).
- iv. San Juan Opico, Ciudad Arce, and Nahuizalco, where Plan International is promoting youth leadership and work on prevention of domestic violence within a gender equity environment (USAID contribution: \$141,624; cost-share: \$64,800).

In addition to the aforementioned crosscutting themes, CVPP also held an open and limited small grants competition in each municipality under Activity 3. The TORs for these competitions respond to the crime prevention priorities established in each of the

communities as set forth in their respective violence prevention plans. The CVPP team, in close collaboration with the IIWGs, organized information meetings and drafted specific TORs through which local NGOs and foundations were invited to present proposals. The submitted proposals were jointly reviewed, but final selection and approval was issued by the IIWGs with CVPP's technical assistance, thus empowering them and facilitating their subsequent project M&E. The projects below have been submitted for USAID's concurrence and are expected to start implementation by November 2010, in the following locations:

- i. Zaragoza, where FIECA will contribute to preventing youth and gender-based violence prevention while institutionally strengthening the local IIWG (USAID contribution: \$82,334; cost-share: \$27,659).
- ii. San Juan Opico and Ciudad Arce, where ESCENICA will carry out drama, painting, and puppetry classes for youth and develop groups to continue working on cultural activities after the end of the grant (USAID contribution: \$50,821; cost-share: \$26,650).
- iii. San Juan Opico, Ciudad Arce, and Nahuizalco, where FUNDASAL will carry out small infrastructure work and foster community organization for non-skilled labor contribution and maintenance of the public spaces to be built (USAID contribution: \$356,994; cost-share: \$142,038).
- iv. Nahuizalco, where MSM will train community leaders and youth to proactively prevent social and gender-based violence (USAID contribution: \$101,587; cost-share: \$25,575).
- v. San Juan Opico and Ciudad Arce, where ISD will implement an institutional strengthening project aimed at building the capacities of the IIWGs, ultimately reinforcing CVPP's sustainability and impacts on both locations (USAID contribution: \$119,883; cost-share: \$45,585).
- vi. Nahuizalco, where ORMUSA will implement an initiative geared towards empowering youth and women to proactively prevent gender-based violence, from a human rights perspective (USAID contribution: \$104,295; cost-share: \$34,550).

Task 3.1.5 Build local capacities to monitor progress and evaluate results

The CVPP team continues to collaborate in ensuring efficient communication between the Vanderbilt University team and the members of the IIWGs in Zaragoza and San Juan Opico. Results of the final evaluation studies will be shared with members of the IIWGs and disseminated at the municipal level at the end of Vanderbilt University's project in 2012. As for Nahuizalco and Ciudad Arce, the CVPP team has been applying the proven approach of the project's first phase to build strong capacities that guarantee effective M&E.

Also, as mentioned under Activity 2, the CVPP team is preparing the LOC to assist the COAMSS to strengthen its centralized observatory on violence prevention and to raise the financial support to apply the 3G Wireless Security technologies of Qualcomm Reach Communications. This will be modeled on the Santa Tecla Observatory on Violence Prevention, which will also be strengthened and used as a training resource. The capacity to gather, analyze, and map crime and violence statistics to assist local officials in targeting interventions will be developed in the centralized observatory of the COAMSS and in other selected municipalities in which Activity 3 is working. Substantial coordination will be established with national and international partners and donors that can offer input and resources.

A-2 Key Activities and Achievements under Component 2 – Community Action Fund

Task 3.2.1 Establish and/or strengthen partnerships among local governments, private businesses, civil society organizations, and church leaders

Partnerships are essential to implementing sustainable development projects. This is particularly true of crime prevention initiatives that depend on multidisciplinary teams of individuals coming from a wide range of institutions, both public and private, as well as community leaders and youth. In this sense, CVPP has been working with the IIWGs, motivating them to develop a structure in which membership will be constituted by four, distinct sectors, each offering a key element of what can be represented by a four-legged table: at-risk communities, local governments, national authorities, and civil society organizations. For example, in Zaragoza and Nahuizalco, the initial composition of the IIWGs did not include sufficient representation from community and youth leaders, and currently the membership is more diverse and reflects these four key sectors.

To strengthen these partnerships, CVPP held intensive strategic planning training sessions on a weekly or semi-monthly basis with each group, allowing for systematic, institutional reinforcement mechanisms that include signature of an LOC with municipalities; problem analysis; SWOT exercises; workshops to establish the mission, vision, and objectives of the IIWGs; institutional mapping of actors; and strategic planning.

Task 3.2.2 Implement competitive small grants program

An open, limited small grants competition was held in each municipality under Activity 3. The TORs for these competitions included a priority to invest a percentage of the funds allocated to each of the four municipalities in the design of a community action fund. As mentioned in the Activity 1, the CVPP team, in close collaboration with the IIWGs, organized informational meetings so that interested and experienced local NGOs and foundations could present their project concept. The submitted proposals were jointly

reviewed and approved with the IIWGs, thus empowering them and facilitating their subsequent project monitoring and evaluation.

Task 3.2.3 *Build local capacities to establish and manage a youth leadership program*

This task is being implemented through the grants approved under this component for the crosscutting themes (see task 3.1.4). The selected projects are being carried out by experienced local NGOs that are implementing their activities in close coordination and collaboration with the IIWGs and developing close partnership with the private sector present in the localities or within close reach. Eventually, the NGOs involved in the themes of youth leadership, the IIWGs, and the private sector companies will structure a program to continue developing youth leadership skills.

B. Challenges

One of the main challenges facing the CVPP team is the start-up process of the selected projects under the small grants competition so that these initiatives have sufficient time to deliver their expected results and be closed out before the end of CVPP's second phase, which is September 30, 2011. This is proving to be more challenging than expected since most, if not all, of these projects will start-up in November leaving only 8 months of project implementation if administrative and financial close-out activities are expected to be carried out in the month of August 2011. However, some of the projects have a 10 month timeline and indeed require that amount of time to fully achieve expected results and benefits for the target population. In this context, the RTI/CECI team is considering a no-cost extension request to USAID that would take CVPP to December 31, 2011.

After CVPP successfully overcame initial problems in Ciudad Arce by establishing coordination and setting the bases for a solid working relationship with both the local government and the IIWG, the challenge now is to clearly define the role of the Committee on Citizen Security and increase the representation of its GOES entities. The ongoing power struggle in the Municipal Council makes it hard to coordinate the work of the IIWG and the CVPP facilitator spends most of his time advocating to two opposing sides in order to reach decisions that ultimately affect program execution.

C. Planned Activities for Next Quarter

- i. For the cities of Zaragoza and San Juan Opico, continue with substantial support to the monitoring process of the IIWGs for projects being implemented in the treatment communities.
- ii. In Zaragoza, further strengthen CVPP's monitoring of the work and organization of the IIWG, including strengthening their response to conflict and negotiation skills through training, so that the working environment improves and participation from all members are encouraged.

- iii. Hold a meeting with the four municipalities under this activity to share information and exchange experiences. This will be scheduled by the end of November 2010.
- iv. Monitor the implementation of projects under the crosscutting themes and contribute to a quick start-up of projects to be implemented under the thematic priorities. The targeted investment for Merida-funded projects in Activity 3 is expected to total at approximately \$1,900,000 with a cost-share set at \$648,235.

4. Analysis of Progress

Despite a national context that has included municipal, legislative, and presidential elections, and sustained high crime rates, since its start up in January 2008, CVPP has achieved significant progress in fostering community-based, crime prevention efforts in 12 of the highest-risk municipalities of El Salvador. Strategic actions—including training, baseline studies, crime prevention plans, grants competitions, socioeconomic and infrastructures projects, and impact evaluation studies—have been carried out in close collaboration with community leaders, youth, local governments, national authorities, civil society organizations, and the private sector.

CVPP has expanded to six new municipalities, including four under the new program component of the El Salvador Merida Initiative. This expansion has been coordinated in conjunction with USAID and GOES, with a particular attention paid to coordination with SSDTD.

