

Fundación Paz Ciudadana

2000 ANNUAL REPORT

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1) FINANCING

Fundación Paz Ciudadana is eligible for the tax benefits established in Law No. 19,985 of 1990, which is aimed at financing projects whose specific purpose is the promotion of a crime-fighting culture in Chile.

Total contributions of US\$ 665000 were received in 2000 from the companies listed below, and Paz Ciudadana would like to thank them very sincerely for their support.

- Abastible SA
- Adimark
- AFP Hábitat
- Agrícola Super
- Almacenes París
- Banco de A. Edwards
- Banco de Crédito e Inversiones
- Banco de Chile
- Banco Interamericano para el Desarrollo
- Banco Santander
- Bankers Trust
- BBDO de Chile
- Bilz y Pap
- Cecinas San Jorge
- Compañía Chilena de Tabacos
- Compañía General de Electricidad
- Copec
- Corporación Pro-O'Higgins
- Cruz del Sur
- CTC Mundo
- Chilectra
- Chilquinta
- Distribuidora de Servicios D&S
- El Mercurio S.A. P.
- German Embassy
- Canadian Embassy
- U.S. Embassy
- Embotelladora Andina
- Empresas CCT
- Empresas CMPC
- Endesa

- Enersis
- Industrial Engineering School of the University of Chile
- Hanns-Seidel Foundation
- Iansa
- Inversiones Las Tacas
- Isapre Banmedica
- Masisa
- Pesquera El Golfo
- Quiñenco S.A.
- Sigdo - Koppers
- Sociedad de Desarrollo Inmobiliario
- Telefónica CTC Chile
- Ultramar

The valuable contributions in services and cooperation provided by the following entities should be added to the above list:

- Agencia UPI
- Agencia Orbe
- ARCHI
- Chilean Association of Municipalities
- Channel 2
- Channel 13
- Capital
- Carabineros de Chile
- Caras
- Chilevisión
- CIAPEP
- Colegio Saint Orland (Cerro Navia)
- Constitution, Legislation and Justice Committee of the Chamber of Deputies
- Constitution, Legislation and Justice Committee of the Senate
- Civic Safety Committee of the Chamber of Deputies
- Cerro Navia Educational Complex
- Conace
- Administrative Corporation of the Judicial Branch
- Supreme Court of Justice
- Cosas
- Regional Newspapers
- Public Safety and Information Board
- El Mercurio
- El Metropolitano
- El Sur de Concepción
- Ercilla
- Estrategia
- Etc...TV

- Law School of Diego Portales University
- Public Policy Fund of the University of Chile
- Fun Channel
- Gendarmería de Chile
- Hogar de Cristo
- Institute of Economy of the Catholic University
- National Statistics Institute
- Investigaciones de Chile
- La Cuarta
- La Hora
- La Nación
- La Red
- La Tercera
- La Segunda
- Las Últimas Noticias
- Liceo Los Héroes de la Concepción (Cerro Navia)
- Megavisión
- Metrópolis Intercom
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Planning
- Municipality of Cerro Navia
- Municipality of La Granja
- Municipality of Peñalolén
- Municipality of Providencia
- Senate Information Office
- Chamber of Deputies Information Office
- Paula
- Peace Education Foundation
- Qué Pasa
- Secretariat General of Government
- Legal Medical Service
- Stand Off Vía Pública
- Manufacturers' Association
- Telenorte
- Televisión Nacional de Chile
- UCV – Televisión
- Unicef

2) ACTIVITIES 2000

I-. Social Actions for Civic Safety

1-. Safe Public Areas Project

International experience indicates that a good urban design strategy is the key to improving the quality of life. And if that strategy succeeds in motivating people to take over public areas, cooperate in their maintenance, and recover their confidence and desire to go out in the street, it results – among other things – in a better relationship with neighbors, a greater feeling of freedom, less fear of crime, and fewer opportunities for criminals.

On the basis of this concept, Fundación Paz Ciudadana worked, with the advisory assistance of the city of Toronto, Canada, on a number of initiatives related to the promotion of public areas for community life in 2000.

a) Competition of Public Areas

In the framework of the XII Biennial Architecture Exhibition, Paz Ciudadana, the Architects' Association of Chile and the city of Toronto organized the competition "Public Areas for Enhanced Civic Confidence." Thirty-nine projects participated in the contest – carried out in squares, promenades, parks, streets, cultural, sports, housing, and commercial organizations – held in eleven communities in the Metropolitan Region and eight communities in the rest of the country, from Antofagasta to Chiloé.

The purpose of the initiative was to develop and show architectural projects that promote the reestablishment of a safer, more liveable city. The idea was to gather proposals for attractive public areas, whose design and management have been intervened with the specific purpose of incorporating them into civic life as a contribution to more harmonious community relations.



Logo on the poster promoting the competition "Espacificación" (Creating Space).

According to these principles, the projects selected were the remodeling of the Central Station Square in Santiago (municipal category), the Open Air Museum in Valparaíso (ministerial category), and Building Square in the Barrio Norte area in Concepción (private category). The winners were awarded a trip to Canada where they could see similar experiences in places where the concepts have been developed.



