



# Violence Prevention Strategy

**Southern Municipalities Commonwealth –  
NASMAR**

*“Systematic Violence Prevention through  
Citizen Awareness Development”*

*English version*

**Proposal for Violence Prevention  
Strategy, NASMAR Commonwealth**

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## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

**Below is the conceptual framework for each guideline:**

**Guideline I: Prevention of violence affecting children, adolescents, and adults within coercive territorialities.** It can be argued that violence has an impact on the emotional structures of children, adolescents, and adults. All of this relates to emerging spaces that are vulnerable and lack sustainable protection for these human sectors confronting precarious realities, where there are exposures to violation, harassment, and persecution in territories where authorities have not projected their intervention capacities. As expressed, "Neglect and physical, sexual, and psychological violence, harmful practices such as child marriage and early unions are ways in which girls, boys, and adolescents (anyone under 18) are vulnerable in their integrity and rights" (UNICEF, 2015).

**In Guideline II: Prevention of violence caused by firearms.** We can express that violence can be seen from broad perspectives, from psychosocial, pathological, criminal psychology, and dynamic psychiatry approaches. Instrumentalized violence is accompanied by the use of a firearm; this behavior may have symbolizations and social construction schemes in the carrier, whether legal or illegal. Just the presence of a weapon evokes the sense of violence, the execution of a future act, whether reactive or provocative, will depend on what is proposed (Doménech, 2002) "any violent act is necessarily located in the context of interpersonal and intergroup interactions, always obeying coercive attributions in the exercise of power, socio-historically constructed meanings, a subjective assessment of the actors involved, and consequences both expected and unforeseen."

This indicates that there is a commendable justification for the use of weapons because there is a consequent predisposition, the carrier is a normal citizen living their daily lives. However, for those who commit crimes, the weapon becomes the tool of the modus operandi of the criminal since the citizen, upon visualizing the weapon in an act of assault or threat, feels vulnerable, obeying what the criminal demands or risking death. (Martín-Baró, 2003, 2016) expresses "arguing that the vast majority of violent acts are committed by functional individuals in the contexts in which they operate and that they behave normally in everyday life, but that in the face of certain ideologies with which individuals identify, such as the imaginaries constructed around perceptions of danger, exclusion, or injustice."

**In Guideline III: Prevention of gender-based, queer, intra-family, and domestic violence.** It can be observed that gender-based violence, unlike that caused by firearms, is related to certain social and cultural constructs of behavior, in the case of gender, which intertwines with the concept of sexuality, and the new manifestations of it with Butler's theories currently and the social movements of feminism, gay, and lesbian movements. Although this concept has advanced from late legal perspectives, in the case of intra-family violence, it was eliminated in the current Penal Code and established in Art. 209: Violence against women physical or psychological, a decrease in the penalty, remaining (1 to 4) years of imprisonment, which can be commuted (bail or community service). Regarding queer gender, or deviation genders as some theorists call them according to (Bodelón, 2015), it states, "Gender-based violence occurs within a framework of inequality, it does not refer exclusively to women, it can also be experienced by men and people of different gender identities, reflecting the existing asymmetry in power relations between men and women" (p.45).

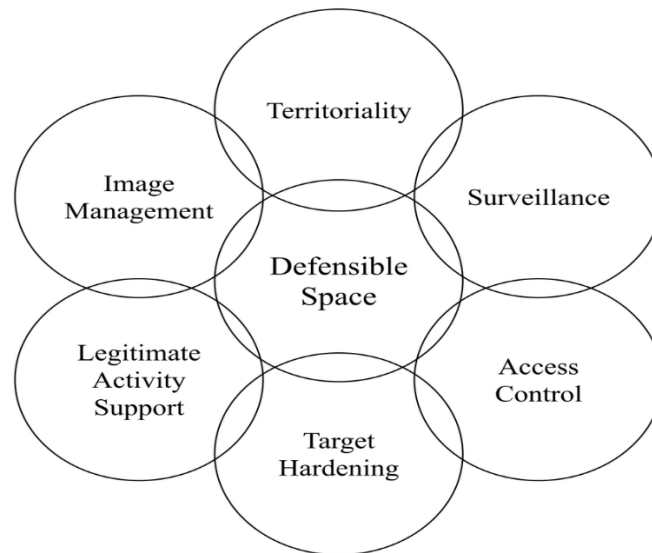
**In Guideline IV: Prevention of the illicit trafficking of migrants in territorialities.** The violence originating from the illegal trafficking of people, or as it is commonly called "human trafficking," is heavily penalized. This is organized crime where the crime gains relevance between closed and open spaces, public and private; there is a mental presence in the citizen's insecurity about the trafficking of people itself. On the other hand, the trafficking of people, which has the personal plan to achieve the famous "sweet dream," has become normalized; that is, the same citizenship validates and comforts the illicit act of trafficking people. However, as expressed by (Wola, 2017):

In other words, it is based on a network of individuals and resources, through which associations are established in order to ensure the success of all participants. Primarily, there is a transactional relationship between migrants, who seek to safely and quickly reach the destination country and remain in it, and migrant traffickers, who seek to maximize profits in each illicit trafficking venture and, at the same time, maintain the reputation of their enterprise. The relationship between migrants and traffickers can be characterized, in addition to the material aspect of it, by personal ties (for example, through family, friendship, or belonging to the same ethnic group or community). (p.45).

**In Guideline V: Prevention against drug consumption among at-risk adolescents in educational centers.** Prevention against drug consumption is related to drug trafficking itself, although both actions are different; even legally, they are different crimes.

However, drug consumption is a scourge that has proliferated in society, especially in emerging and flexible areas in the reception of drugs for personal use or for sale. Addressing this issue publicly is difficult and almost impossible, as there is a risk of facing a kind of violence such as repression, silence, and manipulation. This situation can be represented in the following theory as cited by Casanova (2019):

***Defensible space: crime prevention through urban design***



***Oscar Newman, 1972***

Contemporary society has constructed an approach to drugs primarily based on the economic dimension. The notion of consumption immediately refers to an economic behavior and its relationship with a production cycle that directly indicates a commodity, a market, an offer, and a demand. Now that society speaks the language of the market, in the field of drugs, we no longer say "user" of drugs or "marijuana sick"; now we say "consumer," and the task is to "discourage consumption and reduce supply and demand." (Becoña, 2015) proposes this approach: "All of the above indicates that drugs are becoming a more everyday element. Adolescents, especially, and young adults are going to have contact with them because their availability is high and the marketing to acquire new customers is well designed and targeted especially at them or present in the places where they hang out (e.g., leisure and entertainment venues). It will depend on them whether they choose to try them when offered or when they want to experiment with them, being capable of not doing so. And, it will also depend on them whether they continue consuming them once they have tried them." (p.35).

