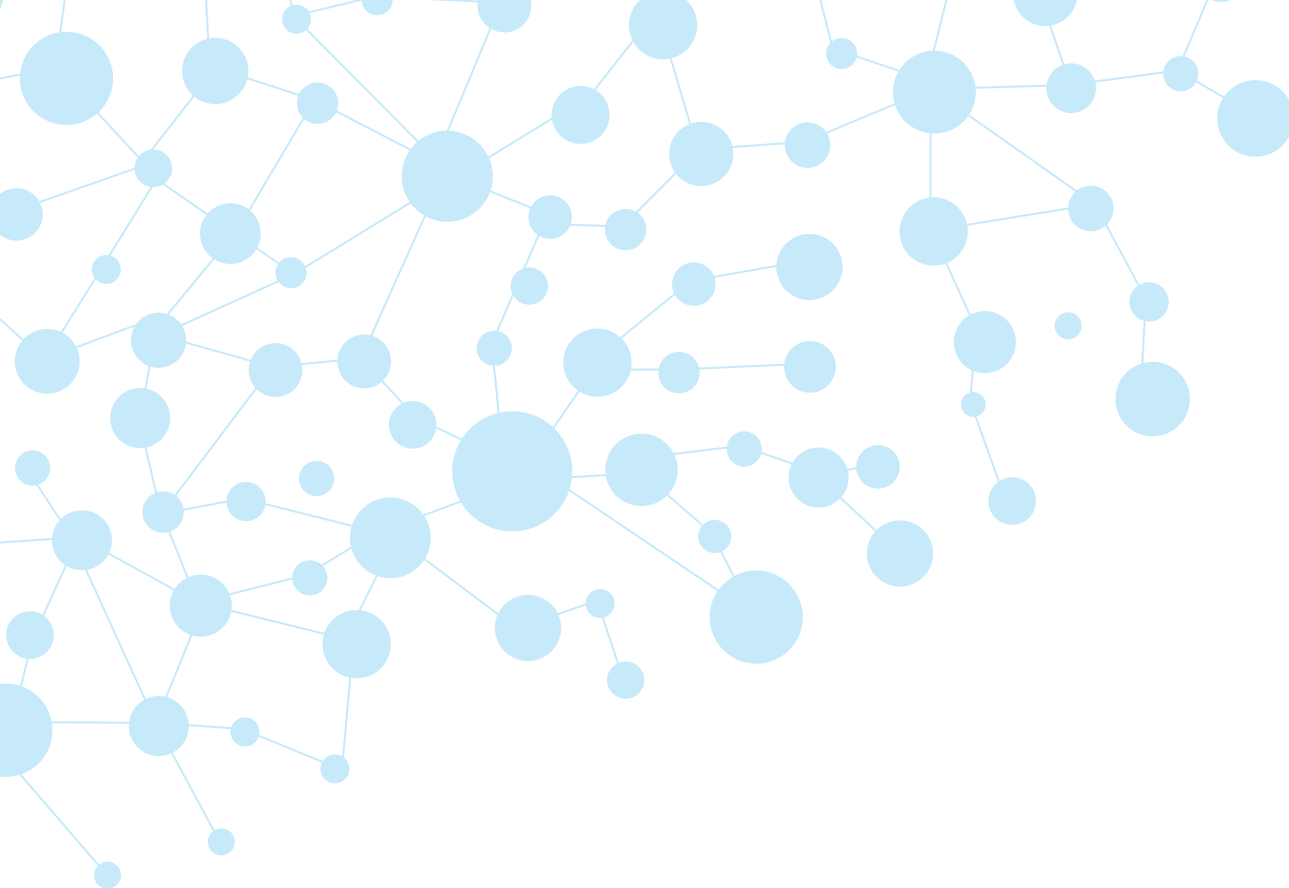


Stakeholder Mapping of Citizen Security Interventions in El Salvador



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List of Acronyms

ACISAM	Association for Training and Research for Mental Health
ADESCO	Community Development Association
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
AIETI	Association for Research and Specialization on Ibero-American Issues
ALSARE	Returning Salvadorans Alliance
AMSS	Metropolitan Area of San Salvador
ANDA	National Administration of Aqueducts and Sewers
ANDRYSAS	National Association of Female Mayors and Union Leaders of El Salvador
ANSP	National Academy of Public Security
APROCSAL	Association of Salvadoran Communal Promoters
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CADERH	Advisory Center for Human Resources Development
CASALCO	El Salvador Construction Industry Association
CASATUR	El Salvador Chamber of Tourism
CDMYPE	Micro and Small Business Development Center
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIS	Social Insertion Centers
CMPV	Municipal Committees for the Prevention of Violence
CNSCC	National Council for Citizen Security and Coexistence
COAMSS	Council of Mayors and Planning Office of the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador
CONAMYPE	National Commission for Micro and Small Enterprises
CSJ	Supreme Court of Justice
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAV	Directorate of Attention to Victims of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security
DGCP	General Directorate of Penitentiary Centers
DGME	General Directorate of Migration of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security
DIA	Directorate of Information and Analysis of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security
DIGESTYC	General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses
ESCA	Central American Security Strategy
EU	European Union
FGR	Attorney General of the Republic
FIIAPP	International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies
FISDL	Social Investment Fund for Local Development
FUNDAFAM	Foundation for Family Support
FUNSALPRODESE	Salvadoran Foundation for Social Promotion and Economic Development



FUSALMO	Salvador del Mundo Foundation
GoES	Government of El Salvador
IDB	Interamerican Development Bank
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
INDES	National Institute of Sports
INJUVE	National Institute of Youth
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
INSAFORP	Salvadoran Institute for Professional Training
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISDEM	Salvadoran Institute for Municipal Development
ISDEMU	Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women
ISNA	Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Children and Youth
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Network
MINED	Ministry of Education
MINGOB	Ministry of Interior
MINSAL	Ministry of Health
MI-SJPJ	Inter-institutional Board of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System
MJSP	Ministry of Justice and Public Security
MOP	Ministry of Public Works
MTPS	Ministry of Labor and Pensions
OPAMSS	Planning Office of the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador
ORMUSA	Organization of Salvadoran Women for Peace
PCN	National Civilian Police
PDDH	Human Rights Ombudsman's Office
PESS	Plan El Salvador Seguro
PGR	General Prosecutor of the Republic
RENACERES	National Network of Salvadoran Entrepreneurs
SICA	Central American Integration System
SISCA	General Secretariat of the Central American Social Integration System
UCA	Central American University "José Simeón Cañas"
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAM	Salvadoran University Alberto Masferrer
USCRI	United States Committee for Refugees and Immigrants
UTE	Executive Technical Unit of the Justice Sector
UTEC	Technological University of El Salvador
VCT	Vice-Ministry of Transport
VMJSP	Vice-Ministry of Justice and Public Security
VMSE	Vice-Ministry for Salvadoran Citizens Abroad
WFP	World Food Program



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Executive Summary

The purpose of the International Stakeholder Mapping on Citizen Security in El Salvador is to provide a general baseline overview of current donor activities (including loans, grants, donations and others) from international cooperation agencies and multilateral organizations in response to the Government of El Salvador (GOES) needs, strategies, and priorities in the crime and violence sector to build lasting peace in the country. This brief includes a partial inventory of implemented projects and technical capacity provided, as well as examples of novel initiatives and overall trends in citizen security.

Since 2004, the World Bank has supported citizen security initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), focusing largely on conventional crime, interpersonal violence prevention and, to a lesser degree, efforts to improve the responsiveness of justice institutions in contexts of high violence and crime. These actions have been framed by the suite of World Bank instruments, including knowledge services, project financing, strategic partnerships, and capacity building.

In 2013, the World Bank launched the Citizen Security Team RESOL-V (Red de Soluciones a la Violencia) as an initiative to produce policy-relevant knowledge and strengthen the links between researchers, policy makers, and practitioners working in this field. Later, in 2014, the Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) team launched the program Impact Evaluation 4 Peace. This was a cross-institutional program focused on four key challenges: (1) jobs for the poor and at-risk youth as a tool for resilience; (2) public sector governance; (3) gender-based violence; and (4) urban crime and violence. In addition to these four areas, the Bank has ongoing work on the political economy of post-conflict reconstruction.

The World Bank has engaged in addressing crime and violence issues in the Northern Triangle region intermittently over the last decade; between 2010 and 2014, several analytical and advisory products were executed in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. The re-constitution of the World Bank GPSUR citizen security team in 2018 (and now GP Social Sustainability and Inclusion) led to renewed efforts to analyze the potential responses to crime and violence. In more recent years, the team prepared and executed an ASA, Addressing Dimensions of Crime and Violence in Central America (2018); and during FY 2020, the World Bank developed, for the first time, an El Salvador-specific Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) Strategy. The analytical work and approach from the citizen security team has relied upon the FCV Strategy to ensure alignment with the various activities developed over the last year.

The interest of the Government of El Salvador in the security agenda has been a constant over the last decade. The Country Partnership Framework (CPF) FY 2016-2019, was designed to support the previous Government's pledge to making El Salvador more "productive, educated, and safe," and was aligned with the Government's Five-Year Plan (2014-2019) that focused on three pillars: (a) stimulating productive employment through sustained economic growth; (b) bolstering education with inclusion and social equity; and (c) strengthening citizen security, through an ambitious program of objectives and actions. However, the implementation of the CPF was negatively affected by the challenging country context, particularly by the fiscal crisis and the country's political polarization. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the country's fiscal performance and efforts to curb poverty. The mitigation actions taken by the Government to lessen the impact of the virus, including quarantines, emergency financing, and exceptional measures, have overtaken El Salvador's social and political life. Similarly, crime and violence trends have been altered, due in part to a strict five-month lockdown; however, given the pandemic's continued threat, it is still early to draw definitive conclusions about current crime indicators.

Citizen security and crime and violence are still central subjects for El Salvador. After a decade of dealing with the proliferation of gang crime, the wave of knowledge production that has helped to contextualize its impact and the strategies developed in response, has been extremely valuable. Examining the role of cooperation agencies and multilateral organizations with national institutions provides a reference to help strengthen the coordination and resource planning processes in this field, aiming to generate synergies between different actors. Ideally, this will contribute to promote a larger and more informed collaboration, and thus achieving a greater and better targeted impact in the country. Despite the variety of approaches and priorities, citizen security efforts share a collective mission: to gradually build a sustainable peaceful environment in El Salvador, where those most vulnerable to the impact of crime are able to access opportunities, advance human capital, and human rights without fear.

● ...build a sustainable peaceful environment

● ...access opportunities

● ...advance human capital

● ...human rights without fear



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The background of the entire page is a blue network diagram. It consists of numerous circles of varying sizes, representing nodes, which are interconnected by thin, light blue lines representing edges. The nodes are distributed across the entire area, with some clusters and some isolated nodes, creating a complex web-like pattern.

Stakeholder Mapping of Citizen Security Interventions in El Salvador



Stakeholder Mapping of Citizen Security Interventions in El Salvador

Introduction

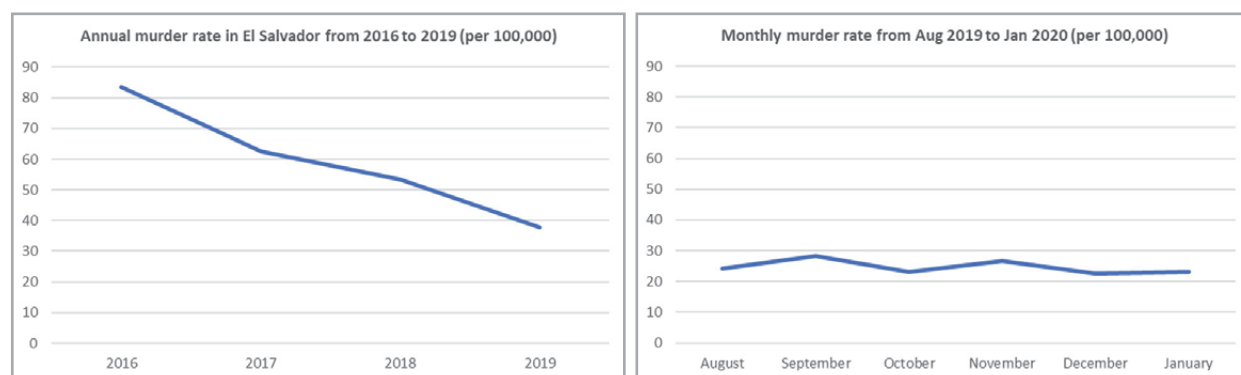
El Salvador's process of recovery after the 1980-1992 civil war has been tumultuous: while re-building its institutional landscape and strengthening a post-war social contract, the country was hit with constant waves of violent crime. Communities across the country, whether small villages in the grips of high-crime hot spots, or dense urban neighborhoods, have faced the pressure of crime and violence, affecting and challenging every aspect of life. The consequences of this have resulted in: (i) preventing the accumulation of human capital (blocking access to quality education and health care); (ii) depreciating existing human capital (blocking opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship); (iii) eroding the capacity of the state to deliver proper security and other social services, and (iv) inflicting severe psychosocial damage, which in turn manifests in a spiral of violence that continues throughout the human life cycle.

Over the years, interest in this topic has gradually opened a window of opportunity to engage in coordinated efforts for violence reduction. After historical peaks in 2016, the past four years have shown a significant reduction in the number of gang-related murders, with different theories attempting to explain and account for this trend. However, outbreaks of gang violence remain a threat. For example, in April of 2020, and after several weeks of very low homicide rates during the COVID-19 lockdown, a sudden coordinated set of attacks resulted in 80 murder victims in only three days. It is apparent that a multiphase approach towards crime and violence is needed, one that incorporates, among other efforts, community-focused development, positive family dynamics, and the opportunity for rehabilitation and re-entry of jailed gang members.

Citizen security: Between indicators and perception

Perceptions and data about crime and violence in El Salvador are at a crossroads. After years of recording some of Latin America's highest crime and violence indicators, the country has entered a transitional period that is difficult to gauge, less so in the context of COVID-19. The presidency of Nayib Bukele has overseen a significant downward trend in murder rates, the preferred indicator to calibrate the impact of violence in society. Murder rates, long considered the benchmark to determine the country's level of safety, have reduced dramatically. Since August 2019, the monthly murder rate shows a decreasing trend that has positioned El Salvador from the most violent country in Latin America towards the regional average (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Comparison of murder rates in El Salvador before and after the Bukele administration



Source: made by authors from data by Mesa Tripartita, Policía Nacional Civil.

The objective of this brief is a twofold exercise: first, to map stakeholders in El Salvador that engage on citizen security and violence prevention programs and, second, explore potential gaps of opportunity where World Bank teams can engage on issues related to citizen security with an updated approach. While there have been past efforts to track and monitor stakeholders and their interventions, it is important to have up-to-date understanding of what is being done to avoid duplication of efforts and encourage collaboration among the many

different actors. Since the country is in flux, the engagement of international stakeholders in El Salvador in the recent past, is bound to change with uncertainty. The unpredictability of violence and its manifestations remain a challenge which will require a review of how citizen security has been approached –both by policy makers and security enforcers— and how can violence prevention be more effective, more equitable and more transparent.

Given El Salvador's previous worrying statistics, the country has been subject to numerous

studies, interventions, plans and reforms with a broad, twofold aspiration: maintaining a sustainable reduction in crime and violence and rebuilding community based upon principles of peace and cohesion. In the last decade alone, the Government of El Salvador (GoES) has partnered with multilateral organizations, cooperation agencies, NGOs and civil society actors attempting to correct what has been a treacherous course, with initiatives ranging from small-scale local workshops to national development plans.

Politically, the government of president Nayib Bukele has aggressively pushed forward the Plan Control Territorial (PCT) –the most recent iteration of a national, integrated security-driven strategy. The PCT is a multi-phased citizen security program focused on prevention, crime reduction, and rehabilitation and reinsertion. As designed, the PCT partially builds upon previous work developed for El Plan Salvador Seguro (PESS), extending beyond securitization measures and looks to integrate other sectors as part of its vision. Its four main pillars, as presented in 2019, include: (i) combating crime to recover safe spaces; (ii) provision basic services; (iii) construction, repairment and equipment for social infrastructure; and (iv) capacity-building for personal and professional development.¹ In addition, the PCT has undergone thematic adjustments, including a focus on specific actions focused on citizen security, including efforts to develop a strategy for Rehabilitation and Reinsertion of former gang members. The plan's promotion in social media, in press briefings and in public acts has been integral to position it as a foundational pillar of the administration and the president

himself. Its general objectives have defined the first year of Bukele's presidency and the twitter hashtag **#PlanControlTerritorial** now stands as a proxy for the government's discourse on change.

Public perception seems to support the strategy. According to a public opinion study by Gallup, Salvadorians have an overall positive perception of the new administration with 93% of the population approval. The study also reflects that in terms of crime, 81% of Salvadorians believe crime has fallen significantly. In real terms, the percentage of households that have been victims of crime has indeed declined from 23% to 11 % from May 2019 to September 2019. However, it is worth noting that nine out of ten of the victims of crime did not report the crime citing fear of retaliation and lack of confidence in the police.²

The visible stagnation in the homicide trend has provided a justified mediatic boost and has seemingly validated the government's strategy. However, the correlation between the PCT and the decrease in homicides might not be as direct. To this date, there has been no thorough evaluation of the PCT's territorial achievements and its correlation with homicide rates to confirm its claims. This has been, in large part, due to the absence of an official publication of the strategy; by November 2020 the full PCT has yet to be disclosed. Initially, Bukele's Government reinforced joint police and military patrols in 22 municipalities suffering high rates of crime, while toughening confinement measures in jails in a bid to eliminate communications on gang related activity with the outside world. However, according to

1 Ministerio de Hacienda, 2019. [Plan Control Territorial](#).

2 Gallup, 2019. Resumen Gallup #108.

the Crisis Group³, statistical studies show that the specific local falls in murder rates do not correspond precisely to those areas where the PCT has been implemented. Official statistics are reported by the police and as in other countries in the region like Honduras, there is no independent agency or group that reports on homicides.

Other types of crime remain a threat to society, and extortions⁴ and disappearances are still a latent risk on citizens without signs of decreasing. During the first year of the new administration, an estimated 2,500 people disappeared⁵. In 2019, for every five homicides there were eight reports of missing people. The decreasing trend in homicides has been constant since 2016 and is not clearly related to the PCT's areas of action. Several other indicators show that violence is constant through other means. For example, gender-based violence (GBV), or violence due to sexual orientation remain high and poorly accounted for.

Investment in citizen security and crime and violence prevention has been a central aspect

of international cooperation: from 2010-2014 financing and aid focused on justice, security, and prevention of violence accounted for 11.5% of the total cooperation budget⁶⁷.

However, several other focus areas, such as social protection, human rights and institutional strengthening, included projects with security and violence considerations. The second half of the decade has continued this trend, with investments, grants and loans supporting different aspects of citizen security and violence prevention. The diversity of stakeholders is also notable: from consolidated partners such as USAID, GIZ and AECID, to small local NGOs carrying out challenging community engagement.

Despite the changes of administration, most projects have continued to operate and engage accordingly, albeit anchored in a social context of violence that seems to be shifting—even if briefly. Furthermore, El Salvador is experiencing significant impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic, which have radically altered the balance of political power, social behavior and the manifestations of violence. During the first

3 <https://www.crisisgroup.org/latin-america-caribbean/central-america/el-salvador/81-miracle-or-mirage-gangs-and-plunging-violence-el-salvador>

4 Extortions have a significant negative effect in daily life and economic activities. Gangs systematically collect rentas (or rent), which is the money extorted from licit, unlicensed and informal businesses; bus drivers; as well as people in their area of control. Rent is usually collected weekly by lower levels of the gang. Claca leaders select and keep control of those targeted for extortion. The rent varies between 10 to 40 percent of a business revenue, but gang leaders make sure they set the right amount to be paid without bankrupting the extorted businesses. Gangs use extortion money to establish a relationship with corrupt politicians and public officials, and to cover lawyer fees for gang members. Only for MS-13, estimate revenue totals from extortions per year in El Salvador is \$45 million. It is also worth noting that during the gang truce in 2012, while homicides dropped extortions remained high and is cited as one of the reasons the public quickly turned against the truce to reduce violence.

5 El Diario de Hoy, 2020. See: <http://www.elsalvador.com/eldiariodehoy/primeranodebukele-desaparecidos-seguridad/720550/2020/>

6 USAID, 2018. Assessment of international donor coordination in El Salvador.

7 The OECD reported that El Salvador received \$219,910,000 of assistance in 2010 and \$169,140,000 in 2014. The estimate for the period between 2010-2014 was provided by the Ministry of Foreign Relations to USAID (see reference above).

months of the pandemic, the Government's measures of prevention and containment included exceptional actions, such as the detainment of people breaking quarantine orders and the mixing of rival gang-members inside the prison system.

The approach towards citizen security and violence prevention are bound to adjust to a new reality, and a challenging socio-economic future. The COVID-19 outbreak will have long-lasting effects in the economy, which will

accentuate the vulnerability of those already living in poverty or affected by other social differentiators. The expectation around violence, however, is not as clear cut. The strict quarantine period reduced even further the number of homicides, but sudden outbursts of violence during the past years are a sign that gang-violence remain an active threat. Similarly, the means and methods of financial assistance will have to readjust their focus, priorities and methodologies.

Piecing the puzzle: Approach and methodology

This report provides a snapshot of citizen security investments in El Salvador over the past years from multilateral organizations and donors. The criteria for inclusion was to select projects that are active, or are planned to become active, during the Bukele administration. A detailed explanation of the methodological phases and the entities that sent back information are described in **Annexes 1-3**. Some programs, it should be noted, have been running, with different degrees of implementation, since 2013. Although the data obtained captures budgetary information and thematic focus, the following analysis should not be interpreted as a definitive recount of the total budget or engagements focused on citizen security related initiatives. There are several reasons for this:

The number of organizations is partial.

As this was a voluntary exercise, not all of the identified organizations sent their information in time for writing, or some responded that they did not have projects or support related to citizen security. In total, this report includes data from five diplomatic missions

and twenty international organizations/cooperation agencies. Some projects, such as Pionero, were reported by three different organizations (as it is a coordinated program), and thus appears three times. It has to be noted that the COVID-19 outbreak made the process of engagement more difficult, due to strict restrictions in mobility and gathering.

The included projects do not represent a definitive list.

Determining what constitutes support on citizen security and/or violence prevention can be open to interpretation. For example, a project focused on jobs and training can include a small component on rehabilitation, but it might not be significant enough to include it as a representative project. **Annex 4** includes all projects gathered from stakeholders (accounting for a total of 107 projects), but the brief has prioritized to analyze 76 projects, which the Bank team found to have a clear focus on citizen security and violence prevention, according to an internal selection process.

The analysis does not showcase the full spectrum of cooperating stakeholders.

Support on issues of crime and violence in

El Salvador is a multi-tiered, diverse field with multiple organizations often partnering with each other. A fundamental group of actors have been NGOs; however, for the purpose of this report, these have not been included systematically. This decision is supported on two factors: (i) the breadth of potential actors escapes the scope of this mapping exercise, and (ii) NGOs operate through different modalities, including as implementers, as partners or as direct financial executors. Box 2 describes some examples of these efforts, particularly the role of faith-based organizations, however, our recommendation is that the role of NGOs deserves a stand-alone review that considers all its variable operations and extensive network of contributors.

The temporality of projects and interventions are not static.

Given that project implementation is bound to official institutional engagement, project goals and timelines often change. Some agencies have initiated programs with the previous administration and have adapted their goals depending on the needs of the new GoES counterparts. The same applies to budgets: the information here includes the totals as supplied by the stakeholders but does not detail how budget has or will be spent, as this is not a procurement review.

The information gathered for this brief was obtained between March and May 2020 through a questionnaire (see **Annex 1**), which provided a template for organizations to provide their data. Additional information was gathered from official publications included in the institution's corresponding websites. Interviews and calls were programmed with several stakeholders to provide context and clarifications within the brief's preparation timeline.

Even with acknowledged limitations, this collection of information provides a revealing look at the centrality that citizen security and violence prevention have had in El Salvador over the last years. The impact is not only budgetary, through ongoing engagement with multiple actors, the country has developed a robust network of experts, researchers, activists and institutional stalwarts who have pushed this agenda at the forefront of national politics. This is reflected in the variables that define how projects are designed and implemented, and under which thematic category.

Determining the thematic boundaries of a project was based on original project data, but in most cases, organizations use different nomenclature and categorization. For this analysis, we determined a categorization scheme based on the thematic focus of projects, explained as follows:

As mentioned, these categories are broad and can simplify the complexity that defines some of these interventions. In most cases, projects are not exclusive to one thematic focus, but directly or indirectly address issues prevalent in other sectors. However, for purposes of representation and synthetic analysis, this report has assigned a main thematic focus for each one of the prioritized projects based on the criteria explained above. **Annex 4** includes a larger project description that includes main components and lines of action.

Table 1. Thematic Focus of projects and interventions

Thematic Focus	Description
Education and Communications	These include programs and initiatives that have a central education or information component as part of their output.
Governance	Projects and financing that is managed for national policy-making or development planning focused on security and violence prevention.
Health and Psychosocial Support	Projects addressing physical and mental health programs, particularly for direct victims of violence as well as imprisoned populations.
Infrastructure	Projects who have a central infrastructure/building component as part of their implementation.
Institutional Strengthening and Reform	These include cooperation and financing initiatives to strengthen or reform specific institutions and government bodies through capacity building, knowledge baselines, training and technical support.
Jobs and Training	Projects focused on social and institutional programs explicitly aimed at providing jobs and training to counteract the impact of violence in society.
Justice and Human Rights	Projects anchored in reforms or amendments to the juridical system, specialized units and their adherence to international organizations.
Rehabilitation and Reinsertion	These include programs and initiatives designed to provide opportunities to formerly imprisoned population, particularly gang members.