Photograph of the remodeling projection of the Central Station Square, winner in the municipal category of the competition, public areas for enhanced civic confidence.

Panoramic view of the “Open Air Museum” project, winner of the public areas competition for enhanced civic confidence in the ministerial category.



This picture shows the Armando Square project, winner of the competition in the private category.

b) Pilot Plan in La Granja and Peñalolén

To promote urban design projects in communities – modifying public areas or making investments to improve the quality of life – Paz Ciudadana and the Department of Urban Development of Toronto implemented a pilot project in the communities of La Granja and Peñalolén.

The pilot plan, based on the application of the program “Crime Prevention through Spatial Design” consisted of:

- Diagnosing the condition of public areas in the community, taking into consideration the opinions of a Canadian expert, the authorities, and community residents.
- Adapting the instruments used in Toronto to measure the quality of existing public areas and make an evaluation.
- Proposing necessary changes and promoting expansion of the project to other communities.

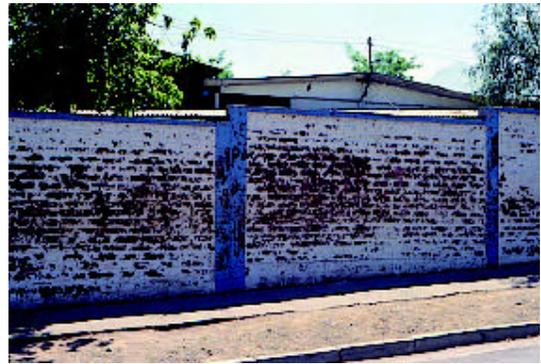


This picture was used in the diagnosis of the community of La Granja where empty lots were observed, which are very vulnerable to crime.

One of the recommendation was to promote the minor commerce in the town.



The second observation in the diagnosis pointed out the existence of a large number of solid walls around the schools in La Granja.



A recommendation was made to change solid walls for more open ones, which link school yards with public areas.



c) Peñalolen



One of the conclusions most important of the study was that the luminary system was incorrect.



The recommendation was to improve pedestrian streetlighting.



Another important observation was that the light of sight was blocked



The recommendation was to trim the branches so that the lowest one would be two meters off the ground, thus clearing the field of vision for pedestrians.

c) Safe Urban Areas

The program "Safe Urban Areas," was initiated, in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning, to transform empty lots into green areas for the community.

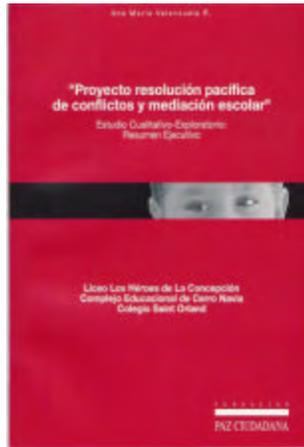
The project includes a competitively awarded fund of more than 300 million pesos from the Community Improvement Program to finance the execution of squares and parks proposed by the community on empty lots located in urban areas with problems of delinquency. The purpose of this initiative is to encourage architects, builders, authorities, and neighbors to work together on establishing attractive, safe areas for families

2-. Young People's Leisure Time

The country urgently needs to increase the number and quality of attractive options that young people can choose from when deciding how to spend their free time. Paz Ciudadana researched this subject and evaluated the coverage of programs for fruitful use of young people's leisure time, their development costs, the amount the country spends on them, and the amounts that should be allotted to them, according to the different levels of young population that could be served

All of these guidelines and the policies suggested to reinforce this kind of program will be summarized in a report that will be given to the government, since a scarcity of networks to support private and public efforts in these areas has been detected.

3-. Conflict Resolution



The current educational system does not have any instruments to teach children, from a young age, how to manage conflicts in a non-violent way. In 2000, according to an agreement with the Ministry of Education, Fundación Paz Ciudadana, with the advisory assistance of the Peace Education Foundation, worked on a pilot project for Peaceful Conflict Resolution among high school students in three schools in Cerro Navia: Liceo Los Héroes de la Concepción, Colegio Saint Orland, and Complejo Educacional Cerro Navia.

The project included a complete diagnosis of the general situation of the school community, which concluded that no acts of extreme violence have occurred in any of the three schools. There have only been problems among students, and between students and their teachers like bullying, verbal aggression, disqualification, scoffing, and the use of rude language.

The underlying reasons for conflicts among students are related to: typical problems related to their age, lack of respect, communication problems, behavioral problems (caused by drug consumption and petty larceny), conflicts carried over from their neighborhoods, etc.

Students at the three schools share a similar social environment and personality:

- They live in poor neighborhoods near the school
- They belong to families with limited resources
- They live in an aggressive social environment
- They do not have cultural or recreational opportunities
- They are enthusiastic and cooperative in activities at the class and school level
- They have a good relationship with their teachers
- They do not see any clear prospects in their future
- It is hard for them to put themselves in someone else's place
- They are emotionally deprived, have low self-esteem, and poor vocabulary

- They are not motivated and are apathetic about their studies.