With the addition of a staff member specialized in prevention of domestic violence and a focus on family and gender equality, the CVPP team is now strengthened in its capacity to inform and educate the IIWGs on monitoring and advocating a rights-based approach to these essential topics in CVP at the municipal level. In fact, this staff person has carried out training modules in domestic violence prevention and gender equality in all IIWGs and she is also providing added value to CVPP facilitators in their field work and developing a set of recommendations for each municipal prevention plan with regard to gender policy. Internally, the CVPP team has also benefited from her knowledge through several “brown bag lunches” where she has presented important information regarding gender issues and prevention of domestic violence.

As part of **Activity 1**, which strives to improve and expand community-based crime prevention plans at the municipal level, CVPP-fostered IIWGs have consolidated and have expanded to include new communities in Altavista, Armenia, Izalco, and San Salvador (La Chacra). All of these IIWGs have updated their crime prevention plans to include these new communities and are carrying out their plans with support not only from CVPP, but also from additional resources. CVPP has also completed crime and violence prevention plans for San Martín and Ahuachapán and continues to strengthen the inter-institutional representation and commitment in each municipality.

Under **Activity 2**, which aims to improve national capacities for crime prevention, the CVPP model has served to strengthen the GOES' new decentralized crime prevention policy in several municipalities. These gains have been made in part through the provision of technical assistance to the SSDTD and its partners in developing this new policy, in addition to the draft strategy on violence prevention (not made public to date) which emphasizes cooperation with the municipalities. Also, CVPP has served to greatly consolidate the Santa Tecla Observatory on Violence Prevention, which is now the benchmark for other such information centers being created in municipalities throughout the country and also for the COAMSS centralized observatory. Thanks to CVPP's support—through the small grants program and the additional grant from Qualcomm Reach Communications—Santa Tecla is the only city in El Salvador with a Web-based, GIS hot-spot, real-time mapping system, to which municipal and national police officers can report violent incidents or public nuisances directly from crime scenes with the use of a cellular telephone. This user-friendly technology will help the Santa Tecla observatory and municipal authorities to better understand the problems, make informed decisions, and design effective prevention policies and strategies.

As for **Activity 3** – the goal of the El Salvador Merida Initiative is to reduce crime and gang activity, and to provide economic opportunity for youth in selected municipalities. The CVPP team, in close collaboration with USAID, SSDTD, and other USAID contractors (namely Creative Associates and Vanderbilt University), has selected three new municipalities for intervention: Zaragoza, San Juan Opico, and Ciudad Arce. A fourth municipality, Nahuizalco, was selected directly by USAID and the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador as part of a holistic approach by the U.S. government to concentrate several agencies in a given municipality and the CVPP has been working in close coordination and intense collaboration with USAID contractors, Checchi and ICMA.

While CVPP's direct intervention in these municipalities effectively started in late April, substantial achievements have been reached. These include the establishment of sound working relationships with existing IIWGs; their recognition of CVPP's added value through technical assistance of the facilitators assigned to each municipality; facilitation of the planning cycle for developing crime prevention strategic plans and prioritizing needs; implementation underway of several projects under the crosscutting theme fund; and ground-breaking selection process of the small grants proposals on thematic areas anticipated to start implementation in November 2010. CVPP continues to visit private sector companies and foundations, which will play an important role in securing educational training and job opportunities for at-risk youth who will benefit from the projects carried out in their localities.

5. Summary of Training (Cumulative Table)

Since project start up, the CVPP team has organized numerous training sessions, presentations, round tables, workshops, and experience exchanges. While most of these

functions were held at the national level, some were organized locally in cities where the project is working, and some were held internationally. Most of these events were conducted for Salvadoran participants while others were for representatives from the United States and other countries from Central America and the Caribbean. Not all of these meetings were strictly educational, but they were all based on the project's model of intervention, which uses best practices for community-based crime prevention, such as the need for the municipalities' involvement, the importance of combining different approaches of socioeconomic prevention, the recuperation of public spaces, and the evaluation of project impacts and indicators. In this way, CVPP is contributing to strengthening public policies and inter-institutional efforts to tackle the complex issue of crime and violence.

Table 1 summarizes the training sessions, presentations, and workshops that CVPP has held during the period of January 2008–September 2010, and **Section 6** of this report provides M&E indicators.

Table 1: Training Sessions Conducted Since Project Start Up
(updated October 20, 2010)

| Dates | Events | Number of Participants | | | Comments |
|----------------|--|------------------------|-----|-------|--|
| | | Women | Men | Total | |
| March 3, 2008 | CVPP induction with mayors from high-risk municipalities | 10 | 18 | 28 | Mayors from 14 municipalities were invited to learn about the project and submit letters of interest in order to be considered as focal municipalities. |
| Various | Meetings with the IIEC's <i>petit comité</i> and high-ranking authorities from MSPJ, CNSP, and SNJ | 5 | 8 | 13 | Over the first 15 months, at least 15 meetings and training sessions were held. They allowed project staff to train the <i>petit comité</i> on how to prioritize and outsource the pilot projects that were carried out in Altavista. Other meetings with high-ranking officials were conducted to inform them and obtain their political backing. |
| March 13, 2008 | Information meeting with local universities | 2 | 6 | 8 | This meeting informed local universities and solicited their interest to obtain grant proposals that will reinforce the M&E of the project in the field. |
| April 9, 2008 | Round table on the State of Crime Prevention in El Salvador (<i>Conversatorio</i>) | 12 | 14 | 26 | This workshop enabled representatives from the U.S. to meet leaders from civil society involved in work with youth at risk. The U.S. representatives included human rights activist Constance Rice, a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) anti-gang unit, and U.S. Congress personnel who attended a gang reduction symposium in El Salvador. |
| April 14, 2008 | CVPP RTI/CECI official launch | 42 | 42 | 84 | The project was officially launched by RTI/CECI, USAID, CNSP, and MSPJ. Several media were on hand, and the project's model of intervention was presented. |

| Dates | Events | Number of Participants | | | Comments |
|----------------|---|------------------------|-----|-------|--|
| | | Women | Men | Total | |
| April 25, 2008 | Information workshop for NGOs interested in presenting a proposal to the first block grant process for Altavista | 12 | 10 | 22 | This workshop was attended by 14 organizations interested in presenting a pre-qualification proposal to the first competitive process. Of these 14 organizations, 11 presented a proposal and 5 were pre-selected, in collaboration with the PNPS IIEC. |
| Various | Inter-Institutional Work Group (IIWG) on crime prevention meetings and workshops in Armenia | 20 | 18 | 38 | These biweekly meetings allow locally elected officials, community leaders, police officers, CNSP representatives, NGOs, and other local authorities to follow up on crime prevention priorities and projects selected as part of the block grant process. |
| Various | IIWG on crime prevention meetings and workshops in Izalco | 16 | 15 | 31 | These biweekly meetings allow locally elected officials, community leaders, police officers, CNSP representatives, NGOs, and other local authorities to follow up on the crime prevention priorities and projects selected as part of the block grant process. |
| Various | IIWG on crime prevention meetings and workshops in San Salvador (La Chacra) | 16 | 9 | 25 | These biweekly meetings allow locally elected officials, community leaders, police officers, CNSP representatives, NGOs, and other local authorities to follow up on the crime prevention priorities and projects selected as part of the block grant process. |
| Various | IIWG on crime prevention meetings and workshops in Altavista | 24 | 16 | 40 | These biweekly meetings allow locally elected officials, community leaders, police officers, CNSP representatives, NGOs, and other local authorities to follow up on the crime prevention priorities and projects selected as part of the block grant process. |
| Various | Inter-institutional Council on Crime Prevention meetings in Santa Tecla | 9 | 11 | 20 | These meetings, organized by the municipality, allow the Council to follow up on crime prevention priorities including the reinforcement of Santa Tecla's crime observatory, supported by CVPP. |
| July 11, 2008 | Information workshop for NGOs interested in presenting a proposal to the block grant competition for Armenia and Izalco | 19 | 20 | 39 | This workshop was attended by 15 organizations interested in presenting a pre-qualification proposal for one or both cities. Of these organizations, 9 presented proposals and 4 were pre-selected, in collaboration with the IIWGs. |
| July 15, 2008 | Round table on Municipal Crime Observatories in El Salvador | 35 | 38 | 73 | This event included representatives from 4 observatories (Santa Tecla, San Martin, Ahuachapán, and Santa Ana) and 12 other public and private organizations. It focused on the challenges facing these efforts led by the municipalities and CNSP. |