## **Guideline VI: Prevention of Violence from the Perspective of Territorial Planning.**

There are territories in urban and rural spaces that are determined as emerging (which have a severe danger rating) and peripheral spaces (edges of the urban platforms of municipalities or localities). We can cite (Casanova, 2019) in the following image where it shows us the articulation of the theory of "eyes on the street":

### **Approaches from Safe Urban Design**

#### **Theory of "Eyes on the Street"**

**(Death and Life of Great American Cities, Jane Jacobs, 1961)**

It holds that social peace should not be solely maintained by the police but by voluntary controls and behaviors of the people themselves.

- People bring vitality and hence safety to spaces.
- Role of communities, contacts, and bonds of trust.
- One of its main contributions is the concept of Natural Surveillance. Role of watchers, eyes on the street.
- Critique of the modernist movement for segregating and not designing for social interaction in projects.

**Source: Casanova (2019)**

These theories could mitigate danger and help prevent violence against citizens in a holistic sense, in other words, by considering public spaces. There is a variety of theories, such as the one cited by Casanova (2019).

### **Rational Choice Theory**

**(Modelling Offender Decisions, Ronald Clarke and Derek Cornish, 1985)**

Based on the cost-benefit model (economic model of crime), the theory relies on prior motivations and the evaluation of circumstances a person has for committing a crime.

- An individual makes decisions driven by a particular motive, in a given environment that offers opportunities to satisfy that motive.
- Crimes are committed when an offender estimates that the benefits are greater than those associated with not committing the crime.
- Preventive strategies include reinforcing the victims (targets) as well as legal deterrents.

**Source: Casanova (2019)**

## STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

It is suggested to design the intervention based on (Casanova, 2019), operationalizing our proposal regarding the strategic framework we have outlined. It is necessary to draw upon the methodological contribution of Casanova (2019) from the perspective of territory.

## TERRITORIAL APPROACH

Since the study and the proposal of strategies with their components and strategies start with the alliance of several municipalities between the departments of Choluteca and Valle, which implies the development of what is called a "commonwealth", two scenarios arise from the territoriality approach: an emerging territoriality scenario (Spaces of severe violence in all its facets or dimensions) and the second scenario: peripheral territoriality (rural areas, peripheral neighborhoods, coercive spaces (for example)) and areas commonly referred to as "hotspots".

## HOLISTIC APPROACH

The holistic strategy that addresses violence in all its manifestations (against children, gender, migration, drug addiction, citizenship) must also be comprehensive. This means:

- I. It must encompass all diverse and multiple factors that come into play when dealing with a situation of violence, so that it can be addressed comprehensively and fully, considering all possible scenarios: social, psychosocial, legal, political, educational, and institutional.
- II. Because it is of relevance and priority not only to the different territorial entities (departmental, municipal, local) but also to all the services and dependencies that compose them, as well as to the entire civil society.
- III. It must be based on an integrated, systemic, and global approach from the various disciplines and sectors that have something to contribute to the prevention and protection of citizens in their various dimensions: gender, migratory status, age, marital status, drug conflicts, among other themes or guidelines that imply a holistic approach, as each issue or conflict has its structuring interrelations in the social action of each phenomenon of violence.

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE STRATEGY

### **Impact Coverage**

The holistic strategic axis to prevent violence in all its dimensions will include a variety of local and regional actions with broad coverage in Honduras.

### **Intraregional Management**

Key actions will be considered to genuinely reflect appropriate strategies to counter violence from all perspectives of development, equity, and territoriality.

### **Complementary Integrationality**

Strategies with comprehensive policies linked at the national, regional, and local levels will be suggested, in line with state institutional synergies with added value, involving international cooperation.

### **Current Recursiveness**

The state possesses institutions that invest in key programs with the authority to adapt policies and actions to prevent violence in all its social manifestations.

### **Systematicity**

The strategy is structured by comprehensive, holistic, and focusing techniques, tactics, and tools for monitoring violence in the population emergently to counter vulnerabilities and achieve an optimal level of resilience.

### **Social Symmetries**

The strategy is aimed at reflecting social constructs, subjective values, and cultural artifacts that imbue the cohesion of the population in coexistence conducive to dialogue tending towards tolerance, democracy, and equity, containing the dimension of the human right to live in peace holistically.

### **Convergence Lines**

The strategy seeks to provide treatment and operability from the perspective of allying diverse divergent sectors to build a feasible mechanism to resolve inherent conflict situations in different social sectors to eradicate violence indices reflected in statistics.

### **Temporality**

The comprehensive integrative strategy can be managed and executed in the short and medium term.

### **Holism**

The strategy includes integrating and cohesive components of open spaces to propose solutions to all dimensions of the population, involving all institutions, both state, international, and local, considering the discrete collaboration of citizens in information monitoring, and agreeing to a collaborative training process with law enforcement. Similarly, concerning security, the strategy visualizes it as a whole interspersed with priorities aimed at social sensitization against citizen violence.

In addition to the comprehensiveness of the strategy, as noted, it will be marked in part by the comprehensiveness of its measures. That is, the strategy must foresee measures from all areas of intervention (family, education, health, media and ICTs, institutional and system level) as well as at all stages of it (prevention, detection, protection, reparation, and integration). It will also address the different recipients of the measures and those responsible for implementing them.

## **WORK GUIDELINES**

### **Diagnosis and Problem Identification**

Honduras continues to be heavily marked by high levels of violence and insecurity. The homicide rate in the country increased by 3.2% in the first two months of 2022 compared to the same period in 2021, according to a report by the National Police, with 585 murders recorded in the first two months of 2022, which is 18 more than the 567 recorded in February 2021.

The monthly average of homicides in Honduras was approximately 302 victims, or about 10 per day. December saw the highest incidence of the year with 415 reported cases, followed by August and October with 318 and 345 victims each, respectively. The monthly comparison between 2019 and 2020 showed increases of 2.9% and 19.8% in January and February, respectively. However, with the onset of COVID-19 lockdowns, this trend changed and maintained a decreasing trend, with slight increases in July (+1.0%) and September (+1.7%). November saw the largest decrease during this period, with a 21.7% reduction (ONV, Edition No.60, August 2022).

