



THE REGION

Statistical References

	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama
General	Population	4,713,168	6,213,730	15,073,384	8,555,072	6,071,045
	Territory (km ²)	51,100	21,040.79	108,889	112,492	130,373
	GDP (US\$) (2012)	45,134,000,000	23,816,000,000	49,880,000,000	18,388,000,000	10,506,000,000
	GDP per capita (US\$)	9,673	3,823	3,302	2,242	1,756
	Public Debt (US\$)	15,744,010,000	14,493,100,000	12,319,259,000	7,565,485,000	5,372,500,000
	Remittances (US\$)	556,093,363	3,910,900,000	4,782,728,700	2,960,200,000	1,014,200,000
Budget (2013)	Public Security Budget (US\$)	856,851,583	433,057,240	718,010,287	281,292,483	107,685,131
	% of GDP	1.8 %	1.8 %	1.5 %	1.5 %	1.0 %
	Per EAP / year (US\$)	393	164	125	84	34
Public Security Forces (2012)	Personnel Total	14,201 (A)	22,055	26,201	12,805	11,732(B)
	Per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	3.5	1.7	1.5	1.9
	Per 100km ²	28	105	24	11	9
Crime and others (per 100,000 inhabitants) (2012) (C)	Homicides	8.8	41.5	34.3	85.5	11
	Robbery	601.5	102.3	118.4	266.4	300.9
	Theft	301.8	204.6			149.3
	Rape	42.3	6.3	4.6	22.2	31.9
	Traffic Deaths	14.7	16	21.9	14.8	1.1
						11.2
Per day (2012)	Homicides	1.1	7.1	14.1	19.6	1.8
	Robbery	77.7	17.4			50.1
	Theft	39	34.8	48.9	62.4	24.8
	Rape	5.5	1.1	1.9	5.2	5.3
	Traffic Deaths	1.8	2.7	9	3.4	1.9
Penitentiary System	Total Prison Population	13,378	26,846	15,488	12,263	13,495
	% of total population	0.28	0.43	.10	0 0.14	0.22

A- Personnel includes: the Public Force, the National Coastguard Service, the Aerial Surveillance Service and the Drug Control Police (under the Ministry of Public Security).

B- Data 2011.

C- Costa Rica: Robbery and assault are included within the robbery category, given that assaults are defined in terms of attacking a person in order to remove them of their property, but are provided separately in the official statistics. Guatemala: robbery and theft are provided within the same category by the official statistics. Nicaragua: Robbery, Theft and Rape constructed using projections based on data from 2006-2011; actual numbers may differ. In 2011, the totals were: robbery 22,993, theft 9,459, and rape 1,896.

Sources: Costa Rica: Population: National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), *Población total por sexo, según años calendario 2011-2050*. Territory: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Homicides and crime: Judiciary, Planning Department, *Homicidios dolosos ocurridos en Costa Rica durante el 2012* and statistics from the Judicial Investigation Organism. Traffic accidents: Road Security Council, *Informe de acciones sustantivas, 2012*. Public debt and revenue: Finance Ministry, *Saldo Deuda Pública del Gobierno Central, Diciembre 2012 and Estados Financieros, Liquidación 2012*. Remittances: Central Bank, Department of Economic Information. Police personnel: Ministry of Public Security and *Memoria Institucional 2011-2012*. *Ley de presupuesto ordinario y extraordinario de la República para el ejercicio económico 2013*. Penitentiary System: Human Rights Ombudsman, *Informe anual de labores, 2012-2013*. El Salvador: Population and territory: General Directorate of Statistics and Census, *Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples 2011*. Crime and police personnel: information provided by the National Civil Police. Public debt and remittances: Central Bank. Revenue: Finance Ministry, *Informe de gestión financiera del Estado 2012*. *Ley de presupuesto general del Estado para 2013*. Penitentiary System: Directorate of Penitentiary Centers, *Estadísticas Penitenciarias a marzo 2013*. Guatemala: Population and territory: Government of Guatemala, *Informe de Primer Año de Gobierno 2012-2013*. Homicide and crime: Ministry of Interior and National Institute of Forensic Sciences, *Consolidado de Solicitudes Anual 2012*. Public Debt and remittances: Central Bank, *Saldo de la deuda años 1980 - 2012 and Ingreso de divisas por remesas familiares 2008-2013*. *Ley de presupuesto general de ingresos y egresos del Estado para el ejercicio fiscal 2013*. Revenue: *Liquidación del presupuesto general de ingresos y egresos del Estado y cierre consolidado del ejercicio fiscal 2012*. Police personnel: National Civil Police. Penitentiary System: Ministry of Interior. Honduras: Population: National Institute of Statistics. Homicides and crime: UNAH-IUDPAS Observatory of Violence, *Boletín N° 28* (January 2013). Traffic accidents: CONADEH, *Informe 2012*. Public debt and remittances: Central Bank, *Memoria Anual 2012 and Encuesta Semestral de Remesas Familiares, enero 2013*. *Decreto-Ley de presupuesto general de ingresos y egresos de la República para el ejercicio fiscal 2013*. Revenue: *Informe de la liquidación del presupuesto general de ingresos y egresos de la República correspondiente al Ejercicio Fiscal 2012*. Police personnel: Secretariat of Security. Penitentiary System: *Informe de la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos sobre la situación de las personas privadas de libertad en Honduras* (March 2013). Nicaragua: Population and territory: National Institute of Development Information. Homicide and traffic accidents: *Visión Policial, revista de la Policía Nacional*, Year XIV N° 104 (May 2013). Public debt and remittances: *Deuda Pública al III trimestre 2012 and Remesas familiares, informe 2012*. Revenue: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, *Informe de la liquidación del presupuesto general de la República 2012*. *Ley anual de presupuesto general de la República 2013*. Police personnel: National Police, *Anuario Estadístico 2011*. Penitentiary System: Ministry of Interior. Panama: Population: National Institute of Statistics and Census. Territory: Panamanian Tourist Authority. Homicide and crime: SIEC, *Número y tasa de incidentes policivos registrados en la República de Panamá según clase de incidentes: año 2012*. Traffic accidents: Comptroller General of the Republic, National Institute of Statistics and Census, *Cifras preliminares de accidentes de tránsito y muertos en la república, por provincia, según mes: año 2012*. Public debt: Finance Ministry, *Saldo de la deuda pública*. Revenue: Comptroller General of the Republic, *Estado financiero de la administración pública al 31 de diciembre de 2012*. *Ley que dicta el presupuesto general del Estado para la vigencia fiscal de 2013*. Public Force: Ministry of Public Security. Penitentiary System: General Directorate of the Penitentiary System, *Población al 15 de octubre de 2013*. GDP and GDP per capita (all countries): IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database*. All data is expressed in current US dollars.

The Regional Context

Multiple factors shape a security context that impacts the development of daily life within society. In the Central American region, multiple factors coexist, such as the presence of the Panama Canal, with its huge flows of international trade; borders with two countries that have major security policies against drug trafficking and organized crime (Mexico and Colombia); proximity to the largest drug consumer market; and the proximity of a United Nations mission with strong security features (Haiti).