Source: made by authors

The choice of analyzing the work of multilateral organizations, international donors and official missions is also practical. Investing in crime prevention and the reduction of violence is a complex process that relies on multiple actors, several of which might be problematic –both practically and legally. Furthermore, it is usually a long-spanning process with reduced short-term impact in indicators. Prevention approaches that follow a socially integrated path are less visible than armed interventions or security campaigns and require a political

vision that supersedes electoral cycles. At the same time, an effective reduction of violence depends on an integrated social partnership that is multi-sectoral, specialized, and target based. Without coordination, efforts can be disjointed and can lead to inefficient use of funds, duplication of efforts and decrease benefits to communities, such as investing on repeated baseline analyses by each organization in one given area.

Organizations have, in most cases, developed a multi-sectoral strategy for the country. Even if the focus of this report is on citizen security and violence prevention, the projects listed here represent a fraction of all other investments, which frequently intertwine and allow for collaboration.

Previous efforts have documented the status of international aid or investment in El Salvador. In 2011 the IDB and WOLA carried out a regional review of citizen security investment to determine “what is being spent in the sector, where are resources focalized, and who are the main donors in the citizen security area.”⁸ This review looked at all Central American countries, and detailed allocated budgets, main actors and distribution according to four established sectors: Rehabilitation, Institutional Strengthening, Organized Crime,

and Prevention. In 2018, USAID⁹ completed an expansive analysis assessing the involvement of international donors in the country. This report included the full portfolio of international donors, their budget and sectoral focus. Given its recency, USAID’s report is the most accurate data mapping to date, with geolocations of projects according to municipalities, and numerous analytical interpretations on the nature of financing.

Aside from these two reviews, several of the projects included in this brief, as well as previous initiatives, have produced their own findings and data points, which have gradually built a strong but rather disperse knowledge baseline.

8 IDB & WOLA, 2011. Mapeo de las intervenciones de Seguridad Ciudadana en Centroamérica financiadas por la cooperación internacional.

9 USAID, 2018. Assessment of international donor coordination in El Salvador.

Citizen security investment: The state of play

Gangs and gang violence have shaped a large part of citizen security strategies and cooperation efforts. El Salvador's high risk to violence and crime is supported by indicators that show the dramatic impact it has had in shaping policy, social dynamics and economic contingencies. However, over the years, the evolution of citizen security engagements in El Salvador has come to acknowledge the additional risk factors and information voids that surround the study and intervention on violence. The growing spectrum of interventions have shown that design and approaches to crime, violence and security need to extend their perspective on how to tackle the challenge of gangs and must consider several other social variables as part of its objectives. This includes, among other points:

- **The calibration of violence is not ascribed to homicides only.** Interventions show that the impacts of violence affect job security, youth and childcare, health, social development, gender dynamics and can accentuate intersectional vulnerabilities. On the other hand, a decrease in homicides has significant impact: evidence shows that a 27 percent decline in homicide rates during the brokered truce from 2012 to 2013 increased formal employment in micro and small firms by 5 and 3 percent, respectively¹⁰. The impacts on salaries were larger, as micro and small firms increased their wage bill by 9 and 6 percent¹¹.

- **Gender based violence remains one of the highest in the region.** Intentional homicide rates for women stands at 11.9 per 100,000 inhabitants, compared to the world average of 2.3, which shows an entrenched phenomenon of femicides. LGBTI people are also highly vulnerable to violence and dis-

placement, with at least 151 cases recorded between 2018-19. Displacement can be caused by gangs or security forces, an added risk to a population that has seen more than 600 murdered since 1993.

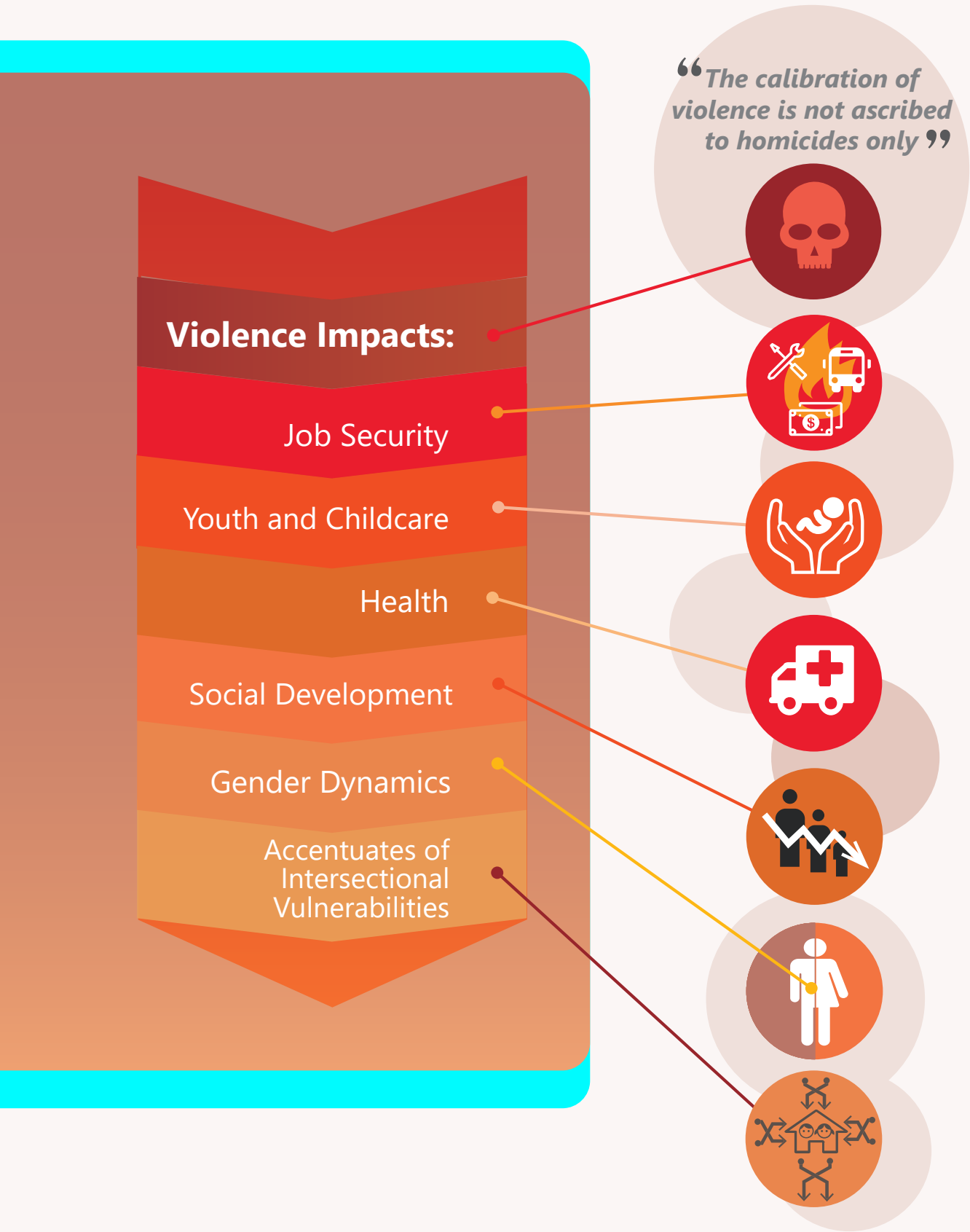
- **Criminal actors' operations continue to profit from various activities.** Despite the decrease in murder rates, crime and violence represent a significant tax on all economic and development activities. The Central Reserve Bank estimates that nearly \$4 billion, or 15 percent of the country's annual GDP are security related expenditures¹². While El Salvador may have the highest percentage

10 Banegas, Nancy and Hernan Winkler. "El Salvador Jobs Diagnostic." World Bank Group. Forthcoming.

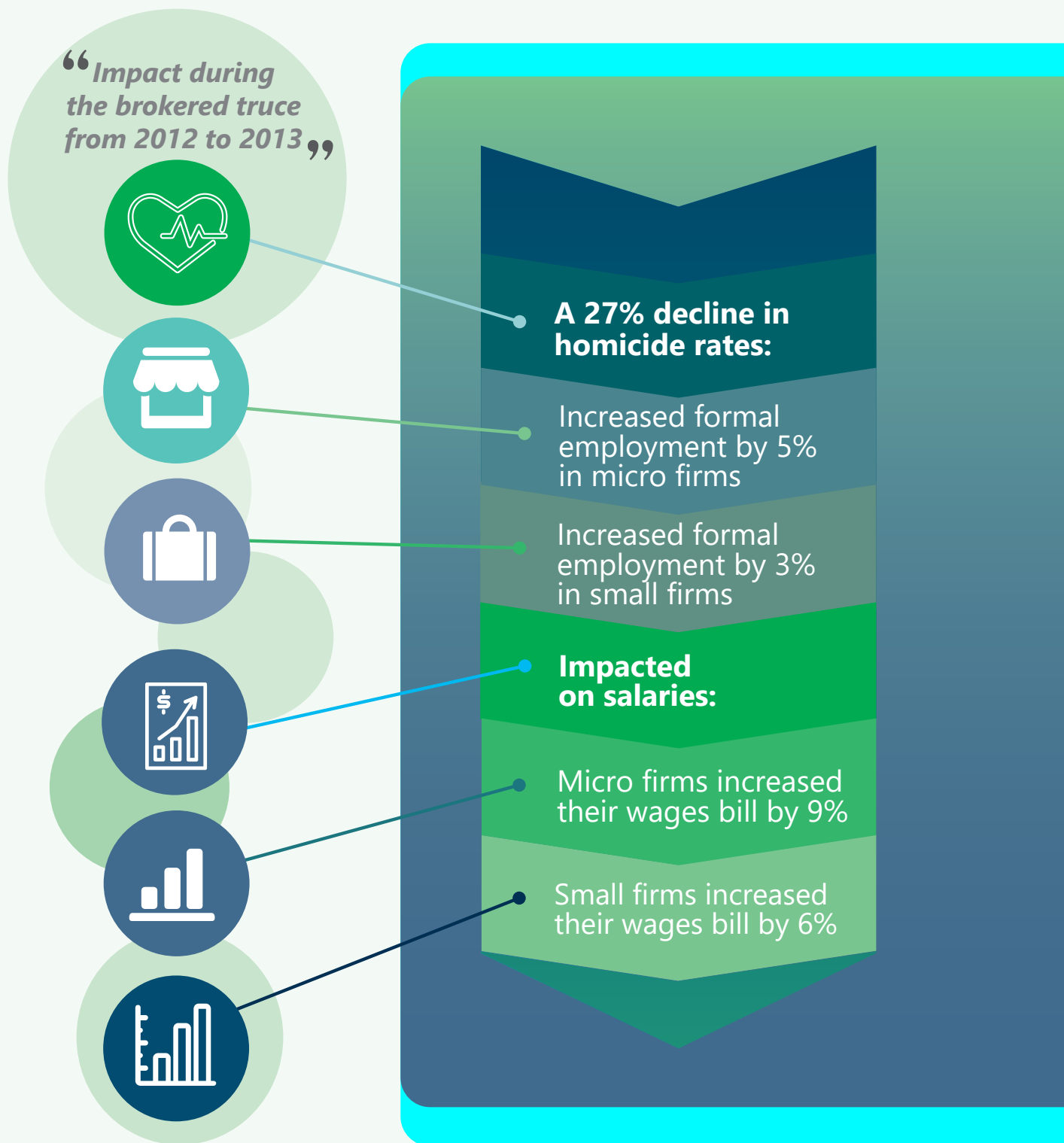
11 Ibid.

12 This is the highest in the region. The average percentage for Latin America is around 3.5 percent of GDP (IDB, 2018). This figure also does not likely reflect the opportunity costs for individuals that avoid opening businesses or investing in their own education for fear of having to pay extortion payments from a portion of their salaries or profits. GDP expenditures are separated into three distinct cost categories: social costs are largely represented by victimization (homicides and other violent crimes), private expenditures are largely related contracting private security companies, and government related costs are costs related to solving other types of crimes.

Infographic 1. Impacts of violence is not ascribed to homicides only.



Infographic 2. Impacts of decrease in homicides



of its GDP going to crime related expenditures, it also has the worse outcomes for its expenditures when assessed by intentional homicides. Violence is also driven largely by three gangs (MS-13, Calle 18, and 18th Street Revolutionaries) all of which acquire the vast majority of their revenues through extortion. It is estimated that 70% of all businesses in El Salvador are extorted this way, creating a disincentive for both domestic and foreign investment in private sector businesses.¹³

This triggers a vicious cycle that is difficult to overcome unless citizen security issues are adequately addressed, and which can lead to social and economic development plans and private sector investment.

● **In El Salvador violence is geographically concentrated and responds to dynamics affecting mainly male youth between the ages of 15 and 29.** It is estimated that 27.2% of the cases of victims of homicide in 2017 were young people between the ages of 18 and 24.¹⁴ The scarce opportunities for young Salvadorians are reflected not only in joblessness but also in poor human capital accumulation and poverty. El Salvador has one of the highest rates of NEETs (youth Not in Employment, Education or Training) in the region. Almost fifty percent of NEETs live in poverty.

13 The World Bank, 2019. El Salvador: Systematic Country Diagnostic.

14 Mesa de Sociedad Civil contra el Desplazamiento Forzado, 2018. Lo que El Salvador no reconoce: Informe de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil sobre los casos de desplazamiento forzado por violencia 2017-2018.

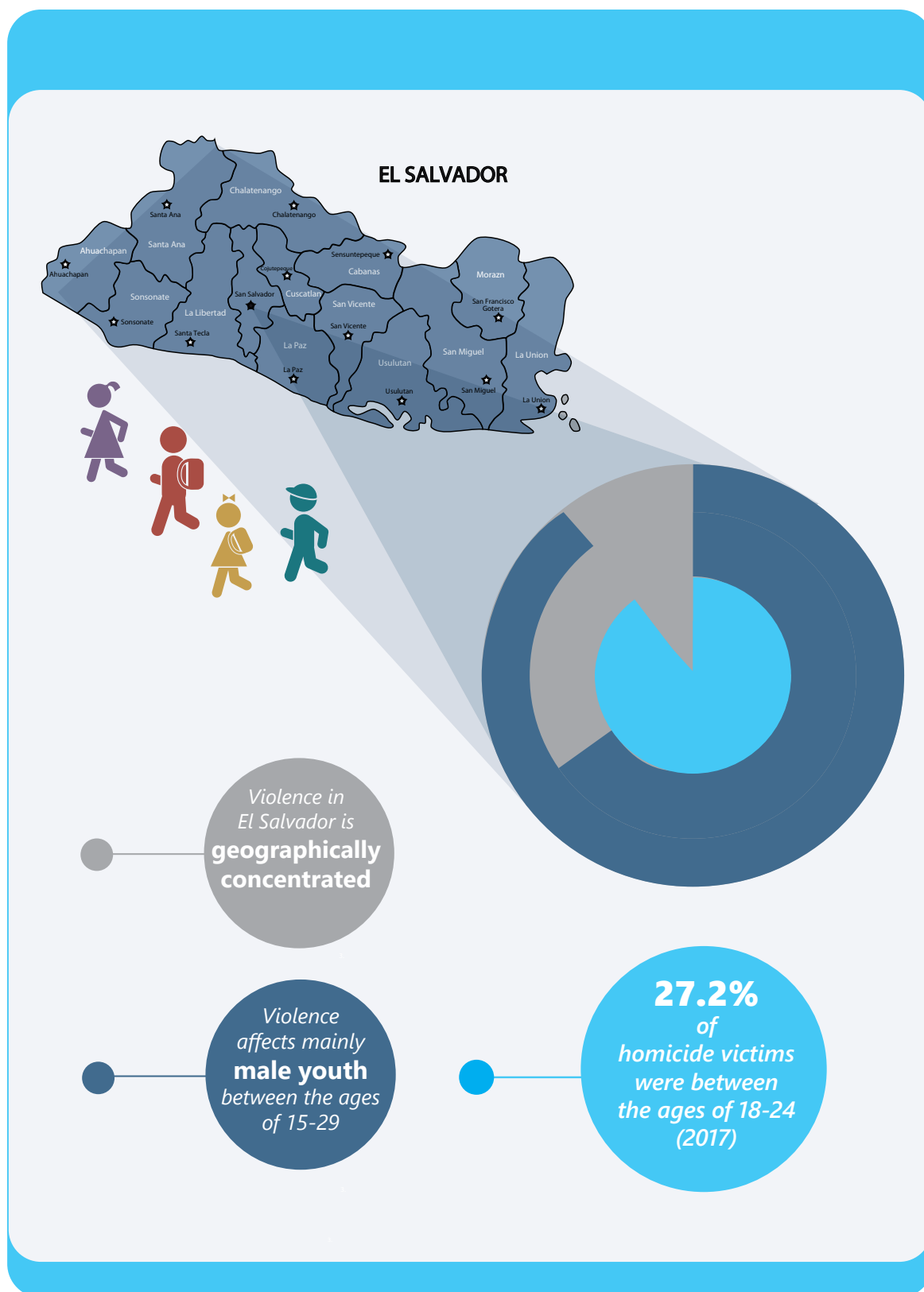
● **The measures of containment against the spread of COVID-19 will have direct and indirect effects on violent behaviors and potential unrest.**

The lockdown measures affected households nationwide, particularly those living in poverty and dependent on informal means of survival. Given that almost 80% of informal workers earn incomes below the minimum wage of US\$ 300, this group is expected to be highly affected in the short and medium term. The lack of cashflow over an extended period can alter social codes, needs and the capacity of individuals and organizations to operate as usual.

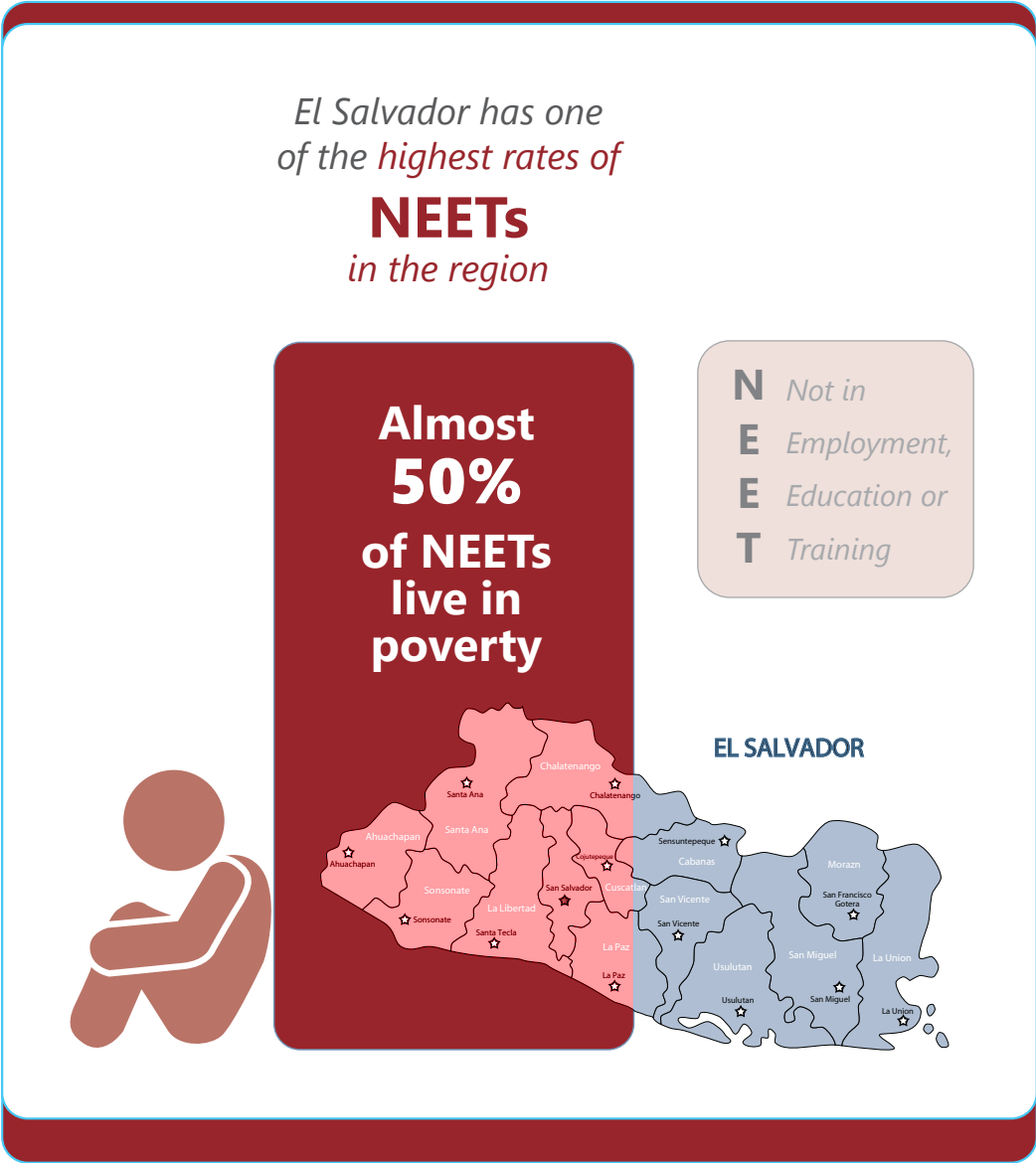
● **Citizen security, crime and violence remain highly politicized topics.**

The Bukele administration has repeatedly argued that previous administrations had corrupt dealings with gang leadership and under-the-table agreements anchored in systemic corruption. Accusations of political corruption related to gangs are not recent and have been exchanged between most political parties for the last decade, and which has been prevalent in the media during 2020. Cooperation projects that started in the previous presidency have had to amend formal and design elements in order to interpret their results as part of the current government's agenda, even if the project's substance remains the same. Rising tensions between the government's executive, judicial and legislative branches compromise the effectiveness of projects that are national in scale; similarly, the government's strained relation with several municipalities can create opportunity voids and loss of resources.

Infographic 3. Violence affects mainly youth



Infographic 4. Highest rates of NEETs



The following table shows the 76 prioritized projects for this analysis. The full list of projects and their description is detailed in **Annex 4**,

including an extended description of the methodology used.

Table 2: Number of Citizen Security projects per organization

Number of Citizen Security projects per organization

			Thematic Focus
AECID	Escuelas Taller		Education and Communication
	Multiple NGO engagements		Governance
	Strengthening of the institutions of the Justice and Security Sectors in El Salvador, for the protec..		Health/Psychosocial Support
	Support of ICRIME project		Infrastructure
	Support of Plan Control Territorial		Institutional Strengthening
AICS	Minors and Justice: Support to Central American governments in relation to Juvenile Justice		Jobs and Training
	Prevention and rehabilitation for youth at risk and conflict with the law		Justice and Human Rights
	Technical assistance for the strengthening of social insertion programs for teenagers and youth i..		Rehabilitation and Reinsertion
BCIE	Programa de Desarrollo Social en el marco del Programa de Financiamiento del Plan de Control Ter..		Education and Communication
	Programa de Modernización de las Instituciones de Seguridad Ciudadana en el marco del financia..		Governance
	Strengthening the Penitentiary System in El Salvador Program		Health/Psychosocial Support
Canada Emb.	Protective learning and nurturing environments in the Northern Triangle (PLANE)		Education and Communication
Chile Emb.	Soy Protagonista de mi Historia: Creating Opportunities for Girls, Boys and Teenagers in El Salvad..		Education and Communication
CIDA	Case Management with Emphasis on Chain of Custody for Forced Disappearances, Torture and Or..		Jobs and Training
	Cross-border Crimes against Women and Girls in the Northern Triangle		Governance
	Strengthening Criminal Investigations and Evidence Sharing in Central America		Health/Psychosocial Support
	Strengthening the Central America Justice and Security Sector Capacities for Digital Evidence Ma..		Jobs and Training
	Strengthening the Implementation of Case-management Toolkit for Forced Disappearances and T..		Health/Psychosocial Support
EU	Support to Plan El Salvador Seguro		Governance
France Emb.	Centers for software development		Jobs and Training
	Theaters for self-discovery		Jobs and Training
GIZ	Programa Alternativas. (Re-)integration of children and young people at risk of displacement in C..		Jobs and Training
	Programa CAPAZ. Promotion of youth employment and technical and vocational education and tra..		Jobs and Training
IADB	Comprehensive Support Program for the Violence Prevention Strategy		Governance
ICRC	Oportunidades de Inclusión Social: fortalecimiento de comunidades afectadas por la violencia		Health/Psychosocial Support
IOM	Pionero: Model for Tertiary Prevention		Jobs and Training
	Seed capital program		Health/Psychosocial Support
JICA	Project for the Consolidation of the Implementation of the New Police Model Based on the Philoso..		Health/Psychosocial Support
KfW	Safe Spaces for Youth Coexistence, CONVIVIR		Health/Psychosocial Support
KOICA	Automatic Vehicle Identification System for Security Improvement		Health/Psychosocial Support
	Public Security Improvement		Health/Psychosocial Support
Swisscontact	Nuevas oportunidades: Productive reintegration of Returning Migrants		Health/Psychosocial Support
UNDP	Cuéntame: Dialogue, dissemination and education for the promotion of human rights and the pill..		Jobs and Training
	Infosegura		Education and Communication
	Pionero: Model for Tertiary Prevention		Jobs and Training
	Trinational project for the Resilience and Social Cohesion in the North of Central America		Governance
	Women Free of Violence in Public Transport		Health/Psychosocial Support
UNICEF	Pionero: Model for Tertiary Prevention		Jobs and Training
	Violence prevention at the local level		Health/Psychosocial Support
UNODC	A second chance in life: Promotion of rehabilitation and social integration of prisoners		Jobs and Training
	Protecting the lives of vulnerable populations in the cotext of the COVID-19 crisis		Health/Psychosocial Support
	Strengthening the Implementation of Case-management Toolkit for Forced Disappearances and T..		Health/Psychosocial Support
	Strengthening the investigative and judicial capacities to fight organized crime and corruption		Health/Psychosocial Support
UNWOMEN	Mujeres y Políticas Municipales a favor de la Igualdad y Erradicación de la Violencia		Governance
	Public transport free of violence against women		Health/Psychosocial Support
	Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls		Health/Psychosocial Support
US Emb.	Antiextortion Business Task Force		Health/Psychosocial Support
	Cellular Telephone Locating Team/ Wire Center Surveillance Team		Health/Psychosocial Support
	Coastal Police		Health/Psychosocial Support
	Fuerza de Tarea Naval Tridente (FTNT) de la Fuerza Naval de El Salvador		Health/Psychosocial Support
	Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT)		Education and Communication
	Homicide Investigations Task Force		Health/Psychosocial Support
	Justice Sector Professionalization		Jobs and Training
	Management System for Prison Industries		Health/Psychosocial Support
	Model Police Precinct Mentoring, Outreach Support, Training, and Infrastructure Improvements		Health/Psychosocial Support
	Modernization of Forensic Services		Health/Psychosocial Support
	Police Athletic League (PAL)		Health/Psychosocial Support

Number of Citizen Security projects per organization

Organization	Project Name	Thematic Focus
US Emb.	Police Professionalization	●
	Police Special Tactical Unit	●
	Prevention Campaigns Against Gender Based Violence and Sexual Crimes	●
	Prison Intelligence Unit	●
	Prison Professionalization	●
	Programa Contra los Programas (PCP) - Anti-Gang Strategy	●
	School Resource Officer (SRO)	●
	Telephonic Intercept Center	●
USAID	Bridges for Employment	●
	Citizen Security and Coexistencia Strategies	●
	Crime and violence prevention project	●
	Education and coexistence for schools and communities free of violence	●
	Imagina el país que queremos	●
	Juvenile Justice Strengthening	●
	Pionero: Model for Tertiary Prevention	●
	Protection and Quality Care for Children	●
	Regional Academy for Security Analysis	●
	Regional Security Activity: Infosegura	●
	Rights and Dignity	●

Source: made by authors from data gathered from information supplied by organizations.