Most violent deaths in the country are attributed to organized crime and gangs known as "maras," which fight for territories for retail drug trafficking and extortion, all linked to high levels of impunity, according to authorities and human rights organizations. Honduras is the second Latin American country with the highest homicide rate, after El Salvador. At the same time, corruption and impunity remain at alarming levels, leaving 92% of crimes unpunished, a factor that perpetuates violence, although there are no official statistics to support this claim. One possible consequence of this problem is the perception of impunity, which affects the level of trust of citizens in the institutions responsible for security, especially the National Police (PN). The low police effectiveness, reflected in the lack of resources and investigative capacity within the PN, is a concern. According to national authorities, "factors contributing to insufficient criminal investigation are related to limited resources, excessive workload, a small number of investigators, transfers to other departments, and lack of inter-institutional coordination" (IUDPAS, 2016). However, some progress has been identified in the reform of the justice and security sector through processes such as police cleansing and transformation, as well as improvements in police training processes.

Source: (PSCT-R13, 2012)

Article 61 of the Constitution of the Republic of Honduras guarantees the right to the inviolability of life, individual security, freedom, equality before the law, and property. When the state fails to fulfill this commitment, individuals do not fully enjoy or exercise their freedoms and rights, affecting their quality of life (IUDPAS, 2019).

From January to December 2020, a total of 6,525 people lost their lives as a result of external causes, representing a 14.4% reduction compared to the previous year. Regarding the manner of death, homicides accounted for 3,628 victims, representing 55.6% of the

total cases for 2020 and an 11.5% reduction. Traffic events were the second most common cause, totaling 1,276 cases, with the highest reduction during the period with 491 fewer cases; likewise, suicides and deaths classified as undetermined or of unknown intentionality reported reductions of 5.5% and 23.6%, respectively. Non-intentional deaths showed an increase of 5.6%, equivalent to 38 more cases (ONV, Edition No.60, August 2022).

The University Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security (IUDPAS) of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH), with the support of the Territorial Citizen Security Program "Building Spaces of Coexistence" and financing from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (COSUDE), developed the Citizen Perception Survey on Insecurity and Victimization in eight municipalities in the departments of Choluteca and Valle, Honduras, in 2021.

Regarding the statistics related to the NASMAR Commonwealth, the following data is reflected:

The majority of the population in the surveyed municipalities considers that the most urgent problem affecting the country is the economic situation (46.2%), ahead of insecurity (28.9%). This opinion is related to the average poverty rate in these municipalities, which is 66.0%; with Choluteca presenting the lowest rate at 58.0%.

The eight municipalities show a considerable perception of insecurity, with an average of 29.4% of their inhabitants considering their community insecure, 41.9% perceiving their municipality as insecure, and 88.0% perceiving the rest of the country as insecure. This perception is highest in Choluteca, Nacaome, and El Triunfo, while the safest are Amapala, Goascorán, Namasigüe, and Marcovia.

As a consequence of the predominant perception of insecurity in the eight municipalities, the survey reveals that 37.8% of their inhabitants prefer not to leave their homes to avoid becoming victims of a crime. The problems they avoid facing occur in their neighborhoods and colonies.

The inhabitants of the eight municipalities agree on the problems they face in their communities, among which stand out the sale and consumption of alcohol and drugs in public spaces, the presence of gangs and maras, coexistence problems among neighbors,

the use of weapons, as well as the high frequency of assaults and robberies in the vicinity of citizens (IUDPAS, 2022).

### Subjective citizen security indicators

**Table 1: Subjective citizen security indicators**

Indicator	Definition	Value for Choluteca	Value for El Triunfo	Value for Marcovia	Value for Namasigüe	Value for Nacaome	Value for Amapala
Perceived insecurity (country)	Percentage of people with a perception of insecurity in the country	95.50%	90.50%	90.50%	85.00%	88.00%	88.00%
Victimization rate	Percentage of people who have been victims of a crime in the last 12 months prior to the information being collected.	22.00%	17.50%	16.00%	6.50%	16.00%	4.00%
Perception of risk	Percentage of people with a perception of risk (over 18 years old)	58.50%	44.50%	41.50%	40.50%	49.50%	21.00%
Perception of fear	Percentage of people with a perception of insecurity (over 18 years old) Question: How do you feel about walking at night on the streets of your	62.00%	46.50%	28.50%	29.00%	53.50%	12.00%
Institutional trust	Average percentage of people with trust in institutions (over 18 years old). (Only includes the National Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Supreme Court of Justice)	24.00%	25.60%	26.60%	24.00%	23.30%	27.80%

Source: (IUDPAS, 2022)

### General Objective

Develop a holistic strategic vision for maintaining peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution, based on the operation and implementation of regulations that monitor violence and prevent phenomena that involve it.

### SOCIAL COMPONENT

This is structured by a series of strategies that focus on the general trend prevention of violence in various circles of social and geographic interaction. It is based on the frequency of trends (Regular, Severe, Grave). This aims to improve vital situations underlying the civilian population, considering the treatment and monitoring of cultural, economic, social, and educational circumstances.

### **Strategy I Social Component (S.C.)**

Strengthening various social, educational, civil organizations, health institutions, and churches, which are key to originating quality of life for citizens through the integration of subjective values that strengthen social coexistence.

### **Strategy II (S.C.)**

Promotional establishment to build groups or organizations to develop social learning that projects a series of values of social, symbolic, spiritual, and creative interaction.

### **Strategy III**

Axiological strengthening in penitentiary institutions on regulations for social reintegration to ensure the care and compliance with laws that allow for protection and the opportunity to become responsible citizens.

### **Strategy IV**

Restructuring programs to prevent the violation of adult rights through training and discussion forums in the media to severely prevent violence.

### **Strategy V**

Formation of civic education centers against civil violence, considering training in the consistency of penal and civil laws that protect citizens in conflict situations and can prevent acts of violence with severe consequences.

## **EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT**

This includes the design and adaptation of multiple educational strategies aimed at improving thinking, behavior, cognition of legal tools, and institutional roles that play an exhaustive role in raising awareness about the phenomenon of violence from various theoretical perspectives with a focus on human development.

### **General Objective**

Promote sectoral training plans on cross-cutting themes involving human rights, gender equality, freedom of thought discussion, social coexistence norms, among other key points of pedagogical and andragogical orientation.

### **Strategy I**

It is structured as a generator of pedagogical-andragogical action plans for the comprehensive training of citizens in violence prevention in educational centers. Considering the adaptation of formative axes: cognitive, emotional, interpersonal, ethical, and cultural.