El Salvador

There are 2,953 inhabitants and 10.5 police per 10km ²	
62.6% urban population	
37.4% rural population	
Age Structure	
65+	7.93%
40-64	21.6%
25-39	20.98%
15-24	20.99%
0-14	28.5%
Population below the poverty line: 34.5%	
Minimum monthly salary: US\$ 202	
Illiteracy rate: 15.5% *	
Average schooling: 7.5 years **	

Nicaragua

There are 466 inhabitants and 0.9 police per 10km ²	
56.56% urban population***	
43.44% rural population ***	
Age Structure***	
65+	4.31%
40-64	16.64%
25-39	21.63%
15-24	21.63%
0-14	35.79%
Population below the poverty line: 42.5% ****	
Minimum monthly salary: US\$ 192	
Illiteracy rate: 22% *	
Average schooling: 5.8 years **	

Costa Rica

There are 922 inhabitants and 2.8 police per 10km ²	
72.78% urban population	
27.22 % rural population	
Age Structure	
65+	7.3%
40-64	23.8%
15-39	44.1%
0-14	24.8%
Population below the poverty line: 20.6%	
Minimum monthly salary: US\$ 506	
Illiteracy rate: 3.8% *	
Average schooling: 8.4 years **	

* in those above 15 years old, 2005-2010.

**2010.

***2008.

****2009

Guatemala

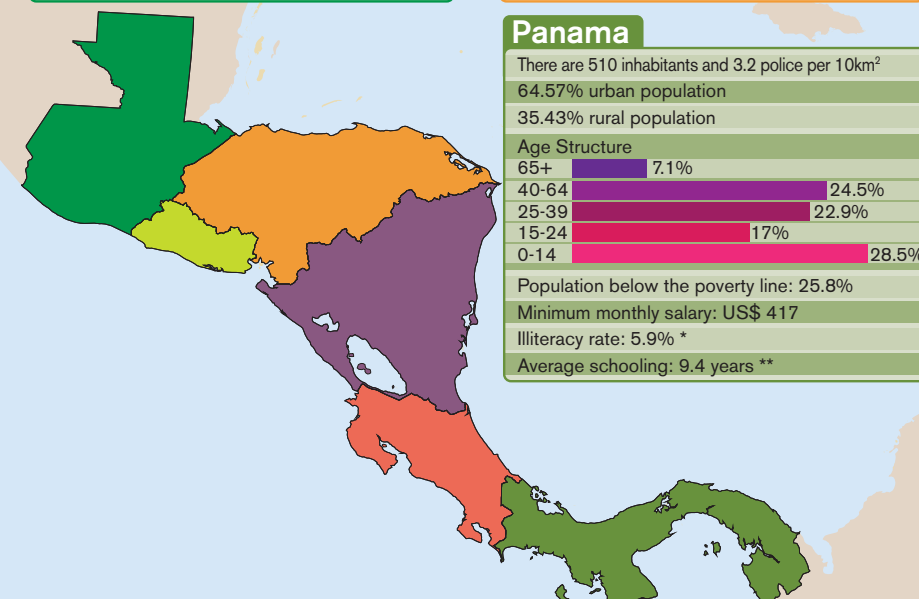
There are 1,384 inhabitants and 2.4 police per 10km ²	
48.48% urban population	
51.52% rural population	
Age Structure	
60+	6.5%
40-59	12.7%
30-39	11.8%
20-29	17.2%
0-19	51.8%
Population below the poverty line: 54%	
Minimum monthly salary: US\$ 275	
Illiteracy rate: 24.8% *	
Average schooling: 4.1 years **	

Honduras

There are 761 inhabitants and 1.1 police per 10km ²	
51.79% urban population	
48.21% rural population	
Age Structure	
65+	4.2%
40-64	16.38%
25-39	21.44%
15-24	20.09%
0-14	37.89%
Population below the poverty line: 60%	
Minimum monthly salary: US\$ 341.9	
Illiteracy rate: 15.2% *	
Average schooling: 6.5 years **	

Panama

There are 510 inhabitants and 3.2 police per 10km ²	
64.57% urban population	
35.43% rural population	
Age Structure	
65+	7.1%
40-64	24.5%
25-39	22.9%
15-24	17%
0-14	28.5%
Population below the poverty line: 25.8%	
Minimum monthly salary: US\$ 417	
Illiteracy rate: 5.9% *	
Average schooling: 9.4 years **	



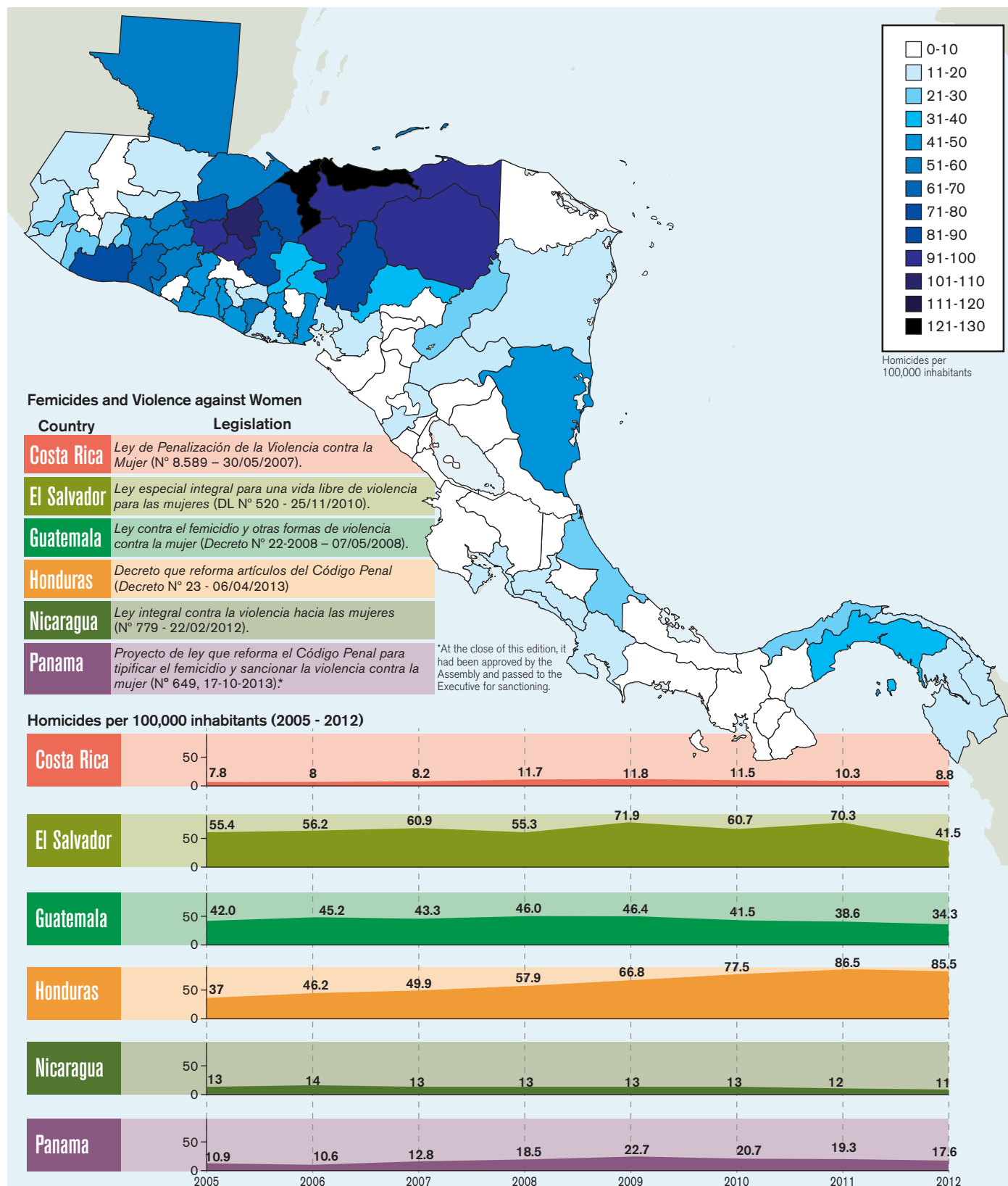
	Imports (2012, in US\$)					
	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama
Costa Rica		283,725,986	412,858,030	337,015,427	464,178,737	556,436,150
El Salvador	219,800,646		711,119,802	728,041,293	317,648,549	124,330,198
Guatemala	404,667,301	985,387,288		771,051,321	443,406,280	161,486,963
Honduras	115,348,148	362,436,364	334,350,027		201,526,155	52,695,187
Nicaragua	104,334,864	209,760,459	75,508,504	84,157,344		18,274,738
Panama	376,650,372	179,326,351	492,218,653	361,662,328	11,741,777	