| Dates | Events | Number of Participants | | | Comments |
|--------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-------|---|
| | | Women | Men | Total | |
| September 23, 2008 | Information workshop for NGOs interested in presenting a proposal to the small grants program in San Salvador. | 14 | 8 | 22 | This workshop was attended by 4 organizations interested in presenting a proposal. Five proposals were received, and 4 were pre-selected in collaboration with the IIWG. |
| November 14, 2008 | Exchange of lessons learned among three IIWGs | 17 | 24 | 41 | This day-long workshop in Apaneca, attended by 3 IIWGs from Santa Tecla, Armenia, and Izalco, proved to be useful to compare models and discuss lessons learned in each locality. |
| December 11, 2008 | Presentation of Baseline Study in Altavista by UEES | 19 | 33 | 52 | This public presentation of the 2007 baseline study in Altavista was attended by staff from all 5 municipalities where CVPP is working, GOES officials, civil society experts, and community leaders. |
| March 27, 2009 | Movie Night at the Park in the Altavista Sports Complex | 312 | 337 | 649 | As part of the RNP grant, this large-scale event was held in collaboration with the IIWG. A documentary video based on the Altavista experience was shown. This video was edited as part of a rock concert and also includes the <i>Félix and Pax</i> characters and nonviolence messages. The event was hosted by a professional master of ceremonies, and the public was invited to take part and win prizes. |
| March 31, 2009 | Experience exchange among the 5 IIWGs and presentation of the Altavista systematization by the UEES | 45 | 71 | 116 | This half-day event, held in FEPADE with stakeholders from the 5 CVPP-supported IIWGs, served to disseminate the Altavista model, including a documentary video and a CD-ROM that was distributed to assistants, with the impact survey and systematization of the IIWGs experience since 2006. |
| April 2, 2009 | Dissemination of MINED-CVPP LOC for school principals and MINED staff from the National Youth Directorate | 9 | 5 | 14 | This half-day workshop served to disseminate the cooperation agreement that has since been signed between the project and the MINED, which facilitates participation of MINED staff and the usage of school installations for project activities. |
| May 9, 2009 | Training session and workshop in peaceful coexistence | 22 | 23 | 45 | The day-long training session and workshop was held in Café Miranda, San Salvador, for 45 community leaders taking part in the San Salvador IIWG, to foster greater synergy and better relations among all those who live in La Chacra, an overcrowded and highly divisive urban context. |
| June 24, 2009 | Official launch of CVPP's Media Prevention Campaign <i>Aquí No Cabe la Violencia</i> | 36 | 41 | 77 | This breakfast event was attended by several companies interested in supporting the media campaign. The APEX publicity agency presented the materials, while <i>Grupo Roble</i> , 3 <i>Puntos</i> , and FEPADE gave testimonials on |

| Dates | Events | Number of Participants | | | Comments |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|-----|-------|---|
| | | Women | Men | Total | |
| | | | | | their contributions to date. The event was very well covered by the media, resulting in print media, radio and television news coverage. |
| August 29, 2009 | Experience exchange between the IIWGs of Izalco and Santa Tecla | 12 | 26 | 38 | This half-day event, held in Santa Tecla with stakeholders from both IIWGs, served to compare the strengths, weaknesses, and lessons learned by both boards. |
| August 29, 2009 | Experience exchange between the IIWGs of San Salvador and Altavista | 23 | 28 | 51 | This half-day event, held in Club Salvadoreño Ilopango with stakeholders from both IIWGs, served to compare the strengths, weaknesses and lessons learned by both boards. |
| Aug. 14–Sept. 12, 2009 | Creative Conflict Resolution course for IIWG members in Armenia | 14 | 11 | 25 | This 48-hour course of 3 modules was implemented by FUNPRES as part of its grant project supported under Activity 1. |
| July 24–Sept. 5, 2009 | Creative Conflict Resolution course for IIWG members in Izalco | 12 | 13 | 25 | This 48-hour course, divided into 3 modules, was implemented by FUNPRES as part of its grant project supported under Activity 1. |
| August 13–Sep. 17, 2009 | Creative Conflict Resolution course for IIWG members in Altavista | 12 | 30 | 32 | This 48-hour course, divided into 3 modules, was implemented by FUNPRES as part of its grant project supported under Activity 1. |
| October 15, 2009 | Intensive training seminar for IIWG members as spokespersons | 10 | 6 | 16 | This 6-hour seminar was developed by the Porter Novelli public relations agency for members from all 5 IIWGs at work with CVPP. The goal was to prepare them for greater media coverage of prevention projects. |
| October 22, 2009 | Presentation of CVPP model of intervention and results obtained in Armenia | 18 | 27 | 45 | This 90-minute presentation, requested by the U.S. DOJ, was delivered to a public of the International Law Enforcement Agency (ILEA), in order to provide police officers and prosecutors from Central America with an example of a successful crime prevention strategy. The presentation was preceded by a field visit to Armenia with local IIWG actors. |
| December 7, 2009 | CVPP presentation of Results and Pitfalls of Private Partnerships developed | 12 | 23 | 35 | The presentation, requested by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC), was delivered before a public of practitioners from over twenty countries that took part in ICPC's international symposium on the state of the art of crime prevention, held in Montreal, Canada. |
| December 18, 2009 | Exchange of Lessons Learned among 4 IIWGs | 49 | 37 | 86 | This day-long workshop allowed representatives for the IIWGs of San Salvador, Altavista, Armenia and Izalco to exchange lessons learned and success stories since 2008. |

| Dates | Events | Number of Participants | | | Comments |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------|-----|-------|---|
| | | Women | Men | Total | |
| January 16, 2010 | Presentation of CVPP model, results, impacts, and lessons learned 2008–2009 | 53 | 48 | 101 | CVPP was invited by USAID-Washington to present the project's experience during an international symposium on youth at risk, attended by officials from USG, NGOs, private companies and think-tanks. |
| Various, as of February 2010 | IIWG on crime prevention meetings and workshops in San Martín | 12 | 9 | 21 | These biweekly meetings allow locally elected officials, community leaders, police officers, CNSP representatives, NGOs, and other local authorities to establish and follow-up on crime prevention measures. |
| Various, as of February 2010 | IIWG on crime prevention meetings and workshops in Zaragoza | 7 | 13 | 20 | These biweekly meetings allow locally elected officials, community leaders, police officers, CNSP representatives, NGOs, and other local authorities to establish and follow-up on crime prevention measures. |
| Various, as of February 2010 | IIWG on crime prevention meetings and workshops in San Juan Opico | 11 | 15 | 26 | These biweekly meetings allow locally elected officials, community leaders, police officers, CNSP representatives, NGOs, and other local authorities to establish and follow-up on crime prevention measures. |
| Various, as of March 2010 | IIWG on crime prevention meetings and workshops in Ciudad Arce | 13 | 11 | 24 | These biweekly meetings allow locally elected officials, community leaders, police officers, CNSP representatives, NGOs, and other local authorities to establish and follow-up on crime prevention measures. |
| Various, as of March 2010 | IIWG on crime prevention meetings and workshops in Ahuachapán | 11 | 31 | 42 | These biweekly meetings allow locally elected officials, community leaders, police officers, CNSP representatives, NGOs, and other local authorities to establish and follow-up on crime prevention measures. |
| Various, as of April 2010 | IIWG on crime prevention meetings and workshops in Nahuizalco | 18 | 22 | 40 | These biweekly meetings allow locally elected officials, community leaders, police officers, CNSP representatives, NGOs, and other local authorities to establish and follow-up on crime prevention measures. |
| March 19, 2010 | Presentation of work accomplished by the Santa Tecla Observatory on Violence Prevention | 5 | 17 | 22 | USAID requested CVPP to organize a meeting to show how the observatory receives and processes crime data. The demonstration was carried out by Santa Tecla staff for members of the U.S. Navy and Army |
| May 6, 2010 | Presentation of Innovations in Crime Prevention in Central America and in CVPP | 48 | 54 | 102 | USAID Washington invited the CVPP to the 2 nd US-SICA Dialogue on Regional Security in order to showcase some of our program's models and best practices. |
| June 24, 2010 | Presentation of the impact that 3G technology has had | 6 | 14 | 20 | COAMSS requested RTI/CVPP to present the innovative program mainly funded by Qualcomm Reach Communications to assess |