### **Strategy II**

This strategy integrates a structural plan of cross-cutting themes for the teaching-learning process at different levels of the national education system: Prevention of civic violence in different territorial nodes with a focus on local development and a perspective on human rights.

### **Strategy III**

Link 1: Problems of coexistence: demotivation, conflict, and school violence.

Link 2: Addressing conflict by projecting civic coexistence.

Link 3: Coexistence and teacher training: dialogue as a tool to train citizens with honesty and integrity.

Link 4: Activities to improve dialogue and coexistence in the classroom from an expert forum.

Link 5: Learning to seek help as future citizens: mediation in conflicts through a tolerance and equity approach.

Link 6: Tools to assess school coexistence.

Link 7: Didactic strategies to work on social skills in context to form future citizens with a vision of peaceful and tolerant consciousness.

## **POLITICAL COMPONENT**

### **General Objective**

Identify that local and national power and authority form a cohesive alliance with civil organizations and cooperating bodies to prevent the widespread and depressed segregation of crime as a generator of violence in the citizenry.

It is structured by strategies linked to joint alliance tactics with political-state organizations, which have collaborative powers as key agents in vital development for

strengthening citizen security by allocating resources to confront the scourge of violence in the opposite dimensions of the population from an equity perspective.

### **Strategy I**

Comprehensive tactical approach to managing the prevention of civic violence from the comprehensive view of municipal public policies willing to combat poverty at the local, regional, and national levels.

### **Strategy II**

Involvement of municipal authorities in components of comprehensive security and opening opportunities for the citizen sector to combat poverty levels.

### **Strategy III**

Opening and coverage of municipal power interrelations with the living forces of communities in citizen participation in making emergent decisions to eradicate violence.

### **Strategy IV**

Fostering political participation tactics with a comprehensive sustainability security focus with information monitoring to control illegal groups that impact civic order in border and peripheral territorialities where violence is underlying urban intermissions.

## **LEGAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategic Objective**

Promote legal security in state-authorized entities in procedural application, adequacy of penalties with severity for perpetrators of offenses and violence generators in the citizen dimension. This means creating coverage in executing more binding penalties related to repair and deprivation of freedom with corrective penitentiary strategies to achieve the reintegration of convicts into society with a human rights focus, generating behavioral changes for improving civic life.

### **Strategy I**

Planning immediate legal actions to control citizens at social risk, with key provisions to generate investigation processes with a human rights focus.

## **Strategy II**

Management of tactical actions for legal education of citizens on laws that penalize intimidation, threats, and persecution, whether psychological, physical, geographical, or symbolic.

## **Strategy III**

Promotion of campaigns to control and limit access to firearms and alcoholic beverages.

## **Strategy IV**

Proposing alliances with legal-judicial bodies to raise awareness about various penal and civil laws to citizens with a human rights focus.

## **INSTITUTIONAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategic Objective**

Promote the creation of an institution "Center for Strategic Training against Civic Violence" of a state, municipal, and public nature for citizen training against trend violence in peripheral and border areas of urban nodes.

### **Strategy I**

Manage the construction of infrastructure for a "Center for Strategic Training against Civic Violence" through the formation of a public-private alliance.

### **Strategy II**

Tactical creation of a geographic information bank of communities, neighborhoods, and colonies for positioning and monitoring civic violence.

### **Strategy III**

Comprehensive training in values: institutional trust, discretion, ethical commitment, for key actors of law enforcement, social communicators, board presidents, aides, and municipal judges.

## **Strategy IV**

Organization of a discreet network of citizen collaboration for violence prevention in the peripheries and border nodes of the urban framework.

### **Guideline II: Prevention of violence affecting children, adolescents, and adults within coercive territorialities**

#### **Choluteca and Valle**

##### **Diagnosis and Problematization**

Interventions to strengthen income and other economic aspects can benefit children by reducing child abuse and reducing partner violence. In this way, the probability of minors witnessing this violence and suffering its consequences is minimized, including the possibility that they themselves become victims or perpetrators of violence.

To strengthen the lives of children, as well as adults, in peripheral and marginal territorialities, successive and systematic situational accompaniment of the inherent realities affecting these fragile sectors must be carried out to combat the scourge of crime as a generator of violence, in addition to the suffering of consequences caused by their abusers and perpetrators.

By the end of 2020, the year of the global health emergency, Forensic Medicine had conducted 317 forensic medical evaluations of abused minors, showing a reduction of 153 cases compared to 2019. Girls were the most affected, representing 65.9% of child abuse victims, with 4 out of 10 falling between the ages of 10 and 14. Boys accounted for 34.1% of the cases, especially those between 5 and 9 years old, the age range in which approximately half of these victims were located. Forensic Medicine did not specify the age of 3 minors (ONV, Edition No.60, August 2022).

##### **General Objective**

To strengthen trend prevention against violence affecting children, adolescents, and adults within the territorial framework of peripheral and border knots at the national, regional, and local levels.

## **SOCIAL COMPONENT**

It is structured by a multitude of techniques, strategies, and multi-level organizational mechanisms to prevent conflicts that impact the psychological, physical, and moral levels of children, adolescents, and adults. Similarly, it promotes spaces for interaction where the child community can express their worldviews, perspectives, and concerns, aiming to improve their feelings and thoughts regarding the prevailing violence in segregated or marginal contexts.

### **Strategy I**

Strengthening actions to protect children who are in situations of rights violation through institutions such as SOS Villages, juvenile courts, among the synergy of other entities empowered in the multilateral participation of key sectors of society: churches, educational centers, municipal authorities, public officials linked to holistic child protection policies (SIGADENAH).

### **Strategy II**

Enhancing the applicability of children's rights through monitoring and emergent care for families at risk of violence, considering the generation of timely conditions for children to achieve community integration, education, and culture, from an equity and gender equality perspective.

### **Strategy III**

Development of comprehensive multisectoral plans for the trend prevention of girls in abuse and sexual harassment, where the prevention of early pregnancy in girls in border and rural areas will be strengthened.

### **Strategy IV**

Designing an action plan for the prevention of violence against adults in segregated, marginal spaces through the formation of alliances with civil, political, religious, and educational organizations.

### **Strategy V**

Implementing actions to organize peace and coexistence committees for the prevention of violence against children and adolescents in municipal spaces with the scope of monitoring special cases of abuse and violations.