Sources: Costa Rica: Population and poverty: National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), *Población total por sexo, según años calendario 2011-2050* and *Índices de pobreza julio 2010-2012*. Territory: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Salary: Ministry of Labor and Social Security, *Decreto 37784*, 2013. Police personnel: Ministry of Public Security and *Memoria Institucional 2011-2012*. El Salvador: Population, territory and poverty: General Directorate of Statistics and Census, *Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples 2011*. Salary: *Decreto ejecutivo 104*, 2013. Police personnel: National Civil Police. Guatemala: Population, territory and poverty: Government of Guatemala, *Informe de Primer Año de Gobierno 2012-2013*. Salary: *Acuerdo Gubernativo 359-2012*. Police personnel: National Civil Police. Honduras: Population, territory and poverty: National Institute of Statistics, *Pobreza en población 2010*. Salary: Secretariat of Labor and Social Security, *Acuerdo 001-2012 salario mínimo*. Police personnel: Secretariat of Security. Nicaragua: Population, territory and poverty: National Institute of Development Information, *Encuesta de hogares sobre medición del nivel de vida 2009*. Salary: Ministry of Labor, *Acuerdo Ministerial ALTB 04-08-2013*. Police personnel: National Police, *Anuario Estadístico 2011*. Panama: Population: National Institute of Statistics and Census. Territory: Panamanian Tourist Authority. Poverty: Finance Ministry, *Encuesta de mercado de trabajo*, March 2012. Salary: *Decreto ejecutivo 240*, 28-12-2011. Police personnel: Ministry of Public Security.

Illiteracy and average schooling: UNDP, *Human Development Report 2013* (all countries).

Imports and exports: Central America Economic Integration System (SIECA).

Mapping Homicides in Central America

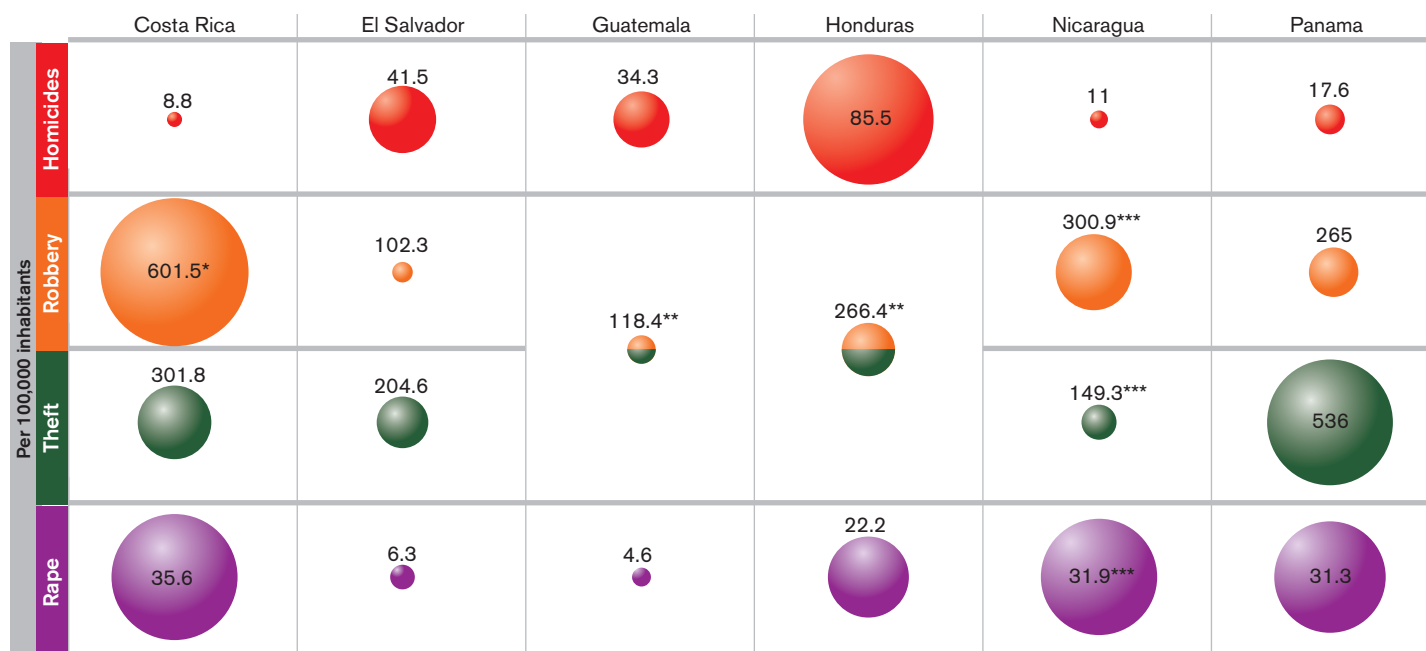


Sources: Costa Rica: statistics from the Judicial Investigation Organism. El Salvador: National Civil Police. Guatemala: Ministry of Interior. Honduras: UNAH-IUDPAS Observatory of Violence, *Boletín N° 28* (January 2013). Nicaragua: National Police, *Anuario Estadístico 2011*. Panamá: Ministry of Public Security, *Memoria 2011*.

Insecurity beyond Homicides

While homicide rates tend to occupy the central focus within debates on public security, there is a need to also observe other crimes and forms of violence that have a significant impact upon the security perceptions and the daily life of the population.

Spread of the Major Crimes Committed in the Region (per 100,000 inhabitants, 2012)



*Robbery and assault are included within the robbery category, given that assaults, defined in terms of attacking a person in order to remove them of their property, are provided separately by Costa Rica.