| Dates | Events | Number of Participants | | | Comments |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | | Women | Men | Total | |
| | in the Santa Tecla Observatory on Violence Prevention | | | | the possibility of replicating this initiative in the centralized observatory of the COAMSS. |
| June 29, 2010 | Training of 50 technicians from PNC, CAM, IT units, Council Members of the members municipalities of COAMSS | 15 | 35 | 50 | COAMSS requested RTI/CVPP to train selected relevant staff in the benefits and usage of 3G technology to report criminal or violent incidents in real time, to feed data base of the crime observatories and aid in consequent analysis for decision-making purposes. |
| July–September 2010 | Training on how to work locally in crime prevention, applying the detailed procedural Manual developed by CVPP | 49 | 52 | 101 | 100% of all field and administrative staff within the Directorate for Violence Prevention and Culture of Peace Directorate (PREPAZ) within the MJSP were trained in order to reinforce their capabilities |
| August – September 2010 | Series of workshops to evaluate Santa Tecla's participatory planning strategies and citizen participation levels | 96 | 157 | 253 | The CVPP's municipal advisor and other staff supported Santa Tecla by carrying out several workshops with different sectors of the population, in order to review and improve citizen participation levels and the city's strategic, participatory, development plans, including crime prevention. |
| August 21, 2010 | Presentation of CVPP model of intervention and results obtained in Santa Tecla | 24 | 23 | 47 | As in 2008 and 2009, this 60-minute presentation, requested by the U.S. DOJ, was delivered to a public of the International Law Enforcement Agency (ILEA), to provide police officers and prosecutors from Central America with an example of a successful crime prevention program. The presentation was followed by a field visit to the Santa Tecla Observatory with local IIMG actors. |
| | Totals: | 1226 | 1,469 | 2,685 | Participants: 45% women, 55% men |

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

| CVPP PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|---|----|--|----|--|-------------------|---|----|--|----|-------|-----------------------|----|--|
| PERIOD: October 2009 – September 2010 | | | | | | | | FISCAL YEAR: 2010 | | | | | | | | |
| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | MUNICIPALITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | End of Project Target | | |
| | Armenia | | Ahuachapán | | Izalco | | San Martin | | San Salvador | | Tonaca tepeque | | | | | |
| RESULT 1: COMMUNITY-BASED CVP PROGRAMS IMPROVED AND EXPANDED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.A: # of U.S. government-assisted communities in crime prevention programs | 7 (Barrios Nuevo, San Juan and San Sebastián; and Colonias San Damián, Sigüenza, Divina Providencia and San Fernando II) | | 6 The actual names of the communities that will be intervened will be confirmed as of next quarter | | 7 (Colonias Las Palmeras, Santa Emilia, Lourdes y San José; Barrios San Juan and Santa Cruz Galana) | | 4 (Communities Tierra Virgen, Olivos Centro, Olivos Oriente y Olivos Poniente | | 6 (Communities Francisco Morazán, La Chacra, Quiñonez I, Quiñonez II Municipal, San Luis 1 and San Martin Municipal) | | 21(*) Altavista: (Blocks A, D, I, K, O, N, 1, 2, 3,4, 5 11, 14, 31,32, 40, 41, 49, 51 and 54, plus the community Bendición de Dios) | | 51 | | 22 | |
| 1.B: # of targeted municipalities that have approved a CVP policy | 0 | | 1 (+) | | 0 | | 0 | | 1 | | 0 | | 2 | | 5 | |
| 1.C: # of targeted municipal governments that have approved an ordinance recognizing a local CVP inter-institutional committee | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 0 | | 0 | | 4 | | 5 | |
| 1.D: # of local CVP inter-institutional committees in targeted areas that have established a local IIWG | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 6 | | 5 | |
| 1.E: # of women who have been elected to serve on the municipal CVP inter-institutional committee | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | 5 | |
| | 18 | 20 | 31 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 24 | 99 | 89 | | |
| 1.F: # of CVP IIWGs in targeted areas that have developed Municipal Crime Prevention Plans | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 6 | | 5 | |
| 1.G: # CVP IIWGs in targeted areas that have implemented one or more activities contemplated in their Municipal Crime Prevention Plans | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 6 | | 5 | |
| 1.H: # of targeted municipalities that have systematically evaluated CVP programs according to evaluation criteria as advised by CVPP | 1 | | 0 | | 1 | | 0 | | 0 | | 1 | | 3 | | 5 | |

(*)This is the actual number of communities where CVPP has invested funds in infrastructure as well in social development

(+) The CVP policy counted as such, is the one denominated "Municipal Policy for the Violence Prevention Against Women" M = Men; W = Women; NA = This indicator does not applied to the municipalities with the project's intervention.

| CVPP PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|---------|--|-------------------|---|--------|---|--------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--|
| PERIOD: October 2009 – September 2010 | | | | | | | | FISCAL YEAR: 2010 | | | | | | | | |
| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | MUNICIPALITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | End of Project Target | | |
| | Armenia | | Ahuachapán | | Izalco | | San Martín | | San Salvador | | Tonacatepeque | | | | | |
| RESULT 1: COMMUNITY-BASED CVP PROGRAMS IMPROVED AND EXPANDED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.I: % of CVPP-approved grants with cost sharing (CS) from third-party contributions (in cash, labor or in-kind) | 1 grant carried out in Armenia, Izalco, and Tonacatepeque (Empresarios Juveniles): 100%; CS; | | 1 grant carried out in Ahuachapán and Izalco (FUNPRES: 100%; CS% = 18.6% | | 3 grants (FEPADE, CARE, and MEPREDIZAL): 100%; CS % range = [19-48] | | 1 grant carried out in San Martín, Altavista and Ahuachapán (FUSALMO: 100%; CS% range = 24.35% | | 6 grants (FEPADE, Fe y Alegría (2), FUNDASAL and FUMA (2), including the Armenia's intervention) 100% CS % range = [57; 35 & 25; 51; 41 & 29, respectively] | | 6 grants (FUSAL [2], FEPADE, RNP, UEES, Atletas contra el SIDA) 100%; CS % range = [45, 47, 22, 36, 37, respectively] | | 23 ⁷ grants 100 % | | 95% | |
| 1.J: # of non-targeted municipalities that have established IIWGs based on the CVPP model | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| 1.K: # of municipal staff in target areas who have received CVPP training in CVP modules and activities | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | 8 | |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 10 | | |
| 1.L: # of community representatives (community-based organizations, local leaders, etc.) in target areas who have received CVPP training in CVP modules | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 58 (**) | 53 (**) | 0 | 0 | 6 (*) | 24 (*) | 21 (+) | 17 (+) | 96 | 96 | 50 | |

M = Men; W = Women; NA = This indicator does not apply to the municipalities with the project's intervention.