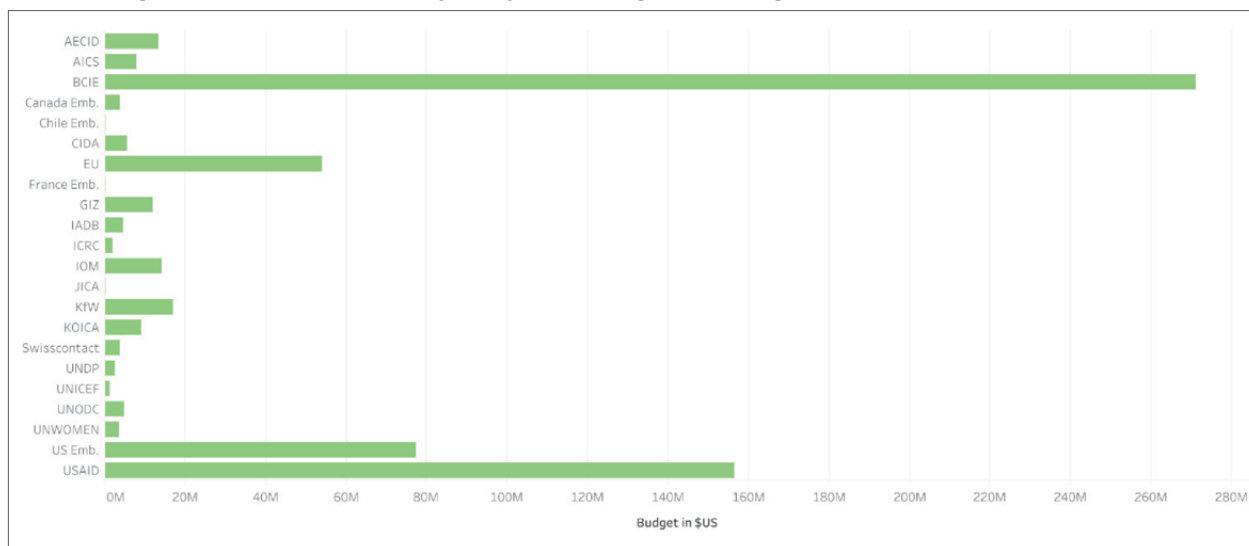
The listed projects have been selected as identifiable citizen security or violence prevention projects. The thematic focus distinguishes specialized components addressing particular initiatives. As mentioned above, most projects have a broader scope and touch upon other sectoral impacts; the color code identifies the focus we considered most significant. Similar to the IDB and USAID reports, this selection includes projects financed through loans, such as the IDB's Comprehensive support program for the violence prevention strategy, or Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) financial backing of the Plan Control Territorial through different lending packages¹⁵.

¹⁵ As of May 2020, CABEI's loans account for a significant percentage of the total budget planned for citizen security national measures but have yet to be approved by congress and disbursed.

Additional considerations to are:

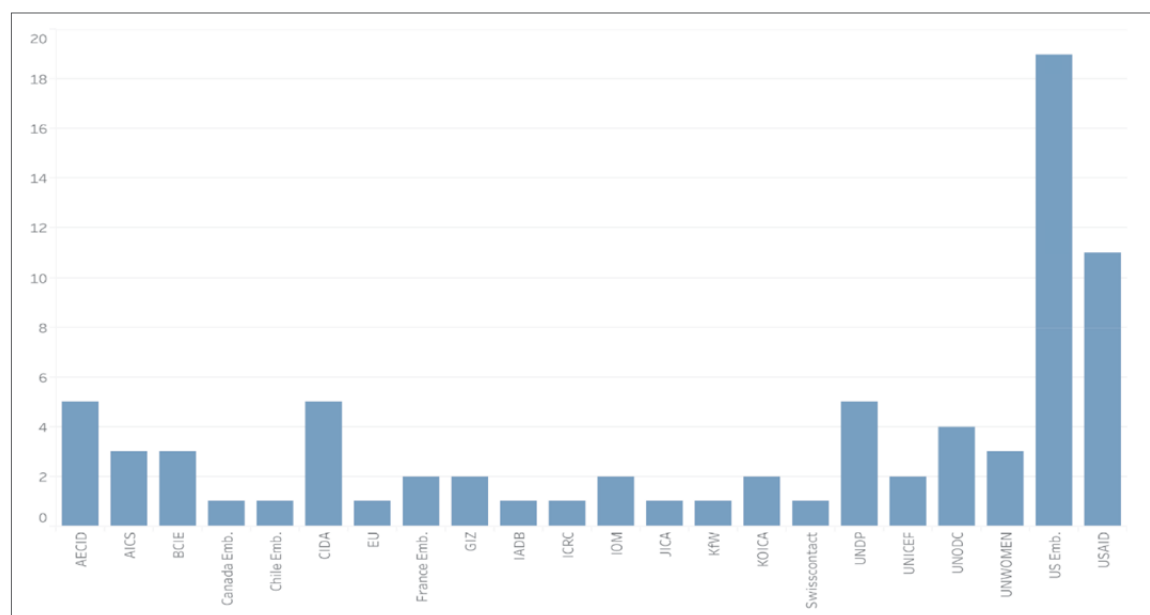
- These projects include initiatives that have concluded, which are running, or which are planned to begin in the short term. The cut-off criteria has been made in relation with the current administration, so projects that finished in 2019 are also in the list.
- In some cases, a group of smaller projects are bundled into a larger package. For example, AECID has numerous NGO engagements that have been listed here as one project. For more details on each one of these engagements, see **Annex 4**.
- The number of projects per organization do not, necessarily, reflect on their budget or impact in the totality of investment.

Figure 2. Citizen Security projects budget per organization



Source: made by authors from data gathered from information supplied by organizations.

Figure 3. Number of Citizen Security projects per organization



Source: made by authors from data gathered from information supplied by organizations.

As Figures 2 and 3 show, the investment amount does not equate a larger number of projects. CABEI's loans add up to \$276 million, but distributed in only three projects. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), on the other hand, has administered close to \$5.5 million in five projects. Following

historical trends, the most recurrent cooperation source arrives from the Government of the United States, both through the US Embassy and USAID. These account for 30 projects and nearly \$234 million of financial aid over the last eight years.

Key findings: Initiatives and experiences from the last decade

Citizen security investments in El Salvador increasingly show a sectoral and territorial diversity. Out of the 76 prioritized projects selected for this analysis, support to national scale programs (under the category of Governance) account for almost 40% of all projected investment, with most of it coming from the two CABEL loans to finance the PCT. Considering national crime and violence strategies have been the most common institutional approach, this percentage shows there is a growing specialization (over 60%) of engagements focusing on more dedicated areas of intervention and target populations. The most diverse sector is Institutional Strengthening and Reform, which accounts for 28.53% of all prioritized projects, ranging from loans to small scale engagements. Rehabilitation and Reinsertion, only a 4.9% of the total, conflates four organizations into one project, Pionero: Model for Tertiary Prevention. This project is an example of a collaborative effort between different partners working under the same conceptual “umbrella” but implementing specific actions that respond to their institutional strengths (see Box 1). Among the multiple variety of running programs, some have garnered an important social impact.

As mentioned above, however, sectoral definitions are often unclear and may hide some emerging trends or lingering gaps. Similarly, existing sectoral priorities show how the GoES prioritizes this emerging diversity: indeed, crime and violence are being addressed with a broader perspective, but some sectors and areas are still underfunded or weakened. For example, Rehabilitation and Reinsertion, a topical and relevant challenge for national citizen

security, remains an underrepresented area of study and activity. Intersectional programs that address issues of crime and violence with disability, gender, informality and other aspects of vulnerability are either non-existent or administered with very limited resources¹⁶. In the absence of sustained governmental prioritization these engagement gaps or voids face two, often overlapping, conditions:

Institutions and official bodies in charge of citizen security or crime and violence programs with low priority operate under administrative duress, which limits the effectiveness of their objectives. This is the case of rehabilitation or reinsertion programs, who are mired with budgetary constraints, public skepticism, and extreme political caution.

In the absence or reduced participation from authorities, actors such as NGOs and civil society groups start assuming sectoral leadership and, in some cases, a definitive central role. This is particularly evident with faith-based organizations and their active work within the prison system. Box 2 describes some of these engagements and their growing magnitude.

16 Among the selected projects, 28.53% were focused on Institutional Strengthening and Reform, a considerable amount of investment. On the other end of the spectrum, Rehabilitation and Reinsertion captures only 4.9% of investment despite El Salvador's historic challenge when dealing with imprisoned populations. Disability projects are at the lowest priority level, with zero citizen security activities addressing the issue.

Box 1. Reference Projects

Name: Pionero: Model for Tertiary Prevention	Implementers: UNDP, UNICEF, IOM Financed by USAID	Date: 2019-2022
<p>This project aims to be an integral and interdisciplinary model for social reinsertion, reinsertion into the labor market and education system for youth in prisons and returned migrants that were affiliated with gangs as part of a five-year strategic plan. Furthermore, it shows the effectiveness of multilateral coordination focused on partner strength and expertise. Pionero's approach is a holistic intervention that looks at social reintegration from a legal perspective, incorporating elements of childcare, social development and migration issues.</p> <p>The project has aimed to build a social reintegration strategy for former gang members, taking into account the legal provisions in force at the national level in relation to gangs. Likewise, it considers the existence of "retired" gang members, that is, those who have requested and have been authorized by the gang leadership to leave the organization, for reasons justified by the leadership. This fills an evident need and consolidates a reduction in youth recidivism; it promotes awareness to reduce stigmatization of (ex) gang members; and reinforces partnerships with the private sector, civil society, and churches to carry out tertiary prevention measures.</p>		
Name: Women free of violence in public transportation	Implementers: UN Women with NGOs	Date: 2019-2022
<p>This project shows that violence prevention can be innovative and integrated into urban systems outside of the traditional gang focus. More than 90% of Salvadorans use public transport, a majority of which are women. 71% of women who use public transportation in the capital city of San Salvador, and 52% of women from Santa Tecla (the location of the pilot intervention), reported feeling insecure in doing so. El Salvador has some of the highest rates of gender-based violence; in 2019, the Attorney General's Office registered 6,600 cases of violence against women. Of these processes 1,125 people were convicted, 95.6% of which are men.</p> <p>This multi actor effort will support the implementation of a pilot during a year and a half starting with bus route 101 B, which runs through San Salvador and Santa Tecla. Some of the actions include: the design of bus stops on Route 101 B, safe environment for women in the bus so that the potential for crime is reduced, and an awareness campaign targeted to people who use public transport. It should be noted that in this process female users are not only consulted, but they help to build some of the tools use in the design of the pilot.</p>		

Name: Escuelas Taller	Implementers: AECID	Date: 2017-2021
<p>This project is an example of an instituted methodology that is successfully adapted in different countries. The Escuelas Taller model was designed in Spain and has been implemented in different countries with challenging violent contexts, such as Colombia. In El Salvador, the program is focused in providing and enabling occupational training for employment with components related to social interrelation. Participants are certified by the Instituto Salvadoreño de Formación Profesional (INSAFORP), which formalizes their training and increases opportunities in the job market. Participants are partially monitored after the training period is completed which allows for a larger result framework.</p> <p>Among the project's objectives are to promote job placement to support employment and promote entrepreneurship. Through its training process, Escuelas Taller stimulates and fosters the peaceful coexistence and the social and productive insertion of youth at risk of exclusion. During its period of implementation, the program has developed knowledge workshops with international partners, and has strengthened partnerships between trainers and parts of the entrepreneurial sector willing to give usually excluded youth an opportunity.</p>		

Box 2.

Faith-based organizations working on rehabilitation and reinsertion in El Salvador

In El Salvador, both the Catholic and evangelical churches, place first among citizen trust (Instituto Universitario de Opinión Pública, 2018). As some authors explain (Brenneman, 2012; Montes, 1979), gang reintegration efforts promoted by evangelical churches offer a way to continue being “somebody” in their own community settings. While many find in maras a sense of respect and self-esteem (Cruz et al., 2017), Baptist and Pentecostal churches can be an opportunity to maintain a position of status and social recognition, which has specific value and weight.

El Salvador’s traditionally Catholic faith has increasingly shifted towards evangelical churches. Poorer communities favor Pentecostalism, which emphasizes personal transformation above tradition. Pentecostalism offers a mix of individualism within a tight-knit community with gang leaders often refashioning themselves as pastors. Faith can provide comfort and absolution from a life of crime. Studies show that some 95% of gang members said that their relationship with God was very important to them, while 68% said that they want to leave the gangs and joining a church was the best way. Some examples of faith-based programs are below:

Actor:
Polígono Industrial Don Bosco

Affiliation:
Catholic Church

Organization: Implementing social projects since the end of the 1980s. In 1996 DB established a program aimed at at-risk youth and youth in conflict with the law.

Mission: Provides tools and opportunities to young gang members and youth at risk, and youth in conflict with the law.

Program description: Don Bosco provides vocational training in bakery, carpentry, mechanics, shoe making. It also supports educational projects, to complete formal education through scholarships, the provision of classes in flexible hours and offering distance learning programs.

Challenges: Although the program operates at the community level, this setting represents dangers to ex-gang members and at-risk youth and hinders their mobility. The threat of rival gangs located in nearby territories and sudden explosions of localized violence are constant. In addition, this is still a figure-dependent program: most responsibility relies on the founder, Father Pepe Moratalla. This model affects the sustainability of similar projects in the long term.

Actor:
Pentecostal churches’ outreach organizations

Affiliation:
Pentecostal/Evangelical

Organization: Pentecostal churches are highly organized and constantly deploy teams to work with imprisoned populations, with rehabilitation programs framed by religious principles.

Mission: Offer paths towards rehabilitation and reinsertion within the tight limits of an established faith system and promoting intense conversion of gang members and their families.

Program description: Their rehabilitation and reintegration strategies are more personal spiritual conversion than social development projects. There are no technical references or methodologies used in the rehabilitation and reintegration of maras yet they may provide an environment of emotional support that can be therapeutic, more so in the absence of other alternatives. These groups foster the rebuilding of the relationships with families and communities.

Challenges: Obtaining an exact number of Baptist and Pentecostal churches is very difficult, due to their autonomy. There is a need to systematize the experiences and interventions of the evangelical church, which is wide and diverse at the national scale. The Eben-Ezer church in Colonia Dina, led by Pastor Nelson Moz, is an example of a long-standing rehabilitation and reinsertion program.

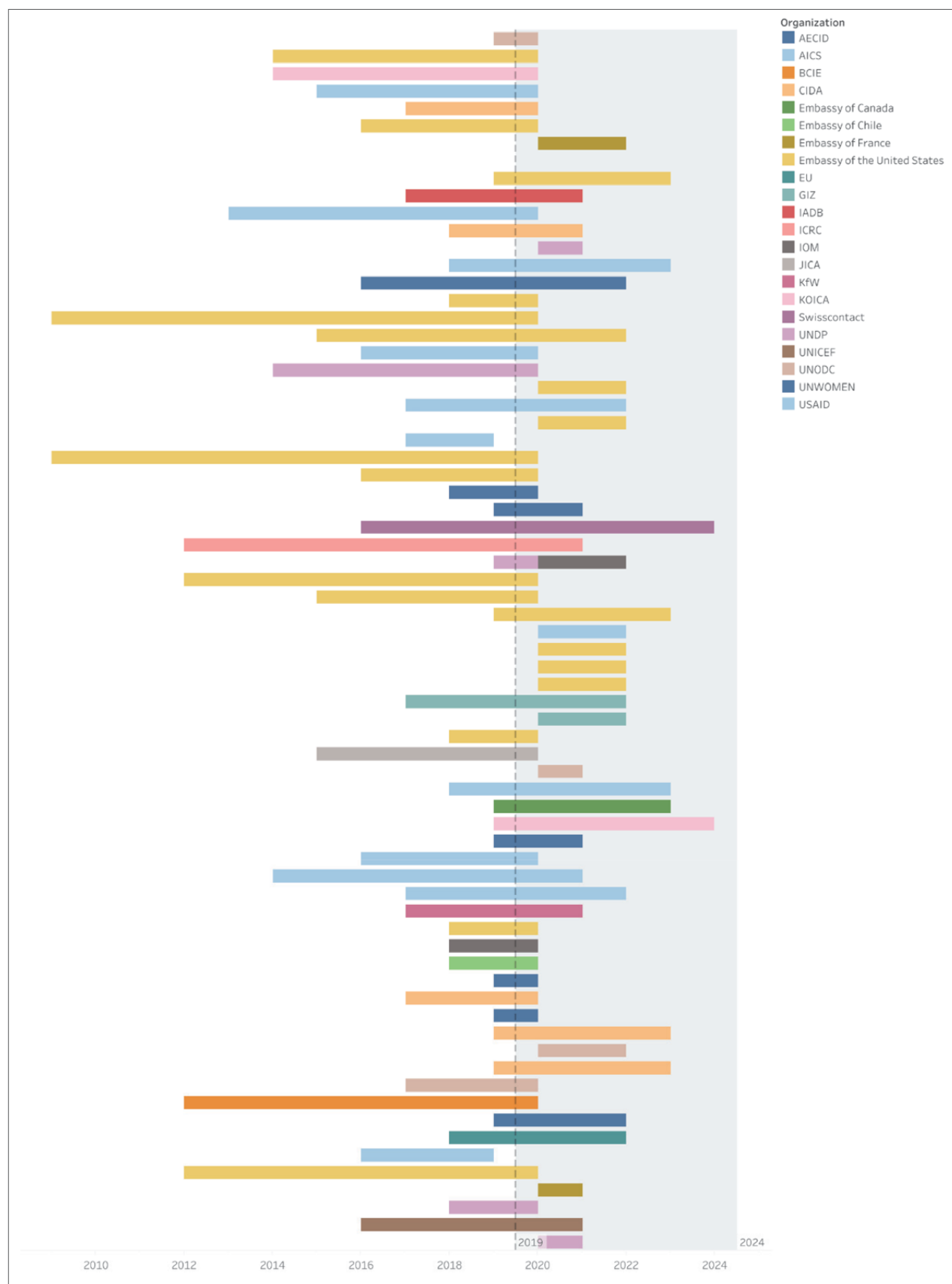
The temporality of projects is similarly diverse. The longest running programs are managed by the US Embassy, mostly focusing on strengthening capacities in official security organizations, and dating back to 2012. Some specific findings around project timelines include:

- Project implementation is dependent on presidential terms. The largest accumulation of projects was between 2018 and 2020, which corresponds to the consolidated implementation of the Plan El Salvador Seguro, the main governmental strategy to face rising crime and violence. Similarly, nearly 65% of all projects are expected to conclude by 2020, with a fresh batch of projects scheduled to start between 2020 and 2021. The first year of the Bukele administration has been, by circumstance, a hinge year between projects; however, the COVID-19 pandemic will probably impact the conclusion and initiation of planned activities.
- The diversity of actors and cooperation partners has increased considerably since 2016, which coincides with El Salvador's highest peaks of violence. Financial support for citizen security and violence prevention initiatives took a more central role for cooperation agencies, including those which had focused their previous work in the country in other sectors. This period also saw a higher profile participation of specialized actors, such as UNODC and CIDA. The decrease of violence in the last year could imply that focus on citizen security might gradually shift towards social protection or health, more so due to the impact of COVID-19.
- Project duration has shifted towards shorter, more targeted objectives. Over the last years, project lifespans have decreased. This does not mean that ongoing or planned projects will last longer than expected, but with increased specialization and limited budgets, stakeholders have resorted to concrete actions that can be designed and implemented in three years or less. However, the COVID-19 pandemic could pose a challenge to current timelines. Projects that are anchored in social interaction and mobility will be seriously affected in the coming months, which could compromise objectives, scope of action and overall impact.

Figure 4 shows a shaded band for the timespan of the Bukele administration. As of now, at least 13 relevant projects are expected to start in this period with several others concluding soon. All of these considerations are contingent on COVID-19 impacts.

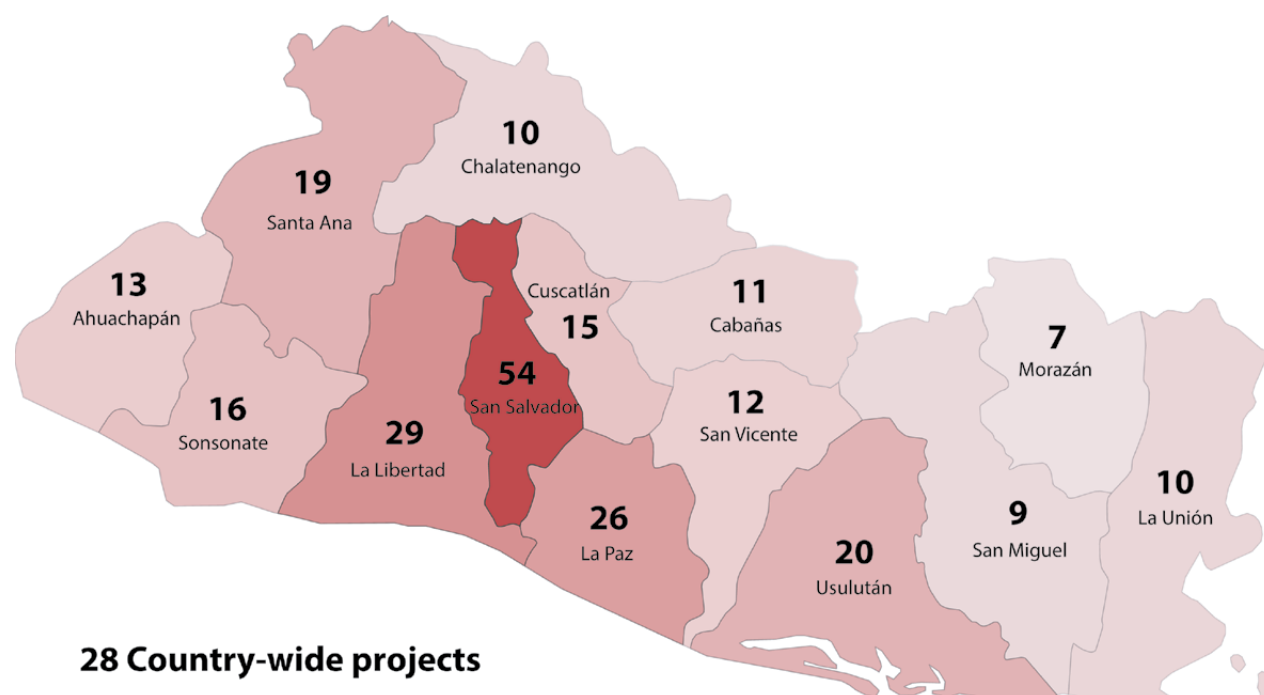
Another important finding is the territorial distribution of projects. Although some are more granular in scope, at the community level, looking at projects by Department shows priority areas of intervention across the country (see Figure 5 below). It is evident that the area around the San Salvador department captures most project investment, which correlates to the most populated part of the country. Aside from an estimated 28 country-wide projects, the north and eastern part of the country (bordering Honduras and Nicaragua), which have some of the highest poverty indexes, have the smallest number of interventions.