** Data is aggregated in the official statistics provided by the Ministry of Interior.

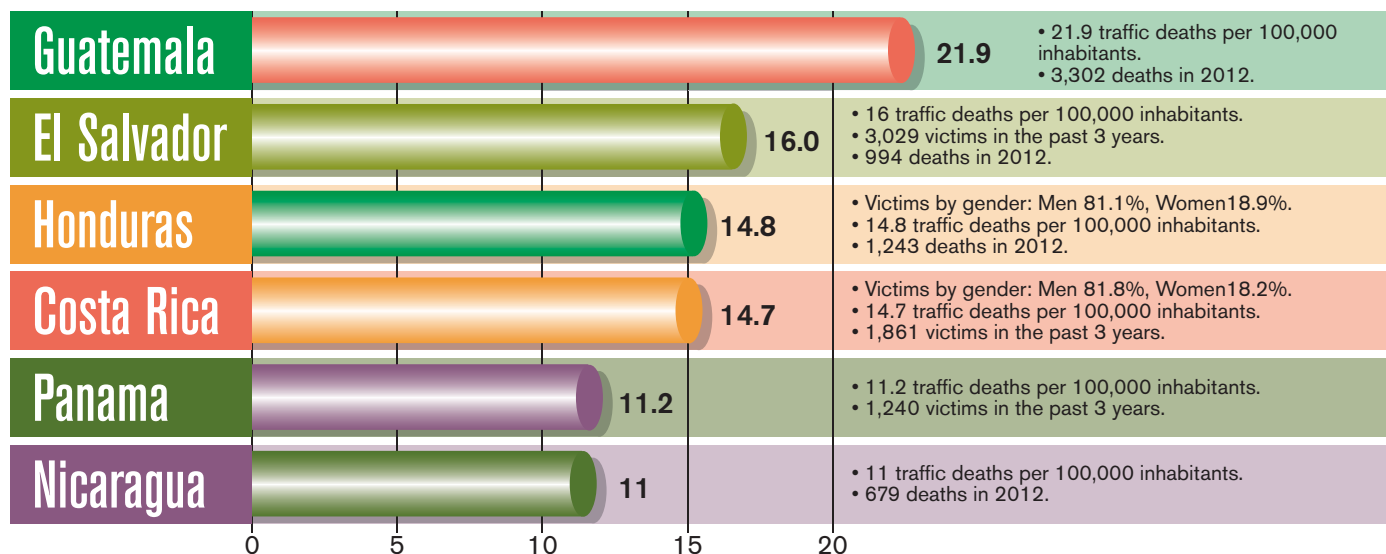
***Nicaragua: Robbery, Theft and Rape constructed using projections based on data from 2006-2011. Actual numbers may differ. In 2011, the totals were: robbery: 23,635, theft: 9,459, rape: 1,896.

Daily insecurity

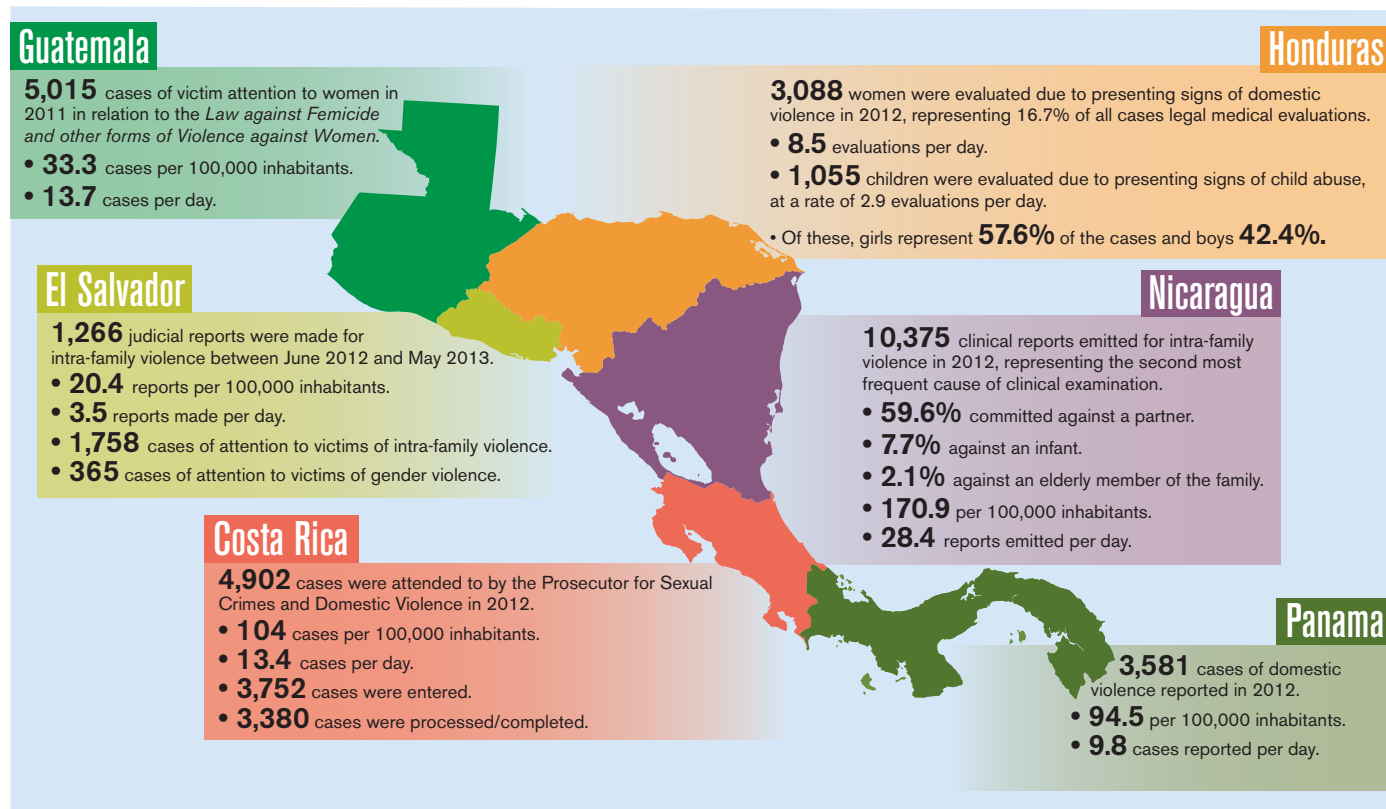
Costa Rica	116.7 Robberies and thefts	5.5 Rape Victims	1.8 Traffic Deaths	1.1 Homicides	
El Salvador	52.2 Robberies and thefts	11.6 Assaults	1.1 Rape Victims	2.7 Traffic Deaths	7.1 Homicides
Guatemala	48.9 Robberies and thefts	16.7 Assaults	1.9 Rape Victims	9 Traffic Deaths	14.1 Homicides
Honduras	62.4 Robberies and thefts	10.7 Assaults	5.2 Rape Victims	3.4 Traffic Deaths	19.6 Homicides
Nicaragua	74.9 Robberies and thefts	25.7 Assaults	5.3 Rape Victims	1.9 Traffic Deaths	1.8 Homicides
Panama	83.1 Robberies and thefts	5.8 Assaults	3.3 Rape Victims	1.2 Traffic Deaths	1.8 Homicides

Sources: Costa Rica: Population: National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), *Población total por sexo, según años calendario 2011-2050*. Crime: Judiciary, Planning Department, *Homicidios dolosos ocurridos en Costa Rica durante el 2012* and statistics from the Judicial Investigation Organism. Traffic accidents: Road Security Council, *Informe de acciones sustantivas, 2012*. El Salvador: Population: General Directorate of Statistics and Census, *Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples 2011*. Crime and accidents: National Civil Police. Guatemala: Population: Government of Guatemala, *Informe de Primer Año de Gobierno 2012-2013*. Crime and accidents: Ministry of Interior and National Institute of Forensic Sciences, *Consolidado de Solicitudes Anual 2012*. Honduras: Population: National Institute of Statistics. Crime: UNAH-IUDPAS Observatory of Violence, *Boletín N° 28* (January 2013). Traffic accidents: CONADEH, *Informe 2012*. Nicaragua: Population: National Institute of Development Information. Homicide and traffic accidents: *Visión Policial, revista de la Policía Nacional*, Year XIV N° 104 (May 2013). Other crimes: National Police, *Anuario Estadístico 2011*. Panama: Population: National Institute of Statistics and Census. Crime: SIEC, *Número y tasa de incidentes policivos registrados en la República de Panamá según clase de incidentes: año 2012*. Traffic accidents: Comptroller General of the Republic, National Institute of Statistics and Census, *Cifras preliminares de accidentes de tránsito y muertos en la república, por provincia, según mes: año 2012*.