## **EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT**

### **General Objective**

To propose immediate strategic solutions to eradicate levels of violence against children in peripheral and emerging territorialities through the adaptation of educational programs with a focus on gender and economic equity to improve the lives of this sensitive and vulnerable sector.

### **Strategy I**

Implementation of a comprehensive program for addressing issues related to children's and adolescents' rights in school centers.

### **Strategy II**

Organization of educational roundtable discussions on psychosocial conciliation about the realities experienced by children in peripheral and emerging territorialities.

### **Strategy III**

Implementation of the design of a discreet sexual education subject to guide children under the accompaniment of a psychology and pedagogy professional.

### **Strategy IV**

Design of an education and training project on themes against sexual violence, ensuring training on prevention and appropriate information in contextual and situational treatment.

### **Strategy V**

Creation of a training center for the prevention of school violence within the structure of schools through strategic management and support from municipal education authorities.

### **Strategy VI**

Development of a guide providing tools and conceptual elements to generate knowledge, skills, and attitudes that favor the prevention and eradication of violence against children in the realms of basic and community education.

## **POLITICAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Creation of a political space fostering dialogue, an atmosphere of trust that allows obtaining as much information as possible about the family environment, social milieu in which children and adolescents live, school situation, among other relevant factors.

### **Strategy II**

Participation in the implementation and monitoring of protection measures for the comprehensive restitution of the rights of girls, boys, and adolescents from the perspective of equity through the role of municipal authorities in building solutions to issues of violence against children.

### **Strategy III**

Channeling services such as health, education, psychosocial support, or those requiring special protection according to the characteristics of each case found in marginal and emerging territorialities.

### **Strategy IV**

Access to high-quality response services for children affected directly or indirectly by violence.

### **Strategy V**

Elimination of cultural, social, and economic inequalities that exacerbate violence against children, closing the gap in wealth distribution, ensuring equitable access to goods, services, and opportunities, and coordinating public policy actions across numerous sectors that have a role to play in preventing and responding to violence against children.

## **LEGAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Strengthening regulations promoting non-violent personal interactions, integrated with respect and gender and human rights equity, considering coverage of the entire child population at the local, regional, and national levels.

### **Strategy II**

Participation in the execution and monitoring of protection measures for the comprehensive restitution of the rights of girls, boys, and adolescents.

### **Strategy III**

Reduction of risk factors in public spaces (e.g., schools, places where young people gather) to reduce the threat of violence with the collaboration of alliances between local and regional authorities with the support of legal entities empowered to regulate penalties against perpetrators of violence against children, young people, and adults.

### **Strategy IV**

Allocation of strategic resources for the consolidation and monitoring of criminal proceedings against perpetrators of violence against children and adults in public and private, emerging, and marginal spaces.

### **Strategy V**

Prevention from a human rights perspective, where the impact of violence against children (abuse, bullying or school harassment, youth violence, partner violence, and sexual violence) can be monitored across various spheres, and the severity of penalties against aggressors can be increased to prevent the recurrence of sexual offenses (sexual harassment, statutory rape, rape).

## **INSTITUTIONAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Development of a comprehensive infrastructure program for monitoring cases of violence against girls in the process of disaggregation.

### **Strategy II**

Approval of a new law against violence in a multidimensional form to bring the issue to social debate and give it the treatment it deserves.

### **Strategy III**

Influence attention, especially to groups in more vulnerable situations, also improving the training of agents with an emphasis on specialization and increasing the evaluation of public policies and knowledge about violence against children.

### **Strategy IV**

Development of interinstitutional capacities and competencies to promote systematic research into special cases of violence against children, adolescents, and adults, through the hiring of consultancies with specialists in various topics.

## **Guideline III: Prevention of violence caused by firearms**

### **Diagnosis and Problem Identification**

Gun violence can take many forms, such as firearm suicides and suicide attempts, firearm homicides and assaults, domestic violence involving a firearm, school shootings, police shootings, and unintentional shootings, among other incidents.

Therefore, identifying as a survivor of gun violence encompasses many different experiences: "witnessing an act of gun violence, receiving threats with a firearm, being injured by a firearm, or having a friend or loved one injured or killed by a firearm."

In the same line of thought, experiencing violence involving the use of firearms is a scourge that has caused emotional, physical, legal, and economic impacts for those who have survived in their communities as victims of these instances of severe violence.

The breadth and diversity of survivors' experiences are directly related to the widespread nature of the firearm violence crisis in Honduras, as argued by studies conducted by (USAID, 2021). Between January and March 2021, there were 895 homicides, 7.3% more than in the same period in 2020 (+61 victims). This increase could be attributed to the suspension of COVID-19 confinement measures.

Up to March 2021, the number of male homicides increased by 8.1% (+61 victims) compared to the same period in 2020, while female homicides decreased by 1.2% (1 less victim).

Young people aged 18 to 30 are the main victims of homicides. This age group saw an 8.8% increase compared to the same period in 2020. The greatest increase is in the 15 to 17 age group (+23.1%), while the greatest decrease is in the 0 to 9 age group (-33.3%). Around 7 out of 10 homicides are committed with firearms. Homicides of women show a higher proportion of asphyxiation and blunt objects compared to those of men (USAID, 2021).

The departments of Comayagua (+32 victims) and Intibucá (+21) have the highest increase in total homicides compared to the same period in 2020. The departments with the greatest reductions are Cortés (-29) and Francisco Morazán (-27).

### **Strategic Framework**

When strictly referring to firearm violence, individuals typically associate it with violent assaults or police incidents reported in the news, as these are the events that primarily connote armed violence. However, as evident in all general manifestations of violence, there is a potential presence of firearms, whether in suicides, domestic violence, common crime, and of course, accidents involving firearms, mainly handguns, due to irresponsibility, negligence, incompetence, or recklessness.

Firearms have become the primary instrument of homicidal deaths in the country. From 2005 to 2019, a total of 57,993 people lost their lives due to firearm injuries, accounting for 78.7% of all homicides. According to research conducted by specialized organizations

on the subject, nearly one million illegal firearms circulate in Honduras (Small Arms Survey, 2015, cited in IUDPAS, 2019).

Despite the existence of a Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Similar Materials Control Law, restrictions in Honduras are lax regarding firearm possession and licensing (WOLA, 2020, cited in IUDPAS, 2019).

The State has the responsibility to: a) control the use and possession of firearms held by the population, b) enforce the new Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Related Materials Control Law, which has been in effect since 2019, c) given the potential threat of crime and violence, establish campaigns to raise awareness among the population about the importance of registering and handling firearms, and d) prevent organized crime, criminal gangs, and maras and gangs from obtaining them (IUDPAS, 2019).