Paz Ciudadana's proposal consisted of implementing a program of intervention that permits students and adults to develop attitudes and skills that allow them to solve problems peacefully in a school environment based on trust and mutual respect. Training was provided for administrators, teachers, and teaching assistants (80 people); workshops on conflict resolution were given for parents (55 parents), and the formation of school mediators was sponsored (111 students).

4-. Research on Policies and Programs to Prevent Students from Dropping Out of School

According to local and international studies, student drop out is a factor in the lack of education among young people, who will subsequently have less access to the formal labor system.

In 2000 Fundación Paz Ciudadana carried out a study, which consisted of gathering and summarizing information on national, local, and private policies that have been adopted to keep students from dropping out of school in Canada, the United States, France, England, and Wales.

The following chart shows a summary of the initiatives that information was available for. They are divided into four categories:

Summary of Policies and Programs to Prevent Students from Dropping Out of School

	Central Level	Local Level
Focused on school drop-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information: evaluation of programs, dissemination of knowledge and successful practices, creation of networks, collection and analysis of statistics, improvement of record and control systems ▪ Competitively awarded funds for projects to prevent students from dropping out of school that promote creation of local partnerships ▪ Additional funds for young people at risk of dropping out ▪ Credits for education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Individualized Remedial Education: tutorials, mentors, specialized education ▪ Alternative Education: alternative classes or schools ▪ Reintegration through “bridge courses” that emphasize basic skills and training
Not only focused on school drop-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Giving school legal and budgetary flexibility ▪ Creation of necessary conditions and provision of funds for creating bridges between school and the labor world ▪ Changes in curricula to emphasize teaching of basic skills, employability, and technical-professional training ▪ Additional funds for schools in economically underprivileged sectors ▪ Training of teachers and personnel at schools ▪ Promotion of parents’ participation in education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integration of social services with education services, creation of multi-disciplinary teams ▪ Creation of bridges between school and the labor world: partnership with companies, apprenticeship systems, technical-professional training ▪ Additional courses to obligatory curriculum to emphasize teaching of basic skills, employability and technical-professional training ▪ Incorporation of parents, or persons responsible for students, through contracts or activities ▪ Guidance on professional future and educational options

Source: Author’s own summary

B-. Protective Actions for Civic Safety

1-. Alternative Measures

Alternative penalties to imprisonment represent 70% of the total penalties applied in Chile. But there are a number of deficiencies in this system regarding adequate control of participants and the creation of real opportunities for rehabilitation.

Since 1997, Fundación Paz Ciudadana and the Ministry of Justice have worked on modernizing the Penalty Enforcement System. Last year a proposed law was drafted that establishes a new list of penalties. It includes sanctions like house arrest, community service, and fines, among others.

A new organizational system was also defined to enforce these penalties: a specialized body will be created, separate from *Gendarmería* (Prison Guard Service), which will be responsible for controlling people who are serving their sentences by availing themselves of alternative measures to imprisonment. Finally, preliminary estimates were made of the costs involved in this far-reaching reform.

2-. Project of an Empirical Study to improve the Criminal Code



Through an agreement signed with the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Justice, Fundación Paz Ciudadana conducted in-depth research to find out – for the first time in Chile – the length of the penalties applied for each crime and the benefits conceded to convicts by *Gendarmería*.

The study contains an empirical analysis of judicial rulings, which was made to define the criterion used by judges in establishing penalties, in other words, the circumstances and antecedents that determine their decisions.

Crimes that have greater social connotation and affect civic safety were considered in this research: robbery, larceny, sexual abuse, injury, damages, and drugs.

On the basis of this information, a forum of experts appointed by the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice, and Fundación Paz Ciudadana will be convened, which will be responsible for proposing and drafting the necessary modifications to reform the Chilean Criminal Code. To streamline this work, the discussion will be divided into modules differentiated according to types of crime (against property, against life, etc.), which will be dispatched independently to the National Congress.

3-. Community Policing



Community policing approach in Carabineros (National Police Force) and was a fundamental priority for the Fundación last year. In fact, in order to support the Quadrant Plan, a crime analysis unit was created to deliver the reports needed for decision-making by the officers in charge of the quadrant.

In June a researcher from the Fundación and four *Carabineros* lieutenants traveled to the U.S. to participate in a course on "Criminal Analysis." The course included intensive training in such subjects as criminal profiling, use of analysis, incorporation of the community in the criminal analysis process, prediction of criminal acts, statistical management of graphs and maps, distribution, organization and use of the information obtained.

When they returned to Chile, the four lieutenants were trained by the Fundación in analysis of digitalized maps. Finally, with the cooperation of the Embassy of Great Britain, the team did an internship with different police units in England.

3-. Work in Prisons

International trends aim at the effective social integration of prisoners through the implementation of rehabilitation systems. Special importance has been given to the work and training of convicts in prisons, because this has been established as being the most effective mechanism for providing them with knowledge and skills they can use when they leave prison. Those skills will give them access to paid jobs that distance them from a possible relapse into crime or a new relationship with the criminal world.