Figure 4. Estimated timeline of Citizen Security projects per thematic focus



Source: made by authors from data gathered from information supplied by organizations.

Figure 5. Number of Citizen Security projects in El Salvador by department



28 Country-wide projects

Source: made by authors.

Partners and networks

Even for first level networks, the successful implementation of projects relies on the participation and contribution from experts outside of the funding bodies. A general view and the impact of citizen security and violence prevention efforts are not complete without understanding the role of partner agencies, NGOs and civil society groups. For these prioritized projects alone, there are 177 different partner organizations, many of which participate in different initiatives coming from different cooperating agencies. This expanded network is only a first set of connections; as mentioned before, there are other numerous organizations working issues of citizen security that are not included in this brief. This is more explicit in projects concerned with Education and Communication or Rehabilitation and Reinsertion, which have ingrained social development principles that call for ample participation. On the other side, Institutional

Strengthening and Governance initiatives connect with a few official agencies that have garnered more resource over time, such as the National Police and the Ministry of Justice, Security and Peace.

The frequency and amplitude of participation is shown in Figure 6. This network map shows the frequency of connections between agencies, lenders and partners in the field. Circle sizes are adjusted depending on the number of partners who are directly engaged, and line width increases with more engagements. In this case, USAID, UNDP and UN Women engage with more partners, even if their project budgets are dissimilar. Receiving bodies, such as the National Police are also very engaged; the thick connector shared with the US Embassy shows they have several projects in conjunction. The map also shows isolated partners at the fringes, such as the cluster above UN Women, with gender focused NGOs who are part of one project only, or the isolated operation of the ICRC.

Source: made by authors from data gathered from information supplied by organizations.

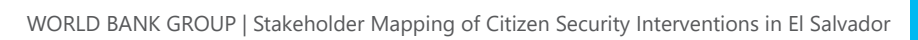


Figure 7 in next page, shows partner frequency of engagement and their centrality in the process. Each circle represents a project and its size represents the project's budget. Colors are assigned to each agency/donor. The purpose of this visualization is to determine which partners are receiving more funding, are connected to more projects and thus are more central to citizen security and violence prevention investments. It also shows fringe actors and fringe projects: those in the periphery are less engaged, regardless of project budget. The network representation has been calculated through an algorithm calculation, where nodes (in this case projects) with higher levels of connections are positioned near the center of the graph, while those with few connections are pushed toward the perimeter of the display.

Source: made by authors from data gathered from information supplied by organizations.



Some observations that can be gathered from the two network maps include:



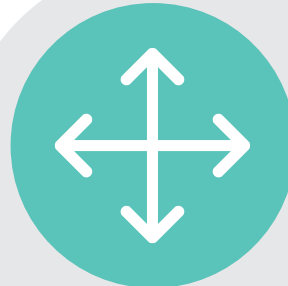
USAID is the more active, engaged and diverse actor.

The agency's consolidated history in El Salvador is reflected in the diversity of its projects, which engage multiple actors regardless of budget or focus. USAID develops projects with government institutions, other multilateral organizations and civil society partners at all scales and with different degrees of engagement.



The National Police is the more active and engaged official partner, and considerably so.

In the past decade, at least 25 projects have had direct or indirect support to policing efforts, from community police programs (JICA) to intelligence and tactical training (US Embassy). Furthermore, the most active partners are, expectedly, institutions with securitization or justice mandates, including the Ministry of Justice and Security, the office of the Attorney General, the Supreme Court and the Directorate of Penal Centers.



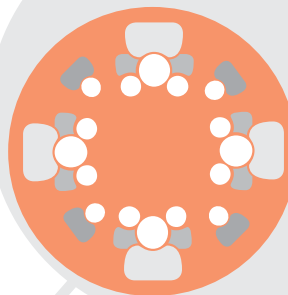
The number of projects does not equate centrality as a donor or implementer.

Several organizations have several running projects but still operate at the fringes, either because they engage with only one or two partners, or because their partners are unique to one project. This is the case of CIDA and AICS, who have engaged in highly specialized projects, some of them regional, and who are executed in partnership with one or two actors that are not linked to any other citizen security project. Fringe efforts are of high importance, as they provide specialized balance to an otherwise saturated cluster of actors; outliers can be innovative and independent in ways that projects falling within the status quo may not.



Project budgets do not determine the degree of engagement.

As explained in previous sections, a project's budget is not a reflection of its engagement. Several of the UN-led initiatives have considerably less resources when compared to consolidated entities such as USAID or lenders such as CABEL. However, due to the social nature of their engagements some projects rely on multi-tiered participation, from government to civil society. Similarly, these projects address issues of crime and violence outside of enforcement or securitization and focus on social impacts that are left outside of traditional support preferences.



Civil society organizations and NGOs are usually at the fringes of this network.

However, this does not mean they have lack of resources or have limited in participation in general terms. Due to the methodological choices of this brief, NGO-led projects have not been directly included. A handful of NGOs have large portfolios and often implement the projects of some of the organizations listed here. On the other hand, the maps do show that specialized projects, particularly those with a socially minded focus, have less budget and are more isolated.



GIZ and the UN agencies provide the most thematically diverse portfolios.

A continuation of the previous point, the thematic focus of these organizations is wider and more diverse, addressing topics that range from the technical to the artistic, with a balanced interaction with official and civil society partners. This is expected, as these organizations have broader cooperation interests in El Salvador, of which citizen security is only a fraction. This has allowed these organizations to have a strong network of local and regional partners, which has facilitated South-South cooperation.



Engagements still fall within traditional frameworks where state institutions are the main recipients, and where civil society actors are still facing difficulties to fully engage within the donor/lender system.

These observations are representative of the collected data, and do not intend to be a fully representative picture of the sector. However, they do hint at patterns and recurring habits within the security, crime and violence fields.

Recommendations and Opportunities

The diversity of interventions and sectoral focus provide opportunities for World Bank (WB) teams to act as a catalyst partner, with both operational and technical support.

1

El Salvador's official institutions should turn towards more socially oriented responses to crime and violence. For over a decade, there has been an emphasis on strengthening hardline programs and strengthening government security bodies. The past three years have shown that social projects with local engagement have positive impact with measurable indicators of success. The WB can liaise, facilitate or partner-with projects that bring together government institutions with specialized organizations.

2

Gender and family protection projects are scarce. UN Women and AECID remain the most active organizations working with women and applying a gender perspective on issues related to violence. The WB's convening power with women organizations across Latin America could reinforce intersectoral platforms and dialogues among specialized stakeholders and government institutions.

Citizen security interventions can follow a programmatic, targeted approach, looking to enhance other organizations' existing projects or support planned operations to increase the impact for beneficiaries.

3

Male identity and masculine norms are undeniably linked with violence and should be central to programmatic actions. Men and boys disproportionately perpetrate violent crimes and die by homicide and suicide. There are opportunities to fund, scale up, and build upon some of the violence prevention approaches that directly address gender (including masculine norms) and identity. The World Bank can support dialogue, particularly with academia and international researchers studying these issues with a more systematic approach.

4

Collaborative platforms among cooperation stakeholders develop more inclusive, impactful and more interventions. Projects that include multiple actors are creating national expertise and a wider network of potential partners for future projects. This process builds direct and indirect capacity-building among groups that have historically received less opportunities, but which provide knowledge and access to specific populations, such as women groups, former prisoners, former gang members, disaffected youth, and others.

5

Fringe actors with successful programs should be scaled up and partnered with.

This, however, does not mean that acting at the fringe is a pejorative. Specialized projects with narrow focus often prove successful and can act as pilots for future larger engagements. It is important that knowledge from fringe actors and projects is shared and disclosed to more traditional stakeholders. WB teams can incorporate findings from small scale projects into larger project design or by disseminating its results among national institutions and international organizations.

6

Securitization and enforcement programs should invest in Education, Rehabilitation and Reinsertion.

El Salvador's complex management of gang conflict affects territories and prisons. Due to juridical criteria and a long history of failures, treatment of current and former gang members will remain a challenge for years to come. Imprisoned populations, whether affiliated or not to gangs, are in need of different support mechanisms, such as medium- and long-term paths towards rehabilitation, with investment in training, certification, access to learning and job opportunities.

7

Large scale loans for national security programs need transparent objectives and clearer disaggregation of objectives.

All presidential administrations have had a guiding security strategy, often predicated over multi-sectoral and holistic approaches. However, both the Plan El Salvador Seguro (PESS) and the PCT have had opaque launches and complex implementation. Given their budgetary weight, the GoES and the population at large would benefit from making their objectives more transparent.

8

The reduction of homicide rates could promote projects that look at other manifestations of violence, such as extortion and SGBV.

If the current decreasing rates consolidate or diminish even more, organizations might need to reevaluate their approach and focus. El Salvador experiences considerable violence in different forms, and the reduction of its most well-known indicator will not equate an absence of violence. The acknowledgement of this phenomenon should also be part of official strategies, avoiding a complacent narrative or less investment in the sector.

9

The role of national Academia should become more central through both engagement and funding. Although peripherally involved, few of the organizations contacted for this brief listed academia as an active partner. This can be partially true, although academics and scholars often act as independent consultants for projects. Academic institutions should be strengthened similar to securitization bodies; as in other countries, research centers and units can provide a neutral baseline for data collection, observatories, specialized analysis, and multiple research tools that can feed different projects, regardless of budget or sectoral focus.

10

Donors, lenders and partners working issues of crime and violence can promote the establishment of a shared knowledge repository. Project results and reports are difficult to access or, in some cases, have publications that have limited sharing. Citizen security and violence prevention have enough topical weight to justify a more integrated approach, where grey literature is collected, sorted and made available through agreed criteria. This can be developed into a publicly accessible digital platform, with information overseen by an academic institution or a monitoring watchdog.

11

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in the sector would be better addressed if organizations exchange their vision and strategic approach. The expected financial impact that will follow the pandemic will shift the government's priorities and, in consequence, the needs of aid and investment packages. International donors and agencies should be encouraged to coordinate responses and approaches towards the GoES's response, particularly in regard to exceptional measures and any fracture of the constitutional order. Particular attention should be given to vulnerable groups bound to experience augmented hardship.

12

Territorial criteria for intervention are in urgent need of recent data, indicators and a reliance on evidence-based methodologies. As of now territorial approaches can be identified through three main entry strategies: (i) a sectoral strategy with a broad sector-based arrangement with multiple stakeholders, (ii) specialized operations with a theme-driven or focused strategy with specialists, and target-based intervention with an indicator/target-oriented goal (at different scales). However, projects often base their projections on outdated information, or results that have been skewed. The effectiveness of project design relies on a constant production of baseline data; this requires investment in technology, GIS mapping, census, and consistent monitoring and evaluation.

13

Efforts focused on Rehabilitation and Reinsertion account for only 4.9% of the total projects in this mapping.

Addressing the reintegration of the former inmates released through effective strategies in order to avoid recidivism, which affects them, their family, society and public security is imperative. Over the past decades, repressive policies have been implemented in an attempt to tackle violence perpetrated by gangs and as a result El Salvador has transformed into a mass incarceration society, becoming the country with the second highest incarceration rate in the world¹⁷. The result of excessive use of the penal system, makes invisible the roots and social contexts of violence and crime (Amaya Cobar, 2012) thus, the imprisonment of people does not affect or improve the social conditions that influenced an individual or group to be in conflict with the law in the first place.

14

Develop a formal structure to help individuals' transition from gangs.

A recent survey shows that 68% of individuals associated with gangs in El Salvador prisons, expressed an intention to leave gangs if given the opportunity.¹⁸ However, the absence of formal structures to help individuals' transition away from gangs impedes their agency

¹⁷ El Salvador is only second to the United States in terms of its incarceration rate per 100,000 inhabitants. In 2018 that rate was 617 per 100,000 inhabitants. The U.S. rate in 2019 was 698.

¹⁸ Cruz, J.M.; Rosen, J.D.; Amaya, L.E.; Amaya, L.E.; & Vorobeyeva, Y. (2017). The new face of street gangs: the gang phenomenon in El Salvador. Technical Report. Florida International University and Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo (FUNDE).

to defect; the vast majority stays within gang structures, resulting in an extraordinarily high recidivism rate of 90%¹⁹. Supporting transition platforms, from small-scale currently engaged actors (churches, NGOs) to larger horizontal programs, can strengthen the long-term sustainability of a phased transition out of gang life.

15

The mapping didn't identify one single project focusing the impact of violence on disabled groups or that included a disability component.

While data might not be exact, according to the 6th Census of Population in 2007, the disability prevalence rate in El Salvador is 4.1%. In a context of violence, vulnerability is accentuated for those living with disabilities, both physical and mental.

16

The most diverse sector is Institutional Strengthening and Reform, which accounts for 28.53% of the total of prioritized projects.

This category can be an opportunity for the WB to contribute by identifying global best practices, such as strategies for prison overcrowding. The impact of lengthy pre-trial detentions can be devastating economically and psychologically for people awaiting trial and their families, increasing pressure on them to find ways to provide for their children. In this bind, some turn to crime or drugs. In El Salvador more than 30 % of prison population is awaiting trial and these detainees can be held for years.

¹⁹ Lessing, B. (2014). How to build a criminal empire from behind bars: prison gangs and projection of power. Technical report. Retrieved from http://conference.iza.org/conference_files/riskonomics2014/lessing_b9947.pdf

Infographic 5. Opportunities



14



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16



**Institutional
Strengthening
and Reform**
accounts for
28.53%
of the projects; most
diverse sector

Opportunity
for the WB
to contribute
by identifying
strategies
against prison
overcrowding

Over
30%
of Salvadoran prison
population is held for
years while
awaiting trial

Lengthy pre-trial
detentions can
be devastating
economically and
psychologically for
people awaiting trial
and their families

Conclusion

This brief has been the result of a mapping exercise of the different domestic and international actors that finance or implement citizen security related projects in El Salvador. The information herein provides an ample, but not exhaustive, list of stakeholders including some of the landmark programs these institutions have implemented, as well as the thematic focus of their programming and the budgets. The results of the mapping analysis highlight the institutions that the Bank should prioritize to collaborate and coordinate with by supporting and/or complementing these existing programs.

Despite the methodological difficulties posed by the Covid-19 pandemic, it was encouraging to find interest and enthusiasm from different organizations eager to share their portfolios; as shown in the annexes, the projects and programs of the contacted institutions provide a valuable repository of recent, current and future actions planned within the realm of citizen security initiatives. This is also a reminder that this remains a vibrant research and practice sector in El Salvador, one which has developed over the last years an increasingly articulated network of stakeholders, actors and individuals, many of who have consolidated their position and expertise beyond national borders.

The brief findings stemmed from a categorization of cooperation projects, organized according to themes and then examined according to the budget provided. Surprisingly, the institution that has invested the most by far in citizen security programs is BCIE (Economic Integration Bank of Central America), which has negotiated close to \$280 million dollars in the GoES banner security program, the Plan Control Territorial. The next institution is USAID, with about \$150 million invested in programs in the sector; the US Embassy and USAID combined have invested in over 30 different programs while BCIE has just invested in three. Despite the resources and investments from all the different institutions, violence and crime have not been reduced dramatically.

The brief provided a visualization of the institutions represented as network maps. The results from this analysis show that USAID, UNWOMEN and UNDP are institutions that are highly connected to other stakeholders in the country. Disappointingly, the mapping exercise also show that domestic civil society groups and NGOs are at the fringes of the network for citizen security engagement. This suggests that not only are international donors and multilateral organizations not working with civil society but that ideas from communities that understand their problem and potential solutions are not being incorporated into program and project design.

The key recommendations from the paper demonstrate that coordination among international stakeholders is important to achieving success. Not only must international donors coordinate better among themselves, the groups must also coordinate with local partners (NGOs and civil society), as well as government institutions. At the moment there is no coordinating body or forum for all of the different stakeholders operating in this sector. This is a clear entry point and

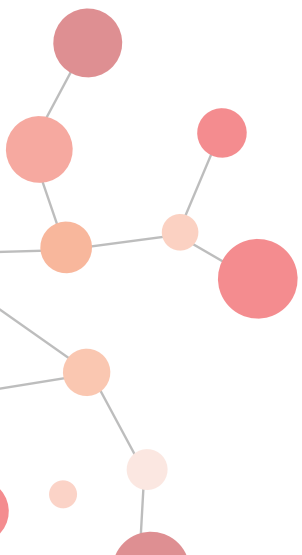
opportunity for the Bank to engage. Another important recommendation from the paper is that state-level institutions must begin to refocus their investments toward an ecological model of violence and crime prevention instead of solely relying on security forces to address the issue.

The variety of thematic focus suggests multiple courses of action. However, there is particular opportunity to invest in actions that support the reintegration of prisoners to society. International standard and norms reaffirm that the adoption of measures to ensure the effective reintegration of prisoners within the community is one of the best and least expensive ways to prevent them from re-offending. There are several experiences on the success of this type of intervention. This integration is by no means just in employment, but to foster family ties, community relations, conflict resolution skills, psychosocial support adequate to the individual's psychiatric profile, and education, among others.

Some concrete actions for the World Bank to support the government are related to the reform their current justice systems to assure adequate conditions reduce recidivism and promote reintegration, through: (i) initiating a data-driven engagement with the new administration in El Salvador on justice reform priorities; (ii) focusing on increasing the certainty of moderate punishment, meaning to provide greater flexibility consistent with the nature and gravity of the offence or alternative measures, rather than adopting heavy-handed policing or pure punitive measures or "mano dura" approaches and tackle systemic corruption; (iii) embarking on diagnostic, analysis, and identification of best practices to better support prison reform and support initiatives to reduce the negative impacts of imprisonment through diagnostic and analytical tools with focus on best practices from other countries and regions; (iv) fostering mechanisms for peaceful resolution of inter- and intra-community conflicts and reduce violent behaviors.



ANNEXES



ANNEX 1. Methodology

The Assessment Team employed a mixed-method methodology that included document review, key informant interviews, and quantitative data gathered from donors. The team reviewed key documents and information for major donors from their websites. The team conducted informant interviews with key stakeholders from different organizations. Quantitative data regarding donor projects and assistance was obtained from websites as well as from donors and analyzed in order to construct an inventory of donor projects, create project lists and maps, cross date to analyze main indicators and determine their scope. The assessment consisted of three phases, as explained below:

Phase 1: Desk Review

Compilation of Information from the web and final instrument design

The team consulted a broad range of background documents available online from donors and Multilaterals websites as well as information available on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' website Information on Development Cooperation in El Salvador and assessed its reliability, timeliness, and practicability when conducting interviews with donors and investment Agencies.

This information was validated and expanded during interviews with the donors.

The team compiled the current/ongoing cooperation projects of the main international organizations in El Salvador and analyzed the geographic areas of implementation, the main categories the crime and violence projects are addressing, type of beneficiaries and the incidence of coordination with government agencies as well as the extent these strategies and projects are aligned El Salvador development objectives (DOs).

- The list of Embassies that we contacted via email and sent the form are included in **Annex 2**.
- The list of Cooperation Agencies/Donors that the team interviewed are included in **Annex 3**.
- The list of donor projects identified is included in **Annex 4**.

Phase 2: Interviews

The team conducted informant interviews with key stakeholders from different organizations, including bilateral and multilateral donor agencies. These included the International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development (AECID), Swisscontact, and principal multilateral donors, including the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Phase 3: Data Analysis

The team analyzed the interview data and information gathered in order and consolidated it to determine dominant overall response. Interview data was compared to quantitative data collected online and from organizations in the form of their brochures, project descriptions. See brief for an explanation on criteria and data used.

ANNEX 2. Contacted Embassies

The following diplomatic missions were contacted for this exercise (organized alphabetically). Those in bold sent back information with projects related to citizen security.

- 1 Embassy of the United States**
- 2 Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany**
- 3 Embassy of Argentina
- 4 Embassy of Belize
- 5 Embassy of Britain
- 6 Embassy of Canada (through CIDA, see Annex 3)**
- 7 Embassy of Chile**
- 8 Embassy of Colombia
- 9 Embassy of Costa Rica
- 10 Embassy of Cuba
- 11 Embassy of China
- 12 Embassy of Ecuador
- 13 Embassy of Spain
- 14 Embassy of France**
- 15 Embassy of Guatemala
- 16 Embassy of Honduras
- 17 Embassy of Italy
- 18 Embassy of Japan
- 19 Embassy of Mexico
- 20 Embassy of Nicaragua
- 21 Embassy of the Orden de Malta
- 22 Embassy of Palestine
- 23 Embassy of Panamá
- 24 Embassy of Perú
- 25 Embassy of Qatar
- 26 Embassy of the Dominican Republic
- 27 Embassy of Brazil
- 28 Embassy of the Republic of Korea
- 29 Embassy of Russia
- 30 Embassy of Uruguay
- 32 Consulate of Sweden

ANNEX 3. Interviewed Agencies and Organizations

The following cooperation agencies and multilateral organizations were contacted for this exercise (organized alphabetically).

1. USAID (United States Agency for International Development) Interview and Form.
2. KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency) No interview. Form.
3. UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) Interview and Form.
4. UN Women (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) No interview. Form.
5. JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) No interview. No Form.
6. GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) Interview. Embassy of Germany sent form with information.
7. KfW Development Bank No interview. Information obtained from internet and the form sent by the Embassy of Germany.
8. IOM (International Organization for Migration) Interview and Form.
9. AECID (Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo) Interview and Form.
10. Swisscontact Interview and Form.
11. AICS (Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo) Interview and Form.
12. UNDP (United Nations Development Program) Interview and Form.
13. IDB (Inter-American Development Bank) Interview and Form.
14. EU (European Union) No interview. Form.
15. ACNUR/UNHCR No interview. Form.
16. UNICEF. No interview. Form
17. CABEL. The Central American Bank for Economic Integration Banc. No interview. Form
18. ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross). No interview. No Form. Information obtained from annual report.
19. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). No interview. Embassy of Canada sent form.
20. UNAIDS (United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS)

ANNEX 4. Matrix of Projects

Organization	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)
1. Project	Support ICRIME project (regional program against crime and drug traffic) with Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas (FIIAPP) - Delegated European Union cooperation
Timeline	January 2019 – December 2022
Components	Component 1. Implementation and research related to crime and violence, police, public prosecution, forensic medicine, public prosecution, police capacity.
Budget	USD 12,210,000 (EUR 11,000,000). Contract between AECID and EU, executed through grant of Spanish government to SICA.
Beneficiaries	
Counterparts	SICA
Location	Regional: Central America
Project	Escuelas Taller. Phases I, II III
Timeline	2016 – 2022
General Components	<p>Occupational training for employment (infrastructure, services, profession) with components related to social interrelation</p> <p>Two schools currently open in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zacatecoluca: filigree, based on model of the Escuela Taller in Mompox (Colombia) • San Salvador <p>Participants are certified by INSAFORP. They are partially monitored after the training period is completed.</p> <p>Job placement component to support employment and promote entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Each Phase is considered a different project</p>
2. Project Phase Base	Transfer, implementation and dissemination of a tool kit “Cultura de Paz” of the Escuelas Taller “Herramientas de Paz” in Colombia to El Salvador to foster peaceful coexistence and the social and productive insertion of youth at risk of exclusion
Timeline	January 2020 – January 2021
Components	Contribute to violence prevention and the social and productive reinsertion of youth at risk of exclusion in El Salvador and Central America.
Budget	USD 88,000 (EUR 80,000)
Beneficiaries	70 participants

Counterparts	Triangular Cooperation Colombia-El Salvador-Spain, Presidential Agency of International Cooperation of Colombia APC-Red Adelco, Vice-Ministry of Cooperation for Development of El Salvador, Municipalities of Zacatecoluca and San Salvador
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador
3. Project Phase I, II	Escuela Taller of San Salvador. Phase I y II
Timeline	January 2018 – December 2022
Components	Consolidate the “Escuela Taller of San Salvador” as a tool of inclusive and sustainable local development. Develop abilities and skills for employment of youth at risk of social exclusion and low educational level in contexts of high incidence of social violence, including gender-based violence, in the municipality of San Salvador.
Budget	USD 770,000 (EUR 700,000)
Beneficiaries	
Counterparts	Municipality of San Salvador
Location	Department San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador
4. Project Phase I, II, III	Human Development School of Zacatecoluca - Escuela Taller. Phases I, II, III
Timeline	January 2016 – January 2021
Components	Generate a safe and attractive environment of local economic development, that is inclusive and sustainable, and develop the skills and abilities for employment of youth at risk of social exclusion and with low level of education, in contexts of high incidence of social violence (including gender-based violence).
Budget	USD 1,555,000 (EUR 950,000)
Beneficiaries	
Counterparts	Municipality of Zacatecoluca
Location	Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca
5. Project	Support to Plan Control Territorial
Timeline	2019 – ongoing
Components	<p>Delegated EU cooperation to Consejo Territorial Prevención de la Violencia.</p> <p>Paused after change in government and now with Covid-19 situation priorities have shifted. EU is deciding if the budget is redirected.</p> <p>Continue to promote social dialogue, including municipalities (Municipal Committees for the Prevention of Violence, CMPV).</p>
Budget	USD 666,000 (EUR 600,000)
Beneficiaries	Nationwide
Counterparts	Government of El Salvador (GoES)
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide

6. Project	Strengthening of the institutions of the Justice and Security Sectors in El Salvador, for the protection and effective care of women victims of gender violence
Timeline	January 2019 – August 2020
Components	Strengthen the institutionality of the Justice Sector for the adequate implementation of the systems of care, protection and statistical registry of violence against women, provided for in the Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence (Ley Integral para una Vida Libre de Violencia, LEIV), and the Law of Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women (Ley de Igualdad, Equidad y Erradicación de la Discriminación contra las Mujeres, LIE).
Budget	USD 211,000 (EUR 190,000)
Beneficiaries	
Counterparts	Executive Technical Unit of the Justice Sector (UTE)
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
7. Project	Strengthening of local and metropolitan capacities on comprehensive management of public space in the AMSS
Timeline	January 2020 – August 2021
Components	Contribute to guarantee the right to the city and the generation of socioeconomic opportunities in the most vulnerable populations of the San Salvador Metropolitan Area. Support the process of implementing the public spaces policy linked to a territorial economic development policy in a participatory manner in the metropolitan area.
Budget	USD 223,000 (EUR 200,000)
Beneficiaries	14 municipalities.
Counterparts	OPAMSS-COAMSS
Location	Department of San Salvador: Metropolitan Area. Municipalities of: San Salvador, Antiguo Cuscatlán, Santa Tecla, Apopa, Ayutuxtepeque, Cuscatancingo, Ciudad Delgado, Ilopango, Mejicanos, Nejapa, San Marcos, San Martín, Soyapango, Tonacatepeque.
Projects implemented by other organizations with AECID grants	
Grant Recipient	Farmacéuticos Mundi (FARMAMUNDI) + Asociación Paz y Desarrollo
8. Project	Facilitate a process of effective restitution of the rights of women in risk and exclusion situations that face violence that develops capacities, generates knowledge and can be replicated, thus contributing to improve public policies for social protection.
Timeline	April 2019 – January 2023
Components	Sexual and reproductive rights of girls and young women. Gender-based violence eradication
Budget	USD 2,776,000 (EUR 2,500,000)
Beneficiaries	
Partners	APROCSAL, FUNSALPRODESE, IMU

Location	Department of Usulután. Municipalities: Jiquilisco, Ozatlán, Concepción Bártres, Jucarán, Santiago de María, Mercedes Umaña, Nueva Granada
Grant Recipient	Mundubat + Associació Catalana d'Enginyeria Sense Fronteres (ESF-Cataluña)
9. Project	Strengthening the capacities of rural women for the enforceability of full exercise and the promotion of human rights
Timeline	January 2019 – January 2023
Components	<p>Rights of organized rural women and gender equality.</p> <p>Women's economic autonomy.</p> <p>Strengthening of women's and mixed organizations for political advocacy.</p> <p>Elimination of gender violence.</p>
Budget	USD 2,776,000 (EUR 2,500,000)
Beneficiaries	
Partners	Asociación Nacional de Trabajadores Agropecuarios (ANTA), Federación de Cooperativas de la Reforma Agraria de la Región Central (FECORACEN), Asociación Movimiento de Mujeres Mérida Anaya Montes (Las Méridas)
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Santa Ana. Municipalities: Coatepeque, El Congo Department of Sonsonate. Municipalities: Izalco, Nahuizalco, San Julián Department of La Libertad. Municipalities: San José Villanueva, Puerto La Libertad, Tamanique, Jicalapa, Chiltiupán Department of La Paz. Municipalities: Tapalhuaca, Santiago Nonualco, San Rafael Obrajuelo, Zacatecoluca Department of San Salvador. Municipality: El Paisnal
Grant Recipient	Spanish Red Cross
10. Project	Reducing vulnerability and promoting comprehensive public policies for people in situations of human mobility, with special attention to migrants and those displaced by other forms of violence, in the Northern Triangle of Central America and Mexico
Timeline	January 2019 – January 2023
Components	<p>Strengthening of public institutions.</p> <p>Mechanisms to assist migrants and displaced persons.</p> <p>Knowledge management of the migratory phenomenon and displacement by violence.</p> <p>Reintegration of migrants.</p>
Budget	USD 838,900 (EUR 755,369)
Beneficiaries	
Partners	Salvadoran Red Cross

Location	Regional, nationwide
Grant Recipient	Asociación de Investigación y Especialización sobre Temas Iberoamericanos (AIETI)
11. Project	Active and strengthened citizenship to promote the culture of Peace in 7 municipalities of La Libertad and San Salvador
Timeline	December 2018 – November 2020
Components	Violence prevention
Budget	USD 366,200 (EUR 329,714)
Beneficiaries	
Partners	Asociación para el desarrollo de El Salvador (CRIPDES)
Location	7 Municipalities Department of La Libertad Department of San Salvador
Grant Recipient	Fundación para la Cooperación APY Solidaridad En Acción
12. Project	Strengthening of women's organizations, Local Governments and Justice operators for the protection of Women's Rights of victims of gender violence
Timeline	January 2020 – January 2021
Components	Gender-based violence
Budget	USD 403,155 (EUR 363,008)
Beneficiaries	
Partners	Asociación Colectiva de Mujeres para el Desarrollo Local (La Colectiva)
Location	Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: San Salvador, El Paisnal, Aguilares, Guazapa, Santo Tomás, Panchimalco, Apopa, Tonacatepeque
Grant Recipient	Fundación Educación y Cooperación (EDUCO)
13. Project	Humanitarian Assistance for children and adolescents and their families affected by other forms of violence in El Salvador
Timeline	December 2018 – May 2020
Components	Humanitarian assistance and protection of girls, boys and adolescents' victims of violence.
Budget	USD 666,357 (EUR 599,999)
Beneficiaries	
Partners	Fundación Plan El Salvador
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of La Libertad • Department of Chalatenango • Department of Cabañas • Department of Usulután • Department of San Salvador • Department of Morazán

Organization	Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo (AICS)
14. Project	Prevention and rehabilitation for youth at risk and conflict with the law AID 9962 (<i>"Programma di prevenzione e di riabilitazione di giovani a rischio e in conflitto con la legge"</i>)
Timeline	24 months. On standby until Congress approves it.
Components	Contribute to the prevention of youth violence and the rehabilitation of youth in conflict with the law through training, job placement, improvement of dedicated services and awareness of public opinion.
Budget	Loan: USD 6,164,000 (EUR 5,550,000)
Beneficiaries	
Counterparts	MJSP
Location	Nationwide
15. Project	Minors and Justice – Support to Central American governments in relation to Juvenile Justice AID 10411 (<i>"Minori e Giustizia - Sostegno ai Governi centroamericani sulla tematica della giustizia minorile"</i>)
Timeline	August 2017 – September 2019
Components	Contribute to the strengthening of the Juvenile Justice Systems and the protection of the rights of minors who break the law in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, in order to respond appropriately and consistently to the intended rehabilitation and socio-educational reintegration of minors by national laws specialized in juvenile criminal matters.
Budget	Donation: USD 1,666,000 (EUR 1,500,000)
Beneficiaries	
Counterparts	Instituto Ítalo-Latinoamericano (IILA)
Location	Regional: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras
Comments	This is the second phase. There was a first phase from 2015 to 2016 during which an Inter-institutional Group of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (Mesa Interinstitucional del Sistema de Justicia Penal Juvenil, MI-SJPJ) was created.
16. Project	Technical assistance for the strengthening of social insertion programs for teenagers and youth in conflict with the criminal law in SICA countries (<i>"Assistenza tecnica per il rafforzamento dei programmi di inserimento sociale di adolescenti e giovani in conflitto con la legge penale nei paesi del SICA"</i>)
Timeline	April 2016 – December 2019
Components	Strengthen the rehabilitation and social integration programs of adolescents and young people in conflict with the criminal law of the SICA member countries, in support of the implementation of the Central American Security Strategy (Estrategia de Seguridad Centroamericana, ESCA).
Budget	Donation: USD 999,537 (EUR 900,000)
Beneficiaries	
Counterparts	IADB, SICA

Location	Regional project, but mainly developed in El Salvador
Organization	Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE)
17. Project	Strengthening the Penitentiary System in El Salvador Program
Timeline	2012 – present
Components	Component 1. Infrastructure Component 2. Equipment Surveillance
Budget	Loan: USD 71,000,000. Offsetting account (VAT): USD 9,730,000
Beneficiaries	13,380 new spaces for a population of 37,227 deprived of freedom. Construction and Equipment of the 7 penitentiary centers.
Counterparts	MJSP
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador • Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca • Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Izalco • Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana
18. Project	Social Development Program within the framework of the Financing Program of Plan de Control Territorial in its Phase II
Timeline	Projected implementation: 24 months (Loan pending approval by Congress).
Components	Hospital equipment, community streets, SkateParks, libraries (Cubos), sport fields, infrastructure for cultural centers, sensibilization campaigns, youth training, investment in centers for potable/drinking water, supervision.
Budget	Loan: USD 91,000,000 (includes VAT)
Beneficiaries	378,715 persons directly benefitted
Counterparts	Ministry of the Interior, ANDA, MINSAL, INSAFORP, INDES, MOP, Ministry of Culture
Location	Nationwide
19. Project	Program for Modernization of Citizen Security Institutions within the financing framework of Plan de Control Territorial in its Phase III
Timeline	Projected implementation: 36 months (Loan pending approval by the Assembly)
Components	Strategic mobility equipment, video surveillance, operational tactics, hospital doctor, Supervision, Executing Unit. It is a modernization program for security institutions, although there will be investment in non-mobile assets (cameras, fiber optics, medical equipment, etc.), there will also be investment in patrols, drones, helicopters, etc. Therefore, it is considered that the coverage will be national.
Budget	Loan: USD 109,000,000 (includes VAT).
Beneficiaries	2,805,436 direct beneficiaries

Counterparts	MJSP, PNC, Ministry of Defense
Location	Nationwide
Organization	Canada, Embassy of
20. Project	Protective Learning and Nurturing Environments in the Northern Triangle (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras) (PLANE)
Timeline	2019 – 2023
Components	<p>Component 1. Access to safe spaces</p> <p>Component 2. Quality and relevant alternative learning</p> <p>Component 3. Addressing school-related violence via empowering school communities and strengthening education systems</p>
Budget	<p>Total Budget: USD 15,000,000</p> <p>Budget allocated for El Salvador (30% of total budget): USD 4,500,000</p>
Beneficiaries	<p>60,400 children in El Salvador</p> <p>7,020 teachers, ministry officials, and committee members in El Salvador</p>
Counterparts	UNICEF
Location	<p>Regional: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras.</p> <p>In El Salvador:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: San Martín, Soyapango, Ciudad Delgado, San Marcos, Santo Tomás • Department of La Libertad. Municipality: Colón • Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel • Department of Usulután. Municipality: Usulután • Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana • Department of Chalatenango. Municipality: Chalatenango • Department of La Unión. Municipality: La Unión • Department of San Vicente. Municipality: San Vicente • Department of Cuscatlán. Municipality: Suchitoto • Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Sonsonate • Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca • Department of Morazán. Municipality: Perquín <p>It is expected that there will be changes of targeted municipalities according to the needs determined by the COVID-19 emergency.</p>

Organization	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
21. Project	Cross-border Crimes against Women and Girls in the Northern Triangle
Timeline	2018 – 2021
Components	<p>Component 1. Adoption, by justice actors and actresses of practices conforming to international standards in judicial processes relating to cross-border crimes involving women, girls and other persons in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>Component 2. Improve the institutional response for the repression and punishment of cross-border crimes committed against women, girls and other persons in vulnerable situations.</p>
Budget	<p>Total budget USD 4,300,000</p> <p>Budget allocated to El Salvador USD 1,440,000</p>
Beneficiaries	Prosecutors working in public prosecution or other specialized institutions in the three countries of the Northern Triangle
Counterparts	Lawyers Without Borders Canada
Location	<p>Regional: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras</p> <p>In El Salvador: Nationwide</p>
22. Project	Strengthening the Implementation of Case-management Toolkit for Forced Disappearances and Torture of Woman, Men and Youth Related to Organized Crime Cases in El Salvador
Timeline	2019 – 2023
Components	<p>Component 1. Increase use of case management toolkit in cases of disappeared persons and torture of woman, men, and youth related to organized crime through standing operating procedures in the four jurisdictions of El Salvador.</p> <p>Component 2. Improved criminal justice response (gender-responsive included) to victims of cases of disappeared persons and torture related to organized crime in the four jurisdictions of El Salvador.</p>
Budget	USD 1,150,000
Beneficiaries	Office of the Attorney-Generals and its dependent bodies and the National Police (PNC), particularly in investigations and prosecutions of forced disappearances and torture in connection with organized crime.
Counterparts	UNODC
Location	Nationwide
23. Project	Strengthening the Central America Justice and Security Sector Capacities for Digital Evidence Management
Timeline	2019 – 2023

Components	<p>Component 1. Strengthen gender-sensitive investigative capacity of specialized male and female law enforcement officials to respond to cybercrime threats in Latin America and the Caribbean.</p> <p>Component 2. Improve regional cooperation and information sharing to counteract cybercrime in Latin America and the Caribbean through the use of INTERPOL channels by specialized male and female law enforcement officials.</p>
Budget	<p>Total Budget USD 2,113,450 (CAD 2,900,000) (Regional)</p> <p>Budget allocated to El Salvador 25% USD 546,088 (CAD 749 323)</p>
Beneficiaries	<p>Cybercrime Unit at the Central Division of Investigations of the National Civil Police of El Salvador</p> <p>Section of Technological Offences and Digital Forensic Analysis of the Police of El Salvador Technical and Scientific Division</p>
Counterparts	UNODC
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Belize El Salvador: Nationwide
24. Project	Strengthening Criminal Investigations and Evidence Sharing in Central America
Timeline	2017–2020
Components	<p>Component 1. Improve use of specialized investigative practices and techniques to combat threats posed by transnational organized crime in the Northern Triangle of Central America.</p> <p>Component 2. Improve gender sensitive practices in the protection of justice system personnel in the Northern Triangle of Central America.</p>
Budget	<p>Total Budget USD 2,842,000 (CAD 3,900,000)</p> <p>Budget allocated to El Salvador USD 947,300 (CAD 1,300,000)</p>
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CIA units based within the Public Prosecutor's Offices in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. The Special Methods Units (UME) within the Public Prosecutor's Offices in Guatemala and El Salvador. Forensic Video Units within the Public Prosecutor's Offices in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras: Investigators, Technicians and Analysts. The investigation unit dedicated to corruption within the Public Prosecutor's Office in Honduras. Forensic Science Institutes in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. Individual members and institutional heads of the Judiciary and Public Prosecutor's Office in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador and on a more limited scale, human rights defenders, journalists and community justice workers in Honduras. The ballistics and fingerprint units of Forensic Science Institutes in Belize, Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama. The wire room in El Salvador.

Counterparts	Justice Education Society (JES)
Location	Regional: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras El Salvador: Nationwide
25. Project	Case Management with Emphasis on Chain of Custody for Forced Disappearances, Torture and Organized Crime Cases in El Salvador
Timeline	2017–2019. Current request is to further extend to October 2020. Under review and pending approval.
Components	Component 1. National framework for the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of cases of forced disappearance, torture in connection with organized crime in line with international norms and standards. Component 2. Increase investigation of cases of forced disappearance and torture cases in connection with organized crime through piloting of corresponding case management toolkit.
Budget	USD 730,278 (CAD 1,020,000)
Beneficiaries	Office of the Attorney-Generals and its dependent bodies and the National Police (PNC), particularly in investigations and prosecutions of forced disappearances and torture in connection with organized crime.
Counterparts	UNODC
Location	Nationwide
26. Project	Cybercrime Capacity Building in the Americas Phase II
Timeline	2018 – 2021
Components	Component 1. Strengthen gender-sensitive investigative capacity of specialized male and female law enforcement officials to respond to cybercrime threats in Latin America and the Caribbean. Component 2. Improve regional cooperation and information sharing to counteract cybercrime in Latin America and the Caribbean through the use of INTERPOL channels by specialized male and female law enforcement officials.
Budget	Total Regional Budget: USD 2,624,000 (CAD 3,600,000) 3.125% of the budget allocated to El Salvador: USD 83,600 (CAD 114 720)
Beneficiaries	Law enforcement officers with responsibility for cyber security and international police cooperation
Counterparts	INTERPOL
Location	Regional: Latin America and the Caribbean El Salvador: Nationwide

Organization	Chile, Embassy of
27. Project	“Soy Protagonista de mi Historia”: Creating Opportunities for Girls, Boys and Teenagers in El Salvador
Timeline	September 2018 – October 2020
Components	<p>Component 1. Reintegration: It will seek to strengthen the ISNA institutional psychosocial intervention model for the reintegration of adolescents in conflict with the Juvenile Penal Law in the Insertion Centers.</p> <p>Component 2. Prevention: Strengthen community and educational institutions dedicated to violence prevention work in the Municipality of Apopa (Outreach Centers and nearby School Centers), through the joint work of América Solidaria and ConTextos, in four lines: (i) development of a Creative Writing Program to strengthen the cognitive and socio-emotional skills of children and adolescents (NNA); (ii) generation of a protocol of attention and psychosocial monitoring of children with high levels of trauma; (iii) strengthening teaching practices for the development of critical thinking, dialogue skills and literacy; and (iv) the establishment of active and functional libraries as refuge and learning spaces in Outreach Centers and School Centers.</p>
Budget	USD 219,074. Financed by Fondo Chile
Beneficiaries	2,086 people. Young inmates from 4 centers for Youth Social Insertion in El Salvador, from the Salvadoran Institute for the Integral Development of Children and Adolescents (Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo Integral de la Niñez y Adolescencia, ISNA). Apopa teenagers who participate in the 7 Outreach Centers.
Counterparts	NGO ConTextos, ISNA through its Insertion Centers, as well as the Outreach Centers and Schools of the Municipality of Apopa.
Location	<p><u>Social Insertion Centers (CIS):</u></p> <p>Department of Ahuachapán: CIS El Espino.</p> <p>Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador (CIS Tonacatepeque), Ilopango (CIS Rosa Virginia)</p> <p>Department of Cuscatlán. Municipality: Ilobasco. CIS Senderos</p> <p><u>Outreach Centers and Schools:</u></p> <p>Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: San Salvador, Apopa. Localities of Chintuc 1, Chictuc 2, Tikales, Valle del Sol and Apopa Centro.</p>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel • Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca • Department of Ahuachapán. Municipality: Ahuachapán

28. Project	Promotion of youth employment and technical and vocational education and training for young people for the prevention of youth violence in Central America (CaPAZ)
Timeline	January 2020 – December 2022
Components	<p>Component 1. Integrated approaches of MHPSS in vocational education and training are developed and strengthened.</p> <p>Component 2. Access to local labor market-relevant vocational training opportunities for youth from communities with high levels of violence is improved, including digital and mobile formats.</p> <p>Involvement of the private sector in intersectoral networks to reduce discrimination against young people from communities with high levels of violence is strengthened.</p>
Budget	USD 5,568,000 (EUR 5,000,000)
Beneficiaries	Youth (14–30 years old) in communities with high levels of violence
Counterparts	<p>Implemented by GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH)</p> <p>Regional counterpart: General Secretariat of SICA (regional implementation counterpart: SISCA)</p>
Location	<p>In El Salvador:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca • Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador • Department of Cuscatlán. Municipality: Cojutepeque • Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel
29. Project	Live together and safe spaces for young people in El Salvador (CON-VIVIR)
Timeline	April 2017 – April 2021
Components	<p>Component 1. Construction and / or improvement of social infrastructure for youth.</p> <p>Component 2. Strengthening work and social skills for youth.</p> <p>Component 3. Strengthening the capacities of national and implementing institutions.</p>
Budget	USD 18,930,000 (EUR 17,000,000)
Beneficiaries	Youth from selected communities within the municipalities prioritized with high incidence of violence and crime.
Counterparts	<p>Financed by KfW</p> <p>Implemented by Fondo de Inversión Social para el Desarrollo Local (FISDL) and MJSP</p>

Location	<p>10 municipalities of El Salvador:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Ahuachapán. Municipality: Ahuachapán • Department of Cuscatlán. Municipality: Cojutepeque • Department of La Libertad. Municipalities: Colón, Quezaltepeque • Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel • Department of La Paz. Municipalities: San Pedro Masahuat, Santiago Nonualco, Zacatecoluca • Department of San Vicente. Municipalities: San Vicente, Tecoluca
Organization	European Union (EU)
30. Project	Support to Plan El Salvador Seguro
Timeline	Abril 2018 – Abril 2022
Components	<p>Component 1. Social prevention and care for victims of social violence.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>Number of students participating in the “Open School for Coexistence” Program.</p> <p>Number of Official School Centers (CEO) and Catholic School Centers (CECE) in which the “Psychosocial Care for School Coexistence” program is implemented.</p> <p>Number of students participating in the “Strengthening Skills for Productivity” Program.</p> <p>Number of Official School Centers (CEO) that implement the Gender Equity and Equality Policy.</p> <p>Number of Victim Attention Points (PAV) working.</p> <p>Number of public spaces built / remodeled and revitalized.</p> <p>Number of Municipal Committees for the Prevention of Violence (CMPV) organized and functioning.</p> <p>Percentage of the Special Contribution for Citizen Security and Coexistence (CESC) executed in “Prevention of violence” and in “Attention and protection of victims”.</p>
Budget	USD 60,045,000 (EUR 54, 000,000)
Beneficiaries	GoES (MJSP and Ministry of Education)
Counterparts	MJSP

<p>Location</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68 municipalities prioritized according to Plan Control Territorial: • Department of Santa Ana. Municipalities: Santa Ana, Metapán, Coatepeque, Chalchuapa, El Congo • Department of San Vicente. Municipalities: San Sebastián, Verapaz, San Lorenzo, Tepetitán, Guadalupe, Toluca • Department of Cuscatlán. Municipalities: Suchitoto, San Rafael, Cedros, Cojutepeque, El Carmen • Department of La Paz. Municipalities: San Luis Talpa, Olocuilta, San Juan Nonualco, Zacatecoluca, San Rafael • Obrajuelo, San Pedro Nonualco • Department of Cabañas. Municipalities: Sensuntepeque, Ilobasco • Department of San Vicente. Municipality: San Vicente • Department of La Unión. Municipalities: La Unión, Conchagua • Department of Usulután. Municipalities: Usulután, Jiquilisco, San Dionisio, Puerto del Triunfo, Jucuarán • Department of San Miguel. Municipalities: San Miguel, Moncagua, Quelepa, Uluazapa, Comacarán. • Department of Sonsonate. Municipalities: Sonsonate, Acajutla, San Julián, Armenia, Izalco, Sonzacate • Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: San Salvador, Panchimalco, San Marcos, Ilopango, Cuscatancingo Soyapango Mejicanos Ciudad Delgado, San Martin, Tonacatepeque, Apopa, Nejapa, Aguilares • Department of Ahuachapán. Municipalities: Ahuachapán, Turín, Atiquizaya, San Lorenzo • Department of La Libertad. Municipalities: La Libertad, Zaragoza, Santa Tecla, Colón, Ciudad Arce, Quezaltepeque, San Juan Opico • Department of Morazán. Municipality: San Francisco Gotera • Department of Chalatenango. Municipality: Chalatenango
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Projects implemented by other organizations with EU grants	
NGO	HORIZONT3000
31. Project	For the inclusion of youth and women in advocacy and citizen oversight in the implementation of Plan El Salvador Seguro (PESS)
Timeline	January 2019 – December 2021
Components	Public security policy observatory
Budget	USD 556,000 (EUR500,000)
Beneficiaries	<p>i) Informal network of monitoring citizens, 200 organized youth from the Municipalities of Jiquilisco, Usulután, Guazapa and Nejapa;</p> <p>ii) 120 women leaders of 15 women organizations from the department of Usulután, delegates of the International Committee of Women in Jiquilisco and the “Concertación de Mujeres del Oriente y de comisiones de mujeres de Nejapa y Guazapa”;</p> <p>iii) close to 100 members of the Municipal Committees for Violence Prevention (CMPV) from the municipalities Jiquilisco, Usulután, Guazapa and Nejapa (institutional delegates or members of civil society organizations) and from the Departamental Management Cabinets (GGD) from Usulután and San Salvador.</p>
Counterparts	ACISAM, Colectiva de Mujeres para el Desarrollo Local
Location	<p>Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: Nejapa, Guazapa</p> <p>Department of Usulután. Municipalities: Jiquilisco, Usulután</p>
NGO	Christian AID
32. Project	Building Peace (“Construyendo Paz”)
Timeline	January 2019 – December 2020
Components	Public security policy observatory
Budget	USD 556,000 (EUR500,000)
Beneficiaries	<p>i) 58 leaders from civil society organizations, ii) 322 community organizations that represent 189 communities, iii) 7 Municipal Committees for Violence Prevention (CMPV); iv) 1 Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Ciudadana y Convivencia (CNSCC); v) staff of government organizations and major offices that participate in the 7 CMPV selected.</p>
Counterparts	Fundación de Estudios para la Aplicación del Derecho (FESPAD)
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: San Salvador, Mejicanos, Ciudad Delgado, Soyapango Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca Department of Usulután. Municipality: Jiquilisco Department of Cuscatlán. Municipality: Cojutepeque