(*) A trainee is a person who has attended at least 75% of the planning meetings during the first quarter of 2009. Besides, it includes 4 men and 9 women that attended the course implemented during the fourth semester of 2009

(**) This figure includes nine men and seven women who attended at least 80% of the two courses implemented during the last quarter of 2008. Also includes 25 men and 14 women who attended 4 workshops conducted in the first quarter of 2009. Besides, it includes 1 man and 1 woman that attended the course implemented during the fourth semester of 2009. Additionally, it includes 15 men and 28 women that assisted to the seminar "I Am a Person Too" during the 2nd quarter of 2010.

(***) Original target of 10 has been modified to 14, as result of Grant Amendment #4.

(+) These are the community representatives of blocks 4, 7, and N who have incorporated in the local IIWG for the second semester of 2008. It also includes the 2 men and 3 women who attended at least the 80% of the 5 courses implemented during the last quarter of 2008, and 5 men and 7 women who attended 100% of the two courses implemented during the first semester of 2009. Besides, it includes 6 men and 5 women that attended the course implemented during the fourth semester of 2009. Additionally, it includes 5 men and 2 women who attended at least 80% of the workshops about topics directly related to violence prevention, implemented during the second quarter of 2010.

⁷ The total of 26 includes 16 grants carried out in Armenia, Izalco, San Salvador and Tonacatepeque plus the two carried out by IDHUCA in Santa Tecla, whose cost sharing are 50% and 23.5%, respectively.

| CVPP PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|------------|------------|----|-------------------|--------|--------|-------|----|-----------------------|----|
| PERIOD: October 2009 – September 2010 | | | | | | FISCAL YEAR: 2010 | | | | | | |
| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | NATIONAL ENTITIES | | | | | | | | TOTAL | | END OF PROJECT TARGET | |
| RESULT 2: NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AND CRIME INCREASED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.A: # of targeted IIEC partner members who have made financial or in-kind contributions with HCOLC funds to CVPP projects | CNSP | | MSPJ | | SJ | | | | | | 13 | 5 |
| | 7 | | 4 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 2.B: # of public safety initiatives self-initiated by targeted IIEC partner members based on the CVPP model | NA | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| 2.C: # of targeted municipalities that have shared risk map data with the PNC | NA | | | | | | | | 1 | | 7 | |
| 2.D: # of GOES employees who have received CVPP training in CVP data collection and analysis according to the project-advised standard indicator list | CNSP | | MSPJ | | SJ | | M | W | M | W | | |
| | M | W | M | W | M | W | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | | |
| 2.E # of national level GOES staff who have received CVPP training in CVP modules and activities | CNSP | | MSPJ | | SJ | | OTHERS | | M | W | M | W |
| | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | | | | |
| | 3 | 0 | 52 (++) | 49 (++) | 0 | 0 | 6 (*) | 9 (**) | 61 | 58 | 10 | 10 |
| 2.F: # of targeted IIEC partner members who have collected standardized indicator data from the CVPP-advised list | CNSP | | MSPJ | | SJ | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | | | 0 | | 3 | |
| 2.G: # of CVP case studies produced by universities that have received CVPP grants | N.A | | | | | | | | 2 (+) | | 7 | |
| 2.H: # of studies of El Salvador's crime and prevention policy and proposal of pertinent recommendations | N.A | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| 2.I: # of targeted GOES institutions who have made financial or in-kind contributions to CVPP projects | N.A | | | | | | | | 0 | | 4 | |

M = Men; W = Women; NA = This indicator does not applied broken down by institution.

(*) Includes one person each from ISNA, PNC, and MINED participating in Altavista. Also includes 1 man from MINED who attended at least the 80% of the five courses implemented during the last quarter of 2008 and 1 man from the PNC who attended 100% of the training courses implemented during the first quarter of 2009. Besides, it includes 1 man from PNC/Ilopango who attended the course implemented during the fourth semester of 2009

(**) Includes one person from the Health Unit and two from ISSS participating in Altavista. Also includes 1 woman from the Health Unit who attended at least the 80% of the 5 courses implemented during the last quarter of 2008; 2 women from the Salvadoran Social Security Institute (ISSS) Community Clinic, and 1 woman from the Health Unit who attended 100% the courses implemented in the first quarter of 2009. Besides, it includes 2 women that attended the course implemented during the fourth semester of 2009; 1 came representing ISSS, and other from the Health Unit, both located in Altavista

(+) Includes systematization of the MSPJ's Nocturnal Sports Program as well the Altavista Systematization, both produced in collaboration with UEES.

(++) It includes the 51 men and 49 women of PREPAZ trained in the "How to work in Violence and Crime Prevention at the Local Level/ Use of the Prevention manual" along the July- September /2010 quarter.

| CVPP PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----|--|----|--|-------------------|--|---|---------------|-----------------------|-----|
| PERIOD: October 2009 – September 2010 | | | | | | FISCAL YEAR: 2010 | | | | | |
| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | MUNICIPALITIES | | | | | | | | TOTAL | End of Project Target | |
| | Ciudad Arce | | Nahuizalco | | San Juan Opico | | Zaragoza | | | | |
| RESULT 3: GANG RECRUITMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY CRIME AND VIOLENCE DECREASED | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.A: # of U.S. government-assisted communities in crime prevention programs | 6 (Communities Santa Rosa, Santa Lucía zona 1, Santa Lucía zona 2, Nueva Candelaria(*), and San Andrés; and urbanización San Francisco) | | 7 (Caseríos Centro de cantones Pushtán and Sisimitepec; colonias Milagrosa 2 y Xochilt-Ixtatec; and Barrios Las Mercedes, La Trinidad y San Juan) | | 5 (*) (Communities El Papayal, Las Flores, Jabalincito, Buenos Aires, and Sitio Grande) | | 7 (Communities Esmeraldita II, Los Cedros, El Corralito, and El Zaité II; colonias San Antonio I and II, and Miramar) | | 25 | | 17 |
| 3.B: # of targeted municipalities that have approved a CVP policy | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 4 |
| 3.C: # of targeted municipal governments that have approved an ordinance recognizing a local CVP inter-institutional committee | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 4 |
| 3.D: # of local CVP inter-institutional committees in targeted areas that have established a local IIWG | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | | 4 |
| 3.E: # of women who have been elected to serve on the municipal CVP inter-institutional committee | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | 4 |
| | 11 | 13 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 7 | 61 | 49 | |
| 3.F: # of CVP IIWGs in targeted areas that have developed Municipal Crime Prevention Plans | 0 | | 1 | | 1 | | 0 | | 2 | | 4 |
| 3.G: # CVP IIWGs in targeted areas that have implemented one or more activities contemplated in their Municipal Crime Prevention Plans | 0 | | 1 | | 1 | | 0 | | 2 | | 4 |
| 3.H: # of targeted municipalities that have systematically evaluated CVP programs according to evaluation criteria | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 4 |
| 3.I: % of CVPP-approved grants with cost sharing (CS) from third-party contributions (e.g., cash, labor or in-kind) | 1 grant carried out in Ciudad Arce, San Juan Opico, and Nahuizalco (PLAN INTERNACIONAL: 100%; CS% = 31.4%) | | 1 grant carried out in Nahuizalco Ciudad Arce, San Juan Opico, and Zaragoza (Complejo Técnico San Francisco de Sales: 100%; CS% = 24.19%) | | 1 grant carried out in San Juan Opico, Ciudad Arce, and Nahuizalco (ASAPROSAR: 100%; CS% = 25.13%) | | 1 grant carried out in Zaragoza, Ciudad Arce, San Juan Opico, and Nahuizalco (FUNPRES: 100%; CS% = 20.32%) | | 4 grants 100% | | 95% |
| 3.J: # of municipal staff in target areas who have received CVPP training in CVP modules and activities | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 8 |
| 3.K: # of community representatives | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 40 |

| CVPP PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| PERIOD: October 2009 – September 2010 | | | | FISCAL YEAR: 2010 | | |
| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | MUNICIPALITIES | | | | TOTAL | End of Project Target |
| | Ciudad Arce | Nahuizalco | San Juan Opico | Zaragoza | | |
| (community-based organizations, local leaders, etc.) in target areas who have received CVPP training in CVP modules | | | | | | |