On the basis of these concepts Fundación Paz Ciudadana drafted a "Proposal for the creation of a framework for work in prisons," which was distributed to authorities and businessmen in Chile. The publication contains a description and evaluation of the current system and concludes it is necessary to make a number of modifications in the current work system in Chilean prisons, in order to:

- ❑ Create a single, integrating legal framework that solves problems that arise in the execution of work that is performed.
- ❑ Establish a mixed system of administration, which is appropriate for the needs and conditions in which the program is carried out.
- ❑ Institute a specialized judicial authority "the Supervisory Judge," that solves problems that might arise during the practical application of this program and fulfillment of the agreements.
- ❑ Define new incentives, benefits, and advantages for employers that want to commit their companies to this hiring modality.

C-. Civic Actions for Safety

1-. Safe Community Plan

All of the countries that have succeeded in reducing their crime rates have done so by developing a number of decentralized actions that are actively participated in by the community, police, municipal authorities, and leading social organizations. This is accomplished by implementing a simple legal framework and a system of competitively awarded funds for the creation of projects.

On the basis of that experience, the Ministry of the Interior and Fundación Paz Ciudadana are promoting the project "Safe Community Plan, Commitment 100" to generate the appropriate institutional framework so local solutions can be included in complete prevention plans and greater safety can be provided to the public.

Objectives:

- Establish a crime prevention and control system that encourages community participation through **Civic Safety Councils**. The creation of these councils will make it possible to find out what the residents' concerns are on this subject and to coordinate the different initiatives that are promoted in the community.
- Create a financing system whereby existing means can be coordinated and resources can be provided for projects related to the subject through a **competitively awarded fund**. This will ensure that actions are implemented that fit the reality of the community, and it will assure minimum levels of capacity and excellence for the successful execution of those proposals.

Civic Safety Council

The councils – whose creation will be regulated by law - will be chaired by the Mayor and they will be composed of *Carabineros* and *Investigaciones de Chile* (Plainclothes Detective Force), Councilmen, the Executive Secretary, and representatives of community organizations including sports clubs, parents associations, neighborhood associations, young people's centers, safety committees, and associations of businessmen and retail merchants. As the Criminal Procedural Reform is implemented, the respective District Attorneys will join these councils.

Main functions:

- a) Encourage the participation and training of residents
 - Generate mechanisms that promote education and training in the preparation and execution of projects in this area.
 - Sponsor modalities of participation in the development, execution and evaluation of projects.
 - Call the community to plenary meetings at least once a year to report on actions that have been taken and listen to its opinion.
- b) Gather, process, and disseminate information.
 - Make and disseminate a diagnosis of the community's real situation in the area of prevention and control of delinquency.
 - Disseminate and promote existing financing alternatives, as well as initiatives and projects related to financing.
 - Develop a communications strategy that results in a population that is informed about community plans and actions.
- c) Plan, organize, and coordinate
 - Design a plan of action based on the diagnosis.
 - Coordinate different initiatives and projects of crime control and prevention that are developed in the community.
- d) Management and Supervision
 - Invite competitors, evaluate and select projects.
 - Write an annual report including plans of action, number of projects presented by the community, proportion executed, source of financing, evaluation, etc.
 - Execute management control mechanisms.

Financing

- New Funds: A global amount of financing for local initiatives to prevent delinquency will be allocated in the National Budget. The amount will be distributed by the budget law, according to previously established technical criteria.
- Existing funds: The second, and most important, financing mechanism will be the coordination of existing funds. These are resources from funds allocated to projects related to crime prevention and funds from other institutions directly related to this subject.

Pilot Project

- The "Safe Community Plan, Commitment 100" will be implemented in March 2001 in 12 communities with more than 70,000 inhabitants and the highest score on a list prepared according to technical criteria: Coronel, Lo Espejo, El Bosque, Copiapó, San Pedro de la Paz, La Pintana, Santiago, Valdivia, Renca, San Bernardo, Ovalle y Valparaíso.
- This pilot plan will make it possible to observe the applicability of the project in the field, evaluate its most significant problems, and define the corrections needed to extend its execution to more communities with problems of delinquency in 2002 and the following years.

2-. Information for participation

a) Don Graf: Crime Prevention Project for Children and Parents

- **Crime Prevention Month**



Last year for the first time, in the month of April, Fundación Paz Ciudadana and the character of Don Graf – the detective dog who teaches children and adults to “Take a bite out of crime” – organized “Crime Prevention Month.” Using the slogan “Crime Prevention: everyone’s job,” the objective of the initiative was to involve the community on a mass scale, as well as all responsible players, in the job of crime prevention.

The month was inaugurated on Sunday, April 2 at an event held in the Parque O’Higgins, attended by approximately 10,000 people. Throughout the month Don Graf’s traveling exhibit visited 40 schools in the Metropolitan Region and 17 in other regions – from Copiapó to Concepción –, distributing information about prevention of drug consumption and how to avoid being victims of crime to 33,000 school children. Twenty-two free performances were also given of the play “Don Graf’s Circus” in Santiago, Rancagua, Valparaíso, Talca, and Concepción.

b) Paz Ciudadana and Adimark Index

For the third year in a row two new measurements of the Paz Ciudadana Index were made, with Adimark, in May and November to measure the level of fear of delinquency among the population and to get a sample of victimization for the most common crimes.