NGO	Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz - ACPP
33. Project	Strategies for citizen control and institutional strengthening for a security policy with a gender focus that reduces social vulnerability to violence. (Estrategias de contraloría ciudadana y reforzamiento institucional para una política de seguridad con enfoque de género que reduzca la vulnerabilidad social ante la violencia)
Timeline	January 2019 – December 2021
Components	Public security policy observatory
Budget	USD 554,000 (EUR498,344)
Beneficiaries	Women of the affected territories, human rights activists, members of civil society organizations (CSO), media, artists collectives, policy makers, implementing institutions of the PESS (MJSP, PNC, Fiscalía General de la República (FGR), Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ), Ministry of Health (MINSAL) and local administrators.
Counterparts	APROCSAL, ORMUSA
Location	Department of La Libertad. Municipalities: Ciudad Arce, Quezaltepeque, Zaragoza, Puerto de La Libertad Department of La Paz. Municipalities: San Pedro Masahuat, Zacatecoluca, Olocuilta, San Luis Talpa
NGO	Corporación de la Pasión (Servicio Social Pasionista)
34. Project	Citizenship promoting good governance of security policies in the change of government.
Timeline	December 2018 – May 2021
Components	Public security policy observatory
Budget	USD 556,000 (EUR 500,000)
Beneficiaries	Adolescents, youth, adult participants, victims of violence attended in the implementation framework of PESS; Municipal Commission for Violence Prevention (CMPV) of Mejicanos (phase 1), San Miguel (phase 2), and Armenia (phase 3); citizenship leaders; institutional actors (PNC, FGR, MJSP, DGCP, PDDH). At least 20 civil society organizations with interventions on violence prevention, political and fiscal monitoring, attention to victims of violence, rehabilitation and reinsertion, women and youth participation.
Counterparts	OIKOS
Location	Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Armenia Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel Department of San Salvador. Municipality: Mejicanos
University	Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas
35. Project	Defending human rights, we build democracy (“Defendiendo derechos humanos, construimos democracia”)
Timeline	January 2018 – January 2021

Components	<p>Component 1. Contribute to the protection of human rights defenders who fight against impunity for human rights violations in El Salvador.</p> <p>Component 2. Strengthen institutional capacities and social control for the defense of human rights and democratic processes (implementation of the university observatory on human rights violations).</p>
Budget	USD 662,180 (EUR595,385)
Beneficiaries	Defenders of human rights, justice operators, and the UCA. Civil society organizations linked with technical round tables: gender women, LGBTI, environment, migrants and historic memory. Universities, networks that work on Human rights, and public institutions (PNC, FGR, etc.).
Counterparts	
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
Organization	AECID
36. Project	Support to Central American Security Strategy - PAESCA
Timeline	May 2020
Components	Violence Prevention
Budget	
Beneficiaries	GoES
Counterparts	Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana SICA
Location	<p>Department of Chalatenango. Municipality: La Palma</p> <p>Department of Santa Ana. Municipalities: Metapán, San Antonio Pajonal</p>
Organization	Embassy of France
37. Project	Centers for Software Development
Timeline	1-year duration, possibility of extension to 2 years. Projected starting date: August 2020
Components	At first, youths who attend CUBO in the IVU community take computer classes. After 3 months, those 30 young people that demonstrate more capabilities and interest are selected. This group of young people will be trained in software development at the facilities of the Salvadoran University Alberto Masferrer (USAM).
Budget	USD 50,000 approximately
Beneficiaries	Around 30 young people from the IVU community
Counterparts	Embassy of France, Unidad de Tejido Social (specifically the CUBO from IVU), the French programming company CASS and USAM.
Location	Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador, IVU community
38. Project	Theater for self-discovery
Timeline	9 months duration. Projected starting date: August 2020

Components	<p>This project complements the project described above.</p> <p>Component 1. Address psycho-emotional issues, skills development and development of critical thinking.</p> <p>Component 2. Use of theater as a tool to promote life skills of youth as well as their accompaniment in a process of questioning paradigms and social norms that are part of violence such as machismo, toxic masculinities, normalization of violence, etc.</p>
Budget	USD 30,000
Beneficiaries	Around 40 young people from the IVU community
Counterparts	Embassy of France, Unidad de Tejido Social, the CUBO from IVU community and Cultural Association "el Azoro".
Location	Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador, IVU community
Organization	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
39. Project	Program "Alternativas". (Re-) integration of children and young people at risk of displacement in Central America
Timeline	November 2017 – October 2022
Components	<p>Component 1. Local psychosocial support services and access to differentiated information are strengthened.</p> <p>Component 2. Additional flexible education offers in prioritized communities are developed and accessible for vulnerable youth.</p> <p>Component 3. Intersectoral cooperation for youth employment is strengthened.</p> <p>Coordination mechanisms between national and local institutions to improve reintegration of returnees are improved.</p>
Budget	USD 7,770,000 (EUR 7,000,000)
Beneficiaries	Children and youth (5-25 years old) in vulnerable conditions, at risk of irregular migration and returnees.
Counterparts	<p>Embassy of Germany</p> <p>Implemented by GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH)</p> <p>Regional counterpart: General Secretariat of SICA (regional implementation counterpart: SISCA)</p>
Location	<p>Northern Triangle</p> <p>In El Salvador there is a comprehensive center of citizenship and coexistence in Zacatecoluca</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel • Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca • Department of Ahuachapán. Municipality: Ahuachapán

40. Project	Program "CAPAZ". Promotion of youth employment and technical and vocational education and training for young people for the prevention of youth violence in Central America. Technical assistance for the implementation structure for capacity development.
Timeline	January 2020 – December 2022
Components	<p>Improve the social resilience and employability of youth from communities with high rates of violence to prevent social violence.</p> <p>Component 1. Integrated approaches of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) in vocational education and training are developed and strengthened. Comprehensive Training: mainstreaming of mental health approaches, conflict resolution and psychosocial support in training institutes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10 new offers and 200 trained employees of vocational training institutes in MHPSS. ▪ By strengthening training centers and institutes on psychosocial issues, young people can be encouraged not to give up. <p>Component 2. Access to local labour market-relevant vocational training opportunities for youth from communities with high levels of violence is improved, including digital and mobile formats. Access to training offers development of mobile and virtual training to improve the access of vulnerable youth to employability offers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 8 new mobile and / or digital opportunities for vocational education and training oriented to the labor market, developed based on local diagnoses. ▪ The high risk of mobility due to the presence of gangs prevents young people from going to training centers. Due to this, mobile units are used (the training is brought to their communities). <p>Alliances with the private sector: the involvement of the private sector in intersectoral networks to reduce discrimination against young people from communities with high levels of violence is strengthened.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6 joint measures and /or actions developed with the participation of the private sector to reduce discrimination against youth from communities with high incidence of violence. ▪ Gender perspective (masculinities) MASPAZ.
Budget	USD 5,500,000 (EUR 5,000,000)
Beneficiaries	1,200 youth (14-30 years old)

Counterparts	<p>Regional implementation: Secretaría de Integración Social Centroamericana (SISCA)</p> <p>National Implementation: Ministries/Departments of Social Development.</p> <p>USAID, EU, KfW, Fe y Alegría (popular integral education), FUSALMO, CADERH, INSAFORP, MINED, Ministry of Labor, Mayor's Offices, FISDL: implemented and wants to do it in 10 more municipalities. Creation of public, peaceful and inclusive spaces.</p>
Location	<p>Northern Triangle</p> <p>In El Salvador:</p> <p>Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca</p> <p>Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador</p> <p>Department of Cuscatlán. Municipality: Cojutepeque</p> <p>Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel</p>
Organization	Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
41. Project	Comprehensive Support Program for the Violence Prevention Strategy
Timeline	2017 – April 2021
Components	<p>Strengthening institutional management in the area of social prevention of violence, especially that affecting youth, improving: i) the articulation of prevention services at the national level by the MJSP; ii) the increase of social and labor insertion of young people at risk in the benefited municipalities; and iii) reduce juvenile criminal recidivism.</p> <p>Component 1. Institutional Strengthening of the MJSP: strengthen the institutional, strategic and operational capacities of the MJSP for the promotion and coordination of prevention services at the national level.</p> <p>Component 2. Prevention of youth violence at the local level, increasing opportunities for the social and labor insertion of young people at risk.</p> <p>Component 3. Strengthening the process of rehabilitation and social reintegration of those deprived of freedom: implement comprehensive interventions for their rehabilitation; improve the training of the personnel in charge of the custody of those deprived of freedom and encourage the implementation of alternative measures to incarceration (such as prison farms and the use of electronic bracelets).</p>

Components	<p>Activities of this program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical strengthening of the teams responsible for prevention programs. ▪ Strengthening of the Violence and Crime Information and Analysis System (DIA). ▪ Expansion of the urban video surveillance network in the beneficiary municipalities (security cameras). ▪ Support for the expansion of optical fiber lines to guarantee the autonomy of the telematic security service (500 km of optical fiber installed; the objective is to develop it up to 1,300 km; construction suspended due to Covid-19 lockdown). ▪ Start-up of the Electronic Monitoring Center (Centro de Monitoreo Electrónico) for persons deprived of freedom: system centralization. ▪ Adaptation and modernization of penitentiary farms and workshops for technical labor training for those deprived of freedom, within the framework of the "Yo Cambio" program. ▪ Professional technical training of personnel of the Penitentiary System and the "Yo Cambio" program. ▪ Adaptation and or construction of public space works (coexistence parks), for violence prevention services through agreements with local municipalities: 17 interventions in high-risk areas completed, 15 other interventions still pending; small investments in coexistence parks ("parques de convivencia", now known as "Cubos"). ▪ Support for the training of members of the Municipal Agent Corps. ▪ Launch of the cybersecurity program in El Salvador. ▪ Development of urban infrastructure for violence prevention services that affect young people (coexistence parks).
Budget	<p>USD 45,000,000. Disbursed: USD 38,900,000; of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USD 1,800,000 to support the "Yo Cambio" program (see activities 6 and 7 in comments below) ▪ USD 400,000 for activity 5 (see below). <p>Currently available: USD 6,100,000</p>
Beneficiaries	Youth at risk in the municipalities of intervention; prison population; institutional actors in MJSP, FISDL and DGCP.
Counterparts	<p>MJSP, FISDL,</p> <p>INJUVE and PrePaz in relation to the "Yo Cambio" program</p>
Location	Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: Mejicanos, Ciudad Delgado, Apopa, Cuscatancingo, Soyapango and Districts 1 and 6.

Organization	International Committee of the Red Cross. ICRC
General information	During 2019, ICRC it carried out activities in El Salvador in the following programmatic areas: (i) communities affected violence; (ii) migration and displacement; (iii) disappearances; (iv) persons deprived of liberty; (v) actions to promote an environment more respectful of life and human dignity.
42. Project	Opportunities of Social Inclusion (OIS): strengthening of communities affected by violence
Timeline	Phase 1: 2012 - 2015. Phase 2: 2015 - 2018. Phase 3: July 2018 - March 2021
Components	Component 1: Strengthen local capacities through community resilience development, prioritizing the young population of urban communities in the municipalities of Ciudad Delgado and Apopa.
Budget	USD 1,931,016
Beneficiaries	<p>1,045 children and adolescents and their families strengthened their ability to resolve personal, family and community conflicts as a result of the “seedbed of coexistence”.</p> <p>2,200 people from 8 communities of Ciudad Delgado and Apopa implemented environmental plans promoted by Community Development Associations (ADESCOs), with the support of youth committees and health committees.</p> <p>1,196 inhabitants of Ciudad Delgado and Apopa benefited from enabling environments safe, protective and healthy.</p> <p>1,890 young people participated in entrepreneurship workshops, social inclusion and resilience, and promotion of culture and sports.</p> <p>103 health workers were trained on the protocol of “Protection of Health Services”, in order to identify the levels of risks to those who are exposed in the development of their activities.</p> <p>10 community youth organizations made up of 123 young people improved their organization and strengthened their capabilities to participate in different actions in favor of their communities.</p> <p>10 community spaces rehabilitated its infrastructure.</p> <p>5 schools improved their infrastructure with construction and improvement of educational spaces, such as classrooms and bathrooms.</p>
Counterparts	<p>Implemented by Salvadoran Red Cross.</p> <p>Financed by the consortium consisting of Red Cross societies of Italy, Norway and Switzerland, and the ICRC.</p>
Location	Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: Ciudad Delgado, Apopa

Organization	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
General information	<p>Leading a reintegration process in prioritized communities: two pilots focused on creating a methodology for partners and governments to approach reintegration of returnees and reinsertion of former gang members.</p> <p>Entrepreneurship with a strong component of psychosocial support. Aimed at (i) forced returned migrants and (ii) prison population and former gang members.</p> <p>The programs have three levels: (i) structural (protocols); (ii) community (resilience); (iii) individual (economic, reintegration, entrepreneurship).</p> <p>IOM leads the UN Migration Network in El Salvador (14 agencies).</p> <p>IOM has designed a covid-19 protocol for the reception of returning migrants.</p>
43. Project	Seed capital program
Timeline	<p>2018 – 2020</p> <p>The Seed Capital Initiative is a component that has been integrated in three projects, two of which are still active:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proyecto Trinacional para la Resiliencia y Cohesión Social en NCA (727,818 USD) (2018 – 2020) - Programa Conjunto Paz y Reintegración de las Personas Migrantes en su Regreso a Casa (3,941,837 USD) (2019 – 2020)
Components	<p>Component 1. Psychosocial assistance</p> <p>Component 2. Identification of business ideas (adapted to the reality where they will be executed), seed capital to obtain assets with which to execute business ideas, and monitoring lead by IOM (up to 6 months) with support of other organizations in the specific projects in which they have joined the program.</p> <p>Initially the program was developed together with the Ministry of External Relations and, after identifying success stories, others have joined or implemented the IOM methodology in their own programs, such as the Ministry of External Relations; UNHCR focused on victims of intrafamily violence; and the Municipality of San Miguel.</p>
Budget	1,200 USD/person
Beneficiaries	Approximately 200 returned migrants
Counterparts	<p>Financed by the Peace Building Fund (PBF)</p> <p>Ministry of External Relations</p> <p>UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, WFP</p>

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador • Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Sonsonate • Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana • Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca
44. Project	Pionero. Reinsertion of youth in prison and former gang members.
Timeline	2020 – 2022
Components	<p>Integral and interdisciplinary model for reinsertion into the labor market and education system, as part of a five-year strategic plan of UN agencies and other partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Physical security plan. ii. Reinforced psychosocial support. iii. Extended scheme for sustenance throughout the process. iv. Strengthened support to find a job, including contact with the private sector to facilitate hiring.
Budget	USD 14,000,000
Beneficiaries	(i) Young adults in prisons and (ii) returning migrants affiliated to gangs in the past.
Counterparts	<p>Evangelical Churches.</p> <p>IOM and UNDP: reinsertion of young adults and people linked to gangs.</p> <p>UNICEF: reinsertion of children/minors into the education system.</p>
Location	<p>Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca</p> <p>Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: San Salvador, Mejicanos</p>
45. Project	Enhancing effective response to trafficking in persons in the Northern Triangle of Central America and Southern Mexico
Timeline	January 2018 – June 2020
Components	<p>Component 1. Assistance and protection of victims.</p> <p>Component 2. Prevention and prosecution – work with the attorney general office.</p>

Components	<p>Prosecution of the case —the attorney general office has discrepancies with the judges as they have difficulty to interpret the crime of human trafficking and generally criminals are sentenced on basis of domestic violence, instead of being sentenced as traffickers. Therefore, technical assistance is needed on the issue of human trafficking for proper handling of the cases, training, support to issue adequate court rulings.</p> <p>Initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National coalition against human trafficking. ▪ Creation of an NGO regional network “contraTRATA” to coordinate case management and assistance to victims of trafficking in the region and between countries. ▪ Development of a training manual for migration officers, trainings to be implemented with border migration officers.
Budget	USD 750,000
Beneficiaries	
Counterparts	MJSP (Area for the Attention to Victims), judicial branch, ISNA, PCN, UNODC, Save the Children, USCRI, Casa Alianza, Covenant House
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
Organization	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
46. Project	Project for the Consolidation of the Implementation of the New Police Model Based on the Philosophy of Community Police in the Republic of El Salvador
Timeline	February 2015 – January 2020
Components	<p>Outputs:</p> <p>Strengthen the PNC capacity to produce and disseminate management and training instruments about the new police model based on the Philosophy of Community Police.</p> <p>Strengthen the institutional leadership of heads of Delegations and Sub Delegations to implement the Community Police Philosophy.</p> <p>Strengthen the technical capacity of Community Police Instructors (IPCs).</p> <p>Project Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Systematize good territorial practices to build the new police model based on the Philosophy of Community Police. ▪ Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system of the implementation of the new police model at Regional Offices, Delegations and Sub delegations.

Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a mechanism to systematize good practices and impacts in a continuous manner. ▪ Prepare and update manuals or instructions on operational procedures for the implementation of the new police model. ▪ Remodel and equip selected police posts so that they operate as Community Police posts. ▪ Revise, update and validate the curriculum for the formation of command officers of superior, executive and basic levels in matters of institutional leadership, according to the principles of the new police model. ▪ Develop training courses with police personnel in matters of institutional leadership. ▪ Promote the implementation of the new police model at the local level with the Municipal Council for the Prevention of Violence (CMPV) and other local actors. ▪ Systematize the implementation experiences of the Community Police Philosophy with the IPCs. ▪ Develop workshops to exchange experiences of Community Police. ▪ Develop continuous training for the IPCs to provide technical assistance to implement the new police model.
Budget	USD 175,182
Beneficiaries	
Counterparts	PNC and National Academy of Public Security (ANSP)
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: Ciudad Delgado, Apopa • Department of San Miguel. Municipality: Seseori • Department of Cabañas. Municipality: Sensuntepeque • Department of Usulután. Municipalities: Puerto El Triunfo, San Dionisio, Jiquilisco • Department of San Miguel. Municipality: Chirilagua

Organization	KfW Development Bank
47. Project	Safe Spaces for Youth Coexistence, CONVIVIR
Timeline	April 2017 – April 2021
Components	<p>Prevention of youth violence, Section of the regional program of German cooperation Promotion of youth and peaceful coexistence in Central America that is carried out as a joint commitment of financial cooperation (KfW-CONVIVIR) and technical cooperation (GIZPREVENIR) in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.</p> <p>Component 1. Construction and / or improvement of social infrastructure for youth: creation of safe spaces for youth and young adults (14-25 years) in poor areas (youth centers, sports facilities, training centers).</p> <p>Component 2. Strengthening work and social skills of youth to prepare them for the labor market (FISDL, VMJSP).</p>
Budget	<p>Donation: USD 11,100,000 (EUR10,000,000)</p> <p>Loan: USD 7,700,700 (EUR 7,000,000)</p>
Beneficiaries	Young people living in selected neighborhoods within prioritized municipalities, with high rates of violence and crime.
Counterparts	<p>Financed by KfW</p> <p>Implemented by: FISDL and VMJSP</p>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of La Paz. Municipalities: Zacatecoluca, Santiago Nonualco, San Pedro Masahua • Department of San Vicente. Municipalities: Tecoluca, San Vicente • Department of La Libertad. Municipalities: Colón, Quezaltepeque • Department of Cuscatlán. Municipality: Cojutepeque • Department of Ahuachapán. Municipality: Ahuachapán • Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel

Organization	Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
48. Project	Public Security Improvement in El Salvador
Timeline	2019 – 2024
Components	<p>Component 1. Installation of the CCTV System</p> <p>The locations for the installation of the CCTV system will be prioritized and finalized after performing a feasibility analysis.</p> <p>Component 2. Training.</p> <p>KOICA shall invite 5 high level and decision-making participants and 30 representatives of the practical levels, police and authorities linked to the project, to transfer knowledge, skills and expertise in areas of public safety. Also, Korean experts will conduct training in 911 police intervention system, crime prevention and approach of crimes against women.</p> <p>Component 3. Remodeling.</p> <p>KOICA will support the remodeling of the third level of the 911 Center as a control center integrated in CCTV.</p>
Budget	USD 5,500,000
Beneficiaries	Population from the metropolitan area of San Salvador (2,177,432 people), PNC (400 officers and employees)
Counterparts	PNC, MJSP, Mayor's offices
Location	<p>Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: San Salvador, Ilopango, San Martin, San Marco.</p> <p>Peripheral ring of Great San Salvador including the Department of La Libertad.</p>
49. Project	Automatic Vehicle Identification System for Security Improvement in El Salvador
Timeline	2014 – 2020
Components	<p>Component 1. Installation of LPR cameras expanding the existing CCTV System and integrating it to the newly established MJSP CCTV Control Center.</p> <p>Component 2. Establishment of CCTV Training Center located in the South Side Annex Building of the Headquarters of the PNC.</p> <p>Component 3. Provision of equipment required for the remodeling of CCTV capacity center.</p>

Components	<p>Component 4. Dispatch of Korean Experts to El Salvador for on-the-job trainings and collaborative works during their stay in El Salvador. Korean experts will also conduct trainings regarding CCTV technologies and the use of it in criminal investigation.</p> <p>Component 5. Invitational Training programs for Salvadoran policymakers, police officials and trainees related to the project in order to transfer knowledge, skills and expertise in public security areas.</p> <p>Component 6. Strengthening the capacity of the personnel in charge of digital forensic analysis.</p>
Budget	USD 3,600,000
Beneficiaries	Population from San Salvador Department and people coming to San Salvador (2.1 million people), PNC (400 officers and employees), FGR (Personnel from Forensic Unit).
Counterparts	PNC, FGR, MJSP, UTEC
Location	Department of El Salvador. Municipalities: San Salvador, San Marcos, Mejicanos, Soyapango
Organization	Swisscontact
50. Project	<i>Nuevas Oportunidades: Productive Reintegration of Returning Mi-grants</i>
Timeline	1 st phase: 2016 – 2020. 2 nd phase: 2021 – 2024
Components	<p>Component1. Certification of competences –skills recognition– acquired during professional or labor experience abroad (generally in the US). Includes three aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector alliances, mainly in the tourism and construction sectors. • Entrepreneurship: in collaboration with ministries and CDMYPEs (Centro de Desarrollo de Micro y Pequeñas Empresas). • Psychosocial support. does not differentiate between active or “calmados” gang members, it is focused specifically on labor reintegration. • Te Coloco, job search platform. • Reinforced scheme to find work (internships). Agreements with private companies.

Components	<p>December 2018 – December 2019: 350 people assessed and certified; 60% have entered the labor market, defined by the organization as having worked during at least two thirds of the annual period. Therefore, 40% not reinserted means they may have worked but without reaching the two-thirds barrier.</p> <p>January 2021 – December 2024: seek to expand the reintegration project USD 208,000,000 (CHF 200,000,000 available).</p> <p>In conversations with the Ministry of Agriculture to analyze how to implement it in the agricultural sector. Swiss Contact interested in strengthening it and to leverage Covid-19 situation (decrease in imports of agricultural products and increase on consumption of local products).</p>
Budget	<p>USD 1,560,000 (CHF 1,500,000) for phase I</p> <p>USD 2,391,000 (CHF 2,300,000) for phase II</p>
Beneficiaries	500 returned migrants
Counterparts	<p>INSAFORP, El Salvador Construction Industry Association (CASALCO), El Salvador Chamber of Tourism (CASATUR)</p> <p>Returning Salvadorans Alliance (ALSARE)</p> <p>National Network of Salvadoran Entrepreneurs (RENACERES)</p> <p>Vice-Ministry for Salvadorans Citizens Abroad (VMSE)</p> <p>Ministry of Labor and Pensions (MTPS)</p>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territories identified based on larger incidence of migration. • Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador • Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel • Department of San Vicente and Department of La Paz. Municipalities: 18 Municipalities. Municipal Association Los Nonualcos
Organization	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
51. Project	Cuéntame: Dialogue, dissemination and education for the promotion of human rights and the pillars of transitional justice in El Salvador - truth, memory, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition
Timeline	April 2020 – December 2021

Components	<p>Component 1. Creation of mechanisms and tools that promote the exercise of dialogue, co-creation processes, and the participation of multiple actors, around the rescue of historical memory and human rights.</p> <p>Component 2. Strengthening national capacities and fostering alliances for the implementation of innovative outreach and awareness actions that support the construction of a new national narrative on the issue of historical memory.</p> <p>Component 3. Promote South to South cooperation and the establishment of strategic alliances that support and / or strengthen the national agenda around the development of transitional justice pillars, with special emphasis on memory.</p>
Budget	USD 349,814
Beneficiaries	Relatives and victims of serious human rights violations committed during the armed conflict, youth and women.
Counterparts	Ministry of Culture, Ministry of External Affairs, civil society organizations
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
52. Project	Second generation agreements. Phase II (remaining funds)¹
Timeline	Not defined
Components	Not defined
Budget	USD 101,968 (estimated)
Beneficiaries	Not defined
Counterparts	First Lady's Office and Ministry of External Affairs
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
53. Proyecto	Pionero - Social Insertion
Timeline	February 2019 – February 2022
Components	<p>Component 1. Establishment of procedures and approaches for the design and evaluation of the impact of the social insertion model.</p> <p>Component 2. Selected adolescents and youth build personal and social conditions to insert themselves socially (pilot).</p> <p>Component 3. Establishment of specialized legal frameworks to support social integration processes. Legal and institutional review regarding social reintegration.</p> <p>Component 4. Offer an institutional response to this population. Private sector and civil society participate in social integration processes.</p>

¹ *This Project is formally closed; therefore, the name used in the table only serves to identify the origin of the remaining available funds.