Traffic Deaths



The Scourge of Domestic Violence



Sources: Costa Rica: Population: National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), *Población total por sexo, según años calendario 2011-2050*. Traffic deaths: Road Security Council, *Informe de acciones sustantivas, 2012*. Domestic Violence: Office of the Public Prosecutor, *Memoria anual 2012*. El Salvador: Population: General Directorate of Statistics and Census, *Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples 2011*. Domestic Violence: Office of the Public Prosecutor, *Informe de Labores 2012-2013*. Guatemala: Population: Government of Guatemala, *Informe de Primer Año de Gobierno 2012-2013*. Traffic deaths: National Institute of Forensic Sciences, *Consolidado de Solicitudes Anual 2012*. Domestic Violence: Office of the Public Prosecutor, *Memoria de Labores 2011*. Honduras: Population: National Institute of Statistics. Domestic Violence: UNAH-IUDPAS Observatory of Violence, *Boletín N° 28* (January 2013). Traffic accidents: CONADEH, *Informe 2012*. Nicaragua: Population: National Institute of Development Information. Traffic deaths: *Visión Policial, revista de la Policía Nacional*, Year XIV N° 104 (May 2013). Domestic violence: Supreme Court, Institute of Forensic Sciences, *Anuario 2012*. Panama: Population: National Institute of Statistics and Census. Domestic Violence: SIEC, *Número y tasa de incidentes policivos registrados en la República de Panamá según clase de incidentes: año 2012*. Traffic deaths: Comptroller General of the Republic, National Institute of Statistics and Census, *Cifras preliminares de accidentes de tránsito y muertos en la república, por provincia, según mes: año 2012*.

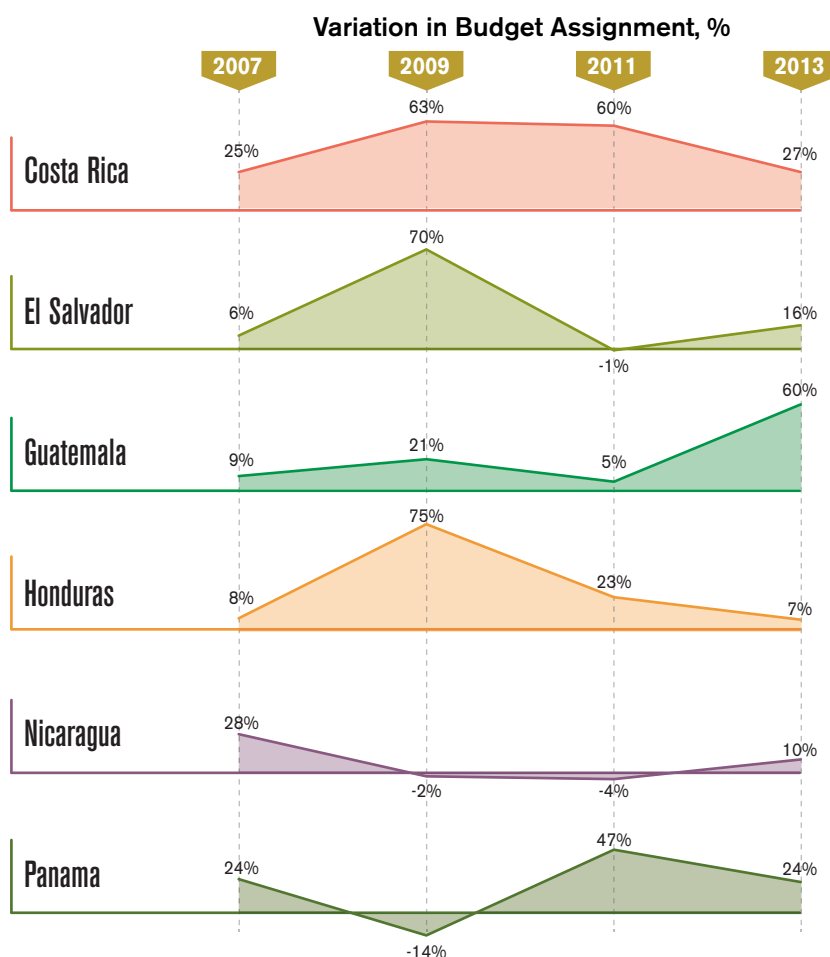
Security and Budget

	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama
On average, each year each economically active member of the population (EAP) contributes...	US\$ 2,741	US\$ 1,351	US\$ 877	US\$ 807	US\$ 497	US\$ 2,751
Of this, the assignment to health is...	7%	15%	12%	20%	22%	12%
to education...	57%	24%	30%	39%	28%	32%
to security...	14%	12%	14%	10%	7%	21%
% of security budget devoted to security forces	42.6%*	64.7%	48.9%	69.5%	63.6%	60.5%
	US\$ 393 was assigned to security per EAP in 2013	US\$ 164 was assigned to security per EAP in 2013	US\$ 125 was assigned to security per EAP in 2013	US\$ 84 was assigned to security per EAP in 2013	US\$ 34 was assigned to security per EAP in 2013	US\$ 590 was assigned to security per EAP in 2013

*Percentage destined to public security forces located within Ministries of Public Security

Increase in Resources for Public Prosecutors

At the national level a process of strengthening and modernization has been developed by the Offices of the Public Prosecutor and other institutions involved in criminal proceedings. Examples include the establishment of prosecutors specialized in different areas; the relevance of offices related to the provision of attention and protection to victims and witnesses; the improvement of public defense systems; and the allocation of budgetary resources.



Central American and Caribbean Council of Public Prosecutors

It was created in 2002 and is composed of the Attorney Generals of Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. Its goal is to be a body for cooperation and exchange of experiences between Prosecutors and the formulation of common strategies. Specific networks have been developed during the past few years:

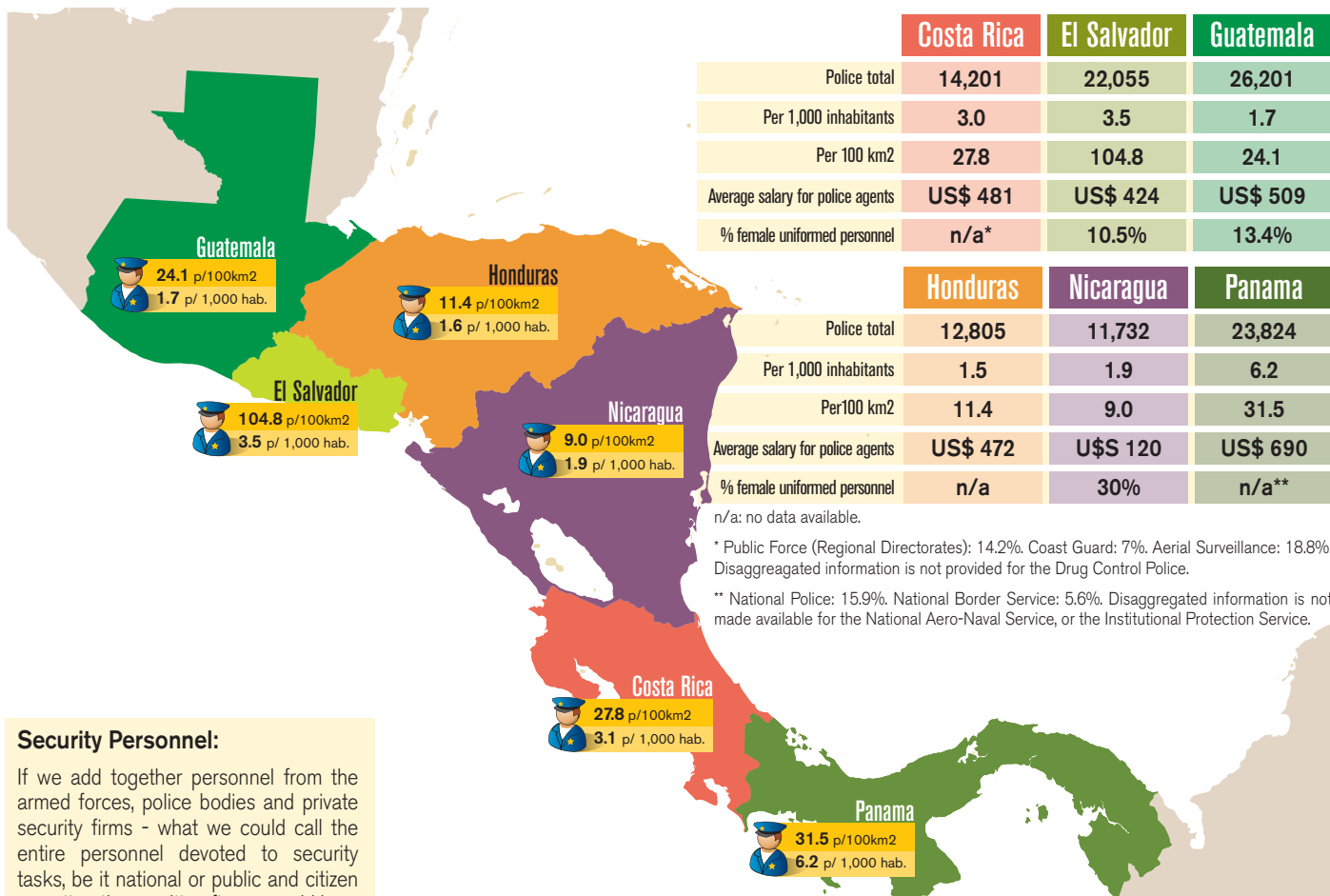
- Environmental Prosecutors Network.
- Network of Prosecutors Specialized in Combating Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime.
- Network of Prosecutors against violence towards women.

Panama will host the **Regional School of Public Prosecutors**.

Sources: Costa Rica: Population: National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), *Población total por sexo, según años calendario 2011-2050*. Revenue: Finance Ministry, *Estados Financieros, Liquidación 2012. Ley de presupuesto ordinario y extraordinario de la República para el ejercicio económico 2013*. El Salvador: Population: General Directorate of Statistics and Census, *Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples 2011*. Revenue: Finance Ministry, *Informe de gestión financiera del Estado 2012. Ley de presupuesto general del Estado para 2013*. Guatemala: Population: Government of Guatemala, *Informe de Primer Año de Gobierno 2012-2013. Ley de presupuesto general de ingresos y egresos del Estado para el ejercicio fiscal 2013*. Revenue: *Liquidación del presupuesto general de ingresos y egresos del Estado y cierre consolidado del ejercicio fiscal 2012*. Honduras: Population: National Institute of Statistics. *Decreto-Ley de presupuesto general de ingresos y egresos de la República para el ejercicio fiscal 2013*. Revenue: *Informe de la liquidación del presupuesto general de ingresos y egresos de la República correspondiente al Ejercicio Fiscal 2012*. Nicaragua: Population: National Institute of Development Information. Revenue: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, *Informe de la liquidación del presupuesto general de la República 2012. Ley anual de presupuesto general de la República 2013*. Panama: Population: National Institute of Statistics and Census. Revenue: Comptroller General of the Republic, *Estado financiero de la administración pública al 31 de diciembre de 2012. Ley que dicta el presupuesto general del Estado para la vigencia fiscal de 2013*.

GDP (all countries): IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database*. All data is expressed in current US dollars. Website of the Central American and Caribbean Council of Public Prosecutors.

Police Distributions



Security Personnel:

If we add together personnel from the armed forces, police bodies and private security firms - what we could call the entire personnel devoted to security tasks, be it national or public and citizen security - the resulting figure would be:



Armed Forces

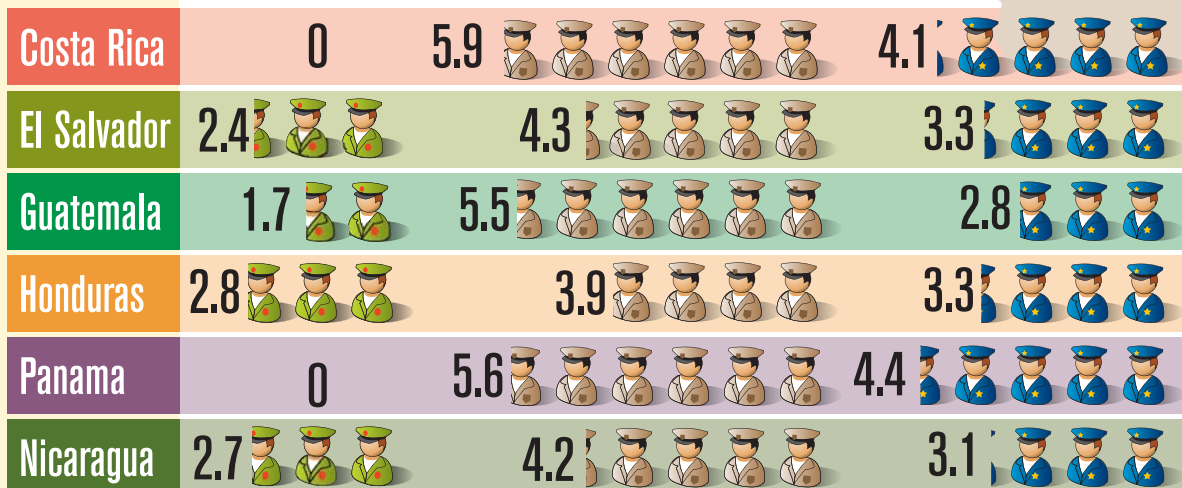


Private Security



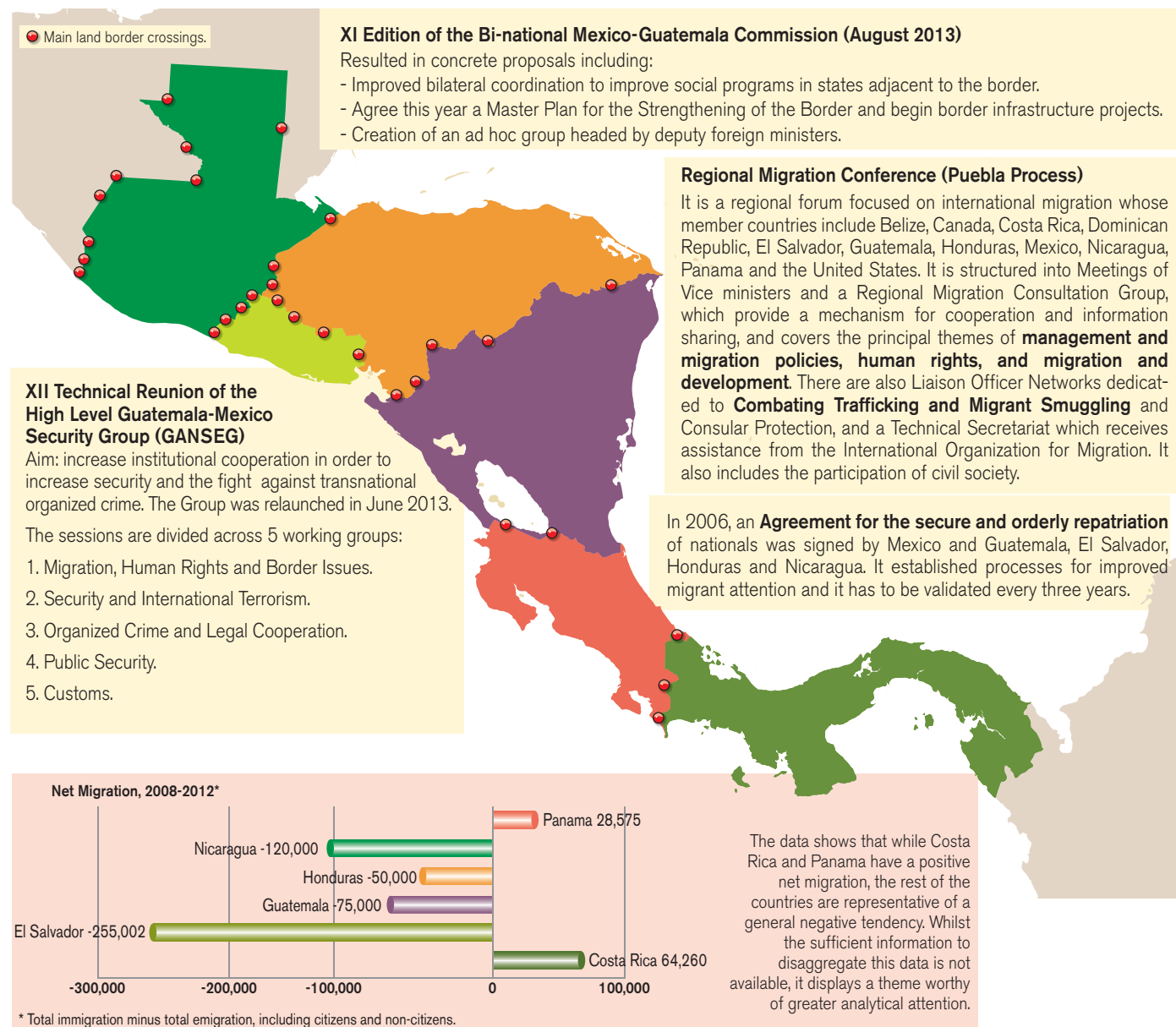
Police

It takes into account the number of private guards registered in the formal system supervised by the State. It does not include informal guards.



Sources: Costa Rica: Population: National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), *Población total por sexo, según años calendario 2011-2050*. Territory: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Personnel and police information: Ministry of Public Security and *Memoria Institucional 2011-2012. Ley de presupuesto ordinario y extraordinario de la República para el ejercicio económico 2013*. El Salvador: Population and territory: General Directorate of Statistics and Census, *Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples 2012*. Police personnel: information provided by the National Civil Police. *Ley de presupuesto general del Estado para 2013*. Guatemala: Population: Government of Guatemala, *Informe de Primer Año de Gobierno 2012-2013. Ley de presupuesto general de ingresos y egresos del Estado para el ejercicio fiscal 2013*. Police personnel: National Civil Police. Honduras: Population: National Institute of Statistics. *Decreto-Ley de presupuesto general de ingresos y egresos de la República para el ejercicio fiscal 2013*. Police personnel: Secretariat of Security. Nicaragua: Population: Instituto Nacional de Información de Desarrollo. *Ley anual de presupuesto general de la República 2013*. Police personnel: National Police, *Anuario Estadístico 2011*. Panama: Population: National Institute of Statistics and Census. Territory: Panamanian Tourist Authority. *Ley que dicta el presupuesto general del Estado para la vigencia fiscal de 2013*. Public Force: Ministry of Public Security.

Cross Border Movements and Border Cooperation in a Dynamic Region



Deportations via air from the USA	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Deportations via land from Mexico	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Guatemalans	23,062	28,051	27,222	29,095	30,885	40,647	Guatemalans	49,475	36,546	28,786	28,090	31,427
Hondurans	29,348	30,018	25,101	22,878	22,415	32,240	Hondurans	31,193	27,866	23,063	23,247	33,519
Salvadorians	20,111	20,203	19,209	18,734	16,759	19,685	Salvadorians	16,678	12,999	10,534	10,643	8,944
Total	72,521	78,272	71,532	70,707	70,059	92,572	Total	97,346	77,411	62,383	61,980	73,890

Sources: General Directorate of Migration and Foreign Persons of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama World Bank, 2013 *Global Links, World Development Indicators: Movement of people across borders, Table 6.13*. Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, *Comunicado*, 08-26-2013. GANSEG, *Comunicado Conjunto*, 06-11-2013. *Memorandum de entendimiento entre los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, de la República de El Salvador, de la República de Guatemala, de la República de Honduras y de la República de Nicaragua para la repatriación digna, ordenada, ágil y segura de nacionales centroamericanos migrantes vía terrestre*, 05-05-2006. Website of the Regional Migration Conference.

Central American Integration System (SICA)

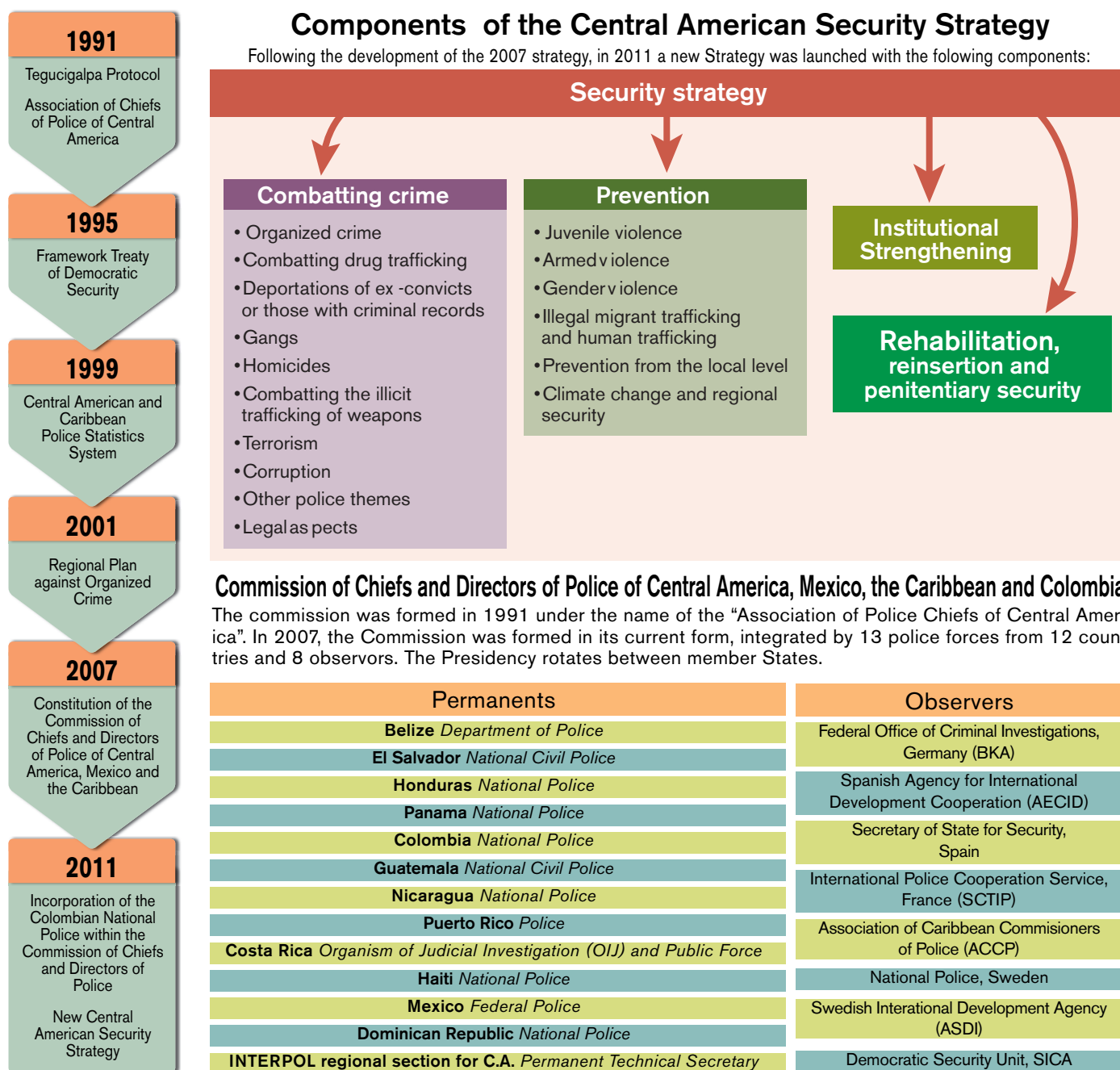
In 1991 the Protocol of Tegucigalpa was signed, which led to the Central American Integration System, replacing the former Organization of Central American States (ODECA).