Besides its informative value about the real situation of crime in Chile, the index is expressed in figures. This makes it possible to relate it to other indicators such as poverty level, unemployment, reporting rates, etc., which should help in the design of local and national public policies on crime prevention and reduction.

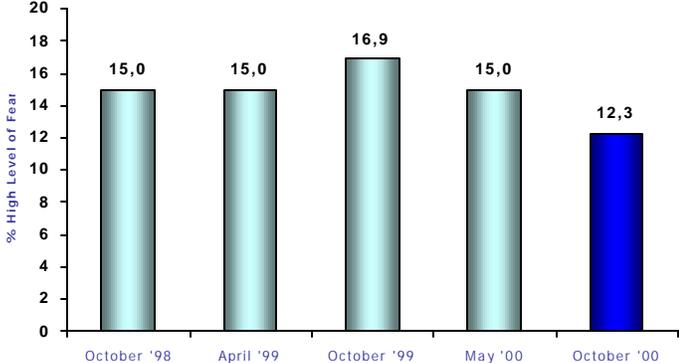
The Paz Ciudadana and Adimark Index is obtained by measuring a number of individual fear indicators. This is a number that is calculated for each person who answers a telephone survey, based on seven indicators:

- 1. Perception of the amount of crime in the community
- 2. Perception of violent crime in the community
- 3. Perception of the expected evolution of crime in the community
- 4. Level of fear of being attacked or robbed when leaving home
- 5. Level of fear of being attacked or robbed when coming home at dusk
- 6. Level of fear of being attacked or robbed when walking alone in the neighborhood
- 7. Level of fear of being attacked inside one's home at night

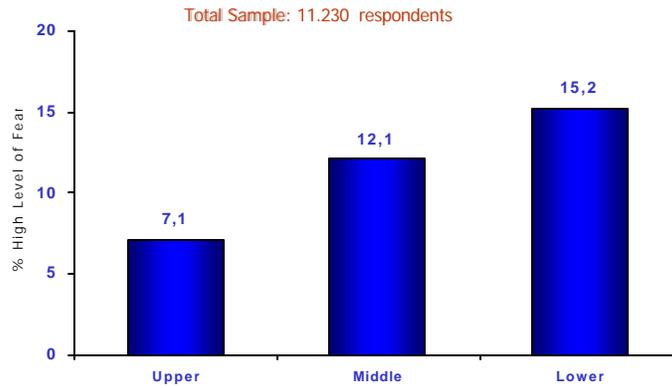
The sample chosen is probabilistic, taking a universe that consists of everyone over 18 years of age in each community, who lives in a household with a telephone. A limit to the study lies in the fact that because it uses the telephone contact method, households without telephones, which generally correspond to lower income sectors, are excluded from the sample.

Some of the results of the November 2000 Index are shown below.

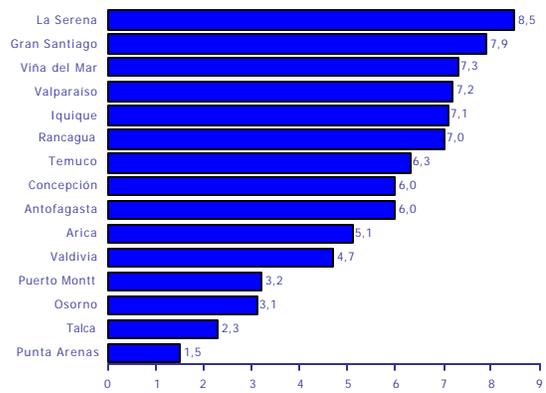
Paz Ciudadana Index October 2000
% Indicating "High Level of Fear" (15 - 18 points)
Comparative Info (Whole Country)



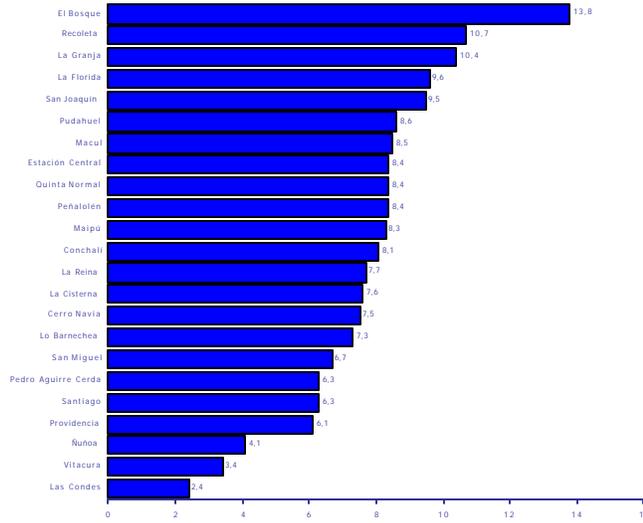
Paz Ciudadana Index October 2000
% Indicating "High Level of Fear"
By Income Group



Robbery in Urban Areas October 2000
 (% of homes where a family member was a victim in the last 6 months)