(*) The Nueva Candelaria community has expressed its decision to withdraw itself from the project, as explained under Task 3.1.1.

| CVPP PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------|-------|----------|---|-------------------|---|---|-------|-----------------------|-----|
| PERIOD: October 2009 – September 2010 | | | | | | FISCAL YEAR: 2010 | | | | | |
| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | MUNICIPALITIES | | | | | | | | TOTAL | End of Project Target | |
| | Ciudad Arce | Nahuizalco | Opico | Zaragoza | | | | | | | |
| RESULT 3: GANG RECRUITMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY CRIME AND VIOLENCE DECREASED | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.L: # of centralized of crime and violence observatories established in the San Salvador Metropolitan Area | N.A | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 3.M: # of municipalities from the San Salvador Metropolitan Area supported to create or strengthen crime and violence observatories | N.A | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | |
| RESULT 4: OPPORTUNITIES FOR BASIC EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND LEADERSHIP FOR YOUTH INCREASED | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.A: # of youths in target areas who have received vocational and basic education training | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | M | W | 400 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3.B: # of youth leaders in target areas who have received training in leadership | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 |

Annex A – CVPP Brochure and News Bulletins

Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project in El Salvador



**AQUI
NO CABE
LA VIOLENCIA**



Municipalities of Intervention



The Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project (CVPP), carried out since January of 2008 by RTI International and the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI), currently works in 12 municipalities in El Salvador. With support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), CVPP is strengthening the capacities of national and local governments, civil society organizations, community leaders, and youth that participate in Inter-Institutional Work Groups (IIWGs), as well as Prevention Councils and Committees in each location.



Educational Materials Available

Since its start-up in 2008, the Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project (CVPP) has produced a number of materials, in Spanish, aimed at creating and disseminating knowledge pertaining to citizen security and crime prevention:

- ✓ **Coloring books and fun-sheets:** “Building Social Peace with Felix and Pax”
- ✓ **Training Manual:** “How to Work Locally and in a Participatory Way, in Crime and Violence Prevention” (2010)
- ✓ **Educational Video:** “Finding New and Better Co-existence Styles, with Felix and Pax” (2009)”
- ✓ **Documentary Video:** “Fruits of the Altavista Neighborhood Violence Prevention Inter-Institutional Work Group” (2009)
- ✓ **CD-Rom:** “Crime and Safety Observatories in El Salvador - Challenges for Consolidation - Santa Tecla, San Martín, Ahuachapán and Santa Ana (2008)
- ✓ **Training Manual:** “Peace Culture and Citizen Coexistence”(2009)
- ✓ **Comparative Study:** “Paths to prevention - Violence and Crime Prevention Policies Inventory in Central America” (2009)
- ✓ **Baseline Studies (3):** Initial studies in citizen security (hard data, household survey & hot-spot maps), in Armenia, Izalco and San Salvador (La Chacra), (2009)
- ✓ **Impact Study:** “Main Findings of Evolution of Crime and Violence in the Altavista Neighborhood, 2007-2009”
- ✓ **Systematization:** “Altavista Inter-Institutional Work Group - A Local, Violence Prevention Model” (2009)
- ✓ **Systematization:** “Memoire of the Izalco Inter-Institutional Work Group - 2008-2009” (2010)



Implementation Model for Good Governance and Crime Prevention

The "Four-legged Table"

Actors who make up Inter-Institutional Work Groups (IIWGs),
Municipal Crime Prevention Councils and Committees



Results Obtained as of October, 2010

- ✓ Creation of 11 Inter-Institutional Work Groups (IIWGs), with participation of approximately 500 people from 12 municipalities, working in over 60 communities, with half-a-dozen national government agencies, and more than 25 civil society organizations, who are carrying out sub-projects that respond to locally-developed crime prevention plans
- ✓ Crime reduction and improvement of citizen security in ALTAVISTA (population: 80,000), as demonstrated in the study: "Main Findings of Evolution of Crime and Violence in the Altavista Neighborhood, 2007-2009"
- ✓ Technical assistance and financial support to over 50 sub-projects carried out by NGOs and Foundations, implemented in close collaboration with Inter-Institutional Work Groups, Prevention Councils and Committees in the 11 areas of intervention
- ✓ Strengthening of Municipal Crime Observatories through sub-grants, technical assistance, information technology, 3G cell-phone hot-spot mapping, and criminological analysis

Results Obtained as of October, 2010

- ✓ Institutional strengthening of the Government of El Salvador (GOES) in developing its new National Strategy for Social Prevention, through technical assistance, information sharing, and the study: “Paths to prevention - Violence and Crime Prevention Policies Inventory in Central America” (2009)
- ✓ Capacity building of over 100 field and senior staff from GOES agencies in how to apply the Procedural Manual “How to Work Locally and in a Participatory Way, in Crime and Violence Prevention”, developed by the RTI/CECI team.
- ✓ Implementation of a communications strategy, including ad campaigns, print media, radio, TV, stickers, banners, a violence prevention slogan and its two characters (Felix & Pax)
- ✓ Implementation of a cross-cutting, gender equality and domestic violence prevention strategy with project staff and partners across municipalities.



Lessons Learned

- ✓ The social prevention of violence is a complex process that requires holistic responses
- ✓ A combination of prevention, law enforcement, and justice—with the active involvement of communities, municipalities, civil society, and the private sector—is required to reduce crime and rebuild citizen confidence
- ✓ Crime and violence need to be addressed locally, through participatory prevention plans, that include gender equality and youth-at-risk considerations
- ✓ Participatory, crime prevention involves step-by-step capacity building processes of multidisciplinary and inter-institutional work teams in the field
- ✓ Achieving buy-in and support from the private sector is an arduous but worthwhile process
- ✓ Citizen participation in violence prevention must be open to all, especially to youth.



The goal of the Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project (CVPP) is to improve citizenship security by building on government and civil society capacities, at the local and national levels, in order to better understand crime and violence patterns, plan and implement prevention activities, measure the initiatives' impacts and replicate best practices across municipalities.



Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project (CVPP)

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Welcome to this new edition of the Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project (CVPP) E-newsletter. The project is implemented by RTI International and the Center for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI), with financial support from USAID, and in close collaboration with Inter-Institutional Work Groups of San Salvador (District 6), Santa Tecla, Armenia, Izalco, and the Altavista neighborhood, made up by Tonacatepeque, San Martín and Ilopango. The purpose of CVPP is to build capacities of government and civil society entities at the local and national level to track and analyze patterns of crime and violence, plan and implement specific projects, measure the initiatives' success, and replicate best practices across municipalities.



District 6, San Salvador

The leaders and youth that make up the Inter-Institutional Work Group (IIWG) in the urban communities of La Chacra, Quiñónes I and II, and Francisco Morazán, continue to execute their work plan together with the 4 NGO's that were selected after a competitive process: FUNDASAL, Fe y Alegría, FEPADE and FUMA. The ongoing projects directly involve more than 1,800 adults, youths, boys and girls, who participate in a variety of situational and socioeconomic prevention measures: community organization, psychosocial assistance, refurbishment and construction of recreational infrastructure, school, sports, arts and culture strengthening, vocational training and entrepreneurship. In all, more than 15,000 people who live in this urban-marginal high risk community benefit from these projects, whose purpose is to strengthen peaceful coexistence between neighbors, despite their overcrowded and criminalized context. To date, \$235,000 of USAID funds have invested and cost-share of \$145,000 has been pledged from implementing partners.

Santa Tecla, La Libertad

The Inter-Institutional Council on Violence Prevention in Santa Tecla, together with RTI/USAID's financial support and technical assistance from the IDHUCA Human Rights Institute, has made strides in strengthening this municipality's Crime and Violence Observatory. This information center collects information and analyzes data provided by communities, the municipality, police, and forensic medicine, to better understand the problems and implement prevention measures focused in high risk areas. Regarding this issue, more than 180 street lamps have been acquired and will be installed in 5 rural communities, 9 semi-rural locations, and 5 urban neighborhoods in Santa Tecla, which will contribute to improving safety of all those who walk through high risk areas at night. The Mayor and authorities from the national government recently inaugurated the Observatory's new facilities, which were equipped by the RTI/USAID project. The National Civil Police, the Municipal Police, the Vice-Minister of Transportation, the Attorney General's Office, the Council for Citizen Participation all take part in this effort. In Santa Tecla, USAID has invested \$89,600 to date, while \$91,035 has been pledged in cost-share.