According to survey results, 54.7% of people interviewed in the eight municipalities consider firearm ownership and possession unnecessary. This percentage is similar to the national average, where 53.1% opposed the use of firearms (IUDPAS-UNAH, 2019 Perception Survey, cited in IUDPAS, 2019).

Although 5 out of 10 residents of the municipalities consider firearm ownership unnecessary, 67.1% find it acceptable to own a firearm if it is to protect their family, and 7.2% admitted to buying one to safeguard their lives. Noteworthy are the cases of the municipalities of Nacaome and El Triunfo, where 12.0% and 9.0% of their interviewed inhabitants, respectively, reported buying a firearm for protection (IUDPAS, 2019).

Other behaviors related to firearms are widely rejected in all municipalities, where a vast majority find it unacceptable for an ordinary citizen to carry a firearm in public, for firearms to be used for celebratory purposes, or for firearms to be sold to minors under 18 years old (IUDPAS, 2019).

## **EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Promote and participate in campaigns for citizen self-regulation so that neighbors embrace a culture of peace in preventing the use of firearms.

### **Strategy II**

Address the phenomenon of violence within the domestic sphere by strengthening Women's Offices (OMM), which, by legal mandate, should exist in all Local Governments, to generate systematic mass control of firearms in emerging and peripheral territorial areas.

### **Strategy III**

Incorporate local media, currently grouped through the Network of Alternative and Regional Media of the College of Journalists, in awareness-raising processes about the impact of violent news and symbolic violence. Contrary to popular belief, a significant portion of public opinion generation in the territory is driven by small media outlets that, unlike large press corporations, do take an interest in local news and have become an excellent medium for discussion and debate among the authorities of each territory. Today, there are dozens of newspapers and radio stations across the national territory.

## **POLITICAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Design and formulate a local security policy where the agenda incorporates the issue of addressing armed violence within the municipality.

### **Strategy II**

Promote the reduction and neutralization of factors contributing to armed violence. Studies have shown that criminology has found a strong relationship between urban context and people's behavior, as well as between the design of public spaces and citizens' perception of security and tranquility.

## **LEGAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

While it may be difficult, in the short term, for all communities, villages, or municipalities, or at least a good portion of them, to aspire to georeference crime to show

the frequency of armed violence incidents, it is possible and necessary for local authorities to have prompt access to crime controls carried out by police and judicial authorities in order to address improvements in the urban environment promoting situational security.

### **Strategy II**

Activation of campaigns to provide information and raise awareness about the risks and severe consequences of possessing, carrying, and using firearms.

### **Strategy III**

Combine efforts to promote a local security and peace policy that involves social capital and transversalizes legal issues on armed violence, equity, gender, and peaceful coexistence.

## **INSTITUTIONAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Legal institutions such as the appeals court, the Public Ministry, among other law-administering entities, should make efforts and show willingness to assume and increase severity for illegal and illegitimate firearm possessors, especially those who have committed acts of violence.

### **Strategy II**

Capacity building for local governments on ways to prevent firearm violence through training public officials internalizing key experiences to support vulnerable communities.

### **Strategy III**

Coordination of a local action plan to create multidisciplinary community committees to monitor the possession, ownership, and use of firearms.

## **Guideline IV: Prevention of gender-based, queer, intrafamily, and domestic violence.**

### **Diagnosis and Problem Analysis**

Article 1 of the Belém do Pará Convention establishes that violence against women is any action or conduct that, based on their gender, causes death, harm, or physical, sexual, or psychological suffering to women, both in the public and private spheres (OAS, 1994). Violence against women has become a public health problem and constitutes a violation of human rights in Honduras. Violent deaths of women are the ultimate expression of this violence; between 2005 and 2021, 6776 such cases were reported, of which 60.0% showed clear evidence of femicide according to the Honduran Penal Code (IUDPAS-UNAH, Special Bulletin 2022).

IUDPAS-UNAH decides to address the issue in perception surveys considering that violence against women is a phenomenon rooted in culture and transmitted through roles and stereotypes to girls and boys in families and society. On average, violence against women is considered serious by 95.7% of the surveyed population in the eight municipalities. In Nacaome, this perception shows the lowest level, at 91.5% (IUDPAS, 2019).

Honduran women are victims of different types of aggression. Of the 836 women surveyed (52.6% of the total sample) in the eight municipalities, 10.0% were victims of violent robbery, 8.4% have been threatened by someone, 7.8% reported being scared or intimidated at some point, 6.6% have been physically assaulted in their homes, and 1.4% were forced to have sexual relations.

The municipalities showing a higher degree of violence against women are San Lorenzo and Nacaome. In contrast, the municipalities where a lower number of women reported being victims of violence are Goascorán, Namasigüe, and Marcovia.

Concerning interpersonal relationships, 25.2% of women interviewed in the eight municipalities stated that their partner or ex-partner was jealous of them, 23.5% responded that their partner insisted on knowing where they were going when they went out, 12.5% reported being frequently accused of infidelity, 11.9% stated that their partner

or ex-partner prevented them from visiting or being visited by their friends, and 9.5% were restricted by their partner or ex-partner from contacting their family (Table 10).

The municipalities where a higher percentage of interviewed women reported being victims of controlling actions by men (those mentioned in the previous paragraph) are El Triunfo and San Lorenzo. In contrast, the municipalities with a lower frequency of these responses were Marcovia, Choluteca, and Namasigüe (IUDPAS, 2019).

## **SOCIAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Coping Mechanisms: Resources used or implemented to overcome aggressions and violence suffered; these mechanisms can be both individual and collective.

### **Strategy II**

Transformation Strategies: Organized responses and actions carried out over a period of time aimed at transforming previous living conditions.

### **Strategy III**

Reference to specific and immediate measures that each person takes to safeguard their physical integrity. This can involve using pre-existing relationships with those perpetrating violence, strengthening emotional ties, or negotiating to avoid direct confrontations. Another way is to reduce risks through "camouflage," i.e., blending in unnoticed. This reproduces heteronormativity, constructing and conforming to hegemonic masculinity or femininity.

### **Strategy IV**

Among the strategies, some can be identified such as creating networks and connections with various living organizations in society to participate in comprehensive collective training spaces to dignify work and educational environments, as well as forms of spirituality that help confront lived and living reality. These strategic coping mechanisms contribute emotional and material support to hate crime survivors, providing an opportunity to mitigate the consequences of the violence experienced.