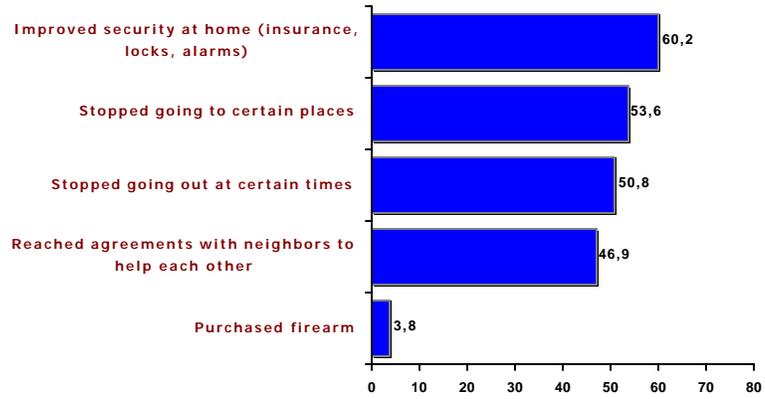
Robbery in Districts of Santiago October 2000
 (% of homes where a family member was a victim in the last 6 months)



c) Survey of Crime and Public Opinion

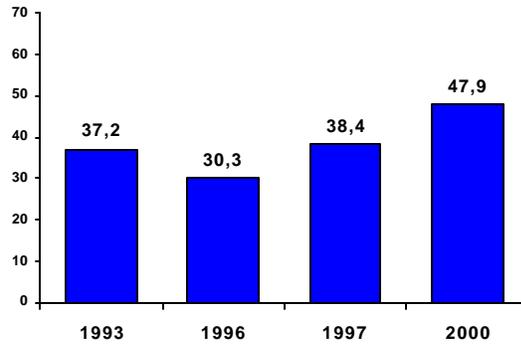
At the end of 2000, Paz Ciudadana and Adimark published the results of the survey "Crime and Public Opinion," based on 11,230 telephone surveys of adults in 23 communities in the capital and 14 cities throughout the country. The conclusions of the study showed interesting data about the measures people have taken to prevent delinquency and opinions on such subjects as the death penalty, firearms, police surveillance, the Quadrant Plan, and judicial reform. Some charts are shown below:

In the last year, have you taken any of the following actions to protect yourself from crime?

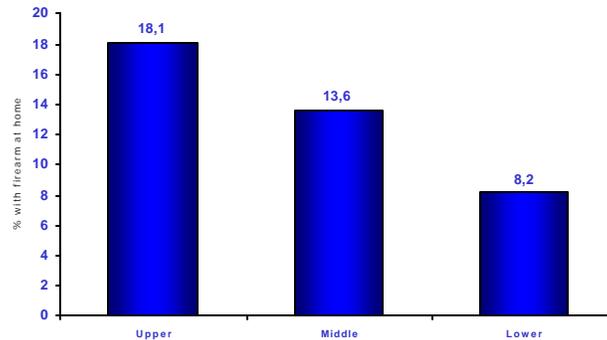


**Satisfaction with Police Protection in the Neighborhood
Comparative Data for 1993, 1996, 1997 and 2000**

Total Sample: 11.230 respondents



Is there a firearm in your home?
% of respondents saying "yes", by income group



d) Successful cases in crime prevention

Considering that crime can be controlled if everyone cooperates, Fundación Paz Ciudadana decided to conduct a study to analyze successful international examples. The research was based on five well-known models: Canada, the United States, France, England, and Barcelona, whose experiences should be considered by Chile when designing public policies of civic safety. According to the information on record, there are a number of common elements in most of the cases that were analyzed that constitute the backbone of the strategy:

- **Diagnosis and Evaluation:** it is essential that diagnoses be made in advance in order to achieve the objectives. They include: record of police data, victimization surveys, crime-fighting campaigns, etc. The development of evaluations and subsequent monitoring is fundamental to orient the efforts in a focused way and determine whether the modality chosen has been effective.
- **Dissemination and Information:** every innovative policy that is developed in this field needs to be well understood by the community and the citizens, which means that effective information mechanisms are necessary. A clear understanding of the activities that are being carried out will encourage the public to participate and will develop an educated and informed community, which will contribute to avoiding or reducing fear and the feeling of vulnerability.
- **Community Participation:** this benefits from information and should be promoted as a means of facilitating the fulfillment of objectives. Commitment and shared responsibility increase the interest in achieving goals and strengthen the social network, where intervention will be increasingly specialized.
- **Coordination among Public and Private Institutions:** to maximize efforts and resources. This is achieved more easily if the established goal and activities performed are known to all.

- **Decentralization:** an essential element in any strategy that wants to direct actions to the real problems of crime, considering that each territory has its own particular problems.
- **Social Promotion:** most of the successful experiences are framed in a general policy of social promotion that implies recognition of the conditions that determine more exposure to, and connections with, the criminal world.