Budget	USAID financed. 3,009,535 disburse. Expecting disbursement of additional USD 2,000,000
Beneficiaries	94 teenagers and young people, men - active gang members/inmates in CIS of Tonacatepeque. 74 adults, men and women – retired gang members (on the streets).
Counterparts	Directorate of Reconstruction of Social Fabric (MINGOB), ISNA, General Directorate of Penitentiary Centers (MJSP), Local churches (3).
Location	Direct actions with the beneficiaries are carried out in the following locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: Tonacatepeque, Cuscatancingo. Majucla: 13 young persons. MS13 • Department of San Salvador. Municipality: Mejicanos. Zacamil: 20 young persons. Barrio 18 • Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador. Colonia Dina: 40 young persons. Barrio 18
54. Proyecto	Infosegura: Evidence-based information management for citizen security in Central America and the Dominican Republic, executed by UNDP and sponsored by USAID
Timeline	May 2014 – May 2020
Components	<p>Component 1. Strengthen evidence-based public policies by improving the quality and comparability of information in the region on citizen security and increasing coordination and collaboration between governments and civil society.</p> <p>Component 2. The project acts through capacity building all along the information cycle. This includes the design and implementation of data collection and processing tools, regional, subregional and national analysis of the security situation, georeferencing and visualization tools, the creation and support of a knowledge network on citizen security at the regional level, design of territorial prioritization and targeting tools for policy formulation and dissemination of graphic analysis and visualization of information.</p>

Components	<p><u>Data production</u>: Generate relevant, timely and harmonized information on the different dimensions of citizen security, magnitude and impact on victimization and perception of insecurity.</p> <p>violence against women, sexual violence, resilience and youth exclusion, design of monitoring system for national security plan, information system on human trafficking.</p> <p><u>Analysis</u>: systematize the evidence with tools to support strategic public policy decision-making: indexes, reports and bulletins, georeferenced indicators on violence and migration, violence against women, human development, victimization and perception of insecurity.</p> <p><u>Applicability</u>: design policies, strategies, coordinated mechanisms to support the design, planning, construction of agreements, monitoring Municipal Prioritization Index, Educational Centers Prioritization Index, Alert System for violence in education (Salve - MINED), Early alert system of the National Civil Policy (PNC) Missing Persons.</p> <p><u>Dissemination</u>: Transparency Portal of the PNC, DIA Portal, ODS Portal, Exchange of experiences.</p>
Budget	
Beneficiaries	
Counterparts	MJSP (DAV, DIA, DGME), MINED, Technical and Planning Office, General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses, PNC.
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
55. Project	Trinational project for the Resilience and Social Cohesion in the North of Central America (Proyecto Trinacional para la Resiliencia y Cohesión Social en el Norte de Centroamérica)
Timeline	2018 – 2020
Components	<p>Component 1. Strengthen the reintegration mechanisms for migrants who return to their countries and contribute to local development.</p> <p>Component 2. Strengthen reception conditions for comprehensive care and protection for survivors of Gender-Based Sexual Violence.</p> <p>Component 3. Facilitation of political dialogue and multi-actor coordination for the design of public policies in key areas related to citizen security and violence prevention.</p>
Budget	USD 727,818
Beneficiaries	Victims of violence. Returned migrants.
Counterparts	UNHCR, IOM, Ministry of External Affairs, MJSP
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide

56. Project	Joint program “Peace and Reintegration of returnees on their re-turn home”
Timeline	2019 – 2020
Components	<p>Component 1. Strengthen mechanisms for the immediate care and protection of returned migrants.</p> <p>Component 2. Strengthen the mechanisms for the economic and psychosocial reintegration of returned migrants.</p> <p>Component 3. Safe environments built by security and justice institutions within the framework of human respect, including internal controls.</p> <p>Component 4. Strengthen dialogue for the search for nation-wide agreements to overcome development gaps.</p>
Budget	USD 3,941,837
Beneficiaries	Returning migrants, PNC
Counterparts	IOM, WFP, Ministry of External Affairs, MJSP
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
57. Project	Women Free of Violence in Public Transport
Timeline	2020 – 2021
Components	<p>Component 1. Pilot plan on route 101 B.</p> <p>Component 2. Government institutions strengthened for effective compliance with public transport laws.</p> <p>Component 3. Salvadoran society actively participates in culture of peace mechanism and in promoting respect for women’s rights.</p>
Budget	USD 1,500,000
Beneficiaries	Women users of public transport in San Salvador and Santa Tecla
Counterparts	UN Women, UNDP, Vice-Ministry of Transport, PNC
Location	<p>Department of La Libertad. Municipalidad: Santa Tecla</p> <p>Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador</p>
58. Project	Spotlight: initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls
Timeline	<p>Phase 1: 2019 – 2020</p> <p>Phase 2: 20212 – 2022 (pending approval)</p>
Components	<p>Component 1. Legal reform and public policy</p> <p>Component 2. Institutional strengthening</p> <p>Component 3. Violence prevention</p> <p>Component 4. Essential services</p> <p>Component 5. Reliable and quality data, knowledge generation</p>
Budget	USD 2,246,457
Beneficiaries	
Counterparts	CSJ, FGR, MJSP/DIA, DIGESTYC, PNC, ISDEMU, General Prosecutor of the Republic, local governments of San Martín, San Salvador and San Miguel

Location	Nationwide Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: San Salvador, San Martin
Organization	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
General Operational Budget for Year 2020	USD 10,000,000
59. Project	Promoting the Human Rights of LGBTI people in El Salvador
Timeline	Ongoing
Components	<p>Component 1: Community organization Development and implementation of comprehensive trainings for key actors. Advocacy actions and information campaign on the issue of forced displacement and the rights of LGBTI people. Participatory diagnosis and action plans with LGBTI community groups.</p> <p>Component 2: Training Education: Training in gender topics, human rights, international protection, forced displacement.</p> <p>Component 3: Health Accompaniments to LGBTI people with the need to request consultations, check-ups or medical and hormonal controls, care for sexually transmitted disease, retroviral treatments, etc.</p> <p>Component 4: Shelters/NFI Temporary emergency shelter (victims of internal forced displacement) and Financial assistance.</p> <p>Component 5: Psychological assistance Psychosocial assistance to beneficiaries of the Protection Transfer Agreement programs.</p> <p>Component 6: Safe spaces Coordination with public institutions for the assistance of LGBTI persons - deportees with protection needs.</p> <p>Component 7: Legal assistance Accompaniment for filing complaints follow-up (case number, complaint certifications).</p> <p>Review of judicial cases (Courts of sentence, enforcement of sentences, obtaining letters of freedom).</p>

Beneficiaries	LGBTI people in situations of internal displacement, deportees with protection needs, asylum seekers and refugees.
Counterparts	COMCAVIS TRANS (Communication and capacity-building for trans women)
Location	<p>Department of La Libertad. Municipality: Santa Tecla</p> <p>Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel</p> <p>Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador</p> <p>Department of La Unión. Municipality: La Unión</p> <p>Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca</p> <p>Department of Morazán. Municipality: San Francisco Gotera</p>
60. Project	Attention and promotion of the rights of refugees, asylum seekers, deportees with protection needs and/or internally displaced persons
Timeline	Ongoing
Components	<p>Component 1: Community organization Capacity building for parish leadership. Organization of Migrant Pastoral teams for the identification, reference and humanitarian assistance to persons of concern. Regional coordination between the CLAMOR Network of ESA-HON-GUA parishes.</p> <p>Component 2: Health Reference to emergency care and specialized health services. Support for acquisition of medical supplies and medicines for persons of concern hosted in shelters.</p> <p>Component 3: Shelters/Safe spaces 3 safe houses for Protection Transfer Arrangement cases. 3 reception spaces in parishes for the temporary protection of families with protection needs.</p> <p>Component 4. Humanitarian assistance: Provision of humanitarian assistance, through multipurpose Cash Base Interventions for asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons.</p> <p>Component 5. Legal assistance: Legal guidance and judicial sponsorship. Legal assistance in the procedure for determining the refugee status.</p> <p>Component 6. Internal Relocation: Identification of safe areas, Community awareness, temporary reception in safe spaces.</p>

Beneficiaries	Asylum seekers, refugees, stateless persons, deported with protection needs, internally displaced and at high risk of displacement.
Counterparts	Caritas El Salvador
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of La Libertad. Municipality: Santa Tecla • Department of Chalatenango. Municipality: Chalatenango • Department of Ahuachapán. Municipality: Ahuachapán • Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Sonsonate • Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana • Department of Usulután. Municipality: Usulután • Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel • Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador • Department of Cuscatlán. Municipality: Cojutepeque • Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca • Department of La Unión. Municipality: La Unión
61. Project	Protection Networks and Sustainable Opportunities for individuals and families
Timeline	Ongoing
Components	<p>Component 1. Community organization: Various models of community organization, community program for families and early childhood protection, emergency protection, development of civil protection commissions and training in climate change and emergency response.</p> <p>Component 2. Education: Early childhood care: advocacy actions to support through scholarships to achieve secondary education. Strategies and instruments for flexible education, emergency education. Incidence for resource management.</p> <p>Component 3. Food Security and livelihoods: Provision of food in emergencies, delivery of Cash Based Interventions, reactivation of livelihoods and subsistence in emergencies.</p> <p>Component 4. Health: Comprehensive sexual education, community care models, provision of services related to STDs and HIV, support for access and quality of sexual and reproductive health services. DSDR in emergencies, Incidence for allocation of government resources.</p>

Components	Component 5. Public politics: Support to local governments to include deported persons with protection needs and internally displaced persons in local projects.
Beneficiaries	Deportees with protection needs, internally displaced persons and at risk of displacement.
Counterparts	Plan Internacional
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of La Libertad. Municipality: Santa Tecla • Department of Chalatenango. Municipality: Chalatenango • Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador • Department of Cuscatlán. Municipality: Cojutepeque • Department of Cabañas. Municipality: Sensuntepeque
62. Project	The phenomenon of Forced Displacement, its influence on Habitat and its effects on community environments
Timeline	Ongoing
Components	<p>Component 1. Community organization: Formative process for the organization, interrelation and community management.</p> <p>Component 2. Education: Technical workshops (electricity and brickwork) aimed at young people for the development of technical skills.</p> <p>Component 3. Livelihoods: Development of productive economic initiatives in communities with leadership trained in habitat and forced displacement issues.</p> <p>Component 4. Public politics: Support to local governments to include deported persons with protection needs and internally displaced persons in local projects.</p> <p>Component 5. Safe spaces: Identification of communities with reception potential, for their strengthening and generation of local capacities for the attention of Persons of concern.</p>

Components	Component 6. Housing/Early Recovery and Infrastructure: Application of the Model “Cooperativas de Vivienda por Ayuda Mutua”, to identify if it is an alternative model of sustainable response of access to housing for displaced and deported persons. Identification of real estate, land and infrastructure in communities with reception potential.
Beneficiaries	Deportees with protection needs and internally displaced persons.
Counterparts	FUNDASAL
Location	Department of La Libertad. Municipality: Santa Tecla Department of Chalatenango. Municipality: Chalatenango Department of Ahuachapán. Municipality: Ahuachapán Department of Usulután. Municipality: Usulután Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador
63. Project	Institutional strengthening and attention to victims of violence in situation of imminent danger, internal displacement and/or confinement in El Salvador
Timeline	Ongoing
Components	Component 1. Health: Reference of the POC in shelter with need of health care. Component 2. Shelters: Safe houses Temporary Lease Assistance. Component 3. Safe spaces: Reception spaces. Component 4. Legal assistance: Legal guidance and judicial sponsorship for Protection Transfer Agreement cases. Legal assistance for access to documentation. Component 5. Psychosocial assistance: Psychological attention to Protection transfer agreement cases. Component 6. Humanitarian Assistance: Food assistance. Transportation Assistance. Component 7. Information campaigns: Public information and awareness campaigns.
Beneficiaries	People in imminent danger, displaced and/or at risk of displacement: children, adolescents, women, men, victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), LGBTI population, armed/security forces, human rights defenders, journalists, among others.

Counterparts	Human Rights Institute of UCA (IDHUCA)
Location	Department of San Salvador. Central office receives people from different departments.
64. Project	Protection, Resilience and Community Care
Timeline	Ongoing
Components	<p>Component 1. Strengthening of community leadership through training, community protection mechanisms and liaison with local authorities. Coordinate and articulate programs and services with the members of the Network of Shared Attention (RAC), Local Governments and other civil society actors for the fulfillment of the rights of children and adolescents at a departmental and local level.</p> <p>Component 2. Livelihoods, training and self-reliance program for young people.</p> <p>Component 3. Harmonize efforts with the State and civil society, to promote and ensure the fulfillment of human rights with emphasis on early childhood, through the implementation of the Protection Train methodology with the educational community and community leaderships.</p> <p>Component 4. Delivery of humanitarian assistance to girls, boys and adolescents and their families through multipurpose cards through the Centers for Childhood, Adolescence and Family Care of ISNA (CANAF).</p> <p>Component 5. Articulation with the municipalities and governing bodies in protection of women for the implementation of Women's Self-Help Groups (GAAM).</p>
Beneficiaries	Children, adolescents and young people deported with protection needs or at risk of displacement.
Counterparts	World Vision
Location	<p>Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel</p> <p>Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador</p> <p>Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana</p> <p>Department of San Vicente. Municipality: San Vicente</p> <p>Department of Usulután. Municipality: Usulután</p>
65. Project	Institutional, community and family environment strengthened
Timeline	Ongoing

Components	<p>Component 1. Community organization: Promote community development. Community models of protection in communities at risk. Formative processes for community leadership in gender, protection of children, masculinities, advocacy with authorities, LGBTI rights, international protection, forced displacement and leadership.</p> <p>Component 2. Education: Advocacy campaign “Mi derecho a la educación se desplaza conmigo”. Coordination with the departmental direction of education to strengthen the capacities of teachers in forced displacement, international protection, gender, SGBV and protection of children.</p> <p>Component 3. Health and nutrition: Provision of health services.</p> <p>Component 4. Humanitarian assistance: Delivery of humanitarian assistance to children and adolescents and their families through multi- purpose cards in coordination with key state actors.</p> <p>Component 5. Livelihoods: Community livelihood mapping.</p> <p>Component 6. Legal assistance: Legal advice. Reporting. Attention and referral routes.</p>
Beneficiaries	Children, adolescents and youth deported with protection needs, victims or at risk of internal displacement and their families.
Counterparts	Save the Children
Location	Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador
Organization	United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
66. Project	Violence prevention at the local level
Timeline	2016 – 2021
Components	Component 1. Strengthen local child protection systems: Strengthening of the Local Committees for Children’s rights, support development of municipal policies on children, installation of the case management and referral system “SiProtejo” training of social workers and municipal promoters.

Components	<p>Component 2. Promotion of good parenting practices and strengthening of family relations (ECD and care): Promotion and training on the methodology Tambien soy persona.</p> <p>Component 3. Recuperation and revitalization of public spaces: Life skills and end gender stereotypes through art, and inclusive sports.</p> <p>Component 4. Flexible school modalities and vocational programs, psychosocial support and provision of small grant subsidies for children at risk of dropout, returnees, victims of violence or with protection needs. (Right to education and to be protected from violence).</p> <p>Rooted in a rights-based, and gender approach that promotes coordination between community actors, schools, families and the private sector. 1,201 cases of children (488 girls and 713 boys) with protection needs have been registered by the municipalities. The children can benefit from specific programs and activities and the local authorities have the tools to monitor cases of children with protection needs.</p>
Budget	USD 1,230,000
Beneficiaries	<p>33,200 children which are returnees, victims of violence, children out of school or at risk of drop out, and children with protection needs.</p> <p>67,455 parents</p> <p>352 members of the Local Committees for Children's Rights, social promoters, municipality personnel and ISNA staff.</p>
Counterparts	The main partners are the Municipalities. Other partners are Corporation of Municipalities of the Republic of El Salvador (COMURES), ONGs (CIDEF, GMIES, ConTextos), members of child protection system (CONNA, ISNA and Local Committees for Children's Rights) and government institutions (PGR)
Location	<p>Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: San Salvador, San Martín, Santo Tomas, Soyapango</p> <p>Department of Usulután. Municipality: Usulután</p> <p>Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana</p> <p>Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel</p>
67. Project	Pionero (tertiary prevention)
Timeline	2019 – 2021

Components	<p>Component 1. Establish the procedures and approaches for the design of the model of rehabilitation and social insertion.</p> <p>Component 2. Youth, adolescents, and adults with gang affiliation who are serving or have served a judicial sentence and participate in activities preparing them for reinsertion into society.</p> <p>Component 3. Specialized legal frameworks established to support rehabilitation and social integration processes.</p> <p>Component 4. Increased engagement of the Public, and Private Sectors as well as Civil Society.</p>
Budget	USD 600,000
Beneficiaries	Adolescents in conflict with the law, deprived of their liberty in the Insertion Center of Tonacatepeque and Rosa Virginia Pelletier of ISNA.
Counterparts	Institutions of child protection system (ISNA) and NGOs (ConTextos, TNT, ACISAM).
Location	Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador
Organization	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
68. Project	Strengthening the investigative and judicial capacities to fight organized crime and corruption in El Salvador
Timeline	December 2017 – December 2020
Components	Strengthening of the legal and operational framework to counter corruption and organized crime
Budget	USD 4,376,100
Beneficiaries	Justice and Security National Institutions
Counterparts	PNC, DGCP, FGR, CSJ
Location	<p>Nationwide. The project is focused in 25 prisons in El Salvador as follows:</p> <p><u>Two maximum-security prisons:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of La Paz. Municipality of Zacatecoluca 2. Department of Sonsonate. Municipality of Izalco. Community Izalco III <p><u>Four medium security prisons:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Sonsonate. Municipality of Izalco 2. Department of La Libertad. Municipality of Quezaltepeque 3. Department of Chalatenango. Municipality of Chalatenango 4. Department of San Miguel. Municipality of Ciudad Barrios

Location	<p><u>Two centers for centers for those held in pretrial detention:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of La Unión. Municipality of La Unión 2. Department of Usulután. Municipality of Jucuapa <p><u>Two centers for executing criminal sanctions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Usulután. Municipality of Usulután 2. Department of Cabañas. Municipality of Sensuntepeque <p><u>Eight preventive and for executing criminal sanctions center:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of San Salvador. Municipality: Ilopango 2. Department of San Salvador. Municipality: Ayutuxtepeque. Esperanza 3. Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Metapán, 4. Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Apanteos 5. Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Vicente 6. Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Sonsonate 7. Department of Morazán. Municipality: Gotera 8. Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel <p><u>Three detention centers:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of San Salvador. Municipality: Ayutuxtepeque 2. Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana 3. Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Izalco <p><u>Two prison farms:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Izalco 2. Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana <p><u>Two special centers:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana 2. Department of San Salvador. Municipality: Soyapango
69. Project	A second chance in life: Promotion of the rehabilitation and social integration of prisoners
Timeline	May 2019 – December 2020

Components	<p>Component 1. Initiation or increase in scope of educational, vocational, recreational, cultural and work-related programs in prisons, including the implementation of corresponding pilot initiatives in member States.</p> <p>Component 2. The self-sustainability of prison programs and products produced by prisoners by facilitating the establishment of a global brand – “A second chance”– to be managed and administered in line with relevant international standards and norms. Reinsertion programs (rehabilitation and resocialization) with the justice sector within prisons: include alternative measures to incarceration (they tried three years ago but failed due to lack of political support).</p>
Budget	USD 150,000
Beneficiaries	DGCP
Counterparts	DGCP
Location	Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: San Salvador, Ilopango
70. Project	Protecting the lives of vulnerable populations in the context of the COVID-19 crisis – Part 2
Timeline	June 2020 – 31 December 2020. The proposal is still subject to the approval of the Secretary-General Fund.
Components	<p>Mitigate the impact of COVID 19 and reduce risks of contagion and spread of the virus for prison staff, people deprived of liberty, with chronic and infectious diseases (HIV and Tuberculosis) and LGBTI populations deprived of liberty through protection and promotion of sanitary measures against COVID-19, especially the rights of people deprived of liberty with special needs, so that they are treated according to their health needs. Protect people in and outside prison.</p> <p>In confined populations physical distancing is not an option and there is a weaker health profile of prison populations.</p> <p>Component 1. Support the implementation of The Protocol for the Prevention and Control of COVID-19 of El Salvador’s detention centers through the purchase and distribution of protective equipment to vulnerable people deprived of their liberty (people living with HIV receive their antiretroviral treatment) and officers who are charged with ensuring their safe, secure and humane custody. Additionally, UNODC and DGCP will carry out workshops for people deprived of freedom and custodial officers on Human Rights and Mandela and Bangkok rules.</p>
Budget	USD 200,000
Beneficiaries	DGCP. 37,325 prisoners and 900 officers who oversee their custody.
Counterparts	DGCP

<p>Location</p>	<p>Nationwide. The project is focused in 25 prisons in El Salvador as follows:</p> <p><u>Two maximum-security prisons:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of La Paz. Municipality of Zacatecoluca 2. Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Izalco. Community Izalco III <p><u>Four medium security prisons:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Sonsonate. Municipality of Izalco 2. Department of La Libertad. Municipality of Quezaltepeque 3. Department of Chalatenango. Municipality of Chalatenango 4. Department of San Miguel. Municipality of Ciudad Barrios <p><u>Two centers for centers for those held in pretrial detention:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of La Unión. Municipality of La Unión 2. Department of Usulután. Municipality of Jucuapa <p><u>Two centers for executing criminal sanctions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Usulután. Municipality of Usulután 2. Department of Cabañas. Municipality of Sensuntepeque <p><u>Eight preventive and for executing criminal sanctions center:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of San Salvador. Municipality: Ilopango 2. Department of San Salvador. Municipality: Ayutuxtepeque. Esperanza 3. Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Metapán, 4. Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Apanteos 5. Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Vicente 6. Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Sonsonate 7. Department of Morazán. Municipality: Gotera 8. Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel <p><u>Three detention centers:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of San Salvador. Municipality: Ayutuxtepeque 2. Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana 3. Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Izalco <p>Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of San Salvador. Municipality: Soyapango
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Location	<p><u>Two prison farms:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Izalco 2. Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana <p><u>Two special centers:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana 2. Department of San Salvador. Municipality: Soyapango
71. Project	Strengthening the Implementation of Case-management Toolkit for Forced Disappearances and Torture of Woman, Men and Youth Related to Organized Crime Cases in El Salvador
Timeline	April 2020 – October 2022
Components	Increased use of tools and case protocols in cases of missing persons and torture related to organized crime through permanent operating procedures in the four regions of El Salvador.
Budget	USD 1,150,000
Beneficiaries	FGR, CSJ, PNC, Institute of Legal Medicine, PGR
Counterparts	FGR, CSJ, PNC, Institute of Legal Medicine, PGR
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
Organization	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
72. Project	Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls
Timeline	2019 – 2020
Components	<p>El Salvador will rely on comprehensive public legal and political frameworks for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of cases of femicide and femicide violence faced by women and girls in order to provide full reparation to the victims, survivors and their families, taking life cycle and the intersectionality of discriminations into account.</p> <p>Justice, health, education and women's and children's institutions have the skills to prevent, detect, respond to, and protect women and girls who are victims of violence in addition to their families, at national and local levels, including groups who face multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination.</p> <p>At the community and individual levels, the Salvadoran population is empowered and actively participate in adopting norms, patterns, and attitudes against discrimination, and in prevention and reporting of femicides and femicide violence.</p> <p>Women and girls who have been victims and survivors of violence have access to essential services that meet quality standards.</p>

Components	<p>The pertinent public institutions and human rights social organizations produce, analyze, and disseminate evidence about femicide and femicide violence, which support the composition, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies and SDGs related to femicide and violence against women.</p> <p>Strengthen the ability of women's movement and civil society organizations to promote and empower the population to make progress on eliminating violence against women and girls and eradicating femicide, including populations with special protection needs.</p>
Budget	USD 1,802,434
Beneficiaries	<p>Women 276,683</p> <p>Girls 31,293</p> <p>Men 315,371</p> <p>Boys 19,491</p>
Counterparts	ISDEMU, Parliament, CSJ; FGR, Organizaciones de Mujeres: Las Dignas, Movimiento Salvadoreño de Mujeres MSM. CEMUJER, Instituto de Estudios de la Mujer "Norma Virginia Guirola de Herrera", PNC, Organización de Mujeres Salvadoreñas por la Paz, ORMUSA, Asociación de Mujeres por la Dignidad y la Vida, Las Dignas; CLADEM El Salvador, FUNDEMU-SA.
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: San Salvador, San Martín • Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel
73. Project	Public transport free of violence against women
Timeline	December 2019 – May 2021
Components	<p>Component 1. Safe public transport and free of sexual harassment of women.</p> <p>Component 2. Government institutions have strengthened their capacities for effective compliance with public transport laws.</p> <p>Component 3. Construction of citizenship to promote peace culture.</p>
Budget	USD 1,500,000 (UNW budget USD 701,850; UNDP budget USD 798,150)
Beneficiaries	Women users of public transport

Counterparts	<p>Financed by: The Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)</p> <p>Counterparts:</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs; VCT; PNC</p> <p>Municipalities of San Salvador and Santa Tecla</p> <p>NGO: Las Dignas y Asociación de Mujeres Tecleñas</p> <p>Co- execution: UNDP</p>
Location	<p>Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador</p> <p>Department of La Libertad. Municipality: Santa Tecla</p>
74. Project	Women and Municipal Policies in favor of Equality and Eradication of Violence in El Salvador
Timeline	January 2018 – September 2020
Components	<p>Component 1. Political participation of women leaders in municipalities.</p> <p>Component 2. Prevention of violence against women.</p>
Budget	USD 300,000
Beneficiaries	Women Municipal leaders, women users of PNC-UNIMUJER-ODAC services, municipalities, women users of la Casa de la Mujer Tecleña.
Counterparts	<p>Financed by Agencia Vasca de Cooperación.</p> <p>Counterparts: ORMUSA, ANDRYSAS, FUNDAFAM, ISDEM, ISDEMU, PNC</p>
Location	<p>Nacional level: PNC, ISDEM, ISDEMU</p> <p>Municipal level:</p> <p>Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: San Salvador, Mejicanos, Cuscatancingo, Ciudad Delgado</p> <p>Department of La Libertad. Municipalities: Zaragoza, Puerto de la Libertad, Santa Tecla</p>
Organization	United States of America, Embassy of the
75. Project	Prison Professionalization
Timeline	24 Months. Budget has been approved but awaiting authorization to start implementation.
Components	Component 1. Development and implementation of a career path for correction's officers and staff.
Budget	USD 97,000
Beneficiaries	DGCP
Counterparts	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL), DGCP, Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
76. Project	Management System for Prison Industries
Timeline	24 Months: Budget has been approved, but awaiting authorization to start implementation