Armenia, Sonsonate

The local government of Armenia has increased its support to the Inter-Institutional Work Group (MEPERSA), having adopted a By-Law that legalizes this board. MEPERSA continues supervising the prevention project implemented by World Vision in 4 schools attended by 4,000 students. These efforts consist of improving sports facilities and facilitating greater access to schools for at-risk youth from neighboring communities.



This will give the population new opportunities to make better and more constructive use of their free time. Simultaneously, work is underway with youth at risk who have dropped out of high school, in the neighborhoods of San Sebastián, San Juan, Barrio Nuevo and San Damián. In this sense, a group of 50 youth are taking part in vocational training and music workshops, and an Arts Club has been established in the Juan Ramón Uriarte School. The Work Group in Armenia has presented to the RTI/USAID fund a new project, taking an important step towards self-sustainability. To date, \$198,000 of USAID funds has been invested in Armenia, while \$87,000 has been pledged in cash and in-kind as cost share.

Izalco, Sonsonate

In Izalco, the Municipality has also legalized the Inter-Institutional Work Group (MEPREDIZAL) by issuing a By-Law; this Work Group is made up of community leaders, authorities of the local government, national authorities and NGO's who are working on prevention projects. In this sense, FEPADE, Empresarios Juveniles and CARE El Salvador, were selected through a competitive process, and have been carrying out a series of prevention measures,



including entrepreneurship workshops, the creation of an Arts Center, movie-forums, theatre workshops and vocational education. These activities have directly involved over 600 students, 250 teachers and 175 communal leaders and youth, while focusing on 4 urban communities at risk: Santa Emilia, Las Palmeras, Santa Cruz and San Juan. Two outstanding youths have been selected to personify Felix and Pax – the prevention characters of the project, as a result of these workshops. The theatre group is already being called on to offer presentations at the national level. Also noteworthy is the production of a Training Manual on Peaceful Coexistence, and the production of the Felix and Pax Video - Aquí No Cabe la Violencia, (No Quarter for Violence) an au-

divisual tool for teenagers in schools and high-risk communities. The Izalco Work Group has also presented a new initiative to the RTI/USAID project funds in order to further contribute citizen security, while fostering greater participation by youths and local leaders. In Izalco, \$185,000 of USAID funds has been invested to date, while \$92,000 has been pledged in cost-share from local partners.

Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project in El Salvador



Residencial Altavista (Tonacatepeque, San Martín and Ilopango)



After 18 months of support to the Altavista Inter-Institutional Work Group and six, specific prevention projects carried out by local NGOs FUSAL, FEPADE, Empresarios Juveniles, Red de Pastores and Universidad Evangélica, FUNDASAL has begun executing a new, large-scale intervention that includes the recuperation of 9 public parks distributed in different blocks of this densely populated neighborhood, with a population of more than 20,000 families. Self-support groups are currently being created for construction purposes through the community leaders and youth in the mentioned areas. Also, a series of 8 Creative Conflict Resolution (CCR) workshops concluded recently; these were imparted by the FUNPRES NGO to more than 25 members of

the Altavista Work Group – as was the case in Armenia and Izalco. The Altavista IIWG continues to consolidate itself, involving over 40 people and institutions, including personnel from the 3 Municipalities that have committed their support (Tonacatepeque, Ilopango and San Martín). One of the greatest challenges facing this Work Group is achieving the consolidation and re-appropriation of the Altavista Sports Complex, which had been abandoned over the years. To date, over \$419,000 has been invested in USAID funds in this micro-region, while \$204,000 has been pledged in cost-share.

Monitoring and Impact Evaluations

The RTI/CECI team has been carrying out baseline studies on citizen security in all the project's

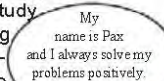


locations. The purpose of these studies – carried out in close collaboration with the Inter-Institutional Work Groups – is to measure the project's impacts in accordance with a series of security indicators. This work takes into account police statistics, household surveys, hot-spot maps and risk protection factors. In the case of the Altavista study, the baseline had been carried out in 2007 and an impact evaluation was carried out recently, to assess the evolution of the phenomena. Recently a new baseline study was presented in Izalco, facilitating a better understanding by the mem-

bers of the Work Group, with regards to the perception and victimization that prevails in the zone. These baselines, just as the ones from Izalco and District 6 of San Salvador, will serve to evaluate CVPP's impacts as of 2010.



FÉLIX



PAX

Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project in El Salvador



Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project



The Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project in El Salvador (CVPP) is being carried out by RTI International and the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI), with financial support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The project started-up in 2008 and is currently being implemented in 12 municipalities: San Salvador, Santa Tecla, Armenia, Izalco, Tonacatepeque, San Martín, Ilopango, Ahuachapán, San Juan Opico, Ciudad Arce, Zaragoza and Nahuizalco. The RTI/CECI team works in close collaboration with Inter-Institutional Work Groups and Municipal Crime Prevention Councils in each locality. These groups are made up by representatives from at-risk communities, municipalities, national government, and civil society, who carry out local

diagnoses, design prevention plans, and monitor sub-projects implemented by non-for-profit organizations and local foundations, selected in open grants competitions.

Nationally, the project supports the efforts of El Salvador's government in establishing a decentralized crime prevention policy. Also, technical and financial assistance is brought to municipal crime observatories such as the one in Santa Tecla, strengthening decision-making capacities and prevention activities with geo-referenced crime mapping information provided by 3-G cellular technology.

Focal Municipalities

1. Mesa Comunitaria Institucional de Prevención del Distrito #6, San Salvador.
2. Mesa Intersectorial de Prevención de la Violencia de Altavista (Tonacatepeque, San Martín, Ilopango).
3. Consejo Interinstitucional para la Prevención de la Violencia.
4. Consejo de Prevención Municipal de Zaragoza.
5. Comité Municipal de Prevención Social, San Juan Opico.
6. Consejo Municipal de Prevención Interinstitucional de la Violencia de San Martín.
7. Comité por la Paz y Convivencia Social de Ciudad Arce.
8. Consejo de Prevención y Seguridad Ciudadana de Nahuizalco.
9. Comité Municipal de Seguridad Ciudadana de Ahuachapán.
10. Mesa de Prevención del Riesgo Social Armentense.
11. Mesa de Prevención y Desarrollo Integral de Izalco.



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Wireless Security



Santa Tecla, La Libertad. The inauguration of the Wireless Security Project was held on May 12th at the Municipal Observatory located in the city of Santa Tecla. This initiative is supported by a grant from Qualcomm Incorporated, by way of its Wireless Reach™ initiative, jointly carried out in El Salvador with RTI

International. This innovative system will enable over forty members of the National Civilian Police (PNC) and of the Metropolitan Police Corps (CAM) from Santa Tecla, to be trained and ready to report crimes committed in their area of responsibility in the least possible time. The system uses

wireless, Qualcomm 3G cell phones that enable the mapping of crimes and public nuisances and send information to an on-line server, building the technical capacities of organizations that share and transmit this information, which in turn is used to define crime prevention measures and policies.

U.S. – SICA Dialogue on Regional Security

Panama City, Panama. The Central American Integration System (SICA) and the U.S. State Department held a high-level meeting on May 6th and 7th on Democratic Security. Several security strategies were brought forth with the purpose of establishing the components and activities to strengthen the Central American Security Strategy and achieve human development objectives.

As part of this activity, Alan Quinn, Deputy-Director of the Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project, was invited as a speaker during the panel discussions on “Crime Prevention Innovations in El Salvador”, in order to disseminate some of the project’s success-stories and methodologies in community-based crime prevention.