In the countries analyzed these principles have been the basis for successful strategies that have concentrated on two major areas of work:

- Crime prevention: young people, family, drugs and public areas
- Crime control: police and justice

The full report on this study was published as "¡Se Puede! 5 casos exitosos de prevención de la delincuencia", ("It can be done! 5 successful cases of crime prevention"), which is available at Fundación Paz Ciudadana.

e) CONACE Report

In 2000, the Foundation cooperated with the National Council for Drug Control in an analysis of the databases of various surveys on drug consumption prepared by that public institution in recent years. The joint work gave rise to a number of pamphlets, which characterize the consumption of the most important drugs in Chile.

f) Annual Report of Criminal Statistics for the year 2000

For the seventh consecutive year, Fundación Paz Ciudadana published the Annual Report of Criminal Statistics, which compiles information from *Carabineros*, *Investigaciones*, *Gendarmería*, the Administrative Corporation of the Judicial Branch, and the National Statistics Institute. As in 1999, the 2000 version of the annual report was distributed on a CD, which contains a complete database on the status of the leading crimes in the last decade.

g) "Program of Prevention of Drug Use for 6th, 7th, and 8th grades" Project



A project was started in 2000, which consisted of adapting two programs for the prevention of drug consumption that had been well evaluated in the United States so they could be applied as a pilot plan in Chile. The Fundación has worked in conjunction with CONACE on this project, and the Ministry of Education also collaborated in the effort.

The program gives children information about drugs and helps them develop skills and techniques for rejecting and resisting pressure from their environment and their peers. It also includes work with parents in workshops and homework for them to do with their children.

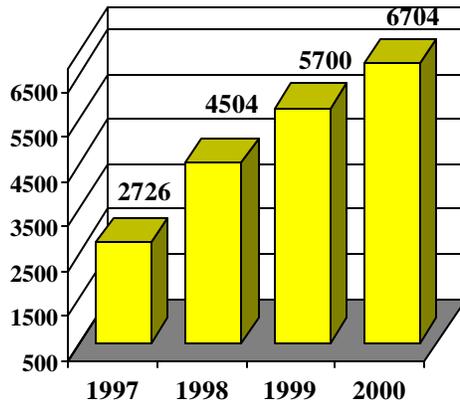
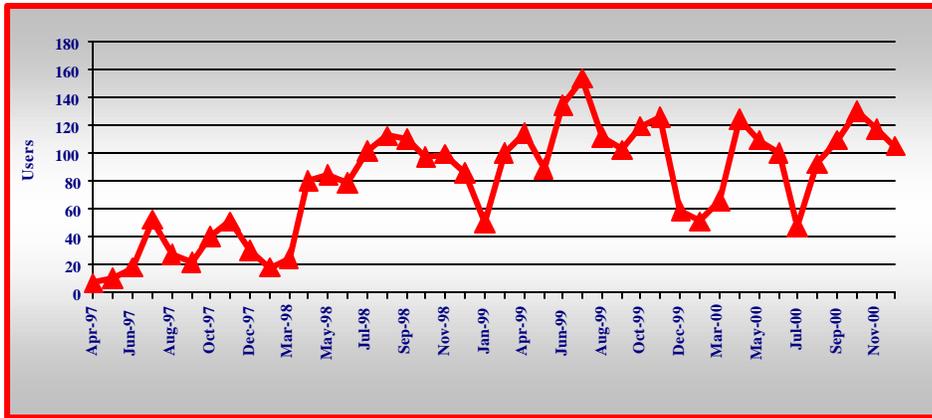
The project has three phases:

- 1) **Adaptation of U.S. programs** to our reality; a group of professionals who are experts in the subject of early prevention of drug use have been advisors during this process.
- 2) **Implementation of the program** in subsidized private schools in six communities in the Metropolitan Region, chosen according to technical criteria such as the prevalence of drug use, starting age of drug users, and poverty index. The communities are: Cerrillos, Cerro Navia, Huechuraba, Independencia, Lo Espejo, and Pudahuel. The program will also be applied in 10 schools in the Corporation of Primary Education and Falabella S.A., and in a private school, Saint George. During the first year, the initiative will cover about 10,000 children.
- 3) **The impact** of the program **will be evaluated** by making a comparative study between children who participated in the project and a previously determined control group. After this evaluation, the program will be included in the educational material of the Ministry of Education, and it will be applied throughout the country.

III-. Institutional Development

A -. Documentation Center

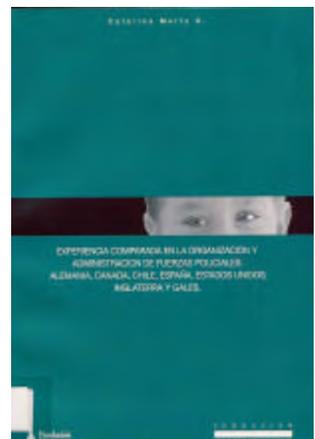
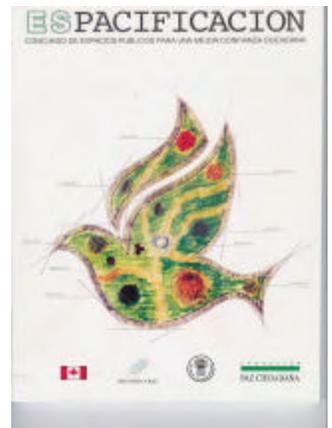
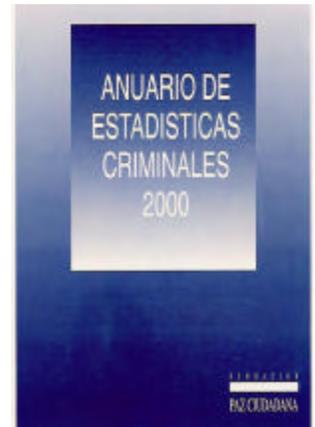
Last year the Documentation Center of Fundación Paz Ciudadana received more than 1,000 visitors. With 6,700 titles on subjects related to prevention and control of delinquency - written mainly in English, Spanish, and German -, the library has become the largest one of its kind in the country.