Components	<p>Component 1. Assist with the development and implementation of a management system that will help the DGCP administer prison industries and commissaries in order to reinvest profits to further professionalize the DGCP and increase rehabilitation programs.</p> <p>Component 2. Support the reduction of the prison population through the use of alternative sentencing by including early release.</p>
Budget	USD 670,000
Beneficiaries	DGCP
Counterparts	INL, DGCP
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
77. Project	Prison Intelligence Unit
Timeline	18 Months: Budget has been approved but awaiting authorization to start implementation.
Components	Component 1. Interrupt gang operations through robust prison intelligence unit.
Budget	USD 250,500
Beneficiaries	DGCP, PNC, FGR
Counterparts	INL, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), DGCP
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
78. Project	Modernization of Units of attention for women victims of Gender Based Violence
Timeline	January 2020 – December 2022
Components	Improve capacity enhancement of Units for GBV attention in the Attorney General's Office (FGR) and Public Defender's Office (PGR) to ensure proper attention to victims.
Budget	USD 460,000
Beneficiaries	FGR, PGR
Counterparts	INL, FGR, PGR
Location	<p>Department of La Libertad. Municipality: Santa Tecla</p> <p>Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana</p> <p>Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador</p>
79. Project	Justice Sector Professionalization
Timeline	October 2017 to date
Components	Component 1. Strengthen capacities of public officials through specialized training and technical advisory, so they can provide effective services to victims of gender-based violence, prosecute perpetrators successfully and ensure women human rights.
Budget	USD 320,000
Beneficiaries	FGR, PGR, Procuraduría de Derechos Humanos, Parliament, ISDEMU
Counterparts	INL, FGR, PGR, Procuraduría de Derechos Humanos, Parliament, ISDEMU
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide

80. Project	Prevention Campaigns Against Gender Based Violence and Sexual Crimes
Timeline	November 2018 to date
Components	Component 1. Increase awareness for the prevention of GBV, promote respect and gender equality
Budget	USD 50,000
Beneficiaries	FGR, PGR
Counterparts	INL, FGR, PGR
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
81. Project	Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT)
Timeline	November 2009 to date (anticipated ongoing intervention for 27 additional months)
Components	Component 1. Crime and violence prevention. Elementary Lesson Plan, Middle School Plan, Families Component, and Summer Component for youth at risk. Training and officer certification for PNC prevention officers.
Budget	USD 7,000,000
Beneficiaries	Youth at risk
Counterparts	PNC through the Division of Urban Public Security and Division of Rural Security
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
82. Project	Police Athletic League (PAL)
Timeline	October 2012 to date (anticipated ongoing intervention for 24 additional months)
Components	Component 1. Crime prevention program. Sports, music, and computer lessons. Training and certification for police officers and community volunteers. Application of values in the program, at school, and with families.
Budget	USD 3,900,000
Beneficiaries	Youth at risk
Counterparts	PNC through the Division of Urban Public Security and Division of Rural Security and the Howard G. Buffett Foundation
Location	Implemented in 124 municipalities through the 19 police delegations
83. Project	School Resource Officer (SRO)
Timeline	November 2018 to date (anticipated ongoing intervention for 36 additional months)
Components	Component 1. Reduce gang-related crime and violence in and around public schools located in high-risk communities through full-time police presence in targeted public schools.
Budget	USD 300,000
Beneficiaries	Youth at risk school communities
Counterparts	PNC through the Division of Urban Public Security and Division of Rural Security and Ministry of Education

Location	Phase I and II:
	Department of La Libertad. Municipalities: Colón, Santa Tecla, San Martín
	Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: San Marcos, Soyapango, Ilopango, San Salvador, Apopa, Ciudad Delgado, Mejicanos
	Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana
	Department of San Miguel. Municipalities: San Miguel, Zacatecoluca
	Department of Ahuachapán. Municipality: Ahuachapán
	Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Sonsonate
	Department of Chalatenango. Municipality: Chalatenango
	Departamento de Cuscatlán. Municipality: Cojutepeque
	Department of Cabañas. Municipality: Sensuntepeque
	Department of San Vicente. Municipality: San Vicente
	Department of Usulután. Municipality: Usulután
	Department of Morazán. Municipality: San Francisco Gotera
	Department of La Unión. Municipality: La Unión
84. Project	Model Police Precinct Mentoring, Outreach Support, Training, and Infrastructure Improvements
Timeline	June 2009 to date (anticipated ongoing intervention for 36 additional months).
Components	Component 1. Implementation of successful crime prevention strategies by adopting modern, proactive intelligence-led policing strategies, community engagement, and partnering with the private sector and NGOs nationwide to enhance the capacity of the PNC to prevent crime and violence. This includes mentoring, support of the PNC in increasing engagement with the community and public perception, training, and construction materials for infrastructure improvements.
Budget	USD 15,000,000
Beneficiaries	PNC
Counterparts	PNC, St. Petersburg College, SME Jerry Ratcliffe, and INL contracted mentors and staff.
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide. Recent focus has shifted to Surf City locations in support of the GoES' strategy.
85. Project	Trident Naval Task Force (FTNT) of El Salvador's Naval Force
Timeline	June 2018 – September 2020

Components	Component 1. Provide the ability to successfully patrol in territorial waters and support joint international counter narcotic operations through vessel searches/seizures and apprehension/prosecution of transnational criminal organizations.
Budget	USD 2,500,000
Beneficiaries	Naval Force
Counterparts	Naval Force, implemented by INL and international trainers and advisors
Location	Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Acajutla Department of La Paz. Costa del Sol Department of La Unión. Municipality: La Unión
86. Project	Police Professionalization
Timeline	August 2015 to date (anticipated support 24 additional months)
Components	Component 1. Performance benchmarks for evaluation and accountability; underpinnings for future training curricula; and the basis for certification of individuals and accreditation of institutions.
Budget	USD 1,500,000
Beneficiaries	Police personnel nationwide
Counterparts	National Academy of Public Security (ANSP)
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
87. Project	Homicide Investigations Task Force
Timeline	September 2015 – ongoing
Components	Component 1. Professionalize and enhance the practice of criminal investigations and instill greater cooperation and communication between HIT and other security forces.
Budget	USD 700,000
Beneficiaries	PNC – HIT Investigators
Counterparts	PNC
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
88. Project	Police Special Tactical Unit - “Jaguars”
Timeline	2019 – 2023
Components	Component 1. Tackle the sources of insecurity in both urban and in rural areas, equipment, and training.
Budget	USD 3,800,000
Beneficiaries	Jaguar assigned police personnel
Counterparts	PNC
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
89. Project	Coastal Police
Timeline	2019 – 2023
Components	Component 1. Attacking the sources of insecurity along El Salvador’s 307-kilometer Pacific coastline, provide equipment, and training.
Budget	USD 3,250,000
Beneficiaries	PNC

Counterparts	INL Advisor, US Coast Guard Maritime Operations, and PNC
Location	El Salvador's coastline
90. Project	Telephonic Intercept Center
Timeline	2012 to date (anticipated continued support 5 additional years)
Components	Component 1. Telephone intercepts. Provide equipment, office support, training, and polygraph exams.
Budget	USD 5,700,000
Beneficiaries	PNC
Counterparts	INL, US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), PNC, FGR and Howard G. Buffett Foundation
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
91. Project	Cellular Telephone Locating Team/ Wire Center Surveillance Team
Timeline	2016 to date (anticipated continued support 5 additional years)
Components	Component 1. Physical location of cellular phones and to support the wire intercept center through surveillance operations. Provide training, equipment, office support and polygraph exams.
Budget	USD 3,500,000
Beneficiaries	PNC, FGR
Counterparts	INL, PNC, FGR and Howard G. Buffet Foundation
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
92. Project	Modernization of Forensic Services
Timeline	2016 to date (anticipated continued support 5 additional years).
Components	Component 1. Forensic science and technology plus the creation of a DNA lab and obtaining ISO certification. Provide equipment and training.
Budget	USD 28,000,000 (USD 15,000,000 from the Howard G. Buffett Foundation for construction + USD 3,000,000 INL)
Beneficiaries	PNC
Counterparts	INL, PNC and Howard G. Buffet Foundation
Location	Department of La Libertad. Municipality: Nuevo Cuscatlán
93. Project	Programa Contra los Programas (PCP) - Anti-Gang Strategy
Timeline	2018 – 2020
Components	Component 1. Combating illegal migration of unaccompanied minors by eliminating gang activity.
Budget	USD 180,000
Beneficiaries	Illegal unaccompanied minors that migrate to the US
Counterparts	INL, PNC, FGR and FBI
Location	Department of San Salvador. Municipality: San Salvador – Historic Center
94. Project	Antiextortion Business Task Force
Timeline	2014 to date (anticipated continued support 3 additional years)

Components	Component 1. Slow the rapid increase of extortions, by gang members, against businesses. Provide training, equipment, office support and polygraph exams.
Budget	USD 600,000
Beneficiaries	PNC – Antiextortion Division
Counterparts	INL, PNC
Location	El Salvador: Nationwide
Organization	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
95. Project	Crime and violence prevention project
Timeline	March 2013 – March 2020
Components	<p>Component 1. Increase GoES' capacity to prevent violence and crime on a national scale.</p> <p>Component 2. Support municipal-led and community-based crime and violence prevention efforts.</p> <p>Component 3. Rapidly seize windows of opportunity in crime and violence prevention and support innovations.</p> <p>Oscuro: Comic book (7 different prints/stories) and video (2 different videos) were distributed at the 168 youth centers and Municipal Committees for Violence Prevention (CMPV). A social behavior change communications tool focused on gang members and illegal migration. Communication to deliver messages on GBV, and illegal migration.</p>
Budget	USD 39,800,000
Beneficiaries	40,000 children and youth
Counterparts	<p>Implementing Agency: Creative Associates International</p> <p>Counterparts: MJPS, municipalities, private businesses, community organizations, National Council for Citizen Security and Coexistence, CMPVs</p>
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64 municipalities, including the following 23 with high crime and high out migration: Department of Ahuachapán. Municipality: Ahuachapán Department of Cabañas. Municipality: Ilobasco Department of Cuscatlán. Municipalities: Cojutepeque, Santa Cruz Michapa Department of La Libertad. Municipalities: Colón, Quezaltepeque Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca Department of La Unión. Municipalities: Conchagua, La Unión

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: Apopa, Ciudad Delgado, Mejicanos, Nejapa, Panchimalco, San Marcos, San Salvador, Soyapango • Department of San Vicente. Municipalities: San Vicente, Tecoluca • Department of Santa Ana. Municipalities: Chalchuapa, Santa Ana • Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Acajutla • Department of Usulután. Municipality: Usulután
96. Project	Bridges for Employment
Timeline	October 2015 – September 2020
Components	<p>Component 1. Increase stakeholder engagement to improve the enabling environment for workforce development and employment.</p> <p>Component 2. Increase institutional strengthening to improve the quality of workforce development services that effectively respond to market demand to insert at-risk youth into target economic sectors.</p> <p>Component 3. Increase youth engagement to improve workforce readiness.</p>
Budget	USD 33,800,000
Beneficiaries	40,000 at-risk youth
Counterparts	<p>Implemented by: DAI Global</p> <p>Counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Civil Society Organizations (CSO) ▪ Private sector and private sector funded foundations ▪ Academia, including INSAFORP service providers, Public High-Schools and MEGATECs ▪ GoES: INJUVE, CONAMYPE, INSAFORP, MINED, MINEC, MTPS, Presidential Commissioner for Youth, Presidential Commissioner for Innovation, among others.
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Ahuachapán. Municipality: Ahuachapán • Department of Cuscatlán. Municipality: Cojutepeque • Department of La Libertad. Municipalities: Ciudad Arce, Colón, Santa Tecla

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca • Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel • Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: Ciudad Delgado, Mejicanos, San Salvador, Soyapango, Tonacatepeque • Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana • Department of Sonsonate. Municipality: Sonsonate • Department of Usulután. Municipality: Jiquilisco
97. Project	“Imagina: El País que Queremos” (Imagine: The Country We Want)
Timeline	March 2018 – March 2023
Components	<p>Component 1. Increase civil society engagement in up to 14 greater San Salvador metropolitan area municipalities, through citizen observatories known as “Cómo Vamos”.</p> <p>Component 2. Renovate Parque Cuscatlán, strategically located in violence-prone downtown San Salvador, to empower and catalyze partnerships between local governments, private sector, and surrounding communities resulting in the creation, revitalization, and maintenance of inclusive and safe public spaces.</p>
Budget	USD 12,000,000
Beneficiaries	<p>El Salvador “Cómo Vamos”: Municipal governments, civil society and residents in surveyed municipalities</p> <p>Public Spaces: Targeted communities and residents, general public space users</p>
Counterparts	Implemented by: Fundación Crisálida (Glasswing International)
Location	<p>14 municipalities</p> <p>Department of La Libertad. Municipalities: Antiguo Cuscatlán, Santa Tecla</p> <p>Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: Apopa, Ayutuxtepeque, Ciudad Delgado, Cuscatancingo, Ilopango, Mejicanos, Nejapa, San Marcos, San Martín, San Salvador, Soyapango, Tonacatepeque</p>
98. Project	Education and Coexistence for Schools and Communities Free of Violence
Timeline	March 2018 – March 2023

Components	<p>Component 1. Public-private partnerships that provide psychosocial services to youth, parents, and teachers in up to 76 schools in high risk communities located in municipalities under the national security plan.</p> <p>Component 2. Participating schools serve as platforms to continue after school sports activities, which are not provided by the school system and which help students develop life competencies and promote their well-being, develop life skills, improve their social spirit, improve their academic performance, and keep them safe.</p>
Budget	USD 10,000,000
Beneficiaries	100 school principals, 1,500 teachers, 20,000 students, and 45,000 community members (parents, community leaders, and community members)
Counterparts	Implemented by: Fundación Empresarial para el Desarrollo Educativo (FEPADE)
Location	<p>Department of La Libertad. Municipalities: Ciudad Arce, Opico, Quezaltepeque, Zaragoza</p> <p>Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: Apopa, Ciudad Delgado, Cuscatancingo, Ilopango, Mejicanos, Nejapa, San Salvador, Soyapango</p> <p>Department of Santa Ana. Municipalities: Chalchuapa, Coatepeque, Santa Ana</p> <p>Department of Usulután. Municipality: Usulután</p>
99. Project	Protection and Quality of Care for Children Project
Timeline	June 2018 – June 2023
Components	<p>Component 1. Strengthen the capacity of the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Children and Youth (ISNA) to improve its child development and child protection systems so that highly vulnerable children are resilient to extreme violent environments and better prepared to participate in and/or reintegrate in family life and society as healthy, well-adjusted individuals.</p> <p>Component 2. Contribute to efforts to end the cycle of extreme violence in El Salvador by intervening as early as possible to prevent children from resorting to extreme coping mechanisms later in life, such as joining gangs or other criminal activities. This program will assess the status and effectiveness of efforts to date to help children without adequate family care, improve case management systems, develop new policies and protocols for child protection, and institutionalize training and mentoring programs to increase knowledge in early childhood care and development.</p>
Budget	USD 4,900,000
Beneficiaries	246 early childhood centers and 16 residential care centers that provide services to more than 16,000 vulnerable children
Counterparts	Implemented by: Whole Child International

Location	National coverage through the ISNA early childhood protection centers in around
100.Project	Government Integrity
Timeline	March 2016 – March 2021
Components	<p>Component 1. Work in partnership with central- and municipal-level GoES institutions to improve transparency and accountability.</p> <p>Component 2. Training for civil society monitoring and oversight; small grants to civil society organizations to support anti-corruption and transparency initiatives; and a public education campaign to increase awareness of transparency regulations, with particular emphasis on vulnerable populations.</p>
Budget	USD 20,300,000
Beneficiaries	15,000 GOES and municipal employees, and members of civil society trained in transparency and anticorruption.
Counterparts	<p>Implemented by: Tetra-Tech - DPK</p> <p>Counterparts: Institute for the Access to Public Information (IAIP), Tribunal de Ética Gubernamental (TEG), Municipal Councils, other selected GoES institutions, CSOs</p>
Location	<p>31 municipalities</p> <p>Department of Ahuachapán. Municipality: Ahuachapán</p> <p>Department of Cabañas. Municipality: Ilobasco</p> <p>Department of Cuscatlán. Municipalities: Cojutepeque, San Pedro Perulapán</p> <p>Department of La Libertad. Municipalities: La Libertad, Quezaltepeque, Santa Tecla, Zaragoza</p> <p>Department of La Paz. Municipalities: Olocuilta, Zacatecoluca</p> <p>Department of La Unión. Municipality: La Unión</p> <p>Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel</p> <p>Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: Apopa, Ayutuxtepeque, Ciudad Delgado, Cuscatancingo, Guazapa, Ilopango, Mejicanos, Nejapa, Panchimalco, San Martín, San Salvador, Santo Tomás, Soyapango, Tonacatepeque</p> <p>Department of San Vicente. Municipality: San Vicente</p> <p>Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana</p> <p>Department of Sonsonate. Municipalities: Armenia, Sonsonate</p> <p>Department of Usulután. Municipality: Usulután</p>

101. Project	Rights and Dignity
Timeline	January 2017 – January 2022
Components	<p>Component 1. Help strengthen governmental and NGO human rights protection systems to enhance the protection of human rights in El Salvador.</p> <p>Component 2. Promote democratic space, strengthen human rights advocacy and monitoring of the security sector, and prevent discrimination and exclusion of vulnerable groups and improve their access to services.</p> <p>Expected results include legislative and policy changes to the security sector; improved prison and pre-detention conditions for convicted and accused individuals; improved capacity of human rights organizations (HROs); the establishment of a national human rights observatory; an increased number of human rights cases reported and acted upon by government and HROs; identification and prioritization of anti-discrimination issues through a dialogue process; adoption of new anti-discrimination legislation and policies; the establishment of a national anti-discrimination public information campaign; and reduction of public acceptance discrimination.</p>
Budget	USD 15,000,000
Beneficiaries	From Jan 2017 to Mar 2020: 78 HROs were trained and supported and 578 human rights defenders trained and supported
Counterparts	Implemented by: Counterpart International, Inc.
Location	<p>13 Municipalities</p> <p>Department of Ahuachapán. Municipality: Ahuachapán</p> <p>Department of Cabañas. Municipalities: Ilobasco, Sensuntepeque</p> <p>Department of Cuscatlán. Municipalities: Cojutepeque, Suchitoto</p> <p>Department of La Libertad. Municipality: Ciudad Arce</p> <p>Department of La Paz. Municipality: Zacatecoluca</p> <p>Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel</p> <p>Department of San Vicente. Municipalities: San Vicente, Tecoluca</p> <p>Department of Sonsonate. Municipalities: Sonsonate, Sonzacate</p> <p>Department of Usulután. Municipality: Mercedes Umaña</p>
102. Project	Municipal Governance Project
Timeline	September 2017 – March 2022

Components	<p>Component 1: Strengthen decentralization and local government capacity in El Salvador to increase security and development.</p> <p>Component 2: Support improvements in governance throughout El Salvador by increasing government effectiveness in service provision and the management of public resources.</p> <p>Component 3: Increase trust in governance by supporting decentralization and strengthening the ability of municipalities to govern and provide services to constituents.</p>
Budget	USD 36,600,000
Beneficiaries	Local governments and citizens demanding municipal services
Counterparts	<p>Implemented by: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.</p> <p>Counterparts: 30 local governments (Mayor's Offices)</p>
Location	<p>13 municipalities receiving full assistance and 17 municipalities receiving secondary assistance (* indicates secondary assistance):</p> <p>Department of Ahuachapán. Municipality: Ahuachapán*</p> <p>Department of Cabañas. Municipality: Ilobasco*</p> <p>Department of Cuscatlán. Municipalities: Cojutepeque, San Pedro Perulapán</p> <p>Department of La Libertad. Municipalities: Quezaltepeque*, Santa Tecla*, Zaragoza</p> <p>Department of La Paz. Municipalities: Olocuilta, Zacatecoluca</p> <p>Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel</p> <p>Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: Apopa*, Ayutuxtepeque*, Ciudad Delgado*, Cuscatancingo*, Guazapa, Ilopango*, Mejicanos*, Nejapa*, Panchimalco, San Martín*, San Salvador, Santo Tomás, Soyapango*, Tonacatepeque*</p> <p>Department of San Vicente. Municipalities: San Vicente*, Tecoluca*</p> <p>Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana</p> <p>Department of Sonsonate. Municipalities: Armenia, Sonsonate</p> <p>Department of Usulután. Municipality: Usulután*</p>
103. Project	Juvenile Justice Strengthening Project
Timeline	September 2017 – September 2022

Components	<p>Component 1: Enable the juvenile justice system to better reintegrate and reduce recidivism rates for children in conflict with the law (CICL), by increasing the application of alternative sentencing for eligible CICL within the target areas.</p> <p>Component 2: Engage private sector, community-based organizations and faith-based organizations as active contributors to improved reintegration and alternative sentencing programs.</p>
Budget	USD 10,000,000
Beneficiaries	500 youth in conflict with the law, justice institutions GOES, ISNA, civil society organizations working with youth.
Counterparts	Implementing Organization: World Vision, Inc
Location	<p>Department of La Libertad. Municipality: Colón</p> <p>Department of Santa Ana. Municipality: Santa Ana</p> <p>Department of San Miguel. Municipality: San Miguel</p> <p>Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: San Salvador, Soyapango</p>
104.Project	Tertiary Prevention - New path
Timeline	2019 – 2022
Components	<p>The goal of this activity is to increase the real and perceived security, and it has two components:</p> <p>Component 1. Pilot tertiary prevention activities in rehabilitation and reinsertion of gang members and youth in conflict with law.</p> <p>Component 2. Research and evaluate model of insertion for populations affiliated with gangs.</p>
Budget	USD 5,000,000
Beneficiaries	<p>235 at risk youth distributed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 125 youth affiliated with gangs interned in the ISNA detention center in Tonacatepeque; 74 former adult gang members who are already working in church rehabilitation programs with evangelical churches in Majucla in Cuscatancingo; Colonia Zacamil in Mejicanos and Colona Dina in San Salvador. 36 young women detained in the “Virginia Pelletier” detention center for young women in Ilopango.
Counterparts	<p>Implemented by UNDP</p> <p>Counterparts: Unidad de Tejido Social (GoES), Evangelical churches, MJSP, DGCP</p>
Location	<p>Department of San Salvador. Municipalities: San Salvador, Tonacatepeque, Cuscatancingo, Mejicanos, Ilopango.</p> <p>Communities: Colonia Zacamil (in Mejicanos), Colonia Colina (in San Salvador) and Majucla (Cuscatancingo).</p>

105.Project	Regional Security Activity - InfoSegura
Timeline	May 2014 – 2021
Components	<p>Strengthen evidence-based policy making and increase regional coordination and collaboration on effective citizen security strategies. InfoSegura supports crime prevention initiatives through two components:</p> <p>Component 1. Data management to improve the collection, monitoring, systematization, and analysis of crime data at the national and regional level.</p> <p>Component 2. Increase regional collaboration and networking to strengthen civil society's capacity to engage at a regional level on citizen security issues.</p>
Budget	<p>Total budget: USD 21,000,000</p> <p>Budget allocated to El Salvador USD 4,000,000</p>
Beneficiaries	41 government institutions and 29 civil society organizations
Counterparts	<p>Implemented by UNDP</p> <p>Counterparts: MJSP, DIA, DIGESTYC</p>
Location	Regional: Belice, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama
106.Project	Regional Academy for Security Analysis
Timeline	September 2016 – July 2020
Components	<p>Component 1. Increase regional capacity for planning, designing, and implementing effective citizen security policies.</p> <p>Component 2. Improve security policies through evidence-based decision making and promotion of best practices.</p> <p>Component 3. Strengthen regional networks on citizen security policies across the Northern Triangle countries.</p>
Budget	<p>Total budget: USD 4,980,000</p> <p>Budget allocated to El Salvador: USD 1,660,000</p>
Beneficiaries	Justice sector officials and civil society representatives working on crime prevention
Counterparts	<p>Implemented by: Research Foundation of the City University of New York on behalf of John Jay College of Criminal Justice</p> <p>Counterparts: UCA, National Police Academy</p>
Location	Regional: El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras
107.Project	Regional Human Rights and Democracy
Timeline	July 2016 – July 2021

Components	<p>Strengthen the national human rights protections systems in Central America to better fulfill their role in providing oversight, ensuring accountability, upholding the principle of non-discrimination along with other human rights norms, and addressing the needs of victims.</p> <p>Component 1. Strengthen the ability of these systems to protect and promote human rights in the region and address recognized human rights issues.</p> <p>Component 2. Facilitate regional forums within Central American parliaments to design national laws to address the deterioration of the social and economic conditions that force people to migrate within their country.</p> <p>Component 3. Strengthen workers' rights, access to labor justice, and decent work conditions in the formal and the informal sectors of the economy.</p>
Budget	<p>Total budget: USD 28,000,000</p> <p>Budget allocated to El Salvador: USD 7,000,000</p>
Beneficiaries	Citizens from the five beneficiary countries and more specifically vulnerable populations
Counterparts	<p>Implemented by: Pan American Development Foundation</p> <p>Counterparts in El Salvador: UCA, Network of Survivors, Childhood and Adolescence Network, ORMUSA, Revista Factum, The LGBTI Federation and many others (The project has a USD 7.5 million fund for local partners in the 5 countries)</p>
Location	Regional: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua
Beneficiaries	