Educating through Sports in Armenia



Armenia – Inaugural Parade of Sports and Recreational Centres

Armenia, Sonsonate. Using the slogan “Promoting Peaceful Citizen Coexistence through Sports”, the city of Armenia recently inaugurated five sports

and recreational centers that are benefitting over 200 students from four public schools in this municipality.

The following disciplines are being implemented: football, handball, basketball, karate and chess. The ages of the girls and boys who participate in these activities range between 8 and 17 years. Carlos Molina López, Mayor of Armenia expressed that “the inauguration of these sports and recreational centers will help us to find new ways to prevent violence in our homes, work places and in our

daily lives; now we have new responsibilities with youngsters who are the present and future of this country”. During the inauguration of the sports and recreational centers, one of the representatives of the Armenia Work Group swore in the students who are taking part in this activity. Following the ceremony, a parade was lead throughout the municipality, informing the population of this new resource.

Open Grants Competition to Access Funds

San Salvador. An open grants competition to access funds to carry out projects that fall within CVPP’s focal municipalities was launched on April 28th. Over 70 representatives from 20 foundations and NGOs, as well as representatives from the Inter-Institutional Work Groups and Municipal Crime Prevention Councils that work with the Project attended this information meeting.

Over \$600,000 were committed to this bidding process in order to fund non-governmental organizations, research centers and foundations, who are now carrying out prevention initiatives that focus on one or more of CVPP’s cross-cutting themes:

- Youth leadership
- Job opportunities for youths
- Creative conflict resolution
- Domestic violence, gender equality and family

These initiatives are being carried out in schools and communities selected in municipalities where the project is working. The selected organizations are working in close cooperation with the already existing Inter-Institutional Work Groups and Municipal Crime Prevention Councils in those localities. These groups constitute inter-sectoral tables where members from local governments, at-risk communities, national government, and civil society

organizations come together to work on participatory and strategic planning activities that improve citizen security. Sonia Silva, Project Director, Alan Quinn, Deputy-Director, and Patricia Echeverria, Grants Manager, were responsible for presenting the terms of reference to the potential bidders.



Representatives from NGOs during Open Grants Competition

Learning through Games in Izalco

"The Guided Recess Project sprouted from the Izalco Inter-Institutional Work Group, providing support to local schools, diminishing violent conduct of girls and boys, whether inside or outside the classrooms, and creating awareness about the need to live in a culture of peace".

Sonia Silva, Director CVPP

Izalco, Sonsonate. On April 20th, students of the Dr. Mario Calvo Marroquin School located in Izalco, sang the National Anthem in Nahuat during the inauguration of the "Guided Recess Project" on April 20th.

The purpose of the project is to carry out different strategies and activities during recess times for students and teachers, generating recreational opportunities that promote peaceful coexistence and prevent violence. Some of the underlying themes included are: self-esteem and inter-personal relations; communication and cooperation; non-competitive and cooperative games; team-work; rights and obligations of girls and boys; social values; gender equity; art, music, culture and relaxation exercises.

This innovative work is being accomplished by university students and professors from the Psychology Department of the Universidad Modular Abierta (UMA), hand-in-hand with the Izalco Inter-Institutional Work Group on Crime Prevention.



Students taking part in the Guided Recess project

The Air College Visits the Municipal Observatory of Santa Tecla

Santa Tecla, La Libertad. On March 19th, 18 representatives of the United States Government "Air College" visited Santa Tecla's Crime Prevention Observatory, with the purpose of learning about this innovative experience headed by this municipality that has received substantial support from the Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project since 2008.

During the visit, Jennifer Link, Director of USAID El Salvador's Democracy and Governance Office, spoke about the different programs the mission is supporting in this field, while Aldo Miranda, RTI International's Regional Director, presented the results obtained through the project. Oscar Ibarra, who manages the Observatory, explained how this information centre works in conjunction with crime prevention measures put forth by the Municipality. Finally, RTI's Pablo Destefanis presented of the Wireless Security Project, implemented through Qualcomm Inc. 3G technologies, in partnership with RTI International.

Prevention Briefs

Altavista Neighborhood (Tonacatepeque, San Martín and Ilopango)

A series of educational workshops were held during the month of May for the citizens of seven blocks from the Altavista Neighborhood. The topics included leadership, creative conflict resolution, risk management and mitigation, and caring for the mitigation works. The workshops were attended by over 60 youth, allowing them to reflect on the topics that were brought up and to participate in community development projects.

Ahuachapán. The municipality of Ahuachapán has created a Municipal Citizen Security Committee that was sworn in on April 14th. The Mayor stated that his Municipality has been working on violence prevention issues for the past three years and they currently have Work Groups that are already showing results.

Zaragoza. The Municipal Prevention Council of Zaragoza is implementing a participatory methodology that will result in a strategic crime prevention plan based on seven prioritized problems in this locality. In the month of July, this Municipality will hold an open grants competition with over \$350,000 in USAID funds, where local NGOs will propose their services to access funds during the month of July.

Ciudad Arce. On May 24th, José Alfredo Escalón, Mayor of Ciudad Arce and Sonia Silva, Director of CVPP, signed a cooperation agreement to implement the Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project in this city. A Committee for Peace and Social Coexistence has been organized and is planning a series of prevention activities involving the municipality, national government, at-risk youth, and civil society organizations.

San Juan Opico. The Social Prevention Municipal Committee was sworn in last June. It is made up by the municipality, selected urban and rural communities, government officials and NGOs. This committee will be structured according to the following commissions: citizen security; arts & culture, recreation & sports; training & job creation, and health. The activities that will be implemented through these commissions will contribute to violence prevention in this municipality.

Nahuizalco. On May 20th, Aldo Miranda, Regional Director for RTI International presented the CVPP Project before the Municipal Council and members of the Social Prevention and Citizens Security Council who take part in this initiative. In Nahuizalco, the RTI/CECI team will also work in synergy with three USAID contractors (ICMA, Creative Associates, Chechi), making this a unique, inter-agency effort promoted by USAID El Salvador.

Domestic and Gender Violence. The RTI/CECI team was recently enhanced by a new gender equality specialist, whose main goal is to support project staff and partners, while carrying out CVPP's strategy to prevent domestic violence and promote gender equality. This strategy includes several objectives, including training, technical assistance to sub-projects, and support to monitoring and evaluation of this cross-cutting theme.

Success Story

Coexisting amongst Balls, Chess Pieces and Martial Arts

"I wish to tell all parents that this effort is truly worthwhile. We are building a future for our boys and girls who will lead the destiny of our community."

Miriam de Cortez, Director, Armenia High School

Armenia, birthplace of author Claudia Lars, and known as the "Land where Salvadoran poetry was born", is where the Social Risk Prevention Work Group implemented the Sports and Recreation Centers initiative, which is reaching over 200 students in four schools.

Ana Miriam Sandoval de Cortez, Principal of the Armenia High School stated: "This is an example to be replicated by anyone who wants to contribute towards his or her community". With over seven years of teaching experience, Ms. Cortez talks about how the project was created and how its purpose is to diminish violence in the community, ensuring that girls, boys and teens develop a culture of peace.

"As part of our work in Armenia, we obtained support from the Municipality, the Police, principals from other schools and parents. We've organized a series of activities in these

centers: football, karate, basketball, handball and chess clubs have been created in order to provide girls, boys and teens greater opportunities to constructively use their free time, keeping them away from risk factors and danger.

The idea is not just about sports - we are also striving for comprehensive development. We want to generate change and improvement. Our goal is to carry out educational activities along with recreation, so that prevention is a constant, and so that the youths can educate themselves through values". Thus, Armenia, being a land of poetry can also become a land of peace.



Miriam de Cortez with youth from Armenia



Sra. Miriam de Cortez

The purpose of the Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project is to build on government and civil society capacities at the local and national levels, in order to analyze violence and crime patterns, plan and implement prevention plans, measure the initiatives' successes and replicate best practices across municipalities.



Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project
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