B - Publications

The following titles were published by Fundación Paz Ciudadana in 2000:

- **“Anuario de Estadísticas Criminales 2000”**: CD with information on crime in the last decade.
- **“Caracterización del Homicidio en Chile”**: complete report on research done in 1999 on the characteristics of this kind of crime.
- **“Espacificación”**: results of the contest involving public areas to increase civic confidence.
- **“Experiencia Comparada en la Organización y Administración de Fuerzas Policiales”**: CD with results of the study done in 1999 which compares police conditions in Germany, Canada, Chile, Spain, England, and Wales.



- **“Hechos”**: document for internal circulation that contains a summary of the Foundation’s most recent activities.



- **“Índice de Paz Ciudadana”** done by Adimark and Paz Ciudadana in May and October 2000. Complete report with the results of the telephone survey compared with previous measurements.



- **“InformAcción”**: report containing an analysis of current events in Chile such as: Justice for Young People, Prisons and the Private Sector, the Great Reform of *Carabineros*, and the Municipalities' Responsibility for Civic Safety.



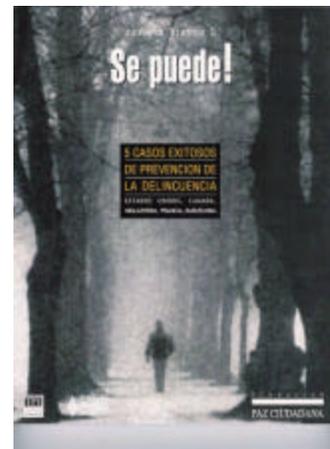
- **“Memoria 1999”**: summary of the activities and projects carried out by the Foundation in the last year.



- **“Propuesta para la Creación de un Marco de Trabajo al Interior de las Cárceles”**: research containing a diagnosis, evaluation, and proposals to improve the current system.



- **“Se puede: 5 casos exitosos de prevención de la delincuencia”**: report on effective international experience in reducing crime.



C-. International Contacts

In 2000, Fundación Paz Ciudadana was in permanent contact with 18 countries to exchange experiences, bibliographic material, and expert advice on subjects related to prevention and containment of delinquency:

- ARGENTINA:** Servicio Penitenciario Federal
- GERMANY:** Institute of Criminology
- AUSTRALIA:** Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC)
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)
Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSC)
- BELGIUM:** Secretariat Permanent a la Politique de Prevention
- BRAZIL:** Ministerio de Justicia
- CANADA:** Crime Concern
Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA)
International Centre for the Prevention Crime (ICPC)
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS)
National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC)
Centre of Criminology
- COLOMBIA:** Corporación Excelencia en la Justicia (CEJ)
- COSTA RICA:** Instituto Latinoamericano de la ONU para prevención del delito y tratamiento del delincuente (ILANUD)
- SPAIN:** Secretaria de Estado de Seguridad. Ministerio Interior
Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE)
- U.S.:** National Institute of Justice (NIJ)
National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC)
American Correctional Association (ACA)
VERA Institute
RAND
Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA)
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS)
American Society of Criminology (ASC)
National Association for Court Management (NACM)
- FINLAND:** European Institute for Crime Prevention Control
- FRANCE:** Ministère de la Justice
Instituto de Altos Estudios de la Seguridad Interior (IHESI)
- HOLLAND:** Ministry of Justice
Crime Bureau Statistics (CBS)
- ENGLAND:** Crime Concern
Home Office
Institute of Criminal Justice Studies (ICJS)
National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NACRO)
- ITALY:** United Nations International Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
- MEXICO:** Instituto Nacional de Ciencia Penal (INACIPE)
- PERU:** Comisión Andina de Juristas (CAJPE)
- SWEDEN:** National Council for Crime Prevention (NCCP)

D-. Council Meetings



As is customary, two meetings of the consultative council of Fundación Paz Ciudadana were held in 2000. Representatives of the media were invited to the first one, which was held in May, as well as members of the Board, advisory council, and consultative council. All of the participants were thanked for their cooperation in publicizing the institution's activities and campaigns, and a full report was given of the main projects undertaken by the Fundación.

Directors, advisors, and councilors participated actively in the second consultative council, which was held in December. They analyzed the activities and projects carried out by Paz Ciudadana in 2000 and were informed of the main initiatives to be undertaken in 2001.

E-. Awards

In recognition of its public service, Fundación Paz Ciudadana received the following awards last year through its President, Agustín E. Edwards E.:

- ICARE, Special Category
- National Association of Television Journalists, Category of “Most outstanding non-profit entity of the year”
- National Advertisers Association (ANDA), ANDA 2000 award
- Diego Portales University, for its work in favor of the Criminal Procedural Reform.