Member states: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic as an associate member.

Four years later, in 1995, the Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America was signed, as a complementary tool to the Tegucigalpa Protocol. The Treaty gave rise to the democratic security model and instituted the **Central American Security Commission** as a subsidiary body subordinate to the Meeting of Presidents and the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

This **Commission** is responsible for the implementation, evaluation and monitoring of proposals, agreements and resolutions in all matters relating to regional and international security.

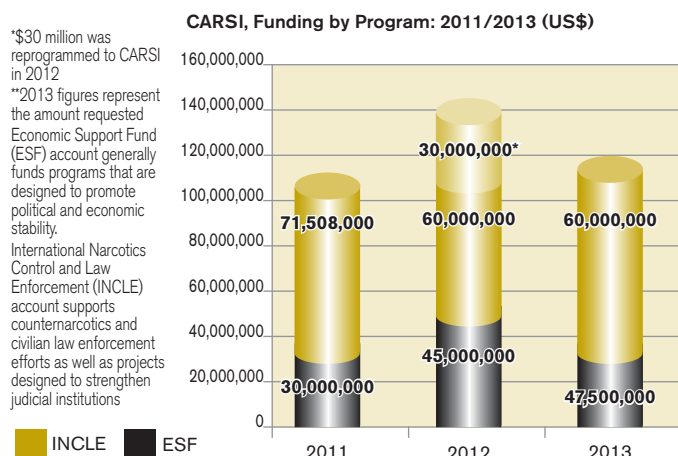
It is formed by the viceministers of Foreign Affairs, Public Security and/or Interior, as well as National Defense of each country.



Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)

Born in 2008 as part of the Merida Initiative (which sought to combat drug trafficking and organized crime in Mexico), CARSI is a cooperative regional security program that finances programs ranging from technical assistance and training, strengthening institutional capabilities and effective State presence, to preventive programs that employ educational and alternative

opportunities to address underlying causes of crime and violence. In 2010, it became an independent program, albeit implemented in coordination and as a complement to other security initiatives in the wider region, including the Merida Initiative, Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) and Colombia Strategic Development Initiative.

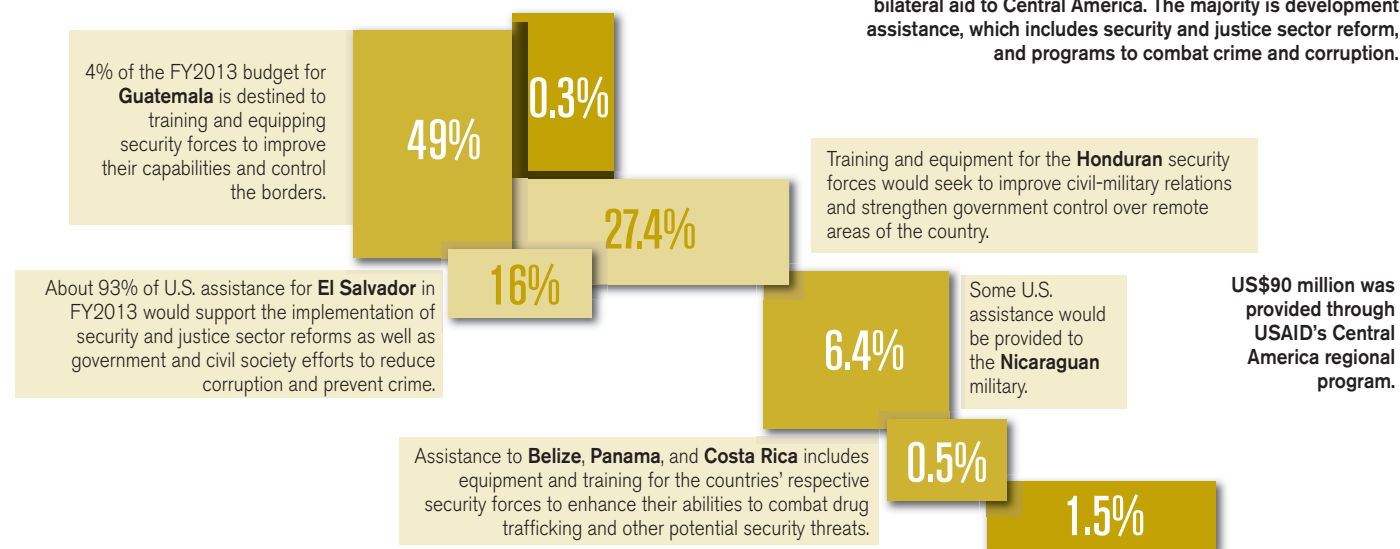


CARSI Pillars in Central America:

1. Create safe streets for the citizens of the region;
2. Disrupt the movement of criminals and contraband to, within, and between countries.
3. Support the development of government capabilities.
4. Re-establish effective state presence, services and security in communities at risk.
5. Foster enhanced levels of coordination and cooperation between the nations of the region, and the international community.

In 2013, funding programs placed a specific emphasis on reducing the levels of crime and violence in the Northern Triangle countries of **El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras**.

US Assistance to Central America (FY 2011 -2013)



International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) – San Salvador

Created in 2005, it has the principal objective of assisting regional law enforcement actors through the provision of training.

The 2013 calendar includes 42 courses titles, with over 1,600 participants. Course include:

- Anti Gangs / Gang Operations
- Crime Scene Management
- Gender Violence
- Small Arms Trafficking
- Homicide Investigations
- Child Exploitation
- Women Leadership
- Trafficking in Persons

Sources: Website of the International Law Enforcement Academy – ILEA. Congressional Research Service, *U.S. Foreign Assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean: Recent Trends and FY2013 Appropriations*, June 2012.