## **EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Resistance networks and ties, whether familial, communal, friendships, or erotic-affective, prove to be empowering factors in reducing the effects of homophobic violence. When these bonds are strong, they tend to activate to provide protection at various social-emotional and economic-material levels, facilitating the reconstruction of the victimized individual. Additionally, considering that in many cases, individuals belonging to the LGBTQ+ community have been alienated from their close environments, weakening family and community relationships, the creation and construction of a solid affective network congruent with respect for gender thinking against violence.

### **Strategy II**

Through affective ties, collaborative dynamics are generated, both around immediate basic needs and in terms of support in the medium and long term. These "social families" have been a key alternative, used as a mechanism to confront rejection and violence, creating a society of material and emotional subsistence. This network also stands out when seeking educational and employment improvements, which allows for economic improvement.

### **Strategy III**

Appropriation of educational instruments and programs on gender-based violence prevention and domestic violence.

## **POLITICAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Promotion and adoption of gender equity public policies at the municipal level to establish investment for the comprehensive development of men and women in equity. Promotion of public policies to support lesbian-gay movements through systematic advice on protection against symbolic and instrumental violence.

## **Strategy II**

Create and strengthen support networks that can be established at the level of municipal and departmental political authorities.

## **Strategy III**

Implementation of comprehensive programs prioritizing public policies for protection against gender-based violence, domestic violence, and violence against women.

## **Strategy IV**

Spaces for citizen participation in strategic matters against gender-based violence, domestic violence, and violence against women in peripheral and emerging zones.

## **Strategy V**

Promote responsible parenthood and motherhood initiatives through the generation of public policies referring to the national normative framework, motivating the population for prevention in prospective violent recurrences.

## **LEGAL COMPONENT**

By Legislative Decree No. 159-2016, dated November 29, 2016, the National Congress of the Republic elevated the Ciudad Mujer Program to the rank of national policy of the State of Honduras with the purpose of making it mandatory for all governments assuming the leadership of the State.

This year, through PCM-05-2022, the Secretariat of State in the Office of Women's Affairs was created.

## **Strategy I**

To address the implementation problems that began to arise in all justice sectors related to it, the CDM (Women's Rights Center) took the initiative to create the Interinstitutional Commission for Monitoring the Application of the Law against Domestic Violence, in which political authorities must be incorporated to build alliances that give continuity to tracking and monitoring tactics of gender violence, violence against women, and domestic violence. The systematic alliance of the following entities is resorted to:

Judiciary through the Family Courts responsible for Domestic Violence and the Second Court of Appeals

Public Ministry through the Special Women's Prosecutor's Office National Institute for Women

National Human Rights Commissioner

Ministry of Health through Family Counseling Municipal Security through the National Preventive Police Central District Municipal Council

Center for Women's Rights (Non-Governmental Organization).

For several years, "Honduras has had an established normative response through various instruments, including the National Women's Policy, Law against Domestic Violence, Law on Equality of Opportunities for Women.

### **Strategy II**

Separation of the aggressor from the home: the right of the victim to occupy the dwelling was taken from the Model: "Temporarily separate the accused from the home shared with the accuser. The accused may only take their personal belongings and work or study utensils" (Coll, 2016). The safety, health, and life of the victim shall prevail over the right of the accused to occupy the dwelling.

### **Strategy III**

Reintegration into the woman's home: "Reintegrate the woman into the home at the request of the woman who has had to leave due to personal security reasons or for the family group", as well as the restitution of the property that belongs to her by fact and right.

### **Strategy IV**

Legal restructuring of regulations that contemplate harsher penalties for gender discrimination, among other topics related to rape.

## **INSTITUTIONAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Physical empowerment of women survivors of violence to establish strategies for psychological and social recovery networks. One of the main key problems faced by women who have experienced violence, mainly when it comes to sexual violence, is the

dispossession of their own bodies transitioned towards the stereotype of their dignity. Addressing this requires special programs that concretely empower them and allow them to reclaim their bodies, recover their physical-psychological autonomy and their sexuality. For this, a line of programs is proposed that deals with this repair.

### **Strategy II**

Propose to existing institutions an action plan for conflict resolution in conflict zones located in peripheral and emerging areas of villages, hamlets, and neighborhoods.

## **PSYCHO-SOCIAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Containment and psychosocial-emotional restoration of women and girls survivors of violence. Where the psychological, emotional, and social recovery of women and girls living with violence becomes a complex and conflicting process; which requires permanent accompaniment and the creation of safe spaces that guarantee an improvement in the quality of life of women. Psychosocial assistance programs, creation of support and trust groups and networks, emotional strengthening and recovery programs for the autonomy of survivors, leisure enjoyment programs for women survivors of violence are proposed.

### **Strategy II**

The proposal to create practical strategies that generate the elimination of violence against women, based on gender and domestic violence in emerging and peripheral areas.

## **Guideline V: Prevention of illicit trafficking of migrants in border areas**

With 9.0% of the national population living abroad, it is estimated that nearly one million Hondurans reside in the United States, Spain, Canada, Italy, and Mexico. In 2021 alone, a total of 52,968 Hondurans were deported to the country while attempting to travel illegally to the United States, a 44.8% increase compared to 2020. (Swissinfo, 2022). While 64.8% of the surveyed population in the eight municipalities responded agreeing that it is better to move to another country to ensure a better future, 19.3% said they had plans to emigrate in the next 12 months (Table 11). If individuals were to fulfill their

emigration plans, the accumulated population in the eight municipalities (426,519 inhabitants) would lose 82,744 of its residents in a year. The municipalities where their population shows a greater desire and plans to emigrate in the next 12 months are El Triunfo (27.0%), San Lorenzo (23.5%), and Marcovia (22.5%); contrasting with the figures recorded in the municipalities of Goascorán (13.5%), Nacaome (16.0%), and Amapala (16.5%). 89.4% of the residents of the eight municipalities with the aim of emigrating responded that they would do so due to economic reasons, 5.8% stated it was for family reasons, and 2.3% due to violence and insecurity.

When asked if someone close to them had emigrated from the country in the last 12 months, 67.7% of the respondents from the eight municipalities answered affirmatively. Economic problems would have been the main cause of the emigration of these individuals (91.0%), above insecurity (5.6%) or family reasons (2.4%) (Table 11).

## **STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK**

### **SOCIAL COMPONENT**

#### **Strategy I**

Proposal of organizational alliances with the vital forces of border communities to eradicate violence in human trafficking.

#### **Strategy II**

Support for organizations dedicated to defending immigrants to focus on competencies with a tendency towards human rights.

#### **Strategy III**

Awareness in the media about the visualization and agreement on illegal trafficking of migrants to centrifuged territorialities in urban areas and in border peripheries.

#### **Strategy IV**

Channeling legal tools in human rights to eradicate violence against migrants and monitoring mistreatment by the respective authorities, criminal individuals, among other agents who endanger migrants.

## **EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Understanding human trafficking from its causes or structural factors of an economic, social, and political nature allows the implementation of policies that directly affect its causes (eradicating poverty and gender discrimination), as well as repairing the violated rights of victims by offering them opportunities through study and work to overcome the underlying conditions that placed them in situations of vulnerability.

### **Strategy II**

Creation of a transversal educational axis in the educational system to help educate and foster reflective thinking against violence and human trafficking in general, which violates various human rights of victims such as freedom, physical, sexual and psychological integrity, decent work, and health.

### **Strategy III**

Involvement of the Ministry of Education in cross-cutting matters against migratory violence through systematic training to achieve fundamental competencies in legal and social orientation in children and young people to build an equitable society, with values of respect for the lives of others.

## **POLITICAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Strategic alliance between migration agencies and municipal authorities to open accommodation and humane treatment spaces for migrants who transit daily to prevent violence from the peripheries and emerging spaces.

### **Strategy II**

Development of an action plan to monitor people who violate the rights of migrants and proceed to detain individuals involved in human trafficking. Through public policies that provide emergency assistance tools to migrants and protection for them.

### **Strategy III**

Creation of an information and training center against human trafficking violence.

## **LEGAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Strengthening of national laws monitoring human trafficking, assuming severity of penalties for those contributing to increasing the range of danger of migration.

### **Strategy II**

Strengthening of specific and special regulations against people engaged in human trafficking, originating severity in convictions and without prior enjoyment of parole. Where the crime of human trafficking is elevated to a higher range in penalties. This will help prevent violence against migrating people.

## **INSTITUTIONAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Strengthening of empowered institutions responsible for regulating human trafficking, where the opening of an office or training center is originated to raise awareness against violence towards migrants and their dignified treatment.

### **Strategy II**

Mounting of an information gathering center for discrete monitoring of people engaged in human trafficking for their detention "in flagrante" always respecting their civil rights so they can respond to justice for the offense.

### **Strategy III**

The migration office must continue to strengthen respect for the human rights of migrants and provide periodic protection tools for migrant transit. Since with municipal authority, a financial fund can be created to provide food and clothing to migrants for a short term, in addition to accommodation providing security.

**Guideline VI:** Prevention against the consumption of drug types in vulnerable adolescents in educational centers.

## **SOCIAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Systematic support for strengthening the articulation of organizations empowered to prevent violence from centralized and decentralized territories.

### **Strategy II**

Systematic tactic to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls living in marginalized, emerging, and peripheral territorialities through the participation of the vital forces of communities.

### **Strategy III**

Action plan to ensure active and equal participation of men and women in the planning and implementation of development interventions, taking into account the different capacities and interests of both.

## **EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Participation workshop with social organizations and neighbors on violence prevention.

### **Strategy II**

Planned coordination of agreement and cooperation meetings against violence in educational centers in peripheral and emerging areas.

### **Strategy III**

Design of training on situational prevention in risk contexts in educational centers in marginal areas.

## **POLITICAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Development of public policies to improve the conditions of women, referring to their material life situation, for example: poverty; deprivation of services and basic goods; lack

of access to education, employment, and training; excessive workload and little time availability for violence prevention in all its dimensions from the territorial approach.

### **Strategy II**

Coherent and adequate prevention to the local reality, responding to neighborhood security issues from the accompaniment of local and municipal authorities.

### **Strategy III**

Organization of strategic board meetings in neighborhoods or hamlets for monitoring and awareness-raising of violence prevention from territoriality as the construction of spaces that must be integrated into peace and citizen security.

## **LEGAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Community empowerment, thereby facilitating the deliberate placement of human activity that allows the coexistence of different uses in determined areas and the installation of urban elements in potentially unsafe areas.

### **Strategy II**

Leadership role of local legal authorities with various actors as security co-producers alongside multi-sector initiatives and in the formation of territorial team or local management of legal tools guarantors of freedom and security of citizens from emerging territorialities.

### **Strategy III**

Action plan to ensure active and equal participation of men and women in the planning and implementation of development interventions, considering the different capacities and interests of both.

## **EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Workshops for participation with social organizations and neighbors on violence prevention.

### **Strategy II**

Planned coordination of meetings for agreements and institutional cooperation against violence in educational centers in peripheral and emerging areas.

### **Strategy III**

Design of training sessions on situational prevention in contexts of risk in educational centers in marginalized areas.

## **POLITICAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Development of public policies for improving the conditions of women, referring to their material living situation, for example: poverty; lack of access to education, employment, and training; excessive workload and limited availability of time for violence prevention in all its dimensions from a territorial perspective.

### **Strategy II**

Coherent and appropriate prevention to the local reality, responding to the security issues of the neighborhood through the support of local and municipal authorities.

### **Strategy III**

Organization of strategic board meetings in neighborhoods or hamlets for monitoring and awareness of violence prevention from territoriality as the construction of spaces that must be integrated into peace and citizen security.

## **LEGAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Empowerment of the community, thereby facilitating the deliberate placement of human activity that enables the coexistence of different uses in certain areas and the installation of urban elements in potentially insecure areas.

### **Strategy II**

Leadership role of local legal authorities with various stakeholders as security co-producers alongside multisectoral initiatives and in the formation of territorial teams or local management of legal tools ensuring freedom and security of citizens from emerging territorialities.

### **Strategy III**

Promotion of local police and investigative management for the recovery of territories exacerbated by crime in emerging areas.

## **INSTITUTIONAL COMPONENT**

### **Strategy I**

Prevention strategy, integrating urban, social, and police management in the territory through the strengthening of legal norms that guarantee the protection of citizens who are victims of violence.

### **Strategy II**

Design of a sectoral plan against violence defining the physical, social, and community space, and control and oversight of actions that threaten citizen security.

### **Strategy III**

Articulate, organize, and/or strengthen the social fabric of the neighborhood as a space for interaction and protection, which will also support the sustainability of interventions by law enforcement institutions, as legal figures with a focus on human rights and the construction of territorialities for violence prevention.